TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SELECTMEN AGENDA

Tuesday, April 6, 2021
6:15 PM

This meeting is being conducted virtually without a physical location in accordance with Governor Sununu's Emergency Order #12.

Interested members of the public can watch the meeting live and participate on the zoom platform at:
https://zoom.us/j/95685169866?pwd=SlNMSHp3Yk4wTnNWdndEWi96bUp5QT09

Meeting ID: 956 8516 9866 *Password:* 314991

6:15 p.m.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ANNOUNCEMENTS

IV. CORRESPONDENCE

V. PUBLIC COMMENT #1 – (For any comment by any Henniker resident on a topic. Request time limit, up to 3 minutes)

VI. CONSENT AGENDA
Item 1: Consent Agenda from March 29, 2021
Item 2: Tax Refund Request Map 1 Lot 583-L

VII. NEW BUSINESS
Item 3: Music on Main Street
Item 4: Noise Ordinance
Item 5: Fire Department Donation
Item 6: Town Hall Boiler
Item 7: Manhole Covers
Item 8: Building Inspector Job Description
Item 9: Changes to Town Health/Dental Insurance
Item 10: DOT Meeting Update

VIII. OLD BUSINESS
Item 11: Hometown Heros
Item 12: Committee Assignment – Azalea Park

IX. OTHER BUSINESS/CORRESPONDENCE
Item 13: Acceptance of Board of Selectmen Meeting Minutes March 24, 2021
Item 14: Town Administrator Report
Item 15: Selectmen Reports

X. PUBLIC COMMENT #2 (For any comment by any Henniker resident on a topic. Request time limit, up to 3 minutes)

XI. NON-PUBLIC – IF NECESSARY
Item 16: Non-public Session 91-A:3 II a, c, d e, or e Personnel/Reputation/Legal/Land

XII. ADJOURNMENT

XIII. UPCOMING DATES
April 13, 2021 – Road Management Committee Meeting
April 20, 2021 – Board of Selectmen Meeting

Visitor Orientation to the Town Selectman's Meeting

Welcome to this evening's Selectmen's meeting. Please note that the purpose of the meeting is for the Selectmen to accomplish its work within a qualitative timeframe. Meetings are open to the public, but public participation is limited. If you wish to be heard by the board, please note the "Public Comment" at the beginning and end of the meeting to speak to items on a meeting agenda and/or matters pertaining to the business of the Selectmen. In addition, public hearings may be scheduled for public comment on specific matters. Speakers must be residents of the Town of Henniker, property owners in the town of Henniker, and/or designated representatives of recognized civic organizations or businesses located in the Town of Henniker. When they are at the podium, speakers first need to recite their name and address for the record. Visitors should address their comments to the board and not to any individual member. Each speaker shall be provided a single opportunity for comment, limited to three (3) minutes. Public forum shall be limited to fifteen (15) minutes. Visitors should not expect a response to their comments or questions since the Board may not have discussed or taken a position on a matter. Public Comment is not a two-way dialogue between speaker(s), Selectmen, and/or the Town Administrator. The Chair will preserve strict order and decorum at all Board of Selectmen meetings. Outbursts from the public are not permitted.

Notice posted on February 25, 2021

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BOARD OF SELECTMEN

CONSENT AGENDA

Tuesday, April 6, 2021
6:15 pm

Consent Agenda

Item 1: Tax Refund Request Map 1 Lot 583-L

Board of Selectmen Approval:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

*Please note that the Consent Agenda is subject to change until 4:30 pm the day of a scheduled Selectmen's Meeting.

Telephone
603-428-3221

18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03232
www.henniker.org

FAX
603-428-4366

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Selectmen's Office
Administration, Finance, Assessing, Planning, Zoning & Building Permits
18 Depot Hill Rd.
Henniker NH 03242
Ph (603) 428-3221
Fx (603) 428-4366

Town Clerk / Tax Collector
18 Depot Hill Rd.
Henniker NH 03242
Ph (603) 428-3240
Fx (603) 428-4366

Transfer / Recycling Center
Parks and Properties
18 Depot Hill Rd.
Henniker NH 03242
Physical: 1393 Weare Rd.
Ph (603) 428-7604

Cogswell Spring Water Works
146 Davison Rd.
Henniker NH 03242
Ph (603) 428-3237
Fx (603) 428-3362

Wastewater Treatment Plant
18 Depot Hill Rd.
Henniker NH 03242
Ph (603) 428-7215
Fx (603) 428-8312
Physical: 199 Ramsdell Rd.

Highway
18 Depot Hill Rd.
Henniker NH 03242
Physical: 209 Ramsdell Rd.
Ph (603) 428-7200
Fx (603) 428-7200

Police
340 Western Ave.
Henniker NH 03242
Ph (603) 428-3213
(Dial 911 for an Emergency)
Fx (603) 428-7509

Fire & Rescue
216 Maple St.
Henniker NH 03242
Ph (603) 428-7552
(Dial 911 for an Emergency)
Fx (603) 428-7628

www.henniker.org

April 4, 2021

REFUND

To the Collector of Taxes.

Sir/Madame:

By vote of the Board of Selectmen/Sewer Commissioners upon the application of:

CHRISTOPHER D AND JENNIFER A MOORE

Residence: **132 SNOWSHOE ROAD, LOT #1-583-L**

We are refunding the amount of: **$ 6,820.00**

Cause of refund: **See attached letter, December 2020 taxes paid by bank and home owner.**

Per Order:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Board of Selectmen

3/3/2021

To Town of Henniker,

Due to a misunderstanding with our mortgage company, Merrimac County Savings Bank, our property taxes have been overpaid. We are requesting a refund of the overpayment so that we may apply the funds back to our mortgage.

Pat from Merrimac County Savings Bank spoke with your office and she, in turn, notified us that we would need to request a refund directly from Henniker.

Thank you,

RECEIVED

TWN CLK/TAX COLLECTOR
HENNIKER, NH

Jennifer Moore

132 Snowshoe Rd

(757) 339-9545

Town Hall
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Tel: (603) 428-3221
Fax: (603) 428-4366

Incorporated November 10, 1768
"Only Henniker on Earth"

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/30/2021

TITLE: Music on Main Street 2021

INITIATED BY: MaryEllen Schule

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: MaryEllen Schule

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

MaryEllen Schule has asked to be placed on the agenda on behalf of The Spirit of Henniker Organizational Team "S.H.O.T." Committee. They are looking to host the 12th Annual Music on Main Street on September 18, 2021. They would like to discuss the options with the Board for this event.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: N/A

Town Administrator Comment:

In 2020 the committee successfully held the 11th annual Music on Main Street amid the COVID-19 pandemic. I feel the committee will be successful again in 2021, and the Board should move forward with the event.

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

Consensus Only: Allow the Spirit of Henniker Organizational Team to schedule and begin planning for the Music on Main Street on September 18, 2021.

Town Hall
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Tel: (603) 428-3221
Fax: (603) 428-4366

Incorporated November 10, 1768
"Only Henniker on Earth"

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/30/2021

TITLE: Noise Ordinance

INITIATED BY: Attorney Doreen Connor

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: Attorney Doreen Connor

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

The Town was contacted by Attorney Doreen Connor regarding an amendment of the Town's Noise ordinance at Chapter 71-1.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: N/A

Town Administrator Comment:

I have spoken with Chief French about this in the past, and we made a presentation in March 2020 on this topic. We have been dealing with items for many years, according to the Chief. The primary concern is going to be enforcement.

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

If the board wants to move forward with amending the ordinance, I would suggest Chief French and I work on drafting an ordinance to present for 1st and 2nd reading along with a public hearing.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
PRIMMER PIPER EGGLESTON & CRAMER PC

DOREEN F. CONNOR
ADMITTED IN NH, VT AND ME
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TEL: 603-626-3304
FAX: 603-626-0997

900 Elm Street, 19th Fl. | P.O. Box 3600 | Manchester, NH 03105-3600

February 19, 2021

Kris Blomback, Chairman
Board of Selectmen
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Dear Selectmen:

I would like to propose an amendment to the Town's noise ordinance at Chapter 71-1. It is my understanding that process will involve public hearings, once the Board addresses the merits of the request.

I am submitting the proposal on behalf of Patrick and Melanie Connor of 103 Temple Road. I believe several members of the Board are familiar with the noise issues they have incurred because of motorcycle and ATV use on abutting property. For the Board's consideration, I am enclosing several articles that address the decibel ratings at which noise becomes unreasonable, as well as sample ordinances on noise from the Towns of Hopkinton, Hudson and Barrington.

I have also enclosed the specific wording of the amendment we propose which would prohibit motor vehicle noise above a certain decibel reading. I would be happy to answer any questions the Board has and certainly Melanie Connor, Patrick Connor and I will be available to address the issue when it is scheduled for a public hearing. If you need any further documentation from us, please let me know. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Doreen F. Connor
Doreen F. Connor

DFC/4711995

Proposed Amendment to Henniker Noise Ordinance 71-7
(Specific Violations Enumerated)

The following acts, among others, are declared to be unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noises in violation of this Article, but the enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely:

. . .

Proposed Amendment G:

Vehicle Noise. Operation of a vehicle(s) as defined by RSA 259:122 on private property with a decibel rating in excess of 55 decibels during the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and 45 decibels between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. as measured at the abutting property line.

Environmental Noise Pollution in the United States: Developing an Effective Public Health Response

Monica S. Hammer,[1] Tracy K. Swinburn,[2] and Richard L. Neitzel[2,3]

[1]The Network for Public Health Law—Mid-States Region, The University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; [2]The Risk Science Center, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; [3]The Department of Environmental Health Sciences, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Background: Tens of millions of Americans suffer from a range of adverse health outcomes due to noise exposure, including heart disease and hearing loss. Reducing environmental noise pollution is achievable and consistent with national prevention goals, yet there is no national plan to reduce environmental noise pollution.

Objectives: We aimed to describe some of the most serious health effects associated with noise, summarize exposures from several highly prevalent noise sources based on published estimates as well as extrapolations made using these estimates, and lay out proven mechanisms and strategies to reduce noise by incorporating scientific insight and technological innovations into existing public health infrastructure.

Discussion: We estimated that 104 million individuals had annual $L_{EQ(24)}$ levels > 70 dBA (equivalent to a continuous average exposure level of >70 dBA over 24 hr) in 2013 and were at risk of noise-induced hearing loss. Tens of millions more may be at risk of heart disease, and other noise-related health effects. Direct regulation, altering the informational environment, and altering the built environment are the least costly, most logistically feasible, and most effective noise reduction interventions.

Conclusion: Significant public health benefit can be achieved by integrating interventions that reduce environmental noise levels and exposures into the federal public health agenda.

Citation: Hammer MS, Swinburn TK, Neitzel RL. 2014. Environmental noise pollution in the United States: developing an effective public health response. Environ Health Perspect 122:115–119; http://dx.doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1307272

Introduction

Noise, or unwanted sound, is one of the most common environmental exposures in the United States (García 2001). In 1981, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated that nearly 100 million people in the United States (about 50% of the population) had annual exposures to traffic noise that were high enough to be harmful to health (Simpson and Bruce 1981). However, despite the widespread prevalence of exposure, noise has historically been treated differently than pollutants of a chemical or radiological nature, and especially air pollution. Congress has not seriously discussed environmental noise in > 30 years, although noise exposure is a large public concern. For example, in New York City noise is consistently the number one quality of life issue, and authorities there received > 40,000 noise complaints in 2012 (Metcalfe 2013). Very few communities appear to consider the health risks of noise in their policy making (Network for Public Health Law 2013) despite the fact that the health effects of noise have been explored over many decades, and the body of evidence linking noise to various health effects is, therefore, more extensive than for most other environmental hazards (Goines and Hagler 2007; Passchier-Vermeer and Passchier 2000).

Even when cities and counties do address noise in their planning efforts, the results are disappointing. The Health Impacts Project (HIP) provides guidance for policy makers to identify the health consequences of potential projects by making public a national sample of health impact assessments (HIP 2013). Dozens of recent health impact statements in the HIP database have incorporated noise, but none appeared to assess changes in sleep disturbance, learning, hypertension, or heart disease. Although HIP does not provide a complete picture of U.S. health impact assessments, it does indicate that decision makers lack the information they need to protect communities from noise-related health effects. Environmental impact statements that calculate changes in noise levels also do not necessarily provide information about adverse health impacts resulting from these changes (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration/Michigan Department of Transportation 2008).

In this commentary, we examine scientific and policy aspects of noise exposure. We first provide an overview of the relationship between high-impact health effects and noise. We then describe the most prevalent sources of noise and estimate prevalence of exposure. Finally, we explore policy approaches that can reduce the harmful effects of noise.

Chronic Noise: A Biopsychosocial Model of Disease

Chronic environmental noise causes a wide variety of adverse health effects, including sleep disturbance, annoyance, noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), cardiovascular disease, endocrine effects, and increased incidence of diabetes (Passchier-Vermeer and Passchier 2000; Sørensen et al. 2013). This commentary is not intended to provide a comprehensive review of all noise-related health effects, which is available elsewhere (Goines and Hagler 2007). Rather, we focus on several highly prevalent health effects: sleep disruption and heart disease, stress, annoyance, and NIHL (Figure 1). It is important to note that the levels of noise exposures associated with these health effects range widely; as a result, the prevention of different health effects involves specification of different exposure limits and metrics.

Sleep and heart disease. People in noisy environments experience a subjective habituation to noise, but their cardiovascular system does not habituate (Muzet 2002) and still experiences activations of the sympathetic nervous system and changes from deep sleep to a lighter stage of sleep in response to noise. The body's initial startle response to noise is activation of the sympathetic (fight or flight) part of the nervous system, similar to the preparations the body makes just before waking in the morning. Although blood pressure normally drops during sleep, people experiencing sleep fragmentation from noise have difficulty achieving a nadir for any length of time because blood pressure rises with noise transients and heart rate increases with noise level (Haralabidis et al. 2008). Decreased quality and quantity of sleep elevates cardiovascular strain, which manifests as increased blood pressure and disruptions in cardiovascular circadian rhythms (Sforza et al. 2004).

Disordered sleep is associated with increased levels of stress hormones (Joo et al.

Address correspondence to R.L. Neitzel, University of Michigan, Department of Environmental Health Sciences, 1415 Washington Heights, 6611 SPH I, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA. Telephone: (734) 763-2870. E-mail: rneitzel@umich.edu

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of L.A. Schwankl and S.C. Betzler in preparing this manuscript.

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2012). Microarousals appear to be associated with increased lipids and cortisol levels, and feed into the same pathway of disordered sleep, even priming the neuroendocrine stress response in some individuals to be more at risk for disorders such as depression (Meerlo et al. 2008). Increased blood lipid, heart rate, blood pressure, and stress levels from noise lead to atherosclerosis, which is causally related to heart disease (Hoffman et al. 2013).

Stress. The effects of noise on conscious subjects are insidious and result at least in part from increased psychosocial stress and annoyance. Annoyance from continuous sound appears to vary substantially by individual (Babisch et al. 2013; Stansfeld 1992), and there are a number of factors that may influence annoyance (Babisch et al. 2012) and subsequent stress. Annoyance increases sympathetic tone, especially in noise-sensitive individuals (Sandrock et al. 2009), and may be the non–sleep-mediated pathway that is present in individuals with high occupational noise exposures who subsequently develop heart disease (Ha et al. 2011).

Environmental noise is not only a health risk to people who report being annoyed by noise, but these individuals are also at risk for additional health effects (Sandrock et al. 2009). Children in noisy environments have poor school performance, which leads to stress and misbehavior (Lercher et al. 2002). They also have decreased learning, lower reading comprehension, and concentration deficits (Stansfeld et al. 2005).

NIHL. Long-term exposures to noise levels > 75 dBA (U.S. EPA 1974) can cause metabolic changes in sensory hair cells within the cochlea, eventually leading to their demise (Heinrich et al. 2006) and increasing inability to perceive sound (e.g., NIHL). Neuronal destruction may also occur; in such cases, the ability to perceive sound may remain undiminished, but the ability to understand the meaning of sound deteriorates (Lin 2012). Extreme exposures can cause direct mechanical damage (acoustic trauma) to cochlear hair cells (Newby and Popelka 1992). Noise exposure is also associated with tinnitus (ringing in the ears) and hyperacusis. NIHL has traditionally been associated with occupational noise, but there is increasing evidence that music may play an important role as well (Lewis et al. 2013).

It is difficult to overstate the social cost of NIHL and its impact on quality of life. The additional effort required to process sound leads to fatigue, headaches, nervousness, depression, and anger (Hetu et al. 1993). Functional limitations associated with a compromised ability to communicate restrict mobility, self-direction, self-care, work tolerance, and work skills and increase isolation. Assistive technologies can aid some individuals, but in no way represent a cure.

Children with NIHL suffer from decreased educational achievement and impaired social–emotional development, score significantly lower on basic skills, and exhibit behavioral problems and lower self-esteem (Bess et al. 1998).

