A GUIDE TO RIVER NOMINATIONS

New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program
Department of Environmental Services
Watershed Management Bureau

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A GUIDE TO RIVER NOMINATIONS

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Preface

In 1988, the New Hampshire General Court created the Rivers Management and Protection Program within the Department of Environmental Services. This program, administered by a State Rivers Coordinator, establishes a process whereby state residents and organizations may nominate any river or river segment for special designation and protection by the General Court. “A Guide to River Nominations” has been prepared to assist river groups and other interested citizens with the river nomination and evaluation process.

Chapter I
Introduction

New Hampshire's Rivers

New Hampshire's rivers and streams are widely recognized for their outstanding values and diversity. Throughout the years, these rivers and their corridors have provided a home for a variety of plants and animals, turned the turbines which powered our mills and factories, provided vital transportation routes and recreation areas, and graced our state with their scenic beauty.

While both the use and conservation of our state's river resources are clearly in the public interest, recent growth and development in New Hampshire have led to increasing and competing demands being placed on our rivers and river corridors. These demands include industrial and municipal wastewater assimilation, drinking water supply, recreational use, and shoreland development.

In 1988, the State Legislature responded to the threats that are facing our rivers by creating the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program (RMPP). The program is based on a two-tiered approach to river management and protection: *state* designation of significant rivers and protection of *instream* values and characteristics (i.e. water quality and flow) and *local* development and adoption of river corridor management plans to protect *shorelines and adjacent lands*. The overall purpose of the program is to protect New Hampshire's significant river resources for the benefit of present and future generations through this unique combination of state and local resource management and protection.
The RMPP is administered by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) and is staffed by a rivers coordinator. NHDES works closely with the statewide Rivers Management Advisory Committee (RMAC). Committee members represent a broad range of river interests and meet regularly to advise NHDES on the implementation of the RMPP.

New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Act

The 1988 New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Act (Chapter 273, Laws of 1988) established a process for local citizens and organizations to nominate rivers and river segments for state protection and management of instream river resources. Specific protection and management measures for these state protected rivers, called "designated rivers," were not identified in this enabling legislation. Instead, DES was directed to work with the new RMAC to develop and submit to the Legislature a proposal for specific protection and management measures for designated rivers (Chapter 233, Laws of 1990). Taken together, the 1988 and 1990 legislation form New Hampshire's first comprehensive statewide rivers program, codified into state law as RSA 483.

An Overview of the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program

As noted above, there are two primary components of the RMPP: state designation of rivers for instream protection and management, and local development and adoption of corridor management plans to protect shorelines and adjacent lands. This guide focuses on the nomination process that leads to state designation of a river or river segment. To encourage and assist in the development and adoption of local river corridor management plans, NHDES has developed the companion publication *A Guide to River Corridor Management Plans*.

The process for nominating a river or river segment for designation is straightforward, but it will require time and effort. A river or river segment may be nominated for designation by any New Hampshire citizen or organization. A nomination must include a complete inventory of the river's significant resources and be submitted to the NHDES Commissioner. After an evaluation by the rivers coordinator and the RMAC, along with public meetings and hearing(s) in the river community(ies), nominations that have been approved by the commissioner are forwarded to the legislature for review and approval. Before a river can be protected and managed under the program, the legislature must adopt a bill that designates the river into the program and the governor must sign it into law.

Protection Measures for Designated Rivers

A river designation gives a river an extra level of state protection for significant instream river resources, particularly water quality and instream flows. For smaller rivers that are not already subject to the provisions of the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (SWQPA, RSA 483-B), designation also adds the protections of the Shoreland Program to first, second and third order streams.[1] A river classification system has been created to match general river characteristics with specific instream protection measures. The classification system consists of four categories: natural, rural, rural-community and community rivers.

For each river classification, state law mandates instream protection measures related to dams, hydroelectric energy facilities, channel alterations, water quality, protected instream flows, interbasin water transfers, siting of solid and hazardous waste storage or treatment facilities, and recreational uses of the river. (See RSA 483:9, 483:9-a, 483:9-aa, and 483:9-b for the protection measures for natural, rural, rural-community and community rivers, respectively.) The protection measures are most stringent for natural rivers, and somewhat more stringent for rural and rural-community rivers than for community rivers. With the exception of the siting of solid and hazardous waste facilities and the protections added by SWQPA to smaller (1st-3rd order) designated rivers, areas which fall under state jurisdiction, these instream protection measures do not affect the authority of local government to regulate land use within a designated river corridor. What is a local land use decision before the designation of a river will remain a local land use decision following a river designation. See Appendix A or NHDES Fact Sheet R&L-14 for a summary of the river classification system and the protection measures provided to each class under the rivers and shoreland programs.

In addition to instream protection measures, a river designation will increase awareness and appreciation of the river. Designation will also provide an incentive for communities along the river to adopt local corridor management plans to ensure that future development near the river is consistent with the state designation and protection of the river itself. Following designation, a local river management advisory committee composed of citizens from the towns and cities along the river will be appointed. This committee will assist with and encourage the development and adoption of a river corridor management plan and will act as a liaison between the river communities and the state. Finally, a protected instream flow and a long-range river management plan will be developed by NHDES and other state agencies to address the management of instream river resources and state lands in the river corridor and its tributaries.

[1] Stream order defines stream size based on a hierarchy of tributaries. First order streams are headwater streams. Second order streams are formed from the confluence of two first order streams. Third order streams are formed from the confluence of two second order streams; however, the confluence of a first order stream and a second order stream remains a second order stream.

In order to understand the effects of a river designation, organizations and individuals considering a river nomination, called "river sponsors," need to fully understand the river classification system and corresponding protection measures, including those that may be added through the provisions of the SWQPA. In addition to a thorough reading of RSA 483 and RSA 483-B, it is strongly recommended that river sponsors contact the rivers coordinator at PO Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03302-0095, riversprogram@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-2959, before beginning the nomination process to schedule a meeting to review and discuss the classification system, protection measures, and river nomination process in detail.

Chapter II
Before You Begin

As you begin thinking about nominating your river into the RMPP, there are several items to understand and consider which may impact the timing or extent of your river nomination.

Understand and Determine Local Interest to Join the Rivers Program

The Rivers Program is designed to help local groups gather the resources necessary to better protect the outstanding features of the river that flows through their communities. Ideally, local residents familiar with the issues, concerns and uses of their river provide advice to municipalities to improve the health of the river and the community's access to it, utilizing resources available from the State and other sources to help achieve that goal.

However, the process of nominating the river into the program requires support from municipal governments, including Boards of Selectmen, Planning Boards and Conservation Commissions, as well as local citizens, especially riparian landowners. If your municipal governments and local population are generally supportive of conservation initiatives, your efforts will likely be successful. Some communities may be wary of what they perceive as additional state oversight, however, even though the goal of the Rivers Program is to strengthen *local* river protection. Therefore, it is important to assess the desire of your river communities to pursue a river nomination.

Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act Applies to Designated Rivers

The SWQPA applies to all of New Hampshire's public waters, which are defined as lakes and ponds greater than 10 acres, coastal waters, and rivers of fourth order or higher as well as "all rivers and river segments designated as protected under RSA 483:15" (RSA 483-B:4, XVI).

If your river is large, and the entire length that you are planning to nominate is fourth order or higher, nothing will change with respect to SWQPA once the river has been designated.

However, if all or part of the river you hope to designate is third order or less, the protections of the SWQPA will also apply to the first, second and third order portions of the designated river, where they did not apply before designation. This means that there may be additional restrictions on allowed activities within 250 feet of the river, and Shoreland Permits will be required for many development projects along these rivers. The provisions of the SWQPA are designed to protect water quality by minimizing impervious surfaces, preventing erosion and reducing the flow of pollutants into the water, and are seen as an important protective measure by many river and environmental groups. The SWQPA will also require any new septic systems to be set back a minimum of 75 feet from the river, and will require that a Waterfront Property Site Assessment Study be conducted for a septic system on the event of the sale of a property within 200 feet of the shoreline (RSA 485-A:39).

Note that if a town or city's ordinances are more protective of the river and its resources than the SWQPA, the local ordinances must also be followed. For example, if the town has a septic system setback of 100 feet, a new septic system must be built no less than 100 feet from the river. Before proceeding with the nomination, you should have a good understanding of each community's ordinances with respect to resource protection and zoning. This knowledge will help you determine how

much impact the protections afforded by the RMPP, and the SWQPA if applicable, will have upon river designation.

Nomination Resources

Nominating a river is no small task. While this manual provides suggestions on resources for information and assistance, it remains a large effort for the sponsoring person or group. The best river nominations are usually put together with the assistance of a regional planning commission. Many of the planning commissions have experience in writing nomination documents, and all have experience in hosting public meetings and hearings. The planning commissions also regularly work with both local governing bodies as well as state agencies, and often have much of the information needed for the nomination already on hand. Contact information for the planning commissions can be found in Appendix B.

River nominations are also time-consuming, and will require at least a year and a half, usually more, from project inception to completion. Beyond the development of the nomination form, several other tasks will probably take more time than might be expected. For example, one of the requirements of the nomination process is notification of all riparian landowners along the nominated river segment of the pending nomination. This usually requires a member of the nominating committee to record landowner names and addresses at the town hall, which can take a significant amount of time depending on the length of the river, the number of landowners and the format of the municipality's tax records.

The process of nomination a river will also require investment of financial resources. Planning commission staff may be able to answer a few questions for the nomination that are covered under their contracts with the towns, but they will need to be compensated if they are writing the nomination document, coordinating public meetings and/or producing any maps on your behalf. Mailing notifications to landowners and printing will also cost money, so we recommend considering the cost of the nomination process before proceeding. Contact the rivers coordinator for ideas on funding sources.

Designated River Extent

The strongest river nominations are those that bring together multiple towns over a mutual concern for protecting their shared resource. Nominations that receive the highest scores are for rivers containing a wide variety of features, uses and unique characteristics.

River nominations can include only the mainstem of the river, or may include one or more tributaries in addition. Protecting tributaries has the advantage of also improving water quality in the mainstem downstream, but adding more river length may stretch the resources of the nominating committee. Consider nominating a river extent that will bring together a good balance of supporting communities while protecting the most critical river resources. If you can link your nominated river segment to an existing designated river, the existing local advisory committee may be a great source of assistance both for the nomination and after the river has been designated. However, remember that additional designated segments can also be added later if current time and financial resources are limited.

Chapter III
Preparing a River Nomination

Step 1. Contact the State Rivers Coordinator
Step 2. Work with a Committee on a River Nomination
Step 3. Identify Sources of Help and Information
Step 4. Build Local Support
Step 5. Conduct a Resource Assessment
Step 6. Determine Classification(s) for River or River Segments
Step 7. Complete the River Nomination Form
Step 8. Submit the Nomination Form

Many excellent sources of both general and technical assistance are available to individuals and organizations interested in sponsoring a river nomination. A complete list of addresses and telephone numbers for the best agencies and organizations to contact from each section can be found in Appendix B. In this chapter, the eight steps toward completing a river nomination are discussed. A typical schedule for preparation of the nomination is included in Appendix C.

The river nomination process and criteria is guided by RSA 483 and the New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules Chapter Env-Wq 1800 (http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rules/documents/env-wq1800.pdf). This document provides additional information on how to fulfill the requirements outlined in the statute and rule.

Step 1: Contact the State Rivers Coordinator

Before starting any work on a river nomination, it is strongly recommended that river sponsors contact the rivers coordinator at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095, riversprogram@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-2959. The rivers coordinator is available to meet with your group to discuss the RMPP and the river nomination process. In addition, the rivers coordinator can suggest local and regional organizations to contact for assistance; supply copies of this guide, nomination forms, and examples of completed river nominations; and provide continuing advice throughout the nomination process.

