

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES and SERVICES CHAPTER
MASTER PLAN UPDATE
FINAL COMMITTEE DRAFT**

Date: 6 July 2006

Proposed additions and corrections in **green**.

Comments and questions in **blue**.

Proposed excisions in the original text indicated by a **strikethrough**.

Additions/changes by Town Depts shown in **magenta**.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES and SERVICES

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Lead Committee Member

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6. Solid Waste Disposal	Rob Stephenson
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f. Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance	Caroline Hollister
g. US Postal Service	Jim Dumont

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- k. Jaffrey Civic Center (see below) Suze Campbell
- l. Jaffrey Historical Society (see below) Rob Stephenson
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INTRODUCTION

This Section of the Master Plan identifies public and semi-public facilities that serve the residents and property owners of Jaffrey. RSA 674:2:III.c recommends including a community facilities section which “identifies facilities to support the future land use pattern..., meets the projected needs of the community, and coordinates with other local governments’ special districts and school districts, as well as with state and federal agencies that have multi-jurisdictional impacts.”

An important function of town government is to provide residents and property owners with a level of service commensurate with taxes and fees paid that meet the current needs of the populace. In Jaffrey’s case, these include public safety (police, fire, and ambulance), public works (water, sewer, roads, solid waste disposal, and cemetery maintenance), schools, recreation, cultural facilities, health and welfare services, and the town government operations (selectmen, property maintenance, and assessment).

The degree to which these facilities are developed has a significant impact on the quality of life and general character of a community. This Chapter of the Master Plan presents an inventory of such facilities and services, an assessment of the adequacy of the current level of service, and any plans or recommendations to expand, improve, or add to an existing facility or service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES and SERVICES

1. Town Hall/Town Government

The Town Offices building was originally a lumber warehouse that was converted to offices for Town Government in 1995. The two-story, ~~2,000~~ ~~(Town Property Schedule says 2,800) sq.ft.~~, square foot wood-frame structure located at 10 Goodnow Street houses the offices of the Selectmen/Town Manager, Town Clerk, Tax Collector, Property Records, Building Inspector, Finance, and Economic Development and the **Overseer of Public Welfare**. The Selectmen/Town Manager, Property Records, Building Inspector, Finance, and Economic Development offices are open Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to

5:00 p.m. The Town Clerk and Tax Collector offices are open Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., and on Fridays from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. The **Overseer of Public Welfare** is available by appointment in the evenings. The Selectmen meet at 7:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month, and the Planning Board meets at 7:00 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. The **Zoning Board of Adjustment, Conservation Commission, Historic District Commission** and other Town boards and committees generally meet in the Town Offices building as well.

~~The Town of Jaffrey provides funding support to: Home Health Care and Community Services in the amount of \$17,000 per year; Monadnock Family Services for \$6,966; Monadnock Community Early Learning Center for \$5,000; The Community Kitchen for \$5,000; and Southwest Community Services for \$3,500. This doesn't seem particularly relevant for inclusion in this section. And these figures change from year-to-year. It is being moved to the 'Non-Municipal Community Facilities & Services' section below.~~

A large meeting room is located on the **first ground** floor and is available for use by all Town boards and committees. All departments are networked into a Windows-based server. The Town Office building is handicap accessible.

Future Needs and Plans

Lack of storage space for Town records may be a potential issue in the next five years.

Presently the Town stores records off-site which makes for delay when older records must be consulted or researched. Consideration should be given to developing an archives and records storage facility within the town that is secure, safe and convenient. Such a facility might be incorporated into space currently owned by the Town or into a future new facility. The possibility of combining with such organizations as the Historical Society and local churches to develop a shared facility—such as has been done in Dublin—might be considered.

2. Meetinghouse

The Meetinghouse in Jaffrey Center, built in 1775, was originally used for Town Meetings and church services. The Tower was added in 1822. In 1870 the interior was totally rebuilt to provide town offices and schoolrooms. The latter eventually moved to the Union Hall on School Street, and at the 1914 Town Meeting it was voted to move the town offices and the location of Town Meetings to what then was called East Jaffrey. In 1922, the interior was again altered: the second floor was removed, a gallery and a stage added, and various features restored. It looks essentially the same today. A major restoration not involving the appearance of the building was undertaken in 1991-93. Today, the Meetinghouse is still publicly owned and continues to be used for meetings as well as entertainment, concerts, lectures, weddings, seasonal meetings of various Town boards (including the Selectmen, Planning Board, Historic District Commission, etc.) and such annual events as the Conant High Shakespeare Festival and the community 4th of July Reading of the Declaration of Independence. ~~and plays.~~ The Tower is due to be painted in 2006 and usually one side of the building is painted each year. The wood roof was last replaced in 1995. All the windows were removed and expertly restored during 2004-2005, a project largely covered by grants made to the Town. In recent years the Meetinghouse has been overseen by a three-person Meetinghouse Committee appointed by the Selectmen. The Committee includes a representative of the Historic District Commission, the Village Improvement

Society and the Selectmen. It meets at least twice a year in the spring and fall to inspect the building. A substantial amount of maintenance work is undertaken by this Committee and by other volunteers. In 1991 a Meetinghouse Trust Fund was created at Town Meeting into which all revenues from events are placed and from which major capital costs are paid. From time-to-time articles have been placed in the Town Warrant for expenditures that cannot be met by the Trust Fund, the most recent example being in 2006 for the painting of the Tower. The Meetinghouse is one of the community's historic treasures.

Add some information on the Horsesheds.

Future Needs and Plans

Although no future needs and/or plans are anticipated at this time, the Meetinghouse because of its age and its materials requires careful and periodic maintenance. The Meetinghouse Committee is intending to develop a multi-year maintenance program and budget. The Meetinghouse Committee is also anxious that more use is made of the Meetinghouse by Town boards and committees and community groups in general. The use of the building for such paying events as weddings is encouraged.

3. Public Safety

The Jaffrey Police Department, located at 26 Main Street, is housed in a two-story, 5,280 square foot brick building constructed in 1954. ~~When did police dept move in? When was handicap ramp, rear sally port and shed building added? What is shed used for?~~ When the Town Offices were moved to their present location, the building was renovated for police use and occupied in March 1996. The 'sally port' was added about 1999 and a small shed, added behind the building around 2004 is used for storage of abandoned property, DARE educational materials, and other items that were previously stored in the sally port. It was purchased with donated funds..

Police protection is under the direction of a full-time Chief with a force of ten full-time officers and one full-time administrator. The Police Department provides 24-hour coverage; two officers are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Multiple training programs are available on a regular basis both within the Department and from outside agencies.

The Department has mutual aid agreements with all Cheshire County towns as well as Peterborough, New Ipswich, the New Hampshire State Police, and the Cheshire County Sheriff's Department. The Department has implemented an enhanced 911 system. Police equipment includes four police cruisers: a 2005 in good condition, a 2004 in fair condition, a 2003 SUV in good condition, and a 2002 in poor condition. The Police Department also owns a 2005 Speed Radar Trailer in excellent condition.

Over the past five years, the Jaffrey Police Department has provided mutual aid assistance to other towns for approximately 200 incidents and has received mutual aid assistance for approximately 100 incidents. According to annual records, police activity has increased by almost 50% in the past ten years. The Police Chief indicates that this increase is due to recent growth in Town, while staffing has been reduced.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>
1998	127	0
1999	79	0
2000	150	0
2001	110	0

2002	115	0	
2003	238	0	
2004	221	1	
2005	???	???	These figures should be available by now.

The source of these data should be indicated.

These data are strictly vehicle related. Additional data should be provided to include information typically collected on crimes and other police activity.

There are two highly traveled state highways in Jaffrey, US 202 and NH 124, that have several locations of concern. The intersection of these two highways is especially problematic. Additional information regarding problem road areas is included in the Transportation Chapter.

Future Needs and Plans

The police headquarters building is in good condition and is of sufficient size to accommodate current and future police activities. No major renovations or changes, inside or out, are planned in the near future.

Many equipment items were upgraded through federal grants in 2000 and 2001. They are now outdated and approaching the need for replacement. There is no capital reserve fund in place so replacing these items will result in a significant impact on the budget when it occurs. Funds will need to be allocated in 2006 or 2007 to replace the equipment.

During the early 1990s, the Jaffrey Police Department averaged 4,000 to 4,500 calls for service annually. By 2000, annual calls for service had increased to more than 6,000. During that same period, police resources decreased. For example, in the early 1990s, the Department was staffed with twelve full-time officers, four part-time officers, two desk officers, and an animal control officer. Since 2000, the Department has handled police demands with eleven full-time officers, none or one part-time officer, one desk officer, and no one to handle animal complaints. ~~These figures aren't consistent with those above (10 vs 11 full-time officers).~~

The Police Department has not been able to keep up with the amount of growth that has taken place over the past ten years. Calls for services have increased almost 50% while staffing has been reduced. Lack of adequate staffing is an immediate concern and needs to be corrected as soon as possible. Recognition also needs to be given to future growth of the Town, since police services must keep up with increased demand.

As much as 30% to 40% of the calls handled in Jaffrey relate to residents in their teens or younger. Oftentimes, when a juvenile is apprehended follow-up activities are warranted. Unfortunately, the attention needed cannot always be provided due to scheduling conflicts or other patrol duties assigned to the involved Officer. This not only shortchanges the community, but it results in lost opportunities to counsel youth and help redirect them toward more productive behaviors. The assignment of a Juvenile Police Officer will significantly improve these conditions.

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Police Department

Equipment

~~2001 Crown Victoria Cruiser Unit 1-~~

~~2000 Crown Victoria Cruiser Unit 2 (why are these dates/unit # out of seq.?)~~
~~2002 Crown Victoria Cruiser Unit 3~~
~~2003 4WD SUV Unit 4~~

2002 Crown Victoria for traffic details.
 2003 Tahoe SUV for special needs.
 2004 Crown Victoria Cruiser.
 2005 Crown Victoria Cruiser.
 2006 Crown Victoria Cruiser.
 Speed trailer

Public Safety Section. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: Capital Reserve Fund.

Description/Purpose: Capital Reserve Fund for Electronic Equipment (radios/computers)

<u>Amount:</u>	\$20,000	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	5,000	
2008	5,000	
2009	5,000	
2010	5,000	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$20,000	

4. Fire and Rescue Services

Fire protection is provided by a full-time Fire Chief, one on call Assistant Fire Chief, and 25 on-call Firefighters. On-call Firefighters are compensated approximately \$11.50/hour. 13 Firefighters are certified Level One Firefighters and 11 Firefighters are certified Level 2 Firefighters. 15 Firefighters are also trained as Emergency Medical Technicians part time on call Assistant Chief, and 24 on call volunteers. On call volunteers are compensated approximately \$11.50/hour. The Department holds a monthly meeting, a monthly training drill for a minimum of two hours and Saturday trainings two to four times per year. Firefighters are encouraged to attend other classes available locally. A monthly work detail is held to maintain equipment, apparatus and the fire station building

The Jaffrey New Hampshire Fire Department, constructed in 1981, is located at 138 Turnpike Road in a 4,000 sq.ft. (Town Property Schedule says 8,400 square feet), cement concrete block and brick building with a steel roof structure. The facility includes a dispatch office and a Fire Chief's office several offices, a large meeting room that is used for fire department training and used for state and local meetings and trainings, two bathrooms, a kitchen, 6 bays with overhead doors and room for a 7th vehicle .

The facility presently houses the following pieces of equipment:

Equipment	Year Purchased	Pump Capacity	Storage Capacity	Condition
Class A Pumper	2006	1500 gal/min	1000 gal	good
ATV	2005			
Command Truck	2004	n/a	n/a	good
Tanker	2004	500 gal/min	2500 gal	very good
14 foot flat bottom boat with motor	1994			
Class A Pumper	1993	1250 gal/min	1000 gal	good*
Rescue	1991	n/a	rescue equipment	overloaded+
Hose Reel Pumper	1989	1250 gal/min	3400 ft hose	good
Brush Truck	1942	500 gal/min	200 gal	good
Pumper 16-M9	1938	Antique Truck no in service		

* needs preventative maintenance

+ due to equipment

(Equipment should be listed consistently: either by date or by type and within that by date. It would be helpful to include the purpose/use of this equipment, for those who don't know.)

NOTE: Items in the Town Equipment Inventory—below—not included here:

2004 Expedition SUV 16-Comand-1

2000 Generator 16-EG ?????

1987 Pumper 16-M2 **NO LONGER OWNED BY TOWN OF JAFFREY**

1938 Pumper 16-M9 (Can this date—1938—be accurate?)

1981 Tanker 16-T1 **NO LONGER OWNED BY TOWN OF JAFFREY**

See Chief's comments below. 2006 Class A Pumper needs to be added to equipment above. Also a 14 foot flat bottom boat with motor, ATV (2005)

Jaffrey is a member of the Southwestern New Hampshire Fire Mutual Aid District, which is headquartered in Keene. Fire Mutual Aid is a dispatch center for 125 78+ member towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, receiving all emergency calls for fire, rescue, police and ambulance service. In addition, Mutual Aid is tied into the Fish and Game Department and the Cheshire County Sheriff's Department communications bands, and can dispatch these services when necessary. The Mutual Aid system is under the direction of a Chief Coordinator, providing 24-hour dispatch service. When a call is received by Mutual Aid for Jaffrey, a radio tone is transmitted over the fire radio frequency and the firefighters pagers are alerted to the emergency. All firefighters respond to the fire station and respond in the apparatus that is needed for the emergency. the alarm is activated for the Fire Station. This alarm can also be activated at the Fire Station itself. Additionally, the firemen firefighters can be summoned by pager, which they each have.

Dry hydrants and fire ponds are used by the Fire Department as supplements to the municipal water system and water supply carried by the tankers to fight fires. Tankers and pumpers are generally filled at the Fire Station from the municipal water supply unless the trucks are out of the station at which time other water sources are used. There is an existing 30,000 gallon cistern located on Old Sharon Road and a new fire pond has been constructed and a new fire pond is proposed for Fitch Road development. Fixed dry hydrants that currently exist in Jaffrey include:

Main Street (2) Sherwood Lane (1) Woodbound Road (1)
 Fitch Road (2) Thorndike Pond Road (1) Dublin Road (2)
 Crestview Drive (1) Hadley Road (1) Gilmore Pond Road (1)

There are three proposed dry hydrant locations: Town Farm Road, Mountain Road and Squantum Road.

The Fire Chief indicates that there is a need for municipal fire hydrants on Old Sharon Road to protect industrial sites.

Increasingly the Fire Department has responding to non-fire emergencies such as motor vehicle accidents. This is a trend nationwide. In recent years responses by the Fire Department were as follows:

Year	# of Calls
2000	202
2001	203
2002	233
2003	228
2004	230
2005	236

[Source: 2000-2004, Fire Department. 2005, Annual Town Report]

Calls for Service	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
TOTAL	200	193	233	229	230	236	200
Cost							
Warrant Articles	\$0	\$59,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$75,000	\$218,158	\$60,000
Operating Cost	\$173,435	\$170,575	\$192,013	\$188,145	\$182,320	\$244,056	\$249,752
FireHouse Bond Payments	\$13,578	\$13,147	\$12,716	\$12,284	\$11,853	\$11,422	\$10,991
Taxpayer Cost per call	\$935	\$1,258	\$879	\$984	\$1,170	\$2,007	\$1,604
Event							
Assist Other Agency	0	0	0	0	0	17	
Automatic Alarms	40	52	48	36	39	48	
Brush Fires	11	11	4	8	1	2	
Service Calls	52	28	33	25	29	24	
Chimney Fires	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Hazardous Materials	13	8	12	11	6	3	
Investigations	0	0	0	0	41	47	
Mutual Aid	20	15	33	27	29	29	
Motor Vehicle Accident	42	39	52	61	57	54	
Structure Fire	11*	20*	6	30*	14*	0	
Non Structure Fire	11*	20*	45	31*	14*	5	
Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Vehicle Fires	0	0	0	0	0	1	

*Fire data not specified

Classification	Total Calls by classification	Percentage of Calls by classification
Assist other Agency	17	7.20%
Automatic Alarms	48	20.34%
Brush Fires	2	0.85%
Service Calls	24	10.17%
Chimney Fire	5	2.12%
Hazardous Materials Incidents	3	1.27%
Investigations	47	19.92%
Mutual Aid to surrounding communities	29	12.29%
Motor Vehicle Accidents	54	22.88%
Structure Fire	0	0%
Non- Structure Fire	5	2.12%
Rescue	1	0.42%
Vehicle Fires	1	0.42%
2005 Total Calls for Service	236	100%

The Jaffrey Fire Department provided mutual aid assistance to other towns over the past five years for 124 incidents, and received mutual aid assistance for 18 incidents.

Jaffrey presently has the following fire department-related bonded debt:

	<u>Original Issue</u>	<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>
Fire Station	\$250,000	1982	30 years	2011

[Source: 2005 Annual Report, Town of Jaffrey]

Jaffrey Center Fire Station.

The former Jaffrey Center Fire Station is located west of Jaffrey Center village on Mountain Road. It is a 1,500 square foot building with two garage bays and is currently used by Department of Public Works for equipment and vehicle storage. It was built to maintain fire safety coverage for the more rural side of town and to insure that should the Contoocook crest its banks that the town services would still be available to both sides of town. In the years since the Jaffrey Center Fire Station was closed, the Inn at Jaffrey Center has expanded, the Grand View Inn has been established, the Shattuck Golf Course and Club has been developed as have three single-family residential subdivisions. Fire coverage for this area that had once been within a mile of these facilities, is now five miles distant and on the other side of the Contoocook River. Town water and fire hydrants end at Jaffrey Center village. Residents at this end of town now fall into unprotected classes and must spend substantial amounts of money for insurance and other systems of fire protection. Re-opening the Jaffrey Center Fire House may be a sensible option to balance coverage for the town, improve the town's overall ISO rating and reduce protection costs for residents in the rural and mountain zones.

A brief history: In 1968, the Town Warrant requested that citizens approve the sale of the old fire station on Main Street as it ran through Jaffrey Center to the Historical Society because it was not longer servicable as a fire station for that part of town. At the time there was a more modern fire station on the west side of River Street which took care of the downtown. The Selectmen asked for approval to spend \$5,000 to build a new fire station that would serve the needs of the west and mountain side of town because it was recognized that coverage to both sides of town was necessary. The Jaffrey Center Fire Station was built and fitted out over the next year for slightly less than the \$5,000. In 1970 there were 48 fires and the cost of to run both fire stations to serve both ends of town was \$9,290. Ten years later, in 1980, there were 131 fires reported and the cost to run the fire department was \$24,214. At the 1981 Town Meeting, the Selectmen asked the citizens to appropriate \$250,000 in a 30-year bond to build a new firehouse on the east side of the Contoocook. The site chosen for the fire house was the location nearest the places where most of the fires over the past several years had occurred. At that time a sizable portion of the town's population and businesses were located within a mile of the center of downtown. It was also argued that the town needed a fire station on the east side of the Contoocook in the event that a major hurricane or a serious flood would cause the town to be cut in half. With a new and larger fire station on the lower east side of town and another on the upper west side of town, fire coverage of the town was in place. Over time, this reasoning was forgotten and the smaller fire station was turned over to the Department of Public Works.

Future Needs and Plans:

There is a need for additional administrative personnel support to assist the Fire Chief with duties and clerical work. Additional personnel are needed to complete work that is currently not being accomplished due to lack of time and personnel including hose testing, equipment testing and maintenance, inspections, pre-planning, and pump testing.

