



TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
NORTH HAMPTON SELECT BOARD

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING  
MONDAY, APRIL 11, 2022

NORTH HAMPTON TOWN OFFICES EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE ROOM  
NON-PUBLIC SESSION I  
233 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
6:10 O'CLOCK P.M.

NORTH HAMPTON TOWN OFFICES EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE ROOM  
NON-PUBLIC SESSION II  
233 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
6:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

NORTH HAMPTON TOWN HALL  
REGULAR SESSION  
231 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
7:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

**IF YOU HAVE A COMMENT, OPINION OR QUESTION DURING ONE OF THESE PORTIONS OF THE MEETING PLEASE DIAL IN TO 603-758-1447 OR EMAIL DIRECTLY TO [JMAGGIORE@NORTHHAMPTON-NH.GOV](mailto:JMAGGIORE@NORTHHAMPTON-NH.GOV) AND YOUR EMAIL WILL BE READ ALOUD DURING THE MEETING.**

1. **6:10 O'CLOCK P.M. Call to Order by the Chair**
2. **6:11 O'CLOCK P.M. Non-Public Session I Pursuant to RSA 91-A:3 II (c)**
3. **6:30 O'CLOCK P.M. Non-Public Session II Pursuant to RSA 91-A:3 II (a)**
4. **Return to Public Session and Pledge of Allegiance**
5. **First Public Comment Session**

Public Comment is an opportunity for residents to ask questions, request information and make comments on issues facing the Town. Individuals will be given not more than three (3) minutes to speak, and people who have already spoken will be asked to wait until everyone has had the chance to speak once. The total time devoted to this agenda item is fifteen (15) minutes. Individuals who are not able to speak during the

First Public Comment Session will be given first opportunity to speak during the Second Public Comment Session at the end of the Meeting.

**6. Consent Calendar**

- 6.1 Payroll Manifest of March 31, 2022, in the amount of \$73,270.41
- 6.2 Payroll Manifest of April 7, 2022, in the amount of \$271,607.21
- 6.3 Accounts Payable Manifest of March 31, 2022, in the amount of \$63,334.45
- 6.4 Veteran's Tax Credit
- 6.5 Intents to Cut Wood or Timber

**7. Correspondence**

- 7.1 Correspondence from New Hampshire Department of Transportation
- 7.2 Correspondence from Greg Jordan, County Forester

**8. Committee Update**

- 8.1 Heritage Commission
- 8.2 Water Commission
- 8.3 Rails to Trails Committee
- 8.4 Budget Committee

**9. Public Hearing**

- 9.1 To Consider Acceptance of Unanticipated Revenue in the Amount of \$99,425 Awarded to the Town of North Hampton from The Nature Conservancy for the Philbrick Pond Culvert Project

**10. Report of the Town Administrator**

**11. Items Left on the Table**

**12. New Business**

- 12.1 Channel 22 Report
- 12.2 Discussion of Red Pine at North Hampton School
- 12.3 Discussion of Request for Proposal for 2023 Revaluation of the Town

**13. Minutes of Prior Meetings**

- 13.1 Approval of Regular Meeting Minutes March 28, 2022
- 13.2 Approval of Non-Public Meeting Minutes of March 28, 2022

**14. Any Other Item that may legally come before the Board**

The Board reserves the right to take action on any item relative to the prudential administration of the Town's affairs, which circumstances may require.

**15. Second Public Comment Session**

See Item 5, above

**16. Adjournment**

MICHAEL J. TULLY  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

mtully@northhampton-nh.gov



MUNICIPAL OFFICES  
233 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
NORTH HAMPTON, NH 03862

TEL: (603) 964-8087  
FAX: (603) 964-1514

TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**CONSENT CALENDAR**

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR  
MICHAEL TULLY

MTULLY@NORTHHAMPTON-NH.GOV



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OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

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**C O N S E N T   C A L E N D A R**

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**TO:** SELECT BOARD  
**FROM:** MICHAEL TULLY, TOWN ADMINISTRATOR  
**SUBJECT:** CONSENT CALENDAR FOR SELECT BOARD MEETING 03/28/2022  
**DATE:** 04/11/2022

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**The following actions are for the approval of the Select Board:**

**Consent Calendar**

- 6.1 Payroll Manifest of March 31, 2022, in the amount of \$73,270.41
- 6.2 Payroll Manifest of April 7, 2022, in the amount of \$271,607.21
- 6.3 Accounts Payable Manifest of March 31, 2022, in the amount of \$63,334.45
- 6.4 Veteran's Tax Credit
- 6.5 Intents to Cut Wood or Timber

(Assigned by Municipality)

YR TOWN OP#  
 -  -  - T

For Tax Year April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT (If filling in form on-line; use TAB Key to move through fields)

- Town/City of: North Hampton
- Tax Map/Block/Lot or USFS Sale Name & Unit No.  
Map 7 Lot 161
- Intent Type: Original  Supplemental  (Original Intent Number)
- Name of Access Road: Atlantic Avenue
- 5a. Acreage of Lot: 85.26 Acreage of Cut: 50%
- 5b. Anticipated Start Date: summer 2022
- Type of ownership (check only one):
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Sole Owner)
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Joint Tenants)
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Tenants in Common)
  - Previous owner retaining deeded timber rights
  - Owner/Purchaser of stumpage & timber rights on public lands (Fed., State, municipal, etc.) or Utility Easements

**REPORT OF CUT / CERTIFICATE TO BE SENT TO:**  
 OWNER  OR LOGGER / FORESTER   
 BY MAIL  OR E-MAIL

7. I/We hereby accept responsibility for reporting all timber cut within 60 days after the completion of the operation or by May 15, whichever comes first. I/We also assume responsibility for any yield tax which may be assessed. (If a corporation, an officer must sign.)  
 Attach a signature page for additional owners.

*Scott Sweet* 3-26-22  
 SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED

Town of North Hampton  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)

SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED

Town of North Hampton  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)

233 Atlantic Avenue  
 MAILING ADDRESS

North Hampton NH 03862  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIPCODE

E-MAIL ADDRESS

HOME PHONE (Enter number without dashes) CELL PHONE (Enter number without dashes)

**FOR MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIALS ONLY**

The Selectmen/Municipal Assessing Officials hereby certify that:  
 1. All owners of record have signed the Intent;  
 2. The land is not under the Current Use Unproductive category;  
 3. The form is complete and accurate; and

- Any timber tax bond required has been received.  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- The tax collector will be notified within 30 days of receipt pursuant to RSA 79:10.
- This form to be forwarded to DRA within 30 days.

8. Description of Wood or Timber To Be Cut

Species	Estimated Amount To Be Cut	
White Pine	110	MB
Hemlock	80	MB
Red Pine	40	MB
Spruce & Fir	10	MB
Hard-Maple	10	MB
White Birch	5	MB
Yellow Birch	5	MB
Oak	25	MB
Ash	5	MB
Soft Maple	20	MB
Beech/Pallet/Tie & Mat Logs/ Pine Box	40	MB
Other (Specify)		MB
<b>Pulpwood</b>		<b>Tons</b>
Spruce & Fir	25	
Hardwood & Aspen	550	
Pine	700	
Hemlock	850	
Biomass Chips	2000	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
High Grade Spruce/Fir		<b>Tons</b>
Cordwood & Fuelwood	350	<b>Cords</b>

9. Species and Amount of Wood or Timber For Personal Use or Exempt. See exemptions on back of form.

Species	Amount:
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10. By signing below, the Logger/Forester or person responsible for cutting hereby accepts responsibility for verifying the volume of wood and timber to be reported by the owner, and certifies that they are familiar with RSA 227-J, the timber harvest laws.

*Scott Sweet* 3-26-22  
 SIGNATURE (in ink) OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT DATE

Scott Sweet  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT

PO Box 234  
 MAILING ADDRESS

Strafford NH 03884  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIPCODE

6037654157 sweetslogginglandclearing@gmail.com  
 PHONE NUMBER E-MAIL ADDRESS

SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE

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(Assigned by Municipality)

YR TOWN OP# T

For Tax Year April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT (If filling in form on-line, use TAB Key to move through fields)

- Town/City of: North Hampton
- Tax Map/Block/Lot or USFS Sale Name & Unit No.  
Map 13 Lot 78
- Intent Type: Original  Supplemental  (Original Intent Number)
- Name of Access Road: Atlantic Avenue
- 5a. Acreage of Lot: 40.51 Acreage of Cut: 40 +/-
- 5b. Anticipated Start Date: Started winter 2021/2022
- Type of ownership (check only one):
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Sole Owner)
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Joint Tenants)
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Tenants in Common)
  - Previous owner retaining deeded timber rights
  - Owner/Purchaser of stumpage & timber rights on public lands (Fed., State, municipal, etc.) or Utility Easements

REPORT OF CUT / CERTIFICATE TO BE SENT TO:  
OWNER  OR LOGGER / FORESTER   
BY MAIL  OR E-MAIL

7. I/We hereby accept responsibility for reporting all timber cut within 60 days after the completion of the operation or by May 15, whichever comes first. I/We also assume responsibility for any yield tax which may be assessed. (If a corporation, an officer must sign.)

Attach a signature page for additional owners.

Glenn Martin 3/14/22  
SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED

Glenn Martin  
PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)

SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED

Glenn Martin  
PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)

275 Greenland Road, Unit B-9  
MAILING ADDRESS

Portsmouth NH 03801  
CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIPCODE

gmhomes@aol.com  
E-MAIL ADDRESS

HOME PHONE (Enter number without dashes) 6036613029  
CELL PHONE (Enter number without dashes)

FOR MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIALS ONLY

The Selectmen/Municipal Assessing Officials hereby certify that:

- All owners of record have signed the Intent;
- The land is not under the Current Use Unproductive category;
- The form is complete and accurate; and

4. Any timber tax bond required has been received.

- S \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- The tax collector will be notified within 30 days of receipt pursuant to RSA 79:10.
  - This form to be forwarded to DRA within 30 days.

8. Description of Wood or Timber To Be Cut

Species	Estimated Amount To Be Cut	
White Pine	200	MBF
Hemlock	20	MBF
Red Pine	5	MBF
Spruce & Fir	5	MBF
Hard Maple	5	MBF
White Birch	2	MBF
Yellow Birch	2	MBF
Oak	15	MBF
Ash	1	MBF
Soft Maple	10	MBF
Beech/Pallet/Tie & Mat Logs/ Pine Box	10	MBF
Other (Specify)		MBF
Pulpwood		Tons
Spruce & Fir		
Hardwood & Aspen	250	
Pine	600	
Hemlock	100	
Biomass Chips	2000	
Miscellaneous		
High Grade Spruce/Fir		Tons
Cordwood & Fuelwood	150	Cords

9. Species and Amount of Wood or Timber For Personal Use or Exempt. See exemptions on back of form.

Species	Amount:
---------	---------

10. By signing below, the Logger/Forester or person responsible for cutting hereby accepts responsibility for verifying the volumes of wood and timber to be reported by the owner, and certifies that they are familiar with RSA 227-J, the timber harvest laws.

Scott Sweet 3-19-22  
SIGNATURE (in ink) OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT DATE

Scott Sweet  
PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT

PO Box 234  
MAILING ADDRESS

Strafford NH 03884  
CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIPCODE

6037654157 sweetslogginglandclearing@gmail.com  
PHONE NUMBER E-MAIL ADDRESS

SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE

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(Assigned by Municipality)

YR TOWN OP#  
 -  -  - T

For Tax Year April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT (If filling in form on-line, use TAB Key to move through fields)

- Town/City of: North Hampton
- Tax Map/Block/Lot or USFS Sale Name & Unit No.  
Map 13 Lots 68+69
- Intent Type: Original  Supplemental  (Original Intent Number)
- Name of Access Road: Kimberly Drive/Lafayette Road
- 5a. Acreage of Lot: 72.54 Acreage of Cut: 44.09
- 5b. Anticipated Start Date: Summer 2022
- Type of ownership (check only one):
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Sole Owner)
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Joint Tenants)
  - Owner of Land and Stumpage (Tenants in Common)
  - Previous owner retaining deeded timber rights
  - Owner/Purchaser of stumpage & timber rights on public lands (Fed., State, municipal, etc.) or Utility Easements

REPORT OF CUT / CERTIFICATE TO BE SENT TO:  
 OWNER  OR LOGGER / FORESTER   
 BY MAIL  OR E-MAIL

7. I/We hereby accept responsibility for reporting all timber cut within 60 days after the completion of the operation or by May 15, whichever comes first. I/We also assume responsibility for any yield tax which may be assessed. (If a corporation, an officer must sign.)

Attach a signature page for additional owners.  
Glenn Martin 3/14/22  
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Glenn Martin  
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SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED  
Glenn Martin  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)  
675 Greenland Road, Unit B-9  
 MAILING ADDRESS  
Portsmouth NH 03801  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP CODE  
gmhomes@aol.com  
 E-MAIL ADDRESS  
6036613029  
 HOME PHONE (Enter number without dashes) CELL PHONE (Enter number without dashes)

8. Description of Wood or Timber To Be Cut

Species	Estimated Amount To Be Cut	
White Pine	120	MBF
Hemlock	25	MBF
Red Pine	4	MBF
Spruce & Fir	20	MBF
Hard Maple	10	MBF
White Birch	7	MBF
Yellow Birch	1	MBF
Oak	30	MBF
Ash	3	MBF
Soft Maple	15	MBF
Beech/Pallet/Tie & Mat Logs/ Pine Box	25	MBF
Other (Specify)		MBF
Pulpwood		Tons
Spruce & Fir		
Hardwood & Aspen	200	
Pine	300	
Hemlock	150	
Biomass Chips	1700	
Miscellaneous		
High Grade Spruce/Fir		Tons
Cordwood & Fuelwood	150	Cords

9. Species and Amount of Wood or Timber For Personal Use or Exempt. See exemptions on back of form.

Species Amount:

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Scott Sweet 3-19-22  
 SIGNATURE (in ink) OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT DATE

Scott Sweet  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT  
PO Box 234  
 MAILING ADDRESS  
Strafford NH 03884  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP CODE  
6037654157 Sweetslogginglandclearing@gmail.com  
 PHONE NUMBER E-MAIL ADDRESS

FOR MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIALS ONLY

The Selectmen/Municipal Assessing Officials hereby certify that:  
 1. All owners of record have signed the Intent;  
 2. The land is not under the Current Use Unproductive category;  
 3. The form is complete and accurate; and

- Any timber tax bond required has been received. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_
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SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL DATE

(Assigned by Municipality)

YR TOWN OP#  
 -  -  - T

For Tax Year April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT (If filling in form on-line, use TAB Key to move through fields)

1. Town/City of: North Hampton  
 2. Tax Map/Block/Lot or USFS Sale Name & Unit No.  
Map 13 Lots 81 + 83  
 3. Intent Type: Original  Supplemental  (Original Intent Number)  
 4. Name of Access Road: Atlantic Avenue  
 5a. Acreage of Lot: 35.99 Acreage of Cut: 20<sup>±</sup>  
 5b. Anticipated Start Date: Summer 2022  
 6. Type of ownership (check only one):  
 a. Owner of Land and Stumpage (Sole Owner)   
 b. Owner of Land and Stumpage (Joint Tenants)   
 c. Owner of Land and Stumpage (Tenants in Common)   
 d. Previous owner retaining deeded timber rights   
 e. Owner/Purchaser of stumpage & timber rights on public lands (Fed., State, municipal, etc.) or Utility Easements

**REPORT OF CUT / CERTIFICATE TO BE SENT TO:**  
 OWNER  OR LOGGER / FORESTER   
 BY MAIL  OR E-MAIL

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 Attach a signature page for additional owners.

