

Select Board Meeting
Monday, March 2nd, 2020, 6:50 p.m.
Nowak Room, Town Office Building
10 Front Street, Exeter NH

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Board Interview – Communications Committee
3. Public Comment
4. Proclamations/Recognitions
 - a. Proclamations/Recognitions
5. Approval of Minutes
 - a. Regular Meeting: February 18th, 2020
6. Appointments
7. Discussion/Action Items
 - a. External Communications Analysis: Nick Campion
 - b. Healthy Climate
 - c. Q4 Financial Report - 2019
 - d. Public Hearing: Swasey Parkway Event Fees/Facility Fees
 - e. Public Hearing: TAP Program Easements
8. Regular Business
 - a. Tax Abatements, Veterans Credits & Exemptions
 - b. Permits & Approvals
 - c. Town Manager's Report
 - d. Select Board Committee Reports
 - e. Correspondence
9. Review Board Calendar
10. Non-Public Session
11. Adjournment

Kathy Corson, Chair
Select Board

Posted: 2/28/20 Town Office, Town Website

Persons may request an accommodation for a disabling condition in order to attend this meeting. It is asked that such requests be made with 72 hours notice.

AGENDA SUBJECT TO CHANGE



Pam McElroy <pmcelroy@exeternh.gov>

Connor Barry' Application for Volunteer Seat on Communications Committee

2 messages

Connor Barry <cbarry978@gmail.com>
To: pmcelroy@exeternh.gov

Wed, Feb 26, 2020 at 9:29 AM

Good morning, Pam:

Attached please find both my application and resume in consideration for the above-mentioned committee position.

Please let me know if there's anything else you will need from me at this time.

The best way to contact me is either by responding to this e-mail address or by calling my cell phone: (603) 726-1243.

Thank you very much, and have a great rest of your week.

-Connor Barry

2 attachments

 Connor Barry Resume - 2020.pdf
19K

 Exeter, NH Town Communications Committee.pdf
70K

Pam McElroy <pmcelroy@exeternh.gov>
To: Connor Barry <cbarry978@gmail.com>

Wed, Feb 26, 2020 at 11:42 AM

Thank you. Your application has been received.

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Pam McElroy

Town of Exeter

Executive Assistant, Town Manager's Office

603-773-6102

Human Services Administrator

603-773-6116



Town of Exeter
Town Manager's Office
10 Front Street, Exeter, NH 03833

**Statement of Interest
Boards and Committee Membership**

Committee Selection: Communications

New Re-Appointment Regular Alternate

Name: Connor Barry Email: cbarry978@gmail.com

Address: 2 Boulder Brook Dr. Exeter Phone: 603-726-1243

Registered Voter: Yes No

Statement of Interest/experience/background/qualification, etc. (resume can be attached).

Resume attached

If this is re-appointment to a position, please list any training sessions you have attended relative to your appointed position.

I understand that: 1. this application will be presented to the Exeter Selectboard only for the position specified above and not for subsequent vacancies on the same board; 2. The Town Manager and Selectboard may nominate someone who has not filed a similar application; 3. this application will be available for public inspection.

After submitting this application for appointment to the Town Manager:

- The application will be reviewed and you will be scheduled for an interview with the Selectmen
- Following the interview the Board will vote on your potential appointment at the next regular meeting
- If appointed, you will receive a letter from the Town Manager and will be required to complete paperwork with the Town Clerk prior to the start of your service on the committee or board.

I certify that I am 18 years of age or older:

Signature:

Date: 2/12/2020

CONNOR MICHAEL BARRY

Exeter, New Hampshire 03833 • 603-726-1243 • cbarry978@gmail.com

EMPLOYMENT

Safety Insurance: Legal and Regulatory Compliance Analyst, Boston, MA (April 2016 – Present)

- **Government Affairs**
 - Monitor industry publications (including, but not limited to, ISO Circulars, AIB and CAR Bulletins, APCIA and AM Best publications) for legal and regulatory changes
 - Participate in conference calls or in-person meetings of insurance trade organizations (including, but not limited to, NAIC national meetings, AICP regional chapter meetings, fundraising and outreach events with elected officials, and APCIA and MIF monthly meetings), as well as regulatory board and legislative committee hearings
- **Legal Research**
 - Review and analyze legal and regulatory changes and prepare summary materials explaining changes to affected company staff.
 - Review manuals, forms, and rates for compliance with current and new legal and regulatory compliance requirements and assist in identifying necessary changes
- **Contract Administration**
 - Initiate terminations or modifications on over 600 agency contracts
- **Business Continuity**
 - Manage internal registry of policyholder bankruptcies
 - Manage and update internal data security and compliance material
 - Draft all materials and appear before Board of Appeal in support of policy cancellation

University of New Hampshire (Durham): Adjunct Faculty, Lecturer in Justice Studies Course 550-551, UNH Mock Trial Team (August, 2019 – Present)

HUB International: Commercial Lines, Wilmington, MA: Technical Support Associate, Middle and Large Markets (August 2015 – April 2016)

- Prospecting, marketing, and servicing the accounts of 5 account managers

Liberty Mutual Insurance: Danvers, MA: Injury Claims Adjuster, (July 2014 – August 2015)

- Investigate, evaluate and negotiate small and medium loss claims

New Hampshire Attorney General's Office (Undergraduate Internship), Concord, NH: Legal Intern, (May 2013 – August 2013)

- Assisted in the state-wide election fraud investigation

Marzulla Law, LLC (Undergraduate Internship), Washington, DC: Legal Intern, (September 2012 – December 2012)

- Participated in 3 civil litigation trials in the United States Court of Federal Claims

EDUCATION

Northeastern University, Boston, MA

- Master of Legal Studies (anticipated graduation 2020)

University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH

- Bachelor of Arts in English, minor in Justice Studies, *cum laude* (May 2013)

The Institutes: Risk & Insurance Knowledge Group

- Certificate of Completion – Insurance Regulation 201 Exam

CONNOR MICHAEL BARRY

Exeter, New Hampshire 03833 • 603-726-1243 • cbarry978@gmail.com

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- **Association of Insurance Compliance Professionals (AICP):** Attend conferences for updated regional compliance practices relating to underwriting, rating, claims handling, sales, and risk management
- **American Property and Casualty Insurance Association (APCIA):** Participate on conference calls to develop lobbying strategy and monitor relevant political events

Minutes

**Select Board Meeting
Tuesday, February 18, 2020
Town Offices, Nowak Room
Draft Minutes**

1. Call Meeting to Order

Members present: Anne Surman, Kathy Corson, Julie Gilman, Molly Cowan, Niko Papakonstantis, and Russ Dean were present at this meeting. The meeting was called to order by Ms. Corson at 7 PM.

2. Public Comment

- a. There was no public comment at this meeting.

3. Proclamations/Recognitions

- a. There were no proclamations or recognitions at this meeting.

4. Approval of Minutes

- a. Regular Meeting: February 3rd, 2020

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve the minutes of February 3, 2020 as presented. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

5. Appointments

- a. There were no appointments made at this meeting.

6. Discussion/Action Items

- a. Recycling Overview - DPW

Jennifer Perry, the Public Works Director, gave a presentation on recycling correctly. There is further information on the town website. The Board would like to see her presentation shown on Channel 22 and social media, and to have a similar presentation given in schools and to committees such as the Sustainability Committee.

- b. Intersection Improvements Contract - DPW

Ms. Perry said that Public Works recommends VHB for the intersection improvements program that was approved at Town Meeting last year. This study will address traffic, pedestrian, and bike safety at several locations: Pine Street/Linden Street, Front Street/Water Street, Clifford Street/Water Street, Winter Street/Columbus Ave/Railroad Ave, and others. At \$50,000, this project will identify the areas of highest need and nail down planning-level costs, but not fund the actual improvements. The recommendations could be ready for this year's round of CIP.

Ms. Cowan asked about the outreach to neighbors in this process. Ms. Perry said meetings are included in VHB's process, but she's not sure if they're public meetings or just staff and stakeholder meetings. As they move forward with any project there would be public outreach. Ms. Surman asked if this project went out to bid. Ms. Perry said to be compliant with State funding laws, they procure engineering services not by going out to

bid, but through QBS or Qualifications Based Selection. In this process, they determine the highest qualified contractor, then negotiate the scope and fee.

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to authorize VHB for the Intersection Improvements project at a cost of up to \$50,000 and to authorize the Town Manager to sign the contract. Mr. Papakonstantis seconded. All were in favor.

c. EPA Draft Great Bay Total Nitrogen Permit

Mr. Dean discussed a proposed permit to be issued by the NH EPA, which changes the schematic of nitrogen loading to 100 kg/hectare/year for all of Great Bay. He and Ms. Perry are attending a public hearing on this issue to express their concern about the new restrictions and the timeframe involved. There is a petition that asks that the State do a peer review of the science behind this measure. Even with our new Waste Water Facility, the reduction of 45% over 23 years is not possible given the current technology or without spending millions or even billions.