The existing station is nearing capacity; all but one of the equipment bays are full, there is a need to install bathrooms with showers for the ~~firefighters and a vent system in the bays to remove truck exhaust~~. A feasibility study is needed to determine if the Fire Department and the Ambulance Service should be combined in order to supply the best emergency services to the townspeople of Jaffrey without a significant tax increase. ~~The Building Inspection Department in the future should fall under the Fire Department. The two departments work closely today and this would add an additional day time fire department responder.~~

There is a need to acquire additional land adjacent to the Fire Station for future expansion and the Rescue Truck will need to be replaced in the next three to five years. ~~What, if any, expansion potential exists on-site at the moment? Structurally or operationally could a second floor be added? There is room for expansion at the existing site but it would be a tight fit. It is highly recommended that the Town contact the owner of the property next to the fire station to discuss the possibility of acquiring the land or a least arranging to have first refusal. A structural engineering study would have to be done in order to see if a second floor could be added. More then likely this could happen; the only issue would be ADA access. Short term needs at a minimum are the installation of new bathrooms with showers and the installation of an additional overhead door in the rear of the station.~~

To ensure funds are available for future big ticket equipment and fire apparatus purchases when such items are needed, the Department recommends increasing the amount of funds annually allocated to the Fire Department Capital Reserve Fund. ~~Other than a Rescue Truck~~

what equipment needs are presently on the horizon? A list should be included detailing equipment needs over the next 5 years with estimated costs and priorities.

The present balance of the Capital Reserve Fund should be included.

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Fire Department

Equipment

2004 Expedition SUV 16-Comand-1

~~2000 Generator 16-EG ??????~~

1993 Pumper 16-M1

~~1987 Pumper 16-M2~~

1989 Hose Reel 16-M4

1942 Brush Truck 16-M5

1938 Pumper 16-M9 (Can this date—1938—be accurate?)

1991 Rescue 16-R1

~~1981 Tanker 16-T1~~

2004 Tanker

2006 Pumper 16-M2

There doesn't seem to be any logic in the order of this equipment. What would be best? By date? By type?

APPARATUS REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

16-M1 1993 model year Class A Fire Pumper. Expected useful life 25 years. Anticipated remaining years of service 12 years. This Fire Truck has been used as the front line Fire Pumper for 13 years. Truck needs approximately \$20,000.00 of refurbishment to allow for full 25 years of useful life.

Replacement Date 2018.

Estimated replacement cost \$370,000.00.

16-M2 2006 model year Class A Fire Pumper. Expected delivery June 2006. Expected useful life 25 years. Anticipated remaining years of service 25 years.

Replacement Date 2031.

Estimated replacement cost \$550,000.00

16-Tanker 1 2004 model year 2500 gallon Tanker. Expected useful life 25 years. Anticipated remaining years of service 25 years.

Replacement date 2029.

Estimated replacement cost \$500,000.00

16 Rescue 1 1991 model year rescue equipment vehicle. Expected useful life at purchase 25 years. Due to changes in the fire service which are reflected in the percentage of calls that require this vehicle to respond, this vehicle is used more and is carrying

more equipment than originally designed. Due to the increase in non-fire related incidents the fire department is required to carry a large amount of specialized equipment. This vehicle was used in over 40% of the calls in the year 2005. The vehicle is at its maximum capacity and with the addition of any further equipment could pose a potential safety hazard for the firefighters. To date we have experienced at least three brake related issues, one which actually caused a fire on the vehicle.

It is our opinion that we will need to investigate the cost of a replacement vehicle within the next 2-3 years if the demand for specialized equipment and calls continue to increase.

Estimated replacement cost \$350,000.00

16-M4 1989 model year Large Diameter Hose Truck. Expected useful life 30 -35 years. Anticipated remaining years of service 18 years. Replacement date 2024. Due to limited use and with continued care and maintenance this vehicle will have a much longer useful life than other vehicles within the department. With future innovations and technology within the fire service this vehicle may not be necessary to replace. The replacement for this truck would be a Class A Pumper.
Replacement cost of a Class A Pumper \$450,000.00

16-M5 1942 military model year Forestry/Brush unit. USEFUL LIFE? This truck was completely rebuilt by the department members in 1996. Truck should provide another 8 to 10 years of service assuming that replacement parts are available.
Replacement date 2016.
Estimated replacement cost \$150,000.00.

Command / First Response vehicle 2004 Ford Expedition. Expected useful life 5-7 years.
Anticipated remaining years of service 5 years.
Replacement date 2011
Estimated replacement cost \$37,000.00.

Total estimated apparatus replacement cost over the next 25 years \$2,412,000.00

In order to meet the anticipated replacement cost the capital equipment fund will need approximately \$97,000.00 appropriated annually for this account.

June 20, 2006

Fire Department Section. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: Capital Reserve Fund

Description/Purpose: Capital Reserve Fund for vehicle repair/replacement.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$150,000</u> (Paid from taxes)
2006	0

2007	50,000
2008	50,000
2009	50,000
2010	50,000
2011	50,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$250,000</u>

2. Project/Title: New Engine.

Description/Purpose: Lease payment for 2005 Engine (M-2)

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$190,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	43,000	
2007	43,000	
2008	43,000	
2009	43,000	
2010	43,000	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$215,000</u>	

3. Project/Title: Lease payment for 2004 Command Vehicle.

Description/Purpose: Lease payment for 2005 Engine (M-2)

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$28,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	8,000	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$8,000</u>	

4. Project/Title: Repairs to Engine 1.

Description/Purpose: Cab roof, body corrosion, repaint suspension springs, front bumper..

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	20,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	

5. Project/Title: New vent system for truck bay.

Description/Purpose: Collection system for vehicle exhaust.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$60,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
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2006	0
2007	0
2008	60,000
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$60,000</u>

6. Project/Title: New emergency generator.

Description/Purpose: Install new generator, LP tank, fence.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	25,000	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>	

7. Project/Title: New overhead door in rear of station.

Description/Purpose: Allows for access to bay without moving other equipment, location for command vehicle in bad weather.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	20,000	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	

8. Project/Title: New bathrooms.

Description/Purpose: Install two new bathrooms with showers.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$125,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	125,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$125,000</u>	

5. Highway Department

The Jaffrey Highway Department is located at 23 Knight Street. The building occupies a one story, 6,040 square foot (4,400 square foot of storage/mechanic space) structure. The building was constructed in 1964 and includes concrete masonry unit garage bays and a wood-frame office space in the rear with asphalt shingles. The building is not handicap accessible.

Also on the site is a Salt Shed, Equipment Warehouse and plow storage structure. Sand, stone and various equipment and supplies are stored outside on the site.

The staff of the Highway Department consists of eight full-time employees. There is one seasonal (winter) per diem employee. A list of equipment maintained by the Department is included at the end of this section. Current equipment is reported to be in relatively good shape. The Town replaces equipment on a regular basis. Staffing is adequate for current demands at this time.

The Department maintains informal agreements with the NH DOT and several abutting communities for highway maintenance assistance.

Current traffic, transportation and roadway issues identified by the Department include the following:

- Traffic control and movement issues at the Route 124 / 202 / 137 intersection
- Limited level of service capabilities at various intersections (i.e. Old Sharon Roads and US 202, Prescott Road and Squantum Road, Witt Hill Road at Route 124)
- Development occurring along Class V and Class VI roadways which presents a challenge for the Department, particularly Class V seasonally maintained roadways (i.e. Witt Hill Road); and,
- Gilsum Gilson Road and Thorndike Pond Road lack adequate width for winter maintenance.

The Transportation Chapter included in the Master Plan as well as the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan provide further detail on local traffic and roadway issues and recommended improvements to mitigate potential hazards.

DOT road projects in Jaffrey since 1990 have included the reconstruction and reconfiguration of the dogleg at Route 124 and US 202, resurfacing on US 202 to the Jaffrey/Peterborough Town Line, and a re-signalization project on US 202. At this time, there are no NH DOT projects scheduled for Jaffrey in the near future. Local road projects since 1990 have included the reconstruction of Ingalls Road, and upgrade of the following bridges: Pierce Crossing / Hadley Road, Chamberlain Road, and Fitch Road. Local highway projects planned for 2006 include the reconstruction of Proctor Road and the reconstruction of the northerly portion off Thorndike Pond Road near Jaffrey Center.

There is one designated scenic road in the Town of Jaffrey, Thorndike Pond Road (a two mile section of roadway from Gilsum Gilson Road to the Dublin Town line). Presently there is one Town road that can only be accessed through an abutting town, Shaker Road, which is accessed through Marlborough.

Jaffrey has no highway debt although it does have the following bridge-related bonded debt:

	Original Issue	Year Issued	Length	Date of Maturity
Pierce Crossing/Hadley Road Bridge [TIFD financing] [Source: 2005 Annual Report, Town of Jaffrey]	\$750,000	2001	20 years	2021

~~Road-related expenditures over the past five years should be included, broken down by such activities as paving, reconstruction, plowing, etc.~~

~~Any new roads accepted by the Town in the past 5 years should be indicated, along with dates.~~

~~Carriage Hill Drive accepted as a Class V public road (2002 Town Meeting)~~

In the past five years only one new road has been accepted by the Town when at the 2002 Town Meeting, Carriage Hill Drive was accepted as a Class V public road.

~~Anything about dams and bridges? How about a listing of same?~~

The Town of Jaffrey owns several dams which are regularly inspected by the NH Department of Environmental Services. These are:

- Contoocook Lake Dam
- Bullet Pond Dam
- Contoocook River/ Main Street Dam
- Mountain Stream Dam
- Poole Reservoir
- Wastewater Treatment lagoons

Future Needs and Plans

Equipment: A schedule for equipment replacement has been prepared by the Town mechanic and the Department recommends carefully following this schedule. ~~Where is this? It should be included.~~ which is included in the Capital Improvement Program.

When selecting new equipment, energy efficiency and environmental impact should be among the considerations and not just purchase price.

Facilities: The Town Highway Garage is 40 years old and in need of a significant upgrades and/or replacement. An evaluation should be undertaken to determine the scope and nature of the deficiencies and the feasibility of the present site to accommodate any new or expanded facility that might be proposed. ~~Evaluation of the existing site needs to be completed in order to determine the feasibility of continuing operations at this site. If an evaluation determines that on-site reuse is most advantageous, a new building for administration and additional storage bays will be necessary.~~ Presently, all equipment cannot be housed in the existing garage is not able to accommodate all equipment. ~~Therefore, a new building~~ Any new or expanded facility should include a mechanic's bay and truck wash bay. Site improvements should include better site drainage control.

Operations: As noted above, staffing is adequate for current demands at this time. However, as the Town grows and demographics and community patterns change, public

demands on the Department, particularly for snow and ice control, will require operational changes. For example, the Department presently commences ~~for~~ plowing when 4 inches of snow accumulates and at 4:00am. As the impact and use of ~~the Town's~~ Town roads changes, earlier commencement for snow plowing operations should be expected.

Other Needs: Other suggested Department needs or changes include

- the development of a “pavement management program”*;
- drainage system mapping using GPS and GIS to locate and map structures and outlets;
- development of an Official Town Map; and,
- town-wide GIS implementation for planning purposes.

*“A ‘Pavement Management Program’ is a formalized process that provides decision makers with the information necessary to make good investments with the taxpayers’ money. This program should include a systematic, consistent approach to evaluate the present condition of each pavement surface, determine the proper type of maintenance to return the pavement to an acceptable level of service, prioritize necessary repairs, and generate useful reports.”

Roads as they relate to Community Character: Although the prime purpose of roads is to provide a means to travel from one point to another, they are also important ingredients in the ‘rural character’ that so often is mentioned as something that should be encouraged and preserved in Jaffrey. The route that roads follow, their alignment and width, their design, the materials used in their construction can all create or affect—either positively or negatively—the character of the surroundings they pass through. Serious consideration should be given to the following:

- Certain roads in Jaffrey should be designated as ‘scenic,’ if not in the legal sense then in the sense that there is general agreement such roads have a particularly rural character or offer important or pleasing views. Such roads would receive careful attention and consideration so as not to have these qualities diminished or compromised by excessive widening, regrading, shouldering, etc. Guidelines could be developed to assist in this.
- Jaffrey’s present road standards, particularly in new subdivisions, should be evaluated as to their affect on the avowed master plan goal of ‘preserving rural character.’ To many the minimum widths mandated are excessively large.

Although a State highway, Rt 124, especially west of Jaffrey Center, is a particularly scenic road along its length to Rt 101 in Marlborough, offering impressive views of Mt. Monadnock and in nearly all sections of a width and character that are consistent with a rural location. The master plan should recognize this and refrain from recommendations that might encourage unsympathetic “modernization” by the State.

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Highway Department

Equipment (Equipment should be listed consistently: either by date or by type and within that by date. It would be helpful to include the purpose/use of this equipment, for those who don't know.)

1998 Cat Backhoe
 1993 Morbark Chipper
 1981 Plate Compactor
 1996 Sullivan Compressor
 1980 Grace Broom
 1986 Cat Grader
 1968 Deere JD Trailer
 2004 Cat Loader-L-1
 1986 Cat Loader L-2
 2001 Chevy Pickup P-1
 1995 GMC 1Ton Utility P-5
 2003 Chevy 1Ton Dump P-6
 1998 GMC 1 Ton Dump P-10
 1978 Western 1Ton Roller
 1990 Rollertrailer (Homemade)
 1995 Flink 10' Sander S-1
 1994 Flink 10' Sander S-2
 1996 Flink 10' Sander S-3
 2001 Flink 13' Sander S-4
 2002 LMC Snowblower
 2001 Fisher P/A Plow Xblade SP P-1
 2003 Fisher Snow Plow SP P-6
 1998 Fisher P/A Plow SP P-8
 1997 Larochele Snow Plow SP-1
~~1993~~ 2005 Larochele Plow SP-2
~~1993~~ 2001 Larochele Plow SP-4
 1994 Larochele Plow SP-5
 1981 Viking Snow Plow SP-7
 2001 Larochele 12' Snow Plow SP-8
 2002 Johnston Sweeper
 1990 Sweepster Broom Attachment
 1993 GMC 6wheel Dump T -1
 2003 Freightliner Dump T-2
 2001 Freightliner 6Wheel Dump T-3
 2005 Freightliner T-4
 1972 Ford Tanker T-6
 1997 Trackless Sidewalk TCR Municipal Tractor
 1978 York Tow Rake
 1999 Stone Compactor
 1999 Generator E/G-1

Highway, Dam and Bridge Section. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: Road reconstruction.

Description/Purpose: Annual road reconstruction program for

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$275,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	175,000	
2007	275,000	
2008	275,000	
2009	275,000	
2010	275,000	
2011	275,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1,550,000</u>	

2. Project/Title: Repair Mountain Stream Dam.

Description/Purpose: Necessary to maintain integrity of the dam for flood control purposes.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$35,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	35,000	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$35,000</u>	

3. Project/Title: Repair Main Street Dam.

Description/Purpose: Necessary to maintain integrity of the dam for flood control purposes.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$93,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	93,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$93,000</u>	

4. Project/Title: Replace roof at Highway Garage.

Description/Purpose: Current roof is at end of life cycle. Install metal roof with insulation underlayment.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$35,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	35,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	

2010	0
2011	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$35,000

5. Project/Title: Replace 1998 pickup truck with one ton Dump truck.

Description/Purpose:

<u>Amount:</u>	\$40,000	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	40,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$40,000	

6. Project/Title: Replace T-1 1993 truck with six whee; sander truck.

Description/Purpose:

<u>Amount:</u>	\$80,000	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	80,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$80,000	

7. Project/Title: Replace 1997 trackless sidewalk tractor.

Description/Purpose:

<u>Amount:</u>	\$125,000	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	125,000	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$125,000	

8. Project/Title: Replace 1995 pickup truck (formerly Sewer).

Description/Purpose:

<u>Amount:</u>	\$45,000	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	

2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	45,000
2011	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$45,000</u>

9. Project/Title: Replace 2001 pickup truck.

Description/Purpose:

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	40,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>	

10. Project/Title: Capital Reserve Fund

Description/Purpose: General Fund DPW Vehicles

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	Annually (Paid from taxes)
2006	50,000	
2007	50,000	
2008	50,000	
2009	50,000	
2010	50,000	
2011	50,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>	

6. Solid Waste Disposal

The Town of Jaffrey operates a Transfer Station/Recycling Center Station on Old Sharon Road operated by the Highway Department. The facility includes an uninsulated, unheated 4,000 sq.ft. metal utility structure, an addition to the original structure having been added in 1987. (~~Town Property Schedule gives Recycling Center as built in 1990~~) The facility is handicap accessible. The facility employs three full-time and one part-time staff. Hours of operation are Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9:00am – 4:00pm and Saturdays 8:00am – 3:00pm.

Also at the site is a ‘Swap Shop,’ an 800 square foot building erected in 1996 which serves as a place to both drop off and pick up, free of charge: toys, books, furniture, household items, unopened paints, building supplies and appliances in working order. It is open seasonally and is staffed by volunteers.

The Town accepts municipal solid waste (MSW) and recyclables from Jaffrey residents only through an individual drop-off process. Commercial concerns can use the recycling portion only. Recyclables are sorted and baled by type. In addition, the facility maintains a compactor for non-recyclable MSW. The Town maintains an agreement with Monadnock Disposal for the removal and disposal of MSW collected on-site; the MSW is believed to be landfilled. Recyclables are marketed through the Northeast Resource Recovery Association.

The items accepted at the Transfer Station/Recycling Center include:

Outside:

Household trash (compactor)
 Demolition debris (2 dumpsters)
 Burn pile (untreated wood, brush, etc.)
 Scrap metal
 Leaves (mulch pile)
 Tires (receiving trailer)
 Automobile batteries
 Appliances containing CFCs (\$15 fee)

Inside:

Cardboard
 Newspaper
 Magazines and similar
 Paperboard (cereal boxes, softdrink cartons and similar)
 Glass
 Aluminum cans
 No 2 plastic opaque (milk containers, etc.)
 No 2 plastic colored (detergent bottles, etc.)
 No 1 PET (softdrink bottles, etc.)
 Motor oil

The Town's most pressing problem with MSW disposal today is the disposal cost per tonnage which is high compared to similar sized communities. The cost for MSW disposal in 2004 was \$215,879. In the same year, revenues for recyclable materials totaled \$20,744. ~~Between 2002 and 2004 annual MSW tonnage collected for the past several years, which shows a 26% increase from 2002 to 2004 was as follows~~ increased 35.6% although the increase from 2003 to 2004 was much reduced compared to the year before.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tonnage MSW</u>
2004	1017
2003	997
2002	750

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tonnage MSW</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>
2002	750	--
2003	997	33%
2004	1017	2%
2005	1613	59%

Source: DPW records

Equipment maintained by the Department for waste operations includes the following:

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Vertical Baler	not available Why? 1989	Fair

Vertical Baler	2004	Excellent
Caterpillar Skid Steer	2004	Excellent

(Equipment should be listed consistently: either by date or by type and within that by date. It would be helpful to include the purpose/use of this equipment, for those who don't know.)

After the failure at the 2003 Town Meeting of a new solid waste fee system, a Transfer Station/Recycling Center Committee was appointed to study the situation and make recommendations. A citizen survey was distributed; the facilities of other towns were visited and a number of meetings were held. The Committee made 14 recommendations. Of the 14, the following four seems the most relevant for master planning consideration:

- 2) The facility needs physical improvement to include better toilet facilities, heated work areas, safety barriers at the demolition dumpsters, and improvement of the access road.
- 6) Provide shelter from the weather for construction and demolition containers.
- 12) The Town should consider regional household hazardous waste disposal.
- 8 The Town should consider ways to improve awareness of recycling.

Ceiling work station heaters have been installed in the facility and the safety barrier is in place on the dumpster platform. The other recommendations are still pending.

Future Needs and Plans

Rising disposal costs will require greater scrutiny and control over materials brought into the facility. The staff needs to develop creative methods for reducing disposal costs and increasing recycling revenues.

Among the facility improvements that might be considered are ~~upgrades needed include~~

- improved heating of work areas,
- installation of wall and roof insulation,
- roof replacement,
- installation of roofing over the bulky waste roll-offs (which would help reduce weighted costs by eliminating collection of rain and snow among the disposal material),
- access road reconstruction,
- traffic flow improvements,
- availability of potable water on-site. Is bringing town water to the site being suggested? If this is needed for drinking why not have bottled water only.