Step 2: Work with a Committee on a River Nomination

Under the Rivers Management and Protection Act (RSA 483), any person or organization may nominate a river for designation into the program. However, it is recommended that all river nominations be developed by a new or existing committee, rather than an individual. Some of the many advantages of working with a committee include the following:

1. A committee can include individuals with a number of different areas of expertise and interest.
2. A committee can represent the geographical diversity along the river.
3. A committee can share the work load.
4. A committee can bring together potentially opposing interests to work out a mutually acceptable river nomination.
5. Individual committee members can keep the interest group they represent informed about the progress of the river nomination.

In many communities, there are existing organizations with strong interests in rivers, such as local conservation commissions or watershed associations. If there is such an organization in your area, you may be able to recruit their help with a nomination by contacting them, expressing interest in submitting a nomination for a certain river or river segment, and asking them to work with you. Usually these organizations include people who are interested in rivers and who are very willing to help and participate.

If there is no such organization existing in your area, you should strongly consider forming a new river committee to prepare a nomination. Assistance and advice for this task may be available from the rivers coordinator, the New Hampshire Rivers Council or the National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program.

When forming a river committee, you should strive for both geographical distribution and representation of as many different river interests as possible. Interest groups to consider contacting include business people, conservationists, riparian landowners, anglers, boaters, farmers, municipal and elected local officials, land use planners, timber industry representatives, and developers. Each town along the river should also have a representative; this can be achieved by contacting the selectmen in each town and asking that they recommend or appoint a committee member. In some cases, the selectmen may refer you to the town conservation commission or planning board and may also suggest individuals with various river interests. In other cases, local and statewide organizations such as chambers of commerce, business groups and conservation organizations can recommend committee members. See Appendix D for a case study on how the Ammonoosuc River Corridor Assessment Committee was formed.

Step 3: Identify Sources of Help and Information

At its first meeting to begin work on a river nomination, a sponsoring organization should make a list of any and all potential sources of help and information. As stated above, there are many sources of both general and technical assistance available to assist river sponsors throughout the nomination process.

One place to begin is by looking at past river nominations, which are posted on the Rivers Program page of the NHDES website at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/rivers/desigriv.htm. The rivers coordinator can recommend one or two example nomination documents that were completed recently for rivers with similar characteristics to yours.

The river nomination form requires specific technical information on river resources. Most of this information already exists in reports and databases compiled by state and federal agencies, regional planning commissions, private research organizations, and universities. Regional planning commissions are especially helpful to sponsors, as they often have already compiled a lot of the information needed for a nomination and many commissions have written river nominations in the past. It is therefore strongly recommended that you let your local planning commission(s) know that you are starting a river nomination very early in the process. These planning commissions may also have recommendations on the nomination process, regional politics and sources of local information.

If information on a particular resource on your river is not available, it may be possible for an agency or organization to shift priorities and conduct a study to fill this information gap. In addition, agency and organization staff members may be able to suggest alternative ways of learning what you need to know and are usually willing to meet with a river sponsor to discuss their area of resource expertise.

The New Hampshire Rivers Council "is committed to the conservation and ecologically sound management of New Hampshire's rivers, watersheds, and related natural resources." As the core group that initiated the effort that resulted in the Rivers Management and Protection Program in 1988, they are an excellent source of information on the program, its history, its benefits and resources for groups nominating a river into the program.

Another potential source of information is the National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA). The RTCA program offers technical assistance to local and statewide organizations and agencies in New Hampshire and can help with both river committee development and researching and writing river nominations. Contact information for the New Hampshire Rivers Council, the RTCA and other potential sources of information can be found in Appendix B.

Step 4: Build Local Support

Public involvement and support are essential components to any successful river conservation effort, and a river nomination is no exception. For the nomination (Part III of the nomination form), river sponsors are asked to show evidence of public support, including letters of support from elected and appointed local officials. By law (RSA 483:6, I), the sponsor is also required to hold at least one public meeting before submitting the nomination to NHDES. "The nominating party shall advertise the meeting in cooperation with the rivers coordinator and shall give written notice to riparian landowners and the governing body of any municipality where segments of the river are located." Regardless, public involvement should begin early and continue throughout the nomination process. Imagination and a concentrated effort are key to involving the public; a few examples of ways to build and show evidence of local support are described below.

One of the most important techniques for building public support is to have a strong sponsoring organization for the river nomination. The process of developing a new river committee was discussed above in Step 2. If a sponsoring organization has strong representation from all of the towns along the river and if different interests are well-represented, including local officials and community leaders, the work of the Sponsor should be well-received by the general public. One way to strengthen the relationship between the Sponsor and the river communities is to ask for a simple endorsement from the towns along the river at town meeting. A sample warrant article appears in Appendix E. The NHDES fact sheet titled The New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program provides answers to frequently asked questions concerning the RMPP and can be used to inform the public about the Rivers Program.

While a sponsor is working on a nomination, it is important to increase public awareness of the river, its resources, and the potential threats to both. Some ways to raise awareness of the river are to:

1. Issue a press release on the findings of a study on river resources.
2. Hold a public meeting to discuss local river protection efforts; show slides and maps of the river.
3. Write letters to the editors of the local and regional newspapers.
4. Hold a special event that involves the community, such as a river clean-up day or a boat race.
5. Invite the public to a wildlife-watch canoe trip, guided by a naturalist.
6. Invite a local politician to dedicate a new boat launch.
7. Start a water quality testing program.

8. Appear on a local radio station to discuss the river nomination.

Another way to gain public support is to involve the public in the sponsor's efforts. If the sponsor is compiling an inventory of the natural resources of the river, a public meeting to review the results, or a public float trip to collect data, will gain allies among the public. Similarly, if the sponsor begins to identify problems and develop solutions to situations threatening the protection of the river, a public meeting to discuss results will help people to understand the sponsor's actions and feel some ownership of the results.

Public support for a river nomination can be demonstrated in many ways. Many river sponsors have focused on three techniques: surveys, new or existing local river plans, and letters of support from elected and appointed local boards and officials.

A model landowner survey has been developed to gauge public support for river protection. This survey appears in Appendix F and may be used as is or can be modified to fit the needs of a particular river. The danger in using a survey, of course, is that it may show a lack of support for river protection. Before distributing a survey, sponsors should feel confident that there is sufficient public awareness about the importance of the river. Surveys can be mailed to all riparian landowners or may be modified and mailed to all or a sample of town residents and landowners. Tax rolls are generally the most reliable source of landowner names and addresses. A community survey can be a fun group exercise for a sponsor, and data entry and tabulation can be done by one person with access to a computer. Using an online survey, emailed or mailed, can reduce the cost associated with the survey as well as simplify the process of summarizing results. It's important to remember that you are required to notify riparian landowners of the river nomination before submitting the final nomination to NHDES, so generating landowner support early and enlisting their help in the process should reduce complaints later. This survey does not replace the required public meeting, but it may help you better prepare for the questions and concerns that will be raised at the meeting.

In many communities, existing town planning documents show clear evidence of local support for river conservation and protection. For example, a local ordinance that requires new buildings to be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the river is evidence of local action to protect the river. Local master plans may include statements on the importance of the river that can also be used as evidence of local support for the river.

As a sponsoring organization begins to collect letters of support to include with the nomination, effective and appropriate sources to contact include boards of selectmen, city councils, planning boards and conservation commissions. Letters from these officials may take the form of a resolution or a simple statement of endorsement. Letters of support can also be solicited from local businesses, civic organizations, neighborhood associations, outdoor clubs, watershed groups and area legislators. The New Hampshire Rivers Council can assist by recommending appropriate organizations and groups to contact based on the valued characteristics and uses of your river. ***Remember, a strong show of support at the local level can make the difference as to whether or not a nomination results in successful designation.***

Step 5: Conduct a Resource Assessment

The resource assessment forms the basis of a river nomination, and collecting data for the assessment is a task that a river sponsor should embark on early in the nomination process. This section describes the information required on the nomination form for each of the 22 resource categories. All of these

resource categories should be investigated by the sponsor, but there is no reason to limit the resource assessment to only the categories listed in the nomination form. Additional categories may be added at the discretion of the sponsor.

Checklist: Resource Assessment Categories

Natural Resources:

Geologic Resources
Wildlife Resources
Vegetation/Natural Ecological Communities
Fish Resources
Water Quality
Open Space
Natural Flow Characteristics

Managed Resources:

Impoundments Land Use
Withdrawals/Discharges
Hydroelectric Resources

Cultural Resources:

Historical/Archaeological Resources
Community River Resource

Recreational Resources:

Fishery Resources
Boating Resources
Other Recreation
Public Access

Other Resources:

Scenic Resources
Land Use
Land Use Controls
Water Quality
Riparian Interests/ Flowage Rights
Scientific Resources

As discussed in Step 3, most of the information required by the resource assessment already exists. A brief description of each resource category and listing of likely sources of information appear below. See Appendix B for the contact information of the agencies and organizations that are listed as sources of assistance.

When completing the resource assessment, it is most important to list resources found within the river corridor. *The river corridor is defined as the area of land adjacent to the river and extending a quarter-mile in each direction from the edge of the river*. Resources included in the nomination that are found outside of the corridor, yet within the river's watershed, should be clearly identified as such.

1. Natural Resources

a. Geologic Resources

Describe any important geologic resources found in the river and its corridor. Note their significance at the national, regional, statewide or local level. Geologic resources to consider include those of natural history, visual or economic interest. Natural history may include interesting bedrock, rapids, waterfalls and surrounding topography such as evidence of glaciation. Scenic resources may include, in addition to the rapids and waterfalls listed above, gorges, cliffs and bluffs. Economic geology may include the presence of ore minerals or materials such as sand and gravel. Significant aquifers in a river corridor are also a geologic resource.

For assistance with geologic resources, contact: The State Geologist's office, the U.S. Geological Survey, or the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

b. Wildlife Resources

List mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians commonly found in the river and its corridor. If your list of wildlife species is especially long, note a few key species in the text in this section, and provide a complete list in an appendix. In addition, note any federal or state-listed endangered or threatened animal species that rely on the river environment for food and shelter. Identify significant wildlife habitat that is supported by the river, or to which the river is integral, for game and non-game wildlife populations. Report if the habitat has been determined to be exceptionally diverse, very diverse, or moderately diverse by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Finally, determine and record if the river corridor is important for movement of wildlife between large habitat areas.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department maintains the state's official list of federal and state-listed endangered and threatened wildlife species. In 2006, Fish and Game also developed the Wildlife Action Plan, which should be used to identify the location of critical habitats and populations of the state's species of conservation and management concern. Additional data on wildlife in New Hampshire may be found at the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau Data Check.

In addition, geographic information system (GIS) maps will be a valuable source of information about wildlife habitat. The state maintains GRANIT, a GIS database with a pubic user interface for accessing geographic information, including the Wildlife Action Plan maps. Contact your regional planning commission(s), the NH Office of Energy and Planning or the UNH Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, Earth Systems Research Center for further assistance in accessing these maps.

For assistance with wildlife resources, contact: The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Natural Heritage Bureau of the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, the New Hampshire Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, The Nature Conservancy, GRANIT, the NH Office of Energy and Planning, Regional Planning Commissions, or UNH Complex Systems.

c. Vegetation/Natural Ecological Communities

List the types of tree, shrub and herbaceous species commonly found in the river corridor. If your list of plant species is especially long, note a few key species in the text in this section, and provide a complete list in an appendix. In addition, note and identify the location of any federal or state-listed endangered

or threatened species that are found in the river corridor. If the Natural Heritage Bureau lists an exemplary natural ecological community as occurring in the river corridor, list that community and identify its location.

For assistance with vegetation/natural communities, contact: The Natural Heritage Bureau within the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, or The Nature Conservancy.

d. Fish Resources

List the common fish species that inhabit the river, including non-game species and any federal or state-listed endangered or threatened species. Note the location of valued aquatic habitat, not necessarily rare habitat, for warmwater, coldwater or saltwater fish populations as determined by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department based on the New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan, or the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Describe any ongoing fisheries management programs, indicating if fisheries rely on natural reproduction or a stocking program. Identify if the river is a viable anadromous and diadromous fish resource. If so, explain any ongoing or planned restoration programs.