Ms. Perry added that this permit would require ambient monitoring for the 12 Waste Water Treatment Plants on Great Bay, which would have a shared cost of \$1.5M in the first year for monitoring costs alone and \$1M each year after. A reduction of 15% might be achievable, but not quickly. This permit sets an extremely high bar and is not attainable. By the provisions of the Clean Water Act, they couldn't reduce the standards after they're implemented.

The Board was in agreement that they would like to see further review before this permit is implemented.

d. Public Hearing - TAP Program Easements

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to open the public hearing on the Transportation Alternatives Program. Mr. Papakonstantis seconded. All were in favor.

Dave Sharples, the Town Planner, discussed the TAP grant, which was received in 2017 and will connect three sidewalks on Epping Road, Winter Street, and Spring Street. Voters approved a 20% match, and it was federally funded at 80%. During design, they realized they needed some permanent and temporary construction easements to install the sidewalks. He just got the last landowner to sign off, and now has signatures from all involved. He read from RSA 41-14(a), which applies to any sale or acquisition of land:

The Select Board shall have the authority to acquire or sell land, buildings, or both; provided, however, they shall first submit any such proposed acquisition or sale to the Planning Board and to the Conservation Commission for review and recommendation by those bodies.... After the Select Board receives the recommendation of the Planning Board and to the Conservation Commission...they shall hold 2 public hearings at least 10 but not more than 14 days apart on the proposed acquisition or sale.

He said he appeared before the Conservation Commission February 11 and the Planning Board February 13, and both were unanimously in support. March 2 could be the second hearing and on March 16 the Board could vote on the Easement acquisition.

The Board has already authorized the Town Manager to sign the documents, but this goes beyond that. They will go to bid in the spring and construct this year.

Ms. Corson opened the hearing to the public, but there was no comment.

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to close the public hearing on the Transportation Alternatives program. Mr. Papakonstantis seconded. All were in favor.

e. E-911 Updates - E-911 Committee

Mr. Sharples discussed the E911 Committee's final recommendation on duplicate street names, to disambiguate Spruce Court and Spruce Street. The State audit recommended renaming Spruce Court, which is a small street off of Spruce Street; if they were naming that street today, they couldn't name it Spruce Court, as names must be unique. The Committee recommends changing it to Cape Lane. He met with a resident there who talked to the neighbors and the name was their suggestion. It meets the requirement. For houses #1-3, the number won't change but the name will; the other house will have both a name and a number change, because it's required to have a new number every 50 feet.

Ms. Corson opened the discussion to the public, but there was no comment.

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to change the name of Spruce Court to Cape Lane and renumber the structures in accordance with Chapter 14 of the Town Ordinance, "Assigning Street Names and Numbers." Mr. Papakonstantis seconded. All were in favor.

f. Facility & Swasey Parkway Fees

Mr. Papakonstantis said he and Ms. Surman recommend simplifying the Swasey Parkway fees by breaking them down by profit and non-profit. For non-profit, they recommend charging \$100 per event, and for-profit at \$150 per event. They propose eliminating the capacity criteria, so an event with 1 or 100 attendees is the same fee. To distinguish between resident and non-resident, they propose a cap on events: residents can hold up to 6 events per year, non-residents up to 4. They recommend grandfathering the Farmer's Market as previously proposed.

Ms. Surman said the Swasey Parkway Trustees should have been invited to give input, but Duane Staples is present and should be allowed to speak. Ms. Corson opened the discussion to public comment, but said that Mr. Staples must speak as a resident, not on behalf of the Trustees.

Duane Staples of 32 Ashbrook Road asked how it will be determined that an organization is a resident or non-resident. Mr. Deans said that organizations should have their location in their bylaws.

The Board gave Beth Duppell, a non Exeter resident, permission to speak.

Ms. Duppell asked whether the frequency limitations would apply to other town facilities as well. Mr. Papakonstantis said he would like to see the limit for all facilities, as he doesn't want a few organizations to monopolize the facilities. Ms. Cowan suggested they limit only Town Hall and Swasey Parkway, the flagship events locations. Ms. Corson said there's a difference between events and meetings. Ms. Duppell said that she disappointed in their recommendation, as it only impacts her event [Swag on Swasey market]. The inability to charge a ticket price or solicit donations on Swasey

already limits the number of events. They didn't turn the Farmer's Market away 43 years ago, and it has added a lot to this community. Swag on Swasey Markets are similarly good for the downtown and the businesses there.

Ms. Corson asked if \$150 event fee is still an issue, and Ms. Duppell said the vendors have stepped up and will help pay. The frequency is more of a concern, since there needs to be a series in order to market the event effectively.

Ms. Gilman said the idea of a limit on the number of permits is attractive because she would like to see more new events, but she can understand the expectation that something that's been around for a couple years will still be there. To limit the market to four or five in a year would be tough. Mr. Papakonstantis said there are only so many weekends available in the season. Ms. Surman said that Swag on Swasey is not that different from the Farmer's Market when it first started, and brings a lot to the town. To limit or end it could hurt the public relations of the Parkway. Ms. Corson said she felt that six events are enough for any one organization, resident or non-resident, and Ms. Cowan agreed. Mr. Dean said he could write up a new draft and have a public hearing on fees at the next meeting.

Mr. Staples said they grandfathered in the Farmer's Market, so why not grandfather Swag? Ms. Corson said there's a defined list of what's grandfathered, and a lot of other events would have to be considered. Mr. Dean added that the Egg Hunt and the fireworks at the AIM Festival in July are on the grandfathered list.

MOTION [not voted]: Ms. Surman moved to set the number of events for Swasey Parkway and the Town Hall for one organization to be no more than six per calendar year. Ms. Gilman seconded. Ms. Cowan suggested they add the 30 day resident advantage on applying. Mr. Dean pointed out that the Policy for Use of a Town Facility or Park already had the 30 day provision in section 7.0 subsection 5, but they could still add it to the motion. Ms. Surman withdrew her first motion, and Ms. Gilman withdrew her second.

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to set the number of events for Swasey Parkway and the Town Hall for one organization to be no more than six per calendar year, and that resident organizations receive a 30 day advance application period for all permit requests. Ms. Cowan seconded. All were in favor.

Fees and other issues will be discussed at the next meeting, March 2nd.

The Board gave permission to allow Craig Salomon, a non-resident, to speak.

Mr. Salomon is the Treasurer of an AA group which has been meeting at the Senior Citizen's Center for 30 years. They are now being charged \$20 per week for their meetings, which he feels is an unrealistic fee given their organization's structure and attendance. They have a back rent balance of \$440, which they would like forgiven.

He argued that an AA group is not a typical nonprofit. One basic tenet is that it is self-supporting, declining outside contributions. They do no fundraising, and there is no requirement for members to pay anything. After getting money in and paying other expenses, there's not much left over. Last week, they collected \$27 and the coffee receipt was \$16. A \$10 fee would be more reasonable.

Mr. Dean said they have three AA groups, and the ones on Friday and Saturday are both current with what they owe. Mr. Salomon said that the other AA meetings get more people; Saturday night can get 100, but if they get 35 on Sunday it's a good day. Ms. Cowan asked if the three meetings could share costs. Mr. Salomon said it would be unusual, as they are supposed to be loosely organized, but they do have some connection as they currently share the costs of the insurance between the three groups. Mr. Papakonstantis said he would like a reminder from Parks and Rec why they needed the extra \$10 in fees. Ms. Cowan suggested that the normal fee could still be \$20 but Sundays could be \$10. She doesn't want to make the cost prohibitive for AA.

Ms. Corson said they need a public hearing to change any fees, and she would like to speak with Parks and Rec about this issue.

Mr. Dean said the cleaning of Town Hall has been a challenge, especially for large scale events. During a recent event, there was a broken door at the front. They also need to purchase a cleaning machine. His recommendation is to give Parks and Rec the ok to take maintenance items from the \$10,000 building maintenance account. The fees give it an offset in case they go over. There's currently no provision for a facilities revolving fund for the Town Hall. Ms. Corson suggested they put in an automated key system at the Town Hall so that they no longer have to pass out keys.

Ms. Corson tabled these issues until the public hearing.

7. Regular Business

a. Tax Abatements, Veterans Credits and Exemptions

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve a Veteran's Credit for 90/18/28 in the amount of \$500. Ms. Cowan seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve a Disabled and a Veteran's Credit for 80/6/49 in the amount of \$2,500. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an Elderly Exemption for 104/79/420 in the amount of \$152,251. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an Elderly Exemption for 95/64/193 in the amount of \$152,251. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve a Disability Exemption in the amount of \$125,000 for 104/79/616 and 95/64/342. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 61/22 in the amount \$774. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 64/105/80 in the amount of \$360.69. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 35/3/7 in the amount of \$1,742.92. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 64/10 in the amount of \$2,531.78. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 85/89/1 in the amount of \$537.54. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 95/64/193 in the amount of \$97.93. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 73/280 in the amount of \$144.27. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 87/8/A-20 in the amount of \$55.85. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to approve an abatement for 110/2/102 in the amount of \$60.82. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor.

b. Permits & Approvals

- i. A sample letter of support for the Coalition Against Big Trucks. Ms. Gilman explained that there is a new trend in shipping trucks, to have a double trailer with an increased weight and length of each trailer. Mr. Dean said they would like to send a letter to our delegation reflecting concern about this.

