

Updates to the Warner River Nomination Document

This document summarizes the changes made in the final *Nomination of the Warner River to the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program* compared to the draft nomination document, dated March 10, 2017.

Page 4 – River/River Segment Location increased from 18.9 miles to 20.05 miles.

Page 5 – Tables: Natural Resources, Managed Resources, Cultural Resources, Recreational Resources, and Other Resources: a column Value Present Regional Significance was added.

Page 5 – Cultural/Historical/Archaeological Resources the box is now checked for both Value Present Regional and Statewide Significance.

Page 6 – Text updated to reflect adjusted river segment of about 20 miles.

Page 10 – The following text was added: “In addition to the public information sessions there were various other outreach events where the Warner River Nomination was either the primary focus of the event or at least brought up and discussed. Appendix D provides a summary of these events.”

Page 10 – Seven letters of support from the following organizations were added to the list: Warner Planning Board, Trout Unlimited: New Hampshire Council, The Nature Conservancy, Webster Planning Board, Warner Historical Society, Hopkinton Planning Board, and Upper Merrimack LAC.

Page 11 – Added text: Appendix F1: Species Profile, Appendix G1: Comparative Analyses – SWQPA & Local Zoning Ordinances, and Appendix H: Catalogue of Concern.

Page 14 – Added percentages for Rural River (54.2%), Rural-Community River (19.7%), and Community River (26.1%).

Page 16 – VI. Maps: Changes to the text reflecting that the sponsor will provide a map depicting stream order in this case “All fourth order and higher river segments are subject to RSA 483-B whether or not they are designated pursuant to RSA 483:15. All maps are found in Appendix A.”

Page 33 – Contemporary Fish Research paragraph added text: “This study can be found in Appendix F along with species profiles (Appendix F1).”

Page 43 – Table 16. Dams on the Warner River added state dam 243.03, Warner River Box Factory, Town of Warner, Status Breached, Purpose Mill, and Ownership Private to the table.

Page 44 – Text following Table 18. Hydroelectric Facilities: all the text from the Draft version was deleted and the following text was added: “The Warner River Nomination Committee has met with the Warner Energy Committee to discuss the preservation of dam owners’ abilities to rebuild or construct new dams on the Warner River. In the spirit of balancing all needs and desires along the river. The WRNC have accommodated these desires by placing thirteen of the fourteen known dam sites under community classification.

The only dam not placed under community classification is the Davisville dam near the Warner/Webster town line. The WRNC has spoken with the land owners whose land hosts the dam (Warner) and the previous penstock and generator sites (Webster). Neither have any intention to develop the dam and wish for a rural classification along that section of the Warner River.”

Page 49 – Oral Histories or General Historical Knowledge: added text “Contained in the narrative above.”

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Page 54 – Table 22. Scenic Views of the Warner River: the following text was added to each photo:

Photo 1: “toward the Warner and Bradford town line. This bridge marks the beginning of the first Warner RMPP Community Segment, where a series of historic mills once existed. Josiah Melvin purchased the former gristmill and sawmill of Lieutenant Hoyt in 1798.¹ Many of the historic homes still remain today.”

Photo 2: “The downstream view of the Warner River from the Melvin’s Mills bridge, just before the river plunged over the dam that once harvested the river’s waterpower. Five of Josiah’s sons also became millers or mechanics, and the village was named in their honor.² At the base of the dam is Mill Pond that still exists as a swimming hole today. The old railroad passed through the village, river-left, and boxcars carried out many mills’ finished lumber.”

Photo 3: “Farther downstream, looking upstream from Laing Lane bridge toward a set of old railway bridge abutments and Warner River Hydro’s pump house (river-right).”

Photo 4: “View from Laing Bridge looking downstream. On the abutments of Laing Lane bridge, white water kayakers have painted their own river gage to know how to run the Class IV rapids beyond. Kayakers have long ushered in spring for loving to run the Warner’s whitewater at higher flows. The USGS gage at Bradford’s Lake Todd dam has been removed, so this informal gage and the USGS gage in Davisville are the only gages that remain along the Warner River.”