J. Tipton J. Tipton Jans B. Cleaves 3-28-22  
 SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED  
Hampton Rod and Gun Club  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)  
Jans B. Cleaves 3/28/2022  
 SIGNATURE (in ink) OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S) DATE SIGNED  
Hampton Rod and Gun Club  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF OWNER(S) OR CORPORATE OFFICER(S)  
203 Post Road  
 MAILING ADDRESS  
North Hampton NH 03862  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP CODE  
Tipton.j@comcast.net  
 E-MAIL ADDRESS  
6034798315  
 HOME PHONE (Enter number without dashes) CELL PHONE (Enter number without dashes)

8. Description of Wood or Timber To Be Cut

Species	Estimated Amount To Be Cut	
White Pine	<u>100<sup>±</sup></u>	<u>150</u> MBF
Hemlock	<u>100</u>	MBF
Red Pine	<u>5</u>	MBF
Spruce & Fir	<u>10</u>	MBF
Hard Maple	<u>3</u>	MBF
White Birch	<u>1</u>	MBF
Yellow Birch	<u>1</u>	MBF
Oak	<u>12</u>	MBF
Ash	<u>5</u>	MBF
Soft Maple	<u>25</u>	MBF
Beech/Pallet/Tie & Mat Logs/Pine Box	<u>55</u>	MBF
Other (Specify)		MBF
<b>Pulpwood</b>		<b>Tons</b>
Spruce & Fir	<u>20</u>	
Hardwood & Aspen	<u>250</u>	
Pine	<u>440</u>	
Hemlock	<u>900</u>	
Biomass Chips	<u>2000</u>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		<b>Tons</b>
High Grade Spruce/Fir		
Cordwood & Fuelwood	<u>190</u>	<b>Cords</b>

9. Species and Amount of Wood or Timber For Personal Use or Exempt. See exemptions on back of form.

Species	Amount:

10. By signing below, the Logger/Forester or person responsible for cutting hereby accepts responsibility for verifying the volumes of wood and timber to be reported by the owner, and certifies that they are familiar with RSA 227-J, the timber harvest laws.

Scott Sweet 3-28-22  
 SIGNATURE (in ink) OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT DATE  
Scott Sweet  
 PRINT CLEARLY OR TYPE NAME OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CUT  
PO Box 234  
 MAILING ADDRESS  
Strafford NH 03884  
 CITY OR TOWN STATE ZIP CODE  
6037654157 sweetslogginglandclearing@gmail.com  
 PHONE NUMBER E-MAIL ADDRESS

FOR MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIALS ONLY

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 1. All owners of record have signed the Intent;  
 2. The land is not under the Current Use Unproductive category;  
 3. The form is complete and accurate; and  
 4. Any timber tax bond required has been received.  
 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. The tax collector will be notified within 30 days of receipt pursuant to RSA 79:10.  
 6. This form to be forwarded to DRA within 30 days.

SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL	DATE	SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL	DATE	SIGNATURE OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSING OFFICIAL	DATE



MICHAEL J. TULLY  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

mtully@northhampton-nh.gov



MUNICIPAL OFFICES  
233 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
NORTH HAMPTON, NH 03862

TEL: (603) 964-8087  
FAX: (603) 964-1514

TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**CORRESPONDENCE**



**THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**



**Victoria F. Sheehan**  
**Commissioner**

**William Cass, P.E.**  
**Assistant Commissioner**

April 5, 2022

Michael J. Tully  
Town Administrator, Town of North Hampton  
237 Atlantic Avenue  
North Hampton NH 03862

Re: North Hampton 24457  
Finding of Necessity public meeting

Dear Mr. Tully:

We have scheduled the Finding of Necessity Meeting for this project on April 28, 2022 at DOT headquarters in Concord, at 2:00 pm.

State law requires that a notice of the meeting is posted at the town at least 24 hours before the meeting, and I ask for your help with this.

I have enclosed a copy of the notice, and if you would, please post it in the place where you normally post public notices.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Gabrelle N. Hayes  
NHDOT – ROW  
Hearing Coordinator

Bureau of Right-of-Way  
JO Morton Building - Room 100  
7 Hazen Drive, PO Box 483  
Concord, NH 03302-0483  
Tel: (603) 271-3222  
Fax: (603) 271-6915

Posted: Website ✓ 4/6/22  
Bulletin Board:  
Town Office ✓  
Town Clerk ✓

**-- PUBLIC NOTICE --**

**NORTH HAMPTON, A002(909), 24457**

The Commission of Three Persons (hereinafter “the Commission”) appointed by the Governor and Executive Council on August 8, 2018, for the project noted above will meet on April 28, 2022, at 2:00 p.m. at the NH Department of Transportation, Room 114, 7 Hazen Drive in Concord, NH, to discuss the proposed project. This meeting is open to the public under RSA Chapter 91-A. The intent of the meeting is not to take testimony. This meeting will serve as a decision-making forum for the Commission.

Any individuals needing assistance or auxiliary communication equipment due to sensory impairment or other disability, should contact Stephen G. LaBonte, Administrator, Bureau of Right-of-Way, New Hampshire Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 483, Concord, N.H. 03302-0483, (603) 271-3222-TDD access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964. Notification of the need for assistance should be made as soon as possible. This project will be administered according to the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related statutes to ensure nondiscrimination.

**NORTH HAMPTON, A002(909), 24457**

This project will replace the US 1 bridge (Br. No. 148/132) over the Pan Am Railways’ Hampton Branch and improve the two intersections of North Road with US 1. The intersection improvements will involve minor realignment of North Road (west) and relocation and reconstruction of North Road (east) to improve intersection traffic operations and safety. The US 1 improvement will extend approximately 900’ north and 300’ south of the bridge, while the improvements to North Road will extend approximately 300’ west and 700’ east of US 1. The project is entirely in North Hampton, NH.

Chip Noon.....Chair  
Shawn Mickelonis.....Commission  
George Rief.....Commission

DATED at Concord, NH  
April 6, 2022

/s/Stephen G. LaBonte  
Stephen G. LaBonte, Administrator  
Bureau of Right-of-Way  
N.H. Department of Transportation

## Janet Facella

---

**From:** Jim Maggiore  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 6, 2022 3:05 PM  
**To:** Janet Facella; Michael Tully  
**Subject:** Fwd: Red Pine Scale in North Hampton

Jan and Mike.

Could you add this correspondence from Greg Jordan the County Forester, regarding the Red Pine scale and his suggestions about replanting in that area to our next regular select board meeting?

Thanks so much.

Jim

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

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**From:** Gregory Jordan <greg.jordan@unh.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 6, 2022 2:02:19 PM  
**To:** Jim Maggiore <jmaggiore@northhampton-nh.gov>  
**Subject:** Red Pine Scale in North Hampton

Dear Mr. Maggiore,

I am sending this email in response to your letter regarding managing a red pine scale (*Matsucoccus resinosae*) infestation on town-owned land at the North Hampton School. For general information on [red pine scale](#) (RPS), please see visit [www.nhbugs.org](http://www.nhbugs.org).

Below, I'll address your questions in **red font**.

1. In your opinion, what are the pros and cons to allowing the logger to use his best judgment in removing all diseased and potentially trees?  
**Most red pine stands in coastal NH – including the stand at the North Hampton School – are plantations that were established between the 1930s and early 1970s. According to county records, the red pines on school property were planted in 1949± (trees are now approx. 73 years old). Before the arrival of RPS in NH (first reported in 2012), my management recommendation would have been to slowly convert the stand (via forest management and harvesting) to a more “natural” stand. That is, promoting a more diverse mix of tree species and ages. However, due to infestation by RPS, I think a pre-salvage of infested trees is a good choice. Since most trees are still alive, they retain some economic value and can be removed without cost to the town. If the town waits until the trees die, removals (if desired) would come as an expense to the town. It is important to note that dead and dying trees are a part of healthy forests. However, given heavy use of the forest by school-aged children and the public, it seems prudent to remove the trees before they become hazardous. That said, there is no need to have the logging contractor remove every dead tree on the parcel. To do so would be poor forest management.**
2. In your opinion, what is the best management of the land after the cut and removal of diseased trees?

Forestry is an art and science, but in my opinion the best management of the land following removal of the red pine trees is to allow the area to revegetate naturally. Large, open (cleared) areas quickly become dense with shrubby vegetation and young trees. This type of habitat is valuable to a wide variety of wildlife including birds, insects, mammals, and some turtles. It is important to maintain a variety of habitats across the landscape from very young to very old forests. In addition, this could be an interesting opportunity for students to watch the development of a forest over time. Having young forest within a matrix of older forest is especially valuable to a wide variety of wildlife.

- a. what are the benefits and risks for leaving the land open?  
Benefits are wildlife habitat (see #2 above) and an increase in structural and species diversity. The major risk is invasion by invasive plant species (see below).
- b. if the land is left open what are the risks of invasive species?  
The risk of invasion by non-native plant species is *high*. In fact, invasive plant species are already present on the property (especially glossy buckthorn). Invasive plant species are common in woodlots throughout the seacoast. Invasive plant species – with or without cutting of the red pine stand – will be a management concern for the property into the future.
- c. can invasive species be controlled?  
Invasive plant species can be controlled by a variety of measures. Common control in NH is either mechanical (hand-pulling, cutting, etc.) or chemical (e.g., herbicides). Control requires significant effort and/or funds; however, volunteers could be trained to do mechanical invasive plant control on the property. UNH Cooperative Extension may be able to assist with training. Although invasive plants can be controlled, eradication is probably not feasible.
- d. what are the benefits and risks of replanting the land?  
Instead of investing in planting trees in the forest, I think the town would be better served by investing in invasive plant control efforts. Planting trees in NH forests is very uncommon for several reasons: (1) we typically have abundant natural regeneration; (2) planting, unless by professionals, is often improperly performed; and (3) young plantings often require supplemental watering which is impractical in the forest. As a result, forest planting are often failures. Also, as demonstrated by RPS, plantation of 1 or 2 species are susceptible to infestation by insects. A natural forest is typically more resilient to a variety of disturbances.
- e. if the land is replanted what would be the best options for plantings?  
I would advise against plantings and instead focus on managing invasive plants in the harvest area. On the other hand, if the town is interested, I would advocate planting shade trees in landscaped areas of school grounds. In my opinion, planting trees in non-forest areas will be more beneficial for students and residents and provide greater environmental benefits.

If you have any additional questions or need clarification, please feel free to contact me.

*Greg Jordan*, County Forester

Chair, NH Tree Farm Committee

V: 603.679.5616 | F: 603.679.8070



Rockingham County | 113A North Road, Brentwood, NH, 03833

Hello Mr. Jordan.

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me today about the timber cut in North Hampton and red pine bark scale in the affected area.

I have attached the minutes from the North Hampton Select Board meeting of April 26, 2021 when the Board had a public meeting about the timber cut on town owned property. I thought the comments might offer some perspective.

Subsequent to the approval for the cut (and second approval for the same area), the logger has identified significant tree damage from red pine scale. The logger has offered to remove diseased trees and trees likely to die from the disease. Whether the Select Board is inclined to remove all affect and potentially affected trees will be a topic of discussion at the next regular Board meeting.

Two particular issues of concern for the Board and the reason I am reaching out to you for advice is:

3. In your opinion, what are the pros and cons to allowing the logger to use his best judgment in removing all diseased and potentially trees?
4. In your opinion, what is the best management of the land after the cut and removal of diseased trees?
  - f. what are the benefits and risks for leaving the land open?
  - g. if the land is left open what are the risks of invasive species?
  - h. can invasive species be controlled?
  - i. what are the benefits and risks of replanting the land?
  - j. if the land is replanted what would be the best options for plantings?

Thank you so much for time and assistance. Please feel free to contact me again with any questions.

Regards.

Jim Maggiore  
Town of North Hampton Select Board  
603-556-0073

MICHAEL J. TULLY  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

mtully@northhampton-nh.gov



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TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**COMMITTEE UPDATES**

MICHAEL J. TULLY  
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mtully@northhampton-nh.gov



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TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**PUBLIC HEARING**



James Sununu, Chair  
Jim Maggiore, Vice Chair  
Jonathan Pinette



Municipal Offices  
233 Atlantic Avenue  
North Hampton, NH 03862

Tel: (603) 964-8087  
Fax: (603) 964-1514

**TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
THE SELECT BOARD**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Select Board will conduct a public hearing pursuant to RSA Chapter 31:95-b:

**WHEN:** April 11, 2022 at 7:00 p.m.;

**WHERE:** North Hampton Town Hall  
231 Atlantic Avenue  
North Hampton, New Hampshire 03862;

**PURPOSE:** To consider the unanticipated revenue in an amount not to exceed \$99,425 awarded to the Town of North Hampton from The Nature Conservancy for the Philbrick Pond Culvert Project dated September 7, 2021.