MOTION: Ms. Surman moved to have Mr. Dean send this letter to our Senators and Congressmen. Mr. Papakonstantis seconded. All were in favor.

c. Town Manager's Report

- i. The Town Report is at the printer, and he's hoping to have a hard copy by Friday.
- ii. He recognized the efforts of the Board and staff at the Presidential Primary.
- iii. They're updating the Vision system in Assessing, and it's going fairly well.
- iv. They're changing the flooring in the Town Offices; the new flooring won't trap particulates, which is an air quality issue. He's expecting that to be underway in the next week or two.
- v. He had a meeting last week with the Energy Committee and the Director of the Clean Energy Fund, on trying to leverage those funds for local fossil fuel reduction.
- vi. Tomorrow night is the public hearing on the proposed NHDES permit.

d. Select Board Committee Reports

- i. Ms. Gilman said she had no committee meetings. In State legislation, her committee discussed licensing dogs and the process of renewing the licenses. Another proposed bill would affect hunters by committing a wide swath of land around public facilities off-limits for hunting. Some towns wouldn't be able to have hunting at all. The ban on single-use plastic bags is going forward.
- ii. Mr. Papakonstantis said the Planning Board met last Thursday and heard two continued cases: a subdivision request from IS Realty Trust and a subdivision request from the Harbor Street Limited Partnership, both of which were approved with conditions. There will be no meeting at the end of February. The Sustainability Advisory Committee will meet on March 3rd. He'd like the town to get "I Voted" stickers for the next election. Ms.

Corson said she'd like there to be volunteers to pass them out, rather than have someone hired for that purpose.

- iii. Ms. Cowan said the Housing Advisory Committee met Friday, and the multifamily home charette is almost ready.
- iv. Ms. Surman said E911 met, as previously discussed. Voting day was amazing, although maybe a little shorthanded. Everyone asks for stickers.
- v. Mr. Dean said the Library is under construction, and Board members can visit or tour.

e. Correspondence

- i. The Planning Board/Department schedule for submittals.

8. Review Board Calendar

- a.

9. Non-Public Session

- a. There was no non-public session at this meeting.

10. Adjournment

MOTION: Mr. Papakonstantis moved to adjourn. Ms. Surman seconded. All were in favor and the meeting adjourned at 9:52 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,
Joanna Bartell
Recording Secretary

External Communications Analysis: Nick Campion

TOWN OF EXETER, NH

2019 EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS ANALYSIS

SUBMITTED DECEMBER, 2019

NICK CAMPION
CARSEY SCHOOL 
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

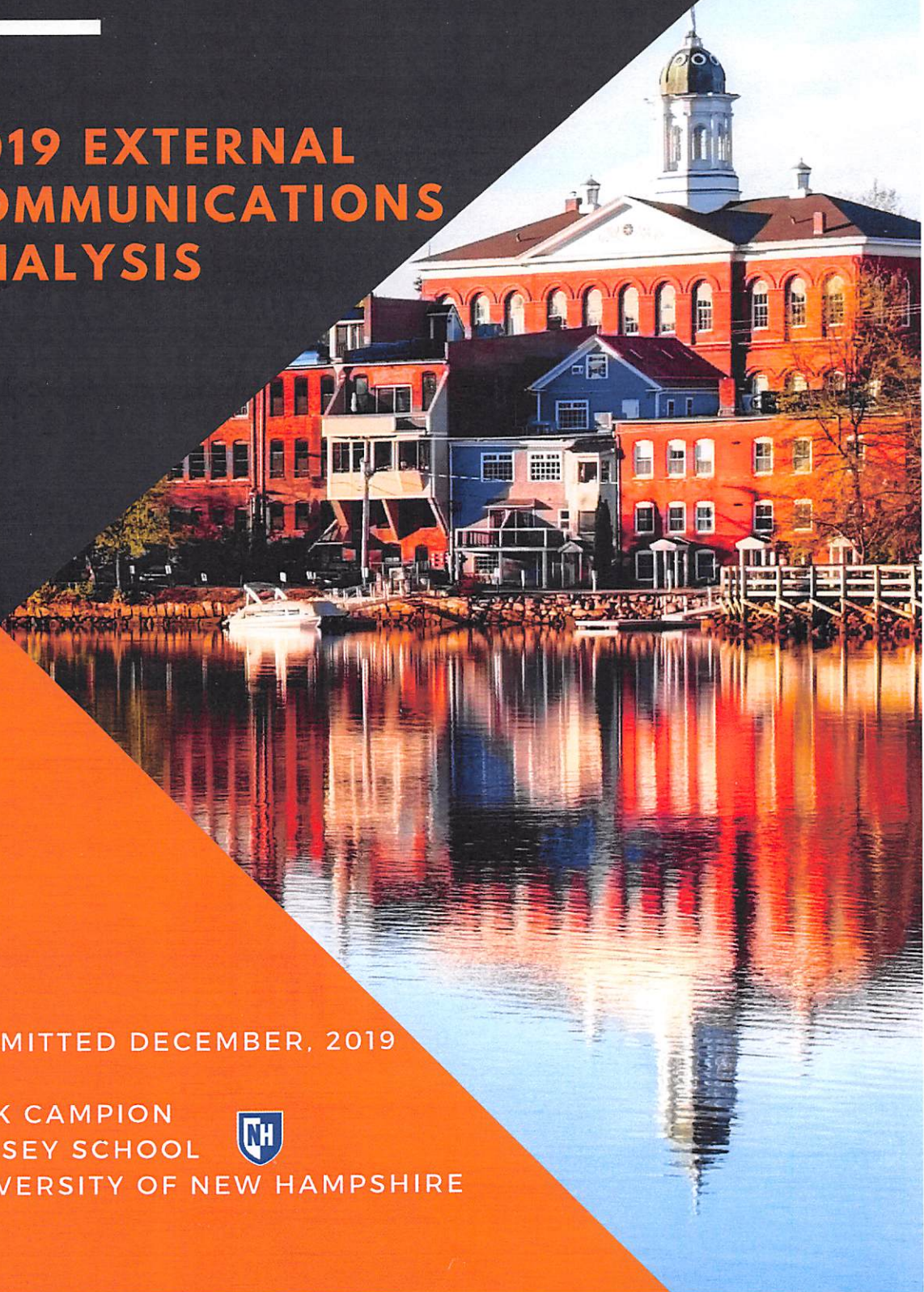


Table of Contents

Introduction.....3

Study Components.....5

 1. Background and Information Gathering.....6

 2. Methodology.....6

 3. Observations and Themes from Interviews.....9

 4. Key Findings and Data Analysis.....10

Recommendations.....13

Appendix A: Qualitative Analysis Survey – Exeter Department Heads.....18

Appendix B: Qualitative Analysis Survey – External Communities.....19

Appendix B: Headwaters report.....20

List of Tables and Graphs

Chart 1: Outreach Platforms.....5

Table 1: Social Media Platforms.....7

Chart 2: Outreach Purpose.....10

Chart 3: Communication Preference.....11

Table 2: How Consumers Speak Out, By Age Group.....13

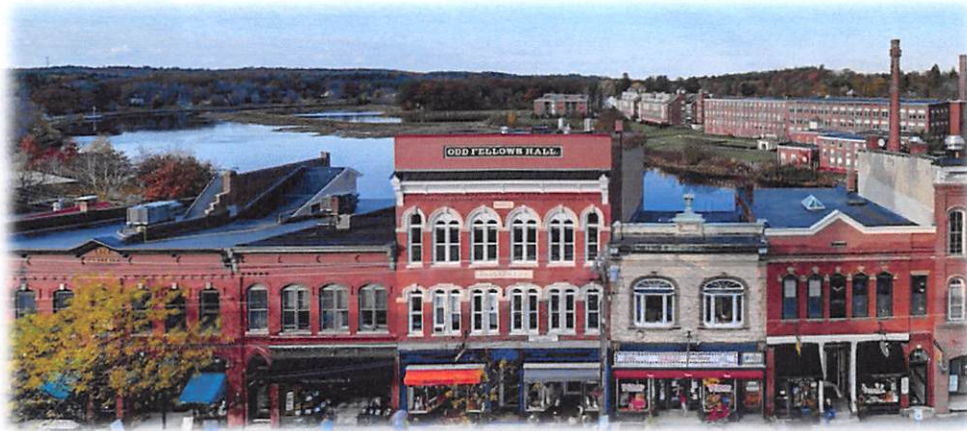
Chart 4: Social Media Followers.....14

Introduction

The scope of this report focuses on an analysis of external communication by the Town of Exeter, NH. The analysis was conducted as a Capstone Project by Nick Campion, a graduate student with the University of New Hampshire's Carsey School of Public Administration. The Capstone Project is the final project of the Masters of Public Administration (MPA) experience at the University. The purpose of the Capstone Project is to use the skills the student has developed in the MPA program on a real-world problem that an organization may have encountered, is currently facing or anticipates encountering. Specifically, the purpose of this study was the following:

- 1.) To examine the public outreach efforts of the Town of Exeter, along with the resources and technology that each department within the organization is utilizing and/or failing to utilize.
- 2.) To assess the strengths and weaknesses of the external communication efforts and identify barriers to success along with identifying areas for improvement.
- 3.) To develop a set of recommendations that would allow the Town of Exeter to meet the priorities that have been identified throughout the study.

