

**ACTION PLAN
TO RESTRICT THE SPREAD AND
MANAGE HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID
WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Revised March 2015**



PURPOSE

This ACTION PLAN is designed to guide the appropriate agencies and personnel in the management of hemlock woolly adelgid. The following action plan was developed by the NH Division of Forests and Lands and recommended by the state's Forest Pest Advisory Group which is comprised of pest specialists representing the NH Division of Forests and Lands, USDA Forest Service, NH Department of Agriculture Markets and Foods, UNH Cooperative Extension, The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire's Forests, The Nature Conservancy, the Granite State Society of American Foresters, and the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. These organizations are brought together by the State Forester to provide oversight in the management of major forest pest outbreaks.

INTRODUCTION

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid was first reported in New Hampshire in Portsmouth in 2000. Early efforts to control the infestations slowed the spread but did not eliminate the threat. It has since spread to eighty-two towns in eight counties in the state. There is a constant threat from natural introduction into the forest from such vectors as birds, mammals and wind. Concern over the threat of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid introduction into New Hampshire's hemlock forest resource, and the potential for significant tree mortality, caused the Department of Agriculture, Markets and Foods, Division of Plant Industry and the Department of Resources and Economic Development, Division of Forests and Lands, to enter into a joint quarantine. This JOINT QUARANTINE #1 became effective on December 13, 1988. It was later amended several times and the most current edition was effective March 2015.

DETECTION

- 1.) The Division of Forests and Lands, Forest Health Section conducts several survey programs throughout southern NH for the presence of HWA and to monitor its spread.
- 2.) The Division of Plant Industry has implemented a comprehensive inspection plan for hemlocks imported to New Hampshire as part of the 2014 amendments to the HWA Joint Quarantine. See attached Joint Quarantine #1, section VI for details.
- 3.) Chances of discovering incipient HWA infestations are enhanced by increasing public awareness of HWA characteristics. Therefore, it is recommended that periodic public service announcements, press releases and updates related to HWA developments be distributed throughout the state. When HWA is detected in the state, press releases and other mass media outlets may be used to update the public and provide instruction and education on desired courses of action.

ACTION UPON INITIAL DISCOVERY

All possible sightings of suspect infestations in uninfested counties must be reported to the Forest Health Program at 464-3016. Infestations in already infested counties should also be made to the Forest Health Program in order to track the spread. Infested nursery stock should be

reported to the Division of Plant Industry at 271-2561. At the time of notification the following information will be needed:

- 1) Name, residential and mailing address of the person who made the initial sighting.
- 2) Telephone number of the person who made the initial sighting.
- 3) Travel directions to the area containing the suspected infestation.
- 4) Description of the infested area.
- 5) GPS coordinates if possible.

As soon as agency notification has been completed the Division of Forests and Lands and/or the Division of Plant Industry will collect samples for confirmation if deemed necessary. If HWA is confirmed a delimiting survey may be organized by the Division of Forests and Lands to:

- 1) Determine the extent of the infestation;
- 2) Make management recommendations to landowners;
- 3) Assess infestations for use as biocontrol release sites;

Suppression funding provided to the NH Division of Forests and Lands will be prioritized as follows:

- 1) To obtain biological controls for release on suitable sites on public lands;
- 2) To treat infested trees on public lands such as state parks where trees are an important landscape component such as campgrounds or unique natural areas;

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

There are many different strategies and control options to eradicate or manage hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA).

Step 1: Assess key components of the infestation.

- Determine the geographic extent of the outbreak. Does the infestation cross ownership boundaries? Is the infestation isolated, increasing the likelihood of successful treatment, or part of a large area with most hemlock infested?
- Evaluate the severity of the infestation. Are many of the trees infested in the area or just a few? Determine the number in the high, moderate and low vigor classes.
- Evaluate the health and vigor of the infested trees. Are they healthy enough to respond to treatment, or are they too far gone?
- Evaluate the value of infested trees to the environment, soil stability, for timber, wildlife, privacy, or as landscape trees.

Step 2: Decide on a plan. Based on the information collected in Step 1 there are several options.

1. **Do nothing.** The geographic extent may be too large and the severity too high to result in successful control. The value of hemlock may be too low to make control worthwhile.