Exposure Limits and Sources of Noise

Exposure metrics and limits. Because of the array of health effects caused by noise, and the relative importance of exposure timing for some health effects, a variety of exposure metrics and limits are in use today. The U.S. EPA recommends an average 24-hr exposure limit of 55 A-weighted decibels (dBA) to protect the public from all adverse effects on health and welfare in residential areas (U.S. EPA 1974). This limit is a day–night 24-hr average noise level (L_{DN}), with a 10-dBA penalty applied to nighttime levels between 2200 and 0700 hours to account for sleep disruption and no penalty applied to daytime levels.

The U.S. EPA recommends a second exposure limit of 70 dBA to prevent hearing loss (U.S. EPA 1974). The limit is an equivalent continuous average exposure level over 24 hr [$L_{EQ(24)}$]. Unlike the 55-dBA L_{DN} limit designed to protect against all long-term health effects, the 70-dBA limit considers daytime and nighttime exposures to be equally hazardous to hearing. This 24-hr limit is equivalent to a 75-dBA 8-hr workday exposure, with no noise exposure (i.e., noise < 70 dBA) during the remaining 16 hr.

The U.S. EPA recommendations—adopted in 1974 and mirrored by the World Health Organization (WHO) (Berglund et al. 1999)—may be considered a truly "safe" level for protection against hearing loss. In contrast, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration's 8-hr workplace regulation of 90 dBA may result in a 25% excess risk of hearing impairment among workers exposed over a working lifetime [National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 1998].

Other limits may be needed or appropriate for preventing additional health effects not described here or for emerging sources of noise (e.g., wind turbines) that are substantially different from historical noise sources. For example, the WHO recently adopted a set of health-based guidelines for nighttime noise exposure that are much lower than previously recommended levels (WHO 2009).

Sources of noise. Primary sources of noise in the United States include road and rail traffic, air transportation, and occupational and industrial activities [National Academy of Engineering (NAE) 2010]. Additional individual-level exposures include amplified music, recreational activities (including concerts and sporting events), and firearms. Personal music player use appears to be common among adolescents (Kim et al. 2009; Vogel et al. 2011) and may involve potentially harmful sound levels (Breinbauer et al. 2012). Exposures from recreational activities and music are not "noise" in the sense of being unwanted sound, but adverse health effects are possible even from desirable sounds.

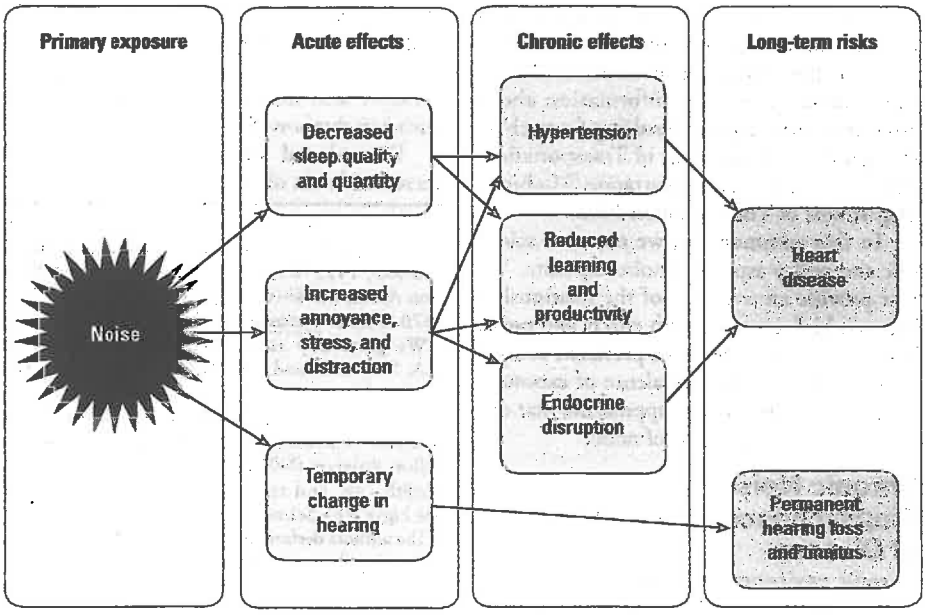

Figure 1. Select effects of noise.

Prevalence of Harmful Noise Exposure

Data on the prevalence of noise exposures in the United States are dated and inadequate. The most recent national surveys of community and occupational noise exposures occurred in the early 1980s (NIOSH 1988;

Simpson and Bruce 1981). Current estimates of workers exposed to "hazardous" levels of workplace noise (an 8-hr L_{EQ} of ≥ 85 dBA) range from 22 to 30 million (NIOSH 2001; Tak et al. 2009). This wide range in estimates for the working population, which is more closely tracked than the general public, should give some indication as to the tremendous uncertainty in community estimates.

The limited data available suggest that a substantial portion of the U.S. population may be at risk of noise-related health effects and that modern 24-hr societies are increasingly encroaching on "quiet" periods (e.g., night). An annual level of 55- to 60-dBA L_{DN} may increase risk of hypertension (van Kempen and Babisch 2012). In 1981, Simpson and Bruce (1981) estimated that at least 92.4 million people (46.2% of the U.S. population) were exposed at or above this level. Applying the 1981 U.S. EPA estimate of exposure prevalence to the current U.S. population (315 million in March 2013) (U.S. Census Bureau 2010), and assuming noise levels have not changed since then, we estimate that at least 145.5 million people were at potential risk of hypertension due to noise in 2013. Lower levels (e.g., 50–55 dBA, to which a larger fraction of the population is exposed) may increase risk of myocardial infarction (Willich et al. 2006).

Recent studies of individuals' noise exposures (Flamme et al. 2012) indicate that a substantial fraction of U.S. adults may be exposed to noise levels above the U.S. EPA 70-dBA $L_{EQ(24)}$ limit. Neitzel et al. (2012) sampled > 4,500 adults in New York City and estimated that 9 of 10 exceeded the recommended U.S. EPA limit. The Neitzel et al. (2012) study is the most comprehensive quantitative estimate of annual noise exposures in a large sample of U.S. residents in decades, and it represents a basis for developing contemporary estimates of urban U.S. noise exposures.

There are 16 metropolitan statistical areas in the United States with a population of > 4 million for which the New York City estimates might be considered representative. These areas comprised a total population of 80,621,123 in 2012 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010), or 25.6% of the U.S. population. By applying the New York City exposure prevalence estimates of Neitzel et al. (2012) to these 16 largest urban agglomerations, we estimate that at least 72.6 million urban U.S. residents were exposed to annual $L_{EQ(24)}$ levels of > 70 dBA in 2010. By comparison, the U.S. EPA estimated in 1981 that 66 million people, or 33% of the U.S. population (not just urban dwellers), were exposed above the recommended limit (Simpson and Bruce 1981). Applying the 1981 U.S. EPA estimate to 2013 census data, and again assuming no change in noise levels over that time, we estimate that 104 million individuals had annual $L_{EQ(24)}$ levels of > 70 dBA in 2013 and were at risk of NIHL and possibly other noise-related health effects. Unfortunately, given the lack of assessment of noise exposure in health surveillance programs in the United States, it is difficult to evaluate these estimated health impacts against observed health effects, and for some health effects metrics other than the $L_{EQ(24)}$ (e.g., the L_{DN}) are likely more appropriate.

Health Protection Policy

Given the substantial exposures to noise in the United States, the severity of associated health consequences, and the limited power of the public to protect themselves, there is a clear need for policy aimed at reducing noise exposures. Because noise is expected to rise with increasing urbanization (García 2001), policy leaders need to explore the use of law as a practical tool to manage and reduce noise exposures. Here we highlight the interventions we believe hold the most promise for policy leaders. We first explain how noise can be integrated into the federal public health agenda and then explore the ways state and local governments may use the law to respond to and reduce noise.

The federal public health agenda. The United States National Prevention Strategy (NPS) can provide leadership by putting noise on the national health policy agenda. The NPS brings together 17 federal agencies (including the Departments of Transportation, Health and Human Services, Education, and Labor as well as the U.S. EPA) to provide a foundation for the nation's prevention goal delineated under the Affordable Care Act: to increase the number of Americans who are healthy at every stage of life through focus on wellness and prevention (National Prevention Council 2011). Two of NPS's priorities are *a)* to promote healthy and safe community settings that prevent injury, and *b)* to empower people in ways that support positive physical and mental health. In addition, some of the objectives of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), as articulated in their Healthy People 2020 goals, are to decrease the proportion of adolescents who have NIHL, reduce new cases of work-related noise-induced hearing loss (DHHS 2013a), increase cardiovascular health, and reduce coronary heart disease deaths (DHHS 2013b). These federal objectives, designed to encourage collaboration and improve decision making, can also be used to coordinate and measure the impact of prevention strategies set forth below. Although there is a large range of options for addressing noise exposures in the United States (NAE 2010), we believe that direct regulation and altering the informational environment are the least costly, most logistically feasible, and most effective federal-level noise reduction interventions.

Source control through direct regulation. Direct regulation that sets maximum emission level for noise sources is the only intervention that guarantees population-level exposure reductions. The NPS supports proven strategies, and source reduction is the most cost-effective intervention to protect health (García 2001). There is already evidence of the great potential for this approach in the United States: annual U.S. air transport noise exposures > 65 dBA L_{DN} have seen a remarkable 90% reduction since 1981 (from affecting 4% of the population in 1981 to 0.015% in 2007) despite a sixfold increase in number of person-miles travelled by air. This reduction can be attributed in large part to direct federal regulation, and subsequent technological improvements of jet engines (Waitz et al. 2007).

The regulatory scheme for direct source regulation is straightforward. Congress gave power to the U.S. EPA to regulate noise emitted from construction equipment, transportation equipment, any motor or engine, and electrical or electronic equipment in the Noise Control Act (NCA) of 1972 (NCA 1972a). Between 1972 and 1981 the U.S. EPA Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) led efforts which resulted in noise emission limits on air compressors, motorcycles, medium and heavy trucks, and truck-mounted waste compactors. An attempt to regulate lawn mowers was not well received (Shapiro 1991), and the agency lost funding in 1981, when the ONAC budget was $12.7 million ($32.5 million in 2013 dollars) (U.S. EPA 1982).

The U.S. EPA could resume noise control work with support from Congress and the NPS. The majority of the U.S. EPA's funding ($7.1 billion in 2012) consists of discretionary appropriations from Congress, which means that the U.S. EPA can exercise the full scope of its regulatory authority under the NCA at any time. However, U.S. EPA funding in real dollars adjusted for inflation peaked in 1978 (Congressional Research Service 2012), so it is likely that the U.S. EPA will resume activity on noise control only when Congress and the NPS support their efforts.

Altering the informational environment. The NPS seeks to empower individual decision making by addressing barriers to the dissemination and use of reliable health information. Altering the informational environment enables informed choice in partnership with direct regulation. Without source control, changing the informational environment can only offer limited reductions in noise because individuals often lack control over significant noise sources. However, several interventions have the potential to drastically alter the informational environment.

Product Disclosure

Labels that disclose the noise emitted from products promote informed consumer choice. Mandatory labeling of noise emissions is required for certain products in China, Argentina, Brazil, and the European Union (NAE 2010). Disclosure will inform consumer choice only if the consumer understands the implications of what the label discloses, so we discuss product disclosures with the assumption that they will be accompanied by education.

The NCA requires that the U.S. EPA adopt regulations that label products that emit noise capable of adversely affecting the public health or welfare (NCA 1972b). The U.S. EPA implemented this mandate only for portable air compressors, even though there are many other, more noisy products, including children's toys (Hawks 1998). Individuals without access to education may still experience some benefit from product disclosures that are easily understood, such as warnings based on red, yellow, and green colors. The U.S. EPA could resume its work mandating disclosures with NPS leadership and Congressional funding.

Mapping

Geographic noise maps alter the informational environment and are one way to ensure that noise control policy is based on objective and accurate information. The NPS seeks to expand and increase access to information technology and integrated data systems. Governments in the European Union have already prepared noise maps of roads, railways, and airports (Commission to the European Parliament and the Council 2011). Although the U.S. government does not map noise levels to protect the public, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2012) has created a noise map of the world's oceans to investigate the impact of noise on marine species. Cities such as San Francisco have mapped traffic noise, but most cities and states would need federal support and guidance to initiate comprehensive mapping. Measurement and mapping of noise levels—following the example of the CDC's air and water quality databases—would identify priorities for additional evaluation and help inform protective measures. Congress can appropriate funding to the U.S. EPA, ONAC, or CDC to support this work. However, mapping efforts will require a substantially increased and ongoing noise monitoring effort.

State and local action. The NPS addresses the complex interactions between federal, state, tribal, local, and territorial policies addressing community environments. The NCA was first enacted at the behest of industry trade groups that argued that national standards would protect manufacturers from the imposition of disparate and inconsistent state and local standards. However, after it was enacted, industry groups asked for a defunding of the NCA by asserting that it was best to control noise at the local level (Shapiro 1991).

State and local governments can enact regulations on sources of noise not already regulated by the U.S. EPA or another federal agency. Theoretically, a mixed system where federal and state jurisdiction overlap increases functionality. In the case of noise control, however, few states and localities attempt direct regulations because they do not have sufficient market power and resources and because of preemption challenges from other law (Air Transport Association of America *v.* Crotti 1975). Municipal regulation evolved into noise ordinances that regulate the timing and intensity of noise, are expensive and difficult to enforce, and have not proven to be effective at reducing noise (Dunlap 2006).

Given these considerations, we believe that the most cost-effective legal interventions at the state and local levels are through *a)* spending and procurement, and *b)* altering the built environment.

Spending and procurement. A number of municipal noise sources, including emergency sirens, transit vehicles, garbage and street maintenance equipment, and construction equipment (Bronzaft and Van Ryzin 2007), may be reduced through careful purchasing and contractual agreements. Some countries go so far as to require contractors to pay for temporary relocation of citizens seeking relief from construction noise (BSM 2012). Adoption of procurement policies intended to reduce community noise is an opportunity for government to lead by example (Perdue et al. 2003).

Altering the built environment. The NPS recommends that governments take steps to ensure safe and healthy housing because health suffers when people live in poorly designed physical environments (Perdue et al. 2003). Although altering the built environment can influence individual noise exposures, it often does not reduce noise source levels. In addition, it can be construed as inherently inequitable because the recipients of noise bear the burden of exposure reduction, and those creating the noise continue to have no incentive to reduce emissions. Therefore, this intervention requires thorough analysis and careful planning.

Sustainable building design programs, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), offer the possibility of achieving noise reductions through good acoustical design (U.S. Green Building Council 2013). LEED standards incorporate American National Standards Institute recommendations regarding background noise and encourage sound-absorptive finishes to limit reverberation in schools (U.S. Green Building Council 2010). Improvements in construction materials, siting considerations (e.g., siting sensitive structures such as homes and schools well away from noise sources such as high traffic roads and hospitals), and design can have a dramatic impact on noise levels inside buildings—and improve the occupants' quality of life in the process.

Although the Federal Highway Administration does not currently provide federal funding for low-noise pavement (NAE 2010), such pavement can reduce noise by up to 6 dB in areas where vehicles travel at speeds > 35 miles/hr. For slower traffic, planning can reduce high noise from delivery trucks within city limits by encouraging adoption of smaller electric delivery vehicles. This scheme has already been implemented in several other countries (Allen et al. 2012) and also has the potential to reduce air pollution and traffic fatalities.

Conclusion

We have identified a number of opportunities to lower noise exposures and ultimately improve public health while additional research is being conducted. Updated national-level estimates of individual noise exposures are needed; our use of 1981 U.S. EPA data introduces a substantial amount of uncertainty into our estimates and highlights the need for an updated national survey of noise exposures in the United States. Although prevention of different health effects will require additional research to identify appropriate exposure limits, once informed and supported by ongoing research, federal leaders can focus on lowering noise at its source, and states can prioritize altering the built environment. Meanwhile, local government can adjust their procurement policies and encourage building approaches that reduce community noise.

Correction

In the manuscript originally published online, the reported annual noise level that may increase risk for hypertension, the reported estimate of the number of people exposed at or above the annual noise level, and the authors' estimate of the number of people at potential risk of hypertension due to noise in 2013 were incorrect in the second paragraph of the "Prevalence of Harmful Noise Exposure" section. They have been corrected here.

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GUIDELINES

FOR

COMMUNITY NOISE

Edited by

Birgitta Berglund
Thomas Lindvall
Dietrich H Schwela

This WHO document on the *Guidelines for Community Noise* is the outcome of the WHO- expert task force meeting held in London, United Kingdom, in April 1999. It bases on the document entitled "Community Noise" that was prepared for the World Health Organization and published in 1995 by the Stockholm University and Karolinska Institute.

World Health Organization, Geneva
Cluster of Sustainable Development and Healthy Environment (SDE)
Department of the Protection of the Human Environment (PHE)
Occupational and Environmental Health (OEH)

'NHO

Table 1: Guideline values for community noise in specific environments.