Equipment replacement should follow the schedule developed by the Town's mechanic.

Other needs or plans for the Transfer Station include the development of a closed-landfill reuse plan and facility design/setup to improve monitoring of users and materials collection.

A hazardous waste day should be scheduled at least once a year and in the same month. Although this is done from time-to-time at the Keene facility, that is too distant to be a reasonable option. Combining with neighboring towns and more actively publicizing the

day should be considered in an attempt to increase usership. Possibly encouraging local churches and organizations to pool their members' waste for transport should be explored.

Jaffrey presently has the following solid waste-related bonded debt:

	<u>Original Issue</u>	<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>
Landfill closure	\$1,191,000	1992	20 years	2013

[Source: 2005 Annual Report, Town of Jaffrey]

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Transfer Station/Recycling Center

Equipment

~~Date??~~ 1967 Clark Forklift
2004 Cat Skidsteer

(Equipment should be listed consistently: either by date or by type and within that by date. It would be helpful to include the purpose/use of this equipment, for those who don't know.)

Transfer Station. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: Replace Transfer Station roof.

Description/Purpose: Existing metal roof is 17 years old and fasteners are loosening. Roof is very inefficient for heat preservation.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$31,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	31,000	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$31,000</u>	

2. Project/Title: Install cover over Construction & Demolition containers.

Description/Purpose: Installing cover would prevent rain/snow from entering into containers and would reduce weight of debris.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	(Paid from taxes)
2006	0	
2007	15,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

TOTAL \$15,000

3. Project/Title: Repave access road in Transfer Station area.

Description/Purpose: Current road is in failure. New paving will have striping and better vehicle flow.

<u>Amount:</u>	\$51,000	(Paid from taxes)
2006	25,000	
2007	26,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
TOTAL	\$51,000	

7. Water System

~~[NOTE: In the discussion below some information pertaining to the specifics of location, materials and capacities have been excluded out of concern for security, as recommended by ????] What agency is suggesting (requiring) this?~~

~~The Water Department is presently located at 104 Turnpike Road. The Department occupies a single floor, 1,200 sq.ft. (Town Property Schedule says 2,541 square feet) brick veneer building erected in 1983. It houses used for administrative and laboratory office space with a number of concrete masonry unit well houses. The Department is staffed by two full-time employees.~~

~~The water system for the Town of Jaffrey consists of two gravel packed wells (Turnpike Well and Contoocook Lake Well), two finish water storage tanks having a total capacity of 1,250,000 gallons, a booster pumping station, and associated distribution system, piping and appurtenances. The water system serves the village area of Jaffrey, west along NH 124 through Jaffrey Center, north to Harkness Road, east along NH 124 to Squantum Village, and south along Hunt Road to the Woodmere and Little Michigan area in Rindge. The system serves approximately 177 residences in the Town of Rindge. The distribution system pressure is 30-145 pounds per square inch. The Town's water system has approximately 1,500 connections serving approximately 3,600 current users in Jaffrey and Rindge including the Jaffrey/Rindge Regional Conant High School, Jaffrey/Rindge Middle School, Jaffrey Grade School, and the private St. Patrick's School. In addition, the Department supplies the potable and fire protection needs of numerous industries, including Millipore and DD Bean among others. The average daily demand for the system was 343,000 gallons in 2004. Do we have 2005 figures?~~

~~It would be helpful to include a table with data from the past 10 or more years showing consumption, number of users, rates, etc. Might be useful also to include a ten-year summary of costs and revenues associated with providing water to the system. Also, can some comparison be made with the average rates in NH?~~

~~The Contoocook Lake Well is located off of Hunt Road. Contoocook Lake Well No 1 is a gravel packed well having a reported capacity of 350 gallons per minute (gpm) at a depth of~~

48 feet. The well was installed in 1978 and is used as a primary source of supply. The well is housed in a single story concrete structure that includes a vertical turbine pump with variable frequency drive, associated piping and a chemical feed system. ~~At the present time, the water system uses calcium hypochlorite for disinfection, potassium hydroxide for pH adjustment, and a polyphosphate for corrosion control. The chemical storage and feed systems are housed in a separate room. Bulk chemical storage includes a 1,100-gallon tank for potassium hydroxide. The calcium hypochlorite uses a tablet feed system. Polyphosphate is added for iron and manganese sequestration.~~ A back-up generator ~~exists~~ ~~is available~~ to provide power to this station. The well has been throttled back to 250gpm due to the presence of contamination in the wellfield. The production volume of the well is 180,000 gallons per day.

~~The Turnpike Well No 2 is located on the south side of NH 124, west of Fitzgerald Drive. The well has an estimated capacity of 325 gallons per minute at a depth of 46 feet based on a pumping report dated June 1996. The well, also used as a primary water supply, was installed in 1966. The well is housed in a single story brick building that includes a vertical turbine pump and motor, associated piping, and chemical feed system. Currently, the water system injects potassium hydroxide for pH adjustment and calcium hypochlorite for disinfection. The chemical feed system and storage are housed in a separate room. Bulk storage includes two 550-gallon tanks for potassium hydroxide. Calcium hypochlorite is added via a table system; polyphosphate is added for iron and manganese sequestration. A back-up generator can exist to provide power to operate this station.~~

Several years ago, the water system had monitoring wells installed around ~~Well No 2 the Turnpike Well~~ to monitor the static and drawdown level of the ground water. ~~Operators measure water levels several times per year.~~ Continuous monitoring of the aquifer ~~utilizing SCADA~~ will provide more data.

A SCADA system monitors tank levels, chemical feed systems, flow, and all alarm conditions. This system also activates each well when the storage tanks drop to set levels. It is anticipated that with ~~future~~ improvements, the SCADA monitoring system can monitor water levels ~~automatically~~ in the ~~monitoring~~ wells ~~surrounding the Turnpike well.~~

Treated water is discharged directly into the distribution system from both of these wells. The water flows through the distribution system as needed and into ~~a~~ the Bullet Pond storage tank. ~~The tank is located off of Cathedral Road adjacent to Bullet Pond. The tank is a precast concrete tank having a capacity of 750,000 gallons. The Bullet Pond tank level triggers both wells.~~

~~A The Prospect Street booster station exists to create a high service zone located along NH 124 provides water to Jaffrey Center and areas west of the Center. This high service area serves approximately 250 people. This station is a single story concrete building housing two 20-HP centrifugal pumps, piping, motor controls, and a A back-up generator exists to power this station. The zone includes a water storage tank. High service zoned operational parameters are monitored by the SCADA system. Also, the water system is pumped up to the Poole storage tank. The tank is located adjacent to Monadnock State Park. The tank is a concrete tank with 500,000-gallon capacity. A level sensor in this tank calls for water from the booster station. The booster station triggers the Turnpike Well.~~

The distribution system is comprised of approximately 35 miles of piping ranging in size from 1-inch to 12-inch diameter with 217 hydrants. The type of ~~large diameter~~ piping includes ductile iron, HDPE and cast iron. A map and ~~computer~~ hydraulic model have provided the tools for the water operators to identify and prioritize water main replacement

projects. In the last ten years, the water system has replaced over ten miles of piping. The water system is fully metered with backflow devices.

Material of Construction	Length (miles)
Galvanized Iron	0.27
PVC	0.5
Cast Iron	22.2
Ductile Iron	11.0
HDPE	2.0

The existing facilities and staff are adequate and the equipment at the wellheads is well maintained.

Jaffrey presently has the following water related bonded debt:

	Original Issue	Year Issued	Length	Date of Maturity
Water System Improvement	\$2,355,000	1996	27 years	2014
Water Mains Bond	\$1,500,000	2000	20 years	2021

{Source: 2005 Annual Report, Town of Jaffrey}

Future Needs and Plans:

There is an imminent need to continue to investigate and develop additional supply to meet present and future demands. In the coming years, the Department plans to add ~~2nd~~ ~~second~~ or redundant wells ~~at the Turnpike and Contoocook Wells~~ to provide ~~mechanical redundancy~~ ~~additional capacity~~. In addition, the Department will evaluate the need for iron and/or manganese at both locations, continue monitoring ~~for~~ potential contaminants ~~(cyanide at the Contoocook Well and MtBE and perchlorate at both wells)~~ and evaluate the need for additional treatment. ~~The operation of the existing supplies is to be optimized to utilize the wells to their peak capacity.~~

Other projects anticipated in the next five years include continued efforts to optimize the corrosion control system in order to meet stringent copper discharge limits at the wastewater treatment plant. Completion of one project every year is anticipated. The Department plans to continue the replacement of older water mains to improve quality and quantity, particularly for fire flow. Specifically, ~~the design of the water main replacement project on River Street is anticipated to be completed in 2006.~~ ~~Are there other replacement projects that are planned and should be included with anticipated timing or priority?~~

In addition, much of the cast iron piping is anticipated to need replacement. Although much of the historical information cannot be located, it is believed that much of the cast iron piping consists of unlined cast iron pipe. Due to the age and condition of the cast iron pipe, there are areas of town that experience deficient fire flows and pressures as evidenced by previously completed flow tests. The cast iron pipe, being unlined, has experienced corrosion over the years resulting in tuberculation reducing the available flows and pressures. ~~This unlined cast iron also affects the aesthetic quality of the water.~~

Other needs and plans anticipated by the Department include:

- continued replacement of customer water meters;
- hydrant maintenance, testing, flushing, and repair/replacement (annually); ~~Should more be said about hydrant replacement/upgrade? This has been a hot topic in the past. Can it be predicted when all will have been dealt with? Can a goal of X number a year be included?~~

- ~~• effective implementation of a cross connection and backflow program;~~
- ~~• development of a water system map with GPS data collection of water structures;~~
- ~~and;~~
- ~~• development of a gate valve exercising program including raising gate boxes to grade; and~~
- ~~• further refinement and verification of the computer hydraulic model;~~
- ~~• develop and execute a more aggressive conservation program through increased publicity. Consider changes in pricing designed to increase conservation. Consider putting restrictions on the use of Town water; for instance, tax or limit or prohibit irrigation systems.~~

~~It would seem that there should be an explanation of how the fact that we are close to the edge on supply (failure to find a third source) can be reconciled with lowering costs by adding more users to the system.~~

~~Also the relationship between water and sewer coverage and the location, density and pace of development should be recognized. As an example we shouldn't say on the one hand that we want to preserve the rural character of a certain area of Jaffrey and then on the other hand suggest that Town water or sewer be extended to that area.~~

~~Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory~~ — ~~Water Department~~

~~Equipment~~

~~2003 Chevy Utility P 2 _____~~
~~1995 GMC 4WD Utility P 3 _____~~
~~1995 Rammer Compactor _____~~
~~1995 Fisher Plow SP P 3 _____~~
~~19?? Trackstar Fusion Machine _____~~
~~2001 Custom Watertrailer Van Trailer _____~~
~~1977 Lincoln Welder Trailer MTD _____~~
~~1997 Generator E/G 2 _____~~
~~1994 Generator E/G 3 _____~~
~~1994 Generator E/G 4 _____~~
~~1994 Generator E/G 5 _____~~

[NOTE: In the discussion below some information on location, materials and capacities were initially excluded out of concern for security, however, when contacted, a DES official stated that there is no state guideline or policy on this. DES leaves it up to the local community to determine what information is distributed to whom. Limited information on Jaffrey water sources is therefore included to facilitate awareness and protection of those sources.]

The Water Department is presently located at 104 Turnpike Road. The Department occupies a single-floor, brick veneer building erected in 1983. It houses administrative, laboratory and garage space with a number of concrete masonry unit well houses. The Department is staffed by two full-time employees.

The water system for the Town of Jaffrey consists of two gravel packed wells (Turnpike Well and Contoocook Lake Well), two finish water storage tanks having a total capacity of 1,250,000 gallons, a booster pumping station, and associated distribution system, piping and appurtenances. The water system serves the village area of Jaffrey, west along NH 124 through Jaffrey Center, north to Harkness Road, east along NH 124 to Squantum Village,

and south along Hunt Road to the Woodmere and Little Michigan area in Rindge. The system serves approximately 177 residences in the Town of Rindge. The distribution system pressure is 30-145 pounds per square inch. The Town’s water system has approximately 1,500 connections serving approximately 3,600 current users in Jaffrey and Rindge including the Jaffrey/Rindge Regional Conant High School, Jaffrey/Rindge Middle School, Jaffrey Grade School, and the private St. Patrick’s School. In addition, the Department supplies the potable and fire protection needs of numerous industries, including Millipore and DD Bean among others. The average daily demand for the system was 343,000 gallons in 2004. ~~Do we have 2005 figures?~~ In 2005, the average daily production was 361,000 gallons.

SOURCE PROTECTION – One of Jaffrey’s two sources of water is located close to potential sources of contamination and is believed vulnerable to possible future contamination. Jaffrey’s other water source was already contaminated previously by industrial activity. A proactive program of education and source protection will be important to protect current and potential water sources. Extensive study of potential water sources available to Jaffrey has shown that the replacement cost of either current supply would be much more expensive than the typical cost of public water supply development.

THE COST OF WATER - Jaffrey's water system is part of a reliable infrastructure of the town that serves the downtown business and residential districts as well as the historic district of Jaffrey Center and beyond. Jaffrey is among a handful of towns in the Monadnock Region that provides a potable water delivery system and fire protection capability to its residents and businesses. This fact has given rise to a center of town that has attracted more than 250 businesses in less than one square mile. It should also be noted that, while the rates are the highest in the state, Jaffrey water rates have not increased in the past 4.5 years. According to the NH DES website, Jaffrey's standard average cost, based on 100,000 gallons per year, was \$833 in 2004. Town records show that the water rate is \$800 per 100,000 gallons per year. Only one other NH community has rates listed exceeding \$700 (Berlin, at \$714/year). Jaffrey's Water rates are expected to continue rising. These rates present some problems for some Jaffrey residents. When considered in combination with Jaffrey's Sewer Rates, which are among the highest in the state and expected to rise over the coming years, the impact on Jaffrey could be significant. Some concerned effort to control costs without compromising system integrity seems to be called for.

~~**HIGH COST OF WATER**—Jaffrey’s water system has the highest cost of water in the State. According to the NH DES web site, Jaffrey’s standard average cost, based on 100,000 gallons per year, was \$833 in 2004. Only one other New Hampshire community had rates listed exceeding \$700 (Berlin, at \$714/year). Jaffrey’s Water Rates are expected to continue rising. These rates present some real problems for many Jaffrey residents and for the town as a whole, including the potential to become uncompetitive for businesses which rely on large amounts of water.~~

Jaffrey Water Rates 1996 - 2005					
Year		Water Flat	Per 100 gal	Avg Rate for user of 100,000 gallons/year	% Inc from Prior Year
2005		\$42.00	\$0.80	\$830	0%
2004		\$42.00	\$0.80	\$830	0%
2003		\$42.00	\$0.80	\$830	0%

2002		\$42.00	\$0.80	\$830	7%
2001		\$42.00	\$0.74	\$777	29%
2000		\$42.00	\$0.54	\$601	15%
1999		\$36.00	\$0.49	\$524	13%
1998		\$35.00	\$0.44	\$466	12%
1997		\$35.00	\$0.38	\$417	3%
1996		\$35.00	\$0.35	\$406	8%

~~Continuing increases in the cost of water also have the potential to encourage current business and residential customers to move away from areas of Jaffrey that rely on the water system. When considered in combination with Jaffrey's Sewer Rates, which are among the highest in the state and expected to rise steeply over the coming years, the potential negative impact on Jaffrey is even greater. Some concerted effort to control costs without compromising system integrity seems to be urgently needed.~~

The Contoocook Lake Well is a gravel packed well having a reported capacity of 350 gallons per minute (252,000 gallons per day when pumping for 12 hours). The well was installed in 1978 and is used as a primary source of supply. The well is housed in a single story concrete structure that includes a vertical turbine pump with variable frequency drive, associated piping and a chemical feed system. A back-up generator exists to provide power to this station. Starting in the 1990s, the well production was reduced to 180,000 gallons per day due to the presence of cyanide contamination in test wells located near the well. During 2006 a reevaluation of the presence and likely threat of cyanide was conducted by Tighe & Bond Co. Their assessment is that production volume of the well can be increased without exceeding EPA contaminant level guidelines and very likely, without any detectable impact at all. DES has approved plans to increase production in stages while monitoring for any changes in water composition. This effort to increase Contoocook well production will be carried out during the second half of 2006. There are also plans to install a backup well in this aquifer to provide mechanical redundancy.

The Turnpike Well is located on the south side of NH 124. The well has an estimated capacity of 325 gallons per minute (234,000 gallons per day when pumping for 12 hours) based on a pumping report dated June 1996. The well, which is also used as a primary water supply, was installed in 1966. The well is housed in a single story brick building that includes a vertical turbine pump and motor, associated piping, and chemical feed system. A back-up generator exists to provide power to this station.

Several years ago, the water system had monitoring wells installed around the Turnpike Well to monitor the static and drawdown level of the ground water. Operators measure water levels several times per year. Continuous monitoring of the aquifer utilizing a Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition, (SCADA) system will provide more data. A SCADA system monitors tank levels, chemical feed systems, flow, and all alarm conditions. This system also activates each well when the storage tanks drop to set levels. It is anticipated that with future improvements, the SCADA monitoring system can monitor water levels automatically in the monitoring wells surrounding the Turnpike well. Treated water is discharged directly into the distribution system from both of these wells. The water flows through the distribution system as needed and into the Bullet Pond storage tank, which has a capacity of 750,000 gallons. The Bullet Pond tank level triggers both wells.

A booster station located along NH 124 creates a high service zone, providing water to Jaffrey Center and areas west of the Center. This high service area serves approximately

250 customers. A back-up generator exists to power this station. The zone includes a water storage tank. High service zoned operational parameters are monitored by the SCADA system. Also, the water system is pumped up to the Poole storage tank, located near Monadnock State Park. The tank is a concrete tank with 500,000 gallon capacity.

The distribution system is comprised of approximately 35 miles of piping ranging in size from 1-inch to 12-inch diameter with 217 hydrants. The type of piping includes 11 miles of ductile iron, 2 miles of high density polyethylene (HDPE) and 22.2 miles of cast iron. A map and computer hydraulic model have provided the tools for the water operators to identify and prioritize water main replacement projects. In the last ten years, the water system has replaced over ten miles of piping. The water system is fully metered with backflow devices. The existing facilities and staffing are adequate and the equipment at the wellheads is well maintained.

Jaffrey presently has the following water-related bonded debt:

Bond	Amount	Year of Issue	Length	Date of Maturity
Water System Improvement.	\$2,355,000	1996	27 years	2014
Water Mains Bond	\$1,500,000	2000	20 years	2021
Well studies and rehabilitation	? \$975,000	2006 ?	?	?
River St. main replacement	? \$850,000	2006 ?	?	?

Future Needs and Plans :

There is a need to continue to investigate and develop additional supply capacity to meet present and future demands. The Department is currently implementing plans to assess and optimize production at the two existing wells, including adding second or redundant wells to provide mechanical redundancy, evaluating the need for iron and/or manganese treatment at both locations, monitoring for potential contaminants and evaluating the need for additional treatment.

A third potential well, located on land owned by the Van Dyke Co., is currently being investigated for possible use as an additional source of supply for the town. Other projects anticipated in the next five years include continued efforts to optimize the corrosion control system in order to meet stringent copper discharge limits at the wastewater treatment plant. Completion of one project every year is anticipated. The Department plans to continue the replacement of older water mains to reduce leakage and improve quality and quantity, particularly for fire flow. Specifically, the water main replacement project on River Street is anticipated to be completed in 2006.