2. **Use cultural control.** When the geographic extent is small and the value of the infested trees is low, removing the infested trees is the best option. Remove infested trees and process the

resulting brush by chipping and piling, and covering for several months, or simply piling and burning on-site. If the brush is not to be processed on-site, chip brush before transporting and cover the chips or destroy the chips immediately at the approved receiving site.

3. Use insecticides. When the geographic extent is limited, access is good and value is high insecticides can be an effective option. Insecticides should only be applied by those with knowledge of the state and federal rules, pesticide applicator equipment, and an understanding of the best life stage to treat the insect. Proper safety equipment is needed and all instructions on the pesticide label must be followed.

Foliar sprays are effective when infested trees are short, the volume of foliage is small, and foliage is accessible from all directions. The safest and least toxic foliar sprays are insecticidal soaps and horticultural oils. These products coat the insect and prevent breathing. Treat with oil sprays throughout the growing season, carefully following the timing suggested on the product label to prevent damage to foliage during hot summer months. Other foliar sprays which are effective but more toxic to non-target and beneficial insects, are products with bifenthrin, or permethrin.

Systemic pesticides are applied so the active ingredient is absorbed into the tree—the woolly adelgid then feeds on treated tissue. Systemic pesticides generally take several months to take effect but last in the tree for several years, providing control. Soil injections, soil drench, stem injections or basal bark sprays are all methods used to apply systemic pesticides. The two most effective ingredients are imidacloprid and dinotefuran. Imidacloprid products act slower but last longer and products with dinotefuran act fast but don't last as long. Other insects feeding on hemlocks treated with systemic insecticides may also be impacted, and their exposure should be considered when initiating any insecticide regime.

- Soil injections require specialized equipment but deliver pesticide directly to the root system and leave no pesticide exposed to the ground surface.
- Soil drenches are easy to apply. You mix the product in water and pour the mixture over the ground. There is a higher risk of pesticide exposure and runoff with this method.
- Stem injections need highly specialized injection equipment and damage to the tree's cambium at the injection site is common. Uptake by the tree can be quick and there is low environmental exposure to runoff or drift.
- Basal sprays—spraying the bark from the root flare to 5 feet all the way around the tree—may be the best compromise of all the systemic pesticide application options. Pesticide products labeled for basal application can be put into most sprayers and applied, with little or no exposure to ground water if applied with the proper pressure and nozzle shape.

4. Use a combination of cultural treatment and pesticide application. When HWA is found in state parks, private campgrounds and other large geographic areas an unreasonable amount of insecticide would be needed to control the whole outbreak. Cutting all the trees or allowing the infestation to expand is also problematic because these hemlocks are valuable for aesthetics, privacy, wildlife, water quality, and much more. These sites may require a variety of control measures. Any hemlock in poor health and unlikely to absorb systemic pesticides should be cut

and destroyed. Likewise all heavily infested trees, attracting higher populations of HWA compared to neighboring trees, should be removed. When that work is complete a pesticide application of a systemic insecticide can be applied to a buffer area around the core infestation area to treat those valuable trees left behind.

5. **Biological Control.** The NH Division of Forests and Lands releases predatory beetles on suitable sites. Suitable sites are healthy forested sites with moderate infestations that can sustain a population of beetles. Priority is given to public lands.

STEP 3: Post treatment follow-up. Evaluate the effectiveness of control activities before doing further treatments or activities, especially when pesticides were applied. The white cottony mass (flocculence) may persist on a twig for over a year with no live adelgid inside. Examine samples under a microscope or high-powered hand lens to see if the insect is dead or alive.

The objective of any management plan selected for implementation should be customized to each individual infestation. Since any HWA infestation is considered a serious threat to our hemlock resource, prompt action needs to be taken. If necessary, financial assistance should be sought by requesting additional funding or by shifting of available state funds where possible. In addition, Federal financial assistance should be requested as well as appeals to private woodland owners, conservation and forestry organizations.