In addition to understanding the broad external communication strategies, the Town of Exeter had a specific interest in better understanding the organizational structure of communication along with an interest in current and anticipated future best practices in the municipal realm.



The philosophy and approach in engaging with the Town of Exeter and undertaking the study was one of “holding up a mirror” and reflecting back to the Town of Exeter what was heard during the data collection process. The results and recommendations presented in this report are a direct reflection of the data that was collected during the study. While the recommendations were rooted in the curriculum of the MPA program, all recommendations were informed by the data gathered during the extensive research and interview process with the Town of Exeter’s departments. The research, development and interview process included the following activities:

1. Background and information gathering related to each department’s resources in Exeter;
2. Methodology for conducting the study;
3. Observations and Themes from Interviews;
4. Key Findings and Data Analysis.

All interviews were qualitative in nature and designed to elicit broad engagement and input into the process. Copies of the interview instrument, as well as the demographic profile for the Town of Exeter compiled by the Economic Profile System are included in the Appendix of this report.

Study Components

The following sections provide the data analysis and interpretation for the research and interview activities of the project. A concerted effort was made to capture the key themes and patterns generated by each of the project activities. The integration of the key ideas and themes across project activities will be discussed in the “Recommendations” section of this study. The various outreach platforms that this study focused on analyzing, along with the amount of usage each platform received from the various Town of Exeter departments can be seen below:

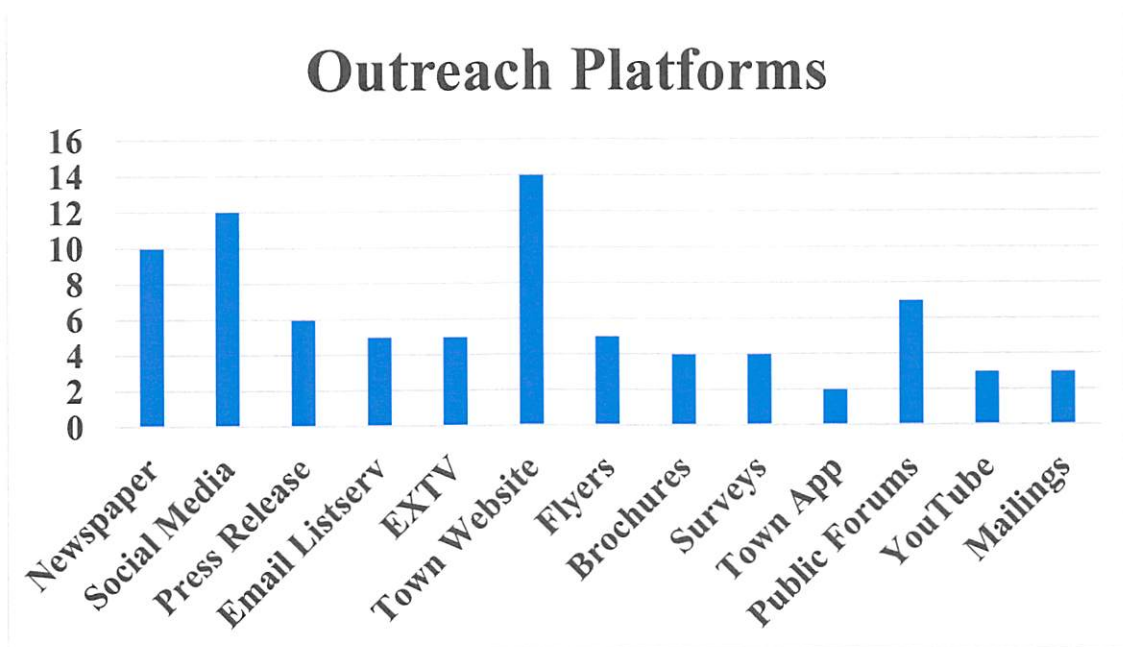
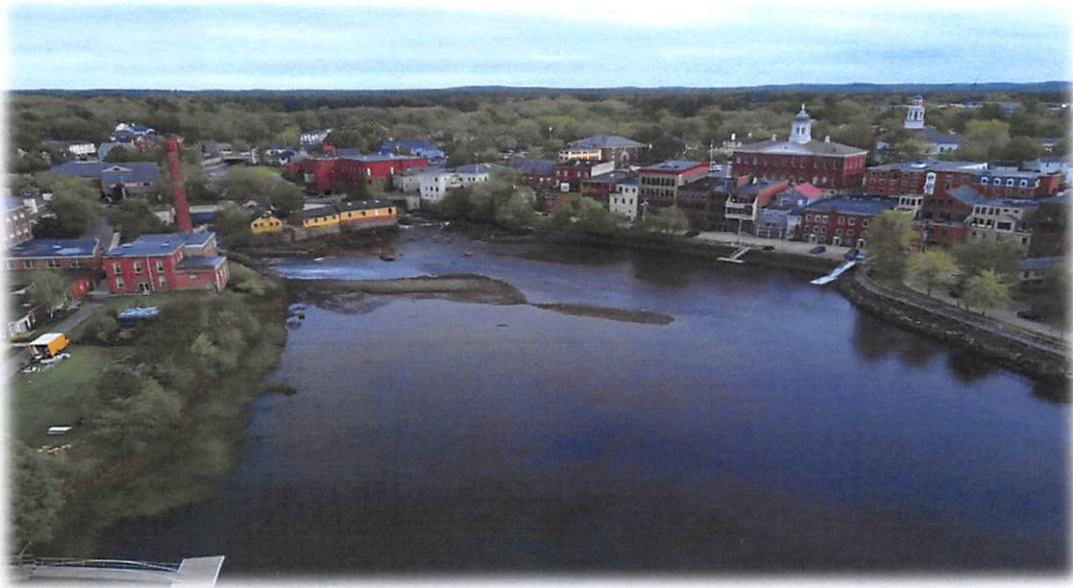


Chart 1: Outreach Platforms

1. Background and Information Gathering

The Town of Exeter has a population of 14,734 with a median age of 46.1 years old (A Demographic Profile, Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System, 2019). Exeter is located in the seacoast region of New Hampshire, located just a few miles to the west of the Atlantic Ocean and the U.S. Route 95 highway corridor. The NH Route 101 highway, connecting Hampton to Manchester, runs directly through Exeter, making Exeter easily accessible by motor vehicle. Train service to Boston, MA or Brunswick, ME is also available in Exeter by way of the Downeaster on Amtrak Railways. The community is 21.76 mi² and features a historic downtown that is thriving economically, along with excellent rated public and private schools, a full-service hospital and the Exeter and Squamscott Rivers that connect with the Great Bay estuary.



The Town of Exeter has just under 20 departments that include Police, Fire, Public Works, Parks and Recreation, and Planning to name a few. There are 144 full time employees. That number balloons to around 300 when including part-time and seasonal employees. Along with a robust website (www.exeternh.gov), the Town of Exeter hosts a variety of social media pages.

These pages are shown in the following table:

Social Media		
Page	Platform	Number of Followers
Exeter NH Health Department	Facebook	57
Exeter Energy Committee, NH	Facebook	90
Recreation Park Renovation and Expansion	Facebook	156
Exeter Town Clerk	Facebook	192
Exeter, NH Public Works	Instagram	210
ExeterTV98	Twitter	259
Exeter Parks & Rec	Instagram	321
Exeter TV98	Instagram	588
Exeter NH Conservation Commission	Facebook	629
Danel R Healy Outdoor Pool	Facebook	693
ExeterFire	Twitter	752
Exeter Public Library, Children's Room	Facebook	782
Exeter Fire Department	Facebook	891
Exeter Public Library NH	Facebook	1,133
Exeter, NH Public Works	Facebook	1,511
ExeterNHPD	Twitter	1,674
Exeter TV	Facebook	2,555
Exeter Parks and Recreation	Facebook	3,407
Exeter (NH) Police Department	Facebook	4,502
Town of Exeter, NH	Facebook	5,214

Table 1: Social Media Platforms

2. Methodology for Conducting the Study

The framework for the study was developed in collaboration with the Town Manager for Exeter, Russell Dean. Town Manager Dean identified an issue that would be worth investigating, particularly as we reflect upon the societal shift we have seen first hand over the past few years with communication. The methods of communication along with the

frequency and ease of use with current communication tools that society has been provided has left municipalities and other public facing organizations racing to keep up as they strive to connect with their constituencies.

The development of a qualitative interview instrument was designed to elicit broad engagement and input into the process. The instrument included 16 questions (Appendix A). Prior to rolling out the study and engaging the Town of Exeter in the study, Town Manager Dean invited Nick Campion to a department head leadership meeting, where the project concept was rolled out to department heads. Questions and feedback on the process going forward was handled in this forum. The study quickly launched from here.