FIRE PROTECTION is one of the benefits of a public water system, and the ability to provide fire protection is seen as an economic development incentive that helps to attract and keep business and industry. However the town of Jaffrey does not charge for fire protection, despite some very significant capital, operations and maintenance costs associated with providing it. Jaffrey maintains a water main to provide fire protection to the Millipore Company, even though Millipore switched to their own private water supply for most of their water needs a number of years ago. Although the Stone Arch Bridge TIFD District, on Old Sharon Road, does not have full fire protection at present, several proposals designed to provide fire protection there have been considered in recent years. Water for fire protection in this TIFD District is considered a priority.

While keeping in mind the benefit of a sound industrial tax base to all Jaffrey residents, an appropriate means of assigning the costs of fire protection, either to the businesses benefited or to the general fund, needs to be found.

Much of the cast iron piping in the system is anticipated to need eventual replacement. It is believed that much of this cast iron pipe, being unlined, has experienced corrosion and tuberculation over the years, resulting in reduced pressure and fire flows. This unlined cast iron also affects the aesthetic quality of the water. There are presently plans under consideration to replace a section of cast iron main on Cathedral road. Like all future water projects the benefit of this investment needs to be compared to the cost and the impact on the financial sustainability of the system.

Other needs and plans anticipated by the Department include:

- continued replacement of customer water meters;
- hydrant replacement, as needed, maintenance, testing, flushing, and repair/replacement (annually);
~~[Should more be said about hydrant replacement/upgrade? This has been a hot topic in the past. Can it be predicted when all will have been dealt with? Can a goal of X number a year be included?]~~
- effective implementation of a cross connection and backflow program;
- development of a water system map with GPS data collection of water structures; and,
- development of a gate valve exercising program including raising gate boxes to grade; and
- further refinement and verification of the computer hydraulic model;
- develop and execute a more aggressive conservation program through increased publicity. Consider changes in pricing and other incentives designed to increase conservation.

Conservation Versus System Expansion – Water production and use in Jaffrey have been declining steadily over the past twenty years. According to department of public works records, average daily production was 528,610 gallons in 1987 but had declined to 339,570 gallons by 2004. An aggressive leak reduction program and conservation caused by steeply rising water rates are believed to be the main reasons for the declining demand. Jaffrey must now decide whether to embrace conservation and reduce expenditures or, alternately, to make significant investments to develop a major new water source. If Jaffrey pursues a major new source, at least in the near future, then we will also have the need to pursue new customers to help pay the increased costs. If a third major source is to be pursued, then the relationship between water and sewer coverage and the location, density and pace of development should be recognized. We may not be able to say that we want to preserve the rural character of a certain area of Jaffrey while then suggesting that Town water or sewer be extended to that area.

Conservation and Adequate Supply – Jaffrey has studied extensively the options for development of a third major source of water. After numerous studies, all of the options identified have been shown to be very expensive, in the range of \$six million and up. During the past year a possible new well supply was identified on land owned by the Van Dyke Co. and was offered to the town. Production is likely to be < 100,000 gal. per day.

In addition, a recent study by Jaffrey’s consultant, Tighe and Bond, has indicated that increased production is likely to be possible at the Contoocook well. An important question now facing the town is whether the additional supply capacity from these sources, combined with conservation and reduced loss from leakage, will allow Jaffrey’s water system to meet the town’s needs without pursuing another major water development project at this time.

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Water Department

Equipment

2003 Chevy Utility P-2
 1995 GMC 4WD Utility P-3
 1995 Rammer-Compactor
 1995 Fisher Plow SP P-3
~~1977~~ 2001 Trackstar Fusion Machine
 2001 Custom Watertrailer Van Trailer
 1977 Lincoln Welder Trailer MTD
 1997 Generator E/G-2
 1994 Generator E/G-3
 1994 Generator E/G-4
 1994 Generator E/G-5

Water Section. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: Water Source Optimization Redundant Well.

Description/Purpose: Immediate need for third source, and long-term source for growth and optimization of existing supplies.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	(One third from taxpayers; two thirds from users)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	211,000	
2010	211,000	
2011	211,000	
TOTAL	\$633,000	(Bond payments through 2011)

2. Project/Title: Repair Poole Reservoir Dam.

Description/Purpose: Dam deficiencies were noted in a report from Consultant. Poole Reservoir serves as a back-up water supply.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$142,000</u>	(Paid from water fund)
2006	0	
2007	142,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	

2010	0
2011	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$142,000

3. Project/Title: Repair/Replace 1600 feet of water main on Thorndike Pond Road.

Description/Purpose: Current main has had many breaks. Condition of main is poor with much turbulication resulting in poor service and low fire flows and poor quality water.

<u>Amount:</u>	\$106,000	(Paid from water fund)
2006	106,000	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$106,000	

4. Project/Title: Replace 600 water meters throughout system.

Description/Purpose: Current meters are 15-20 years old and need replacement to ensure accurate readings (water & sewer).

<u>Amount:</u>	\$80,000	(Paid from water fund)
2006	40,000	
2007	40,000	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$80,000	

5. Project/Title: Main Extension into Stone Arch Bridge Industrial Park.

Description/Purpose: Extend water main from DD Bean to NE Wood Pellet to provide water for industrial park.

<u>Amount:</u>	\$1,800,000	(Paid from TIFD)
2006	0	
2007	130,000	
2008	130,000	
2009	130,000	
2010	130,000	
2011	130,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$520,000	(Bond payments through 2011)

It would be helpful to include a map of both the water and sewer network.

8. Wastewater System

The Wastewater Department is presently located on Old Sharon Road. The treatment facility, constructed in 1986, consists of a ~~1,500 sq. ft. (Town Property Schedule says 2,222 square feet)~~ 2,325 square foot administrative building constructed of concrete masonry units and containing a laboratory, office and garages. The facility also includes three aerated lagoons with UV disinfection prior to discharge to the Contoocook River, as well as 15 miles of collection sewers and six pump stations including the Hadley Road headworks facility. The Wastewater Department is staffed by one full-time and one part-time employee retained through a contract with Aquarion Operating Services (AOS).

The system services 800 connections. The system is designed to treat approximately 2,085 pounds of total suspended solids **per day**, and has a total capacity of 1.25 million gallons with an average daily flow of approximately 500,000 gallons. A significant portion of this flow comes from industrial users, including some, such as Millipore, that take water from private wells but rely on the Jaffrey treatment plant for their sewer effluent. At 1.25 million gallons per day, the Jaffrey treatment facility has approximately twice the capacity of the Peterborough facility. A portion of Jaffrey's sewer flow is also due to inflow and infiltration to the collection lines from groundwater.

Jaffrey sewer Rates, 1996 - 2005

Year	Sewer Flat	Per 100 gal	Avg Rate for user of 100,000 gallons/year	% Inc from Prior Year
2005	\$42.00	\$0.73	\$768	4%
2004	\$42.00	\$0.70	\$742	0%
2003	\$42.00	\$0.70	\$742	13%
2002	\$42.00	\$0.60	\$654	9%
2001	\$42.00	\$0.54	\$601	0%
2000	\$42.00	\$0.54	\$601	15%
1999	\$36.00	\$0.49	\$524	3%
1998	\$35.00	\$0.49	\$507	0%
1997	\$35.00	\$0.49	\$507	-1%
1996	\$35.00	\$0.49	\$512	7%

~~HIGH COST OF SEWER—Jaffrey’s sewer system has one of the ten highest costs of service in the State. Jaffrey’s sewer rates are expected to double in coming years if the planned advanced wastewater treatment plant is built. These rates, in combination with the highest water rates in the state, present some real problems for many Jaffrey residents and for the town as a whole, including the potential to become uncompetitive for businesses which rely on large amounts of sewer or water usage. With the construction of this new facility there will be an incentive and an opportunity to add more connections. The question of whether this will result in an unwelcomed pace or level of development needs discussion and concensus.~~

THE COST OF SEWER – Jaffrey's sewer system is part of a reliable infrastructure of the town that serves the downtown business and residential districts as well as the historic district of Jaffrey Center and beyond. Jaffrey is among a handful of towns in the Monadnock Region that provides a sewage disposal system to its residents and businesses. This fact has given rise to a center of town that has attracted more than 250 businesses in less than one square mile. Jaffrey’s sewer system has one of the ten highest costs of service in the state. The town is under an EPA Administrative Order to upgrade its current facilities which will both improve the existing infrastructure and significantly increase sewer rates in future years. Some are predicting that Jaffrey’s sewer rates could double in coming years if the planned advanced wastewater treatment plant is built. While an increase in rates may present problems for some Jaffrey residents, the installation of state-of-the-art facilities to meet long-term future needs of the community will be an asset to the economic development and growth management of the town. With the construction of this new facility there will also be an incentive and an opportunity to add more connections. The question of whether this will result in an unwelcomed pace or appropriate level of development will be the subject of discussion for citizens and town planners.

~~Jaffrey’s sewer system is a publicly owned system available to those in the sewer service area; indeed, is it not so that those in the service area must avail themselves of the system (although perhaps this is ‘grandfathered’)? Information on the present situation and the future potential of private systems should be included in this section as well; after all, development and growth will rely on private systems—water and sewer—at least as much and probably more than on the public system. For instance, it would be useful to know how many private septic systems there are now in Jaffrey and how many are functioning well and not presenting potential problems to the owner, neighbors or the Town itself. How suitable are Jaffrey’s soils and conditions for such systems? It would be useful to have detailed in the master plan any presently planned sewer extensions; also, some indication as to what the process is for planning sewer extensions. Are sewer extensions welcomed? Are they requested by property owners and developers or are they proposed by Town boards, departments, etc.? Many of these queries could also be asked about the water system.~~

~~As with the water system, a map of the sewer system should be included in the master plan, preferably presented in some logical and helpful way, i.e. type or size or age or condition or proposed replacement or proposed extension of each line.~~

Jaffrey presently has the following sewer-related bonded debt:

	<u>Original Issue</u>	<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>
Sewer Bond No 6	\$566,000	1986	20 years	2006
Sewer Facility Upgrade 2001	\$239,517	2001	10 years	2010
Sewer Facility Upgrade 2002	\$933,681	2002	20 years	2023

Sewer Facility Upgrade 2005 \$1,506,247 2005 20 years 2025
 [Source: 2005 Annual Report, Town of Jaffrey]

~~Would be helpful to have a breakdown as to type of connection, i.e. residential vs. commercial vs. industrial, etc. In other words, who are the customers?~~ NOTE FROM DPW: A manual sorting is required at this time. When the billing system was set up, this field was not completed. As transfers take place and other information garnered, the type of customer is being added.

Would be helpful to include a map of both the water and sewer network.

Future Needs and Plans

Existing facilities and staffing are adequate at this time to collect and treat wastewater to secondary standards. However, the Town is under an Administrative Order from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to upgrade the treatment plant to meet stringent discharge limitations. Include an explanation as to what an administrative order is and what it means to Jaffrey.

The Town of Jaffrey contracted with Wright-Pierce Engineers to design an upgraded (advanced) treatment facility. The design, which is nearing completion, is anticipated to be implemented beginning in 2006 pending the authorization of necessary funds at ~~the~~ a September 2006 Special Town Meeting. The cost of the constructing the facility is expected to exceed \$11 million. Something should be included as to how this will be paid for, by whom (users vs. non-users), effect on tax rate, etc.

Additional projects anticipated in the next five years include:

- continuation of the Infiltration/Inflow program which involves a lining or reconstruction project each year,
- continuation of the sewer collection system inspection and cleaning which is conducted on 1/3 of the system each year,
- updating the sewer system mapping,
- development of a sewer system facilities plan to investigate expansion of the collection system,
- preparing a GIS map of the system including locating all wastewater system structures, and
- revising or updating the current Sewer Use Ordinance to ensure it includes defensible local limits.

Future needs and plans include an assessment of staffing needs with the current contractor (AOS) once the new treatment facility is constructed and on-line as well as pump station rehabilitation (River Street and Hillcrest Road pump stations).

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Sewer Department

Equipment

1984 Katolight generator
 2004 Chevy Pickup P-4
 2004 Fisher Plow SP P-4
 1995 Fisher P/A Plow SP P-5
 2000 Generator E/G-10
 1999 Generator E/G-6

1986 Generator E/G-7
 2000 Generator E/G-8
 2000 Generator E/G-9

Equipment should be listed consistently: either by date or by type and within that by date. It would be helpful to include the purpose/use of this equipment, for those who don't know.)

Sewer Section. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: Inflow/Infiltration Correction & Rehab Construction.

Description/Purpose: On-going Inflow/Infiltration maintenance and rehabilitation to remove extraneous flows and structurally rehabilitate mains and manholes.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$125,000</u>	Annual (Paid from sewer fund)
2006	125,000	
2007	125,000	
2008	125,000	
2009	125,000	
2010	125,000	
2011	125,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$750,000</u>	

2. Project/Title: Advance Treatment Construction.

Description/Purpose: Construction of Advanced Treatment System to meet water quality standards.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$12,680,000</u>	(One third from taxpayers; two thirds from users)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	771,000	
2009	771,000	
2010	771,000	
2011	771,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$3,084,000</u>	(Bond payments through 2011)

3. Project/Title: Replace River Street Pumping Station.

Description/Purpose: Need to replace aging pump station.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$634,000</u>	(Paid from sewer fund)
2006	0	
2007	0	
2008	38,000	
2009	38,000	
2010	38,000	
2011	38,000	

TOTAL \$152,000

4. Project/Title: Replace Erin Lane Pumping Station.

Description/Purpose: Need to replace aging pump.

<u>Amount:</u>	\$25,000 (Paid from sewer fund)
2006	0
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
TOTAL	0

5. Project/Title: Nelson Street Pumping Station.

Description/Purpose: Pumping station has no redundant pump; control system needs replacement.

<u>Amount:</u>	\$10,000 (Paid from sewer fund)
2006	0
2007	10,000
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
TOTAL	\$10,000

9. Library

The Jaffrey Public Library, located at 38 Main Street near the ~~Town Center~~ center of downtown, is a three-story, 14,190 sq.ft. brick structure constructed in 1896. A bond issue was approved in 1989 for \$650,000.00 to build an addition to the library. The addition which housed a new children's area and meeting room was opened and dedicated in 1990. Library hours of operation are Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays 11:00am – 5:30pm, Tuesdays and Thursdays 1:00pm – 8:00pm, and Saturdays 9:00am – 1:00pm. Library staff consists of two full-time and three part-time employees and four to five volunteers. Administration is carried out by an elected five-member Board of Trustees, who set the policy, oversee the maintenance of the facility, and serve as a link between the library and the community. The facility houses a circulating and reference collection. Reference question are answered in-house and research and recreational materials are provided from other library through a New Hampshire state interlibrary loan system. The library is also used for presentation of a film series, book discussion groups, story hours, special programs, internet access, school visits, and a meeting room for community use. Approximately 3,000 residents are registered borrowers and about 75% of these are active users of the collection. A broad spectrum of the community uses our services and attends library programs including the Senior Group, Boy Scouts, After School program, pre-schoolers and civic organizations, to name just a few.

Number of reference questions answered:

2001	2219
2002	1742
2003	1854
2004	1877
2005	1880

Programming Statistics:

<u>Year</u>	<u>#children's programs</u>	<u>attendance</u>
2001	94	2389
2002	138	2556
2003	118	2575
2004	65	4246
2005	132	4336

	<u>#adult programs</u>	<u>attendance</u>
2001	19	228
2002	31	735
2003	34	391
2004	42	477
2005	37	794

Library resources include a book collection of over 31,000 volumes ~~30,366 books (31,832 in 2005 Town Report)~~, 859 audio books ~~(778 in 2005 Town Report)~~, 114 puppets ~~(122 in 2005 Town Report)~~, ~~640 DVDs/videos~~ ~~858 video tapes, CDs and DVDs~~, an audiovisual collection of 1,636 items including DVDs, CDs, audiotapes and videotapes, over 100 and 59 magazines and newspapers. Special collections include the Amos Fortune Papers which are the original papers of freed slave Amos Fortune, which are displayed in an exhibit. Equipment available for public use includes nine computers, one copier, three printers, and one microfilm reader with printer. Equipment available for use by Library staff includes five computers, one projector for use with computers and/or DVD/VHS, fax machine, scanner, and two printers.

Expenditures over the past 5 years, broken down if possible: staff, books & similar, building-related.

These figures are my best estimates. They are what I can find are the expenditures not the allocations and they should be verified with the Town Finance Director.

	<u>Total Expenditure.</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>AV</u>	<u>Building</u>
2001	196,890	122,497	22,464	1,871	25,307
2002	195,546	128,588	22,050	3,513	17,969
2003	211,884	133,103	23,339	3,687	19,175
2004	217,151	143,638	24,700	4,487	18,068
2005	232,087	162,017	24,010	5,319	25,482

Also, circulation figures over a 5 year period would be helpful.

The following chart shows the total circulation numbers for the past 5 years. The percentage of the total that is audio visual circulation is broken out to highlight the increase in that area.

<u>Circulation statistics:</u>			
	2001	41,136	10% AV
	2002	44,425	12.5% AV
	2003	46,451	12.75% AV
	2004	47,732	13.5% AV
	2005	48,037	14% AV

Recent renovations include a reconfiguration of the third floor space for set-up of a computer lab for GIS training. ~~The library also recently added wireless access for internet users in addition to internet access already provided by four public computers.~~ Wireless access for internet users was recently added to the Library. In addition there is internet access provided by four public computers. Use of the internet on these computers has grown steadily in the last five years as shown by the chart below:

Year	2000	individual use	1519
	2001		1526
	2002		1806
	2003		1671
	2004		2360
	2005		2720

Trustee funds are held by the Trustee of the Trust Funds and the Library Trustees and are used to offset the Library operating budget.

There is no mention of space concerns. Does the Library have plenty of room? The library does have space concerns. The configuration of the building is not conducive to the most efficient use of space. The original building is a Victorian building with many chopped up areas. The addition which opened in 1990 added another floor and an addition entrance on the lower level. We, therefore have three floors that we cannot use and staff adequately. In 2006/2007 the library director and the library Trustees plan to develop a long range plan to address space needs with emphasis on the possible use of all available spaces. This plan will also assess collections, staffing and services.

Can something be said about The Friends of the Library? What it is, how many members, what does it do, How much does it raise, etc.? The mission of the Friends of the Jaffrey Library is to “promote interest in library functions, resources and services, to stimulate and receive gifts and endowments for the benefit of the library, and to support development of programs for the extension and improvement of library services and resources”. In 2006 we have about 60 members. The major fundraising activity for the Friends is the annual book sale and that brings in about \$1,000.00 in income that is used for collection development and programs. The Friends also sponsor four programs a year some in conjunction with other community organizations.

Future Needs and Plans

As the Library’s circulation of materials increases and services are expanded (there should be some data included to show these increases, preferably over 5 years), the most serious issue will be insufficient staffing. Over the next few years, Library staff plan to assess current hours of operation to determine whether an increase or change is warranted to serve the community better. As part of that effort, staff hopes to increase staffing to provide consistent service during all hours of operation.

In addition, machines and software are in need of being upgraded on an annual basis to remain current with expanding technology. The Town has an IT plan in place and Library staff are hopeful that funding will be made available to allow for the implementation of this plan.

During 2006, the library plans to do an audit of the heating system. Based on the results, a proposal will be developed for a more efficient method of heating and cooling the library building. Once this has been accomplished, the Town will be asked to establish a Capital Reserve for this project.

10. Recreation

Jaffrey's Parks & Recreation Department, located at 31 Howard Hill Road, provides a number of year-round recreation programs and services. The Department is staffed by a Recreation Department Director, Program Director, Administrative Assistant, Maintenance Supervisor, Senior Program Coordinator, and A.F.T.E.R. (After school For Teens: Educations and Recreational) Coordinator, as well as a number of seasonal staff to support programs offered by the Department.

Recreation facilities include the following:

Contoocook Lake Beach

The Contoocook Lake Beach has approximately 4,000 youth and adult users annually. The facility includes a swimming area, changing rooms, rest rooms, concession stand, swimming lessons, volleyball court, horseshoe pit, and covered picnic pavilion. The facility is open seasonally, at which time it is staffed by a number of part-time lifeguards and concession stand operators. Recent renovations include the addition of the concession stand and covered pavilion in 1998, and the volleyball court and horseshoe pit in 2001. The facility is publicly funded at a cost of \$22,000 annually. Facility and staff are reported to be adequate at this time.