For assistance with fish resources, contact: The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

e. Water Quality

Identify whether the river or segment has been given a Class A or Class B water quality classification by the state legislature. The water quality classification for a river can be quickly obtained from Ken Edwardson, Kenneth.Edwardson@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-8864, in the NHDES Water Division, though most rivers in New Hampshire are Class B. Identify whether the river is meeting water quality standards. The division can provide information on the current water quality of the river and major causes of water quality degradation. This information should be included on the nomination form and can be found within the NHDES Surface Water Quality Assessments.

Describe the required action(s) needed to meet water quality standards, if any, and any proposals or plans to improve present water quality conditions, e.g., upgrade wastewater treatment facility.

For assistance with water quality, contact: The NHDES Watershed Management Bureau or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

f. Natural Flow Characteristics

Describe the flow characteristics of the river. Note if the river is substantially free-flowing, i.e., no dams regulate the flow of the river, and describe the size and duration of the spring run-off, summer flow amounts and the frequency and duration of flood events. If the river is regulated, describe the purpose and effects of existing dams (both within and upstream from the river segment) diversion works and other minor modifications on the natural flow of the river. Indicate the locations where the river is free-flowing. Also, if applicable, indicate flow variations resulting from interbasin transfers.

For assistance with flow characteristics, contact: The NHDES Water Division, the U.S. Geological Survey, especially the USGS Stream Stats webpage, or town or regional hazard mitigation plans.

g. Open Space

For the purpose of the resource inventory, open space is defined as any undeveloped land, including floodplains, woodlands, and farm land. Open space and protected land parcels shall include, but not be limited to, national forest lands, state parks and forests, municipal parks, and land that is subject to a conservation easements. Open space may be publicly or privately owned. List the type of land (wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, farmlands, etc.), type of ownership, and location of significant areas of open space within the river corridor. Identify any protected lands within the river corridor (publicly owned lands or lands under a conservation easement). Open space maps can be generated on GRANIT.

For assistance with open space, contact: Regional planning commissions; town conservation commissions; GRANIT; the Division of Forest and Lands and the Division of Parks and Recreation within the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development; the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests; or local land trusts.

2. Managed Resources

a. Impoundments

List all existing and proposed dams in the river including those that are breached or in ruins. However, do not include existing or proposed dams that are used for hydroelectric energy production. These will be listed separately in the managed resources category. For dams other than hydroelectric facilities, briefly describe each structure; including its location, ownership and purpose (for example flood control, recreation, wildlife habitat or water supply). If known, indicate whether minimum flow requirements exist at any of the impoundments.

For assistance with impoundments, contact: The NHDES Dam Bureau or individual dam owners.

b. Water Withdrawals and Discharges

Water is withdrawn from rivers for purposes such as municipal water supplies, irrigation and industrial process water. Wastewater is discharged to rivers from municipal sewage treatment plants and industrial process water returns. The NHDES Water Division, can provide a listing of all major withdrawals (>20,000 gallons /day). The U.S. EPA Region 1 website lists New Hampshire facilities that hold a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) point source wastewater discharge permit. For nomination form subsection (1), list all major water withdrawals, their location and the purpose of such withdrawals. Note if the river is an existing or potential drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply. If the river is a potential drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply, identify the study(ies) that deemed it to be, if any. For subsection (2), list all wastewater discharges and note the type of discharge, source and location, and whether or not it is permitted by the state.

For assistance with water withdrawals and discharges, contact: The Wastewater Engineering Bureau and the Drinking Water Source Protection Bureau within the NHDES Water Division and U.S. EPA Region 1.

c. Hydroelectric Resources

List all known existing and potential sites for hydropower production. Identify the owner and location of each site, and when known, whether the structure is licensed by or exempt from the Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission (FERC). The FERC website contains a list of active projects by region which may help identify both existing and proposed projects on the river. A potential source for information about small hydroelectric facilities in New Hampshire is the Granite State Hydropower Association. For information about potential hydroelectric energy production sites, an old, but still relevant, source of information is the New Hampshire River Protection and Energy Development Project Final Report (New England Rivers Center, 1983), a copy of which can be obtained from the rivers coordinator.

For assistance with hydroelectric resources, contact: The NHDES Dam Bureau, individual dam owners, FERC, the Granite State Hydropower Association, or the New Hampshire River Protection and Energy Development Project Final Report.

3. Cultural Resources

a. Historical/Archaeological Resources

For the purposes of the resource inventory, archaeological resources refer to evidence of Native American habitations while historical resource refers to the period from European settlement to the present. Describe any archaeological or historical resources that exist within the river or river corridor which have been listed or are eligible for listing on a federal or state resource listing such as the National Register of Historic Places. If known, indicate the level of significance, i.e., national, state, regional or local. In addition, note any local town histories, oral histories or general historical knowledge about the use of the river or its corridor. For a listing of historic sites in the state please see the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources or the National Park Service Historic and Cultural Resources.

For assistance with historical or archaeological resources, contact: The Division of Historical Resources within the New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources, the New Hampshire Historical Society, the National Park Service, or town historical societies or heritage commissions.

b. Community River Resources

Briefly describe what the river means to the communities through which it flows. An example would be a discussion of how the river contributed to the historic development of the riverfront towns and what it means to those towns today. Indicate for example, if parks have been created along the river, redevelopment has centered on the river or if other efforts are being carried out to protect the river. Try to answer the question "What does the river mean to you?" from the various points of view of different people in the river communities. If the importance of the river is recognized in any official town documents, such as a master plan, include a reference to such documents.

For assistance with community resources, contact: The town selectmen, chambers of commerce, municipal recreation departments, conservation commissions, planning boards, historical societies, or the regional planning commissions.

4. Recreational Resources

a. Fishery Resources

Identify the location and type of significant fisheries that are frequented by fishermen. Record if a river has a high quality fishery as determined by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department,

including coldwater, warmwater or saltwater fish habitat. Also, indicate areas that have potential to be significant fisheries.

b. Boating Resources

Describe the types of boating experiences that the river offers, including descriptions in local or regional boating guidebooks. Note if the river attracts boaters from beyond the local area and if the river is used for motorized boating. Refer to the NH River Protection and Energy Development Project Final Report (New England Rivers Center Study, 1983) to determine the river's significance as a recreational boating river. Also identify and locate potential recreational boating sites.

c. Other Recreational Resources

List other recreational activities that people enjoy either in or next to the river. This may include swimming, hiking, camping, biking, bird watching and hunting. Identify ownership of recreational lands and facilities where possible. If there are areas with potential to be used for recreational activities, note these as well.

d. Public Access

List any locations that provide public access to the river. This list may include both formal and non-formal sites such as rights-of-way to bridge crossings, which are often used as access points. Note the location, ownership, type of access (e.g., canoe only), and related facilities (e.g., parking) provided at each of these sites. The rivers coordinator has public access maps developed by the Public Waters Access Advisory Board that may help you identify sites on your river.

For assistance with recreational resources, contact: The rivers coordinator; town recreation departments; the Division of Parks and Recreation, New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development; the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department's list of public access fishing and boating sites; the Office of Energy and Planning; the Marine Patrol Unit, New Hampshire Department of Safety; watershed associations; the Appalachian Mountain Club River Guide; print or online maps such as the New Hampshire Atlas and Gazetteer (DeLorme); the New England White Water River Guide (Gabler); or the New Hampshire River Protection and Energy Development Project Final Report.

5. Other Resources

a. Scenic Resources

Describe and identify the locations of any significant scenic views along the river. Consider both views of the river and those from the river. Views from public roads and trails may be included, and may be as diverse as a sight of the river from its banks to a view from a high point overlooking the river valley. Be sure to consider the viewpoint of various river users, e.g., canoeists, birders, etc. Describe and identify the location of the views. You may wish to include photographs of these views with or in the nomination form.

For assistance with scenic resources, contact: The regional planning commissions, watershed associations, the National Park Service, or the U.S. Forest Service (if appropriate).

b. Land Use

Describe the general patterns of current land use in the river corridor. Include the location of agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial sites, solid waste management facilities and lands used for forest management or which are undeveloped. Also include such features as roads along the river, railroads, bridges, and utility crossings. Identify the type and location of any proposals for major developments within the river corridor.

For assistance with land use, contact: The regional planning commissions, municipal planning offices or boards, U.S. Geological Survey or GIS maps, or the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning.

c. Land Use Controls

List the municipalities within the river corridor that have existing master plans and/or zoning ordinances. Identify existing or significant local and state land use controls that affect the river and the river corridor, e.g. zoning ordinances, easements, subdivision regulations, or the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act.

For assistance with land use controls, contact: The New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning, NHDES, the regional planning commissions, or town planning boards and conservation commissions.

d. Water Quantity

List the location along the river of all operating stream gauge stations maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NHDES, or other private or educational organizations. Indicate the number of years of record and whether it is a partial or full record.

For assistance with water quantity, contact: The U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the Dam Bureau within the NHDES Water Division.

e. Riparian Interests/ Flowage Rights

Under New Hampshire common law, owners of frontage on surface waters have riparian rights to divert or withdraw surface waters as long as the use is reasonable with respect to uses of other riparian owners and has no undue adverse effect on public trust uses of surface waters. Describe riparian interests within the corridor, including any existing or planned water withdrawals not described under the Managed Resources section of the nomination. Also describe any legislatively granted water rights such as a town-given legislative authorization to surface waters for public water supply in the 19th century. NHDES has an inventory of all legislatively granted water rights.

Include any known flowage rights. Flowage rights are recorded easements granted by property owners to dam owners to allow operation of a dam to flow or flood their land. Many older dams do not have recorded flowage rights.

For assistance with riparian interests/flowage rights, contact: Town offices, the NHDES Dam Bureau, or the rivers coordinator.

f. Scientific Resources

Describe any scientific studies or research occurring in the river corridor, including water quality monitoring, aquatic species inventories, geologic studies or other similar research. Also describe if the river is used for environmental studies programs in local schools or colleges.

For assistance with scientific resources, contact: The Watershed Management Bureau within the NHDES Water Division, town offices, or local schools and universities.

Step 6: Determine Classification(s) for River or River Segments

Each river designated into the RMPP must be classified according to the land use and instream characteristics that correspond most closely with the segment(s). Under the classification system established by law (RSA 483:7-a), rivers or segments may be classified as natural, rural, rural-community, or community. The sponsor should consider the classification criteria outlined in the law when preparing a nomination. This is important because a river or segment must meet certain criteria for minimum length, water quality and minimum distance to roads to be eligible for specific classification(s). Refer to the complete text of the Rivers Management and Protection Program act (RSA 483, http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-L-483.htm) for specific classification criteria and also the protection measures (defined in RSA 483:9, 9-a, 9-aa, and 9-b) that will be implemented if a river or segment is classified as natural, rural, rural-community, or community.

A simple way to determine which river classifications will be appropriate to propose in the nomination is to first divide the river into segments, using natural or permanent landmarks such as confluences or political boundaries. Then using maps and local land use and zoning information as guides, determine which classification criteria are met and what protection measures are desired (as indicated by public support or disapproval) along each segment and decide on a suitable classification(s). The law requires that each segment's start and end point, and mileage be identified in the nomination.

If you are considering classifying all or part of your river as a 'natural river,' understand that New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Regulation Env-Wq 1708.05, pertaining to Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), will apply. Env-Wq 1708.05 (b) states:

> Water quality shall be maintained and protected in surface waters that constitute ORW, except that some limited point and nonpoint source discharges may be allowed providing that they are of limited activity which results in no more than temporary and short-term changes in water quality. "Temporary and short-term" means that degradation is limited to the shortest possible time. Such activities shall not permanently degrade water quality or result at any time in water quality lower than that necessary to protect the existing and designated uses in the ORW. Such temporary and short term degradation shall only be allowed after all practical means of minimizing such degradation are implemented.