Specific environment	Critical health effect(s)	L_{Aeq} [dB(A)]	Time base [hours]	L_{Amax} fast [dB]
Outdoor living area	Serious annoyance, daytime and evening Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	55 50	16 16	- -
Dwelling, indoors Inside bedrooms	Speech intelligibility & moderate annoyance, daytime & evening Sleep disturbance, night-time	35 30	16 8	 45
Outside bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, window open (outdoor values)	45	8	60
School class rooms & pre-schools, indoors	Speech intelligibility, disturbance of information extraction, message communication	35	during class	-
Pre-school bedrooms, indoor	Sleep disturbance	30	sleeping-time	45
School, playground outdoor	Annoyance (external source)	55	during play	-
Hospital, ward rooms, indoors	Sleep disturbance, night-time Sleep disturbance, daytime and evenings	30 30	8 16	40 -
Hospitals, treatment rooms, indoors	Interference with rest and recovery	#1		
Industrial, commercial shopping and traffic areas, indoors and outdoors	Hearing impairment	70	24	110
Ceremonies, festivals and entertainment events	Hearing impairment (patrons:<5 times/year)	100	4	110
Public addresses, indoors and outdoors	Hearing impairment	85	1	110
Music and other sounds through headphones/ earphones	Hearing impairment (free-field value)	85 #4	1	110
Impulse sounds from toys, fireworks and firearms	Hearing impairment (adults) Hearing impairment (children)	- -	- -	140 #2 120 #2
Outdoors in parkland and conservations areas	Disruption of tranquillity	#3		

#1: As low as possible.

TOWN OF HOPKINTON, NH
ZONING ORDINANCE

Adopted: March 1964
Amended in Total: November 8, 1988
As Amended Through: March 10, 2020

paints, lead based stains, and mercury and formaldehyde treatments), and that these items, when incinerated, pose a hazard to the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare. Further, no prior variance granted by the town for the incineration of wood or wood products shall be construed so as to allow for the incineration of construction and/or demolition debris, as any such use poses a hazard to the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare.

5.4.6 Timber Cutting: No person shall cut timber, except as provided for in New Hampshire Revised Statutes.

5.4.7 Uninspected Vehicles: No more than one (1) uninspected motor vehicle may remain within any residential district unless the vehicle and its parts are enclosed within a building.

5.4.8 Boats: A boat with a beam of greater than eight feet shall conform to the setbacks of the zone in which it is located.

5.5 NOISE CONTROL This section defines when noise produced may be considered objectionable and prohibited so as to protect and preserve the environment within residential areas of Hopkinton. This section prohibits dangerous, noxious, injurious, or other objectionable noise.

5.5.1 When Objectionable: Noise may be considered objectionable and therefore excessive adjacent to residences in Hopkinton when at the property line of the noise source:

(a) The low frequency noise level in the 31.5 hertz octave produced by a noise source exceeds 65 db;
(b) The a-weighted noise level produced by a noise source exceeds by 10 db or more the a-weighted residual ambient sound level that exists without the noise source operating; or
(c) The noise produced by a noise source contains one or more audible tonal components not masked by the residual ambient sound.

5.5.2 Residual Ambient Sound Level: The residual ambient sound level is the background sound level (without the noise source operating) that is exceeded ninety percent of the time during the period in question. The period would usually be the quiet later evening or night time hours for continuously operating facilities. For intermittently operating facilities, the period would usually be the hour or hours that the noise source typically operates. For noise sources that operated only during the day time, less frequently than one day per week, the above noise limits may be increased by 5 db.

5.5.3 Exemptions: This restriction shall not apply to sounds associated with:

(a) Emergency vehicles and signals;
(b) Domestic equipment such as mowers and saws.
(c) Farm equipment such as tractors and other farm implements;
(d) Church bells;
(e) Aircraft, trains, and motor vehicles on public ways;
(f) Brief and intermittent operation of emergency devices; and
(g) Construction sites.

5.5.4 Acoustical Engineer Required: Prior to construction or continued operation of any building or facility within Hopkinton that might reasonably be expected to produce objectionable noise, the developer or owner shall retain the services of an experienced acoustical engineer approved by the Town. The acoustical engineer shall provide to the Town for review and

approval by Town officials the information and noise data requested in Table 1, Guidelines for Submittal of Noise Data, available at the Selectmen's Office plus whatever additional information is requested by the Town to ensure compliance with the noise requirements. The developer or owner shall provide to the Town written notification confirming their intent to take all necessary steps to avoid producing objectionable noise. Buildings or facilities that produce objectionable noise are subject to the enforcement provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.

5.6 OPEN STORAGE IN THE INDUSTRIAL (M-1) ZONE The open storage of raw materials, finished goods or construction equipment requires a special exception in the Industrial (M-1) zone. The following conditions shall be imposed as minimum conditions on the grant of any special exception for the open storage of raw materials. All manufacturing materials, stockpiles, raw materials, and finished goods shall be screened from the view of abutting parcels and public roads. The Planning Board, for good cause shown, may waive or reduce the screening requirement in the context of site plan or subdivision review. In order to allow for fire suppression, stockpiles and raw materials shall not exceed a height of twenty-five (25) feet and shall be fully accessible to fire and emergency equipment. Flammable stockpiles, including mulch piles, compost piles and wood piles shall be arranged in windrows in order to permit access by fire equipment and prevent the spread of fire. Any stockpiles with the capacity to leach chemicals or metals into the ground shall be stored on an impervious surface and shall be subject to all necessary State approvals. The Planning Board shall have the authority to review open storage as part of its site plan review process, to impose supplemental conditions beyond the conditions imposed by the Zoning Board of Adjustment on any special exception and to adopt regulations pertaining to open storage including the authority to require that monitoring wells be installed on the perimeter of stockpiles.

Town of Barrington
Ordinance No. 2001-1

AN ORDINANCE RESTRICTING NOISE

The Town of Barrington ordains:

Section 1: Legislative Findings: Purpose

"The town meeting of the Town of Barrington hereby finds and declares that unreasonably loud noises are a detriment to the public comfort, repose, health, peace, safety, convenience, welfare and prosperity of the residents of the Town of Barrington. The purpose of this Ordinance is to place reasonable restrictions on the propagation of such noise, pursuant to RSA 31:39, I (n)."

Section 2: Certain Noise Unlawful

"From and after the effective date of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful to propagate any noise within the corporate limits of the Town of Barrington which exceeds 60 decibels during the hours of 9:00 p.m. – 6:00 a.m. or 75 decibels during the hours of 6:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. to be measured at the boundary of abutting property or any public right of way."

Section 3: Measurement of Noise

The sound level meter used to determine the level of noise produced shall be used following the manufacturer's specified procedure.

Section 4: Application for Waiver

A temporary waiver from the restrictions imposed by this Ordinance may be granted by the Town Administrator/Police Chief for special events or unusual circumstances for a period not to exceed three days in any twelve month period. A written request for a waiver, stating the reasons it should be granted, shall be filed with the Town Administrator/Police Chief no later than twenty days before the special event or unusual circumstances will occur. The Town will notify the abutters of the request for waiver and invite written comments to be submitted by a certain deadline. Following the period for written comments, the Town Administrator/Police Chief will issue a written decision on the request for waiver, which may include reasonable conditions to be imposed if the waiver is granted. Notice of the decision shall be mailed to the applicant and abutters.

Amendment "A" Waivers

The following uses and activities shall receive an automatic waiver from noise level regulations by this Ordinance. A person aggrieved by an automatic waiver may appeal to the Board of Selectmen.

1. Noises resulting from general property maintenance between the hours of 7:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. General property maintenance may include but will not be limited to: grass cutting, tree trimming, landscape work, home repairs.
2. Private or commercial snow removal.
3. Generators during power outages.

4. Any noise of a temporary duration permitted by law or for which a license or permit has been issued.
5. Noises resulting from work performed under building/construction permits during the hours of 7:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
6. Noises resulting from maintenance performed by the Town or at the Town's direction.
7. Noises resulting from emergency maintenance as performed by the Town, State of public utility companies.
8. Fireworks are allowed to be displayed from July 1st – July 6th.
9. Lawfully discharging firearms.

Section 5: Penalties
Any person violating the terms of the Ordinance may be fined up to $1,000 for each offense.

Section 6: Separability
If any provision of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect the other provisions or applications of the Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are severable.

Section 7: Takes Effect
This Ordinance shall take effect 03/13/2001
Amendment approved by the Board of Selectmen 6/13/2016
Amendment approved by the Board of Selectman 7/10/2017

Town of Hudson, NH
Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Chapter 249. Noise

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Hudson 7-25-1989 as Ord. No. O88-6. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES
Alarm systems — See Ch. **154**.
Explosives — See Ch. **202**.
Motor vehicle racetracks — See Ch. **264**.
Subdivision of land — See Ch. **289**.
Vehicles and traffic — See Ch. **317**.
Zoning — See Ch. **334**.

§ 249-1. Purpose.

Recognizing that people have a right to and should be ensured an environment free from excessive sound and vibration capable of jeopardizing their health or safety or welfare or of degrading their quality of life, this chapter is enacted to protect, preserve and promote the health, safety, welfare and quality of life for the citizens of Hudson, New Hampshire, through the reduction, control and prevention of noise by establishing maximum noise levels upon and between premises, prohibiting certain noise-producing activities and providing for inspection, definition of offenses and penalties.

§ 249-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ACOUSTICAL TERMINOLOGY
Terminology which has been most recently approved as American Standard Acoustical Terminology by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI S1.1-1960/R 1976), which terminology is incorporated herein by reference, except as may be otherwise specified.

AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL
The hourly energy-equivalent noise level that is produced by transportation vehicles, natural phenomena and distant activity which is not related to an offending sound source.

BACKGROUND NOISE
The highest A-weighted sound-pressure level which is exceeded 90% of the time period during which measurement is taken.

BUSINESS USE

Includes the B-1 (Business – Neighborhood) and B-2 (Business – Highway) Zoning Districts, as identified on the Zoning Map of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire, and as defined in the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire (Chapter **334**).

COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR

A person or company who contracts, either in writing or verbally, to arrange or supply materials, equipment, or workers to perform tasks for the purpose of erecting/repairing structures, or moving earthern materials.
[Added 1-25-2005 by Ord. No. 05-01]

COMMERCIAL POWER EQUIPMENT

All engine- or motor-powered equipment intended for infrequent service work in inhabited areas, typically requiring commercial or skilled operators. (Examples of "commercial power equipment" are log chippers, paving rollers, etc.)

CONSTRUCTION

Any and all physical activity necessary or incidental to the erection, placement, demolition, assembling, altering, cleaning, repairing, installing or equipping of buildings and other structures, public or private highways, roads, premises, parks, utility lines or other property and shall include land clearing, grading, excavating, filling and paving.

CONSTRUCTION DEVICE

Any powered device or equipment designed and intended for use in construction.

DAY

A period of 24 hours.

DAYTIME HOURS

The period between the hours of 7:00 a.m. (seven ante meridian) and 6:00 p.m. (six post meridian) on weekdays, but excluding holidays.

dBA

The A-weighted sound-pressure level in decibels, as measured by a general purpose sound-level meter complying with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute in Specifications for Sound Level Meters (ANSI S1.4 1983), properly calibrated and operated in accordance with this and other applicable standards and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

dBC

The C-weighted sound-pressure level in decibels, as measured by a general purpose sound-level meter complying with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute in Specifications for Sound Level Meters (ANSI S1.4 1983), properly calibrated and operated in accordance with this and other applicable standards and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

DECIBEL (abbreviated as "dB")

A logarithmic unit of measure used in measuring magnitudes of sound.

DEMOLITION

Any dismantling, intentional destruction or removal of structures, utilities, public or private right-of-way surfaces or similar property.

DOMESTIC POWER EQUIPMENT

Power equipment intended for use in residential areas by a homeowner. (Examples include but are not limited to chain saws, log splitters, power saws, drills, grinders, lawn and garden tools, etc.)

EMERGENCY

Any occurrence or set of circumstances involving actual or imminent physical trauma or property damage which demands immediate action.

EMERGENCY VEHICLE

As in RSA 259:28 of the New Hampshire General Laws.

EMERGENCY WORK

Work made necessary to restore property to a safe condition following an emergency or work required to protect persons or property from exposure to imminent danger.

Hz

The abbreviation for hertz, a measurement of frequency, equivalent to cycles per second.

IMPULSE NOISE

A repeatedly applied sound of short duration (usually less than one second) characterized by an abrupt onset and rapid decay and occurring at the rate of less than one per second.

INDUSTRIAL USE

Includes the C (Industrial) Zoning District, as identified on the Zoning Map of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire, and as defined in the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire (Chapter **334**).

INSTITUTIONAL USE

The same as "residential use."

Leq (1 HOUR)

The A-weighted energy equivalent sound level occurring over a one-hour period.

MOTORCYCLE

As in RSA 259:63 of the New Hampshire General Laws.

MOTOR VEHICLE

As in RSA 259:60 of the New Hampshire General Laws.

MUFFLER

A device for abating sounds such as those caused by escaping or intaking gases.

NIGHTTIME HOURS

The hours between 6:00 p.m. (six post meridian) and 7:00 a.m. (seven ante meridian) of the following day on weekdays, together with all hours on Sunday, Saturday and legally observed holidays.

NOISE DESCRIPTORS

Numerical valuations of noise exposure which account for sound level, time varying

characteristics and A-weighting. "Noise descriptors" used in this chapter are the energy equivalent sound level (Leq) and the background sound level (L90).

NOISE LEVEL

The A-weighted sound-pressure level.

NOISE POLLUTION

The presence of that amount of acoustic energy for that amount of time necessary to cause one or more of the following effects:

A. Temporary or permanent hearing loss in persons exposed.

B. Injury to or tendency to injure, on the basis of current information, the public health or welfare.

C. Nuisance.

D. Interference with the comfortable and reasonable enjoyment of life and property, or interference with the conduct of business.

E. Exceeding the limits or restrictions established herein or pursuant to the granting of any permit by the Town governing body.

OCTAVE BAND SOUND LEVEL

That sound-pressure level measured in ranges of frequencies, referred to by ANSI S1.6-1984 (American National Standard Preferred Reference Quantities for Acoustical Measurements) as octave bands, between 31.5 Hz and 16,000 Hz.

PERSON

An individual, partnership, association, firm, syndicate, company, trust, corporation, department, bureau or agency or any other entity recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

PREMISES

Any building, structure, land or portion thereof, including all appurtenances, and includes yards, courts, inner yards and real properties without buildings or improvements, owned or controlled by one or more persons. The emitter's "premises" includes contiguous publicly dedicated street and highway rights-of-way, all real rights-of-way and waters of the State of New Hampshire.

PROPERTY LINE

That real or imaginary line along the ground surface and its vertical extension which separates real property owned or controlled by any person from contiguous real property owned or controlled by another person and separates real property from a public right-of-way.

PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

Any street, avenue, boulevard, highway, sidewalk, alley, park, waterway, railroad or similar place owned or controlled by a governmental entity.

PURE-TONE CONDITION

A situation in which the sound-pressure level in any one octave band exceeds the sound-pressure level in both adjacent octave bands by three dB or more.

RECREATIONAL USE
The same as "business use."

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE
As in RSA 259:69 of the New Hampshire General Laws.

RESIDENTIAL USE
Includes the A-1 (Residential -- One), A-1SF (Residential -- One, Single-Family) and A-2 (Residential -- Two) Zoning Districts, as identified on the Zoning Map of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire, and as defined in the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire (Chapter **334**).

RURAL USE
The same as "residential use."

SOUND
A transmission of energy through solid, liquid or gaseous media in the form of vibrations which constitute alterations in pressure or position of the particles in the medium and which evoke physiological sensations, including but not limited to an auditory response when impinging on the ear.

SOUND-LEVEL METER
Any instrument used to measure sound-pressure level, conforming, as a minimum, to the specifications of American National Standard (ANSI S1.4--1983) for Type 1 precision or Type 2 general purpose sound-level meters.

SOUND-PRESSURE LEVEL (abbreviated as "Lp")
That value which is 20 times the logarithm to the base ten (log10) of the ratio of the root-mean-square pressure to the reference sound pressure of 20 micronewtons per square meter (20 x 10^{-6} newtons/meter^2), expressed in decibels (dB).

TOWN
The Town of Hudson, New Hampshire, or town official(s) whom the Board of Selectmen designates to enforce this chapter.[1]

ZONING DISTRICTS
The zoning districts and land uses therein, as established by the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire (Chapter **334**).

[1] *Editor's Note: Pursuant to Res. No. R92-71, adopted 6-8-1992, effective 7-1-1992, this definition has been revised to replace "Executive Administrator" and "Town Council" with "Board of Selectmen."*

§ 249-3. Guidelines for determining sound levels.

For the purposes of determining sound levels as set forth in this chapter, the following guidelines shall be applicable:

A. All persons conducting sound measurements to assess compliance with this chapter shall be trained in the current techniques and principles of sound measurement equipment and

instrumentation.

B. Instruments used to measure sound level shall conform, as a minimum, to the specifications of American National Standard ANSI S1-4--1983 for Type 1 precision or Type 2 general purpose sound-level meters.

C. The sound-level meter to be used for such measurements shall be capable of measuring and displaying values of noise descriptors, as defined in § **249-2** of this chapter, for established noise limits.

D. The following steps, as listed below, shall be followed when preparing to take sound-level measurements:

(1) The instrument manufacturer's specific instructions for the preparation and use of the instrument shall be followed.

(2) The sound-level meter shall be calibrated before and after each set of measurements.

(3) When outdoor measurements are taken, a windscreen shall be placed over the microphone of the sound-level meter in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(4) The sound-level meter shall be placed at an angle to the sound source, as specified by the manufacturer's instructions, and at least four feet above the ground. The meter shall be placed so as not to be interfered with by individuals conducting the measurements or by individuals not conducting the measurements.