Before conducting the interviews with Exeter, a review of current trends across the municipal landscape with external communications was conducted, including interviews with other communities, as well as a review of literature on the topic. Best practices were analyzed, and recommendations were anticipated. Once a baseline understanding of the communication methods that are vibrant in society today and the assurance of Town administration to move forward with the project, the interviews were launched.

Campion reached out to all department heads and set up a formal interview with each department in the Town of Exeter. In total, 17 departments were interviewed. The interviews ranged from 20 minutes to a few exceeding over an hour in length. Themes and patterns in responses were evident rather quickly. The data was bountiful, with many colorful and insightful ideas and assessments. This led to a considerable amount of data cleaning, detecting and correcting inaccurate and irrelevant records from the report. Once the data was cleaned, it was then aggregated to provide summaries of the findings from the interviews.

3. Observations and Themes

Each department was very gracious in accommodating the interview and welcoming Champion into their facilities. Department heads that claimed they weren't the point of contact for external communications were welcomed to invite the key personnel on their staff who is tasked with external communications.

Key observations and themes that emerged from the interviews include the following:

1. No department has embraced the MyExeterNH app yet. There is potential with this mobile technology, yet too many of the departments are not comfortable utilizing it yet. The app is capable of providing informative and powerful analytics on the backend, should it start seeing more usage.
2. Too many tools to communicate with.
 - 27% of departments report having too many options to communicate with the public as one of their weaknesses. These tools can be seen on Chart 1: Outreach Platforms, Page 5.
3. Finding the time to efficiently and effectively communicate with the public is challenging.
 - 53% of departments report not having enough time as a barrier to their success in communicating with the public.
4. The generational divide that technology is creating is pervasive.
 - Over half of the departments (56%) discussed generational differences without prompting from the interview instrument.

These observations and themes, along with an overwhelming positive buzz about EXTV and the initiative they are undertaking with livestreaming meetings, resonated throughout the interview process.

4. Key Findings and Data Analysis

The general purpose of external communications ranged from informative/public service announcements (63%), to promotional (25%), and regulatory (12%).

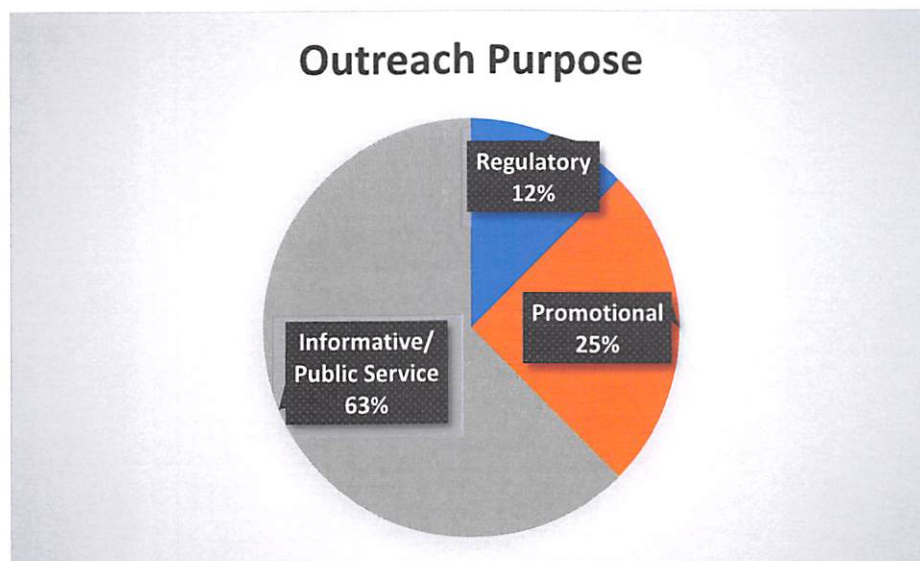


Chart 2: Outreach Purpose

Of all the communication platforms available, the preferred method of communication was largely reported as Facebook (53%), with Email services such as MailChimp and Constant Contact following (27%). Communication via website (13%) and press releases/newspapers (7%) rounded out the preferred methods of communication.

Communication Preference

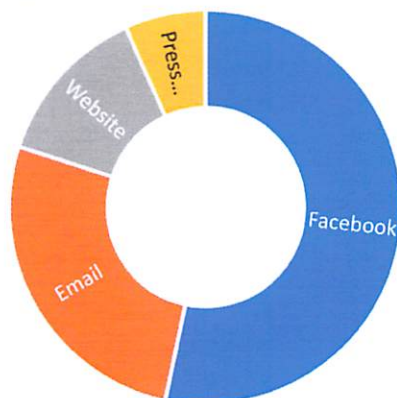


Chart 3: Communication Preference

Departments for the large part spend less than 1% of their operating budgets on their communication efforts (64% of departments). Utilization of free and inexpensive services drove this number, rather than a lack of departments failing to outright communicate externally. 14% of departments spend between 2 and 10% of their operating budget on external communication. These costs were driven by direct mailings, email listserv services, and brochure productions.

The frequency with which departments communicate with the public didn't vary too much. 67% of departments are communicating multiples times a week through their social media pages, press releases, productions on EXTV, through public forums, and more. Only 8% of departments communicate daily on these platforms. Control of external communications in each department is primarily done by 1 person (55%). 2-person control departments were the minority in the study (9%), while departments with 3+ people in control of external communications fell in the middle (36%).

The strengths and weaknesses found in the data offer compelling insight into external communication strategies. The primary strengths of the departments found from the survey data were utilizing social media platforms at 45% and public forums and newspapers (including Seacoast Online) at 18% each. Conversely, the primary weaknesses of the departments were consistent engagement at 44% and having too many tools at 27%. Tied in closely with the weaknesses, it was found that 53% of departments identified a lack of time as their number one barrier to success. Not having consistent engagement due to a lack of time leads to a recommendation found later in this study.

The perception of external communications creates an interesting storyline, open for interpretation. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being poor and 10 being excellent, the average score for the department's perception of their external communication efforts was 7.27. While on the other hand, when asked to evaluate the Town as a whole on the same scale, the scores averaged out to 6.09. Based upon these statistics, it is fair to say that there is room for improvement on both fronts, yet departments themselves think they are doing better than their peers collectively.

When evaluating communication trends from a broader landscape, outside of Exeter, there are some shocking statistics that are important to be mindful of as this report is considered. Of particular note, according to Pew Research Center (2019):

- 300 hours of video is uploaded to YouTube every minute.
- 500 million tweets are sent per day on Twitter.
- 2.7 billion people use Facebook monthly (2.1 billion daily).
- 69% of United States adults use Facebook.

Furthermore, when considering the main platforms with the way Exeter communicates with the public it is important to consider how the public communicates with Exeter.

How Consumers Speak Out, By Age Group

Contact Method	Under 25 Years	25 - 34	35 - 54	Over 55
Social Media	32.3	15.8	1.7	0.8
Mobile Application	27.1	22.3	5.8	0.8
Instant Messaging	18.1	20.4	5.4	0.5
Telephone	10.3	15.8	51.1	90.0
Email	6.6	22.6	34.2	6.6
Virtual Assistant/AI	5.6	3.1	1.8	1.4

Dimension Data's 2019 Global Customer Experience Benchmarking Report

Table 2: How Consumers Speak Out, By Age Group

Of particular attention in this graph, the highest percent of how a particular age group speaks out is highlighted. It is clear to see that email and phone calls are the top choices for the majority of adults, while those under 25 embrace social media.

Recommendations

Analyzing the data and comparing with best practices resulted in clear recommendations for the Town of Exeter, both in the short term and long-term ranges. The short-term recommendations are recommendations that can happen in the immediate future, whereas the long-term recommendations may require continued dialogue across the leadership team and the Select Board. The intention of both sets of recommendations is to provide actionable options for the Town of Exeter to consider.