Surface waters within the White Mountain National Forest are also considered ORW.

For tidal rivers or river with tidal segments, the sponsor must also identify the downstream extent of the tidal river segment being sponsored. Consultation with the rivers coordinator, the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department and the Piscataqua Region Estuaries Project (PREP) is highly encouraged prior to submitting a nomination.

The sponsor should present findings or a description of each segment to support the proposed classification for the nomination. If the sponsor finds that a proposed classification for the river or segment does not meet the criteria for a particular river classification, but feels that the classification is appropriate and justifiable, then corresponding documentation should be included with the nomination. For a tidal river segment, the recommendation of PREP and New Hampshire Fish & Game Department relative to the downstream extent of the nominated segment must also be included.

Step 7: Completing the River Nomination Form

At this stage in the river nomination process, a river sponsor should have completed the resource inventory and be working to develop public support for the protection of the river. With these elements in place, it is time to begin filling out the River Nomination Form. A Microsoft Word version of the River Nomination Form can be found at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/rivers/documents/river-nom-form.doc, and a copy of the form is also included in Appendix G for reference. The nomination form is self-explanatory, but refer to Step 5 for additional instructions and do not hesitate to contact the rivers coordinator if there are any questions concerning the type of information being requested. A checklist of required information for a river nomination, which corresponds to and is included in the River Nomination Form, is included in Appendix H. Please type responses to the questions directly into the form. If your nomination form is particularly long and/or includes a number of appendices, consider adding a Table of Contents at the beginning to help readers navigate the form. Additionally, a cover page with a photo of the river can make the nomination form into an attractive report to present to towns. Finally, it is always a good idea to cite your sources and recognize the people and organizations who helped you gather the required information.

At least one map of the river and its corridor must be submitted as part of the nomination. At a minimum, this map must show the nominated river or segment, municipal boundaries, and roads. U.S. Geological Survey maps (scale 1:24,000) are ideal for this purpose, though a map of equivalent accuracy and detail, such as a GIS map created through GRANIT, may be substituted. A locator map showing the location of the river or segment within the state must also be included. In addition, it is an excellent idea to include additional maps showing the location of significant river resources such as land use, wildlife habitats (deer yards, wetlands, eagle roosting areas), dams, recreational areas, etc. Contact the rivers coordinator for examples of maps prepared by other river groups.

Step 8: Submit the Nomination

All river nominations must be submitted directly to the rivers coordinator at NHDES on or before June 1 in order to be considered in the next legislative session. A nomination should be accompanied by a letter of submittal addressed to the rivers coordinator. According to rule Env-Wq 1803.01, you are required to submit two copies of the nomination. Ideally one copy should be a color (if you included color photos, maps or charts) hard copy that can be used as a display copy at the public meeting(s) and public hearing(s), and one must be a digital version. The digital version may be mailed on a CD, DVD, etc. with the hard copy, or can be uploaded to the NHDES ftp server. Contact the rivers coordinator for ftp upload instructions. Once submitted, all materials included with the nomination become the property of NHDES.

Official NHDES logos are available for documentation should river sponsors wish to use them.

Mail or deliver a completed river nomination to:

N.H. Department of Environmental Services
Rivers Coordinator
29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95
Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

Sponsors should remember that the law allows NHDES 120 days to review and prepare a recommendation on a complete nomination. In order to ensure that an approved river nomination will be submitted to the state Legislature for consideration by the beginning of the next legislative session, river sponsors must submit the nomination to NHDES no later than June 1, which allows the rivers coordinator time to review the nomination for completeness and request additional information if necessary.

Chapter IV
The River Evaluation Process

After a river nomination is submitted, the rivers coordinator will review it to check for any missing or incomplete information. This review will be made on the basis of the nomination requirements listed in the administrative rules adopted by NHDES to guide the submission, acceptance and review of river nominations (Env-Wq 1800). If the nomination is incomplete, the rivers coordinator will notify the contact person within 30 days to explain what information must be submitted to complete the nomination. Upon completion, the rivers coordinator will send a "letter of completeness" to the nominating party. As soon as the nomination is complete, the river evaluation process will begin. Below is an outline of the steps in the river nomination process as required by law and rule:

Step 1: State Rivers Coordinator Evaluation
Step 2: Rivers Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) Evaluation
Step 3: Public Hearing
Step 4: Rivers Coordinator and RMAC Recommendations
Step 5: Commissioner Recommendations
Step 6: Legislative Review and Approval

Step 1: State Rivers Coordinator Evaluation

By law, the rivers coordinator has 120 days to review and assess a river nomination. During this time, the rivers coordinator will evaluate the nomination using a system that has been designed to both identify significant resources and ensure consistency in the manner in which each river nomination is evaluated. The system consists of a general evaluation and the awarding of points for the presence of significant resources within each resource category.

Under the point system evaluation, the point total in each resource category, i.e. natural, managed, cultural, recreational and other, will be one factor considered in the river evaluation process. It is not necessary, nor is it expected, that a river receive a high point total in all resource categories to be given a positive recommendation. The point system was developed to identify all, and in some cases competing, river resources. For example, a river flowing through national forest lands may receive a high score in the natural resource category but a low score in the managed resource category, as some natural resources such as natural flow are mutually exclusive of river management. Similarly, a river flowing through a city with a low score in the natural resource category may receive a high score in other categories, such as cultural and recreational resources.

The point system will not be used to rank one river against other rivers; it is a tool to identify the resources that are present on a given river and will be used primarily for the discussion of a river nomination. The point system evaluation will also serve as an indicator of the appropriate classification for a river, i.e., natural, rural, rural-community, community or some combination.

Step 2: Rivers Management Advisory Committee Evaluation

The New Hampshire Rivers Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) also takes part in the river evaluation process. The river sponsor will want to contact the rivers coordinator to schedule a presentation to the RMAC about the river nomination. This presentation is an opportunity to highlight the most outstanding resources of the nominated river, answer questions from the committee

members about the river nomination, and most importantly, introduce the committee members to the river. This latter point is very important as few, if any, of the committee members are familiar with all of New Hampshire's rivers.

The presentation should consist of a brief talk (maximum 20 minutes) and may also include a visual presentation such as a slide show or video. A slide presentation or video is a very effective way to communicate the character of a river to the committee. It need not be a polished show: a series of organized slides showing river scenes, land uses, significant views, and other important resources the sponsor believes are important will be very effective. It is sometimes helpful to arrange the slides or video to begin at the headwaters and move downstream. The sponsor might also consider inviting the RMAC to visit the nominated river either by vehicle or boat to better acquaint the members with the special qualities of the river. Frequently this site visit is conducted during the afternoon of the day on which the public hearing is held (see step 3 below).

The rivers coordinator can provide further advice if the sponsor has questions about scheduling or giving the presentation to the RMAC. Sponsors may also contact the rivers coordinator for more information about what types of questions to expect from committee members.

Step 3: Public Hearing

By law, at least one public hearing must be held in a community along the nominated river in order to receive public comments on the nomination. The public hearing will be hosted jointly by the rivers coordinator and the RMAC. The hearing provides both the rivers coordinator and the RMAC with an opportunity to gage the level of public support for the river nomination. At the hearing, anyone wishing to comment on the nomination will be given an opportunity to speak. An opportunity will also be given for people who are unable to attend the hearing, or who do not wish to speak, to submit written comments. This public hearing is an important opportunity for the people who live in the towns and cities along the river to express their support for the designation of the river into the program. The sponsor will want to make sure that local officials and other interested people are aware of the hearing and will attend to demonstrate and express their support for the river nomination.

Step 4: State Rivers Coordinator and RMAC Recommendations

Following the public hearing, both the rivers coordinator and the RMAC will complete their evaluations and prepare recommendations consistent with the provisions of RSA 483:6, IV(a), and with consideration of the comments received at the public hearing, those received from local boards and commissions and other comments submitted to the rivers coordinator concerning the river nomination. These recommendations will then be forwarded to the NHDES commissioner for review and approval. The recommendations will include a summary of the resource values and characteristics which qualify the river for designation, an accounting of the points awarded in each resource category, the appropriate river classification(s), and a summary of demonstrated public support for the nomination.

The recommendations of the rivers coordinator and the RMAC will be based on the following factors as outlined in RSA 483:6 IV:

(a) Whether the river or segment(s) of such a river contain or represent either a significant statewide or local example of one or more of the following:
    (1) Scenic or recreational resource.
    (2) Open space or natural resource.

(3) Fisheries, wildlife, vegetation, and rare species or habitat.
(4) Cultural, historical, or archaeological resource.
(5) Hydrological or geological resource.
(6) Water quality.
(7) Scientific resource.
(8) Community resource.
(9) Current or projected withdrawals, discharges, or both, by public utilities and commercial or industrial users.

(b) Public hearing comments and other comments submitted to the rivers coordinator.

The rivers coordinator and the RMAC will also consider:

(c) The level of demonstrated community support for the nomination.
(d) The point system evaluation.

Step 5: Commissioner Recommendation

To decide whether to approve the nomination, the NHDES commissioner will review the river nomination on the basis of the factors listed above, along with the recommendations of the rivers coordinator and the RMAC, to determine whether the nomination is consistent with policies and intents defined in RSA 483:1 and RSA 483:2. By law, the commissioner must forward all approved nominations to the State Legislature for consideration in the next legislative session. The sponsor should contact local legislators and ask them to support the nomination by agreeing to submit a Legislative Service Request, which will become a bill. Generally, this bill will simply identify the river or segment to be designated and adopt the appropriate river classification. (For example, “Lamprey River: mainstem from the Epping-Lee town line to the Durham-Newmarket town line as a rural river.”) In addition, the rivers coordinator will prepare a "report to the General Court" for each NHDES Commissioner-approved nomination, which describes the resource values and characteristics that qualify the river for designation and presents the NHDES recommendations for the nominated river.

Step 6: Legislative Review and Approval

The State Legislature will consider a bill to designate a river or segment into the RMPP in the same manner that it considers any piece of legislation. For example, if the river designation bill is sponsored by a representative then it becomes a House Bill and will be sent to a House committee for a public hearing to receive comments on the recommended designation. The committee will send the bill to the full House for a vote with its recommendation of "ought to pass” with or without amendment, "inexpedient to legislate," or “send to interim study." If the bill is passed, it will be sent to the Senate and the public hearing/voting process will be repeated. If the Senate approves the bill, it will be sent to the Governor for signature. Again, a strong demonstration of public support is often critical to the successful passage of a bill seeking river designation by the Legislature.

Appendices

Appendix A
NH RMPP River Classifications and State Regulated Protection Measures by Classification

This table is a partial description of the protection measures by river classification for all rivers designated into the Rivers Management and Protection Program (RSA 483). When a river is designated into the Rivers Program, the protection measures of the Program and the provisions of the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (RSA 483-B) become effective.

In the table, the non-shaded cells indicate the protection measures contained within the Rivers Program and the shaded cells indicate the activities and setbacks contained within the Shoreland Act, which apply to all larger (4th order and higher) rivers in the state as well as to 1st, 2nd and 3rd order streams that have been designated into the Rivers Program. Please see the Rivers Management and Protection Act (RSA 483) and the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (RSA 483-B) for a complete description of all protection measures and exemptions.