(5) Measurements shall normally be made outside, as near occupied dwellings as practical, except where the offending noise affects use of outdoor areas, in which case noise measurements shall be made at a receptor property line location between the affected outdoor area and the noise source.

(6) Ambient background sound levels shall be measured with the sound level meter set for slow A-weighting response.

(7) Impulsive noise shall be made with the sound-level meter set for fast C-weighting response.

§ 249-4. Prohibited noise emissions and conditions.

No person or persons owning, leasing or controlling the operations of any source or sources of noise shall willfully, negligently or through failure to provide necessary equipment or facilities or through failure to take necessary precautions make or permit the emission of noise levels or conditions exceeding the following noise limits for the applicable land use:

A. Noise Limit 1: General prohibition of noise emissions. No person or persons owning, leasing or controlling the operation of any source or sources of noise shall willfully, negligently or through failure to provide necessary equipment or facilities or to take necessary precautions permit the establishment of a condition or conditions constituting noise pollution, as defined in § **249-2** of this chapter.

B. Noise Limit 2: Continuous sound-level limits. No person shall cause the continuous sound level to exceed the following limits, as measured at the applicable locations in accordance with the provisions of § **249-3D(5)** of this chapter:

Receptor Land Use Category	Continuous Sound-Level Limits leq (1 hour[3]) Daytime	Nighttime
Residential/rural/institutional[1]	55	50
Business/recreational[2]	65	55
Industrial	75	75

NOTES:

[1] Hospitals, schools, places of worship, libraries, public parklands, etc.

[2] Public playgrounds, swimming pools, athletic fields, golf courses, etc.

[3] Where the offending source of noise is nearly constant over a one-hour period, a measurement sampling period of less than one hour, but no less than five minutes, is permitted. This measurement shall be made with the sound-level meter set to slow A-weighting responses.

C. Noise Limit 3: Impulsive sound-level limits. No person shall cause an impulsive sound level that exceeds the following limits, as measured at the applicable locations in accordance with the provisions of § **249-3D(5)** of this chapter:

Receptor Land Use Category	Impulsive Sound-Level Limits Lp (dBC fast) Daytime	Nighttime
Residential/rural/institutional[1]	67	62
Business/recreational[2]	77	67
Industrial	87	87

NOTES:

[1] Hospitals, schools, places of worship, libraries, public parklands, etc.

[2] Public playgrounds, swimming pools, athletic fields, golf courses, etc.

D. Noise Limit 4: Background referenced sound level. No person shall cause the background noise level, as defined in § **249-2** of this chapter, to increase by more than 10 dBA in any receptor area at any time of day.

E. Noise Level 5: Pure-tone conditions. No person shall produce a pure-tone condition at the nearest receptor buildings or activity areas in rural/residential/-institutional or business/recreational/industrial zoned property.

F. Noise Level 6: High noise-level areas. In areas where the ambient sound level is already as high as or higher than three dB below the sound-level limits of Noise Limit 2, no person shall cause the noise level in any area to increase by more than three dB. This limit is in lieu of Noise Limit 2, but shall not supersede any other noise limit as defined in this chapter.

G. Noise Limit 7: Snow-traveling vehicles, trail bikes and off-highway recreational vehicles. Any person owning, leasing or controlling the operation of such vehicles shall comply with the provisions of RSA 215-A:12.

H. Noise Limit 8: Motorboats and powered water vessels. Any person owning, leasing or controlling the operation of such vehicles shall comply with the provisions of RSA 270:37.

I. Noise Limit 9: Construction.

(1) Outdoor construction by commercial contractors shall only be permitted Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Such construction shall not exceed the noise limits set forth in Chapter 249-4B and C. Outdoor construction by commercial contractors shall be prohibited on Sundays and all national holidays. Government operations, including contracted government operations, are exempt from this Subsection.
[Amended 11-28-1989 by Ord. No. O89-26; 1-25-2005 by Ord. No. 05-01]

(2) All equipment used for construction shall have properly installed and maintained silencing systems, as originally furnished by the equipment manufacturer. Unmuffled exhaust or intake systems on mobile or stationary equipment shall not be permitted.

J. Noise Limit 10: Prohibited noise-generating activities. The following activities are prohibited:

(1) Vehicle horns. No person shall at any time unreasonably sound any horn or other audible signal device of a motor vehicle, except authorized emergency vehicles, unless such sounding is necessary as a warning to prevent or avoid a vehicle accident.

(2) Truck idling. No person shall operate an engine or any standing motor vehicle with a weight in excess of 10,000 pounds GVW (gross vehicle weight) for a period in excess of 10 minutes when such vehicle is parked on a residential premises or on a town road next to or across from a residential premises.

(3) Exhaust discharge. No person shall discharge into the air the blow-down of any steam vent or the exhaust of any stationary internal-combustion engine or air compressor equipment, unless such discharge is through a muffler capable of controlling the sound level within the limits stated in § **249-4B** of this chapter (Noise Limit 2: Continuous noise levels).

§ 249-5. Exclusions and exemptions.

A. Exclusions. Noise limits in this chapter shall not apply to noise emitted by or related to any of the following:

(1) Natural phenomena.

(2) Any bell or chime from any school or church.

(3) Any siren, whistle or bell lawfully used by emergency vehicles.

(4) Any siren, whistle or bell or other sound-generating device used by an alarm system in an emergency situation; provided, however, that burglar alarms not terminating within 30 minutes after being activated shall be unlawful.

(5) Farming equipment or farming activity.

(6) Any siren, whistle or bell required by law or regulation, which operates at a sound level appropriate to the environment.

B. Exemptions. Noise limits of this chapter shall not apply to noise emitted by or related to the following:

(1) Noise created by emergency vehicles in the lawful performance of their duties or as a result of or relating to an emergency.

(2) Noise from domestic power equipment, such as but not limited to power saws, chain saws, sanders, grinders, lawn and garden tools or similar devices, operated between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. weekdays, and on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. when not used for commercial use. [Amended 5-8-1990 by Ord. No. O90-7]

(3) Noise from snow removal equipment.

(4) Noise created by any aircraft flight operations which are specifically preempted by the Federal Aviation Administration.

(5) Noise created by any recreational activities which are permitted by law or for which a license or permit has been granted by the Town, including parades or sporting events. Nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing any provision of Chapter **264** of this Code (Racetracks, Motor Vehicle).

(6) Noise created by blasting performed under Ordinance No. O88-8, provided that a permit for such blasting has been obtained from local authorities. Nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing any provision of Ordinance No. O88-8.[1]

[1] *Editor's Note: See Ch.* ***202****, Explosives.*

§ 249-6. Inspections.

A. For the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the governing body of the Town of Hudson or its designated representatives are hereby authorized to make inspections of all noise sources and to take measurements and make tests whenever necessary to determine the quantity and character of noise. In the event that any person refuses or restricts entry and free access to any part of a premises or refuses inspection, testing or noise measurement of any activity, device, facility or process where inspection is sought, the governing body or its designated representative may seek from the appropriate

court a warrant for the purpose of inspecting, testing or measuring noise at a reasonable time without interference, restriction or obstruction.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to allow or permit the governing body of the Town of Hudson or its designated representative free access to any premises when the governing body or its designated representative is acting in compliance with a warrant for inspection or with an order issued by the appropriate court.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate the provisions of any warrant or court order requiring inspection, testing or measurement of noise sources.

D. No person shall hinder, obstruct, delay, resist, prevent in any way or interfere or attempt to interfere with any authorized person while in the performance of his/her duties in accordance with this chapter.

§ 249-7. Violations and penalties.

A. Any person owning, leasing or controlling the operation of any source or sources of noise who willfully, negligently or through failure to provide necessary equipment or facilities or through failure to take necessary precautions exceeds the noise limits of § **249-4** of this chapter is guilty of a violation of this chapter.

B. If the Town notifies a person of a violation of this chapter and orders the person to cease a violation, in writing, each day such violation continues after the written notice of violation is served constitutes a separate violation. For the purposes of this section, the day of service of a notice is the day the notice is received, if served in hand or by certified mail, return receipt, or is the third day after the day of mailing, if the notice is served by ordinary mail.

C. A person convicted of a violation of this chapter shall be fined $100 for the first offense, $200 for the second offense and $500 for each subsequent offense if committed within one year of the first offense.

D. The Town or any person owning, leasing or residing in real property in the Town of Hudson or conducting a business of any kind in the Town of Hudson may file a complaint in the district court or other court with competent jurisdiction against any person violating this chapter, provided that the person filing the complaint presents evidence of a violation of § **249-4** of this chapter using the guidelines set forth in § **249-3**.

§ 249-8. Conflicts with other laws.

This Noise Ordinance shall not relieve any person from complying with other laws, statutes, codes, regulations or ordinances of the State of New Hampshire or of the Town of Hudson, New Hampshire.

§ 249-9. Severability.

Each of the noise limits delineated in § **249-4** of this chapter shall be construed as separate to the

end that, if any noise limit or section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof shall be held invalid for any reason, the remainder of this chapter shall continue in full force.

Town Hall
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Tel: (603) 428-3221
Fax: (603) 428-4366

Incorporated November 10, 1768
"Only Henniker on Earth"

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/29/2021

TITLE: Donation of Gas Detectors

INITIATED BY: Chief Morse

PREPARED BY: Chief Morse

PRESENTED BY: Chief Morse

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

To see if the Selectmen will accept a gift of 2 MultiRAE Lite Gas detectors. These donations include the detector and all required supplies and accessories.

The gas detectors will be a donation from:

- The Henniker Fire Fighters Association
- Henniker Fire Fighters Auxiliary.

Each donation is $4,171, and we would like them accepted separately from each organization.

Legal Authority: NH RSA 31:95-b

Financial Details: $4,171.00 each

Town Administrator Comment:

I feel the Board should accept this generous donation from the Henniker Fire Fighters Association and the Henniker Fire Fighters Auxiliary. If the Board accepts each donation separately, there is no need for a public hearing.

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

1. *We move to accept the donation of a MultiRAE Lite Gas Detector from the Henniker Fire Fighters Association valued at $4,171.*
2. *We move to accept the donation of a MultiRAE Lite Gas Detector from the Henniker Fire Fighters Auxiliary valued at $4,171.*

Quote - Sales order

Industrial Protection Services, LLC
Technical Hazards Unit
33 Northwestern Drive
Salem, NH 03079
Ph: 800-696-4740

Date: 3/15/21

FOB:Origin
Terms: N10 days

Cliff Plourde Cell 603-533-6004, email: cplourde@ipp-ips.com

Document # 031521-01 **PO#**

	BILL TO:	SHIP TO:
NAME:	Attn: Fire Chief James Morse	Attn: Lt Keaton Gagne
COMPANY/DEPT.	Henniker Fire Department	
ADDRESS:	216 Maple St	SAME
CITY, STATE, ZIP:	Henniker, NH 03242	
PHONE:		

Qty	ITEM#	DESCRIPTION	UOM	Price	Ext PRICE
				$ -	$ -
		MultiRae MultiGas Monitor		$ -	$ -
1	**MAB3-A2C112E-020**	**MultiRae Lite 4 Gas w/PID (O2/LEL/CO/H2S/10.6eV Lamp[0-1000ppm]) -** Pumped unit w/charger; Standard Kit	**ea**	$ 2,038.00	**$ 2,038.00**
		MultiRae Lite 4 Gas w/PID Units to include: Monitor w/sensors (O2/LEL/CO/H2S) & 10.6eV PID Lamp, Built-in Pump Module, Belt clip, 3 spare external filters, Li-on Battery Pack, AC Adapter/PC Comm cable/Charger Cord, Calibration Adapter, Alkaline Battery Pack Adapter, tool, Quick Start Guide, CD w/Documentation, ProRae Studio II Instrument Configuration & Data Management Software		$ -	$ -
		For wireless ready/capable monitors add $316.00 to above price. Wireless monitors can work and integrate with ProRae Guardian Wireless Software and AreaRae Pro RDK Systems		$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
1	**M01-0308-000**	**Vehicle Mount Charging System, MultiRae;** Desk Cradle, Truck Mount Assy w/AC Cable	**ea**	$ 384.00	**$ 384.00**
		Truck Mount Charging Cradle for MultiRae series securily mounts and holds instrument in place. For use in the cab of the truck.		$ -	$ -
1	**003-3004-000**	**Automotive Charging Adapter 12v, cigarette plug** (All MR,QRae 3, Qrae II, Plus & TRPro)	**ea**	$ 68.00	**$ 68.00**
				$ -	$ -
		QRAE 3 - MultiGas Detector		$ -	$ -
1	**M020-11111-111**	**Monitor, Pumped 4 Gas (O2/LEL/CO/H2S)** Standard Kit	**ea**	$ 849.00	**$ 849.00**
0	**M020-21111-111**	**Monitor, Diffusion 4 Gas (O2/LEL/CO/H2S)** Standard Kit	**ea**	$ 768.00	**$ -**
		Includes monitors and sensors as specified with basic accessories: Calibration adapter, internal filters, external filters, travel charger, A/C Wall cord, lithium-ion battery pack, ProRae Studio II Software, CD-Rom, Quick Reference Guide.		$ -	$ -
		For wireless ready/capable monitors add $218.00 to above price. Wireless monitors can work and integrate with ProRae Guardian Wireless Software and AreaRae Pro RDK Systems as well as Echo View Hosts		$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
1	**M02-0303-000**	**Charging Cradle, Truck Mount** (QRae 3)	**ea**	$ 299.00	**$ 299.00**
		Truck Mount Charging Cradle for Qrae 3 securily mounts and holds instrument in place. For use in the cab of the truck.		$ -	$ -
1	**003-3004-000**	**Automotive Charging Adapter 12v, cigarette plug** (All MR,QRae 3, Qrae II, Plus & TRPro)	**ea**	$ 68.00	**$ 68.00**
				$ -	$ -
		Manual Calibration Supplies		$ -	$ -
1	**Z105310PM32-58**	**Calibration Gas Cylinder, 4-in-1 Mix (O2/LEL/CO/H2S) -** 58 Liter	**ea**	$ 220.00	**$ 220.00**
1	**J1055100PA**	**Calibration Gas Cylinder, Isobutylene** 100ppm, 103 Liter	**ea**	$ 135.00	**$ 135.00**
1	**NLB-518**	**Calibration Regulator Head,** 1.0 lpm Constant Flow	**ea**	$ 110.00	**$ 110.00**
				$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
		Sub-total of above items:		$ -	**$ 4,171.00**
				$ -	$ -
0	**Freight**	**FOB: Destination**	**ea**	$ -	$ -
				$ -	$ -
		Note:For orders that include Calibration Gas Cylinders. Cal Gas ships via UPS or FedEx Ground Hazmat Service. Applicable upcharges apply pass thru		$ -	$ -
		Total:		$ -	**$ 4,171.00**

Pricing as per Mass Fire Contract #FIR-04 and FCAM Contract, where applicable

All Pricing Good for 90 Days unless specified otherwise

MultiRAE LITE

Wireless Portable Multi-Gas Monitor

The MultiRAE Lite is the optimal one-to-six[1]-gas monitor for personal protection and leak detection applications. The MultiRAE Lite is available in pumped and diffusion versions and features the broadest selection of sensor options in its class.

The MultiRAE Lite can be configured to exactly meet the detection needs and compliance requirements of various countries, industries, and applications.

The MultiRAE Lite's optional wireless capability improves safety by providing commanders and safety officers real-time access to instrument readings and alarm status from any location for better situational awareness and faster incident response.