Subaward Number:	P115524-110339-01
Accounting Information –	
Project Name:	Philbrick Pond culvert retrofit project
Project-Award-Activity Number:	P115524 / A107298 SCC / A107299 NHCP NOAA / A107300 NHDES EPA
Source of funds:	U.S. Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State/Local Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private as Gov't Match <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/>

**AMENDMENT # 1 TO SUBAWARD  
BETWEEN THE NATURE CONSERVANCY AND the Town of North Hampton**

This is Amendment # 1 to the Subaward dated September 7, 2021 (the "Subaward") between The Nature Conservancy ("TNC") and the Town of North Hampton ("Awardee"), and is effective as of the last signature date below. Capitalized terms in this Amendment have the same meaning given to them in the Subaward.

The Subaward is hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 3 (a) of the Subaward is modified in its entirety as follows:
  - a) Awardee shall receive an amount not to exceed \$99,425.00, to be paid out of the funds provided to TNC under the Prime Awards, and to be disbursed in accordance with the budget which is attached hereto as Attachment A (the "Budget"), which is incorporated herein by this reference. TNC shall not be obligated to pay Awardee for any amounts not shown in the Budget.
2. **Attachment A** to the Subaward ("Budget") is replaced in its entirety with "**Attachment A**" attached to this Amendment.
3. **Attachment D** to the Subaward ("Financial Reporting Form") is hereby replaced in its entirety with "**Attachment D**" attached to this Amendment.

Except as modified by this Amendment, all provisions of the Subaward (as previously amended, if applicable) remain in full force and effect. In the event of a conflict between the Subaward and this Amendment, the latter will control. Any recital or preliminary statement in this Amendment and any Exhibits referred to in this Amendment are an integral part of and are incorporated by reference into this Amendment.

**The Nature Conservancy**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (signature)  
 Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Town of North Hampton, New Hampshire**

By: Michael J. Tully  
 (signature)  
 Print Name: Michael J. Tully  
 Title: Town Administrator  
 Date: 10/8/21



**Order Confirmation**

Not an Invoice

Account Number:	683613
Customer Name:	Town Of North Hampton
Customer Address:	Town Of North Hampton OFFICE OF SELECTMEN 233 ATLANTIC AVENUE NO HAMPTON NH 03862
Contact Name:	Rick Milner
Contact Phone:	6039648650
Contact Email:	rmilner@northhampton-nh.gov
PO Number:	

Date:	03/29/2022
Order Number:	7110634
Prepayment Amount:	\$ 0.00

Column Count:	1.0000
Line Count:	26.0000
Height in Inches:	0.0000

Print

Product	#Insertions	Start - End	Category
NEO PRT Seacoast Daily	1	03/31/2022 - 03/31/2022	Govt Public Notices
NEO PRT seacoastonline.com	1	03/31/2022 - 03/31/2022	Govt Public Notices

Total Order Confirmation	\$116.38
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MICHAEL J. TULLY  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

mtully@northhampton-nh.gov



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TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**REPORT OF THE TOWN ADMINISTRATOR**

**Michael J. Tully**  
**Town Administrator**

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**TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
**OFFICE of the TOWN ADMINISTRATOR**

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**TOWN ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT**  
**APRIL 11, 2022 SELECT BOARD MEETING**

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**REPORTING PERIOD**

The reporting period is from March 29, 2022 through April 8, 2022

**Finance**

Financially we are in good shape with 24% of the budget remaining with 12 weeks remaining in the fiscal year.

**Police**

The Police Chief has been involved in the search for temporary space for their department. In addition, she is setting a meeting with NHDOT to discuss the new intersection at Rte. 151 and Rte. 111 as well as additional signage that may be needed on the yield portion from Rte. 151.

**Fire**

Chief Lajoie is finalizing the Fire dispatch move. Deputy Cook is putting together grant information for the new buildings to assist in offsetting costs.

## **Facilities**

*Town Hall.* Nothing new to report. I met with Mr. Schnitzler on the work requested by the Heritage Commission. He does not have an interest in completing the work, though, he is working on a contact that may assist us with the fire doors. He stated the basement sheetrock is a very difficult and time consuming job which will require electricians and plumbers to reroute wires and piping. We will also look into a type of drop ceiling and whether that would provide fire protection. This option will take away headroom in the already tight space. This project is on hold until funding is determined.

*New Town Office/Fire/Police Buildings.* Mr. Sununu and I met with the designer, builder and engineer to put together a rough schedule for work to be completed. We have had showings at several buildings for the use of Temporary space. Bond Counsel has been secured and the required paperwork has been submitted to the bond bank. At this point we are only waiting on the Little Boars Head paperwork that the Bond Bank needs completed. The RFP for a clerk of the works/owner's rep. has been advertised.

*Stone Building.* I have put in a call to the contractor but have not received a call back yet. The work will be scheduled when they are available.

*Town Office/Chevalier Building.* We have had issues with the heating system in the Town Office. The building Inspector has been able to restart the system and we will continue to limp it through the spring.

## **Recreation**

The next senior luncheon will be held at the Rec on April 19th at 1130. Summer camp sign-ups are on-going. Director Manzi has an ad out to fill an open part-time position in the department. The egg scramble will be on Saturday April 9<sup>th</sup> at North Hampton School.

## **Building Department**

The Building inspector has given verbal notice that he will soon be leaving his position for a job in the private sector. I have posted the job opening online and will schedule interviews with the Board at the close of the posting process. I am also planning for temporary measures in case a suitable candidate is not immediately found or available,

## **Highway**

Highway personnel have begun spring clean-up of Town properties. Director Hubbard has not had any applicants for the open position at recycling. They are still assisting with that Department.

## Projects

*Route 1 Culvert.* I have spoken with a resident and will be setting a meeting to discuss the condition of the culvert. The resident has pictures of the interior of the culvert. I have also spoken with Brian Schutt who has agreed to meet on site this summer after the water has gone down to inspect the site.

*PFAS Investigation.* I am currently putting together information for a grant application that could assist us financially in becoming compliant with expected NHDES requirements. Project cost projections are in, I am working with the PFAS contractor to write a portion of the grant narrative and expect the grant to be submitted within the week.

*Telephone System/Communications.* The porting process for phone lines has begun, some hard lines will stay for both day to day business in the event of a loss of internet as well as for fire panels.

*Trash Collection.* Nothing new to report. I have been researching the positives, negatives and possibilities of the Town going out to bid for Town-wide trash collection. This would mean the price will be included in the tax rate paid by residents. Initial research shows the overall cost could be less to each resident. I am waiting on current customer information and will bring it forward for a discussion as soon as the initial information gathering is completed.

*Revaluation.* There is an item on the agenda with a draft RFP for the 2023 revaluation.

*Cell Tower.* Nothing new to report. Work continues in the search for a suitable location for a cell tower. I will brief the Board when the issue requires action on their part.

*Walkway Project.* This project will be completed after the buildings have been constructed. This alleviates the chance of damage during construction.

*Coakley Landfill Group.* Nothing new to report. The Coakley meeting was held on March 23<sup>rd</sup>. There was very little discussion regarding the deep bedrock study which had been submitted to the EPA and DES.

*Junkyard Closures and/or New Problems:* Nothing new to report. We are seeing some improvement with vehicles pulling off of Route 1 for deliveries. The Police have visited dealerships in Town and have issued Summonses to violators.

*Rails to Trails.* There was a meeting of the regional signage committee that is developing the type, look and locations of signage along the trail on April 4<sup>th</sup>. Work will continue in creating a signage plan.

*Philbrick Pond.* Nothing new to report. The project has been completed. Director Hubbard has installed a small sign in the area which was required by the grant. Seeding will be completed this spring.

*Old Locke Road Grant.* Nothing new to report. Director Hubbard and I have been working with Craig Musselman from CMA Engineers to gather information for the grant application. We are completing cost projections now and the grant will be submitted by Friday April 15th. I will keep the Board up to date on any developments.

*Earth Day Clean-up.* Planning has continued for the Town wide clean-up. The date is Saturday April 16<sup>th</sup>. An online sign-up sheet for portions of Town roads has been drafted and advertised to the community. There are still plenty of roads available for residents to adopt for the clean-up. WIN Waste out of Newington has been a big part of the planning and will be a big part of the event success.

*Tree Cutting.* There is an item on the agenda to discuss the health of trees behind the elementary school.

*Seacoast Private Well Initiative.* I attended a meeting with NHDES on April 5<sup>th</sup> to discuss North Hampton being involved in the Seacoast Private Well Initiative. The program will consist of private well owners receiving their drinking well water tested for contaminants free of charge as well as education opportunities for remediation. Initially PFAS testing was not included, I have requested to NHDES that PFAS testing be included in the final program. They are investigating cost ramifications. The program should begin with outreach this spring/early summer with testing, late summer and a wrap up with education in the fall.

*Meeting Schedule:* Our next regularly scheduled meeting is on April 25, 2022.



MICHAEL J. TULLY  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

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TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**ITEMS LEFT ON THE TABLE**

MICHAEL J. TULLY  
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TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
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**NEW BUSINESS**



## PEST ALERT

State of New Hampshire  
Department of Resources and Economic Development  
Division of Forests and Lands  
Forest Protection Bureau–Forest Health Section

# Red Pine Scale

## *Matsucoccus resinosa*

**Host:** Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) in the US

**Distribution:** Throughout southern New England, New York, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. First reported in Connecticut in 1946 and New Hampshire in 2012. Most likely it was introduced to the US on exotic pines planted at the NY World's Fair in 1939.

**Identifying symptoms:** Foliage color changes slowly from light green to yellow to red appearing first on individual branches on the lower part of the crown then gradually over the entire crown. Masses of cottony white filaments become visible on the branches when infestations are heavy. Weakened trees may also be attacked by bark beetles causing rapid tree mortality.

**Life History:** The red pine scale has two generations per year. Adult females are brownish red and wingless. Preadult males resemble females but are smaller and soon after emergence become true winged adults inside a waxy cocoon. Although adult males are winged they do not fly. The summer generation lay their eggs in early spring and these mature in early August to lay the Fall generation. First stage larvae resemble adult females but are smaller and transform into an intermediate legless stage. The fall generation overwinters as first stage crawlers under bark scales and become adults the following Spring.



Intermediate stage nymphs



Symptomatic pines at Bear Brook State Park

**Control:** Several species of native predators attack red pine scale but are not abundant enough for effective control. Trials in Connecticut of introduced predators have also been ineffective. There are no effective chemical controls for plantations. Maintaining tree vigor may aid in slowing tree mortality and attack by bark beetles but avoid fertilizing as this only favors the scale. Harvesting during winter months will prevent spread of the scale.

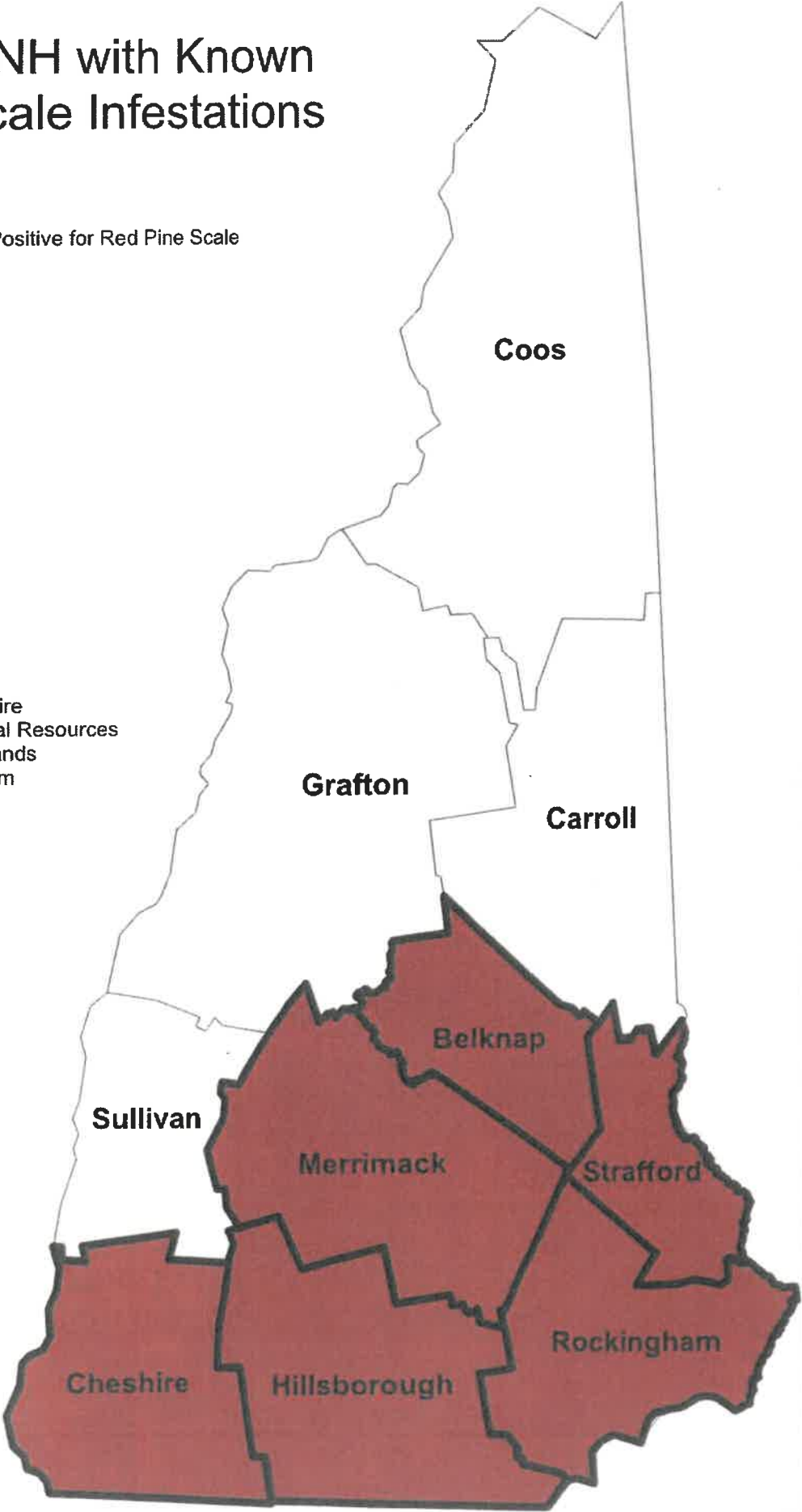
**Other Notable Pests:** There are two other known piercing and sucking insects on red pine in the northeast. Both are adelgids and one is exotic and believed to have arrived with the red pine scale. *Pineus coloradensis* is native and feeds on the needles. *Pineus boernerii* is exotic and feeds on the needles as well as the branches and may be confused with the red pine scale. Damage has not been noted by either of these insects.