	River Classifications			
Activities	**Natural**	**Rural**	**Rural-Community**	**Community**
Dams & Channel Alterations				
Construction of New Dams	No	No	No	Yes
Reconstruction of Breached Dams	No	Yes (within six years)	Yes (within six years)	Yes
Channel Alterations	No (excluding bridge, road & riprap repairs)	Yes (with conditions)	Yes (with conditions)	Yes (with conditions)
New Hydroelectric Facility	(Not addressed in statute)	Yes (with conditions)	Yes (with conditions)	Yes (with conditions)
Water Quality/Water Quantity				
Water Quality	Class A or B	Class B	Class B	Class B
Interbasin Transfers	No	No	No	No
Protected Instream Flow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recreational Use				
Motorized Watercraft	No	Yes (only "headway" speed within 150 ft. of shore)	Yes (only "headway" speed within 150 ft. of shore)	Yes (only "headway" speed within 150 ft. of shore)
Waste Disposal				
New Landfills	None within ¼ mi.	None within ¼ mi. (except Rochester)	None within 100 ft. of 500 yr floodplain	None within 100 ft. of 500 yr floodplain
Expansion of Landfill	Not within 100 ft. of 500 yr floodplain	Not within 100 ft. of 500 yr floodplain	Yes	Yes
New Hazardous Waste Facilities	None within ¼ mi.	None within 250 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 II(a))*		
Other New Solid Waste Facilities	None within 250 ft.	None within 250 ft.	None within 250 ft.	None within 250 ft.
Sludge and Septage	None within 250 ft.	None within 250 ft.	None within 250 ft.	None within 250 ft.
New Septic Systems	None within 75 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 V(c))			

	River Classifications			
Activities	**Natural**	**Rural**	**Rural-Community**	**Community**
Replacement Septic Systems	Meet 75 ft. setback to extent practicable (RSA 483-B:9 V(c))			
Sale of Waterfront Property with Septic Sys.	Waterfront Property Site Assessment Study of septic system required for sale of properties within 200 ft. (RSA 485-A:39)			
New Auto Junk Yards or Salt Storage Yards	None within 250 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 II(a))			
Fertilizer				
Limestone	Yes (Env-Wq 1402.09)			
Slow or Controlled Release Fertilizer	None within 25 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 II(d))			
All Other Fertilizers	None within 50 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 V(a))			
Pesticides and Herbicides				
All pesticides and herbicides	None within 50 ft. except with applicator license (RSA 483-B:9 V(a))			
Development within 250 ft. of River				
Primary Structure	Setback 50 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 II(b))			
Accessory Structures	Setback 20 ft. (Env-Wq 1405)			
Impervious Surface Cover	Greater than 20% within 250 ft. requires stormwater plan; Greater than 30% within 250 ft. requires stormwater plan developed by engineer (RSA 483-B:9 V(g))			
River Frontage	150 ft. minimum lot frontage (RSA 483-B:9 V(e-f))			
Land Disturbance (new or existing use)	Yes. Shoreland permit required for construction, excavation or fill unless exempted in Env-Wq 1406.04 (RSA 483-B:5-b). Alteration of Terrain permit also required if exceeding 50,000 sq. ft. (RSA 485-A:17)			
Removal of Vegetation within Waterfront Buffer (0-50 ft.):				
Trees & Shrubs	Yes, with limitations within 50 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 V(a))			
Natural Ground Cover	None within 50 ft. except 6 ft. path (RSA 483-B:9 V(a))			
Stumps, Roots and Rocks	Yes, permit required within 50 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 V(a))			
Removal of Vegetation within Natural Woodland Buffer (50-150 ft.):				
Natural Woodland	25% remains unaltered between 50 and 150 ft. (RSA 483-B:9 V(b))			

* The RMPP does not address hazardous waste facilities for Rural, Rural-Community, or Community Rivers.

Natural rivers are free-flowing rivers or segments characterized by the high quality of natural and scenic resources. River shorelines are in primarily natural vegetation and river corridors are generally undeveloped. Development, if any, is limited to forest management and scattered housing.

Rural rivers or segments flow adjacent to lands which are partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management and dispersed or clustered residential development. Some instream structures may exist, including low dams, diversion works and other minor modifications.

Rural-community rivers or segments flow through areas with mixed land uses reflecting some combination of open space, agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial land uses. Such rivers are readily accessible by road or railroad and may include impoundments or diversions, as well as developed centers that could qualify for Shoreland Act urban exemptions.

Community rivers or segments flow through developed or populated areas and are readily accessible by road or railroad. These rivers may include existing or potential impoundments or diversions for hydropower, flood control or water supply, as well as urban centers that could qualify for Shoreland Act urban exemptions.

Appendix B
Sources of Technical Information and Assistance: Federal, State, and Regional Agencies and Private Organizations

Federal Agencies:

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 99 High Street, Boston, MA 02110. (877) 336-2734. http://www.fema.gov/.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. (202) 502-6088. http://www.ferc.gov/for-citizens/projectsearch/SearchProjects.aspx.

National Park Service. 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. (202) 208-3818. http://www.nps.gov/.
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science- http://www.nps.gov/history/.
Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program- 54 Elm Street, Woodstock, VT 05091. (802) 457-3368. http://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District. 696 Virginia Road, Concord, MA 01742-2751. 978-318-8238. http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, New Hampshire. Federal Building, 2 Madbury Road, Durham, NH 03824-1499. (603) 868-7581. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/nh/home/.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Eastern Region, White Mountain National Forest. 71 White Mountain Dr. Campton, NH 03223-4272. (603)536-6100. http://www.fs.usda.gov/r9.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New England Field Office. 70 Commercial Street, Suite 300, Concord, NH 03301-5087. (603) 223-2541. http://www.fws.gov/newengland/.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1. 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, MA 02109-3912. (617) 918-1111. http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england.
New Hampshire NPDES Permits- http://www.epa.gov/region1/npdes/newhampshire.html.

U.S. Geological Survey. http://www.usgs.gov/.
NH/VT District- 361 Commerce Way, Pembroke, NH 03275. (603) 225-4681. http://nh.water.usgs.gov/.
Stream Stats- http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/.

State Agencies:

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets, and Foods. 25 Capitol Street, PO Box 2042, Concord, NH 03302-2042. (603) 271-3551. http://agriculture.nh.gov/.

New Hampshire Department of Cultural Affairs. 20 Park Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 271-2392. http://www.nh.gov/nhculture/.
Division of Historical Resources- http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/.

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. 29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095. (603) 271-3505. http://des.nh.gov/.

New Hampshire Department of Resources & Economic Development. 172 Pembroke Road, PO Box 1856, Concord, NH 03302-1856. (603) 271-2411. http://www.dred.state.nh.us/.
Division of Parks and Recreation- http://www.nhstateparks.org/.
New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau, Division of Forests and Lands- http://www.nhdfl.org/about-forests-and-lands/bureaus/natural-heritage-bureau/.

New Hampshire Department of Safety- Marine Patrol Unit. 31 Dock Road, Gilford, NH 03249. 603-293-2037. http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/nhsp/fob/marine-patrol/index.html.

New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, 11 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301; (603) 271-3421. http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/.
Public access sites- http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/Outdoor_Recreation/access_sites_table.htm.

New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning, Johnson Hall, 3rd Floor, 107 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 271-2155. http://www.nh.gov/oep/index.htm.

New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission. 21 South Fruit Street, Suite 10, Concord, NH 03301-2429. (603) 271-2431. http://www.puc.state.nh.us/.

UNH Cooperative Extension Service State Office. 59 College Road, Taylor Hall, Durham, NH 03824-2618. (603) 862-1520. http://extension.unh.edu/.

University of New Hampshire, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, Earth Systems Research Center. Morse Hall, 8 College Road, Durham, NH 03824. (603) 862-1792. http://www.granit.sr.unh.edu/.

Regional Planning Agencies:

Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission. 28 Commercial Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 226-6020. http://www.cnhrpc.org/.

Lakes Region Planning Commission. 103 Main Street, Suite 3, Meredith, NH 03253-9287. (603) 279-8171. http://www.lakesrpc.org/.

Nashua Regional Planning Commission. 9 Executive Park Drive, Suite 201, Merrimack, NH 03054. (603) 424-2240. http://www.nashuarpc.org/.

North Country Council. 107 Glessner Road, Bethlehem, NH 03574. (603) 444-6303. http://www.nccouncil.org/.

Rockingham Planning Commission. 156 Water Street, Exeter, NH 03833-2487. (603) 778-0885. http://www.rpc-nh.org/.

Southern New Hampshire Planning Commission. 438 Dubuque Street, Manchester, NH 03102. (603) 669-4664 http://www.snhpc.org/.

Southwest Region Planning Commission. 37 Ashuelot Street, Keene, NH 03431. (603) 357-0557 http://www.swrpc.org/.

Strafford Regional Planning Commission. 150 Wakefield Street, Suite 12, Rochester, NH 03867. (603) 994-3500. http://www.strafford.org/.

Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission. 10 Water Street, Suite 225, Lebanon, NH 03766. (603) 448-1680. http://www.uvlsrpc.org/.

National Private Organizations:

American Rivers. 1101 14th Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 347-7550. http://www.americanrivers.org/.

Friends of the Earth, 1100 15th Street NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 783-7400. Washington, DC 20036-2002. (877) 843-8687. http://www.foe.org/.

National Audubon Society. 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003. (212) 979-3000. http://www.audubon.org/.

National Wildlife Federation. PO Box 1583, Merrifield, VA 22116-1583. (800) 822-9919. http://www.nwf.org/.

The Nature Conservancy. 4245 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 100, Arlington, VA 22203-1606. (703) 841-5300. http://www.nature.org/.

The River Management Society. PO Box 5750, Takoma Park, MD 20913-5750. (301) 585-4677. http://www.river-management.org/.

Sierra Club. 85 Second Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. (415) 977-5500. http://www.sierraclub.org/.

Trout Unlimited. 1300 N. 17th St., Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22209-2404. (800) 834-2419. http://www.tu.org/

Wildlife Society, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814-2144; (301) 897-9770. http://wildlife.org/

Private State/Regional Organizations:

Appalachian Mountain Club, Pinkham Notch Visitor's Center, PO Box 298, Gorham, NH 03581. (603) 466-2721. http://www.outdoors.org/.

New Hampshire Audubon. 84 Silk Farm Road, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 224-9909. http://www.nhaudubon.org/.

Bear-Paw Regional Greenways. PO Box 19, 63 Nottingham Road, Deerfield, NH 03037-0019. (603) 463-9400. http://www.bear-paw.org/.

Beaver Brook Association. 117 Ridge Road, Hollis, NH 03049; (603) 465-7787. http://www.beaverbrook.org/.

Connecticut River Watershed Council, 15 Bank Row, Greenfield, MA 01301. (413) 772-2020. http://www.ctriver.org/.

Five Rivers Conservation Trust. 31 Warren Street, Concord, NH 03301; (603) 225-7225. http://5rct.org/.

Granite State Hydropower Association. Two Commercial Street, Boscawen, NH 03303. (603) 753-4577. http://www.granitestatehydro.org/.

Lakes Region Conservation Trust. P.O. Box 766, Center Harbor, NH 03226. (603) 253-3301. http://lrct.org/.

Monadnock Conservancy. 15 Eagle Court, 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 337, Keene, NH 03431-0337. (603) 357-0600. http://www.monadnockconservancy.org/.

Merrimack River Watershed Council. 60 Island Street, Suite 211-E, Lawrence, MA 01840. (978) 655-4742. http://www.merrimack.org/.

The Nature Conservancy, New Hampshire State Office. 22 Bridge Street, 4th Floor, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 224-5853. http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/newhampshire/index.htm.

New England Forestry Foundation. PO Box 1346, 32 Foster Street, Littleton, MA 01460. (978) 952-6856. http://www.newenglandforestry.org/.

New England Wild Flower Society, 180 Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701. (508) 877-7630. http://www.newfs.org/.

New Hampshire Association of Conservation Commissions. 54 Portsmouth Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 224-7867. http://www.nhacc.org/.

New Hampshire Historical Society. 30 Park Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 228-6688. http://www.nhhistory.org/.

New Hampshire Municipal Association. 25 Triangle Park Drive, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 224-7447. https://www.nhmunicipal.org/.

New Hampshire Rivers Council. 54-207 Portsmouth Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 228-6472. http://www.nhrivers.org/.