Photo 5: “A downstream view from the Roby district with another set of old stone railroad bridge abutments in the background. This calm, pond-like segment (another swimming area for local residents) is the backwater of the Swain Lowell dam. In the early 1900’s, prior to refrigeration, this pond and others along the river corridor were important for harvesting ice. Blocks were floated and stored in ice houses for summer use.³”

Photo 6: “At the northern part of Roby district the river slows to meander beneath Rte. 103 to Sutton and back for the confluence of the Lane River, a major tributary. Here is a view looking upstream from the covered bridge in Waterloo, the next historic village district. The historic Waterloo railroad station, immediately northwest of this bridge, serviced eight passenger trains and two freight trains a day! By May 1941, service was discontinued due to the invention of the automobile.⁴”

Photo 7: “From Waterloo, the Warner River travels beneath I-89, through downtown Warner where it then widens and slows to create a series of extensive wetland complexes and floodplains. This is an upstream view from the NH 103 bridge in Lower Warner that traverses over I-89. Prior to leaving Warner, the river takes one final steep fall at Davisville Falls, another former dam site just south of the NH 127 bridge.”

Photo 8: “After passing briefly into Webster, the river again slows to meander through Hopkinton where it joins the Contoocook River just northeast of the downtown Contoocook. This is a kayaker’s view of the two rivers’ confluence, an area of floodplains, long dominated by farming.⁵”

Page 68 – Subsection (f) Scientific Resources was added including the following text: “A new Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP) will begin in June 2017 and the volunteers will be testing sites along the Warner River in Hopkinton, Warner and Bradford as well as the Lane River in Sutton. The program loans water quality monitoring equipment, provides technical support and facilitates educational programs to volunteer groups. This will aid in providing up-to-date water quality for the Warner and Lane Rivers.”

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“Both the Kearsarge Elementary School and Bradford fifth grade students incorporate trout spawning into the curriculum. The trout are then released into the Warner River at the Bradford Pines Natural Area. Ben’s Watershed study (Appendix F & F1).”

“Other schools in the watershed Kearsarge Regional Middle School and Kearsarge Regional High School (KRHS) also incorporate this program and study their immediate watershed to find an appropriate release site (tributaries to the Warner River). KRHS students built a rain garden in autumn of 2016 to help better protect their brook trout stream where Trout Unlimited once found sixty young of the year’s brook trout.”

“In 2016, students from Colby-Sawyer College and New England College interviewed with Trout Unlimited to serve as a Warner River Watershed Conservation Project intern. In 2016, the intern trained with the NH Geologic survey to learn proper culvert assessment protocol and conducted culvert crossing assessments for aquatic organism passage, hydraulic capacity and geomorphic compatibility. This data was submitted to NHGS and NHDOT, the intern assisted with the State review of the data. Interns for 2016 and 2017 have engaged with riparian landowners to test streams for trout populations and to educate landowners on habitat preservation.”

“Ben Nugent of NH Fish & Game and a member of the Warner River Nomination Committee has a part of an ongoing cooperative study between NH Fish & Game and Trout Unlimited: Basil W. Woods, Jr. The goal of the study is to provide a plan to protect wild brook trout populations and their habitats within the Warner River Watershed. A document summarizing the project’s efforts from 2008 to 2013 can be found in Appendix F as well as specific species profiles (Appendix F1).”

Page 70 – Removal of Points System as it is no longer required. This information was listed in Draft Document before Nomination Checklist.

Page 70 –Checked box (f) Documentation of notification of the nomination to elected public officials of all municipalities through which each nominated river or segment flows.

Page 70 – Check boxes (9) and (10) are reversed in order from the Draft and the text has been condensed to fit on one line – the meaning did not change.

Page 70 – Check box (14) added Public access as its own category and subsequent numbering changed.

Page 71 – Check box (19) added Scientific resources as its own category.

Page 71 – Hard copy requirement was reduced to 1 copy.

Appendix A. Map Set – Map 13: Stream Order. A note was added to the map reading: “Because the Warner River is a 5th order stream along its entire nominated length, no change in the application of RSA-483B will be incurred by the designation of the Warner River into the RMPP.”

Appendix B. Letters of Support. Additional letters added include: Hopkinton Planning Board, The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited: New Hampshire Council, Upper Merrimack River Local River Management Advisory Committee, Warner Historical Society, Warner Planning Board, and Webster Planning Board.

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Appendix D. Public Notification of Information Sessions was added.

Appendix G1. Comparative Analyses – SWQPA and Local Zoning Ordinances was added.

Appendix H. Catalogue of Concern was added.