# Counties in NH with Known Red Pine Scale Infestations

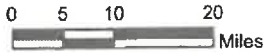
 Counties Positive for Red Pine Scale



State of New Hampshire  
Department of Natural & Cultural Resources  
Division of Forests & Lands  
Forest Health Program



Jen Weimer  
24 March 2021







# Red Pine Management Guide

A handbook to red pine management in the North Central Region



This guide is also available online at:

<http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/fmg/nfgm/rp>

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A cooperative project of:



North Central Research Station



Northeastern Area State & Private Forestry



Department of Forest Resources, University of Minnesota

# Forest Health



## Forest health

Past management guides have viewed red pine as a species with fewer insect and disease related concerns than other Lake States conifers. It does not have a major defoliator such as the jack pine budworm that damages older jack pine stands on a regular basis. Nor does it have a major pathogen such as blister rust in white pine that can kill large numbers of trees. Its more common disease problems tend to be subtle, such as periodic outbreaks of shoot blights that kill and deform seedlings and small trees. These epidemics occur infrequently and are often forgotten during the intervening non-epidemic years. Though red pine does not have what many would regard as a single major pest problem, it does have an array of insects and diseases that can, on occasion, cause significant damage.

Mammal caused damage is generally minimal in red pine. Pocket gophers can eat the roots of seedlings and young trees causing extensive damage in isolated plantations in some locations in the Lakes States. Deer browsing is rarely a significant problem on red pine.

Weather events can cause significant damage and can create conditions conducive to widespread disease epidemics. Drought and hail damage both favor outbreaks of *Diplodia* shoot blight and canker. Persistent wet weather, especially in the spring and early summer often results in *Sirococcus* shoot blight epidemics, especially in northern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Damage from heavy snow, ice, and wind is relatively common in dense plantations where trees have developed small crowns.

The most common damaging insects have been associated with seedlings and young stands. As long as older plantations are thinned on a regular cycle of 10-15 years, tree growth and vigor is generally maintained and tree mortality and/or growth loss is minimal.

Several diseases have become widespread because of inadvertent planting of infected nursery stock. The severity of some of these diseases has increased because of environmental and site factors that are favorable for pathogen development and spread.

In the Great Lakes region, red pine largely has been managed in monoculture plantations. Even natural stands are often relatively pure. Any tree species growing in largely pure stands is inherently at risk to outbreaks of insects or diseases. This concern is further compounded with red pine since the species has very limited genetic diversity. Fortunately, no major insect or disease threatens the existing resource at this time, though that could change with the introduction of an exotic species. Managers do have opportunities to develop diversity within existing plantations as well as when establishing new red pine stands. This process should reduce some of the risk associated with largely pure red pine stands.

It is often possible to manage red pine to reduce insect and disease risk and minimize losses. The emphasis should be on long-term strategies that prevent or reduce the risk of pest outbreaks. It is generally easier to prevent problems than it is to deal with an ongoing outbreak.

Detailed information on specific pest problems in red pine are described and discussed in the section titled *Specific Pest Concerns*. Pests are described based upon what part of a tree they damage. This section provides links to additional management guides and identification aides. Further pest information can also be obtained in a section on *Pest Problems and Stand Development*. This section details specific pest problems that are most likely to occur during various stages in the stand development of red pine.

### ***Specific pest concerns***

Red pine has an array of specific pest concerns that can influence management of the species. The most

commonly encountered concerns are highlighted below. The following discussion is organized by the part of the tree damaged. Specific insects, pathogens and mammals damage different parts of trees including needles, shoots and branches, roots and the root collar region, main stem, and seeds and cones. This is done to assist managers in identifying pest problems. Photographs are included for further assistance. A number of links are provided as well, where available these should provide more detailed information.

Red pine diseases are discussed in detail in a publication titled, Pocket guide to red pine diseases and their management. This is available electronically. Detailed pine pest insect guides for the Great Lakes region have also been developed. One of the best is "Insects of eastern pines". It is not available electronically. Complete references for all of the disease and insect guides are listed in the section, Sources of Technical Information."

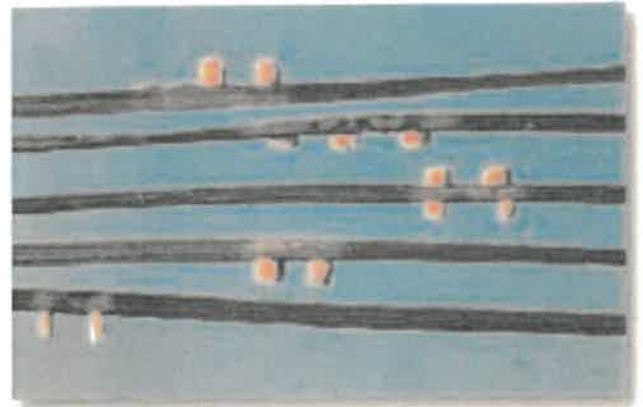
It can be hard to generalize but damage to the roots and root collar region, and the main stem, is much more significant than damage elsewhere on a tree. Branch and twig damage can affect overall form but on larger trees this is rarely lethal. Needle loss can reduce growth rates but unless trees are defoliated completely, i.e. lose both old and new needles, tree mortality rarely occurs. Seed and cone insects are only a concern when regeneration from seed is an objective.

## Needle damage

### *Needle diseases*

Needle diseases such as Lophodermium needle cast and pine needle rust can be found on young trees but seldom cause significant damage.

Lophodermium needle cast, *Lophodermium seditiosum*, is primarily a problem in nurseries where it can defoliate and kill seedlings. On older trees it tends to affect needles in the lower crown. If not controlled in the nursery, infected trees can be inadvertently shipped and planted in the field. Spores are released from fruit bodies on killed needles in late summer and early fall and windblown to susceptible current-year needles where infection and fungus development takes place. The fungus overwinters in these needles that eventually turn brown and are cast early the following summer.



**Spore structures of pine needle rust on red pine needles.**

Pine needle rust, *Coleosporium asterum*, requires two hosts in its life cycle, red pine and an alternate host, either goldenrod or big leaf aster. Spores that develop on infected needles are wind borne and infect alternate hosts in early summer. These spores cannot infect other pines. Another spore type develops on the alternate host, it is this spore that infects pine needles in late summer. The fungus overwinters in infected needles completing the disease cycle. Pine needle rust is most severe on sites where alternate hosts are abundant. On these sites, seedlings and small trees can suffer growth loss and on rare occasions, mortality. Needle rust can be reduced by avoiding planting sites with goldenrod and aster unless they can be removed by mowing or with the use of a registered herbicide.

### *Needle feeding insects*

Red pine does not have a major insect defoliator that erupts into regional outbreaks. However, there are defoliators that undergo localized outbreaks, causing growth loss and on occasion, tree mortality. Redheaded pine sawfly is the most likely species to cause significant damage. Pine tussock moth feeding can also kill trees.

The following insect defoliators can be divided into groups that feed during different times of the year. The species that feed very early in the spring are limited to eating older needles from previous years. Insects feeding in the late spring, summer and fall have the opportunity to eat both new needles as well as older needles. The few species that will eat both the new and old foliage are the greatest concern, this includes the redheaded pine sawfly and pine tussock moth.

**Early spring needle feeders** - Both red pine sawfly, *Neodiprion nanulus nanulus*, and European pine sawfly, *Neodiprion sertifer* feed very early in the spring, prior to new needle expansion. Larvae of the two species look very similar. Only needles from previous years are eaten and therefore, damage is minimal. The European pine sawfly is an exotic species that is limited to warmer parts of the region, specifically the southern half of Wisconsin, southern one-third of Minnesota, and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.



**European pine sawfly larvae.**

**Late spring needle feeders** - Jack pine budworm, *Choristoneura pinus pinus*, is a major pest of jack pine. However, it will, on occasion, be found feeding on red pine needles. Outbreaks are cyclic, occurring every 7-11 years, each outbreak tends to last 1-3 years. In red pine, growth loss and top-kill can occur. Red pine trees growing in close association with jack pine are most likely to be infested though infestations can occur in pure red pine stands.



**Jack pine budworm, late instar larva.**

**Pine tussock moth**, *Dasychira plagiata*, has infrequent outbreaks that have been generally restricted to northwestern Wisconsin. These outbreaks tend to be short-lived, usually one year. However, trees are often stripped of both old and new needles and tree mortality can be significant.

**Summer needle feeders** - Redheaded pine sawfly, *Neodiprion lecontei*, outbreaks have occurred throughout the Lake States. Heavy feeding is more prevalent on young trees (< 20 ft tall), and on sites that would be defined as stressful for red pine. These sites include highly disturbed sandy areas, frost pockets, and along hardwood edges. This sawfly can kill large numbers of young pine during outbreak periods.



**Redheaded pine sawfly larvae.**

**Pine webworm**, *Tetralopha robustella*, forms conspicuous nests of excrement held together with silk. Though commonly encountered in young plantations in the Great Lakes region, large outbreaks have not been reported and damage is generally minimal.

Late summer/fall needle feeders - Feeding by the red-pine needle midge, *Thecodiplosis piniresinosae*, occurs throughout the summer, but the characteristic needle browning does not develop until late fall. In early summer, midge larvae tunnel into the base of needle fascicles. Feeding causes premature needle mortality referred to as fall browning or needle droop. Damage is often concentrated in the tops of young trees where terminal mortality can occur. Persistent midge populations have been associated with plantations growing on poor quality red pine sites, basically very dry, nutrient poor sandy soils. Outbreaks have been reported in parts of central and western Wisconsin.

### Shoot and branch damage

#### *Shoot blight and canker diseases*

In the Lake States region, red pine trees are often invaded by two fungi that can kill shoots and develop into cankers on larger branches and main stems of trees. *Diplodia* shoot blight and canker and *Sirococcus* shoot blight are two of the most important diseases of red pine. They can be prevalent on trees of all ages but the most significant damage is generally restricted to seedlings and saplings. Both pathogens have unpredictable outbreak patterns that are often dictated by weather events. *Diplodia* outbreaks tend to occur during droughts or following hail storms, while *Sirococcus* outbreaks often occur following cool, wet spring weather. During outbreaks many seedlings and small trees can be killed or deformed. Multi-cohort red pine management, or growing small red pine under larger red pine, will increase the risk of disease development. This is because spores produced on infected large trees are rain-splashed onto seedlings and smaller trees growing below them.

*Diplodia* shoot blight and canker (also referred to as *Sphaeropsis*) is caused by the fungus *Diplodia pinea*. The fungus causes shoot blight on large trees, shoot blight and cankers on sapling and pole-sized trees, and shoot blight and collar rot on seedlings. Trees are infected through succulent shoot tissues, branch stubs and wounds. The fungus can grow from infected shoots into branch and stem wood where cankers develop, often girdling and killing trees.

*Diplodia* is often an episodic disease, existing at low levels for years in some areas without causing significant injury to trees. Some evidence even indicates that many trees carry latent infections that do not express themselves until a stress event occurs. Weather can play a major role in the epidemiology of this disease. Epidemics are often preceded by several years of drought, which stresses trees making them susceptible to *Diplodia* infection. Epidemics are often initiated locally after hailstorms, which create wounds in branches and stems that can be quickly exploited by the pathogen. This type of scenario, hail damage and a *Diplodia* outbreak, can destroy entire plantations in 1 - 2 years.

Infected reserve trees and red pine windbreaks are often the sources of fungal inoculum. Spores are released from fruiting bodies on infected bark, needles and cones during wet weather and are disseminated to adjacent trees. Therefore, growing small red pine trees near larger infected trees is risky.

Planting seedlings that were infected in a nursery but not displaying disease



**Pine webworm nest.**



***Diplodia* shoot blight damage (USFS).**



***Diplodia* canker on the main stem (USFS).**

symptoms at the time of shipment has likely contributed to the widespread occurrence of this disease. The risk of Diplodia can be reduced by planting healthy stock obtained from nurseries known to protect seedlings from infection and by not planting or growing red pine near infected trees. Since this pathogen is especially damaging on stressed trees, avoid planting red pine on very dry, nutrient poor sites. These would be areas where jack pine would probably be more appropriate. Control of competing vegetation to maintain high tree vigor can also reduce disease impact.

Sirococcus shoot blight is caused by the fungus *Sirococcus conigenus*. Epidemics occur periodically, closely following extended periods of wet spring weather. Damage can be significant. Young red pine seedlings and saplings can be killed outright. Many trees are deformed by the loss of shoots and smaller branches. Trees growing under or adjacent to infected red pine can be severely damaged when conditions are optimum for fungus dissemination and development. Sirococcus shoot blight is most likely to be a problem in northern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota and in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Spores are released in spring and early summer from fruiting bodies that developed on the previous year's infected shoots. The fungus infects needles and grows into current year's shoots. It is not uncommon to have trees and individual shoots infected by both *Sirococcus* and *Diplodia*, collectively increasing damage and losses from these diseases.

Similar to *Diplodia*, outbreaks of *Sirococcus* are episodic and the incidence and severity of the disease can rapidly increase. Removing infected overstory trees and pruning infected shoots on understory trees before spore dispersal in early spring will reduce the major sources of inoculum and minimize future disease incidence.

*Scleroderris* canker, caused by the fungus *Gremmeniella abietina*, is a disease most serious on young trees, seldom causing damage to trees taller than 6 feet. The disease develops on lower branches under snow cover and the incidence and severity of the disease is generally greatest in frost pockets and in areas where deep snow accumulates.

Windblown spores are disseminated during wet weather from April to October. The spores infect buds and needles. Infected branch tips are usually dead by the following summer. The fungus can grow from the branch into the main stem where a canker develops that can girdle and kill young trees. The fungus produces a second spore stage that is disseminated by rain splash from killed branches to adjacent trees, increasing the disease incidence.

Preventing damage by *Scleroderris* canker begins with planting disease-free nursery stock and avoiding establishment of plantings on sites where *Scleroderris* canker is present or in frost pockets and cold air drainages where the disease can become most severe. Pruning the lower branches on infected and healthy trees will reduce disease incidence.

#### *Shoot- and tip-mining insects*

Shoot and tip-mining insects cause damage by affecting tree form and growth rates. Over most of the range of red pine, this group of insects would not be considered a major concern. However, there are two moth species that do cause



**Sirococcus shoot blight damage.**



**Characteristic lower branch mortality due to scleroderris canker.**

considerable damage in some areas. The European pine shoot moth occurs in warmer parts of Lower Michigan and the southeastern portions of Wisconsin. The red pine shoot moth is prevalent in areas dominated by outwash sands, such as the Central Sands region of Wisconsin.