Forest Pest Advisory Group

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Forest Pest Advisory Group is to provide a forum for public agencies and private organizations to discuss forest pest problems that impact New Hampshire, and to make recommendations relative to forest pests to the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the Department of Resources and Economic Development, and the State Forester.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.) Share information and strategies on forest pests.
- 2.) Develop action plans to address New Hampshire forest pest problems.
- 3.) Distribute information to the general public on forest pests.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

One representative from NH Department of Resources and Economic Development, Division of Forests and Lands,

One representative from NH Department of Agriculture, Markets and Foods, Division of Plant Industry,

One representative from UNH Cooperative Extension,

One representative from USDA Forest Service,

One representative from NH Audubon Society,

One representative from Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests,

One representative from USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service,

One representative from The Nature Conservancy,

One representative from the Society of American Foresters Granite State Division.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MARKETS & FOOD

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID QUARANTINE

JOINT QUARANTINE NO. 1

**Revision Date:
February, 2014**

- Section I. Definitions
- Section II. Statement of Concerns
- Section III. Statutory Authority
- Section IV. Specific Purpose and Factual Basis
- Section V. Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Quarantine
- Section VI. NHDAMF Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Nursery Stock Regulations
- Section VII. NHDRED Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Wood Product Regulations
- Section VIII. Violations
- Appendix A: Compliance Agreement

Section I: Definitions

1. "Bark" means the tough outer tissue of woody stems and roots of trees, shrubs and vines outside the vascular cambium.
2. "Certificate of Compliance" means a document authorized or prepared by a duly authorized federal or state regulatory official that affirms, declares, or verifies that the processes used to produce an article, nursery stock, plant, product, shipment or any other officially regulated article are adequate to reduce the risk of spreading insects and diseases of concern.
3. "Certificate of Origin" means a document authorized or prepared by a duly authorized federal or state regulatory official that affirms, declares, or verifies that hemlock nursery stock, logs, lumber, pulpwood, composted bark, chips and other hemlock parts originated from the location as stated.
4. "Chips" means the end product of a milling process that reduces wood (logs, stems, branches) to a wafer or chip-like form where bark is still evident.
5. "Compliance Agreement" means an agreement between the state of New Hampshire Department of Resources & Economic Development (NHDRED), the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food (NHDAMF), and complying companies for movement of hemlock nursery stock, hemlock logs, lumber, pulpwood, composted bark, wood chips and other hemlock parts from states with known infestations of hemlock woolly adelgid to pre-approved sites in the state of New Hampshire.
6. "Composted" means the transformation of organic material through biological processes involving insects, earthworms and/or microorganisms to render all living and viable plant parts, which may also include unwanted plant pests, to be inert or non-viable.
7. "Cultivar or variety" means a subdivision of a species having a distinct though often inconspicuous difference, and breeding true to that difference.
8. "Hemlock" means eastern Canadian hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, and Carolina hemlock, *Tsuga caroliniana*.
9. "Hemlock woolly adelgid" means *Adelges tsugae* Annand, a member of the insect order Homoptera, family Adelgidea in all of its life stages.
10. "Invoice" means a list of services or goods provided, with a statement of the sum due for these. The invoice shall contain a description of the quantities and kind of article, nursery stock, plant, product, shipment or any other officially regulated article being transferred.
11. "Landscape" means any person involved in the practice of buying, transporting, storing, planting, cultivating, or selling nursery stock for commercial or retail landscape purposes.
12. "Log" means a section of the trunk or of a large branch of a felled tree, cut into lengths for lumber, firewood, chipping, etc.

13. "Lumber" means a log(s) sawed into dimensionally sized beams, planks, and boards for building, construction, and other purposes.
14. "Nursery stock" means all hardy deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, brambles, woody vines, herbaceous annuals and perennials, their roots, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, plant parts thereof including any collected plants, for and capable of propagation. This definition does not include seeds.
15. "Nursery" means any location where nursery stock is grown, propagated, stored, or sold; or any location from which nursery stock is distributed direct to a customer. This includes landscape companies that temporarily store plant material for business related projects.
16. "Person" means any individual, governmental entity, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not, and every officer, agent, or employee thereof.
17. "Pulpwood" means processed wood (such as aspen, hemlock, pine, and spruce) used in making pulp for paper.
18. "Quarantine" means a legal instrument duly imposed or enacted by a government agency as a means for mitigating pest risk.
19. "Recipient" means any person who receives regulated articles from the following, but not limited to nurseries, landscapers, persons, and wood-using industries.
20. "Sell" means to offer for sale, expose for sale, possess for sale, exchange, barter or trade. This includes, but is not limited to nurseries, wood-using industries, persons or landscapers.
21. "State Phytosanitary Certificate" means a document authorized or prepared by a duly authorized federal or state regulatory official that affirms, declares, or verifies that an article, nursery stock, plant, product, shipment or any other officially regulated article meets phytosanitary (quarantine), nursery inspection, pest freedom, plant registration or certification, or any other set of legal issuance.
22. "Variance request" means a request to NHDAMF for the legal importation of cultivars and varieties of hemlock nursery stock from hemlock woolly adelgid quarantined counties.
23. "Wood-using Industry" means sawmills or facilities that process logs to be cut into lumber; ground into pulp; sell bark mulch and/or wood chips with bark (such as, but not limited to nurseries, garden centers, landscapers).