Shattuck Park at Thorndike Pond

The Shattuck Park at Thorndike Pond has approximately 2,000 youth and adult users annually. The facility includes a swimming area, grills, picnic pavilion and tables, boat landing, and portable toilets (seasonal). The facility is open from dawn to dusk seasonally, and is staffed by part-time lifeguards. Recent renovations include improvements to the access road in 1997 and renovation of the covered picnic pavilion in 2005. The facility is publicly funded at a cost of \$7,500 annually. Facility needs include the addition of permanent restroom facilities.

Humiston Field

Humiston Field has approximately 3,900 youth and adult users annually. The facility includes a playing field (multi-sport), playground, basketball courts, skating rink, office, youth center, and parking lot. The facility is open from dawn to dusk seasonally with some evening events, and is staffed by a full-time Director, part-time Assistant Director, full-time maintenance support, and part-time clerical support. Recent renovations include the addition of a covered pavilion and picnic tables in 1998, parking lot addition and repaving of the court surface in 1999, and addition of an irrigation well in 2003. The facility is publicly funded at a cost of \$30,000 annually. Facility needs include the addition of new baseball and softball fields.

Rails to Trails

Rails to Trails is a relatively new recreation opportunity available in the Town of Jaffrey. Trails meant for multiple forms of recreation including walking, biking and snowmobiling are available for use by youth and adults, from dawn to dusk year-round. The initial trail construction phase completed in 2003 2004 includes 1.5 miles of hard-packed trail from the Rindge town-line to the center of downtown Jaffrey Center. The initial project was funded

through Transportation Enhancement funds from the NH Department of Transportation. The trail is planned to expand from the center of downtown Jaffrey Center towards the Town of Peterborough. A grant of \$25,000 was secured by the Town in March of 2006 through the Recreational Trails Program that will fund continued improvements from Webster Street north, behind the Plaza and Courthouse to the Beaver Dam, across from Ridgecrest Auto.

Childrens Woods. Children’s Woods is an area set aside for trail usage and encompasses 71 acres. It’s close proximity to the Rails to Trails corridor makes it an ideal place for hiking and snowmobile usage.

In addition to those facilities outlined above, the Recreation Department offers a number of programs, some of which are seasonal, including youth sports (i.e. basketball, ski club, baseball, swim lessons, etc), summer camps, spring break and winter day programs, and special events (such as a bus trip to a holiday show in Boston).

It would be useful to have a total acreage figure for land overseen by Parks & Recreation. The Parks and Recreation Department oversees over 100 acres of park and recreation areas in Jaffrey.

Does Parks & Recreation have any authority over or interest in either of the Town commons? At this time, the Town Commons are maintained by a contracted vendor. The Parks and Recreation Department does not have sufficient staff to maintain these areas

Expenditures over the past 5 years, broken down if possible: staff, equipment, maintenance, facilities related, etc.

Information from the past Town Reports:

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Revenues (From Revolving Rec. Fund)</u>
2001	\$ 293,671	\$ 88,987
2002	\$ 280,469	\$ 91,081
2003	\$ 285,277	\$ 79,416
2004	\$ 288,429	\$ 80,757
2005	\$ 296,507	\$ 74,856

Future Needs and Plans

- Shattuck Park at Thorndike Pond: Addition of permanent restroom facilities.
- ~~Humiston Field: Addition of new baseball and softball fields.~~ [This has apparently been removed from the Recreation Chapter.]
- Rails to Trails: Expand the trail from the center of downtown Jaffrey Center towards Peterborough.
- Humiston Field – Secure property adjacent to field (currently owned by Mr. Hunt) when possible to expand facility (final expansion of the area). This is the last parcel of property that is necessary to provide maximum multiple usage of the facility and will extend field from Howard Hill Road to Squantum Road. The house on Mr Hunt’s property is frequently hit by baseballs and the addition of the parcel will give us more field space as well as storage space (we will keep the garage portion of the house) for equipment. We would also like to develop a baseball / softball batting cage in the front area of the parking lot on Howard Hill Road. This space is not currently used for parking and would expand usage of the facility by allowing teams to practice batting without utilizing the entire field.

In addition, the Town of Jaffrey recently purchased a site located in downtown Jaffrey for use as a future Community Center. The area, approximately 9 acres in size, borders the Rails to Trails path and the Contoocook River. The site is also in close proximity to Children’s Woods. Immediate plans include the construction of a ball field. A \$40,000 Land and Water Conservation Funds grant from the New Hampshire Division of Parks and Recreation was secured in 2004-2005 for that purpose. Construction of the field is expected to be **completed in the Spring of 2006 probably in 2007**. Another grant application for completion of a feasibility study, estimated to cost \$12,000, will be submitted in 2006. Future plans for the site include the addition of a Community Center for use by all Jaffrey residents.

Jaffrey presently has the following recreation-related bonded debt:

	<u>Original Issue</u>	<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>
Jaffrey Community Center [TIFD financing] [Source: 2005 Annual Report, Town of Jaffrey]	\$287,500	2004	20 years	2024

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory – Parks & Recreation Department

<u>Equipment</u>	
1995 GMC 4WD Dump P 10	Parks (Not Rec Depts, check DPW)
1995 Fisher SP P 10	Parks (Not Rec Depts, check DPW)
1998 GMC 1Ton Dump P-8	REC Recreation
1991 Ford Rec 4WD Tractor	REC Recreation
1998 Ford Cutaway Rec Van	REC Recreation

The Recreation section here needs to be consistent with and complimentary to the Recreation Chapter.

Recreation Section. Jaffrey Capital Improvement Program 2006-2011.

Note: As of March 15, 2006. There may have been some changes since that are not reflected here.

1. Project/Title: 1991 Utility Tractor

Description/Purpose: Customary replacement.

<u>Amount:</u>	<u>\$20,000</u> (Paid from taxes)
2006	0
2007	5,000
2008	5,000
2009	5,000
2010	5,000
2011	0
TOTAL	\$20,000

11. Education

Jaffrey is a member of the Jaffrey-Rindge Cooperative School District which serves the towns of Jaffrey and Rindge. The District is administered by School Administrative Unit (SAU) #47 located at 10 Main Street in Jaffrey.

The Jaffrey-Rindge Cooperative School District offers a comprehensive program for preschool through grade 12. The facilities serving Jaffrey residents include the Jaffrey Rindge Preschool, Jaffrey Grade School, Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School, and Conant High School, all of which are located in Jaffrey. ~~A second middle school, Rindge Middle School is located in Rindge.~~ Further, Jaffrey residents may utilize our special needs preschool located at the Rindge Memorial School (the second elementary school within the cooperative District.)

Jaffrey-Rindge Inclusive Preschool

The Jaffrey-Rindge Inclusive Preschool, located at ~~Rindge Memorial School at 58 School Street in Rindge, provides services to the High School at 3 Conant Way in Jaffrey, serves~~ children three and four years of age. ~~As of December 21, 2005, 19 children were enrolled, 14 of who were from Jaffrey, the remaining from the Town of Rindge. The school had 19 children attending as of December 21, 2005, of which 14 are Jaffrey residents while the remaining children are residents of the Town of Rindge.~~

Note: the preschool was previously located at the Conant High School site.

One full-time teacher, and four part-time instructional associates staff the Preschool. The Rindge Memorial School nurse, as well as district-wide therapists, assistants and consultants provide additional support.

The preschool is housed in a specially modified modular unit connected to Rindge Memorial School. (effective August 2006)

~~The Preschool is staffed by one full-time teacher and four part-time teacher's aides. Additional support is provided by the nurse employed by the High School as well as therapists, assistants, and consultants.~~

~~The two-story schoolhouse was originally constructed in 1973. The facility consists of 31 full-size classrooms and two modulars which create six classrooms. As noted above, the Preschool is located within the High School, and therefore has access to equipment and facilities owned and operated by the High School. In addition, the Preschool has one computer for use by the children and one for the teacher.~~

Future Needs and Plans

See Conant High School Future Needs and Plans section below.

Jaffrey Grade School

The Jaffrey Grade School, located at 18 School Street in Jaffrey, serves children in kindergarten through grade 5. The school had 409 pupils attending as of October 3, 2005, of which 397 are Jaffrey residents while the remaining students are residents of the Town of Rindge. (Note: Students in the “Little Michigan” section of Rindge attend the Jaffrey Grade School due to bus routes.)

The school employs 1 administrator, 32.9 professionals, 5 Special Education professionals, and 15.5 support staff members. None of the teachers share responsibilities at the other schools.

~~The School is staffed by 37 full-time teachers, one part-time teacher, ten full-time teacher's aides, and four other staff including District special education staff who maintain a work space in the building. In addition, the School has three full-time administrative staff including the Principal, one full-time nurse, three full-time custodial staff, and one full-time and three part-time kitchen staff. None of the teachers are shared with other schools.~~

The two-story schoolhouse was originally constructed in 1938 with additions in 1987 and 2003, the latter of which was the addition of four classrooms. The facility consists of 26 full-size classrooms, two split classrooms, nine smaller spaces for uses such as offices, tutoring, nurse's office, and a teacher's room. ~~In addition, the facility includes a gym, cafeteria, bathrooms, and playground.~~ Additionally, the facility includes a gymnasium, cafeteria, restrooms and playground.

~~School equipment includes five televisions, four VCR's, one DVD/VHS player, 69 computers (PC, Mac, laptops, iBooks), and four laser projectors. All classrooms and offices have internet access.~~ School equipment includes: 69 computers, 7 VCRs, 3 DVD players, 1 VCR/DVD combo, 5 televisions, and 4 laser projectors. LCD projectors. All classrooms and office have Internet access.

Future Needs and Plans

~~Current equipment and facilities are used to capacity. Classes are generally of an acceptable size, with some variation year-to-year based on the enrollment at a specific grade level. Should the overall student population grown, additional classrooms would be needed. Also, due to the small parcel of land on which the school sits, parking and playing field size are inadequate. Should an addition be needed, there is not enough land area for an expansion. The School District should consider the acquisition of adjoining properties.~~ Present equipment and facilities are used to capacity. Classes are generally an acceptable size, with some variation year-to-year based on each cohort. Should the overall student population grow, additional classrooms would be warranted. Also, due to the limited land parcel on which the school resides, parking and playing field size are inadequate. The school district should consider the acquisition of adjoining properties. This should be done with caution so as not to overwhelm the local neighborhood.

~~Staff and programs are frequently displaced to make room for other uses, for example music and art teachers cannot use their rooms at the same time as school-wide testing or book fairs.~~ Staff and programs are often displaced to accommodate other uses. For example, the music and art teachers cannot utilize their rooms during school-wide testing (Measures of Academic Progress) or during book fairs.

Portions ~~Some areas~~ of the school are overcrowded or inadequate for the present population including the cafeteria, shared offices spaces and the media center/library and computer lab. The two split classrooms provide space for four programs, two special education learning centers, the Behavior Support Center, and instructional space for two Title I teachers. Ideally, each of these programs would have ~~additional a somewhat larger~~ space.

Consideration of new or expanded programs is limited by current space factors. For example, students with intensive special education needs currently attend Rindge Memorial School, yet many of these students ~~reside in Jaffrey~~ are Jaffrey residents. Should the

special needs population outgrow the space in Rindge, the Jaffrey Grade School would have a difficult time accommodating the ~~overflow of students~~ additional pupils.

Traffic patterns around the school are a concern at this time, an issue which will become increasingly significant ~~as~~ if traffic flow in the downtown area increases.

Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School

The Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School, located at 1 Conant Way in Jaffrey, serves students in grades ~~6, 7, and 8~~ 6-8. ~~The school had 412 pupils attending as of October 3, 2005, of which 205 are Jaffrey residents while the remaining students are residents of the Town of Rindge.~~ As of October 2005, 412 students were enrolled of which 205 are Jaffrey residents. The remaining population is from the Town of Rindge.

~~The School is staffed by 34 full-time teachers, one part-time teacher, 12 full-time teacher's aides, and four other staff. In addition, the School has one full-time and one part-time administrative staff, and one full-time nurse. At least one of the teachers is shared with other schools. JRMS employs 1 administrator, 28.7 professionals, 6 Special Education professionals, and 18 support staff members. One of the teachers is shared with other schools in the district. (Note: Kitchen staff is not included in the support staff numbers as they are employed through contracted services, Chartwells.)~~

The three-story schoolhouse was originally constructed in 1915 with renovations completed in 1980 and an addition ~~constructed~~ in 1986. The facility consists of 23 full-size classrooms, eight modular classrooms, ~~and an Industrial Arts Room and gym/exercise room (Pratt Auditorium) both of which are shared with the High School. The music teacher and room are also shared with the High School. School equipment includes 70 computers and approximately 20 VCR's and televisions.~~ The industrial arts room and gym/auditorium (Pratt) is shared with use by Conant High School. The music teacher oversees both the middle-school and high school program.

School equipment includes: [computers, thin clients, VCRs, televisions, white boards, and LCD projectors.]

Future Needs and Plans

~~The building is crowded and does not have adequate fire protection, electrical system or HVAC.~~

~~Discussions are underway for renovations that would include the addition of one or more classrooms.~~

This needs updating based on what was passed at this year's Town Meeting.

Helpful would be 5-year enrollment figures broken down by school and by special needs vs all others.

Also, 5-year expenditures broken down by school and by special needs vs all others.

Also, 5-year expenditures of the SAU office.

In March 2005, citizens of Jaffrey and Rindge passed a \$678,425 bond to address critical maintenance needs.

Since passage, the following items have been addressed:

- Installation of PA/phone system in each office and classroom
- Installation of controls to fix heating issues (CO2 controls, relays, wiring etc.)
- Replacement of non-functioning/worn out outside doors

In March 2006, the voters of Jaffrey and Rindge passed a bond article for Phase I of renovation/addition projects at Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School and Conant High School.

Key features of the bond, affecting the middle school include:

- Upgrade mechanical and electrical systems throughout
- Replace windows
- Renovate 2 science labs; create 1 lab
- Reconfigure office for better entry monitoring
- Upgrade finishes
- Asbestos abatement
- Miscellaneous exterior repairs (repointing, caulking, brick replacement etc.)

The school board-appointed Facilities Planning committee also recommended the construction of a new middle school (Phase II). The site and timing of the second phase was not established and will be contingent upon enrollment figures. All upgrades/additions to the middle school (Phase I) will be suitable for future high school use.

Conant High School

Conant High School, located at 3 Conant Way in Jaffrey, serves students grades 9 through 12. School enrollment is 484 (October 3, 2005 data) ~~in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. The school had 500 pupils attending as of October 1, 2005,~~ of which 242 are Jaffrey residents while the remaining students are residents of the Town of Rindge.

~~The School is staffed by 42 full time teachers and four full time teacher's aides. In addition, the School has three full time administrative support staff including the Principal and one full time nurse. At least one of the teachers is shared with other schools.~~ The School is staffed with 2 administrators, 36.3 professionals, 10.2 Special Education professionals, and 12.5 support staff members. The music teacher has shared responsibilities at both the middle and high school. *(Note: Kitchen staff is not included in the support staff numbers as they are employed through contracted services, Chartwells.)*

The two-story schoolhouse was originally constructed in 1973. The facility consists of 31 full-size classrooms and two modulares which create six classrooms. In addition, the facility includes an Industrial Arts room and ~~Pratt Auditorium and exercise room that are shared with Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School. gym/exercise room (Pratt Auditorium) which are shared with the Jaffrey Rindge Middle School. The music teacher and room are also shared with the Middle School.~~

The future of the site on Route 202 at the Jaffrey-Rindge border that was purchased as a location for a new high school should be assessed.

Future Needs and Plans

Overall, the existing equipment and facilities are poor for the needs of the students and staff. The school was built to accommodate 400-420 students, though current student population is at 484 and expected to rise to 530+ students. Specifically, special education program space has been in demand since 1973 while current technology requires additional storage needs. ~~500+ and projections estimate 530 students or more. Specifically, program space has been in demand for special education needs since 1973 while current technology requires additional space for storing equipment.~~ Handicap accessibility improvements are also required.

Additional needs and plans projected for the next five to ten years include:

- Space for alternative programs for “at-risk” students;
- Modern science labs ~~(presently have 3 labs for 7 teachers);~~
- High school regulation gym;
- Modern auditorium;
- Athletic fields/track and physical education storage space;
- Storage space for all academic departments;
- Classrooms to accommodate all staff
- Modern family consumer science, health, and food ~~and~~ / nutrition programs;
- Art, music, and industrial arts space, storage and staffing; and,
- Vocational programming space, storage and staffing.

~~More than \$600,000 is currently being spent on renovations to the High School. In addition, the School District is proposing district wide renovations totaling more than \$8.5 million dollars for 2006 appropriations. Details pertaining to the proposed renovations are available from the School District offices.~~

In March 2005, citizens of Jaffrey and Rindge passed a \$678,425 bond to address critical maintenance needs.

This needs updating based on what was passed at this year’s Town Meeting.

Since passage, the following items have been addressed:

- Replacement of outside doors/frames
- Installation of a new fire system (with addressable system) and new scalable security system
- Installation of HVAC for interior classrooms
- Restroom installation in the modulars
- Replacement of all heating convectors
- Window replacement
- Installation of PA/phone system in each office and classroom
- Purchase portable handicap lift for access to stage

The following March, voters of Jaffrey and Rindge passed a \$9,445,500 bond article for Phase I of renovation/addition projects at Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School and Conant High School.

Key features of the bond, affecting the high school include:

- Addition of sprinkler system
- Replacement of guard rails and frames
- Renovation of 4 science labs
- Addition of ramp to boys' locker room
- Construction of a 400 meter track and soccer field
- Make existing restrooms handicap-accessible
- Renovation of nurse's area (add restroom)
- Replace gym floor and bleachers
- Miscellaneous space changes
- Asbestos abatement

Information on school enrollments and costs per pupil for the Jaffrey-Rindge Cooperative School District and its neighboring school districts is presented below:

School District Enrollments, Fall 2004 – 2005
As of October 1, 2005

GRADE LEVEL:	School Districts			
	Jaffrey Rindge	ConVal	Monadnock	Keene
Pre-Kindergarten	20	10	56	84
Kindergarten	132	185	157	153
Elementary	665	02	68	1,032
Middle School	387	973	407	798
High School	500	1,145	891	1,776
TOTAL	1,704	3,115	2,479	3,843

SOURCE: NH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

School District Enrollments, Fall 2004-2005
(October 1, 2005 available data)

Grade Level:	Jaffrey-Rindge	Keene	ConVal	Monadnock
Pre-Kindergarten	17	11	51	89
Kindergarten	135	179	156	196
Elementary	676	840	962	957
Middle School	412	932	360	776
High School	484	1179	846	1817
TOTAL	1724	3141	2375	3835

Source: New Hampshire Department of Education

Within the immediate region, Keene is the largest school district, with more than 3,800 students. On the eastern ~~side of the region, ConVal Regional~~ Contoocook Valley Regional is the second largest with an enrollment of more than 3,100 students. ~~In the Connecticut Valley School District, the largest group of students is in the elementary schools, followed by the high school.~~ The Jaffrey-Rindge Cooperative School District has the smallest number of students at ~~1,704 for the 2004-2005 school year.~~ 1,724 (2004-2005 academic year).