European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia buoliana*, has been a pest in Lower Michigan since the 1950s. Larvae feed on buds and shoots. Damage occurs when a heavy infestation destroys the buds in the top whorl of young trees, creating twisted, multi-stemmed trees. Distribution of this insect is limited by its inability to survive cold winter weather. It can be found in Lower Michigan, southeastern Wisconsin, and a few other locations where consistently heavy snow cover provides insulation for winter survival. Many trees attacked and deformed when young do, over time, recover and grow into reasonably straight trees.

Red pine shoot moth, *Dioryctria resinosella*, was initially identified as a significant pest in the 1980s in the Central Sands region of Wisconsin. Larval shoot feeding resulted in height growth losses of 38-65% and radial growth losses of 16-42% over a 9-year epidemic period. Following outbreaks, tree crowns changed from straight-stemmed and conical to a bushy and flat-topped appearance. In some plantations, tree form was altered enough to make it difficult to develop products such as utility poles and cabin logs.

Management of shoot and tip moths can be difficult, very little can be done to limit damage in the areas susceptible to these two insects. On small trees, corrective pruning may be useful, especially on trees that have their terminal shoot damaged.

#### *Sapsucking insects*

Sapsucking insects can reduce tree health or vigor by removing large quantities of sap. But, what is more important, their feeding often creates wounds that eventually plug and permanently reduce sap flow through twigs and branches. Wound sites can also serve as entry points for pathogens. Sapsucking insects include aphids, adelgids and spittlebugs.

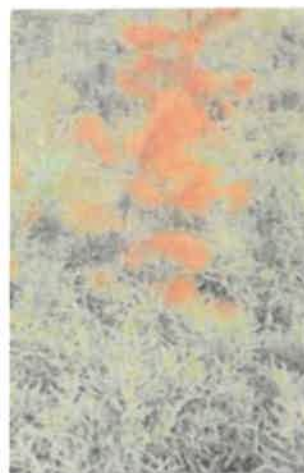
Saratoga spittlebug, *Aphrophora saratogensis*, has historically been the most significant insect pest of young red pine across northern portions of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Outbreaks were prevalent in the 1950s through the early 1980s. Adult Saratoga spittlebugs insert their straw-like mouthparts into red pine shoots. Large spittlebug populations cause extensive wounding that can kill branches. Tree mortality can occur and plantation failures have been reported. High populations are associated with abundant sweetfern, the plant that serves as a host for the immature stage of the spittlebug. Planting red pine into areas where sweetfern is abundant creates a high risk of spittlebug attack. Several other plants can also serve as an alternate host including willows and raspberries/blackberries.



**European pine shoot moth damage (USFS).**



**Red pine shoot moth damage.**



**Young tree dead in sweetfern.**

## Root and root collar damage

### *Root and root collar diseases*

Armillaria root disease, caused by several species in the fungal genus *Armillaria*, is common on stressed and weakened trees. Many trees are probably infected with *Armillaria* but only exhibit symptoms when stressed by other factors. The fungus causes decay that kills roots. Decay can extend into the lower portions of the main stem. Root diseases often spread out from one infected tree to neighboring trees creating disease centers of dead and dying trees. Typical of root and butt rot diseases, affected trees are subject to wind throw. Damage is often prevalent on young trees growing on cutover hardwood sites. The stumps and dead and dying root systems of the hardwood trees provide a source of fungal inoculum that infects pine seedlings.

Mycelial white fans of the fungus found under the bark, at the base of recently dead or dying trees, is a reliable sign of the disease. Stunting and yellowing of infected trees are the first symptoms of disease. Mushrooms may develop at the base of infected trees in the fall.

To reduce the incidence of *Armillaria* root disease maintain high tree vigor and avoid planting red pine on sites with abundant hardwood stumps that may harbor the fungus.

*Annosum* root rot is caused by the fungus *Heterobasidion annosum* and like *Armillaria*, can result in centers of dead and dying trees. Although *Annosum* root rot has not been a widespread problem in red pine, the disease can potentially be damaging after thinning and harvesting in some stands. At this time *Annosum* root rot has been reported in Michigan and rarely in Wisconsin. It has not been observed in Minnesota. However, there is evidence that this disease is spreading in Wisconsin and is likely to be found soon in Minnesota red pine.

Infection takes place in the spring and fall through freshly cut stumps and fresh wounds. The fungus grows into the root systems and can spread underground to adjacent trees.

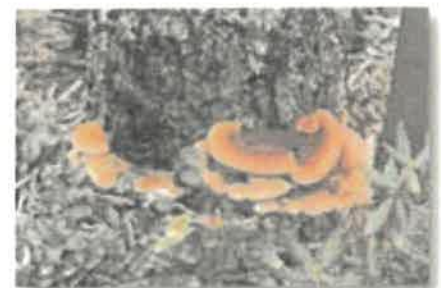
To reduce the risk of *Annosum* root disease conduct thinning and harvest operations during the winter. This should reduce the likelihood of infection by spores that can occur via fresh wounds. All fresh stumps on sites where the disease is present should be treated with borax (sodium tetraborate decahydrate) to prevent infection. Infected trees should be removed from the stand or burned to reduce fungal inoculum.

*Inonotus* root and butt rot caused by *Inonotus tomentosus* causes a root and butt rot of mature trees, but it can also damage seedlings and young trees on sites where the fungus was present in the previous stand. The fungus infects trees through wounded roots and root collars where a resinous canker will develop. Affected trees have reduced growth and are susceptible to wind throw.

On seedlings and small red pine trees, the fungus *Diplodia pinea* (*Diplodia*) can cause a canker type of injury at the root collar that can kill trees. *Diplodia* has caused extensive mortality of newly planted seedlings in some years, especially dry years. Seedlings can become infected in nursery beds prior to planting.



**Young red pine killed by armillaria root disease.**



**Fruiting bodies of inonotus tomentosus root and butt rot. (B. Livingston)**

Red pine plantations in some parts of the Great Lakes region often develop expanding pockets of dead and dying trees. Some of these pockets can be referred to as red pine pocket decline. The cause of these pockets has not been clearly determined but they appear to be related to a combination of root disease organisms and weevil species that feed on roots and the root collar region (see below) and bark beetles infesting the main stem. Most red pine pockets have been reported in areas dominated by outwash sands in Wisconsin, but this malady also occurs in Michigan and Minnesota.

Once established, pocket decline persists, creating slowly expanding pockets of dead and dying trees. These areas have reached several acres in size in some plantations. Control measures are under evaluation.

#### *Root and root-collar insects*

Several insects feed on the roots and in the root collar region of red pine. On occasion, some of these have been significant pests especially on seedlings. This includes white grubs, and several weevil species.

White grubs (Coleoptera:Scarabaeidae) are the immature stage of beetles referred to as May and June beetles. There are several different species of white grubs that can feed on pine roots. The grub stage, also referred to as larvae, live in the soil and feed on fine roots of many plants, including young pine. They have been responsible for planting failures throughout the Lake States region. Most damage has occurred when planting into existing sod. Damage to seedlings can occur at grub populations as low as 0.25 larvae per square foot of sod.

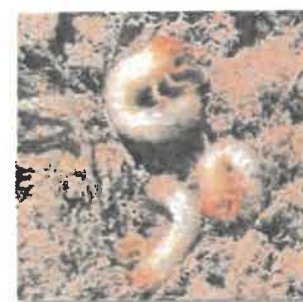
Pine root collar weevil, *Hylobius radialis*, can be a serious pest of young (5-15 year old) red pine. Larvae feed at the base of trees, the root collar region, where they can girdle trees or cause stem deformity. Heavily infested trees often break at the damaged site and tip over. Damage is associated with poorly stocked stands growing in heavy grass often on very sandy soils. Windbreak trees and trees growing along the edges of plantations are most likely to be infested. Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, is very susceptible to this weevil and red pine growing in association with Scotch pine is more likely to become infested.

The root tip weevil, *Hylobius rhizophagus*, is most often found attacking red pine growing in close association with jack pine. Jack pine is regarded as the main host for this weevil and its presence appears to attract the weevils into red pine stands. Interestingly, little damage is observed on jack pine but, infested red pine trees are often killed. Infested red pines have flagged (dead) branches and can appear stunted. The symptoms can be very similar to Saratoga spittlebug attacks or some of the shoot pathogens. Proof of root tip weevil attack consists of finding larvae or root damage. This weevil does not attack at the root collar, but feeds on the outer portions of the root systems.

Root and root collar weevils have been found associated with a decline syndrome called red pine pocket decline. These weevils along with a couple of bark beetle species (*Ips pini* and *Dendroctonus valens*) appear to play a role in introducing root invading fungi that initiate expanding pockets of mortality in plantations.



**Characteristic mortality observed with red pine pocket decline. An Annosum root disease pocket can look very similar.**



**White grubs.**



**Pine root collar weevil infested trees have a constricted base and black, resinous stem at the soil line.**



### *Root feeding mammals*

Pocket gophers, *Geomys* spp., can eat the roots off young red pine trees. This damage tends to be isolated to sandier sites and often on areas dominated by grass cover. Damaged trees often tip over and can be easily pulled from the ground. In many instances the entire root system is chewed off. Traps and poisons can be used to eliminate gophers from an area. Large trees are not damaged.

### **Main stem damage**

#### *Stem decays*

Extensive stem decay is not common in red pine, even very old trees generally have little decay. When decay is prevalent it is often associated with old fire scars.

Phellinus trunk rot is caused by the fungus *Phellinus pini*. It causes a white pocket rot of mature trees sometimes called red ring rot because of the color of the wood in the early stages of decay. Symptoms include swollen knots, punk knots (masses of brown fungal hyphae protruding from decayed branch stubs) and brown conks on trunks of infected trees. Infection is through wounds and broken branches. There are no effective control measures other than to avoid wounding trees.

#### *Bark and wood infesting insects*

Pine bark beetles in the genus *Ips* are found in association with almost every red pine that dies. They are generally viewed as secondary pests, meaning that in most cases they cannot successfully infest and kill a healthy, vigorous tree. Healthy red pine trees can defend themselves by producing pitch or resin. Trees stressed by drought, old age, fire injury, root disease or intense competition (dense plantations) produce little resin and become susceptible to attack.

Red pine is attacked by several species of *Ips* in the region. The most common is the pine engraver, *Ips pini*. Other species include *Ips grandicollis*, and *Ips perroti*. In general, *Ips* attacks rarely occur in plantations younger than 25 years of age. Past that point, outbreaks are often associated with lack of thinning and drought. In most situations, outbreaks are limited to small groups (3-5) of trees. However, during periods of significant drought, several acres of trees can be killed. Logging operations can also trigger local outbreaks. Freshly cut logs left in the woods in the spring and early summer can provide breeding material that produces large beetle populations. Population increases of 10-fold can occur in one growing season, with three generations of *Ips pini* possible. Thus, a local population of 1,000 can increase to 1,000,000 individuals in one season. A single downed large tree can produce as many as 80,000 beetles.

The red turpentine beetle, *Dendroctonus valens*, is a common bark beetle found attacking at the base of trees or attacking fresh stumps. Attacks occur from the ground-line up about 3-4 feet. Characteristic popcorn-like pitch tubes are diagnostic. These beetles are not considered tree killers but their tunnels and feeding further reduces tree vigor making infested trees susceptible to infestation by *Ips* bark beetles or *Armillaria* root disease.



**Root tip weevil damage.**



**Ips pini nuptial chamber and egg gallery.**



**Characteristic pitch tube that forms during a red turpentine beetle attack.**

As mentioned earlier, Ips bark beetles along with the red turpentine beetle and several weevil species have been reported to be closely associated with the decline syndrome referred to as red pine pocket decline.

#### *Bark feeding mammals*

Porcupines, *Erethizon dorsatum*, do climb red pine trees and chew off large patches of bark. This can cause top-kill or outright tree mortality. Damage is most often isolated to a few individual trees but in some situations extensive damage can occur.

#### **Seed and cone damage**

##### *Seed and cone insects*

Red pine has an array of insects that attack its reproductive structures, especially developing second year cones. Cone insects can cause complete crop failures and can be a significant detriment to natural regeneration efforts. The most significant insect pest of red pine cones is the red pine cone beetle, *Conophthorus resinosus*. The population of cone beetles is controlled largely by the size of the annual cone crops. Cone beetle populations collapse to low levels during years with crop failures. Therefore, damage levels can be quite low in years that follow a cone crop failure. The greatest chance for significant damage follows several years of high cone production. Red pine cone beetles spend the winter on the forest floor in hollowed-out shoots. This behavior makes them susceptible to ground fires. Prescribed fire done prior to beetle emergence in the spring can kill overwintering cone beetles.

#### ***Pest problems & stand development***

Specific insects, pathogens and mammals are more likely to cause damage at different stages of stand development. As an example, white grubs would be a concern during the seedling stage but would not cause problems for sapling, pole-sized or mature trees. This knowledge makes it easier to identify and manage specific problems. In red pine, most significant pest problems occur during the seedling and sapling stages. Pole-sized stands are generally relatively healthy.

Weather events can occur at any time and some may be more damaging at a given point in stand development. As an example, heavy, wet snow and ice accumulation often damages pole-sized stands most heavily, especially dense stands that have trees with small crowns and tall, thin stems. Wind damage can also be prevalent in these pole-sized stands for the same reasons. Hail injury can ignite a *Diplodia* outbreak in any age stand, but young trees are more likely to die because of their small size.

Table 1 lists the most commonly encountered insect and disease pests associated with various stages of stand development for red pine in the Great Lakes region.