APPLICATIONS

Personal protection and multi-gas leak detection in industries such as:

- Chemical
- Food and beverage
- Oil and gas (downstream)
- Pharmaceutical
- Telecommunications
- Wastewater treatment
- Fire overhaul

Confined space testing with the MultiRAE Lite

EASE & FLEXIBILITY

- Available in pumped and diffusion versions
- Highly versatile and customizable
- Man Down Alarm with real-time remote wireless notification[2]
- Easy maintenance with replaceable sensors, pump, and plug-and-play battery
- Fully automatic bump testing and calibration with AutoRAE 2

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Wireless access to real-time instrument readings and alarm status from any location

Five-way local and remote wireless notification of alarm conditions including Man Down Alarm[3]

Interchangeable sensor options, including PID[4] for VOCs, NDIR5 and catalytic for combustibles, and NDIR for CO_2

Intelligent sensors store calibration data, so they can be swapped in the field[5]

Large graphical display with easy-to-use, icon-driven user interface

Continuous datalogging (6 months for 5 sensors, 24x7). Device Management with Honeywell SafetySuite

Honeywell
RAE SYSTEMS

MultiRAE Lite Specifications

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS[7]	
SIZE	• Pumped model: 7.6 in H x 3.8 in W x 2.6 in D [193 mm x 96.5 mm x 66 mm] • Diffusion model: 6.9 in x 3.8 in x 2.2 in [175 mm x 96.5 mm x 56 mm]
WEIGHT	• Pumped model: 31 oz [880 g] • Diffusion model: 26.8 oz [760g]
SENSORS	Intelligent interchangeable field-replaceable sensors
BATTERY OPTIONS, RUNTIME[9] AND RECHARGE TIME	• Rechargeable Li-ion ~12-hr. (pumped)/18-hr. (diffusion) runtime, < 6-hr. recharge time • Extended duration Li-ion ~18-hr. (pumped)/28-hr. (diffusion) runtime, < 9-hr. recharge time • Alkaline adapter with 4 x AA batteries ~6-hr. (pumped)/8-hr. (diffusion) runtime
DISPLAY	Monochrome graphical LCD display (128 x 160) with backlighting. Automatic screen "flip" feature
DISPLAY READOUT	• Real-time reading of gas concentrations and correction factor; Man Down Alarm on/off; visual compliance indicator; instrument components' status • STEL, TWA, peak, and minimum values
KEYPAD BUTTONS	Automatic with AutoRAE 2 Test and Calibration System[4] or manual
SAMPLING	Built-in pump or diffusion
CALIBRATION	Automatic with AutoRAE 2 Test and Calibration System or manual
ALARMS	Wireless remote alarm notification; audible (95 dB @ 30 cm), vibration, visible (flashing bright red LEDs), and on-screen indication of alarm conditions • Man Down Alarm with pre-alarm and real-time remote wireless notification[3]
DATALOGGING	Continuous datalogging (6 months for 5 sensors at 1-minute intervals, 24/7) • User-configurable datalogging intervals (from 1 to 3,600 seconds)
COMMUNICATION AND DATA DOWNLOAD	• Download data and upload instrument set-up from PC through charging cradle or using BLE module and dedicated APP • Wireless data and alarm status transmission via built-in RF modem (optional)
WIRELESS NETWORK	Mesh RAE Systems Dedicated Wireless Network
WIRELESS NETWORK (TYPICAL)	Up to 650 ft [200m] for sub1GHz Mesh Radio, Up to 330 ft [100m] for Wi-Fi and RAELink3 Mesh Modem, Up to 15 ft [5m] for BLE
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-4°F to 122°F [-20°C to 50°C]
HUMIDITY	0% to 95% relative humidity (non-condensing)
DUST AND WATER RESISTANCE	IP65 (pumped); IP67 (diffusion) ingress protection rating
SAFETY CERTIFICATIONS	CSA: Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D, T4 Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G, T85°C ATEX: 0575 II 1G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga 2G Ex ia d IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed I M1 Ex ia I Ma IECEx: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ex ia d IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed I M1 Ex ia I Ma IECEx/ANZEx: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ex ia d IIC T4 Gb with IR sensor installed Ex ia I Ma
EMC/RFI[8]	EMC directive: 2004/108/EC
PERFORMANCE TESTS	LEL CSA C22.2 No. 152; ISA-12.13.01
LANGUAGES	Arabic, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Turkish
WARRANTY	• Four years on Liq O_2 sensors • Three years on CO and H_2S sensors • Two years on non-consumable components and catalytic LEL sensors • One year on all other sensors, pump, battery, and other consumable parts
WIRELESS FREQUENCY	ISM license-free band. IEEE 802.15.4 Sub 1 GHz, IEEE 802.11 bands b/n/g 2.4 GHz
WIRELESS APPROVALS	FCC Part 15, CE R&TTE, Others[11]

SENSOR SPECIFICATIONS[7]	RANGE	RESOLUTION
PID SENSORS[4]		
VOC 10.6 EV	0 to 1,000 ppm	1 ppm
COMBUSTIBLE SENSORS		
CATALYTIC LEL	0 to 100% LEL	1% LEL
NDIR (0-100% LEL METHANE)	0 to 100% LEL	1% LEL
NDIR (0-100% VOL. METHANE)[6]	0 to 100% Vol.	0.1% Vol.
CARBON DIOXIDE SENSOR		
CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) NDIR	0 to 50,000 ppm	100 ppm
ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSORS		
AMMONIA (NH_3)	0 to 100 ppm	1 ppm
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)	0 to 500 ppm	1 ppm
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO), EXT. RANGE	0 to 2,000 ppm	10 ppm
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO), H_2-COMP.	0 to 2,000 ppm	10 ppm
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) + HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H_2S) COMBO	0 to 500 ppm 0 to 200 ppm	1 ppm 0.1 ppm
CHLORINE (CL_2)	0 to 50 ppm	0.1 ppm
CHLORINE DIOXIDE (CLO_2)	0 to 1 ppm	0.03 ppm
ETHYLENE OXIDE (ETO-A)	0 to 100 ppm	0.5 ppm
ETHYLENE OXIDE (ETO-B)	0 to 10 ppm	0.1 ppm
ETHYLENE OXIDE (ETO-C), EXT. RANGE[10]	0 to 500 ppm	10 ppm
FORMALDEHYDE (HCHO)	0 to 10 ppm	0.05 ppm
HYDROGEN (H_2)[10]	0 to 1,000 ppm	10 ppm
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (HCN)	0 to 50 ppm	0.5 ppm
HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H_2S)	0 to 100 ppm	0.1 ppm
HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H_2S), EXT. RANGE[10]	0 to 1,000 ppm	1 ppm
METHYL MERCAPTAN (CH_3-SH)	0 to 10 ppm	0.1 ppm
NITRIC OXIDE (NO)	0 to 250 ppm	0.5 ppm
NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO_2)	0 to 20 ppm	0.1 ppm
OXYGEN (O_2)	0 to 30% Vol.	0.1% Vol.
OXYGEN (LIQ O_2)	0 to 30% Vol.	0.1% Vol.
PHOSPHINE (PH_3)	0 to 20 ppm	0.1 ppm
PHOSPHINE H (PH_3 H)	0 to 20 ppm	0.1 ppm
SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO_2)	0 to 20 ppm	0.1 ppm

[1] A two-gas combination sensor is required for a 6-gas configuration.
[2] When used in line with Honeywell specifications.
[3] Additional equipment and/or software licenses may be required to enable remote wireless monitoring and alarm transmission.
[4] AutoRAE 2 supports the MultiRAE Lite pumped version only.
[5] PID sensor requires a pumped configuration.
[6] NDIR combustible sensors require a pumped configuration in CSA countries.
[7] RAE Systems recommends calibrating sensors on installation.
[8] Specifications are subject to change.
[9] Specification for non-wireless monitors.
[10] Supported in MultiRAE Lite Diffusion only.
[11] Please contact Honeywell RAE Systems for specific wireless approvals.

ORDERING INFORMATION

(MODELS: PGM-6208 and PGM-6208D)

- Wireless[3] and non-wireless configurations are available
- Refer to the Portables Pricing Guide for part numbers for monitors, accessories, sampling and calibration kits, gas, sensors, and replacement parts

Get the full value of our solution by pairing this product with Honeywell Mobile Apps: **www.HoneywellSafety.com**

GET IT ON Google Play

Download on the App Store

Device Management with **Honeywell SafetySuite**

honeywellanalytics.com/SafetySuite

For more information
www.honeywellanalytics.com
www.HoneywellSafety.com

Europe, Middle East, Africa
Life Safety Distribution GmbH
Tel: 00800 333 222 44 (Freephone number)
Tel: +41 44 943 4380 (Alternative number)
Middle East Tel: +971 4 450 5800 (Fixed Gas Detection)
gasdetection@honeywell.com

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HIS_GAS_DS_MultiRAE Lite_US-EN_0919

Honeywell
RAE SYSTEMS

RAE SYSTEMS by Honeywell

QRAE 3

Wireless 4-gas Monitor

QRAE 3 is a wireless compact monitor for one to four gases.

The QRAE 3 provides detection and monitoring of Oxygen (O_2), Combustibles, and toxic gases that include Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) and Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN). QRAE 3 can deliver wireless real-time instrument readings and alarm status 24/7. This provides better incident visibility and can improve response time.

- **Man Down Alarm with real-time remote wireless notification[1]**
- **Easy maintenance with field-replaceable sensors and pump**
- **Fully automated bump testing and calibration with AutoRAE 2**
- **Pumped or diffusion models available**
- **Large graphic display can rotate 180°**

KEY FEATURES

Wireless. Versatile. Proven.

- Available in Diffusion or Pumped version
- IP-65/67 water- and dust-resistant case
- Strong, protective, concussion-proof design
- Real-time gas concentration readings and alarm status enabled by state-of-the-art wireless technology
- Unmistakable five-way local and remote wireless notification of alarm conditions
- Large graphical display icon-driven user interface through intuitive, simple-to-operate two-button user interface.
- Multi-language support: 17 languages encoded
- Easy access to pump, sensors, filter and battery compartment

APPLICATIONS

Confined space entry and general safety and compliance in:

- Industrial safety
- Oil and gas
- Fireground "Toxic Twins" detection
- Environmental
- Fire and Emergency response

QRAE 3 used for oil and gas applications.

Wireless AutoRAE 2 Compatible IECEx ATEX

QRAE 3

Wireless 4-gas Monitor

SPECIFICATIONS

Instrument Specifications

Size	Diffusion: 5.5" H x 3.2" W x 1.5" W (140 mm x 82 mm x 42 mm) Pumped: 5.7" H x 3.2" W x 1.7" D (145 mm x 82 mm x 42 mm)
Weight	Diffusion: 12.9 oz (365 g with Li-ion battery and clip) Pumped: 14.5 oz (410 g with Li-ion battery, clip, and external filter)
Sensors	Up to four field-replaceable sensors: • LEL: Catalytic bead for combustibles (built-in Correction Factor library) • Oxygen: Liquid electrolyte O_2 • Toxic: electrochemical for H_2S, CO, SO_2, HCN
Battery	Rechargeable Li-ion
Running time	• 14 hours continuous non-wireless, diffusion • 11 hours continuous non- wireless, pumped • 10 hours continuous with wireless, diffusion • 8 hours continuous with wireless, pumped **Note: All battery specifications at 68° F (20° C); lower temperatures and alarm conditions will affect runtime.**
Display Graphic	Monochrome graphic display (128 x 80) Display size: 1.57" W x 1.06" H (40 x 27 mm) with backlighting Automatic or on-demand screen rotation
Keypad	Two-button operation
Direct Readout	• Real-time reading of gas concentrations • Battery status • Pump status (if equipped with pump) • Wireless on/off and wireless reception quality • STEL, TWA, peak, and minimum values • Man Down and policy enforcement indicators
Alarms	• Multi-tone 95dB buzzer (at 11.8"/ 30 cm, typical), vibration alarm, and flashing red LEDs and on-screen indication of alarm conditions • Alarms: latching, non latching or manual override • Additional diagnostic alarm and display message for low battery • Pump stall alarm (pumped version only) • Man Down Alarm with pre-alarm and real-time remote wireless notification
Datalogging	• Continuous datalogging (3 months for 4 sensors at 1-minute intervals, 24/7) • User-configurable datalogging intervals (from 1 to 3,600 seconds)
Communication & Data Download	• Data download and instrument set-up and upgrades on PC via Travel Charger • Wireless data and status transmission via built-in RF modem (optional)
Wireless Network	Mesh RAE Systems Dedicated Wireless Network
Wireless Frequency	ISM license-free bands, 868MHz or 900MHz
Wireless Range (Typical)	EchoView Host: LOS > 650 ft (200 m)[3] ProRAE Guardian & Mesh Reader: LOS > 650 ft (200 m)[3] ProRAE Guardian & RAELink3: LOS > 30 ft (10 m)[3]
EM Immunity	EMI and ESD test: 100MHz to 1GHz 30V/m, no alarm Contact: ±4kV Air: ±8kV, no alarm
IP Rating	Pumped: IP-65 Diffusion: IP-67
Calibration	Two-point calibration for zero and span (manual, or automatic with AutoRAE 2)
Sampling Pump	Built-in pump or diffusion Can sample through tubing up to 98ft (30m)
Hazardous Area Approval	US and Canada: classified for use in Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C and D Europe: IECEx/ATEX (II 1G Ex ia IIC T4) (pending)
Temperature	-4° to 122° F (-20° to 50° C) for T4 temperature code
Humidity	0% to 95% relative humidity (non-condensing)
Attachments	Stainless-steel alligator clip Swivel belt clip (optional) Pouch (optional)
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, Czech, Dutch, English, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish (language must be changed through ProRAE Studio II)
Warranty	2-year warranty on device[2] 3-year warranty on LEL, O_2, CO, H_2S sensors[2] 1-year warranty on SO_2, HCN sensors[2]

Specifications are subject to change.

Default Sensor Specifications

Gas Monitor	Range	Resolution
Oxygen	0 to 30.0%	0.1%
Combustible	0 to 100% LEL	1% LEL
Carbon Monoxide	0 to 500 ppm	1 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	0 to 100 ppm	0.1 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	0 to 20 ppm	0.1 ppm
Hydrogen Cyanide	0 to 50 ppm	0.5 ppm

ORDERING INFORMATION

- Wireless[1] and non-wireless options available for all configurations
- Diffusion and pumped versions available for all configurations
- Refer to the Portables Pricing guide for monitor configurations and accessories

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

- AutoRAE 2 Automatic Test and Calibration System
- External battery charger

[1] Additional equipment and/or software licenses may be required to enable remote wireless monitoring and alarm transmission

[2] Against factory defects

[3] Receiving >80%

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

RAE Systems by Honeywell
3775 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95134 USA
raesales@raesystems.com

WORLDWIDE SALES OFFICES

USA/Canada 1.877.723.2878
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Middle East +00971.4.440.5949
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Asia Pacific +852.2669.0828

Town Hall
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Tel: (603) 428-3221
Fax: (603) 428-4366

Incorporated November 10, 1768
"Only Henniker on Earth"

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/30/2021

TITLE: Town Hall Boiler

INITIATED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

The boiler at Town Hall has failed its required Department of Labor inspection and needs to be replaced. This is an emergency with a hard deadline of April 27th by the DOL. I was able to obtain two quotes.

- Hilltop Heating - $14,021.60
- Morrill Heating and Cooling - $19,250

The Town of Henniker has used both of these companies in the past to perform service and replacement of heating and cooling equipment. In speaking with Hilltop, they will not get the installation completed until after the deadline. Morrill Heating and Cooling said they would be able to do it the last week of April, just a little after the deadline.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: $19,250

Town Administrator Comment:

Either company will do a fine job for the Town of Henniker. Due to Morrill Heating and Cooling being able to complete the job closer to the deadline, I feel the Board should consider awarding the job. I will reach out to the Department of Labor in either case and update them and, if necessary, seek an extension of the deadline

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

Motion: To authorize the Town Administrator to sign an agreement with Morrill Heating and Cooling to replace the boiler at Town Hall for $19,250.With the funds coming from the Town Owned Buildings ETF.

Hilltop Heating, LLC
271 Deering center road
603-464-5311
Deering, NH 03244

Estimate

ADDRESS
Town of Henniker
Town of Henniker
18 Depot Hill Rd
Henniker, NH 03242

ESTIMATE # 1036
DATE 03/16/2021

ACTIVITY	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
3-13-2021 Town Hall- Estimate to remove the forced hot water oil fired boiler and install a new weil mclain cast iron boiler with becket burner, circulator , low water cut off, auto feed combo, garber fuel filter, 1 firomatic valve, boiler antifreeze , 2 auto vents, flew pipe materials, 1 taco zone control, 1 outdoor reset, 1 taco circulator, all pipe fittings and valves needed for installation. Quote includes labor to remove the old boiler and install new one.			
Labor and materials To completion	1	14,021.60	14,021.60

TOTAL **$14,021.60**

Accepted By

Accepted Date

Morrill Heating and Cooling LLC.
3 Center Brook Lane
Weare, NH 03281
603-703-5520
morrillheatandcool@gmail.com

Estimate

ADDRESS
Joseph Devine
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

ESTIMATE # 1027
DATE 02/02/2021
EXPIRATION 05/03/2021
DATE

DATE	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
	Install	Price is to remove old boiler and install a new Weil-Mclain WGO-5 oil boiler and all necessary controls and piping to adapt to old system piping.	1	19,250.00	19,250.00

TOTAL **$19,250.00**

Accepted By

Accepted Date

Town Hall
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Tel: (603) 428-3221
Fax: (603) 428-4366

Incorporated November 10, 1768
"Only Henniker on Earth"

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/30/2021

TITLE: Manhole raising due to NHDOT paving job, Rte 114.

INITIATED BY: Ken Levesque, Wastewater Superintendent

PREPARED BY: Ken Levesque, Wastewater Superintendent

PRESENTED BY: Joseph R. Devine, Jr., Town Administrator

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

The State of NH-DOT is planning to resurface Rte. 114 from a pavement joint south of Post Office Place to a pavement joint 600 ft. north of Patch Road. The Town has 20 manhole frames and covers that will need to be raised a minimum of ¾". The Wastewater department sent out a request for quotes and received two responses.

LJM Construction, Hillsborough, NH - $1,360.00 per raised manhole = $27,200.00

SUR Construction, Leominster, MA - $465.00 per lf = $9,300.00 or $13,950.00 if ½ go to 2 lf.

Legal Authority: **N/A**

Financial Details: See Above

Town Administrator Comment:

The Town has used LJM in the past, but with the price difference I feel we should award this to SUR construction. They have done work for the State of NH in the past and are recently used by GMI when they are doing paving operations. The need to go two 2 linear feet is only if we have issues with the current manholes. I would recommend awarding it with the contingency price in the event we need to swap some of the manholes.