Section II: Statement of Concerns

Whereas the hemlock woolly adelgid, *Adelges tsugae* Annand, has been found to cause widespread mortality of eastern Canadian hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis* (L) Carr, and Carolina hemlock, *Tsuga caroliniana*.

Whereas this pest has been found to be difficult to detect and control in natural hemlock stands.

Whereas hemlock is a very valuable component of northern New England's forests for timber and wildlife habitat as well as being highly valued for landscape use.

Therefore, the State of New Hampshire is hereby establishing this quarantine against the hemlock woolly adelgid for the protection of natural and landscape hemlock populations.

Section III: Statutory Authority

The Statutory Authority for this quarantine order is RSA 433:34 and RSA 227-K:2 III.

Section IV: Specific Purpose and Factual Basis

The specific purpose of these regulations is to protect New Hampshire's natural and landscape hemlock resources by preventing the introduction of hemlock woolly adelgid into New Hampshire and spread thereof within the state.

The Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food (hereto referred to as NHDAMF) and the Department of Resources and Economic Development (hereto referred to as NHDRED) have determined that this quarantine is necessary based on the following:

The hemlock woolly adelgid is an introduced species originating from Asia and a serious pest of eastern and Carolina hemlocks. This pest feeds primarily on the young hemlock branches causing loss of sap. This feeding retards or prevents tree growth, causes needles to discolor and drop prematurely, kills branches, generally weakens, disfigures and can ultimately cause the death of infested trees.

Section V: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Quarantine

1. This quarantine is hereby established against the transportation of hemlock woolly adelgid, *Adelges tsugae* Annand and all of its life stages into New Hampshire.
2. Quarantined areas - All counties known to be infested. A list of infested areas is available on NHDAMF's Division of Plant Industry website: (<http://www.agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/plant-industry/hemlock-woolly-adelgid.htm>). This list includes counties in CT, DE, GA, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, VT and WV. In addition, western states with counties under quarantine are AK, CA, OR and WA.
3. Regulated Articles and Commodities of Hemlock Covered – All hemlock stock and any hemlock wood products with bark such as, but not limited to logs, lumber, chips, and non-composted shipments of bark.
4. Exceptions - All regulated articles having originated or previously been held in a quarantined area shall not be transported or moved into non-quarantined areas except as specifically allowed and conditioned in Sections VI and VII.

Section VI: NHDAMF Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Nursery Stock Regulations

1. Hemlock nursery stock from quarantined counties as per Section V (2) is prohibited entry into non-quarantined counties in the State of New Hampshire except as specifically allowed and conditioned below.
 - A. Hemlock stock shall only be approved for entry into non-quarantined counties in New Hampshire if:
 - a. They are imported under an annual variance issued by NHDAMF for post-entry quarantine in a

NHDAMF-approved covered and isolated facility within New Hampshire for a period of not less than one year following entry. The variance application can be requested by emailing: piera.siegert@agr.nh.gov or by telephone: 603-271-2561 or other email or telephone number as the Department may publish; or

b. They have been treated for hemlock woolly adelgid by a method approved by the State Plant Regulatory Official and are accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate, state-issued Compliance Agreement, or Certificate of Compliance attesting to the treatment and standards used. This documentation shall provide the following:

- (1) Quantity of hemlocks;
- (2) Size(s) of hemlocks;
- (3) Scientific name(s);
- (4) Common name(s);
- (5) Chemical(s) or other treatment(s) used to eradicate all life stages of hemlock woolly adelgid;
- (6) Frequency of treatment(s);
- (7) Date of last treatment(s).
- (8) Signed and dated by a plant regulatory official in the state of origin; and
- (9) A copy shall be sent to NHDAMF prior to any hemlock shipment(s) arriving in non-quarantined counties in New Hampshire. It may be emailed to piera.siegert@agr.nh.gov or faxed to (603) 271-3692 or such email address or fax number as NHDAMF may publish.