~~Cost Per Pupil, 2003-2004~~

~~As of February 25, 2005~~

GRADE LEVEL	— School districts				
	Jaffrey Rindge	ConVal	Monadnock	Keene	State
Elementary	\$8,503	\$10,762	\$9,905	\$11,844	\$8,742
Middle School	\$9,340	\$9,570	\$9,462	\$9,397	\$7,907
High School	\$9,235	\$8,294	\$10,265	\$8,360	\$8,503
Total	\$8,900	\$9,449	\$9,954	\$9,731	\$8,497

~~SOURCE: NH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION~~

Cost Per Pupil, 2004-2005

Grade Level	Jaffrey-Rindge	ConVal	Monadnock	Keene	State
Elementary	\$8,831	\$11,612	\$11,471	\$12,309	\$9,406
Middle	\$8,897	\$9,759	\$9,925	\$9,791	\$8,557
High	\$9,432	\$8,848	\$12,172	\$9,213	\$8,982
Total	\$9,018	\$9,982	\$11,465	\$10,346	\$9,098

Source: New Hampshire Department of Education

~~Total annual per pupil costs for education by grade level within this selected sub-region range from \$8,900 to just under \$10,000. All of the regional totals are above the state average.~~ Total annual per pupil costs for education by grade level within this selected sub-region range from \$8,900 to slightly over \$12,000. All of the regional totals are above the state average, *with the exception of the Jaffrey-Rindge Cooperative School District (\$9,018 vs. \$9,098)*

Money to fund education in New Hampshire comes primarily from local property taxes. Costs for education are currently at the ~~epicenter of a major~~ state-wide debate, in the court as well as in the Legislature. The Legislature has authorized a state education tax that collects money in the form of a surcharge on property tax and disburses it to towns that meet ~~the~~ criteria for need. This tax has been in place for several years, but is the subject of challenge, ~~and it is unclear at this time what the result will be.~~

A state education property tax rate of \$4.92 per \$1,000 (as of April 1, 2004) and \$3.33 per \$1,000 (as of April 1, 2005) of total equalized valuation is assessed on all New Hampshire property owners. The tax is assessed and collected by local municipalities.

Source: New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration

Schools serving Jaffrey students include the Jaffrey-Rindge Inclusive Preschool, Jaffrey Grade School, Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School, and Conant High School. In addition, residents ~~of Jaffrey~~ have access to dozens of childcare/learning centers in the area; private

schools in Dublin, Jaffrey, Peterborough, and Wilton; and post-secondary education offered by two colleges in Keene (Antioch New England and Keene State College), one in Rindge (Franklin Pierce College), and branches of the New Hampshire Technical College through the Region #14 Applied Technology Center (*ConVal High School in Peterborough, Conant High School in Jaffrey, and Mascenic High School in New Ipswich*). ~~at ConVal High School in Peterborough, Conant High School in Jaffrey, and Mascenic High School in New Ipswich.~~

The Education subdivision is another problematic area - where does it belong? How is it handled and resolved given the fact that schools are owned and administered by Jaffrey and Rindge combined in a two-town school system? Both towns are doing master plan updates so we should have consistency.

This section should be reviewed by the School Board and by the Superintendent of Schools.

12. Cemeteries

Public cemeteries in the Town of Jaffrey include:

Cemetery	Date Established	Location	Size (acres)	# Burial Plots	Plots Remaining for sale
Village (Baptist) Cemetery	1829	NH 124	4 1.9	363	none remaining
Cutter Cemetery	1858	Harkness Rd.	6 1.3	72	none remaining
Old Burial Burying Ground	1784	Blackberry Ln.	8 1.8	1,100	none remaining
Phillips Cemetery	1789	Fitzwilliam Rd.	6 1.4	300	19 21
Phillips-Heil Cemetery	1985	Fitzwilliam Rd.	6)	135	116 113
Conant Cemetery	1860	Conant Rd. Stratton Rd.	20 12.8	1,418	368 381
Cutter Extension	2004	Harkness Rd.	1.5	637	637
Smallpox Cemetery	1792	Off Fitch Rd.	<1	6	none remaining
TOTAL			ca. 21	4,031	1,152

Note: The number of burial lots given may not be accurate in every instance.

Note: The corrected acreages are from the Town's tax maps.

In 1991 a Cemetery Committee was established to advise the Town on the operation, maintenance and preservation of Jaffrey's public cemeteries. The Selectmen appoint members of the Committee which includes representatives of the Cournoyer Funeral Home, the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Historical Society and the Selectmen. There are also three members-at-large. In the past two years the Committee has undertaken an extensive review and revision of Jaffrey's Cemetery Rules and Regulations. It has also produced and issued a 'user-friendly' summary of this entitled "A Guide to the Public Cemeteries of Jaffrey."

At the 2000 Town Meeting a trust fund was established to cover the cost of monument repair and restoration. Money is added to this fund at most Town Meetings. Although not a common problem, vandalism has occurred from time to time and the costs of repair have been met by this fund as has damage caused by falling branches and similar accidents.

Usually once a year leaning headstones are straightened in the Old Burying Ground by volunteers.

At the 2004 Town Meeting it was voted to purchase approximately 1-1/2 acres adjoining Cutter Cemetery. Substantial private funds were combined with public funds to accomplish the purchase. A plan was devised for the expansion of Cutter and a survey has been completed with bounds installed. Portions of a simple road will be installed in 2006, following which lot sales will commence.

At the 2006 Town Meeting the Smallpox Cemetery, which was on a parcel undergoing development, was accepted by the Town, a gift from the developers.

~~A new section of the Cutter Cemetery was being designed as of 2005.~~

Up until 2002 the cemeteries were maintained by Town employees. They are now ~~The cemeteries are~~ maintained by a contractor.

The only private cemetery in Jaffrey is St. Patrick Cemetery on Route 202 at Hillcrest Road. It dates to 1890, is approximately seven acres in size and serves the Roman Catholic community.

Future Needs and Plans

~~None identified at this time.~~

Among the cemetery needs identified by the Department of Public Works and the Cemetery Committee are 1) improving cemetery record keeping; 2) restoring the iron fencing around John Conant's grave at the cemetery named for him; 3) commencing the development of the Cutter Cemetery extension—road and wall building—and the sale of lots there; and 4) finding ways and means to remove several large pines posing a hazard in the Old Burying Ground; 5) developing pedestrian access to the Smallpox Cemetery, possibly using volunteers.

The Jaffrey Cemetery Rules and Regulations include by reference RSA 289:3 III as follows. "New construction, excavation, or building in the area of a known burial site or within the boundaries of an established burial ground or cemetery shall comply with local zoning regulations concerning burial sites, burial grounds or cemeteries, whether or not such burial site or burial ground was properly recorded in the deed to the property. In the absence of such regulations, no new construction, excavation, or building shall be conducted within 25 feet of a known burial site or within 25 feet of the boundaries of an established burial ground or cemetery, whether or not such burial site or burial ground was properly recorded in the deed to the property, except when such construction, excavation, or building is necessary for the construction of an essential service, as approved by the governing body of a municipality in concurrence with the cemetery trustees, or in the case of a state highway, by the commissioner of the department of transportation in concurrence with the cemetery trustees."

Jaffrey might consider including the setback in the Town's Zoning Ordinance. If so, a setback of at least 50 feet if not more would seem more appropriate than 25 feet. In several instances in Jaffrey dwellings have been sited less than 25 feet from an existing cemetery.

13. Other Municipal Community Facilities and Services

a. Streetlighting

- b. Town Commons
- c. Public Art and Memorials
- d. Municipal parking lot
- e. Town Clocks

a. Streetlighting

Although the lighting along Jaffrey's street is owned by the Town, it is maintained and operated by Public Service of New Hampshire which charges the Town a flat electrical rate of ~~???~~ per month per fixture. ~~an electrical rate based on size and type of fixture.~~ In 2005 the Town paid \$44,099 for streetlighting.

Actual Costs 2001-2005

2001	\$32,367
2002	\$37,405
2003	\$34,678
2004	\$38,972
2005	\$44,099

[Source: Annual Town Reports]

Breakdown of fixtures:

High pressure sodium	??	Downtown in places
Mercury vapor	??	Most of Jaffrey
Incandescent	??	Jaffrey Center village
Total fixtures	??	

Breakdown of fixtures:

High pressure sodium	3	Downtown (cobraheads)
High pressure sodium	8	Downtown (Victorian)
Mercury vapor	212	Most of Jaffrey
Incandescent	12	Jaffrey Center village
Metal halide	6	Location unknown
Total fixtures	241	

The policy of the Town is to have streetlights at intersections and along roads that have sidewalks.

There is a growing concern in Jaffrey and elsewhere over light pollution which, among other things, can obscure the nighttime sky and give rise to objectionable glare affecting neighbors, drivers and pedestrians. Floodlights installed by private property owners or privately by PSNH, are often directed in such a way as to be too visible by others or to affect the nighttime sky.

The level of lighting as measured by lumens is thought by many to be overly high, leading to unintended adverse effects including glare and overlighting.

Future Needs and Plans

Presently there is a mixture of lighting types which gives an uneven appearance, particularly in the downtown (the orange-yellow of sodium and the bluish-white of mercury vapor). In new installations, both public and private, and when alterations are

made in existing lighting, color correct lamps, such as metal halide, should be encouraged or required.

Private flood and security lighting needs to be better controlled to avoid glare and overlighting. The Town itself employs lighting on some of its facilities that does not need to be continuously on, but rather could be motion-activated.

b. Town Commons

In addition to the public sports and recreation facilities detailed elsewhere, there are six public greens, squares, parks or commons that are owned and maintained by the Town and that, while important in many ways, tend to be smaller and less intensively and actively used. The first and oldest is the **Meetinghouse Common** which provides the setting for the Meetinghouse and is bounded in part by Mountain Road and Laban Ainworth Way. It is an open, approximately 2 acre, well-maintained field with mostly mature maples mainly on the periphery. The Little Red Schoolhouse is the only structure on the Common. It is used occasionally for informal recreational purposes and for overflow parking during events at the Meetinghouse.

The second Town common is Village Square, now referred to as **Memorial Park**, which is bounded by Main and North Streets and stands in front of the Police Station. This rectangular space of approximately 20,000 square feet has many elements: the Bandstand (which was returned to its original location and restored in 1986), the Buddies Monument (dedicated in 1930), the World War II Gold Star Mothers memorial, the Town Elm, flagpole, benches, lighting, water bubbler, and trees and shrubs. The space is used for sitting and relaxation and for such events as Memorial Day observances, summer concerts, ‘Scarecrows on the Common,’ and other organized and informal activities.

The third Town common is the rectangular **Library Green**, which stretches from Main Street to the Library. On it stands the Soldiers’ Monument, dedicated in 1900. The Green is used for informal recreation and occasional outdoor events sponsored by the Library or other groups. Along with the front lawns of the Civic Center and the Bank, it provides an attractive greenspace along Main Street as one enters or leaves downtown Jaffrey.

The fourth Town common is **Charity Square**, a triangular open space of approximately 10,000 square feet that stands in front of the Post Office. It is a well-maintained lawn with trees in the periphery. In the center stands the corner stone of the Baptist Church on which is inscribed: “This foundation was laid by the Baptist Church, July 4, AD, 1929. Inscribed by B. Prescott.” Charity Square has little active use but it does set off well and attractively the surrounding properties.

The fifth Town common is **Bissell Alderman Park** which is located on a strip of land of 5,663 square feet running from the corner of Turnpike Road and Peterborough Street, along Peterborough Street, bordering the Rite-Aid parking lot. In 1994 it was named for Bissell Alderman, a resident and architect who volunteered his design services on several Jaffrey projects including this one. It is landscaped with trees and incorporates seating and is the present site of the old Watering Trough which now serves as a planter. It is actually owned by the NH State Department of Transportation but is maintained by both the Town of Jaffrey and Rite Aid.

One privately owned park that is open to the public and is worthy of mention is **Charles Howard Park**, located beside Cheshire Pond on Route 202 north. This wayside park was

created in 1962 by VFW Post 5613 of Jaffrey which continues to maintain it. This is a pleasant spot to pull off the road for relaxation and perhaps a picnic.

Future Needs and Plans

The five Town commons are important and historic open spaces and should be well maintained, protected and preserved. The small, crowded and very visible Memorial Park in downtown is a space that could benefit from some expert attention; an experienced landscape architect might be retained to document the current situation and suggest improvements.

c. Public Art and Memorials

A large and varied array of public art and memorials may be found throughout Jaffrey. All should be recognized as ingredients in the town's history and culture, and all are worthy of protection and preservation. Among these are:-

- The **Soldiers' Monument**, in front of the Library. This monument, dedicated on May 16, 1900, commemorates those who served in the Civil and Mexican Wars, the War of 1812 and the American Revolution.
- The **Buddies Monument**, Memorial Park, dedicated November 11, 1930. Sculpted by Viggo Brandt-Erichsen. The Town's World War I monument.
- The **World War II – Gold Star Mothers** memorial, Memorial Park, ca. 1948. Designed by Viggo Brandt-Erichsen.
- **Humiston Memorial Park.** This memorial park located at the intersection of Squantum and Howard Hill Roads was designed by Bissell Alderman and was dedicated on November 11, 1991. Plaques and inscriptions commemorate World War II, Persian Gulf (1990-91), Panama (1989-90), Grenada (1983) and Lebanon (1982-84), as well as Franklin G. Humiston and John Humiston.
- **Jaffrey War Memorial Park.** Dedicated August 11, 1984, to those who served in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. This important open space in the heart of downtown is itself the memorial. (The park is actually owned by a non-profit organization but it is for the benefit of the public and may in time be given to the Town.) The two stone slabs at the entrance—'Korea' engraved on one and 'Vietnam' engraved on the other—were steps of the Baptist Church which was replaced by the present post office in 1969.
- **Watering Trough.** This granite watering trough, now used as a planter, is located in Alderman Park on Peterborough Street in front of Rite-Aid. It has been a feature of downtown for well over 100 years and was located in Memorial Park at the corner of Main and North Streets for most of those years.
- **Baptist Church cornerstone**, Charity Square. The Baptist Church was demolished in 1968 to make way for the present post office. This granite cornerstone and the weathervane atop the Post Office are all that remain of the church at this location. The inscription on the stone reads: "This foundation was laid by the Baptist Church, July 4, AD, 1929. Inscribed by B. Prescott."

• **Headstones in Jaffrey’s cemeteries.** The earliest art to be found in Jaffrey are the early headstones in the Town’s cemeteries. The death’s head, cherub and weeping willow and urn are all motifs easily found. Most were carved by local artisans and are as crisp today as they were when set.

Future Needs and Plans

From time to time these memorials, monuments and public art need repair and maintenance. The VFW and American Legion are appropriate organizations to take the lead in making certain that the Town’s war memorials remain in good condition and are protected from unwanted incursions. A Town trust fund exists to pay for any necessary repairs to headstones in Jaffrey’s cemeteries.

d. Municipal Parking Lot

Jaffrey has parking associated with its various public facilities but it also has a stand-alone Municipal Parking Lot. Located on Blake Street it is .73 acres and can accommodate 37 vehicles (7 spaces are designated for overnight parking). It was created as mitigation for the loss of parking due to the NH Department of Transportation downtown roadway improvements in 1993. Although maintained by the Town it is actually owned by the NH Department of Transportation. The facility’s use is not high. It could be used more intensively but those working in downtown shops and offices thus freeing up on-street parking for customers and clients. It’s the only public facility for legal overnight parking during the winter months and thus serves as a valuable resource for downtown residents without parking.

This parcel of public land could play an important role—either as parking or as a building site—in the event that the Blake Street area is redeveloped.

e. Town Clocks

There are two tower clocks in Jaffrey that are owned by the Town. The oldest and best—a Howard—was installed in 1884 in the tower of the Cutler Memorial (Jaffrey Woman’s Club) on the corner of Main and School Streets. The second clock—a George Stevens—is in the Meetinghouse tower. It was installed in 1906. Both are electrified. Twice a year these clocks are inspected and serviced by Philip d’Avanza of Goffstown, a recognized tower clock specialist.

A Town Clock trust fund was created in 1996 specifically for the downtown clock and as of December 2005, it stood at \$18,415.16. Until recently funds were added at successive Town Meetings so that the clock could receive a full restoration. The Town Manager in consultation with Mr. d’Avanza have concluded that the extent of restoration proposed some years ago is not required and that periodic inspection and maintenance with the occasional repair are all that is necessary. A member of the Department of Public Works resets the clock after power outages and after seasonal time changes.

The costs associated with the Meetinghouse tower clock are met by the Meetinghouse Trust Fund.

Future Needs and Plans

Maintenance and repair as needed should continue indefinitely.

The purpose of the Town Clock Fund might be expanded to cover the Meetinghouse clock. Presently, bills from Mr. d’Avanza are split between two funds which is unnecessarily awkward. The present balance of the fund would be sufficient to cover all necessary costs indefinitely.

- **Riverwalk.** This is a public pedestrian and recreational resource but it is unclear who owns and maintains it.

NON-MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Introduction: The Town of Jaffrey provides funding support to a variety of non-municipal community facilities and services. This is most often done as specific warrant articles presented at the annual Town Meeting. The organizations so supported in the past five years include:

- a Home Health Care, Hospice and Community Services
- b Monadnock Family Services
- c Monadnock Community Early Learning Center
- d The Community Kitchen
- e Southwestern Community Services
- f Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance (see below)

The one Federal level, non-municipal facility in Jaffrey is the . . .

- g US Postal Service (see below)

Two of these are included below in more detail:

1. ~~Ambulance Service~~ Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc

Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc. (JRMA) is a private, non-profit corporation that provides emergency and non-emergency response for the Towns of Jaffrey and Rindge. JRMA is also a part of the Mutual Aid Service that includes all the communities in the towns of Southwestern New Hampshire. The service was started in 1946 by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 56 13 shortly after its founding in 1945 and was named the Jaffrey-Rindge VFW Ambulance. Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc. is located at ~~109~~ 119 Main Street in Jaffrey on land purchased by the Town in 1902. The mailing address is P.O. Box 107. The business phone number is 603-532-6868. The 1,500 square foot building is owned by JRMA. It was constructed in ~~1983~~ in 1961 and added to in 1984 and is a two-bay wood-frame, block garage with vinyl siding.

For the first 56 years of service JRMA Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) were unpaid volunteers. In 2004 the service was reconstituted and renamed. It is now governed by a Board of Directors from both Jaffrey and Rindge. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) professionals are paid in accordance with the standards and practices of the State of New Hampshire and consist of a membership crew and cadre of *per diem* EMTs professionals. In 2006 the Ambulance Service personnel consisted of part-time paid crew members which included a chief, two assistant chiefs, 24 EMTs, 6 drivers as well as 9 *per diem* EMS professionals. The service is partially funded through a combination of municipal and private contributions from Jaffrey and Rindge. There is no charge to patients who are served by JRMA. Some costs of providing this free service to the residents of Jaffrey and Rindge, and others through Mutual Aid responses, are recovered by billing public and private insurance carriers. The service also provides coverage to local organizations for special events on a fee-for-service basis and has enhanced its equipment and operating efficiencies through State and Federal grants.

Equipment owned by Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial ~~Service~~ Ambulance includes a ~~used~~ 2000 Ambulance in good condition and a 2005 Ambulance in excellent condition. These ambulances were provided by the Jaffrey-Rindge Ambulance Foundation which raised equipment funds for ten years from local residents for the service. This organization has subsequently disbanded so the JRMA now has complete responsibility for all equipment and capital improvements. JRMA service coverage area extends for ~~eighty~~ 77 square miles and includes about 12,000 year-round residents and the students and employees at Franklin Pierce College. ~~The Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc. has been primarily funded through municipal and private contributions, grants and/or fees.~~

The number of calls for service ~~Ambulance Service responses~~ in the last five years ~~were~~ are as follows:

Year	# Service Calls
2000	820
2001	789
2002	802
2003	801
2004	774
2005	881

The source of these data should be indicated.

A breakdown of these calls should be included. Type of event, origin, destination, etc.