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

Motion: We authorize the Town Administrator to execute an agreement with SUR Construction to raise the 20 manhole frames and covers. The cost will be at minimum $8,500 and should not be more than $12,750.

SUR Construction
Services Corporation
107 Lancaster Street
Leominster, MA 01453
(978) 855-8188
surconstructioncorp@gmail.com

March 15th, 2021

Town of Henniker
Henniker Wastewater
Henniker, NH

Attn: Ken Levesque
RE: Town of Henniker (20 MH's)

	DESCRIPTION:	UNIT PRICE:
✓	Raise/Adjust Manholes	$ 465.00 lf

Note: The above pricing includes concrete collars.
The above pricing include traffic control (2 flaggers)
Town of Henniker will provide new frames & covers in case there's a need to replace them.
If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us.
If you agree to the quote please sign and scan back a copy to the email below.

Acceptance quote by:

_____
Name – Title - Signature

PO Box 2001
Hillsborough, NH 03244
Tel: (603) 478-2833
Fax: (603) 478-5833

LJM Construction, LLC
Excavation and Construction

30+ Years of Experience
ljmconstrx@gsinet.net

Proposal

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO	TELPHONE	DATE
Town of Henniker, Waste Water Dept	**603-428-7215**	**03-08-2021**
ADDRESS	PROJECT NAME/NUMBER	
199 Ramsdell Rd	**Raising Manhole Covers**	
CITY/STATE/ZIP	PROJECT LOCATION	
Henniker NH 03242	**State Route 114**	
CONTACT	EMAIL	CELL PHONE
Ken Levesque	**wastewater@mcttelecom.com**	

This proposal is submitted with specifications and estimates for:
Labor, equipment and materials to raise manhole frames and covers.

Scope of Work:

1. Supply two flaggers for traffic control.
2. Saw cut existing pavement.
3. Excavate frame, raise frame as needed.
4. Repair existing chimney if needed using Portland cement, bricks etc.
5. Backfill and restore pavement disturbed by manhole raising operations.

Notes:

- Chimney replacement cost not included.
- Replacement of Cover or Frame not included.
- Cost per manhole assumes a minimum supply of three manholes per day being available.

Exceptions:

- Road/street bond
- Supply and/or install sod
- Paving except as noted above
- Concrete work except as noted above
- Temporary asphalt patching (cold patch)
- Frames, covers or replacement chimneys
- Winter Conditions
- Engineers stamped plans
- Hazardous Materials
- Utility/ electrical work
- Directional Boring
- Permits & or fees, if any, other than specifically listed above
- Ledge or unmovable boulders
- Professional surveying/boundary marking
- Restoration except as noted above
- Professional engineering /Architectural services

We Propose to furnish materials and labor—complete in accordance with the above specifications for the sum of:

One Thousand Three Hundred Sixty Dollars per raised manhole cover $ **1,360.00**

Net 30 days

No retainage unless approved by LJM Construction, LLC
A finance charge of 12% per annum (1% month) will be charged on all accounts over 30 past due. All materials guaranteed to be as specified. All work is to be completed in a substantial workmanlike manner following standard practices. Any changes or alterations from the above specifications involving extra costs will be executed only upon written orders and will become extra charge above and beyond the estimate. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents or delays beyond our control. Owner to carry fire, tornado and other necessary insurance. Our workers are fully covered by Worker's Compensation Insurance. If either party commences legal action to enforce its rights pursuant to this agreement, the prevailing party in said legal action shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs of litigation to said legal action, as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

This proposal may be withdrawn if not accepted within 30 days. ***LJM Construction, LLC by:*** John Cooper

John Cooper

ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSAL: the above prices, specifications and conditions are satisfactory and hereby accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. Payment will be made according to the above terms.

Name: **Town of Henniker** by:

Name: _____ Signature: X _____ DATE; _____
(Print Name & Title)

Name: _____ Signature: X _____ DATE; _____
(Print Name & Title)

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Incorporated November 10, 1768
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TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/30/2021

TITLE: Building Inspector Job Description

INITIATED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

In 2021, Henniker passed a Zoning Amendment that passed the enforcement of the State Building Code. Included in the 2021 operating budget was a part-time Building Inspector that would be tasked with this. As part of this position's hiring process, the job description was reviewed, and adjustments were made. You will see changes in the position's overall narrative, and this is to align more with what the position will be required to do.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: N/A

Town Administrator Comment:

N/A

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

Consenses Only: The Select Board is asked to consider approving the adjusted Building Inspector job description.

TOWN OF HENNIKER ~ JOB DESCRIPTION

TITLE:	Building Inspector-Part Time/On Call
DEPT.:	Land Use / Selectmen's Office

JOB DESCRIPTION: Individual assumes responsibility for interpreting laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as indicated in the NH State Building Codes (as approved Chapter 155–A) as well as electrical and plumbing codes based on the adoption of the International Building Codes.

Individual performs responsible review, inspection, and reporting regarding properties and buildings to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal codes relative to construction, land and building use, and land development in the town. This is a part time on call position. Must be able to respond within 1 business day.

ACCOUNTABILITY: This position reports directly to the Board of Selectmen/Town Administrator and performs assigned functions independently under the general supervision of the Town Administrator. This position works closely and collaboratively with the Land Use Coordinator.

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND RESPONSIBILITIES: The responsibilities assigned to this position include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Maintains positive customer-service-oriented relations with the public, including professional communication with all applicants, residents and contractors.
2. Reviews building permit applications and plans; determines whether plans and/or applications comply with state building code, town ordinances and zoning regulations.
3. Coordinates appropriate inspection activities with Fire Department personnel as it relates to enforcement of Life Safety Code regulations or with state inspectors for electrical, plumbing, or related issues.
4. Coordinates and performs on-site inspections of buildings and structures while under construction and determines if construction is in compliance with approved plans and/or specifications and applicable codes, ordinances, laws and regulations.
5. Communicates with applicants any concerns regarding incomplete applications.
6. Issues violation notices and stop work orders when non-compliance is determined and advises the Town Administrator of any stop orders and subsequent actions.
7. Maintains current knowledge of town ordinances, zoning, state and federal regulations related to the municipal building permit process, including energy codes, wetland regulations, lead certification, etc. Recommends process improvements for the issuance and administration of building permits, recordkeeping, and inspection services.
8. Submits, to applicable boards, proposed revisions to ordinances that may conflict or need clarification.
9. In accordance with town and state codes, regulations and ordinances, performs a variety of inspections designed to ensure the enforcement of codes. Determines and participates in action to be taken against violators.
10. Submits a summary of activities on a monthly basis to the Town Administrator.

11. Ability to cope in stressful situations and explain and instruct to the general public, employees, and town officials code enforcement and regulations. Ability to establish and maintain effective, positive and proactive working relationship with officials, employees, and the general public. Ability to communicate in a professional manner both orally and in writing.
12. Deals professionally and effectively with contractors, property owners, and other members of the public when explaining, interpreting and enforcing statues, rules, regulations, codes and ordinances, especially under strained or adverse conditions.
13. Must be able to respond within one (1) business day for inspections.

ENVIRONMENT:

Outside: 65%
Inside: 35%

PHYSICAL EXERTION AND OTHER CONDITIONS: Physical effort required in walking, standing and climbing while performing inspections and investigations; work is performed under varied conditions involving some disagreeable factors such as climatic conditions, dirt and dust; exposure to normal construction hazards while reviewing projects under construction.

LICENSE AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: Possess and maintains a valid NH motor vehicles license. Current ICC (International Code Council) Residential and/or Commercial Inspector Certification.

OTHER TRAINING, SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS: Ability to work professionally with other employees, the general public, contractors and town and state officials. Ability to use computers, including email, internet, and letter and report writing. Basic Excel or database experience helpful.

EDUCATION: A high school diploma.

03/2003; Revised 12/6/2016

TOWN OF HENNIKER ~ JOB DESCRIPTION

TITLE:	Building Inspector/Code Enforcement Officer
DEPT.:	Building, Planning & Zoning Department

GENERAL SUMMARY:

Is responsible for the enforcement of IBC building codes, site plan regulations, subdivision regulations, sign ordinance, zoning ordinance, and flood plain regulations. The position is also required to issue all permits, including building, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, other related permits required by the Town, and inspections of all new construction and renovation projects to ensure compliance with adopted code ordinances. Enforces public health laws and regulations and sanitary investigations as Deputy Health Officer. Performs all other related work as required.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

(The essential functions or duties listed below are intended only as illustrations of the various types of work that may be performed. The omission of specific statements of duties does not exclude them from the position if the work is similar, related, or a logical assignment to the appointment.)

- Reviews plans and specifications for the construction of commercial and residential buildings and structures, additions, and alterations. Determines whether plans and applications submitted comply with State and Town codes, ordinances, and regulations.
- Reviews all electrical, structural, architectural, plumbing, and mechanical construction plans.
- Performs on-site inspections of buildings and structures while under construction and during alteration or renovation to comply with zoning ordinances and building codes.
- May issue violation notices and stop-work orders as required seeking abatement of violations of zoning ordinances, building codes, or other regulations which are in effect.
- Receives, reviews, and responds to complaints in an appropriate manner.
- Maintains current knowledge of state laws, town ordinances, and codes and standards adopted, including the International Building, Residential, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Codes and the National Electrical Code and other technical material relative to code enforcement.
- Per state and local codes, regulations and ordinances perform various inspections according to the enforcement of codes.
- Reviews erection of all signs approved by the Board of Selectmen. Enforces sign ordinance regulations.
- Meets with Land Use Boards, as necessary, to provide guidance and interpretation and information on IBC, plumbing, and electrical regulations.

- Meets with Fire Department officials, as necessary, to ensure application of NFPA 101 Life Safety Codes.
- Assists in the health inspection of schools, restaurants, daycare centers, foster homes, nail salons, etc., for compliance with health and safety issues.
- Serves as Deputy Health Officer.
- Performs other similar or related work as required, directed, or as the situation dictates

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

Education, Training, and Experience:

High School Diploma; Associate Degree or above preferred; 3-5 years experience in construction, engineering, electrical, plumbing trades; or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Possession of a valid motor vehicle operator's license. Possession of electrical, plumbing licenses; International Code Certifications preferred.

Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities:

Knowledge: General knowledge of the accepted requirements for building construction, fire prevention, light, ventilation, and safe egress; equipment and materials essential for safety, comfort, and convenience of the occupants of a building or structure. Knowledge of state building codes includes residential and commercial construction, electrical, plumbing, and state energy codes.

Ability: Ability to establish and maintain working relationships with organizations, departments, and officials. Knowledge of independent judgment, initiative, and decision-making. Ability to communicate effectively. Ability to demonstrate good teamwork, leadership, interpersonal and courteous customer service skills and attitude and the ability to exercise sound and mature judgment and discretion Ability to operate standard office equipment and a motor vehicle. Ability to understand legal briefs, complex documents and respond to sensitive inquiries or complaints. Ability to read building plans and documents and determine whether the plans and documents comply with federal, state, and Town laws, rules and regulations, and policies governing the plans and documents.

Skill: Excellent written and verbal communication skills with the ability to express ideas and concepts orally and in writing and effectively maintain working relationships with employees, public officials, contractors, and the public are required. Proficient interpersonal and problem-solving skills. Report writing skills. Excellent organizational skills. Basic knowledge in the use of computers and applications.

PHYSICAL EXERTION AND OTHER CONDITIONS:

The physical demands described here represent those that an employee must meet to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions. This position requires frequent light to moderate physical effort while performing inspections. Must be able to access all areas and levels of a construction site and frequently spend several hours walking or standing. They must climb or balance on temporary construction stairways, temporary steel staging, ladders, and ladder staging. Stoops, kneels, crouches, and crawls. Regularly required to handle, feel or operate objects, tools, or controls and reach with hands and arms—vision and hearing at or correctable to normal ranges.

SUPERVISION:

Supervision Received: Work is performed under the direction of the Town Administrator

JOB ENVIRONMENT:

- Work is performed under varying conditions; spends a significant portion of work hours outdoors, exposed to various weather conditions; may work in high, precarious places or be exposed to risks related to working near moving mechanical parts. Noise is moderate to loud.
- Operates automobile, computer, telephone, copier, and other standard office equipment.
- Employee has frequent contact with the general public, town departments, town officials, state agencies, contractors, architects, and engineers. Connections are in person, by telephone, and by email and involve an information exchange dialogue.
- Errors could result in injury to the employee or others, delays or loss in service, damages to buildings or equipment, and legal or financial repercussions for the Town.

(This job description does not constitute an employment agreement between the employer and employee and is subject to change by the employer as the employer's needs and requirements of the job change.)

12/6/2016 REVISED 4/6/2021

Town Hall
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TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 4/1/2021

TITLE: Changes to Health/Dental Insruance

INITIATED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

In the ongoing effort to retain our staff and offer the best benefits possible for this reason, I am proposing we look to offer additional health insurance policies. Our current demographics of employees in regards to insurance are:

No Coverage	5	
Single	5	
2-person	8	
Family	12	
Total	30	Yearly cost to the town $414,889

Our current plan is called ABSOS20/40. It offers: $20 copay, $40 specialty copay, $50 urgent care copay, $100 ER Copay, $1,000/$3,000 standard deductible, and for most procedures you pay $0 at SOS otherwise standard deductible, max out of pocket $5,000/$10,000.

The employee's cost-sharing is 92% covered by the Town and 8% covered by the employee.

The monthly cost with prescription is:

Single: Total: $703.75	Town (Annual): $647.45 ($7,769.40)	Employee (Weekly): $56.30 ($12.99)
2-Person: Total: $1,407.51	Town (Annual): $1,294.91 ($15,53.91)	Employee(Weekly):$112.60 ($25.98)
Family: Total: $1,900.14	Town (Annual): $1,748.13 ($20,977.55)	Employee (Weekly): $152 ($35.08)

I have spoken with our representative from Healthtrust about adding or changing plans. We feel it would be best to keep the above plan but also adding two additional plans.

The first new plan is AB20, and it is a high-end plan that offers: $20 copay, $20 specialty copay, $50 urgent care copay, $100 ER copay, $0 standard deductible, $0 for other procedures at any facility, max out of pocket $3,000/$6,000. I would recommend we continue contributing the same amount as the above plan with the employee paying the difference. The employee's cost sharing is 74% covered by the Town and 26% covered by the employee.

The monthly cost with prescription is:

Single: Total: $873.09	Town (Annual): $647.45 ($7,769.40)	Employee (Weekly): $226 ($52.07)
2-Person: Total: $1,746.18	Town (Annual): $1,294.91 ($15,53.91)	Employee(Weekly):$451 ($104)
Family: Total: $2,357.35	Town (Annual): $1,748.13 ($20,977.55)	Employee (Weekly): $609 ($141)

The third plan is ABSOS25/50 and is considered a high deductible plan. This plan offers: $25 copay, $50 specialty copay, $75 urgent care copay, $150 ER copay, $3,000/$9,000 standard deductible, $0 for other procedures at any facility, max out of pocket $5,000/$10,000. Due to this cost being less than what we contribute, I would recommend we contribute to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) in addition to paying the price of the insurance. HRAs are employer-funded arrangements that reimburse employees for qualified medical expenses, such as deductibles, incurred under the employer's medical plan. The cost-sharing of the plan is 100% covered by the Town.

The monthly cost with prescription:

Single: Town Total (Annual): $511.06 ($6,132)	Yearly HRA Contribution: $1,500	Total: $7,632
2-Person: Town Total (Annual): $1,022.12 ($12,265)	Yearly HRA Contribution: $3,000	Total: $15,265
Family: Town Total (Annual): $1,379.86 ($16,558)	Yearly HRA Contribution: $4,500	Total: $21,058

If an employee elects to switch to the above plan, they would be saving the following:

Single:	Yearly Savings: $675	Employee Advantage: $2,312
2-Person:	Yearly Savings: $1,351	Employee Advantage: $4,624
Family:	Yearly Savings: $1,824	Employee Advantage: $6,324

The Town currently offers dental insurance to all our employees. The demographics for dental insurance are:

No Coverage	3	
Single	5	
2-person	8	
Family	14	
Total	30	Yearly cost to the town $14,218

Our current dental plan is the following:

Diagnostic & Preventative	50% Coverage
Basic Care	50% Coverage
Major Care	N/A
Orthodontics	N/A
Deductible	$0
Plan Maximum (Per Person)	$500

We are only allowed to carry one dental insurance. I have heard from several employees about the need to offer a different dental plan since this one is not that good. The town currently covers 100% of the dental plan and if

we are to change plans there will be an increase. Healthtrust has provided several options that differ in cost and offerings. If the Town is going to change the plan I would recommend one of the following:

	4C	17A
Diagnostic & Preventative	100%	100%
Basic Care	80%	50%
Major Care	N/A	50%
Orthodonitcs	N/A	50%
Dedcutible	$0	$0
Plan Maximum(Per Person)	$1,000	$1,500
Annual Cost (Increase over current plan)		
Single	$402 ($211)	$448 ($258)
2-Person	$785 ($412)	$869 ($496)
Family	$1,547 ($812)	$1,590 ($856)

If we are to make a change, this is the total cost for dental insurance. Again remembering that plan 5 is what the Town currently pays for 100% of dental.