New Hampshire Wildlife Federation. 54 Portsmouth Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 224-5953. http://www.nhwf.org/.

Nissitissit River Land Trust, PO Box 86, Hollis, NH 03049-0086. (603) 882-1431. http://nissitissitriver.org/.

Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership. University of New Hampshire, Nesmith Hall Room 305, 131 Main Street, Durham, NH 03824. (603) 862-0724. http://prepestuaries.org/.

Piscataquog Land Conservancy. 5A Mill Street, New Boston, NH 03070; (603) 487-3331. http://www.plcnh.org/.

Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. 54 Portsmouth Street, Concord, NH 03301. (603) 224-9945. https://www.forestsociety.org/.

Southeast Land Trust of New Hampshire. 12 Center Street, 2nd Floor, Exeter, NH 03833. (603) 778-6088. http://www.seltnh.org/.

Strafford Rivers Conservancy. P.O. Box 623, Dover, New Hampshire 03821. (603) 516-0772. http://straffordriversconservancy.org/.

Upper Valley Land Trust, 19 Buck Road, Hanover, NH 03755. (603) 643-6626. http://www.uvlt.org/.

Other Resources:

New England Rivers Center. 1983. *New Hampshire River Protection and Energy Development Project Final Report*. http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/rivers/documents/nh_rped_project_rpt.pdf.

RSA 483. *Title L Water Management and Protection, Chapter 483 New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program*. http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-L-483.htm.

RSA 483-B. *Title L Water Management and Protection, Chapter 483-B Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act.* http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-L-483-B.htm.

Survey Monkey. www.surveymonkey.com. Free online survey resource.

Appendix C
Typical Nomination Schedule

Month	Activity
June/July	• Inform the public about the river and its characteristics.
Aug./Sept.	• Develop and mail a questionnaire to gain a better understanding of the public's knowledge about the river and to gage their interest in a river nomination. • Begin to solicit comments/letters of support from local officials. • Collect information on natural resources including: geology, floodplains, wildlife, endangered species, natural communities, fish resources, water quality and natural flow characteristics. Discuss natural resource findings.
Oct./Nov.	• Analyze questionnaire returns. • Collect information on cultural resources including: historical, archeological, and community. Collect information on managed resources including: impoundments, withdrawals, and discharges. Discuss cultural and managed resource findings.
Dec./Jan.	• Collect information on other resources including: open space, forests and local zoning, water quantity, riparian and flowage rights, and scientific studies. Discuss other resource findings.
Feb./March	• Collect information on recreation resources including: boating, public access, fishing, swimming, scenic roads, scenic views, trails, parks, camping sites, etc. • Towns consider the nomination as a warrant article at town meeting. • Discuss recreation resource findings.
March	• Plan public meeting(s) in April. • Issue announcements. • Decide proposed classifications for river segments.
April	• Hold public meeting(s) to gain a better understanding of the public's knowledge about the river and to gage their interest in a river nomination. • Meet with town boards and committees to seek suggestions and endorsements. • Decide on final recommended classifications.
May 1	• Submit nomination to Rivers Coordinator for completeness review.
June 1	• Submit completed nomination to Rivers Coordinator.
June-Sept.	• Rivers Coordinator and RMAC review the nomination.
September	• Rivers Coordinator and RMAC hold public hearing(s).
By October 1	• RMAC and Rivers Coordinator forward recommendations to the Commissioner. • Nominating committee begins soliciting legislative sponsors.
November 1	• Sponsors are notified if the nomination will not be forwarded to the State Legislature.
By December 15	• Commissioner forwards the approved nomination to the State Legislature.

Appendix D
Case Study: Ammonoosuc River Corridor Advisory Committee

The Ammonoosuc River is located in the Presidential Range of the White Mountains and is highly valued by locals and tourists for its beauty, recreational opportunities, and as a drinking water supply. The Ammonoosuc River Valley was experiencing a development boom with residential and commercial growth exceeding projections. The rapid growth caused increasing concern about what impacts these changes, and the resulting fragmentation, will have on water quality, wildlife, stream bank erosion, access, and the quality of recreational experience on the river.

In the fall of 2003, the town of Littleton applied for and received a grant from the Upper Connecticut River Mitigation and Enhancement Fund to conduct an assessment of the Ammonoosuc River corridor. The project, called the Ammonoosuc River Corridor Assessment and Enhancement Project, was designed to determine and address local concerns about the river on a corridor wide basis.

In the spring of 2004, the Littleton Selectmen sent a letter to each of the Boards of Selectmen in the other six towns in the river corridor asking for them to appoint a person to serve on the Ammonoosuc River Corridor Advisory Committee. Three additional members were selected to serve on the Committee to represent other interests groups along the river: agriculture, development, and recreation. The seven town representatives, including the towns of Littleton, Landaff, Lisbon, Bath, Carroll, Bethlehem and Haverhill, and the three interest group representatives, met for the first time in April 2004.

By the fall 2004, the committee had completed an assessment of the river corridor, which included a detailed inventory and map of the cultural and natural resources, identified and discussed issues, and developed four recommendations for action. The recommended actions included: increase water quality monitoring, assess erosion problems and help landowners reduce stream bank destabilization, identify restoration sites along the river, and seek designation for the Ammonoosuc under RSA 483, the Rivers Management and Protection Program (RMPP).

To implement the recommended actions, in the summer of 2005 the Ammonoosuc River Advisory Committee started a volunteer water quality monitoring program through the NHDES Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP). This water quality monitoring effort was supported with financial assistance from the Connecticut River Joint Commission Partnership Program and technical assistances from NHDES and the Grafton County Cooperative Extension Services.

Simultaneously, the group began the outreach effort for the nomination process for designation. Fact sheets and other information were sent to selectmen, conservation commissions, and planning boards. Information was also sent to chambers of commerce, Main Street programs, recreational users, and other interest groups. Press releases about the nomination were sent to local newspapers along with paid announcements. In winter 2006, a series of five public meetings were held in the towns along the river corridor where presentations were made regarding the nomination process and the river's value.

By spring of 2006, the town of Littleton and the Ammonoosuc River Advisory Committee submitted their nomination document to NHDES for consideration. By June 2006, 27 letters of support, including letters from all seven boards of selectmen, for the designation of the river were received by NHDES. No letters of opposition to the nomination were received by NHDES at any stage of the nomination process.

On June 20, 2006 the Rivers Coordinator, in coordination with the Rivers Management Advisory Committee (RMAC), held a public hearing in the town of Littleton to provide information about the RMPP and to receive public comment on the nomination. Approximately thirty people attended the hearing. All those who spoke were in favor of the nomination.

In July and August 2006, both the rivers coordinator and the RMAC recommended the designation of the Ammonoosuc River into the RMPP. The RMAC noted high levels of public support, particularly support from local elected officials, as a large part of their decision.

In September 2006, the NHDES commissioner recommended that the Ammonoosuc River receive designation into the RMPP. In January 2007 the General Court received a general report on the nomination and testimony in support of designation from NHDES and the RMAC. Hearings in the Senate and the House of Representatives resulted in full support for the nomination and the bill designating the Ammonoosuc River into the RMPP easily passed the General Court and was signed into law by Governor John Lynch. On August 10, 2007 the Ammonoosuc River was officially designated under RSA 483, the Rivers Management and Protection Program. Building on this success, the upper reaches of the Ammonoosuc River were added to the RMPP in 2009.

Appendix E
Sample Warrant Article

Note: A warrant article is not required, but may be helpful to generate support for the nomination in some situations. The example below may be modified to fit the needs of your towns and river.

Sample Warrant Article:

To authorize the Board of Selectmen to name representatives to the River Committee and to support the River Committee in preparing and submitting a nomination of the River to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services under the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program.

Appendix F
Model Landowner Questionnaire

Note: A landowner questionnaire is not required, but may be helpful to generate support for the nomination. The example below may be modified to fit the needs of your towns and river.

The first group of questions refers to your property on the river.

1. Do you currently own land on the river in New Hampshire?

   Yes No (If no, please skip to question #6.)

   In which town is your riverfront land located?

   In which town are you are resident?

2. Approximately how many acres of riverfront land and how many feet of frontage do you own?

   2a. How long have you owned your riverfront property?

3. Did the river play a role in your decision to purchase your property?

   Yes No

   If yes, how?

4. What is the current use of your property? (Please check the three most important uses.)

   Full-time residence
   Second or vacation home
   Rental property
   Farming
   Forestry
   Retail business
   Lodging/restaurant
   Industry
   Recreation
   Investment
   Other (please specify)

5. What plans do you have for your property? (Please check up to three answers.)

   Continue present use
   Full-time residence
   Second or vacation home
   Rental property
   Farming
   Forestry
   Retail business

Lodging/restaurant
Industry
Recreation
Investment
Other (please specify)

Valued characteristics of your river:

6. Do you think the river contributes to the quality of life in your community?

Yes No

If yes, how? (Please check as many as apply.)

Open space
Agriculture
Water supply
Wildlife and waterfowl habitat
Wetland ecosystems
Swimming
Boating
Fishing
Scenic value
Free-flowing water
Shoreline development
Historical/cultural sites
Other (please specify)

7. How important is it to you that each of the following characteristics associated with the river and its corridor are conserved? (Please circle the number corresponding to your answer; 1=Very Important, 5=Very Unimportant.)

Industrial development opportunity
1 2 3 4 5

Commercial development opportunity
1 2 3 4 5

Residential development opportunity
1 2 3 4 5

Fishing access
1 2 3 4 5

Boating access
1 2 3 4 5

Swimming access
1 2 3 4 5

Scenic quality
1 2 3 4 5

Water quality
1 2 3 4 5

Free-flowing river
1 2 3 4 5

Wildlife and waterfowl habitat
1 2 3 4 5

Fisheries habitat
1 2 3 4 5

Wetland ecosystems
1 2 3 4 5

Open space
1 2 3 4 5

Other (please specify)
1 2 3 4 5

8. Have you noticed any of the following problems along the river? (Please check as many as apply.) If there are problems that are of particular concern to you, please note their location in the margin.

Flooding
Excessive erosion
Water pollution
Loss of or damage to historical or cultural sites
Loss of farmland
Loss of public access
Recreation overuse
Recreation abuses
Loss of wetlands
Loss of wildlife and waterfowl habitat
Loss of fish habitat
Destruction of or injury to critical environmental areas
Development too close to the river
Other (please specify)

The final group of questions relates to possible river protection measures.

9. Do you believe that any of the following general measures should be taken to protect the river and the special opportunities it offers to the area? (Please check as many as apply.)

Protect free-flowing nature of river
Limit residential shoreline development
Limit commercial shoreline development
Limit industrial shoreline development

Protect scenic character of the river corridor
Protect water quality
Provide public access
Provide recreation facilities
Protect wildlife and waterfowl habitat
Protect fisheries habitat
No additional protection needed
Other (please specify)

10. Do you feel any of the specific steps listed below would be appropriate for river and river corridor protection? (Please check as many as apply.)

    Stricter enforcement of local and state regulations related to water and wetlands
    Minimum setback requirements for new construction
    Floodplain protection regulations
    Purchase of property in the river corridor (from willing sellers)
    Purchase of development rights in the river corridor
    Voluntary easement donation program
    Limit dam construction
    No additional protection needed
    Other (please specify)

11. Are you presently or have you considered using any of the following land protection techniques on your property? (Please check as many as apply.)

    Conservation easements
    Development restrictions
    Scenic restrictions/easements
    Deed restrictions
    Land donation
    Current use
    Other (please specify)

12. Do you feel that local governments should take action to protect the river in your community?

    Yes No

    12a. If yes, are you willing to support allocating town taxes if necessary?

    Yes No

13. Are you interested in learning more about the efforts of the River Committee to nominate the river for designation into the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program?

    Yes No

Please add any general comments you may wish to make regarding the river on a separate sheet of paper or below.