The short-term recommendations are as follows:

1. Celebrate the Town's successes more frequently. These successes may include programs, events, initiatives, capitol projects, public safety efforts, and more. An example of where celebrating the successes of Town initiatives could be celebrated would be after the installation of the kayak boat launch on the river; after the capitol project that occurred at the waste water treatment plant; and/or during a public safety official's visit to a classroom to educate and inform the students on their role in the community. Invite the press, get the word out on social media, and make the successes a highlight of the department and the Town of Exeter overall.
2. Consolidate redundancies. With 20 social media platforms, the message going out to the public becomes strained. It would be shrewd for departments with multiple pages (i.e. Exeter Parks & Recreation; Exeter Public Library) to reduce their online presences to a single page. See social media pages below, with number of follows:

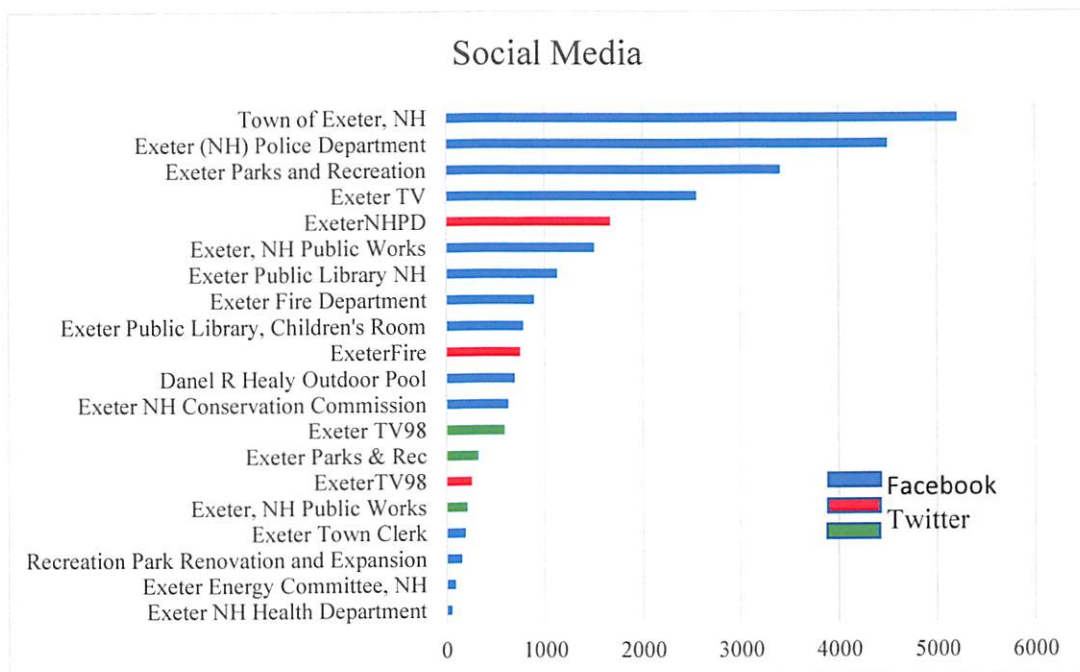


Chart 4: Social Media Followers

3. Seek internal experts. The Town of Exeter is fortunate to have some highly skilled professionals that utilize a variety of different platforms. If a particular platform is an obvious self-assessed weakness for a department, connect with a department who is performing well with that platform and seek insight. Of particular note, the IT/EXTV Department wields a significant amount of subject matter expertise with external communications and may be a great starting point for seeking internal experts. They also are privy to analytics with various platforms that may point them more clearly in the direction of a department who is utilizing a tool at an exceptional level.

The long-term recommendations are as follows:

1. Develop a communication strategies master plan and ensure it highlights mobile technology. As technology continues to evolve and communication platforms follow suit, aligning the Town of Exeter personnel in a unified and shared vision with external communications is critical, and a master plan would provide this roadmap. This year, 2019, for the first time ever people are forecasted to spend 3 hours and 22 minutes on their smartphone every day, beating time spent on a computer (World Advertising Research Center (WARC), 2019). Furthermore, it is projected that 72.6% of internet users will be accessing the web solely by their phone in the year 2025 (WARC, 2019). These two statistics highlight the importance of shifting to mobile friendly technology for external communication.
2. Appoint or hire a Communications Director, or Public Information Officer. These positions have been emerging across the northeast municipal landscape and are providing immediate satisfaction with their communities. It was identified earlier in this study that consistent engagement and a lack of time were the number one

weaknesses and barriers to success in public outreach. Having a dedicated employee to focus on public outreach would minimize this problem. A few communities with positions that Exeter may want to take a deeper dive into for comparisons include:

- Concord, NH – Public Information Officer
 - Works closely with Economic Development Director
- Manchester, NH – Public Information Officer
 - Works in the Police Department
- Portsmouth, NH – Public Information Officer
 - Manager of Marketing and Public Information
- Lexington, MA – Public Information Officer
 - Works closely with Assistant Town Managers
- Danvers, MA – Director of Communications
 - Also serves as Assistant Town Manager

The Town of Exeter’s Select Board is wise to be in the midst of updating their social media policy. This revision will provide guidance for boards, committees and commissions and should also provide guidance for town employees charged with overseeing these pages. In regard to Facebook, in particular, it is of informed opinion that the Town should focus on utilizing the “Town of Exeter, NH” page as the central page for communication, with one town employee managing the page, rather than having a page for every board, committee, and commission. Having one page for communication and one-point person would clearly establish a sense of control and prevent boards, committees and commissions from posting strained information and the potential for control to spiral. After all, the “Town of Exeter, NH” Facebook

page has the most followers on social media compared to all other town social media accounts and streamlining external communication through this page will add to the credibility and also build the followership.

On a municipal level, it is fair to say that the Town of Exeter is ahead of the curve with external communication and with policy making on social media. The town is innovative, and willing to embrace new platforms while also striving for transparency and engagement. This is a noble and challenging task. Should Exeter embrace these recommendations, greater civic participation should be expected on many levels of involvement with the Town of Exeter, including public input at meetings and participation with boards, committees and commissions. It is time now for the Town of Exeter to assess the landscape, prepare for the future of external communications, and get everyone including town employees, boards, committees, commissions and the greater community to buy in.

Appendix A: Qualitative Analysis Survey Questions – Exeter Department Heads

Name:

Department:

Position:

1. What methods of outreach does your department currently utilize?
2. What is the general purpose of your external communication? Regulatory, promotional, service announcements, informative (i.e. safety)?
3. What is the preferred communication method for your department?
4. Is there a cost associated with your efforts? What percent of your budget is spent (<1%; 2-10%; more)?
5. How often does your department make use of communication tools to communicate externally? (Average weekly; monthly)
6. Does the department have a point person for external communications?
7. What has been a strength with your department's efforts?
8. What has been a weakness with your department's efforts?
9. Does your department use the app?
10. Does your department employ a formal communication strategy? Is it effective?
11. Are there any barriers/challenges to your success? If so, what are they?
12. Is your department doing a good job with external communications?
13. Is the Town of Exeter as an organization doing a good job with external communications?
14. What communication strategies could your department improve?
15. How do you handle feedback to your external communication?
16. Could your department benefit from more direction or training?

General Observations

Appendix B: Qualitative Analysis Survey Questions – External Survey

Name:

Department:

Position:

1. What was the vision of the Town/City in creating this job?
2. Who manages the social media pages – Facebook, twitter, etc.
3. What are the day to day operations?
4. Reactionary vs. Promotional – what percentage?
5. What are the expectations w/ emergencies – Are you the face behind the news camera? Is it the chief?
6. What media platforms do you use? Press releases/social media/local access tv
7. Is there emerging technology you are looking to embrace? Hootsuite? TweetDeck?
Boosting of Posts?
8. What's the future? More social media? Live streaming?
9. Can you speak to virtual identities – people who are all over social media, yet never involved publicly?
10. What are your expenses? Do you incur a lot of charges for your efforts? i.e. monthly subscriptions, etc.
11. What are your challenges or barriers to success?

General Observations



A Demographic Profile

Selected Geographies:
Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Benchmark Geographies:
U.S.

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
<https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>
December 10, 2019

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps> for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.



HEADWATERS
ECONOMICS

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Table of Contents

Demographics	
Population	4
Age and Gender	6
Race	10
Ethnicity	12
Tribal	14
Employment	
Occupations and Industries	18
Labor	20
Commuting	22
Income	
Income	24
Poverty Prevalence	26
Poverty by Race and Ethnicity	28
Household Earnings	30
Social Characteristics	
Education	32
Language	34
Housing	
Housing Characteristics	36
Housing Affordability	38
Benchmarks	
Comparisons	40
Data Sources & Methods	42
Endnotes	43

Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Population

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Population (2017*)	14,734	302,479	1,331,848	321,004,407
Population (2010*)	14,394	294,638	1,313,939	303,965,272
Population Change (2010*-2017*)	340	7,841	17,909	17,039,135
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2017*)	2.4%	2.7%	1.4%	5.6%

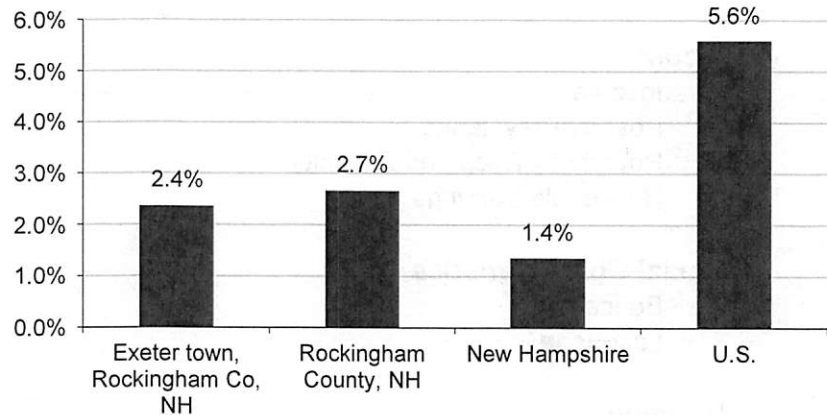
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- From 2010* to 2017*, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (340).
- From 2010* to 2017*, U.S. had the largest estimated relative change in population (5.6%), and New Hampshire had the smallest (1.4%).