**Table 1: Insect and disease pests associated with different stages of red pine stand development.**

<b>Seedlings (1-5 years)</b>	<b>Saplings (6-20 years)</b>	<b>Pole-sized (21-50 years)</b>	<b>Mature and old growth (51-200+ years)</b>
White grubs Diplodia shoot blight & canker Sirococcus shoot blight Armillaria root disease Scleroderris canker Lophodermium needle cast Pine needle rust Pocket gophers	Saratoga spittlebug Root collar weevil European pine shoot moth Redheaded pine sawfly Red pine sawfly European pine sawfly Pine tussock moth Pine webworm Diplodia shoot blight & canker Sirococcus shoot blight Armillaria root disease Scleroderris canker Lophodermium needle cast	Ips bark beetles Red turpentine beetle Root collar weevil Root tip weevil Red pine shoot moth Jack pine budworm Red pine needle midge Pine tussock moth Diplodia shoot blight & canker Armillaria root disease Annosum root rot Red pine pocket decline	Ips bark beetles Red turpentine beetle Red pine shoot moth Jack pine budworm Armillaria root disease Annosum root rot Red pine pocket decline Phellinus trunk rot Inonotus root rot and butt rot Diplodia shoot blight & canker

**Seedlings (ages 1-5)**

Seedlings have very small root systems that can be easily damaged by root feeding insects. In the Great Lakes region, white grubs are a common problem, especially when seedlings have been planted into existing sod.

Several disease problems can kill seedlings and very young trees. During epidemic years for Diplodia or Sirococcus, seedling mortality can be very extensive. Seedlings can be infected at a nursery, especially with Diplodia and die following planting. Infection can also occur in the field. This is most likely to occur when larger, infected trees are in close vicinity to seedlings. Outbreaks of these two diseases can be erratic in occurrence. Diplodia outbreaks often coincide with drought while Sirococcus outbreaks tend to occur following cool, wet spring weather.

Armillaria root disease can also be prevalent in some young plantations. In red pine it is often associated with the presence of hardwood stumps.



**White grubs eat the fine roots and bark on pine root systems.**

Pocket gophers can be destructive in some locations. Gophers feed on pine roots killing seedlings and young trees. Damaged trees can have their entire root system consumed.

*Sapling stands (prior to crown closure, ages 6-20)*

In some situations, insect caused damage in sapling stands can be extensive. Cases of plantation failure have been reported, most often due to infestations of Saratoga spittlebug on sites dominated by sweetfern. Many of these sites have been frost pockets.

Root collar weevil can also be a serious pest of young red pine, often on nutrient-deficient sites. Poorly planted trees with j-roots are very susceptible as are trees growing in heavy sod. Scotch pine is a favored host of this weevil and its presence may increase the likelihood of attack on red pine.

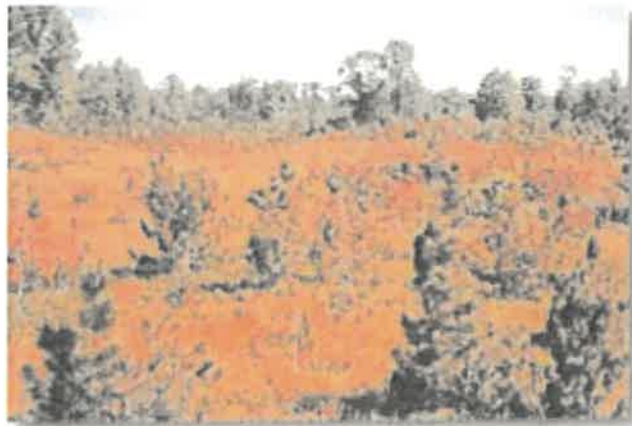
Defoliators are an infrequent problem, but outbreaks of redheaded pine sawfly or pine tussock moth can kill young trees. Localized outbreaks of redheaded pine sawfly are most often associated with either dry nutrient poor sites or mesic nutrient rich sites. Nutrient rich sites often develop excessive competition for young red pine.

Shoot-mining insects do occur in young red pine stands but, they would be considered relatively minor pests. European pine shoot moth damages the terminal bud and can cause distorted growth. However, it does not occur over most of the range of red pine. Red pine shoot moth attacks can begin in plantations prior to crown-closure but, most outbreaks have been reported in slightly older stands.

The same disease problems found on seedling red pine occur on sapling-sized trees. However, the larger size of the trees often results in limited tree mortality. As red pine get larger, Diplodia and Sirococcus are more likely to kill shoots and branches rather than entire trees. This damage can lead to top-killed trees. Armillaria can kill sapling sized trees, especially during periods of drought.

*Pole-sized stands (after crown closure, ages 21-50)*

Following crown closure, red pine stands are relatively immune to most insect related problems. Ips bark beetles would be one damaging agent that can kill small groups of 1-10 trees. On rare occasions, such as regional droughts, areas as large 1-10 acres may be killed. Ips bark beetles attack trees that are weakened by poor site conditions, drought or intense competition. Thinning stands as recommended in existing red pine management guides should reduce competition stress and decrease the likelihood of Ips infestations.



**Saratoga spittlebug damage concentrated in a northern Wisconsin frost pocket.**



**Extensive Sirococcus shoot blight in young trees near infected overstory pine.**



**Extensive Sirococcus shoot blight in young trees near infected overstory pine.**

In areas dominated by outwash sands the red pine shoot moth can be a considerable pest in plantations that are 20-40 years of age. Growth loss and the loss of apical dominance can occur following prolonged outbreaks. If local outbreaks do occur, managers may need to adjust for a loss of tree form, thus eliminating the opportunity to develop certain products such as utility poles.

Red pine pocket decline can occur in red pine plantations during this period of stand development. Bark beetles and several weevil species have been shown to carry pathogens that can initiate decline in red pine trees that may develop into a slowly expanding pocket of dead and dying trees. In some instances, pockets of dead and declining trees are the result of Armillaria root disease, bark beetles, or Annosus root rot.

In some areas, the root tip weevil can kill pole-sized pine outright. Root tip weevil is most prevalent in northwestern and central Wisconsin and the western half of Upper Michigan. The presence of jack pine intermixed with red pine increases the likelihood of infestations.

Defoliation events in pole-sized red pine stands are uncommon. Jack pine budworm can be a local concern. Budworm feeding is not common in red pine but when a localized outbreak does occur it can be damaging. Needle midges have caused localized areas of needle browning in late fall.

*Mature and old growth trees (ages greater than 50)*

Red pine trees are capable of a very long life span. Dead and dying trees do become infested with Ips bark beetles and other wood boring insects but, it is unclear if these insects act as a primary killing agent of older trees or if they are using a host that is dying from other causes. Older red pine trees appear to be capable of maintaining the ability to defend themselves against insects and pathogens.

Armillaria root disease is often found in declining older trees. Armillaria can kill trees outright, dead roots killed by the fungus can also weaken trees making them more susceptible to bark beetles and wood boring insects. Red pine pocket decline and Annosus root rot can be very active in some older plantations. Root disease pockets can be difficult to eliminate.

Stem decay in older red pine is generally minimal. What does occur is often related to old fire scar injuries.



**Ips mortality in older red pine.**

## ***Sources of technical information***

Good general references on insects associated with red pine are Wilson (1977), Goulding and others (1988), and Rose and others (1999). These references provide information on identification, insect biology, and some management recommendations. Nicholls and Skilling (1990) is a pocket guide that includes the majority of red pine diseases of significance.

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## REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

### COMPLETE STATISTICAL REVALUATION OF THE TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NH

The Town of North Hampton is seeking proposals for the complete statistical reappraisal of all taxable, non-taxable and exempt properties situated within the Town of North Hampton, New Hampshire utilizing the Town's current CAMA system. The effective date of value for the revaluation shall be **April 1, 2023**.

North Hampton covers approximately 8,400 acres, with 2,632 parcels. The following is a break down of the parcel count:

Single Family	1,552
Apartments	5
Mobile Home	391
Commercial	182
Condominiums	33
Industrial	14
Exempt	131
Vacant	323

North Hampton's last revaluation was conducted in 2018. The Town's assessing information is currently contained on cards produced by the Vision Appraisal CAMA software.

Sealed proposals will be made in accordance with the minimum specifications enclosed, will be made part of this invitation, and will be received by the Town Administrator at the North Hampton Town Hall no later than Thursday, May 26, 2022 at 12 noon.

Address: Michael Tully  
Town Administrator  
Town of North Hampton  
233 Atlantic Ave  
North Hampton, NH 03682

All sealed envelopes containing proposals shall be clearly marked REVALUATION PROPOSAL. 5 copies of the proposal shall be delivered to the Town.

The Town requests that proposals be made for a statistical update according to the specifications enclosed within.

A statement of non-collusion will be affixed to the proposal.

The conditions for project award and signing of the contract are set forth in the enclosed minimum specifications. Each Proposer will meet all conditions and instructions. Failure to meet any conditions, instructions, or minimum specifications may disqualify the Proposer.

The effective date of valuation shall be April 1, 2023.

All completed and deliverable products will be turned over to the Town, no later than September 1, 2023.

Liquidated damages for late completion will be based upon the date of September 1, 2023.



Tax Assessor's Office  
233 Atlantic Avenue  
North Hampton, NH 03862-0710

Tel 603.964.8087  
Fax 603.964.1514

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All questions concerning the request for proposals shall be made in writing to the Town Administrator Town of North Hampton. You may contact him at Town Office (603)-964-8087 or by facsimile at (603) 964-1514. Written responses will be issued to all Proposers.

Include, as an attachment to the Proposal, a list of all municipal revaluations completed by the Proposer in the past five (5) years, along with the size of the project, a telephone number and contact person.

Include, as an attachment to the Proposal, a list of all municipalities that utilize the Town's current CAMA software upon which the Proposer has completed revaluations.

Include, as an attachment to the Proposal, a resume of all key personnel to be assigned to the project.

Include, as a part of the Proposal, a schedule of project completion, specifying the basic stages of the project, and an estimated cost and percentage of the project that each stage contributes to the total cost of the project.

The Town of North Hampton reserves the right to reject any non-conforming proposal. The Town of North Hampton reserves the rights to amend, revise, or cancel this Request for Proposal at any time if it is deemed to be in the best interests of the Town.

The Town of North Hampton reserves the right to reject any, or any part of a proposal, or all proposals; to waive informalities and technicalities, and, to accept that proposal which the Town deems to be in the best interests of the Town, irrespective of the lowest bid amount.

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Michael Tully  
Town Administrator  
Town of North Hampton

Date:



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### Project Proposal Form

The following form must be completed and submitted with the proposal for the statistical update of all properties situated within the municipal boundaries of the Town of North Hampton, NH, effective valuation date of April 1, 2023.

The undersigned Proposer affirms and declares:

1. As the Department of Revenue Administration no longer requires a standard State contract, the Town desires that each Proposer submit a separate instrument outlining a specific scope of services consistent with the Proposers method of performing statistical revaluations.
2. That this PROPOSAL is executed by said Proposer with full knowledge and acceptance of the CONTRACT, including all specifications contain within, enclosed with the Request for Proposals for the subject Project.
3. That should this Proposal be accepted in writing by the Town of North Hampton, said Proposer will furnish the services for which this Proposal is submitted at the price bid, and in compliance with State laws, rules and the provisions of said Contract.
4. That the Proposer or his/her representative has visited the Town of North Hampton; is familiar with its geography, character of development; and has made himself or herself knowledgeable of those matters and conditions in the Town of North Hampton which would influence this bid proposal and subsequent efforts in the execution of the Project.
5. That all items, documents, and information required to accompany this proposal of the aforesaid Contract are enclosed herewith.
6. That the Proposer proposes to furnish the services and materials required to complete the subject Project in accordance with the aforesaid Contract for the following amount:  

\$ \_\_\_\_\_
7. That the Proposer proposes to perform appraisals on those parcels that exceed the base parcel count on the following prorated basis:  

\$ \_\_\_\_\_
8. That the Proposer proposes to provide services in the defense of values generated from the Project in excess of the Contract specifications on the following basis:  

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ per hour\diem (choose one)
9. That the Proposer understands that the Town of North Hampton has installed Avitar tax billing software, and that the Proposer will, on occasion as needed, interface the CAMA software with the tax billing software to ensure integration and that said cooperation was a consideration in the development of the bid price.



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10. That the Proposer understands that any Contract the Town accepts in regard to revaluation services will include the RFP, including this section and that the wording in the RFP will govern in all matters of conflict between the Contract and the RFP.
11. That the Proposer has the experience and qualified personnel to execute the aforesaid Contract in a timely and workmanlike manner.
12. That the Proposer fully understands, and will comply with, all Statutes and Administrative Rules that govern or come to bear upon re-valuations and valuations for ad valorem purposes in the State of New Hampshire.
13. That the Proposer understands and accepts that although the proposed price is a major factor in the determination of the selected vendor, the Town reserves the right to award the contract to other than the low cost Proposer, and that considerations other than low cost will come to bear in the Town's deliberations and selection process.
14. That the undersigned is a duly authorized officer of the Proposer, and has the authority to enter into binding discussions and Agreements with the Town.
15. That the quoted bid price is valid until \_\_\_\_\_ (enter date).

FIRM'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME WRITTEN: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE #: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX #: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_



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### General Guidelines

- I. Criteria For Selection: Proposals will be evaluated in accordance with the following criteria:
  - a) Company's understanding of the project, it's purpose and scope as shown by the overall work-plan;
  - b) Availability and competence of personnel proposed for the project;
  - c) Responsiveness to the specifications contained within the RFP;
  - d) Competitiveness of proposed cost.
  
- II. Financial Responsibility: Contracts will be awarded only to responsible offers. In order to qualify, the Proposer must be prepared to present documentation that they meet the following criterion:
  - a) Have adequate financial resources for performance;
  - b) Have the necessary experience, organization, technical qualifications, skills, and facilities;
  - c) Have a satisfactory record of performance.
  
- III. Limitations: This request for proposal (RFP) does not commit the Town of North Hampton to award a contract, or to pay any costs incurred in the preparation of a proposal. The Town reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals received as a result of this request, or to cancel in part or in entirety this RFP if it is deemed by the Town to be in its best interest to do so.
  
- IV. Proposal Preparation and Submission:
  - a) The proposal will contain the firm fixed price of the proposed effort, which proposal will be complete in its entirety.
  - b) Any special services, considerations or contract terms not contained in the RFP will be referenced in specific detail, along with the total and fixed costs for these services.
  - c) Intent to utilize sub-contractors in the execution of the Contract shall be disclosed in the proposal, sub-contractors to be named specifically, and will show the total fixed costs of such assistance.
  
- V. Revisions and Modifications:
  - a) Any questions or inquiries must be submitted in writing and must be received by the Board of Selectmen Chairman no later than 7 days before the RFP due date in order to be considered. Any changes in the RFP will be provided to all Proposers of record.
  