Thank you for completing this questionnaire!

Appendix G
River Nomination Form

New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program

Instructions: Before beginning any work on a river nomination, sponsors should contact the State Rivers Coordinator at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). The Rivers Coordinator can provide initial guidance by identifying local and regional contacts and other sources of information and can give advice throughout the preparation of a river nomination. Refer to the publication, "A Guide to River Nominations," for a step-by-step explanation of the nomination process and a directory of federal, state, regional, and private sources of information and technical assistance. The River Coordinator's address and telephone number are: PO Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03302-0095; (603) 271-2959.

I. NOMINATION INFORMATION

1. Name of River:

2. River/River Segment Location (and start/end points) and Length (miles):

3. (a) Sponsoring Organization or Individual:

   (b) Contact Person:

   (c) Address:

   (d) Daytime Telephone Number:

II. SUMMARY: RESOURCES OF STATEWIDE OR LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

Explanation: In order to be eligible for designation to the Rivers Management and Protection Program, a river must contain or represent either a significant statewide or local example of a natural, managed, cultural, or recreational resource.

1. Instructions: By checking the appropriate boxes below, indicate the resource values that you believe are present in the nominated river and its corridor and whether you believe these values are present at a level of significance that is statewide or local. If the value is not present, leave the box blank.

Natural Resources

	Value Present Local Significance	**Value Present Statewide Significance**
Geologic or Hydrologic Resources	☐	☐
Wildlife Resources	☐	☐
Vegetation/Natural Communities	☐	☐
Fish Resources	☐	☐
Rare Species or Habitat	☐	☐
Water Quality	☐	☐
Open Space	☐	☐
Natural Flow Characteristics	☐	☐

Managed Resources

	Value Present Local Significance	**Value Present Statewide Significance**
Impoundments	☐	☐
Water Withdrawals/Discharges	☐	☐
Hydroelectric Resources	☐	☐

Cultural Resources

	Value Present/ Local Significance	**Value Present/ Statewide Significance**
Historical/Archaeological Resources	☐	☐
Community River Resources	☐	☐

Recreational Resources

	Value Present/ Local Significance	Value Present/ Statewide Significance
Fishery Resources	☐	☐
Boating Resources	☐	☐
Other Recreational Resources	☐	☐
Public Access	☐	☐

Other Resources

	Value Present/ Local Significance	Value Present/ Statewide Significance
Scenic Resources	☐	☐
Land Use	☐	☐
Land Use Controls	☐	☐
Water Quantity	☐	☐
Riparian/Flowage Rights	☐	☐
Scientific Resources	☐	☐

2. Briefly describe the most important resource values that are present in the nominated river and why you believe these values are significant from either a statewide or local perspective. For example, if the river contains a segment of whitewater that attracts kayakers from throughout the state and is identified in a regional boaters' guide as a premier whitewater boating segment, you should identify recreational boating as a significant statewide resource and include one or two sentences in support of this statement. In addition, if you feel that a resource value is threatened, explain why. (Note: This section will be the "Executive Summary" of your nomination document, and should be no longer than about 2 pages.)

III. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SUPPORT

Explanation: The level of community and other public support which is demonstrated for a river nomination will be an important factor in determining whether that river will be recommended for legislative designation.

Such support may be shown by the adoption of a town resolution, a letter from selectmen, master plan excerpts, or documented support from other groups, either public or private (if private, explain the group's purpose and who is represented).

Instructions: Describe the type of community and other public support that exists for the river nomination and attach appropriate documentation. Include copies of any letters of support from local elected and appointed officials. Include documentation of notification of the nomination to elected public officials of all municipalities through which each nominated river or segment flows.

IV. OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Explanation: In addition to the information provided on this nomination form, sponsors are encouraged to submit any other information which you believe will support the nomination of the river. This information may include a visual presentation, for example, a slide program or a map showing the location of significant resources, or studies and reports on the river.

Instructions: List what, if any, additional supporting information has been submitted with this river nomination.

V. RIVER CLASSIFICATIONS

Explanation: Each river or river segment that is designated by the state legislature will be placed into a river classification system. This classification system consists of four river categories: natural, rural, rural-community and community. Refer to Appendix A in the Guide to River Nominations for a complete description and explanation of the river classification system and the instream protection measures which have been adopted by the state legislature for each classification. In this part of the nomination form, NHDES and the state Rivers Management Advisory Committee are interested in learning which river classification(s) you believe is most appropriate for your river. A river may have segments with different classifications.

Note: If tidal or tidally influenced sections of river are included in your nomination be sure to include the recommended downstream extent of the section(s) suggested by the NH Fish and Game Department and the Piscataqua Regional Estuaries Project.

Instructions:

1. For each classification criteria listed below (a-d), check the one box that most accurately describes the majority of the nominated river or segment. Please note if any section of the river is tidal or tidally influenced.

(a) General Description

☐ Natural Rivers - The river or segment is free-flowing and characterized by high quality natural and scenic resources. The river shoreline is in primarily natural vegetation and the river corridor is generally undeveloped and development, if any, is limited to forest management and scattered housing.

☐ Rural Rivers - The river or segment is adjacent to lands which are partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management, and dispersed or clustered residential development.

Some instream structures may exist, including low dams, diversion works and other minor modifications.

☐ Rural-Community Rivers - The river or segment that flows through developed or populated areas of the state and which possesses existing or potential community resource values such as those defined in official municipal plans or land use controls. Such a river has mixed land uses in the corridor reflecting some combination of open space, agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial land uses. It is readily accessible by road or railroad and may include impoundments or diversions.

☐ Community Rivers - The river or segment flows through populated areas of the state and possesses actual or potential resource values, with some residential or other building development near the shoreline. The river or river segment is readily accessible by road or railroad, and may include some impoundments or diversions.

(b) Length

☐ The river or segment is at least 5 miles long. (Natural Rivers)
☐ The river or segment is at least 3 miles long. (Rural & Rural-Community Rivers)
☐ The river or segment is at least 1 mile long. (Community Rivers)

(c) Water Quality

☐ The actual water quality of the river or segment meets Class B standards under the state's water quality standards. (Natural)
☐ The actual water quality of the river or segment meets Class B standards under the state's water quality standards, or has the potential for restoration to that level. (Rural, Rural-Community & Community Rivers)

(d) Distance to Roads

☐ The minimum distance from the river shoreline to a paved road open to the public for motor vehicle use is at least 250 feet, except where a vegetative or other natural barrier exists which effectively screens the sight and sound of motor vehicles for a majority of the length of the river. (Natural Rivers)
☐ There is no minimum distance from the river shoreline to an existing road. Roads may parallel the river shoreline. (Rural, Rural-Community & Community Rivers)

2. Based on the boxes checked above, and your knowledge of the river or segment, identify those segments of the river that you believe should be classified as Natural, Rural, Rural-Community, or Community River segments. Be sure to include the start and end point of each segment and the length of the segment in miles (for example: Natural River: headwaters, Z miles, to the Town of ABC town line; Rural River: Town of ABC town line, Y miles, to the state border). Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates may also be used to identify end points, but must include the coordinate system used. Although a river or segment may be given more than one classification, the number of differently classified segments should be kept to a minimum. If your recommendation is incompatible with any of the above-listed criteria for a particular river classification, and you believe the classification is nevertheless appropriate and justified, explain why.

Natural River:

Rural River:

Rural-Community River:

Community River:

VI. MAPS

A map of the river must be appended to this resource assessment. This map should be taken from a U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle (scale 1:24,000) or equivalent in accuracy and detail. GIS maps produced to show river-related resources can serve this purpose. Include an inset or locator map showing the location of the river or segment within the state.

VII. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

1. Natural Resources

(a) Geologic Resources

Briefly describe the significant geologic resources of the river and its corridor, including any unique or visually interesting features such as waterfalls, unusual rock formations, and areas of rapids. If you are unable to include such features, then simply describe the bedrock geology map. Consider geologic resources on the basis of natural history, visual, and economic interest. Indicate if the state geologist or a national or state resource assessment has identified these geologic resources as significant at a national, regional (New England), state, or local level.

(b) Wildlife Resources

(1) List the species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians commonly found in the river and river corridor.

(2) List any endangered or threatened animals that are supported by the river and river corridor environment. Include location, if known. Check whether these animals are endangered [E] or threatened [T] species and if they are significant at a national [N] or state [S] level.

Animal Species	Location	E or T	N or S

(3) List significant wildlife habitat which is supported by the river or to which the river is integral, for game and non-game wildlife populations. Identify if the habitat has been determined to be exceptionally diverse, very diverse, or moderately diverse by the NH Fish and Game Department or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Significant Habitat Diversity Rating

(4) Determine if the river corridor is important for the movement of wildlife between large habitat areas. If it is, explain why.

(c) Vegetation/Natural Communities

(1) List the plant species commonly found in the river and river corridor.

(2) List any endangered or threatened plant species that are supported by the river and river corridor environment. Include location, if known. Check whether these plants are endangered [E] or threatened [T] species and if they are significant at a national [N] or state [S] level.

Plant Species	Location	E or T	N or S

(3) List any vegetative communities supported by the river and the river corridor environment which have been identified as "exemplary natural ecological communities" by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory. Include location, if known.

Exemplary Natural Ecological Community Location

(d) Fish Resources

(1) List the fish species commonly found in the river.

(2) List any endangered or threatened fish species which inhabit the river. Check whether these fish are endangered [E] or threatened [T] species and if they are significant at a national [N] or state [S] level.

Fish Species	Location	E or T	N or S

(3) Describe the presence and location of spawning beds, feeding areas, and other significant aquatic habitat for warmwater, coldwater or saltwater fish populations that is valued, but not necessarily rare, as determined by the NH Fish and Game Department based on the NH Wildlife Action Plan or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Significant Habitat Location

(4) Indicate whether the significant fisheries found in the river rely on natural reproduction or a

stocking program. If fish populations rely on a stocking program, indicate whether they are partly or wholly dependent on the program.

(5) Is the river a viable anadromous fish resource? If yes, identify any on-going or planned restoration programs.

(e) Water Quality

(1) Check the state's water quality classification that applies to this river or segment under state law.

☐ Class A
☐ Class B

(2) According to readily available information, what is the actual water quality of this river under the state's water quality standards?

☐ Class A
☐ Class B

(3) 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 pollutants, agricultural fertilizer run-off, and possible corrective measures, e.g., regulations, enforcement, local and use controls.

(f) Natural Flow Characteristics

Briefly describe the natural flow characteristics of the river, including natural periodic variation in flow, e.g., spring run-off and summer flow amount, and frequency and duration of flood events. If applicable, describe the purpose of and the flow variations caused by impoundments, significant diversions, or channel alterations, including interbasin transfers. Indicate which segments of the river are free-flowing.

(g) Open Space

Briefly describe any significant areas of open space in the river corridor, including state parks and forests, national forest lands, municipal parks and conservation easements. The description should contain location, type of open space (floodplain, forested, etc.), and type of ownership (public or private) in the description, if known.

2. Managed Resources

(a) Impoundments

List all of the dams that are present in the river, including any dams that are breached or in ruins. Identify their location, ownership, and purpose, i.e., flood control, low flow augmentation, or storage. Also indicate whether minimum flow requirements exist at any of the impoundments, if known. Include any proposals for new or reconstructed dams; indicate that this is a proposed dam by placing and asterisk (*) next to the name of the dam. Do not include existing or proposed dams which are used for hydroelectric energy production. These will be listed separately in the managed resources category.

Name of Dam	Location	Ownership	Purpose	Flow Requirement

(b) Water Withdrawals and Discharges

(1) List any significant water withdrawals from the river, including withdrawals for public drinking water, industry, and agriculture. Identify the purpose (e.g., irrigation) and location of the withdrawal. Indicate if the river has been identified in a state, regional, or local study as a potential source of water supply and, if so, identify the study.