Percent Change in Population, 2010*-2017*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

and Graphics | Page 4

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.^{1, 2}

Data in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).³ The ACS is conducted nationwide every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing information. For more information about ACS data and accuracy, see the Methods section at the end of this report.

Why is it important?

Population growth is generally an indication of a healthy economy. No growth or long-term decline generally occur when an area is struggling.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Age and Gender

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	14,734	302,479	1,331,848	321,004,407
Under 5 years	733	13,971	64,233	19,853,515
5 to 9 years	792	16,814	72,965	20,445,122
10 to 14 years	914	18,282	76,603	20,713,111
15 to 19 years	779	18,641	88,725	21,219,050
20 to 24 years	565	17,034	89,851	22,501,965
25 to 29 years	922	17,121	78,993	22,406,918
30 to 34 years	825	16,752	77,381	21,637,255
35 to 39 years	678	17,032	75,648	20,389,409
40 to 44 years	1,034	19,379	80,882	20,267,010
45 to 49 years	1,061	24,059	96,070	20,961,596
50 to 54 years	1,289	27,149	109,265	22,129,547
55 to 59 years	1,017	26,447	108,660	21,523,460
60 to 64 years	925	21,352	93,279	19,224,060
65 to 69 years	756	18,048	77,022	15,926,903
70 to 74 years	729	11,540	52,695	11,576,486
75 to 79 years	629	8,101	35,622	8,215,566
80 to 84 years	456	5,237	25,511	5,871,911
85 years and over	630	5,520	28,443	6,141,523
Total Female	8,049	152,701	672,717	162,985,654
Total Male	6,685	149,778	659,131	158,018,753

Change in Median Age, 2010*-2017*

Median Age^ (2017*)	46.1	44.1	42.7	37.8
Median Age^ (2010*)	46.6	41.4	40.3	36.9
Median Age % Change	-1.1%	6.5%	6.0%	2.4%

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

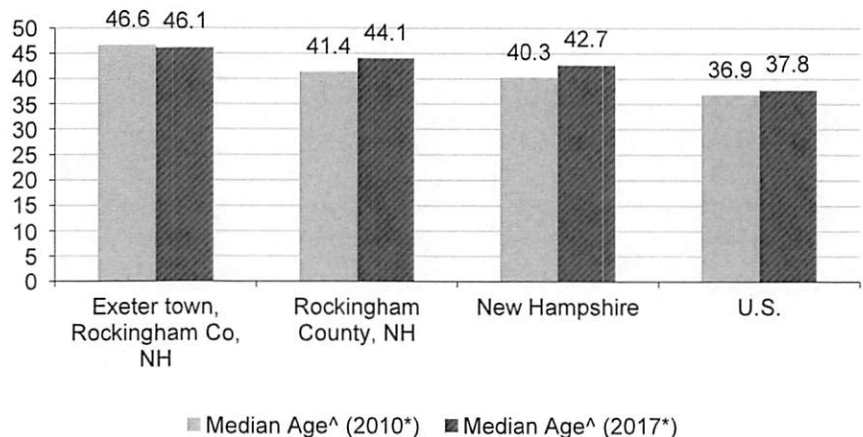
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Median Age, 2010* & 2017*

* From 2010* to 2017*, the median age estimate increased the most in Rockingham County, NH (41.4 to 44.1, a 6.5% increase) and decreased the most in Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH (46.6 to 46.1, a 1.1% decrease).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups (half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Why is it important?

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older.⁴ In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.⁵

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Age and Gender

	2010*	2017*
Total Population, 2010*-2017*	14,394	14,734
Under 18	2,912	3,005
18-34	2,011	2,525
35-44	2,004	1,712
45-64	4,481	4,292
65 and over	2,986	3,200

Percent of Total

	2010*	2017*
Under 18	20.2%	20.4%
18-34	14.0%	17.1%
35-44	13.9%	11.6%
45-64	31.1%	29.1%
65 and over	20.7%	21.7%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

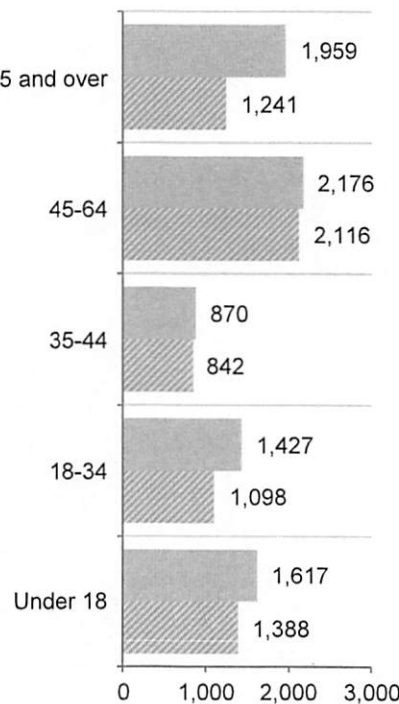
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

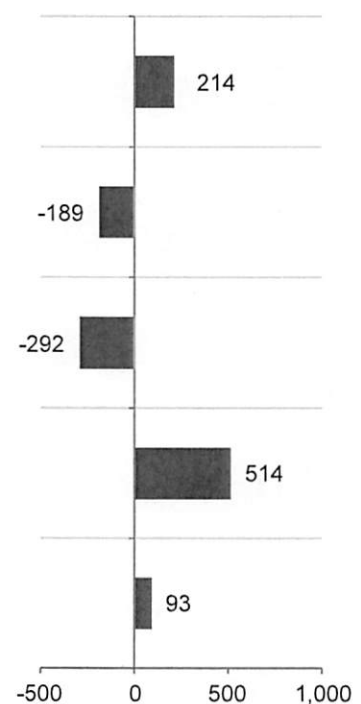
- In 2017*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (2,176), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 45-64 (2,116).

- From 2010* to 2017*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 18-34 (514), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-292).

2017* Breakout



Change 2010*-2017*



Male Female

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Data and Graphics | Page 8

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with five age-group categories.⁶

Why is it important?

Understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether policy changes and management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If an area has a large retired population or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may differ than an area with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many locations, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964).^{7, 8, 9} As this generation continues to enter retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically.^{10, 11, 12}

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Race

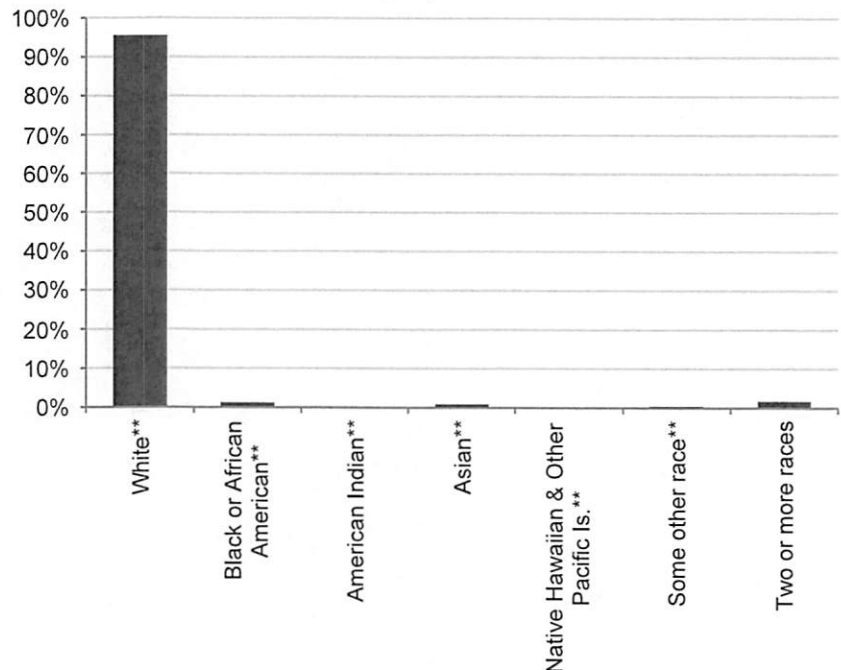
	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	14,734	302,479	1,331,848	321,004,407
White alone	14,093	287,519	1,244,260	234,370,202
Black or African American alone	192	2,214	18,632	40,610,815
American Indian alone	0	384	2,148	2,632,102
Asian alone	140	5,808	33,313	17,186,320
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0	0	289	570,116
Some other race alone	39	1,628	7,016	15,553,808
Two or more races	270	4,926	26,190	10,081,044
Percent of Total				
White alone	95.6%	95.1%	93.4%	73.0%
Black or African American alone	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	12.7%
American Indian alone	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	1.0%	1.9%	2.5%	5.4%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	4.8%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	3.1%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH, 2017*



* In the 2013-2017 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH was white alone (95.6%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was american indian alone (0.0%).

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

** Percentages are by an individual race alone unless otherwise noted

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Race

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.¹³

Race Alone Categories: The minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the some-other-race-alone categories included by the U.S. Census Bureau with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone.