Calls for Service	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
TOTAL	820	789	802	801	774	881
Destination						
FPC	46	70	60	53	31	45
Rindge	234	201	226	207	261	264
Jaffrey	514	497	495	509	455	542
Assisted Mutual Aid	19	21	21	32	27	30
Cost						
Warrant Articles	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$24,406
Jaffrey Taxpayer	\$14.59	\$15.09	\$15.15	\$14.73	\$16.48	\$45.03
Cost/call						
Rindge Taxpayer	\$26.79	\$27.68	\$26.22	\$28.85	\$25.68	\$78.98

Cost/call						
Operating Cost	<i>unk</i>	\$56,904	\$29,920	\$74,811	\$182,320	\$222,508
Taxpayer Contribution	<i>unk</i>	26%	50%	20%	8%	22%
Event						
Abdominal pain	30	42	33	23	22	22
Allergic Reaction	11	10	3	5	7	11
Assault	2	3	6	3	4	2
Behavioral	9	16	13	27	9	21
Breathing Diff.	126	104	117	113	90	94
Cardiac arrest	7	10	7	9	11	23
Chest pain	72	73	65	78	65	85
Cva	8	18	12	13	11	9
Details	4	6	6	10	5	13
Diabetic Emer.	11	9	11	9	5	12
Emergency Transp.	3	3	4	0	2	0
FALSE	12	14	15	6	8	3
Heat/cold	1	0	1	7	1	2
Hemorrhage	15	3	6	5	3	8
Injury/pain	98	78	84	86	76	79
MVA	90	64	102	97	119	95
No transport	135	147	217	260	247	228
Non-emerg. Trans.	29	11	2	2	3	0
OB/Gyn	3	2	2	4	4	3
Overdose	18	23	31	15	21	22
Public Assistance	20	13	11	16	29	17
Seizures	25	25	20	24	24	42
Sick/other	132	166	139	149	145	163
Standby	19	18	16	14	31	24
Trauma	88	101	96	92	82	112
Untimely Death	1	3	2	4	6	5
New Categories						
First response						10
Required mutual aid						27

Some financial information should be included. Annual expenditures/revenues for 5 years including Town Meeting articles.

Public support of the JRMA at the Annual Town Meeting has been as follows:

<u>Town Meeting year</u>	<u>Amount Voted</u>
2002	\$7,500
2003	\$7,500
2004	\$7,500
2005	\$24,406
2006	\$20,000

Source: Town of Jaffrey Annual Reports

Future Needs and Plans

Facilities are considered a liability for the Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc. The building space is ~~much too~~ small. There is ~~and has~~ no office space for officers ~~and clerks~~ to work in without constant interruption. The garage is so small that the ambulances just barely fit into them with only an inch or two of space to park them without hitting doors or walls. There is no room to store equipment or extra supplies. This lack of space has caused damage to trucks and equipment when drivers have not been completely square when backing in. The building has sustained damage to the door framework and the brick façade as well as damaged the bodies of both ambulances along with lights and bumpers.

Because of these deficiencies of what is a 45 year old building, the Board of Directors is seeking to replace it. Since the lot is nonconforming this will be a lengthy process but the Board is committee to improving the physical location of the service without moving. A new building would, of course, be designed to meet both current and long-term future needs of emergency responses for Jaffrey and Rindge. An additional bay is needed to accommodate a non-emergency medical transport vehicle. In terms of floor area, a new facility would probably be twice the size of the present building.

The Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc. keeps ~~their its~~ equipment ~~as~~ up-to-date. Since the reorganization in 2004, the service has created capital improvements and operating contingency funds to insure continued, high quality responses to emergencies in Jaffrey, Rindge and elsewhere as needed by Mutual Aid. ~~as possible within budgetary constraints. The Chief indicates that staffing is always an on-going problem.~~ The service provides 24 hour, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year coverage through a roster of *per diem* EMS personnel and JRMA crew members. All JRMA personnel work full-time in both related and non-related fields. JRMA EMTs have met and continue to meet all protocols of Monadnock Community Hospital and all certifications as required by Federal and State laws. ~~Daytime per diem personnel are currently used to cover the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. These personnel are not part of the regular membership, but were hired to help with daytime responses only. Staffing to cover nights and weekends consists of regular members who also have full-time jobs. There is a need for additional staff, since many regular members cannot cover scheduled times, due to work or family commitments.~~

Overall, the Board of Directors feels that the current staffing for the service works well. Retones and missed calls are events of the past. With the addition of a paid, non-member cadre of *per diem* EMTs, there is sufficient coverage to meet all emergency response requirements. The only future change in personnel that the Board would like to see is the installation of a full-time Chief to administer the service. This, of course, is dependent on sufficient and continued funding. The Board's primary funding priority is to reduce and, eventually, eliminate the need for municipal support from both towns over the next several years. In the meantime, the Board is exploring the addition of non-emergency transports and other fees for service. Some of the current non-emergency services JRMA provides includes conducting fee-based CPR classes and complimentary professional EMS training through a grant-sponsored universal patient simulator. This same training device—known as Harry—has also been used to provide 'recognition and response' training sessions at no charge for the students in Jaffrey and Rindge.

~~Staffing issues over the next few years will probably include finding a way to add full-time personnel to handle calls and office work.~~ There are no plans and no need to combine personnel or services with nay other private or municipal organization. The Board intends to remain a separate and private, non-profit corporation serving both Jaffrey and Rindge. However, it is possible that the Ambulance Service and the Fire Department may be combined in the next few years; if this happens the Ambulance Service may have an increase in personnel which would allow coverage for all calls.

~~Expansion of the existing building is not possible due to the size of the parcel on which the facility is located. Expansion would require acquisition of property from abutting property owners, though the building could be expanded up to create office and storage space.~~ As technology for patient care advances, Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance Service, Inc. must stay current, which can be very expensive. Examples of some likely Major equipment purchases will include buying new defibrillators and cardiac monitors each of which costs over \$20,000. ~~which are anticipated to cost several thousand dollars per unit.~~

The Board of Directors has worked with the JRMA crews to improve and develop ways of informing the public about emergency response generally and the work JRMA does specifically. In 2005 the service held its first open house in many years. The Board takes advantage of Town Meetings to present and discuss the workings of the service. In 2005 the Board created JRMA training teams to work with the schools, community organizations and EMS professionals. In 2006 the Board will convene the first in what is planned to be a regular and frequent meeting of municipal and private organizations whose responsibilities include responding to local emergencies. Eventually, the Board hopes to work with both towns to create a community emergency response team and join with other citizens corps such as the one begun in New Ipswich.

~~Jaffrey Rindge Memorial Ambulance, Inc. educates the public about the need for adequate funding for emergency medical services. There is a strong group of personnel who actively educate the public about what the Ambulance Service does, and there is also a large group of CPR instructors who teach classes and inform the public about how the Ambulance Service responds and is trying to meet the demand for services.~~

~~Due to the way calls are recorded, the number of calls to which the Ambulance Service responds annually represents only the calls at which an ambulance was on the scene. The number does not reflect the actual number of times an ambulance was called and subsequently unable to respond due to crew shortages. In the last few years there were approximately one hundred or more calls each year that were not responded to due to inadequate staffing. As daytime staffing improves and a better system is established for accounting for the number of calls received, the actual number of annual calls and response incidents should be more accurately reported.~~

2. Postal Service

The Post Office, located at 30 Turnpike Road, occupies an approximately a 4,500 sq.ft., single -story, brick structure. The facility is handicap accessible. Staff consists of ten full-time and three part-time employees including the Postmaster. ~~The Post Office hours of operation are 9:00am to 5:30pm, Monday through Friday, and 9:00am to 12:00pm on Saturdays.~~ The Lobby hours are: 6:00am - 5:30pm Monday through Friday; 6:00am through 3:00pm Saturday. Window hours are: 8:30am through 5:00pm Monday through Friday. 9:00am through 12:00 noon Saturday.

The facility has available approximately 670 post boxes, ~~280~~ 480 of which are presently rented. There are currently ~~5~~ five general delivery customers and the rural route serves 1,236 households.

Future Needs and Plans

Substantial growth of the Town may require reconfiguration of the interior of the Post Office to accommodate an additional route. The Postmaster indicates that no additional

space will be needed inside the current facility in the near future. Parking for employees is somewhat limited ~~by but can likely be worked out with the Town.~~ The historic weathervane is about to be restored and re-gilded, the cost likely to be met from private contributions.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction: The Town has many committees and organizations that have physical facilities used by the public or otherwise have a role to play in providing community services and in bettering life in Jaffrey. Among those that are important in complementing the community facilities and services of the Town are:

- a The churches of Jaffrey
- b The Boy Scouts and similar organizations
- c Jaffrey Chamber of Commerce
- d Jaffrey Woman’s Club
- e The Lions Club
- f The Jaffrey-Rindge Rotary Club
- g American Legion
- h Veterans of Foreign Wars
- i Korean and Vietnam Memorial Park
- j TEAM Jaffrey (see below)
- k Jaffrey Civic Center (see below)
- l Jaffrey Historical Society (see below)
- m Jaffrey Center Village Improvement Society (see below)

Several of these are included below in more detail:

~~15. Historic District Commission~~

~~The Historic District Commission, established in accordance with RSA 673:4, has regulatory responsibilities pertaining to the Jaffrey Center Historic District. In particular, the Commission is concerned with maintaining the District’s rural setting and protection of land, viewsheds and open space. Additional responsibilities of the Commission include 1) concern for historical, architectural and cultural resources of the entire town, 2) studying, recording and publicizing such resources, and 3) advocating for their protection and enhancement.~~

~~The Commission meets on the first Thursday of every month. During the months of November—May the Commission meets in an office at the Town Offices; from June—October the Commission meets at the Meetinghouse located in the historic district of Jaffrey Center. The Commission is comprised of 5 members, 3 alternates, and a representative from the Planning Board and Board of Selectmen; the Commission has no staff.~~

Unclear why this is included here. The HDC is a Town land use board and not a community committee or organization. The HDC will be covered in the Historic Chapter of the Master Plan so suggest it be taken out.

1. TEAM Jaffrey

TEAM Jaffrey is chartered under the state and national “Main Street Programs” under the sponsorship of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Main Street’s four-point, eight-principle approach methodology addresses the following four areas of concern and combines activities in these areas to develop a community’s individual strategy for redeveloping the downtown. The four points are organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring and the eight principles are comprehensive, incremental, self-help, public/private partnership, identifying and capitalizing on existing assets, quality, change, and action-oriented. TEAM Jaffrey’s mission is “to enhance, revitalize, and aesthetically improve the downtown area of Jaffrey, NH; to promote tourism, support the existing commercial establishments and encourage new business opportunities”.

TEAM Jaffrey leases approximately 1,000 sq.ft. of the lower floor in the TD Bank North building located at 28 Main Street in Jaffrey. The program has 250 members of which 200 are residents of Jaffrey and 50 reside in other communities. TEAM Jaffrey’s Board of Directors meets the third Thursday of each month. The program has one full-time employee, the Executive Director. TEAM Jaffrey is a ~~501.c.3~~ 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. Financial support for the program maintenance and development is funded through a combination of sources including the municipal Tax Increment Finance District (TIF) funds, fundraising, donations, and investments. Projects are typically funded through grants. Members are not required to pay a membership fee.

Future Needs and Plans

The current facility is adequate, though additional storage space is needed. Ideally the facility would be more visible located in an office that fronts on Main Street.

Funding is needed to implement several projects desired to be completed in the next five years including reconfiguration of the traffic pattern in the downtown on NH 124 and US 202, pedestrian crossing improvements and increased retail/office space available in the downtown. Additional plans include the renovation and reopening of the Park Theater, Inc., establishment of a housing trust organization, and development of a facade improvement program for businesses.

2. Jaffrey Civic Center

The Jaffrey Civic Center is located at 40 Main Street in a 7,500 sq.ft., brick building designed by architect John Bradford Abbott and constructed in 1965. First opened in 1966, the Civic Center offers programs and activities to support the artistic, cultural and civic needs of the Monadnock Region. The Center’s hours of operation are Tuesdays 10:00am – 6:00pm, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 1:00pm – 5:00pm, and Saturdays 10:00am – 2:00pm. The Civic Center employs a full-time Director, part-time assistant and many part-time volunteers. The Civic Center is funded through private sources.

The Center has a variety of mechanisms through which it supports local artistic, cultural and civic needs including hosting art displays, poetry readings and meetings, providing youth activities such as historical lectures, scout meetings and art classes, and maintaining an auditorium which holds up to 125 people.

Future Needs and Plans

Potential issues for the Center over the next five years include the need for additional funding and staff. In addition, the facility may be renovated to become fully handicap accessible, including installation of an elevator.

l. Jaffrey Historical Society. The Jaffrey Historical Society was founded in 1958 “by a group of citizens concerned about the loss of some of the town’s historic buildings and the lack of an appropriate depository for documents and artifacts associated with the founding and development of Jaffrey.” The Society is fortunate to have modern facilities for storage and display of its collections in the basement level of the Jaffrey Civic Center on Main Street. On the Common close to the Meetinghouse stands the Little Red Schoolhouse which is owned by the Town but is maintained and managed by the Society. Built as Schoolhouse No. 11 around 1822, it was moved from its earlier location on Dublin Road to the present site in 1960 and restored to its likely appearance as a one-room schoolhouse. It is open free-of-charge from June through August on weekends usually between 2 and 4 o'clock.

The Old Fire Station on Main Street in Jaffrey Center is owned by the Society and houses Jaffrey’s fire museum. Among the collection are several very early pieces of fire apparatus.

The Society presents a series of public programs throughout the year. Typically these are held at the Civic Center on Tuesday evenings in December, February, April, June and August (Annual Meeting). Some aspect of local history is generally the subject of these programs which may feature speakers from Jaffrey or further afield in New Hampshire. Traditionally an excursion to some local point of interest in the Monadnock Region is planned for a Sunday afternoon in October. There is no charge for any of the Society's programs and all are welcome to attend.

Membership in the Society is open to all. The Society is a not-for-profit organization.

Future Needs and Plans

The Society would like to increase its membership and is particularly anxious to have more participation from the younger persons. Outreach to the local schools is a long-range goal.

m. Jaffrey Center Village Improvement Society. The Jaffrey Center Village Improvement Society is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1906. Its mission is “to improve and to ornament the streets and public grounds of Jaffrey Center ... [and] to maintain and protect Melville Academy and its contents...” It owns and maintains seven properties, all of which are for the benefit of the public: Cutter Park (stretching from Thorndike Pond Road to Laban Ainsworth Way), the East Common (at the intersection of Main Street and Harkness and Bryant Roads), the Blacksmith Lot (at the northeast corner of Main Street and Thorndike Pond Road), The Swale (a large meadow and wetland north of Main Street), Centennial Park (at the corner of Bryant Road and Main Street), and

Melville Academy (on Thorndike Pond Road). The Academy was formerly a private school founded in 1833, later a Jaffrey public school and since 1920 a museum featuring artifacts and exhibits portraying the history of Jaffrey. It is free and open to the public on summer weekends and other times by arrangement. Traditionally, the VIS has had a great interest in the preservation and upkeep of the Meetinghouse. This goes back to 1922 when the Society was the chief force behind the restoration of this historic building. It was also instrumental in the 1991-93 restoration and continues to assist in the building's maintenance.

Future Needs and Plans

The Society will continue to protect and preserve its properties and to act as an advocate for the Jaffrey Center village and its historic and cultural resources.

OTHER THINGS THAT MIGHT BE ADDRESSED:

[Note: These might be included in the appropriate section above or placed in a 'catchall' category.]

A list that might be included in this section would be the Social Capital intersections of the town, and this might be the place to put the lists of churches and restaurants, etc, now included in the recreation section.

Does the Town have a property inventory system? For instance, is all property assigned a unique number to which all information on that property is keyed? If not, this should be considered. All maintenance, insurance coverage, costs and revenues, repairs, replacements, replacements, etc., could be tracked by such a number. Does the Town have bar code software?

Will the Town's website, computer networks, applications, databases, etc., be covered or addressed in other chapters?

Capital reserve accounts might be considered for most if not all Town departments, with variable amounts of money being earmarked for these at the annual Town Meeting.

Attention should be given to public facilities and services that can respond to and otherwise address disasters, both natural and man-made, i.e. weather related events, floods, blackouts, health events, terrorism, etc.

Such environmental and energy concerns as pollution, fuel economy, heat loss, carbon emissions, etc., need to be included and stressed as they relate to all public property including vehicles.

The Town of Jaffrey and the School system should as a matter of public policy adhere to all Jaffrey land use regulations, building codes, etc., when undertaking any changes or improvements to its property.

TOWN OF JAFFREY PROPERTY SCHEDULE:

Note: There is inaccurate and incomplete information here and if it is to appear it needs to be thoroughly researched, rearranged and fully completed.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS	BUILT	BUILDING SQ FT
Humiston Park Concession/Dugout	Howard Hill Road	1985	432
Dugout 1 Humiston Field	Howard Hill Road		0
Dugout 2 Humiston Field	Howard Hill Road		0
Humiston Park Skating Warming Hut	Howard Hill Road	1988	1,320
Humiston Park Recreation Office/Garage	Howard Hill Road	1995	1,125
Humiston Park Recreation Storage Building	Howard Hill Road	1990	240
Bandstand	Main Street (Common)		
Announce Booth/Dugout	Main Street (Common)		0
Recreation Center Meetinghouse	Main Street.	1775	5,738
Waste Pump Station	Main Street	1994	140
Public Works Garage	Main Street	1960	2,160
Water Pumping Station	Main Street	1994	500
Clay Library	Main Street	1896	14,190
Police Department	Main Street	1954	5,280
Horsesheds	Main Street	1850	1,900
Village Cemetery Hearse House	Route 124		0
Bath House/Pavilion	Contoocook Lake Road	1985	432
Concession Stand/Pavilion	Contoocook Lake	1985	400
Contoocook Well Pump Station	Contoocook Lake Road	1977	528
Control House	Bullet Pond	1995	120
Pump House	Cathedral Road	1965	400
Pump Station	Cross Street	1995	323
Equipment Warehouse	Knight Street	1964	800
Highway Garage	Knight Street	1984	6,000
New Salt Shed	Knight Street		0
Old Salt Shed	Knight Street	1964	920
Fire Station	Turnpike Road	1981	8,400
Water Pumping Station	Turnpike Road	1963	550
Public Works Shed	Turnpike Road	1995	360
Water Administration/Lab Bldg	Turnpike Road	1983	2,541
Lifeguard Storage Shed	Shattuck Park	1992	80
Pavilion Shelter Open	Shattuck Park	1990	187
Control House	Poole Reservoir Road	1994	96
In Ground Water Tank 500,000	Poole Reservoir Road	1995	0
Pump Station	Hillcrest Road		0
Water Pumping Station	Ertin Lane	1987	323
Water Pumping Station	Hadley Road	1986	5,550
Recycling Center	Old Sharon Road	1990	4,000

Swap Shop	Old Sharon Road	1996	800
River Street Sewer Pumping Station	River Street		0
Town Office	10 Goodnow Street	1910	2,800
Wasterwater Treatment Station	Old Sharon Road	1986	2,222
Membrane Cap	Landfill		0
Town Clock	Main Street	1844	225
Water Tank – Ground 750,000	Bullet Pond	1995	0
Little Red School House	Ainsworth Way		0
3 Unit Apartment Building	Laundry Road	1925	2,564
Warehouse	Laundry Road	1950	1,262
Commercial Building	Peterborough Street	1950	1,720

[Source: From Jon Sistare]

Town of Jaffrey Equipment Inventory

Note: This previously appeared at the end of the Highway section. It's been placed here in its entirety and individual departments under the relevant section.