- VI. The Contract:
  - a) The Town may award a Contract, based upon offers received, without additional submissions from the Proposer. Accordingly, the proposal should be submitted on the most favorable terms, from all aspects, which the Proposer can submit. The Town reserves the right to request additional information, either orally or in writing or additional presentations in support of written proposals. Nonetheless, the Proposer is cautioned that the proposal shall be subject to acceptance without further clarification.
  - b) The Town reserves the right to incorporate minor modifications, which may be required. The Proposer will incorporate these changes at no additional costs.
  - c) The successful Proposer will adhere to the Contract Minimum Specifications, defined further within this RFP. However, the Proposer is encouraged to append and expand upon these minimum specifications.



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VII. Town-Contractor Relationship:

- a) Disagreements and disputes, if any, arising under the terms of this agreement, either at law, equity, or by arbitration shall be resolved pursuant to the laws and procedures of the State of New Hampshire, in which State this agreement shall be deemed to have been executed.
- b) Indemnification - The Contractor shall indemnify the Town and hold its officers, agents, servants and employees harmless from any and all claims, actions, causes of action(s), suit judgments, costs and expenses caused or arising out of the acts or omissions of the Contractor or any of its independent contractors, agents, or employees. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the immunity of the Town, which immunity is hereby reserved to the Town.
- c) All data, materials, installed software; documentation and work product of any kind pursuant to this Contract shall belong exclusively to the Town.



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### **Contract Minimum Specifications:**

The Town of North Hampton would like the Proposer to formulate the Contract in a manner that is consistent with the nature and scope of their particular services and operations, and with the Administrative Rules which govern or come to bear upon revaluation Contracts in the State of New Hampshire. However, the following minimum specifications will be addressed specifically within the Contract in order for the Proposal to be considered as a qualified bid:

1. Identify the Company, and its principal place of business, and the Town of North Hampton.
2. A statement that the Company agrees to provide all services, support, personnel, records, forms, labor, materials, and equipment to perform the statistical revaluation that is the subject of the Contract.
3. Employees: Identify all key personnel expected to perform the work of the Contract, and affix current résumés of the same.
4. Project Milestones: State with specificity the start date, the turnover date (no later than September 1, 2023), and define all key milestones as to the progress plan of the project, including, but not limited to the following events:
  - Clerical start-up operations
  - File maintenance timeline
  - Sales analysis startup and completion
  - Modeling and calibration startup and completion
  - Generation of preliminary valuations
  - Final field reviews
  - Turnover of reviewed preliminary valuations for Monitor review
  - Notice to taxpayers of preliminary valuations
  - Informal hearings schedule
  - Request for Project Review
5. Compensation: State the total sum of compensation for the statistical revaluation effort, and the manner in which invoices will be submitted to the Town, accompanied by an itemized account of the nature and extent of the work performed that is represented in the invoice. A clause that will serve to withhold 10% of each invoice as a surety to the satisfactory completion of the Contract, which funds will be released within 30 days of satisfactory delivery of all specified deliverable products.
6. Relationship and Indemnification: State that the relationship between Contractor and Town shall be as an Independent Contractor, and that the Contractor shall hold the Town, its agents, servants and employees harmless, at the Contractor's sole expense, to any liability or legal proceeding occurring as a result of the Contractor's action(s) or omissions, including injury, death, property damage, or any associated expense(s) including costs of defense and reasonable attorney's fees.



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7. Certificates of Insurance: A statement that certificates of insurance, identifying the Town as co-insured, will be submitted to the Town no less than 20 days after the signing of the contract, and that the Town will be notified within 15 days in the event of loss or change in coverage or conditions or amounts of coverage. Each policy of insurance must be issued by a financially secure insurer, duly licensed to do business in the State of New Hampshire, with an A.M. Best Company rating of A+ or better, and is reasonably acceptable to the Town.
  - a) Types of insurance will include:
    - 1) Liability insurance for bodily injury in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence;
    - 2) Public liability insurance with a Comprehensive General Form to include, without limitation, Premises, Operations, Completed Operations, Product, Independent Contractors (if any), Broad Form Property Damage, Blanket Contractual Insurance, and Personal Injury.
    - 3) Errors and Omissions Insurance with a \$1,000,000 combined single limit.
    - 4) Automobile insurance written with a Comprehensive Form including coverage for owned, hired and non-owned vehicles. The limit for any one accident will be \$1,000,000.
8. Performance Bond: A statement referencing the placement of a performance bond for the full amount of the Contract price, in a New Hampshire financial or banking institution acceptable to the Town.
9. Misrepresentation or Default: A clause that states that the Town may void the Contract at any time if the Contractor has materially misrepresented any offering or defaults on any contract with a New Hampshire municipality.
10. Transfer, Assignment, Sub-letting: Include a statement that there will be no assigning of any part of the Contract to anyone other than the Contractor without express written permission by the Town.
11. Include verbiage that reads: The Town may terminate the Contract at any time, by giving written notice To the Contractor of such termination and specifying the effective date thereof, at least 15 days before the effective date of such termination. In that event, all finished or unfinished work product shall become the property of the Town. If the Contract is terminated by the Town, as provided herein, the Contractor will be paid an amount that bears the same ratio to the total compensation as the services actually performed bear to the total services covered by the Contract, less payment of compensation previously made. Termination of the Contract or the retention of funds by the Town shall not preclude the Town from bringing an action against the Contractor for damages or exercising any other legal, equitable, or contractual rights the Town may possess in the event of the Contractors failure to perform.
  - a) A provision allowing correction to violations of the Contract via written notice by the Town, and a 10-day period to correct such violations. However, upon failure to correct the violations, the Town will have the right to cancel the Contract, upon notice of the Town to issue termination within 7 days of the effective date of the termination.
12. Liquidated Damages: A clause providing for the compensation to the Town of Three Hundred Dollars (\$150.00) per day for each day beyond the turnover date of September 1, 2023 where the Contractor fails to deliver completed work pursuant to the Scope of Services section of the Contract.





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13. Work Product: A statement that all work products used or created in conjunction with the revaluation shall be the sole property of the Town, and that, in the event of Cancellation or Termination, such products will remain with the Town, including, but not limited to installed software and associated rights, all data and tables entered to date, analyses, data collection forms, notifications and correspondence generated or received over the course of the revaluation.
14. The Contract: A statement that the Contract shall consist of the Request for Proposal (RFP) and any amendments thereto and the Contractor Proposal submitted in response to the RFP. In the event of a conflict in language between the two documents referenced above, the provisions and requirements set forth and referenced in the RFP shall govern. The Town of North Hampton reserves the right to clarify any contractual relationship in writing, with the concurrence of the Contractor, and such written clarification shall govern in the case of conflict with the applicable requirements stated in the RFP or Contractors proposal.
15. Signatory Page(s): A section allowing for the signing of duly authorized officials in the Contract.



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### Scope of Services

The Town of North Hampton would like the Proposer to formulate the Scope of Services in a manner that is consistent with the nature and scope of their particular services and operations, and with the Administrative Rules which govern or come to bear upon revaluation Contracts in the State of New Hampshire. However, the following minimum services will be addressed specifically within the Contract in order for the Proposal to be considered as a qualified bid:

1. **Good Faith:** The Contractor shall, in good faith, use its best efforts to assist the Town in determining accurate and proper market valuations, and will work closely with all Town Officials and Project Monitor to ensure a successful program.
2. **Public Relations:** The Contractor will take measures at all stages of the operation to foster and maintain good relations with the taxpayers of the Town, Town Officials, Agents, and Town Employees. The Contractor will further present a plan for the dissemination of information to the taxpayers via press, radio, the local cable television station, and other means that will serve to inform and educate the public at large of the following points at a minimum:
  - a) Necessity of a revaluation program
  - b) Progress and status of the project
  - c) Goals of the project
  - d) Roles of the Town, Contractor, and Project Monitor
  - e) Qualifications of the Contractor
  - f) Necessity of home/business owner cooperation
  - g) Disclosure aspects throughout the project
  - h) On-going nature of completed system

The Contractor shall make available a supervisor of the Company, skilled at public speaking endeavors, to meet with and address citizens groups, service clubs, and other interested groups as a means of establishing and promoting understanding and support for the revaluation program and sound assessing procedures and administration. The Contractor shall supply visual aids and other media at its disposal to this end.

The Contractor shall further prepare monthly public information notices advising citizens of the progress of the project. All prepared releases shall be submitted to the Project Monitor prior to public dissemination. Press releases and public notices of all kinds will first receive approval from the Town before release.

3. **Employees:** As a condition of the Contract, the Contractor's employees, agents, or sub-contractors shall at all times treat the taxpayers, residents, and Town employees with respect and courtesy. The Contractor shall take appropriate and meaningful disciplinary measures against those who violate the terms of this provision.

The Town, at its sole discretion, shall reserve the right to request that any employee involved in the project be removed for any reason it deems appropriate or in the best interests of the Town. The Contractor shall comply with this provision upon request by the Town Administrator.

The Contractor shall not employ or compensate, in any way, a Town Officer, agent, or employee or any member of the family of such officer or employee in the performance of any work under the Contract.

The Department of Revenue Administration, Property Appraisal Division, must first approve all employees assigned to the project for the activities they will be assigned to perform. Further, all employees assigned to the project shall be approved by the Town Administrator before commencing their activities.



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All employees working outside the Town Hall or assigned office quarters will, at all times, wear an identification card, in a format acceptable to the Town, on a conspicuous location upon their person. All employees will be required to allow close inspection of the identification by any interested Town taxpayer or resident upon request.

4. **Supplies:** The Contractor shall provide all records, paper products, appraisal and data cards, computer supplies, equipment, literature, calculators, portable computers, and the like, adequate for the successful execution of the Contract.

The Town shall supply office space, lighting and furniture adequate for the purposes of executing the Contract, and shall further supply the computer and printer for the facilitation of data storage, processing, and CAMA installation.

5. **Forms:** All forms utilized throughout the project shall first be approved by the Town as to format, design, content, shape, size, color and quality. Such forms are to include, but are not limited to data collections forms, assessment record cards, income and expense forms, file control forms, quality control forms, telephone log forms, incident forms, inventory content forms, and the like.
6. **Assessor's Records:** The Contractor shall use a system of parcel accounting that is acceptable to the Town. Existing assessing records may be reviewed upon request to the Town; however, records are not to be removed from the assessors' office without the express permission of the Town.
7. **Turnover:**
- a) Upon final maintenance of all properties by the Contractor, no later than September 1, 2023, the Contractor shall deliver to the Town, in completed and final form, and in good order, the following deliverable products:
- An estimate of fair market value for all properties within the Town;
  - A final property record card, with data and value current and accurate, for each parcel in the Town;
  - A manual describing base values for all land and building classifications, depreciation schedules, and special conditions applied throughout the project;
  - A manual describing income, vacancy, and expense models, along with capitalization rates and schedules utilized throughout the project;
  - A manual describing coefficients, variables, or factors utilized in multiple regression routines or direct sales comparison routines including any weighting procedures;
  - Documentation regarding all sales analyses and analyses of any kind performed throughout the course of the statistical revaluation, in a bound, indexed booklet or notebook;
  - CAMA system in good working order, with all data and values current and accurate;
  - All manuals utilized throughout the course of the project;
  - Bound manual defining all codes utilized on the record cards or CAMA system;
  - Source or field records with any correspondence, hearing sheets or other worksheets, including review appraisers instructions enclosed or attached;
  - Maps showing delineated economic neighborhoods;



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**Complete Statistical Revaluation of the Town of North Hampton, NH**

The Town of North Hampton is seeking proposals for the complete statistical reappraisal of all taxable, non-taxable and exempt properties situated within the Town of North Hampton, New Hampshire utilizing the Town's CAMA system. The effective date of value for the revaluation shall be **April 1, 2023**.

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Single Family	1,552
Condominiums	33
Apartments	5
Commercial	183
Mobile Homes	391
Industrial	14
Exempt	131
Vacant Land	323

North Hampton's last revaluation was conducted in 2018. The Town's assessing information is currently contained on record cards produced by the Vision Appraisal CAMA software.

Interested assessment companies ("Bidders") are invited to submit proposals that shall include:

1. The Bidder's ability to provide the services and minimum specifications described below, in accordance with applicable statutes and DRA and ASB rules;
2. Name and telephone number of person(s) to be contacted for further information and clarification;
3. Bidder's ability to complete the project by September 1, 2023;
4. A list of all personnel who will be assigned to North Hampton, including their years of experience and qualifications;
5. Listing of all municipal valuation updates completed during the past five (5) years, including client contacts, telephone numbers, and size of municipalities (indicated by number of real estate parcels, scope of services rendered, and date completed under present corporate entity). Such list must include at least two (2) communities comparable to the Town of North Hampton.
6. Indication of how many years Bidder has been engaged as a company, corporation, partnership, or individual specializing in government assessing/revaluation services.



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7. Bid Bond or certified check for ten (10) percent of the proposal submitted.

**Five (5) copies of the sealed proposal shall be submitted no later than 4 P.M. on Thursday May 26, 2022 to:**

**Michael Tully, Town Administrator  
Re: 2023 Revaluation  
North Hampton Town Hall  
233 Atlantic Avenue, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
North Hampton, NH 03682**

Inquiries may be directed to Michael Tully 233 Atlantic Avenue, North Hampton, NH 03682, Town Administrator from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Monday – Thursday by appointment.



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### **Services to be Included**

All services shall be performed in a professional manner, in accordance with applicable State Statutes as well as DRA and ASB rules.

1. Perform complete exterior and interior inspection (full measure and list) and appraisal of all properties transferred between April 1, 2021 and April 1, 2023 within the Town. The existing property cards may be used for reference; however, all data on the cards, other than lot measurements, must be verified by measurement and inspection. New exterior photographs are required. The contractor should attempt to set up appointments with the property owner and if necessary, follow up with callbacks. Documentation of inspection and follow-up is required.
2. Perform sales analysis of all transfers determining appropriate classification using data from April 1, 2021 through April 1, 2023. The sales analysis and final values will be determined as of April 1, 2023.
3. Work with the Town's contract assessor during each phase of the project and provide responses to suggested input.
4. Input all property records and sales analysis data into Town's appraisal software (Vision) and generate new values for the entire town.
5. Make at least monthly progress reports to the Select Board and/or their representatives unless otherwise agreed to by both contract parties.
6. Perform public relations with the residents of North Hampton, including, but not limited to, press releases, ongoing progress reports, formal presentation to the Select Board of macro results, notification of revaluation results, and informal reviews.
7. Provide, as an additional cost, the cost of defending appeals of assessments after the update.
8. Provide for a penalty for the failure to complete the project on time.