	5	4C	17A
Single	$954	$2,010	$2,244
2-Person	$2,985	$6,282	$6,954
Family	$10,280	$21,659	$22,267
Total	$14,219	$29,951	$31,466

The Board will need to decide if they want to change the plan and if they do change, will the employees pick up the difference/a portion of the difference/or will the Town? Below will be in the increase to employees weekly contributions:

Single	$0	$4.06	$4.97
2-Person	$0	$7.93	$9.54
Family	$0	$15.63	$16.47

The rates we are given through Healthtrust are based on a minimum of 75% of all eligible employees who do not otherwise have dental coverage. I mention this only if we ask employees to contribute to dental insurance; We may have employees elect not to take coverage.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: N/A

Town Administrator Comment:

We should add the two new health insurance options, including the HRA. By doing so, we have no increased cost to the Town for health insurance. I also feel we should add plan 17A with the Town picking up 50% of the increase, reducing the employee's burden. Before doing so, let's poll the employees to ensure they are interested in moving forward with the dental plan's change. In speaking with the Finance Director, we have money in the budget to cover the cost.

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

1. *We move to authroize the Town Administrator to work with Health Trust in adding the additional health insurance options, including adding the difference in the cost of the high deductible plan into an HRA for the employee.*
2. *We move to increase the Towns contribution to dental insurance as detailed by the Town Administrator and change to plan 17A if a majority of staff elect to do so.*

HealthTrust *Benefit Advantage*

Comprehensive Services and Cost Savings Through Smart Plan Designs

HealthTrust Benefit Advantage is our enhanced Flexible Spending Account (FSA) and Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) administrative services, provided in collaboration with Benefit Strategies. HealthTrust will help you evaluate and choose plan design options and provide support, administration and training for your employees.

What are FSAs and HRAs?

FSAs and HRAs are tax-favored arrangements for qualified expenses. They can be valuable tools for managing medical plan costs for both employers and employees.

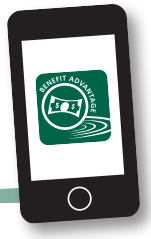
- **FSAs** are primarily employee-funded accounts in which money is deposited pre-tax to pay for qualified medical expenses and/or dependent care expenses throughout the plan year.
- **HRAs** are employer-funded arrangements that reimburse employees for qualified medical expenses, such as deductibles, incurred under the employer's medical plan.

The HealthTrust *Advantage* for Member Groups

- Exceptional service and account administration
- Plan documents included at no cost
- Support and on-site training
- Tax savings for FSA contributions
- Benefit Advantage Debit Card featuring smart card technology, allowing Health FSA and Dependent Care Account on the same card
- Automatic participant deductible reimbursements for HRAs
- No pre-funding necessary for HRAs; monthly billing for claims reimbursements
- No administrative or participant fees for participants enrolled in the following HealthTrust medical plans: AB15/40IPDED, ABSOS20/40/1KDED, ABSOS25/50/3KDED, ABSOS30/60/5KDED, ABHD/5K/20COIN and LUMENOS2500
- User-friendly Benefit Advantage Web Portal and Mobile App

The HealthTrust *Advantage* for Participants

- FSA participant tax savings of 20-35% on contributions deducted from their pay
- No forms to fill out - automatic deductible reimbursement for HRAs
- Reimbursements provided three times a week via check or direct deposit
- Funds available for Health FSAs and HRAs on the first day of the new plan year
- User-friendly Benefit Advantage Web Portal and Mobile App



Contact your HealthTrust Benefits Advisor to learn more! *See rate information on other side.*

800.527.5001 • *www.healthtrustnh.org*

HealthTrust Benefit Advantage

HealthTrust Benefit Advantage

HealthTrust Benefit Advantage – our enhanced Flexible Spending Account (FSA) and Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) administrative services – includes the following resources at low or no cost to the Member Group or participants:

- Plan Consultation
- Benefit Education for Member Groups and Participants
- Plan Documents (initial & renewal)
- Customized Enrollment Forms
- Benefit Advantage Debit Card for FSAs
- Mobile App for Participants – view account balances, take a picture and submit receipts
- Employer and Participant Web portal
- Fast Reimbursements and Direct Deposit

FSA Services

Member Groups can receive Benefit Advantage FSA administrative services for the following low per participant/per month fees:

January Plan Year: FSA Fee for January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021: $2.75 per participant/per month

(Only one per participant/per month fee charged to participate in Health FSA, Dependent Care Account or both)

July Plan Year: FSA Fee for July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022: $2.75 per participant/per month

(Only one per participant/per month fee charged to participate in Health FSA, Dependent Care Account or both)

FSA per participant/per month fees are waived for participants enrolled in the following HealthTrust medical plans: AB15/40IPDED, ABSOS20/40/1KDED, ABSOS25/50/3KDED, ABSOS30/60/5KDED, ABHD/5K/20COIN and LUMENOS2500.

HRA Services

HRA Administrative services* are offered at no charge for the following HealthTrust medical plans: AB15/40IPDED, ABSOS20/40/1KDED, ABSOS25/50/3KDED, ABSOS30/60/5KDED, ABHD/5K/20COIN and LUMENOS2500.

*Consult your Benefits Advisor for underwriting guidelines relative to the employer funding of the deductible and plan design requirements.

For more information, call your HealthTrust Benefits Advisor at 800.527.5001

HealthTrust

Town of Henniker
Medical and Prescription Benefit Options
Monthly Rates for 7/1/2021 - 6/30/2022

Member Groups may choose ONE medical plan from each colored section with a maximum of three medical options per employee group. One prescription plan may be chosen per medical plan. Please consult with your Benefits Advisor if you are considering plan changes.

Medical Plan Type	Access Blue New England HMO	Access Blue New England HMO with Deductible			
Plan Name	**AB20**	**AB15/40IPDED**	**ABSOS20/40/1KDED**	**ABSOS25/50/3KDED**	**ABSOS30/60/5KDED**
Visit Copay	$20	$15	$20	$25	$30
Specialty Visit Copay	$20	$40	$40	$50	$60
Walk-In Center Copay	$20	$15	$20	$25	$30
Urgent Care Copay	$50	$125	$50	$75	$100
ER Copay	$100	$250	$100	$150	$250
Standard Deductible (per person/per family)	$0	$1,000 / $3,000	$1,000 / $3,000	$3,000 / $9,000	$5,000 / $12,000
Chiropractic Visits/Copay	12 / $20	12 / $15	Unlimited / $20	Unlimited / $25	Unlimited / $30
Therapy Visits (PT/OT/ST)/Copay	60 / $20	60 / $15	60 / $20	60 / $25	60 / $30
Acupuncture Visits/Copay	N/A	12 / $15	12 / $20	12 / $25	12 / $30
Durable Medical Equipment	You pay 20%	$100 deductible, then you pay 20%	$100 deductible, then you pay 20%	$100 deductible, then you pay 20%	$100 deductible, then you pay 20%
MRI, CT scan, PET, MRA	You pay $0	Standard Deductible	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible	You pay $125 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible
X-Rays and Ultrasounds	You pay $0	You pay $0	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible	You pay $125 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible
Labs (including allergy testing)	You pay $0	You pay $0	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible	You pay $0 at SOS providers. Otherwise, Standard Deductible
Maximum Out-of-Pocket (medical and RX expenses combined)	$3,000 / $6,000	$5,000 / $10,000	$5,000 / $10,000	$5,000 / $10,000	$7,150 / $14,300

Medical Plan Type	High Deductible Health Plans (HSA Qualified)	
Plan Name	**LUMENOS2500**	**ABHD/5K/20COIN**
Standard Deductible	$2,500 per person / $5,000 per 2-person or family (1)	$5,000 per person / $10,000 per family
Standard Coinsurance	0% (In-Network); 30% (Out-of-Network)	20%
Coinsurance Maximum	N/A (In-Network); $2,500 / $5,000 (Out-of-Network) (1)	$1,550 per person, per year; $3,100 per family, per year
Chiropractic Visits	Unlimited	Unlimited
Therapy Visits (PT/OT/ST)	60 Visits	60 Visits
Acupuncture Visits	12 Visits	12 Visits
Durable Medical Equipment	Standard Deductible and/or Coinsurance	Standard Deductible and/or Coinsurance
Prescription Drugs	Standard Deductible and/or Coinsurance	Standard Deductible and/or Coinsurance
Maximum Out-of-Pocket (medical and RX expenses combined)	$2,500 / $5,000 (In-Network); $5,000 / $10,000 (Out-of-Network) (1)	$6,550 / $13,100
single	$711.60	$491.76
2-person	$1,423.21	$983.52
family	$1,921.33	$1,327.75

(1) For LUMENOS2500: If you are enrolled at the 2-person or family level, eligible expenses incurred by you or any of your enrolled family members count toward satisfying the entire 2-person/family deductible and/or coinsurance.

Monthly Medical Rates with Prescription Benefit Option RX10/20/45					
single	$873.09	$751.40	$703.75	$511.06	$471.54
2-person	$1,746.18	$1,502.80	$1,407.51	$1,022.12	$943.08
family	$2,357.35	$2,028.77	$1,900.14	$1,379.86	$1,273.16

OR

Monthly Medical Rates with Prescription Benefit Option R10/25/40M10/40/70					
single	$844.65	$726.93	$680.86	$494.44	$456.21
2-person	$1,689.31	$1,453.86	$1,361.71	$988.88	$912.42
family	$2,280.56	$1,962.71	$1,838.31	$1,334.98	$1,231.77

RX = Copays for both retail and mail order R= Copays for retail (up to 34 day supply) M = Copays for Maintenance Choice (up to 90 day supply)

Medicare Supplemental Plans (MC3)	
MC3 with RX Coverage	**RX10/20/45**
single	$584.55
MC3 with RX Coverage	**R10/25/40M10/40/70**
single	$565.53
MCNRX (No RX Coverage)	**N/A**
single	$233.78

DISCLAIMER: Monthly rates are based on a minimum of 75% participation of all eligible employees who do not otherwise have group medical coverage. Active employees and retirees must be offered the same prescription drug coverage. HealthTrust reserves the right to change these rates if there is a +/- 10% in enrollment. Any deductible and benefit limits shown are per plan year (July 1 through June 30). These charts are intended for summary purposes only. Details of coverage are set forth in separate documents, which govern these plans.

Site of Service (SOS), Lumenos and ABHD Plans: The employer may fund up to 50% of the deductible. Employer may fund more than 50% for the Lumenos and ABHD plans if utilizing an HSA.

HealthTrust

Town of Henniker
Dental Plan Options
Monthly Rates for 7/1/2021 - 6/30/2022

Member Groups may choose ONE dental plan option per employee group. Please consult with your Benefits Advisor if you are considering plan changes.

Current Dental Plan

	Dental Plan Option				
Plan Coverage:	**5**	**16**	**4C**	**17**	**17A**
Coverage A - Diagnostic & Preventive: Evaluations (twice in a calendar year); Cleanings (four per calendar year); X-rays (complete series or panoramic film once in a five-year period, Bitewing x-rays once in a calendar year); Fluoride (twice in a calendar year through age 18); Space Maintainers (through age 15); Sealants (once in a three-year period, per tooth, for children through age 18)	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Coverage B - Basic Care: Amalgam (silver) and/or Composite (white) fillings; Surgical and routine extractions; Root canal therapy; Periodontal treatment; Denture repair; Emergency Treatment	50%	60%	80%	50%	50%
Coverage C - Major Care: Removable and fixed partial dentures (bridges); Crowns; Dentures; Onlays; Implants	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	50%
Coverage D - Orthodontics: Correction of crooked teeth for dependent children up to the age of 19	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	50%
Coverage D - Orthodontics: Correction of crooked teeth for Adults age 19 and over	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orthodontic Lifetime Maximum: (Per Person/Per Lifetime; separate from Plan Year Maximum)	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,000	$1,500
Deductible (Coverage B and C Only): (Per Person/Per Family Per Plan Year)	$0	$0	$0	$25 / $75	$0
Plan Year Maximum: Per Person/Per Plan Year	$500	$750	$1,000	$750	$1,500

Monthly Rates					
Single	$15.90	$25.49	$33.51	$33.96	$37.41
2-Person	$31.09	$49.74	$65.44	$65.69	$72.44
Family	$61.19	$99.83	$128.92	$120.20	$132.54

DISCLAIMER: Monthly rates are based on a minimum of 75% participation of all eligible employees who do not otherwise have dental coverage. For dependent coverage, at least 50% of enrolled employees with eligible dependents must agree to enroll all of their eligible dependents who are not already covered under other dental coverage. This chart is intended for summary purposes only. Details of coverage are set forth in separate documents, which govern these plans.

Town Hall
18 Depot Hill Road
Henniker, NH 03242

Tel: (603) 428-3221
Fax: (603) 428-4366

Incorporated November 10, 1768
"Only Henniker on Earth"

TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 3/30/2021

TITLE: Update on DOT Meeting – Rt. 202/Rt. 27 (Old Concord Rd)

INITIATED BY: Selectmen Scott Osgood

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: Selectmen Scott Osgood

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

Selectmen Osgood asked this item be placed on the agenda. This agenda item is to serve as an update of the DOT Meeting that occurred on March 25th in reference to the construction being planned on Rt. 202/Rt. 27.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: N/A

Town Administrator Comment:

N/A

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

No formal motion is required.

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TOWN OF HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

STAFF REPORT

DATE: 4/1/2021

TITLE: Hometown Hero Banners

INITIATED BY: Matthew Wieczhalek-Seiler

PREPARED BY: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator

PRESENTED BY: Matthew Wieczhalek-Seiler

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

This project started before my arrival. During the initial meeting, the Board directed Mr. Wieczhalek-Seiler to contact the American Legion and coordinate with them for the banners. Dave Currier and Matthew Wieczhalek-Seiler will be present to discuss the progress being made on this project.

Legal Authority: N/A

Financial Details: N/A

Town Administrator Comment:

N/A

Suggested Action/Recommendation:

Suggested Motion:

No formal motion is required.

Concord For Hometown Heroes Banners

Matthew Wieczhalek-Seiler
Chief Operating Officer
69 Manchester St. Lot 3
Concord,N.H. 03301-5147
(603)219-6792 cell /text/voice
mattseiler5757@gmail.com
www.concordforhometownheroesbanners.com

Our Introduction

Our goal as an organization is to convince towns, cities, or villages to work with us so that their residents can honor their family and/or friends who have worn the uniform of the United States Military, past or present. Living or deceased we do this by having custom banners made that honor the individual veteran or service member, that we hang on utility poles. Without the town's assistance we can not obtain these permits. This is the minimum required of the town. If the town wants to support us in other ways, we are open to discussing that. Our mission is to give people a method to honor the service of family or friends, A Tribute With Honor as we call it.

We have a banner design, a printer that makes our banners, a photo restorationist that does all of our photo work and computer work needed to complete our banners. We have approval for twelve towns and banners currently hanging in nine towns. We have been doing this for one year and are currently picking up support on a daily basis. We are viewed favorably by many of the veteran groups supporting veteran issues, we are extremely careful to represent every detail of our banners by doing it to accepted military practices, down to the proper display of medals in proper ranking for multiple awards, verifying medals and the proper use of ranks for the period of service. Period of service we use D.O.D. guidelines, in the case of the ultimate sacrifice made for a grateful nation we use Gold Star Pins to distinguish between combat death and non combat death, according to all guidelines pertaining to this issue.

We approach towns as inquiries come in and we fully understand that this process can take time. We are always interested in giving formal presentations and answering any or all questions. We do this as a public service and this will cost the town nothing, unless the town is willing to assist us, that is a decision for the town. We appreciate any assistance the town is willing to provide, and seek a mutual understanding and collaborative relationship if possible.

We charge $200.00 per banner for single photo banners and $270.00 for banners with two photos. with a three year warranty against failure or loss.Our two photo banners can be one person who served in two branches of the military, or two seperate people on one banner.We are constantly trying to expand options for our clients. We hope to have a banner season just prior to Memorial Day to just past Veterans Day. We store the banners when they are not hanging and maintain them for their lifespan. We expect the banners to last a minimum of three years and will hang them past that time for a hanging and removal fee of $25.00 a year. Once the banner has met its lifespan, it will be returned to the person who applied for it, if the person desires to continue with the program, the current reprint cost is $140.00 as long as there are no major changes to the banner. We have had to hang banners in Center Harbor, Campton, Franklin, Allenstown, Loudon, Danville,Pelham, and Metheun. When we do this we find the right people and the proper equipment.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or if there are issues you want further clarification on. I appreciate the chance to bring this proposal to you town and look forward to the opportunity to provide a community service to you that honors those who give so much. I honored my fallen brother with a banner in Attica N.Y. last year and will continue to have it hung every year until it needs replacement which at that time i will get a new one. I feel it is important to understand I copied other programs,because I firmly believe that this program has great rewards for all.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter
Matthew Wieczhalek- Seiler

DRAFT

Disclaimer – The following are Draft Minutes, which could include errors and are subject to change upon approval of the Select Board.