Withdrawal	Purpose	Location	Potential Source (ID Study)

(2) List all known surface water and potential discharges to the river and identify the source, type (e.g., industrial wastewater) and location of the discharge. Indicate whether the discharge has been permitted by the state (yes or no).

Discharge Point	Source	Type	Location	Permit

(c) Hydroelectric Resources

List all known existing or potential (as cited in the NH River Protection and Energy Development Project -Final Report; New England Rivers Center, 1983) sites of hydroelectric power production. Record the owner, location and whether the site is regulated or exempt from regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

FERC Hydroelectric Facility	Owner	Location	Regulated or Exempt

3. Cultural Resources

(a) Historical and Archaeological Resources

Describe any significant historical or archaeological resources or sites with significant potential for such resources (as determined by the state historic preservation officer) found in the river or

river corridor. Identify whether the resource is listed or is eligible to be listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) or on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or is a recognized Historic District (HD) or Multiple Use Area (MUA). If known, indicate whether these resources are significant at a national, regional (New England), state, or local level. Below this listing, note any local town histories, oral histories, or general historical knowledge about the use of the river and its corridor.

Historical/Archaeological Resource	Listing/Eligibility	Significance

Local Town Histories, Oral Histories or General Historical Knowledge

(b) Community Resource

Briefly describe how the river is recognized or used as a significant community resource. If the river's importance is recognized in any official town documents, such as a master plan, include reference to such documents.

4. Recreational Resources

(a) Fishery

Identify the type and location of any high quality recreational fisheries or areas with such potential that are present in the river, as determined by the NH Fish and Game Department. Also indicate areas that have potential to be significant fisheries.

(b) Boating

Describe any significant recreational boating opportunities that are present on the river, including whether it is used for motorized boating. Indicate if the river is cited as significant for recreational boating in a publication of a national, regional or statewide recreation organization. Refer to the NH River Protection and Energy Development Project to determine the river's significance as a recreational boating river. Also note if boaters are attracted from beyond the local area and if there are areas with potential to be significant boating resources.

(c) Other Recreational Opportunities

List any other recreational areas, facilities, or opportunities or potential for such on the river or in the river corridor, e.g., hiking, camping, picnicking, etc. Indicate ownership, if known.

Recreational Area	Ownership	Location

(d) Public Access

List any existing public access sites located along the river. These may be formal or informal access points. Include the type of public access (e.g., canoe only), related facilities (e.g., parking), and if known, ownership at each site.

Location	Type of Access	Related Facilities	Ownership

5. Other Resources

(a) Scenic Resources

Briefly describe any significant scenic focal points along the river including designated viewing areas and scenic vistas and overlooks. Indicate the location of the significant views to and from the river.

(b) Land Use

Briefly describe the general patterns of current land use in the river corridor. Include location of significant developments within the river corridor including agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial developments, and solid waste management facilities. Also include location of lands used for forest management or which are undeveloped. Identify such features as roads along the river, railroads, bridges, and utility crossings. Describe the type and location of any proposals for major developments within the river corridor.

(c) Land Use Controls

Identify the municipalities with existing master plans and zoning ordinances within the river corridor. Identify existing or significant proposed land use controls which affect the river and the river corridor (e.g., zoning, easements, subdivision regulations).

(d) Water Quantity

List the location of all operating stream gauge stations maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Department of Environmental Services. Include the number of years of record and whether it is a partial or full record station.

(e) Riparian Interests/Flowage Rights

Under New Hampshire common law, owners of frontage on surface waters have riparian rights to divert or withdraw surface waters as long as the use is reasonable with respect to uses of other riparian owners and has no undue adverse effect on public trust uses of surface waters. Describe riparian interests within the corridor, including any existing or planned water withdrawals not previously listed under the Managed Resources section. Also describe any legislatively granted water rights such as a town given legislative authorization to surface waters for public water supply in the 19th century. NHDES has an inventory of legislatively granted water rights.

Include any known flowage rights. Flowage rights are recorded easements granted by property owners to dam owners to allow operation of a dam to flow or flood their land. Many older dams do not have recorded flowage rights.

(f) Scientific Resources

Describe any scientific studies or research occurring in the river corridor, including water quality monitoring, aquatic species inventories, geologic studies or other similar research. Also describe if the river is used for environmental studies programs in local schools or colleges.

VIII. RIVER POINT EVALUATION SUGGESTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Explanation: By law, the rivers coordinator must evaluate the nomination using a system that has been designed to both identify significant resources and to ensure consistency in the manner in which each river nomination is evaluated. The system consists of a general evaluation and the awarding of points for the presence of significant resources within each resource category. Sponsors of the nomination are requested to suggest the number of points they feel should be awarded for the significant resources contained within each resource category and a brief justification regarding why those points should be awarded.

Instructions: Complete the table below. Please note that if a resource is present that all points for that resource should be awarded; however, these points may not exceed the maximum points in each resource category, indicated in parentheses.

Category	Points Available	Suggested Points	Justification
I. NATURAL RESOURCES (205 pts)			
A. Geologic Resources (30 pts)			
- national or regional significance	30		
- statewide significance	20		
- local significance	10		
B. Wildlife Resources (30 pts)			
1. endangered or threatened species (15 pts)			
- national significance	15		
- statewide significance	10		
2. significant wildlife habitat (10 pts)			
- habitat is within a conservation focus area or has contained or currently contains state or federally listed endangered or threatened species	10		
- habitat is in an area of highest quality habitat statewide or in the biological region, and/or is a habitat for a species of special concern	5		
- habitat is within an area of supporting landscapes or contains other species of greatest conservation need	3		
- adjacent significant habitat	1		

Category	Points Available	Suggested Points	Justification
3. wildlife travel corridor (5 pts)	5		
C. Vegetation/Natural Communities (20 pts)			
1. endangered or threatened plant (15pts)			
- national significance	15		
- statewide significance	10		
2. exemplary natural ecological community (5 pts)	5		
D. Fish Resources (35 pts)			
1. endangered or threatened fish (15 pts)			
- national significance	15		
- statewide significance	10		
2. significant aquatic habitat (10 pts)			
- habitat is within a conservation focus area or has contained or currently contains state or federally listed endangered or threatened species	10		
- habitat is in an area of highest quality habitat statewide or in the biological region, and/or is a habitat for a species of special concern	5		
- habitat is within an area of supporting landscapes or contains other species of greatest conservation need	3		
- adjacent habitat not located within any of the above	1		
3. fish reproduction (5 pts)			
- natural reproduction	5		
- some stocking	3		
- stocking	1		
4. diadromous fish (5 pts)			
- reproducing populations of diadromous fish	5		
- restoration begun	3		
- documented restoration plan	1		

Category	Points Available	Suggested Points	Justification
E. Water Quality (30 pts)			
- Meets Class A	30		
- Meets Class B	15		
F. Open Space (30 pts)	10 per occurrence		
G. Natural Flow Characteristics (30 pts)			
- 100% free-flowing	30		
- largely free-flowing	15		
SUBTOTAL NATURAL RESOURCES (205 pts)			*Sum Section I*
II. MANAGED RESOURCES (90 pts)			
A. Impoundments (30 pts)	10 per occurrence		
B. Water Withdrawals and Discharges (30 pts)			
1. water withdrawals (20 pts)			
a. *existing* public drinking water supply (10 pts)	10		
b. *potential* public drinking water supply (5 pts)	5		
c. *existing* industrial water supply (5 pts)	5		
d. *potential* industrial water supply (3 pts)	3		
e. *existing* agricultural water supply (5 pts)	5		
f. *potential* agricultural water supply (3 pts)	3		
2. wastewater discharges (10 pts)			
- wastewater treatment facility discharge	10		
- industrial wastewater discharge	5		
C. Hydroelectric Resources (30 pts)			
- existing hydroelectric power	30		

Category	Points Available	Suggested Points	Justification
production			
- potential hydroelectric power site	15		
SUBTOTAL MANAGED RESOURCES (90 pts)			*Sum Section II*
III. CULTURAL RESOURCES (60 pts)			
A. Historical or Archeological Resource (30 pts)			
- national significance	30		
- regional significance	15		
- statewide significance	10		
B. Community River Resource (30 pts)	10 per occurrence		
SUBTOTAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (60 pts)			*Sum Section III*
IV. RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (120 pts)			
A. Fishery (30 pts)			
- year-round coldwater, warm water and saltwater fish habitat	30		
- year-round habitat for 2 or more coldwater, warm water or saltwater fish species	20		
- year-round habitat for either coldwater, warm water or saltwater fish species	10		
B. Boating (30 pts)	30		
C. Other Recreation (30 pts)	10 per occurrence		
D. Public Access (30 pts)			
- on publicly-owned land	30		
- on privately-owned land	15		
SUBTOTAL RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (120 pts)			*Sum Section IV*
V. OTHER RESOURCES (120 pts)			
A. Scenery (30 pts)	10 per occurrence		

Category	Points Available	Suggested Points	Justification
B. Land Use (30 pts)			
- high quality scenic and natural resources; corridor generally undeveloped or limited to forest management or scattered housing	30		
- corridor partially to predominately used for agriculture, forest management and dispersed residential housing	20		
- corridor populated; some residential or other building developments; readily accessible by road	10		
- corridor highly populated; contains significant development	5		
C. Land Use Controls (30 pts)	10 per occurrence		
D. Stream Gauge Present (30 pts)	30		
SUBTOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (120 pts)			*Sum Section V*
TOTAL POINTS (595 pts)			***Sum All Sub-sections***

Final note: Before submitting the nomination, please check the form for completeness. Nomination forms are reviewed for completeness by NHDES. Be sure to consult RSA 483 and Env-Wq 1803.02 to make sure that all information requirements have been met. Incomplete nominations will be ineligible for consideration by the State Legislature in the next legislative session.

Appendix H Nomination Checklist

The following is a checklist of required information for each river nomination, as described in RSA 483:6 and Env-Wq 1803.

- ☐ (a) Name of the river;
- ☐ (b) Location & length of the river or segment;
- ☐ (c) Sponsor's name, address, e-mail address and daytime telephone;
- ☐ (d) Description of significant resources contained in the river or segment and its corridor;
- ☐ (e) Description of community and public support for the nomination, including copies of any letters of support from elected and appointed local officials;
- ☐ (f) Documentation of notification of the nomination to elected public officials of all municipalities through which each nominated river or segment flows;
- ☐ (g) Recommendation on the classification(s) for the river or segment, including starting and ending points for each segment and the length in miles of each segment;
- ☐ (h) USGS map or equivalent of the river or segment and its corridor & inset or locator map showing location of river or segment within the state;
- ☐ (i) Assessment of river or segment's resources, including, but not limited to, the following:
  - ☐ (1) Geologic resources;
  - ☐ (2) Wildlife resources;
  - ☐ (3) Vegetation and natural communities;
  - ☐ (4) Fish resources;
  - ☐ (5) Water quality as designated pursuant to RSA 485-A:9 or as shown by actual water quality analysis, if available;
  - ☐ (6) Hydrologic resources, including natural flow characteristics;
  - ☐ (7) Open space;
  - ☐ (8) Dams/Impoundments;
  - ☐ (9) Existing and potential withdrawals; existing and potential discharges;
  - ☐ (10) Existing and potential hydroelectric resources;
  - ☐ (11) Historical or archaeological resources;
  - ☐ (12) Community river resources;
  - ☐ (13) Public access;
  - ☐ (14) Existing and potential recreational resources (fishing, boating, public access, other);
  - ☐ (15) Scenic characteristics;
  - ☐ (16) Current land use and controls;
  - ☐ (17) Water quantity/Stream gauges;
  - ☐ (18) Riparian interests/Flowage rights;
- ☐ (j) River point evaluation and justification.

Please be sure your river nomination includes all of the above information. Include 1 hard copy and 1 electronic copy of the nomination when submitting the nomination to NHDES. Thank you for participating in the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program.