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### **Commencement and Completion of Work**

1. The project shall begin no later than 30 days after the execution of a contract between the winning Bidder and the Town, or on such other date as agreed by both parties to the contract. The project shall begin with a meeting among Town officials, the winning Bidder and the DRA.
2. The project shall be concluded and results delivered to the Select Board and Tax Assessor Executive Assistant by September 1, 2023.
3. Appraisal software shall be updated by August 15, 2023, and shall contain current assessment data for all properties as of April 1, 2023.
4. The revaluation shall be considered complete only when informal reviews have been completed, the figures reviewed by the Select Board, changes have been made as required, the Select Board has accepted the new values, all data has been entered into the assessing program on the Town's computer system and required USPAP manual has been provided.

### **Contract Awards**

The Town of North Hampton reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept the proposal that the Town deems to be in its best interest, regardless of the lowest bid amount.

The Town of North Hampton reserves the right to request additional data or information or a presentation in support of written proposals. However, the Town may award a contract based on offers received, without additional submissions. Accordingly, the proposal should be submitted on the most favorable terms from all aspects, which the Bidder can submit.

The New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration requires a contract before any work shall commence. Any contract awarded as a result of this RFP will comply with applicable Statutes and DRA and ASB rules.

Yours truly,

**Michael Tully**  
**Town Administrator**  
**Town of North Hampton**

Date \_\_\_\_\_



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### **Revaluation Schedule Dates**

1. Completion dates of the below listed project milestones are to be provided by the proposal provider. State with specificity the start date, the turnover date (no later than September 1, 2023) and define all key milestones as to the progress plan of the project, including but not limited to the following events:

- Clerical start-up operations
- File maintenance timeline
- Sale Inspection start-up and completion
- Sales Analysis start-up and completion
- Modeling and Calibration start-up and completion
- Generation of preliminary valuations
- Final Field reviews
- Turnover of reviewed preliminary valuation for Monitor review
- Presentation of reviewed preliminary valuations to Select Board
- Notice to taxpayers of preliminary valuations
- Informal Hearings schedule
- Request for final project Select Board review



MICHAEL J. TULLY  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

mtully@northhampton-nh.gov



MUNICIPAL OFFICES  
233 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
NORTH HAMPTON, NH 03862

TEL: (603) 964-8087  
FAX: (603) 964-1514

TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
OFFICE *of the* TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**MINUTES OF PRIOR MEETINGS**



1  
2 TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
3 NORTH HAMPTON SELECT BOARD MEETING

4 MARCH 28, 2022 7:00 PM

NORTH HAMPTON TOWN HALL

5 DRAFT MINUTES

6  
7 SELECT BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman James Sununu, Vice Chairman Jim Maggiore, Selectman  
8 Jonathan Pinette

9 ALSO PRESENT: Town Administrator Michael Tully, Fire Chief Jason Lajoie

10  
11 AGENDA

12  
13 Chairman James Sununu welcomed everyone to the March 28, 2022 North Hampton Select Board Meeting  
14 and called the meeting to order at 7:03 pm, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

15  
16 **Motion:** To seal the Minutes of the Non-Public Session of March 28, 2022 as presented.

17 **Motioned:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

18 **Seconded:** Selectman Pinette

19 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

20  
21 **First Public Comment Session**

22 *For comments please call 603-758-1447; email [jsununu@northhampton-nh.gov](mailto:jsununu@northhampton-nh.gov)*

23  
24 No public comment.

25  
26 **Consent Calendar**

27 5.1 Payroll Manifest of March 17, 2022 in the amount of \$79,916.66

28 5.2 Payroll Manifest of March 24, 2022 in the amount of \$73,689.70

29 5.3 Cemetery Deed

30  
31  
32 *Disclaimer –These minutes are prepared by the Recording Secretary within five (5) business days as required by  
33 NH RSA 91-A:2, II. They will not be finalized until approved by majority vote of the Select Board.*

34  
35 *A recording of the meeting can be found at: [http://www.townhallstreams.com/towns/north\\_hampton\\_nh](http://www.townhallstreams.com/towns/north_hampton_nh), and a  
36 DVD recording is available at the North Hampton Town Administrative Offices, 233 Atlantic Avenue, North  
37 Hampton, New Hampshire 03862.*

38

39 **Motion:** To approve the Consent Calendar as presented.

40 **Motioned:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

41 **Seconded:** Selectman Pinette

42 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

43

44 **Correspondence**

45

46 Correspondence from Ronald Grandmaison NH DOT: Chairman Sununu read the correspondence in full;  
47 email from NH DOT regarding notification of State paving of roads in North Hampton during the 2022  
48 construction season, asking utilities be notified and the Town complete any maintenance (crosswalk  
49 striping, curb or sidewalk activities) prior to road resurfacing.

50

51 Town Administrator Tully said this will occur on Route 1A and the Town does have crosswalks; the letter  
52 was also sent to Director Hubbard. Vice-Chair Maggiore asked if the Commissioner of Little Boar's Head  
53 had been notified and Town Administrator Tully said he would forward a copy and touch base with  
54 Aquarion.

55

56 Correspondence from Craig Musselman, CMA Engineers, Inc: Regarding Philbrick Pond Post-Construction;  
57 Chairman Sununu read the correspondence in full.

58

59 Town Administrator Tully said Craig Musselman spearheaded the Philbrick Pond project and got it  
60 completed with the cobble weir; pictures included the marsh and inlet showing the 15-inch difference  
61 between high and low tides which they wanted to bring more water in and out of the marsh to prevent  
62 stagnation, and said the project was a success.

63

64 **Committee Updates**

65 Vice-Chair Maggiore said he was unable to attend the *Heritage Commission* meeting; *Water Commission*  
66 met last week for organizational meeting and also met in non-public to discuss ongoing case.

67

68 Chairman Sununu said he had no updates on the *Rails to Trails Committee*.

69

70 **Report of the Town Administrator**

71 *A copy of the Report of the Town Administrator will be attached to these minutes.*

72

73 Report from March 15 – 25, 2022: Finance 28% of Budget remaining with 14 weeks left in FY; Police Chief  
74 Mone working on the department receiving asset forfeiture funds; Deputy Cook working on grant  
75 applications to assist EOC in new complex; meeting held to discuss rough schedule for work to be  
76 completed and securing space for departments during the build; Bond Bank looking to move up the July  
77 sale; Route 1 culvert still causing serious issues with property owners; researching possibly going out to  
78 bid for town-wide trash collection. Coakley Landfill: EPA and DES do not think bedrock study went deep  
79 enough; Rails to Trails work continuing on regional signage committee.

80

81 **Items Left on the Table** – None

82

83 **NEW BUSINESS**

84

85 **10.1 Appointments to Heritage Commission**

86 Letter from Chair of Heritage Commission Donna Etela to renew appointment of Cynthia Swank as  
87 Commissioner for 3 years /2025; Jane Robbie for 1 year as Alternate/2023. Nancy Monaghan renewed as  
88 Planning Board Rep Alternate/2023.

89  
90 **Motion:** To approve the nomination of Cynthia Swank as Commissioner for a 3-year term and Jane Robbie  
91 for a 1-year term as Alternate.

92 **Motioned:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

93 **Seconded:** Selectman Pinette

94 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

95

96 **10.2 Appointments to Capital Improvements Committee**

97 **Motion:** To approve Chuck Gallant as Select Board Representative to CIP.

98 **Motioned:** Selectman Pinette

99 **Seconded:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

100 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

101

102 **10.3 Appointments to Agriculture Commission**

103 Letter from Chair of Agricultural Commission Audrey Prior to appoint Jane Ganotis as member for a 2-year  
104 term; Audrey Prior as member for a 3-year term; Hank Brandt as member for a 3-year term; Pollyanna  
105 Ford as Alternate for 1-year term.

106

107 **Motion:** To recommend the slate of candidates as presented above.

108 **Motioned:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

109 **Seconded:** Selectman Pinette

110 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

111

112 **10.4 Discussion and Approval of Fire Engine Bids**

113 Fire Chief Jason Lajoie said different fire apparatus manufacturers were solicited to see interest on  
114 building our spec and bidding on it and only E-One gave 100% of what we were looking for. He  
115 recommended the Select Board accept the department proposal going with Greenwood Fire Apparatus  
116 for \$689,945 for a new fire engine pumper to replace *Engine 2*, and sign a written agreement; Greenwood  
117 would honor an \$18,000 discount with 100% prepayment July 1, 2022.

118

119 Chairman Sununu asked if \$110,000 was enough to completely outfit the engine the way they want. Chief  
120 Lajoie said the vehicle comes here and they equip the vehicle and are working with vendors to get more  
121 equipment at a better price and felt it would be sufficient. He said this is a custom-built fire apparatus  
122 which will take 570 days to complete.

123

124 **Motion:** To accept Fire Chief Lajoie's recommendation for the fire engine pumper from Greenwood Fire  
125 Apparatus as presented.

126 **Motioned:** Selectman Pinette

127 **Seconded:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

128 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

129

130 **10.5 Discussion of Rules and Regulation Regarding the Issuance of a Beach Parking Permit**

131 Town Administrator Tully said there is a short window of time between State notification of availability of  
132 leasing parking spaces to making sure they will be held. He said this was listed as a goal for the Select  
133 Board to look at these requirements to make sure they cover all issues, with the Town Administrator

134 making the decision about who gets the Beach Stickers. He said he drafted different requirements opening  
135 it up to more people and wanted the Board's feedback on whether or not to make changes.

136  
137 Vice-Chair Maggiore asked if the Board would consider in line 6 where it says "property owners and those  
138 residents that lease or own property in North Hampton" be changed to *residential property* to be clearer.  
139 Town Administrator Tully agreed that commercial plates are not allowed to have beach stickers. He said  
140 as it stands now, either the owner of the property or the lessee can get a sticker but not both and this  
141 would open it up to both and encompass more people. Chairman Sununu said he is open to putting  
142 "residential property owners" and if there are issues the Town Administrator has the authority to  
143 adjudicate those questions. He also noted that the costs paid to the State have increased dramatically.

144  
145 Town Administrator Tully said they decided in the office to sell more stickers over the last 2 years with no  
146 more complaints than usual, and spaces were added by the Rye Town line. He said the Town has held the  
147 price of stickers to \$35.00 for 5 years and he recommended no increase again this year, as the money  
148 goes into the Rec account for programs.

149  
150 **Motion:** To adopt these Rules and Regulations for North Hampton Beach Parking Requirements as  
151 amended with "residential" added.

152 **Motioned:** Selectman Pinette

153 **Seconded:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

154 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

155

#### 156 **10.6 Discussion and Approval of Beach Parking Lease Cost and Permit Cost**

157 Town Administrator Tully said Ryan provided a spreadsheet including revenue expected, and he  
158 recommended the price for Beach Stickers remain at \$35.00. The Board was in agreement.

159

160 **Motion:** To authorize Town Administrator Tully to sign the agreement with the State of New Hampshire  
161 for leasing parking spaces.

162 **Motioned:** Selectman Pinette

163 **Seconded:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

164 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

165

#### 166 **10.7 Discussion of Red Pine Scale Disease on Trees at North Hampton School**

167 Chairman Sununu said this is related to tree cutting recently approved by the Board; Forester prepping to  
168 do the cut has discovered diseased trees and the Board needs to discuss a strategy to deal with that.

169

170 Town Administrator Tully said he walked the area they are logging a few times to get a good idea of what  
171 it looks like, and said someone planted these red pines about 60 years ago behind the School and on Town  
172 property. He said the disease grows on the outside bark of the trees and trees start dying from the ground  
173 up with the top the last to die. He said about 50% of the red pines are definitely infected and others  
174 probably will not make the next cut; these trees are not valuable and the Forester has offered to take  
175 them out while he is in there.

176

177 Town Administrator Tully said there are 3 areas of these trees off the trail that would be more significantly  
178 cut leaving clear-cut areas. The area covers 80 acres altogether with about 8-10 acres of a lot of red pine.  
179 A decision of the Board is needed after discussion is whether to (a) not touch the red pine trees, (b) take  
180 out all red pine, or (c) let the Forester use his best judgement. He said the School is doing this to make  
181 sure the trail is safe.

182  
183 Selectman Pinette asked about clear-cutting and taking out all; Town Administrator said just taking out  
184 red pines but there are areas where there are not a lot of other trees. Selectman Pinette said visually  
185 there would be a large section of bare stumps and said they were originally removing the stumps when  
186 taking trees for harvesting. Town Administrator Tully said Red Pine is not worth a lot, and diseased ones  
187 and others would be chipped.

188  
189 Selectman Pinette said he was in favor of taking out diseased trees but wondered if the Board should have  
190 someone else go out there to be 100% sure. Vice-Chair Maggiore said the Town does have a Tree Warden  
191 and could ask for a second opinion and liked the idea of new plantings. Town Administrator Tully said with  
192 more light available smaller trees would grow up. He offered to meet the Tree Warden with Nate and  
193 have the warden make the decision on the trees if he agrees, then put the item back on the agenda.

194

195 **MINUTES OF PRIOR MEETINGS**

196

197 **10.1 Approval of the Regular Meeting Minutes of March 14, 2022**

198 **Motion:** To accept the Regular Meeting Minutes of March 14, 2022 as presented.

199 **Motioned:** Selectman Pinette

200 **Seconded:** Vice-Chair Maggiore

201 **Vote:** Motion approved by a vote of 3-0

202

203 **Any Other Item that may legally come before the Board**

204 Vice-Chair Maggiore said he was invited to an RC remote control meeting at a local business and asked  
205 the Board if they had any objections to his going to the meeting just to listen. Chairman Sununu said he  
206 does not and said the RC Club operates some property off the Rail Trail and are looking at trail access. He  
207 suggested Vice-Chair Maggiore attend and bring back feedback which would be helpful to the Rail Trail  
208 Committee.

209

210 **Second Public Comment Session**

211 *For comments please call 603-758-1447; or email [jsununu@northhampton-nh.gov](mailto:jsununu@northhampton-nh.gov)*

212

213 No public comment.

214

215 **Next Regular Meeting:** April 11, 2022.

216

217 **Adjournment**

Chairman Sununu adjourned the meeting at 8:08 pm.

218

219 Respectfully submitted,

220 Patricia Denmark, Recording Secretary