

## 1: Lamprey Wild and Scenic River Extension Act : report (to accompany H.R. ). - CORE

*The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics.*

Section 1 b of the act states: The Congress declares that the established national policy of dams and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes. Each river designated into the national system receives permanent protection from the building of new federally licensed or assisted dams, diversions, stream straightenings, and other water projects that would have a direct and adverse effect on its free-flowing conditions and special resources. This same protection is provided on a temporary basis for rivers that are under formal, legislatively authorized study for potential inclusion in the national system. The interim protection remains in effect from the date that the study was authorized, up to three years, unless the US Congress does one of the following: To ensure protection of the designated rivers, the National Park Service provides funding for administrative and other costs to the Lamprey Rivers Advisory Committee. These funds are used primarily for research, outreach, and protection of land adjacent to the river through conservation easements, the purchase of ecologically sensitive properties, and partnerships with natural resource protection groups. [Click here for Wild and Scenic River frequently asked questions.](#) How can a river be designated into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System? To be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, a river segment, together with its adjacent lands, must support one or more "outstandingly remarkable" natural, cultural, or recreational resource values. Such resource values must be directly related to or dependent upon the river. The "outstandingly remarkable" threshold within the act is designed to be interpreted through the professional judgment of the designation study team. The total designated segment extends from the former Bunker Pond Dam in the town of Epping to the confluence with the Piscassic River in the vicinity of the Durham-Newmarket town line, a distance of Due to the lack of federal lands along the Lamprey, and a presumed desire to keep it this way, designation included a strong local commitment toward protection of the river and its special values. The Lamprey received Wild and Scenic Rivers designation based on three resource values: Its largely undeveloped and natural floodplain, shoreline, and wetlands provide an outstanding diversity of wildlife habitats. In addition, the designated segment historically has supported regionally significant populations of freshwater mussel species, including the New Hampshire endangered brook floater. For more information about what ecology is, [click here.](#) Wadleigh Falls in Lee is recognized as one of the earliest and most important pre-colonial sites in New Hampshire. The Wiswall Falls area, centered on a former mill site, is significant for its listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## 2: TOPN: Lamprey Wild and Scenic River Extension Act | LII / Legal Information Institute

*Public Law - An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to convey to the Loup Basin Reclamation District, the Sargent River Irrigation District, and the Farwell Irrigation District, Nebraska, property comprising the assets of the Middle Loup Division of the Missouri River Basin Project, Nebraska.*

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

## 3: [USC04] 16 USC Congressional declaration of policy

*Lamprey Wild and Scenic River Extension Act - Amends the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to extend the designation of a portion of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to include an additional river segment.*

## 4: Lamprey River Floodplain | Epping Outdoors

*Get this from a library! Lamprey Wild and Scenic River Extension Act: report (to accompany H.R. ) (including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office).*

## 5: Lamprey River: Wild and Scenic Designation

*Section 2(a) amends the paragraph entitled "Lamprey River, New Hampshire" in section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by extending the mile segment currently designated as a recreational river to a mile segment from the Buniker Pond Dam to the confluence of the Piscassic River.*

## 6: Lamprey River: Federal: Wild and Scenic Rivers System

*The Lamprey River is an official Wild and Scenic River as designated by the National Park Service. Enacted in , the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L.*

## 7: Wild and Scenic Rivers

*Lamprey Wild & Scenic River Study report; Mgmt Plan Overview; Lesson 1 The River Runs Wild and Scenic Lesson 2 Guided Video Lesson 3 Maps Lesson 4 Field.*

## 8: List of National Wild and Scenic Rivers - Wikipedia

*Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers Congress has specified in some Wild and Scenic River designations, that rivers are to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the NPS in partnership with local governments, councils, and non-governmental organizations, generally through the use of cooperative agreements.*

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