Equipment	Department
Clark Forklift	Dump Transfer Station
2004 Cat Skidsteer	Dump Transfer Station
2004 Expedition SUV 16 Comand 1	Fire
2000 Generator 16 EG	Fire
1993 Pumper 16 M1	Fire
1987 Pumper 16 M2	Fire
1989 Hose Reel 16 M4	Fire
1942 Brush Truck 16 M5	Fire
1938 Pumper 16 M9	Fire
1991 Rescue 16 R1	Fire
1981 Tanker 16 T1	Fire
2004 Tanker	Fire (appears above under Fire Dept)
1998 Cat Backhoe	Hwy Highway
1993 Morbark Chipper	Hwy Highway
1981 Compactor	Hwy Highway
1996 Sullivan Compressor	Hwy Highway
1980 Grace Broom	Hwy Highway
1986 Cat Grader	Hwy Highway
1968 Deere JD Trailer	Hwy Highway
2004 Cat Loader L 1	Hwy Highway
1986 Cat Loader L 2	Hwy Highway
2001 Chevy Pickup P 1	Hwy Highway
1995 GMC 1Ton Utility P 5	Hwy Highway
2003 Chevy 1Ton Dump P 6	Hwy Highway
1978 Western 1Ton Roller	Hwy Highway

1990 Rollertrailer(Homemade)	Hwy Highway
1995 Flink 10' Sander S 1	Hwy Highway
1994 Flink 10' Sander S 2	Hwy Highway
1996 Flink 10' Sander S 3	Hwy Highway
2001 Flink 13' Sander S 4	Hwy Highway
2002 LMC Snowblower	Hwy Highway
2001 Fisher P/A Plow Xblade SP P 1	Hwy Highway
2003 Fisher Snow Plow SP P 6	Hwy Highway
1998 Fisher P/A Plow SP P 8	Hwy Highway
1997 Larochelle Snow Plow SP 1	Hwy Highway
1993 Larochelle Plow SP 2	Hwy Highway
1993 Larochelle Plow SP 4	Hwy Highway
1994 Larochelle Plow SP 5	Hwy Highway
1981 Viking Snow Plow SP 7	Hwy Highway
2001 Larochelle 12' Snow Plow SP 8	Hwy Highway
2002 Johnston Sweeper	Hwy Highway
1990 Sweepster Broom Attachment	Hwy Highway
193 GMC 6wheel Dump T 1	Hwy Highway
2003 Freightliner Dump T 2	Hwy Highway
2001 Freightliner 6Wheel Dump T 3	Hwy Highway
2005 Freightliner T 4	Hwy Highway
1972 Ford Tanker T 6	Hwy Highway
1997 Trackless Sidewalk TCR	Hwy Highway
1978 York Tow Rake	Hwy Highway
1999 Stone Compactor	Hwy Highway
1999 Generator E/G 1	Hwy Highway
1995 GMC 4WD Dump P 10	Parks
1995 Fisher SP P 10	Parks
2001 Crown Victoria Cruiser Unit 1	Police
2000 Crown Victoria Cruiser Unit 2	Police
2002 Crown Victoria Cruiser Unit 3	Police
2003 4WD SUV Unit 4	Police
2005 Speed Radar Trailer	Police
1998 GMC 1Ton Dump P 8	REC Recreation
1991 Ford Rec 4WD Tractor	REC Recreation
1998 Ford Cutaway Rec Van	REC Recreation
1984 Katolight	Sewer
2004 Chevy Pickup P 4	Sewer
2004 Fisher Plow SP P 4	Sewer
1995 Fisher P/A Plow SP P 5	Sewer
2000 Generator E/G 10	Sewer
1999 Generator E/G 6	Sewer
1986 Generator E/G 7	Sewer
2000 Generator E/G 8	Sewer
2000 Generator E/G 9	Sewer
2003 Chevy Utility P 2	Water
1995 GMC 4WD Utility P 3	Water
1995 Rammer Compactor	Water
1995 Fisher Plow SP P 3	Water

???? Trackstar Fusion Machine	Water
2001 Custom Watertrailer Van Trailer	Water
1977 Lincoln Welder Trailer MTD	Water
1997 Generator E/G 2	Water
1994 Generator E/G 3	Water
1994 Generator E/G 4	Water
1994 Generator E/G 5	Water

Plans, Goals, Recommendations, etc., contained or suggested above.

Note: The Capital Improvement Program items under each section should be consulted as well.

Town Hall/Town Government

Develop a Town records storage/archives facility.

The Meetinghouse

Develop a multi-year maintenance program and budget.

Increase use of the Meetinghouse by Town boards and committees and community groups in general.

Increase use of the building for such paying events as weddings as this income offsets the maintenance and repair costs.

Public Safety

Create a capital reserve account for equipment.

Assess staffing levels.

Assess need for Juvenile Police Officer.

Fire and Rescue Services

Assess need for second fire station facility (or reactivation of old Jaffrey Center firestation) in western part of town.

Assess need for additional administrative personnel.

Create new bathrooms with showers for firefighters.

Assess adequacy of capital reserve fund.

Department of Public Works

Highway Department

Consider energy and environmental factors in the purchase and operation of vehicles and equipment.

An evaluation should be undertaken to determine the scope and nature of the deficiencies and the feasibility of the present site to accommodate any new or expanded facility that might be proposed.

Develop a “pavement management program.”

Map the drainage system using GPS and GIS to locate and map structures and outlets.

Develop an Official Town Map,

Implement a town-wide GIS mapping system for planning purposes.

Develop a policy of recognizing and perhaps designating scenic roads.

Evaluate Jaffrey’s present road standards particularly as they relate to rural character issues.

Recognize the scenic characteristics of portions of NH highway 124 and refrain from recommendations that might encourage unsympathetic “modernization” by the State.

Solid Waste Disposal

Continually assess operations to contain costs.

Undertake improvements in facility such as improved heating of work areas, installation of wall and roof insulation, roof replacement, installation of roofing over the bulky waste roll-offs (which would help reduce weighted costs by eliminating collection of rain and snow among the disposal material), access road reconstruction, traffic flow improvements, and availability of potable water on-site.

Develop a closed-landfill reuse plan and facility design/setup to improve monitoring of users and materials collection.

Schedule hazardous waste collection days.

Water System

Investigate and develop additional supply capacity to meet present and future demands.

Develop water resources for fire protection in the Stone Arch Bridge TIFD District.

Continue replacing of customer water meters as needed.

Undertake hydrant maintenance, testing, flushing, and repair/replacement.

Implement a cross connection and backflow program.

Develop a water system map with GPS data collection of water structures.

Develop a gate valve exercising program including raising gate boxes to grade.

Refine and verify the computer hydraulic model.

Develop and execute a more aggressive conservation program through increased publicity. Consider changes in pricing and other incentives designed to increase conservation.

Wastewater System

Develop a new upgraded (advanced) treatment facility.

Continue the Infiltration/Inflow program which involves a lining or reconstruction project each year.

Continue the sewer collection system inspection and cleaning which is conducted on 1/3 of the system each year,

Update the sewer system mapping.

Develop of a sewer system facilities plan to investigate expansion of the collection system.

Prepare a GIS map of the system including locating all wastewater system structures.

Revise or update the current Sewer Use Ordinance to ensure it includes defensible local limits.

Assess staffing needs with the current contractor (AOS) once the new treatment facility is constructed and on-line as well as pump station rehabilitation (River Street and Hillcrest Road pump stations).

Library

Assess staffing levels.

Upgrade machines and software.

Implement Information Technology plan.

Recreation

Add permanent restroom facilities at Shattuck Park aton Thorndike Pond.

Expand the Rails-to-Trail from the center of downtown Jaffrey towards Peterborough.

Secure the property adjacent to Humston Field in order to expand facility.

Add a baseball / softball batting cage to Humston Field allowing teams to practice batting without using the entire field.

Construct baseball field at Community Center site.

Education

Jaffrey Grade School

Consider acquisition of adjoining properties for parking and playing fields.

Consider additional space the two special education learning centers, the Behavior Support Center, and instructional space for two Title I teachers.

Jaffrey-Rindge Middle School

Included in the bond article voted at the March 2006 election: 8 new classrooms (a 15,900 s.f. addition), 400 s.f. cafeteria/kitchen core expansion, Upgrade mechanical and electrical systems throughout, Replace windows, Renovate 2 science labs; create 1 lab, Reconfigure office for better entry monitoring, Upgrade finishes, Asbestos abatement, Miscellaneous exterior repairs (repointing, caulking, brick replacement etc.)

Plan for and determine site for new middle school.

Conant High School

Improve handicap accessibility.

Develop additional storage for special education.

Included in the bond article voted at the March 2006 election: Addition of sprinkler system; Replacement of guard rails and frames; Renovation of 4 science labs; Addition of ramp to boys' locker room; Construction of a 400 meter track and soccer field; Make existing restrooms handicap-accessible; Renovation of nurse's area (add restroom); Replace gym floor and bleachers; Miscellaneous space changes; Asbestos abatement.

Additional needs and plans projected for the next five to ten years include:

- Space for alternative programs for “at-risk” students;
- Modern science labs;
- High school regulation gym;
- Modern auditorium;
- Athletic fields/track and physical education storage space;
- Storage space for all academic departments;
- Classrooms to accommodate all staff
- Modern family consumer science, health, and food/nutrition programs;
- Art, music, and industrial arts space, storage and staffing; and,
- Vocational programming space, storage and staffing.

Assess the future of the site on Route 202 at the Jaffrey-Rindge border that was purchased as a location for a new high school.

Cemeteries

Improve cemetery record keeping.

Restore the iron fencing around John Conant's grave at the cemetery named for him.

Commence the development of the Cutter Cemetery extension—road and wall building—and the sale of lots there.

Finding ways and means to remove several large pines posing a hazard in the Old Burying Ground.

Develop pedestrian access to the Smallpox Cemetery, possibly using volunteers.

Establish a setback from public cemeteries of at least 50 feet for future development.

Other Municipal Facilities & Services

Streetlighting

Replacing at an opportune time all non-incandescent lamps with metal halide or similar color correct lamps.

Explore possibility of Town purchasing fixtures.

Better regulate the type and location of private outdoor lighting to prevent glare and effects on nighttime sky.

Town Commons

Consider developing an inventory and plan for Memorial Square.

Determine whether ownership of Alderman Park can or should be transferred to the Town.

Public Art and Memorials

Continue to maintain and protect Jaffrey’s public art and memorials.

Municipal Parking Lot

Determine whether ownership can or should be transferred to the Town.

Town Clocks

Continue to maintain and protect Jaffrey’s two Town Clocks.

Consider changing the existing trust fund to cover both Town Clocks.

Non-Municipal Community Facilities & Services

Home Health Care, Hospice and Community Services

Monadnock Family Services

Monadnock Community Early Learning Center

The Community Kitchen

Southwestern Community Services

Jaffrey-Rindge Memorial Ambulance

Replace or expand existing facility.

Possible purchase of new defibrillators and cardiac monitors.

US Postal Service

Restore and regild historic weathervane.

Community Committees & Organizations

The churches of Jaffrey

The Boy Scouts and similar organizations

Jaffrey Chamber of Commerce

Jaffrey Woman's Club

The Lions Club

The Jaffrey-Rindge Rotary Club

American Legion

Veterans of Foreign Wars

Korean and Vietnam Memorial Park

TEAM Jaffrey

Create additional storage space.

Develop funding for future projects such as the reconfiguration of the traffic pattern in the downtown on NH 124 and US 202, pedestrian crossing improvements and increased retail/office space available in the downtown, the renovation and reopening of the Park Theater, Inc., establishment of a housing trust organization, and development of a facade improvement program for businesses.

Jaffrey Civic Center

Develop additional funding.

Increase staffing.

Develop handicap accessibility.

Jaffrey Historical Society

Further develop membership.

Increase community outreach.

Jaffrey Center Village Improvement Society

Continue to protect and preserve the Society's properties and to act as an advocate for the Jaffrey Center village and its historic and cultural resources.

CITIZEN SURVEY RESULTS RELEVANT TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES CHAPTER

(HERE FOR REFERENCE; NOT TO BE INCLUDED IN CHAPTER)

Recreational Opportunities (Questions 7-8)

Natural features outweighed sports and other activities as the recreational opportunities respondents enjoy in Jaffrey. When asked to identify ways in which residents enjoy Jaffrey’s recreational opportunities 74% and 68% of respondents chose Jaffrey’s scenic views and hiking/walking respectively. Other recreational opportunities chosen by nearly half of survey respondents included swimming (43%) and boating and camping (41%). Additionally, respondents were asked to identify three specific recreational facilities, places, and fields in Jaffrey that bring enjoyment to their household. Roughly two thirds of respondents (67%) chose Mt. Monadnock as a place of recreational enjoyment. Other frequent responses included the Jaffrey Library (52%), and Thorndike (38%) and Gilmore Ponds (37%).

Municipal Services (Questions 10-11)

Between 50% and 60% of respondents indicated that Fire (57%), Police (56%), Library (50%) and Ambulance (50%) services “meet or exceed” their needs. The services that had the lowest response rate include senior services (5%), environmental protection (5%), economic development (6%) and land conservation (7%). Nearly half of respondents (48%) chose public schools as the primary municipal service that needs improvement. Between 30% and 40% of respondents chose road maintenance (38%), land conservation (35%), economic development (32%) and public water supply (31%) as municipal services that need improvement.

Water and Sewer (Question 20)

When asked whether water or sewer should be expanded in certain parts of town, a majority (45%) of respondents said no. One third (33%) of respondents felt water and sewer should be expanded. When asked to identify the preferred quadrant (A, B, C or D) to expand water and sewer, responses were evenly dispersed between the four quadrants.

COMMENTS (Comments not relevant to Community Facilities have been pulled out)

SCHOOLS

1. Would like to see new school
2. School facilities must be improved
3. Improve Schools
4. Our school needs investment
5. Improving schools
6. Fix overcrowded schools
7. Schools, Athletic Fields
8. Better schools
9. Schools are a disgrace
10. We need a new school desperately
11. The schools are not adequate. If anything happens to our kids while in crowded schools, we'll all be sorry

12. We need to seriously consider ways to improve the schools. School environment is crucial to good education as well as the quality of administrators, teachers, supplies and parental support
13. The school system needs better management and the schools need a better strategy to improve the high school facilities that is practical
14. Schools are getting too crowded with excessive growth.
15. The future of our children should be planned out and make it a little easier for them
16. Jaffrey really need to improve education and create a reputation for the best education in NH. Also art and art education including art tours.
17. Schools should be number 1- kids shouldn't be learning out of closets.
18. Need to resolve the school issue- this really impacts families moving into town. We need to go forward to build a new high school or middle school and make a final decision on 202 property. Perhaps that site could become an industrial park if the schools need to be downtown
19. Our schools are good bust on the decline. The school facilities need improvement.
- 20.
21. If you improve the schools more affluent families will come to the town and spend money locally
22. Please get new school. Education is the first step to getting quality people to move to Jaffrey
23. Without improving schools and housing for middle class young families, the town will eventually suffer as tax base dwindles due to aging population and fact that young families will choose to live in towns with better schools
24. Improve the schools we already have should not have to build new schools just renovate
25. If Jaffrey grows schools must expand to meet increased population
26. Don't "overdo" it with the construction of public schools. Focus on the basics without a lot of athletic extras. Encourage home schooling.
27. Cleaning up the schools. The kids are not happy.
28. More money poured into schools will not make for better education. Students who want to learn & teachers who want to teach will
29. Schools not manage well. A good start would be to obtain a new superintendent of schools and a new high school principal. School board would be able to receive timely and accurate information.
30. It is important that we look to the school system for a gravitational attraction for new families
31. Quality of JRMS and CHS or families won't move here
32. Education is more important, overcrowding and condition of JRMS/CHS needs to be looked at
33. Need to build the school downtown and with room for expansion
34. New high school with a skating rink with a high school hockey program
35. Public school improvement is key to the success of any future growth in Jaffrey
36. Get a school budget committee much like municipal budget committee
37. As a current renter who wishes to buy a home I will not buy in Jaffrey because of the very poor school district. New buildings and teachers are needed..
38. The key to a better Jaffrey is better educational facilities. Who would choose to move here after visiting our present high school and middle schools? We must upgrade these in order to attract both businesses and families
39. We must offer additional activities and programs for teenagers and younger children. Better school facilities and programs would help. We would not mind paying additional taxes for this. Children are key to the future of Jaffrey

TOWN MANAGEMENT/TOWN SERVICES

1. More cooperation with neighboring towns.

2. Communication between town bodies and citizens such as this survey
3. If possible combine services with the surrounding towns such as the fire dept
- 4.
5. Enforce laws on speed and noise from motorcycles
6. Age limit of driving should be enforced
7. Keep town government minimal and town ordinances in check
- 8.
- 9.
10. Growth should not exceed town services- police, school, water, sewer, fire, etc
11. Need to keep small town and keep it from expanding. it is really disappointing that those in office, town and school, do not listen to the votes of the people but continue to push their own agendas.
12. Stop wasting money on endless studies (ie schools, business plans). Hire people with experience to figure out these things
13. We must stop the growth in spending.
14. Fight the natural inclination to increase or improve public services by town government
15. Adhering to the Master Plan as it preserves rural & historic qualities of Jaffrey is most important
16. Adherence to Master Plan is critical
17. Support our town Fire, Ambulance and Police Personnel support School needs
18. We have a strong Fire Dept & Police Dept, I'd like that to continue.
19. Getting the public works and police to stop wasting money
20. Communicate town information in better ways to the people
21. Patrol schools for vandals and drug pushers
22. These 'public improvements' only benefit the FEW that use them. They cost us all too much
23. Improve Dump Rd, improve store fronts maintain zoning regulations
24. The town would be better served by the ambulance service under control of the fire dept
25. Cut police budget, eliminate highway dept and privatize or put someone in charge so we don't see two top personal spending the day riding around in company vehicles, checking the dump and visiting other areas for hours at a time. Doesn't anyone on the planning board see this or is it that you just don't care
26. Full time fire dept, at least day shifts
27. Don't need as many full time police officers as we have now. That money should be going toward schools
28. Police force who do more than harass essentially law-abiding citizens and focus on actual change
29. Reduce police dept budget which will lower taxes. We don't need high paying positions, too many police officers
30. Revamp police dept, as they do NOT provide quality service, due to having a chief who resembles Hitler. Must have community orientated police department- they could learn from the fire dept who is grade "a"
31. Police force is too big
32. Stop police from targeting young people. Improve the hours of the dump
33. Too many police for such a small town. Need to cut back
34. Have police clamp down on J-walkers. Kids riding bikes must obey road rules. Stop the drivers that are drunk
35. We need to downsize the police department and cut its budget. It is way too big for our town.
36. Town need to not have the police chief sending press release to all the NH major news paper telling them our minor problems
37. Expand cable TV and cell phone service, WIFI
38. Need residential universal broadband internet

39. High speed internet would allow engineers, architects, etc to enjoy our area
- 40.
- 41.
- 42.
43. Need better management
44. Fire the good-old boys politicians. They do not represent the people who live here, just themselves
45. Find community resource officer position
46. We need to cycle in new selectmen and women and to keep the governance of the town transparent
- 47.
- 48.
- 49.
- 50.
- 51.
- 52.
- 53.
54. Keep regulations to a minimum, keep local government to a minimum, elect planning board
- 55.
- 56.
- 57.
58. Future planning should include provisions for increased infrastructure (police, fire), when "big box" comes to Jaffrey (more hours open- more people) perhaps change from town manager form of government to administrator form
59. Jaffrey needs better informed and more professional land use boards: planning, HDC, ZBA - once & for all Jaffrey has no parking problem. Never has and is unlikely to have one in the future.

WATER/SEWER

1. Water and sewer that meet environmental EPA standards
2. Water, sewer, garbage collection, better water quality, public transportation and walkways
3. Keep plugging away on town water/sewer problems
4. The high cost of water
2. Get the water and sewer problems fixed
3. It is important that sewage treatment and water service be expanded to help with environmental quality throughout the town
4. water, sewer
5. Water supply and sewer service precarious to maintain present obligations large expenses for the town are in the future so to talk of expansion when status quo is not adequate should be out of the question
6. Do not add anymore users to town water or sewer systems
7. Water & sewer paid for buy subscribers. Use tax for these but expand them out US 202
8. The water system needs to be fixed first. How can you have non-operating fire hydrants in busy residential areas and call this safe?
9. Keep growth controlled that use public water and sewer until the existing facilities are adequate for existing users, and the whole town should share in the expense with developers paying an impact fee