Town of Henniker
Board of Selectmen Meeting
Tuesday, March 24, 2021
Virtually on Zoom

Members Present:	Chairman, Kris Blomback; Vice Chair Tia Hooper; Selectman Peter Flynn; Selectman Scott Osgood; Selectman Leon Parker
Town Administrator:	Joe R. Devine Jr.
Recording Secretary:	Kelly McCutcheon
Virtual Zoom Guests:	Kristen Mix, Transfer Station Superintendent

Consent agenda
Item 1: Consent Agenda from March 8, 2021
Item 2: Household Hazardous Waste Clean-up October 30, 2021
Item 3: Map 1 Lot 318-P100 Abatement Application
Item 4: Map 1 Lots 755 & 759 Current Use Change
Item 5: Map 1 Lot 615 Intent to Excavate
Item 6: Map 1 Lot 605 Intent to Excavate
Item 7: Map 1 Lot 605-A Intent to Excavate
Vice Chair Hooper moved to approve the Consent agenda as presented. Selectman Flynn seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Public Comment #1
No public comment

NEWBUSINESS
Item 8: Select Board Elections
Selectman Parker moved to appoint Kris Blomback as Chair and Tia Hooper as Vice Chair of the Selectmen. Selectman Flynn seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Item 9: Select Board Rules & Procedures
No changes were made to the rules & procedure

Item 10: Post Election Committee Assignments
Athletics – Selectman Flynn
Byway- Selectman Osgood
CIP- is appointed by the Planning Board

Community Center – Selectman Flynn
Conservation – Selectman Osgood
Economic Development – Chair Blomback
Energy Committee- Selectman Flynn
Highway – Selectman Parker
Historic District - Selectman Flynn
Municipal records – Vice Chair Hooper
OHRV- Chair Blomback
Planning – Vice Chair Hooper with Selectman Flynn as alternate
Road Management – Selectman Parker and Vice Chair Hooper
Safety and Loss – Selectman Flynn
Central regional Planning – Vice Chair Hooper

Item 11: Swap Shop Re-Opening
Kristen Mix (formerly Bergeron), Transfer Station Superintendent is looking to reopen the Swap Shop April 1, 2021 with the same hours as the Transfer Station. She is searching for volunteers to help run the Swap Shop which will be primarily be run by volunteers with paid staffing overseeing throughout their rounds and duties.

Chair Blomback asked what the ratio of volunteers to staff was last year. Last year the Swap Shop was only open on Sundays with volunteers. This year ideally volunteers will be in the Swap Shop on the weekends and staff will make weekday & weekend rounds.

Selectman Flynn stated his support but wanted to make clear he was not pleased with the abuse last year from people dropping off items that do not belong in the Swap just to avoid disposal fees and the number of people coming in without stickers.

Kristen Mix stated the sticker issue is due to staffing because she is the only fulltime employee, the remaining staff is parttime and there are issues scheduling vacation and time off, as full as an open fulltime position that needs to be filled. Due to the staff shortage, they will be checking in with volunteers from time to time on the weekends during their rounds to make sure the Swap Shop is not messy. Ideally, she would like to open the Swap Shop April 1st

Selectman Parker moved to open the Swap Shop April 1, 2021 as outlined by the Transfer Station Superintendent and Town Administrator. Selectman Osgood seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Item 12: Glass Crushing
Kristen Mix stated currently the belt on the glass crusher is broken which had been processing over 1,000 pounds of glass a week. DOT (Department of Transportation) has approved uses for the crushed glass that can be utilized through town but currently is not. It will cost $1,500 to repair the belt on the glass crusher.

Vice Chair Hooper asked Joe Devine how does the glass crusher work into the efficiency plan for the Transfer Station. Joe stated that if the belt is not fixed that the glass would have to be hauled off, which is expensive given the quantity received and recommended fixing the glass crusher.

Selectman Flynn moved to authorize the Town Administrator to work with the Transfer Station Superintendent to fix the glass crusher and to find ways to use aggerated glass in town. Selectman Parker seconded. Motion carried 5-0
Selectman Osgood cut out from the meeting

Item 13: Hiring of Harold Hunt
Vice Chair Hooper moved Move to appoint Harold Hunt as a full-time Heavy Equipment Operator/Truck Driver/Laborer effective March 8, 2021 and initially set the position as a Labor Grade 16, Step 4on the Town of Henniker Wage Schedule. Selectman Flynn seconded. Motion carried 4-0.

Item 14: 10-Wheeler Dump Truck Purch
Joe Devine stated the warrant article for the 1o-wheeler dump truck passed at Town Meeting. Of the 3 bids that came back 2 did not meet all of the specifications. The one that did will cost $207,175 for a new truck complete. The amount allowed on the warrant $225,000. Lettering on the doors will cost $350. New Two-Way company radio installed will be under $1,000. This will leave a balance to be returned to the general fund. The total purchase price is $208,525, with $16,475 able to be returned to the unreserved fund balance.

Selectman Osgood rejoined the meeting

Selectman Parker Move to authorize the Highway Superintendent to complete a purchase and sale agreement with Reed Truck Sales and complete any additional work for the truck as required. The total purchase price of $208,525 is authorized for the truck. Vice Chair Hooper seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Selectman Parker asked a few times about the town COVID travel policy that at the last meeting had been delayed in updating and stated he felt strongly that the town policy should mirror the State's policy.

Vice Chair Hooper stated her difficulty receiving Selectman Parker's audio. Chair Blomback also had audio static when he attempted to speak. Joe Devine stated the major change made by the State is domestic travel no longer requires a quarantine upon return. This applies to New Hampshire residents who travel domestically and adhere to CDC guidelines such as wearing a well fitted mask, social distance, and getting tested upon return.

It does not apply to cruise ships or international travel.

Vice Chair Hooper stated that people who are vaccinated could still be exposed to the virus and bring it back into the community and she wants to be on the record that regardless of where you travel to have respect for your colleges and community members even if vaccinated.

Joe Devine clarified that there is the State travel policy and State Employer Travel policy which are two different policies.

Vice Chair Hooper stated there is no way to tell which employee is vaccinated and which is not, and that it has to be across the board for all employee. If going forward she stated if someone not vaccinated is exposed and becomes sick, they will no longer be paid to stay home and isolate or be issued sick pay time, that would be null and void. Selectman Flynn stated that sounds like a separate motion. Vice Chair Hooper said it is all the same policy. Joe Devine stated the policy he had drafted did not state that and that Selectman Parker's motion to follow the State is more stringent than the town policy, but it would be easier to adopt the State policy as town policy moving forward.

Blomback asked for clarification on employees needing to quarantine because if they are exposed the town will no longer pay. Joe Devine confirmed unless the employee can prove they were exposed on site. Vice Chair Hooper stated it cannot be pinpointed which is why they town will not pay anymore. She also recommended department heads be aware for employees travel plans. Selectman Parker stated he was not comfortable asking department heads to quiz their staff.

Selectman Parker moved to replace the town's COVID travel policy with the State of New Hampshire Department of Health policy. Chair Blomback seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

OTHERBUSINESS/CORRESPONDENCE

Item 15: Acceptance of Board of Selectmen Minutes January 19, 2021, January 26, 2021and March 2, 2021

Vice Chair Hooper moved to approve the January 19, 2021 minutes as amended. Selectman Osgood seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Vice Chair Hooper moved to approve the January 26, 2021 minutes as amended. Selectman Osgood seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Vice Chair Hooper moved to approve the March 2, 2021 minutes as amended. Selectman Osgood seconded. Motion carried 5-0.

Item 16: February Department Reports

Highlights include a counter at the Transfer station to help monitor peak times.

The Finance Department asked if the Board would like to move forward with vacation time on paystubs or if he should wait until the PTO conversion has been made. Vice Chair Hooper stated

the PTO discussions will take too long and employees have been waiting months already, *by consensus Joe Devine will give direction to move forward with vacation time.*

Item 17: Town Administrator's Report
COVID-19 Update–As of March 18th, 2021, we have nine active cases (0.18% of the population), we have had 15new cases in the past fourteendays, a total of202cumulative cases (4.5% of the population),and 5,1225tests have been conducted for residents of Henniker. The positivity rate for Henniker is 1.6%.
•Highway Department–The Henniker Highway Department will be transitioning into the spring and summer schedule beginning April 5th. As a reminder, they will be working Monday – Thursday 6a.m.–4p.m. with Friday off.
•TAP Grant–On Friday, March 19th, the Town submitted the completed TAP grant. They made it very clear competition for this grant will be tight, with 43 municipalities also submitting for funding.
•Town Meeting Results–Residents voted on elected officials on March 9thand two zoning amendments, both of which passed. On Saturday, March 13th, the residents voted on there maining 21 warrant articles. 20/21 passed with only the Wastewater Bond failing. On behalf of the Town and its employees, I want to sincerely thank the community for their broad support of the budget and warrant articles. We all strive to provide the most effective and efficient services possible to the residents of Henniker.
Tia- can bring up in special meeting or lost until next year at higher interest rate. Joe will discuss tonight in legal.
•DOT Informational Meeting/Improvement to Intersection202/9-The purpose of this meeting is to present citizens and public officials with information regarding the proposed project and to solicit public input to ensure that project decisions meet public transportation needs and community goals and protect and enhance the environment. The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, March 25th, 2021, at 6:00 p.m. The NHDOT will conduct the meeting virtually via Zoom. Presentation materials and the meeting link will be located on the NHDOT

Item 18: Selectmen Reports
Chair Blomback reported the Economic Development Committee will resume meeting in April and that OHRV had met the prior night with the Contoocook Valley club working with residents regarding issues. The rest of the Board had no report.

Joe Devine was messaged via Zoom asking about NEC (New England College) Commencement. NEC Commencement will be virtual this spring but fall weekend will be happening October 1-3 2021.

Public Comment #2
No public comment

Chair Blomback announced the Board would be entering non-public to discuss legal and personnel. The meeting was disconnected.

NON-PUBLIC
Item 19: Non-public Session 91-A:3 II a Personnel
Item 20: Non-public Session 91-A:3 II l Legal

UPCOMING DATES
March 25, 2021 –NH DOT Public Informational Meeting
April6, 2021 –Board of Selectmen Meeting
April 14, 2021 –Planning Board Meeting
April 20, 2021 –Select Board Meeting

"The only Henniker on Earth"

Office of the Town Administrator

Joseph R. Devine, Jr.

To: Board of Selectmen
From: Joseph Devine, Town Administrator
Date: April 6, 2021
Ref: Town Administrator's Report

I am pleased to report on the following items:

- **COVID-19 Update** – As of March 31, 2021 we have 6 active cases (0.12% of population), we have had 9 new cases in the past fourteen days, a total of 209 cumulative cases (4.24% of population) a positivity rate of 1.7% and 5,634 tests have been conducted on Henniker residents.

- **Woodman Park and Soldiers Memorial** – Part of the 2021 budget included resurfacing the Veterans Memorial. In speaking with the Henniker Beautification Alliance they are now interested in possibly moving and creating a new area within the park. I have attached a plan being proposed. From my understanding from the committee no town funds will be used other than what was already budgeted for in the resurfacing of the memorial. They do have landscape companies and others willing to donate time and resources for completion. The plan I have attached is still in the infant stage but we wanted to make sure the Select Board was aware of the discussion. The Water Department will also be working in this area so I have suggested the Beautification Alliance reach out to the Water Department so work isn't done just to have it removed because of the water project.

- **NH Room and Meals Tax Revenues –** As of this writing, two of three spokes of the New Hampshire State government budget writing and approval process have agreed with increasing the amount of money Granite State cities and towns would receive through the meals and rooms (M&R) tax collections.

  In presenting his FY 2022 -2023 budget proposal in February, the Governor has proposed a $10 million increase in M&R tax distribution from $68.8 million to $73.8 million in FY'22 and from $73.5 million to $78.8 million in FY 23. These increases, however, are subject to the M&R tax generating increased revenues to cover these increased expenses.

  On March 11th, the New Hampshire Senate on a 24- 0 vote unanimously approved SB 99 which would fully fund the 40% of M&R revenues state statues requires, instead of the current 22% that has been in place for a number of years. The Senate then voted to table SB 99, which is a procedural process to hold on to the bill until they get the State operating budget proposal. This enables the Senate to get the funding measure in the operating budget.

Currently, the Town of Henniker receives M&R tax distribution of approximately $249,000. We do not have data yet on what either the Governor's budget proposal or SB 99 would means specifically to Henniker. But should $249,000 be approximately 22% of collections as reported, then the Governor's budget proposal should yield approximately $320,250 in FY '22 and $409,312 in FY'23 for Henniker.

And the full 40% of M&R tax collections as called for in SB 99 would yield approximately $534,000 for Henniker in both years of the State operating budget.

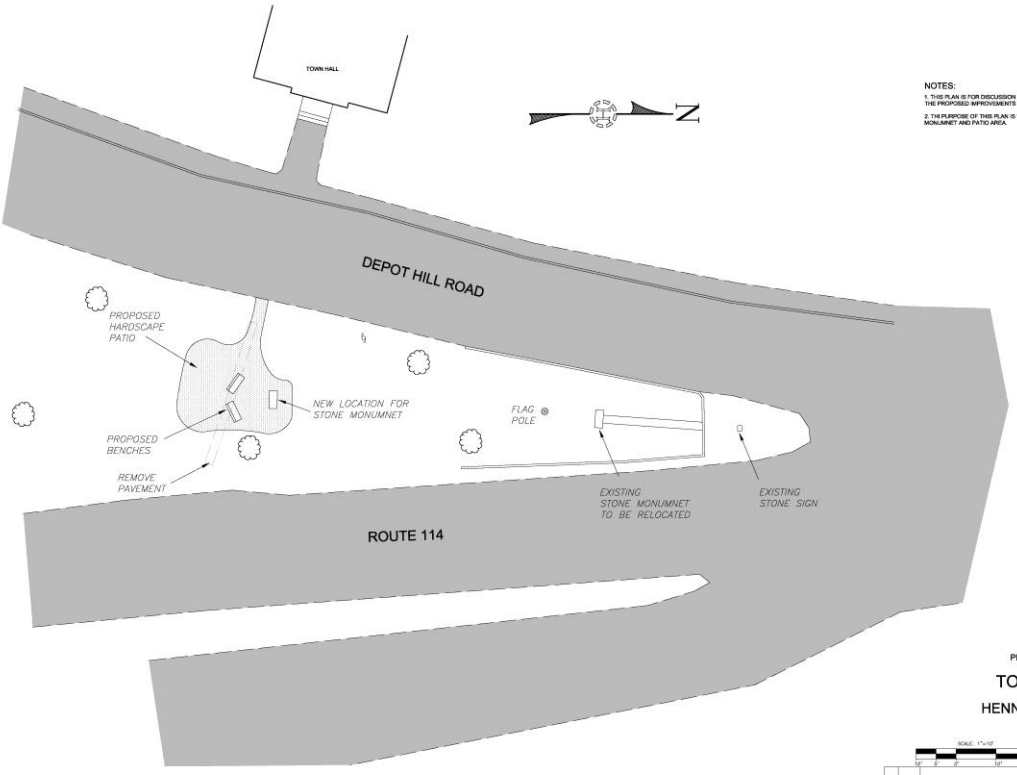
At this point there is no indication where the House of Representatives may stand of the M&R tax revenue issue. The House is the first body after the Governor proposes a budget that works on their budget proposal. The House needs to act in early April to approve its version of the budget and to pass it over to the Senate for their efforts.

Attached for the Board's information is a copy of a press release issued by the State Senate upon the passage of SB 99.

*****The Sections below will not be reported on orally to the Board at the meeting but will use this as a chance to update on any pertinent information. Unless the Board has questions or comments and would like to address the information*****

Ongoing Projects

- Goal Setting with Select Board
- Vacation time vs. PTO Time
- Merit Pay/Evaluations
- Old Concord Road – Jake Brake Issue
- Hall Ave. – No Thru Trucking



NOTES:

1. THIS PLAN IS FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUDTION OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

2. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO DEPICT THE PROPOSED RELOCATION OF THE EXISTING STONE MONUMNET AND PATIO AREA

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

PREPARED FOR:

TOWN OF HENNIKER

DEPOT HILL ROAD

HENNIKER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MARCH 30, 2021

SCALE: 1"=10'

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

HIGGINSON
LAND SERVICES
LAND SURVEYING – SEPTIC SYSTEM DESIGNS – PERMITTING
76 PATTERSON HILL ROAD HENNIKER, NH 03242
TEL: 603-660-8412 | NOTE BOOK # | JOB #870

New Hampshire Senate
NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: March 11, 2021
CONTACT: Carole Alfano, 603.496.0412

Senate votes for property tax relief

SB99 gives cities and towns more Meals & Rooms money to help lower local property taxes

CONCORD, NH -- In a win for taxpayers all across New Hampshire, the Senate today voted 24-0 to pass SB99 which is designed to send more Meals & Rooms (M&R) tax revenues back to cities and towns to help lower local property taxes.

Prime sponsor Sen. Denise Ricciardi (R-Bedford) called the legislation long overdue, saying, "The state has been promising to share more of the revenue generated by the Meals & Rooms tax with local communities for decades. If signed into law, SB99 will guarantee that promise is finally kept, and I am delighted we took a big step in that direction today with the Senate passing the bill unanimously."

Under SB99, cities and towns would receive 40% of the M&R revenues generated in their communities instead of the current 22%. This would mean an additional $56 million for local property tax relief.

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