B. Hemlock stock being transported shall:

- a. Be enclosed by a secure covering such that it shall prevent their exposure to hemlock woolly adelgid or they shall be transported in an enclosed trailer or box unit; and
- b. Not be co-mingled with additional, non-certified hemlocks.

C. Hemlock stock is subject to inspection by NHDAMF inspectors.

2. Hemlock stock originating from out-of-state non-quarantined counties is prohibited entry into non-quarantined counties in the State of New Hampshire except as specifically allowed and conditioned below.

A. Hemlock stock is accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate, state-issued Compliance Agreement, Certificate of Origin, or Certificate of Compliance, which provides the following:

- a. Quantity of hemlocks;
- b. Size(s) of hemlocks;

- c. Scientific name(s);
- d. Common name(s);
- e. Originated from a non-quarantined county that has been surveyed annually for and found to be free of all life stages of hemlock woolly adelgid;
- f. Signed and dated by a plant regulatory official in the state of origin; and
- g. A copy shall be sent to NHDAMF prior to any hemlock shipment(s) arriving in New Hampshire. It may be emailed to piera.siegert@agr.nh.gov or faxed to (603) 271-3692 or such email address or fax number as NHDAMF may publish.

B. The hemlocks being transported shall:

- a. Be enclosed by a secure covering such that it shall prevent their exposure to hemlock woolly adelgid or they shall be transported in an enclosed trailer or box unit;
- b. Not be off-loaded in any quarantined county; and
- c. No additional, non-certified hemlocks added to the shipment.

C. Hemlock stock is subject to inspection by NHDAMF inspectors.

3. The nursery or recipient of hemlock stock shall comply with the following conditions:

- A. Notify NHDAMF upon the arrival of all shipments of hemlocks and provide NHDAMF with any documentation accompanying the hemlocks (State Phytosanitary Certificate, state-issued Compliance Agreement, Certificate of Origin, Certificate of Compliance or invoice);
- B. Isolate arriving hemlock stock from pre-existing hemlocks on the premises and do not move or transport hemlocks until NHDAMF has approved and released the hemlocks; and
- C. Hemlocks requiring inspection at the discretion of NHDAMF shall be readily accessible, upright, spaced and dry to allow NHDAMF-authorized inspector(s) to conduct a thorough examination.

4. If upon inspection NHDAMF-authorized inspector(s) discovers any evidence of living hemlock woolly adelgid life stages then the entire shipment may be ordered for destruction or treatment at the discretion of NHDAMF, as deemed necessary.

5. Persons possessing hemlocks that have been ordered for destruction shall be responsible for the following:

- A. All expenses associated with the destruction (RSA 433:30);
- B. Isolating all hemlocks to be destroyed from all other hemlocks and securely covering them until the burning occurs to prevent the spread of hemlock woolly adelgid;
- C. Severing at the crown the root system/root balls of all hemlocks to be destroyed. Any branches or twigs remaining on the cut stump shall be removed and covered as in Section VI (5B). Root balls

void of any bark, branches or twigs do not pose a threat and can be disposed of in any manner the nursery sees fit;

- D. Burning any hemlocks that have been ordered for destruction as soon as permissible by local and state authorities;
 - E. Obtaining all necessary burn permits;
 - F. Contacting NHDAMF at least two days prior to the burn date to arrange for an inspector to be present during the time of the burn, or to make other arrangements; and
 - G. Burning all hemlocks to the degree at which all stages of hemlock woolly adelgid have been destroyed.
6. Persons selling hemlocks shall provide to NHDAMF a record of sale for all hemlocks sold during the current business year no later than December 31. The record of sale shall be provided either electronically to piera.siegert@agr.nh.gov or by fax to 603-271-3691 or by mail to: Division of Plant Industry, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301. The record of sale shall include the following:
- A. Name, address and phone number of buyer or recipient;
 - B. Counties in which hemlocks will be planted;
 - C. Date of sale;
 - D. Quantity of hemlocks sold; and
 - E. Size(s) of hemlocks sold.

Section VII: NHDRED Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Wood Product Regulations

1. Hemlock logs, lumber and chips with bark; and non-composted shipments of bark from quarantined areas may be imported into New Hampshire provided that said material is only shipped to pre-approved sites in accordance with the hemlock Woolly Adelgid Compliance Agreement (Appendix A).
2. Any hemlock logs, lumber and chips with bark; and non-composted shipments of bark from quarantined areas being shipped to other sites not approved under this agreement requires a State Phytosanitary Certificate, which shall be signed and dated by a state regulatory official in the state of origin. A copy shall be sent, by the recipient, to NHDRED prior to any hemlock shipment(s) arriving in New Hampshire. They may be faxed to (603) 464-3016 or such fax number as NHDRED may publish.

Section VIII: Violations

1. Any person or employee or agent of that person, who violates any provision of this quarantine, shall be guilty of a violation. For any subsequent offense, a person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if any other person (RSA 433:32) (RSA 227-K:17).
2. Any regulated articles not in compliance with the quarantine are subject to destruction or risk mitigation at the cost of the nursery, wood-products industry, or person in violation of the quarantine.
3. Any person who violates any provision of this quarantine is subject to the penalty provisions of RSA 433:32 and RSA 227-K:17.
4. NHDAMF
 - A. Nurseries or landscapers in violation of this quarantine are subject to suspension of their license (RSA 433:35). Reinstatement of a license shall be at the discretion of NHDAMF.
 - B. Nurseries or landscapers who sell hemlocks prior to NHDAMF releasing hemlocks for sale shall:
 - a. Provide NHDAMF with all Records of Sale for all hemlocks sold; and
 - b. Contact each buyer and inform them that each hemlock associated with the violation is subject to inspection by NHDAMF. Upon finding any hemlock woolly adelgid, NHDAMF may require the nursery or landscaper to sever from the root ball (or at the crown as worded above in Section VI (5C)) all hemlocks associated with the violation and remove them for destruction.
4. NHDRED

Person(s) in violation of their Compliance Agreement(s) with NHDRED are subject to cancellation of the agreement(s). If the person(s) has (have) been given notice of cancellation orally, written confirmation of the decision and reasons for it will be provided within 10 working days. NHDRED may reinstate the compliance agreement if it finds that the violation(s) leading to the cancellation has (have) been rectified.

This quarantine against the hemlock woolly adelgid will become effective upon its adoption.

Commissioner
Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food

Date

Commissioner
Department of Resources and Economic Development

Date

State Entomologist
Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food

Date

State Forester
Department of Resources and Economic Development

Date

APPENDIX A: COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Quarantine
Compliance Agreement
Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food
and
Department of Resources and Economic Development

Agreement between the State of New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food (NHDAMF) and Department of Resources and Economic Development (NHDRED) and

for movement of uncertified hemlock logs or pulpwood with bark, hemlock lumber with bark, hemlock chips and uncomposted shipments of hemlock bark from states with known infestations of hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) to pre-approved sites in the state of New Hampshire.

- 1. **Objective:** To protect the hemlock resource of New Hampshire from the threat of HWA while minimizing any interruption of raw hemlock product deliveries to mills and storage sites in New Hampshire.
- 2. **Quarantine (RSA 433:34, RSA 227-K:2 III):** The commissioner may establish quarantines as specified by law to prevent the dissemination of plant pests within the state.

Hemlock woolly adelgid is classified as a dangerous forest insect, and transport of uncertified hemlock host material from infested states to unapproved sites in New Hampshire is prohibited.

- 3. **Agreement:** NHDRED and NHDAMF agree to allow _____ and its wood suppliers to transport uncertified hemlock logs or pulpwood with bark, hemlock lumber with bark, hemlock chips and non-composted shipments of hemlock bark from infested Counties to the premises located at:
_____.

4. Special Requirements:

- A. Reasonable precautions will be taken in the management of uncertified hemlock material at premises listed herein to minimize risk of initiating HWA infestations. Precautions include:

- B. Hemlock logs or pulpwood with bark, hemlock lumber with bark, hemlock chips and non-composted shipments of hemlock bark from the above listed premises will not be moved to another location unless the receiving site is in compliance with current HWA quarantine regulations.
- C. Department representatives may go on premises listed herein at any time during normal working hours to check for the presence of HWA, and may be accompanied by a representative of said company for safety reasons.
- D. _____ shall undertake sanitary action against any infestation of HWA found on the above premises to the satisfaction of the Department (s).
- E. This agreement will become effective upon date signed below and will be renewed every three years until conditions of the pest risk are such that continuance of the agreement is unwarranted.

5. Signatures:

Company name: _____

Company representative: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

NHDRED/NHDAMF representative: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____