Some Other Race: All other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the Some Other Race write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by a combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report.¹⁴ Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Why is it important?

The United States hit a tipping point in 2015 in its racial and ethnic make-up: more toddlers under the age of five are now minorities than non-Hispanic whites.¹⁵ The racial composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different racial groups.

Federal agencies use information on race and ethnicity to implement a number of programs and to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, many federal programs are put into effect based on Census race data (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks).¹⁶

It is important to consider whether proposed policies and management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "environmental justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898.¹⁷ The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.¹⁸

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Ethnicity

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	14,734	302,479	1,331,848	321,004,407
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	293	8,054	45,266	56,510,571
Not Hispanic or Latino	14,441	294,425	1,286,582	264,493,836
White alone	13,894	281,776	1,211,110	197,277,789
Black or African American alone	119	1,983	16,167	39,445,495
American Indian alone	0	314	1,850	2,098,763
Asian alone	140	5,808	33,048	16,989,540
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0	0	234	515,522
Some other race	18	182	1,524	715,432
Two or more races	270	4,362	22,649	7,451,295

Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.0%	2.7%	3.4%	17.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	98.0%	97.3%	96.6%	82.4%
White alone	94.3%	93.2%	90.9%	61.5%
Black or African American alone	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	12.3%
American Indian alone	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%
Asian alone	1.0%	1.9%	2.5%	5.3%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%

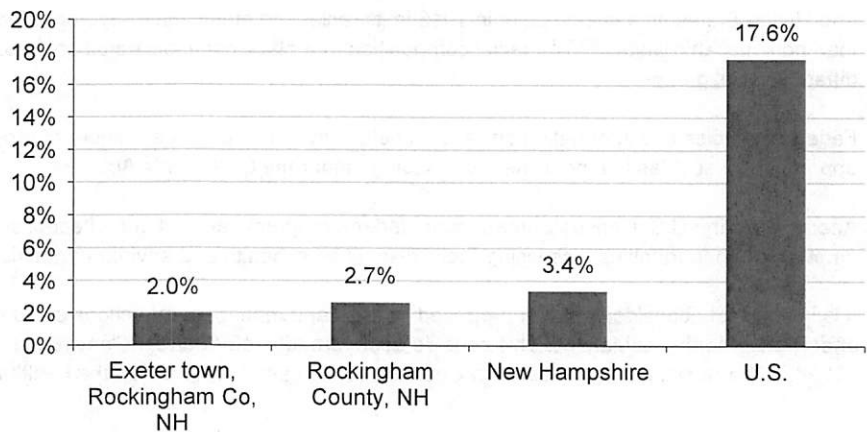
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH, 2017*

* In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (17.6%), and Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the lowest (2.0%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 12

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification; Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.^{13, 19}

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the U.S. Census Bureau questionnaire (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino"). Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.¹⁴

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 17.3 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2016. The Census Bureau predicts that 28.6 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2060.²⁰ The ethnic composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different ethnic groups.

According to the Census Bureau: "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Tribal

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	14,734	302,479	1,331,848	321,004,407
Total Native American, 2017*	0	384	2,148	2,632,102
American Indian Tribes	0	339	1,635	2,019,896
Alaska Native Tribes	0	0	23	112,318
Non-Specified Tribes	0	45	461	421,859

Percent of Total

Total Native American	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

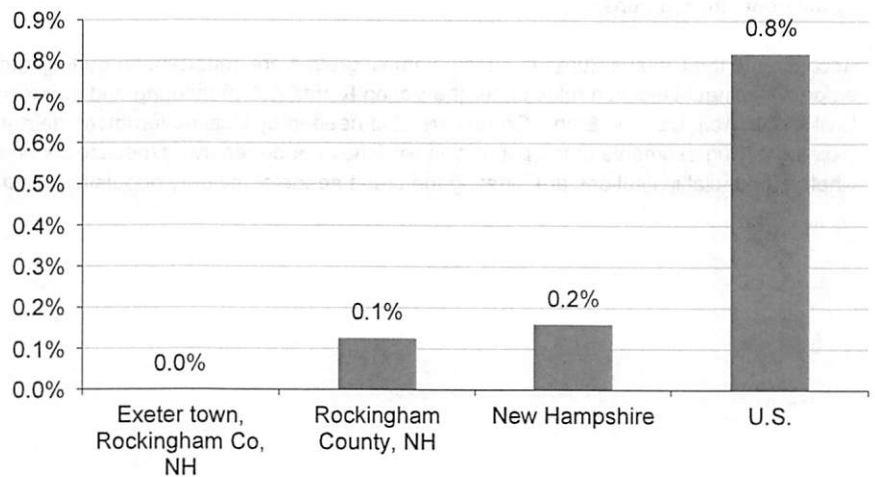
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH, 2017*

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (0.8%) and Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the lowest (0.0%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 14

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.²¹

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.²²

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the U.S. Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,^{23, 24} and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.

Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.^{25, 26}

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Tribal

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population, 2017*	14,734	302,479	1,331,848	321,004,407
Total Native American	0	384	2,148	2,632,102
American Indian Tribes; Specified	0	339	1,635	2,019,896
Apache	0	0	43	71,123
Arapaho	0	0	0	8,866
Blackfeet	0	212	488	30,946
Cherokee	0	24	180	287,041
Cheyenne	0	0	0	11,691
Chickasaw	0	0	3	24,897
Chippewa	0	5	37	115,207
Choctaw	0	7	10	95,373
Colville	0	0	0	8,327
Comanche	0	0	0	12,145
Cree	0	0	9	2,529
Creek	0	0	0	43,739
Crow	0	0	0	11,608
Hopi	0	0	0	16,568
Iroquois	0	9	65	43,741
Kiowa	0	0	0	7,773
Lumbee	0	0	0	71,255
Navajo	0	6	62	319,332
Osage	0	0	0	8,780
Paiute	0	0	0	12,716
Pima	0	0	0	22,054
Potawatomi	0	0	32	20,162
Pueblo	0	0	4	58,511
Puget Sound Salish	0	0	6	14,360
Seminole	0	0	0	13,358
Shoshone	0	0	0	10,270
Sioux	0	0	45	122,722
Tohono O'Odham	0	0	0	24,345
Ute	0	0	0	9,043
Yakama	0	0	0	9,049
Yaqui	0	0	0	23,800
Yuman	0	0	0	8,465
All other tribes	0	15	375	271,453
American Indian; Not Specified	0	8	116	77,227
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	0	0	23	112,318
Alaska Athabaskan	0	0	5	15,764
Aleut	0	0	9	12,546
Inupiat	0	0	0	29,875
Tlingit-Haida	0	0	9	15,782
Tsimshian	0	0	0	2,243
Yupik	0	0	0	36,108
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	37	345	344,632
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	45	461	421,859
International Indian Tribe	0	43	178	176,184

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.²¹

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.²²

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the U.S. Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,^{23, 24} and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.

Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.^{25, 26}

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.

The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Occupations and Industries

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2017*	7,653	170,757	713,424	150,599,165
Management, professional, & related	3,682	74,489	287,692	56,391,480
Service	1,005	22,869	113,867	27,064,027
Sales and office	2,009	42,107	169,930	35,440,563
Farming, fishing, and forestry	28	374	2,683	1,064,488
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	222	8,366	36,415	7,585,520
Production, transportation	496	16,951	79,612	18,331,436

Percent of Total

Management, professional, & related	48.1%	43.6%	40.3%	37.4%
Service	13.1%	13.4%	16.0%	18.0%
Sales and office	26.3%	24.7%	23.8%	23.5%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	2.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%
Production, transportation	6.5%	9.9%	11.2%	12.2%

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2017*	7,653	170,757	713,424	150,599,165
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	50	1,055	5,666	2,817,922
Construction	273	12,193	49,533	9,564,541
Manufacturing	849	22,968	89,847	15,477,389
Wholesale trade	238	5,590	20,216	4,042,867
Retail trade	841	21,524	87,411	17,167,000
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	251	7,364	26,868	7,681,579
Information	146	4,030	15,443	3,173,300
Finance and ins, and real estate	761	12,239	45,437	9,908,320
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	756	20,445	75,676	17,001,157
Edu, health care, & social assistance	2,379	38,072	176,499	34,781,348
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	650	12,445	61,624	14,586,646
Other services, except public admin	263	6,930	31,010	7,371,226
Public administration	196	5,902	28,194	7,025,870

Percent of Total

Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Construction	3.6%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%
Manufacturing	11.1%	13.5%	12.6%	10.3%
Wholesale trade	3.1%	3.3%	2.8%	2.7%
Retail trade	11.0%	12.6%	12.3%	11.4%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	3.3%	4.3%	3.8%	5.1%
Information	1.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
Finance and ins, and real estate	9.9%	7.2%	6.4%	6.6%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	9.9%	12.0%	10.6%	11.3%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	31.1%	22.3%	24.7%	23.1%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	8.5%	7.3%	8.6%	9.7%
Other services, except public admin	3.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.9%
Public administration	2.6%	3.5%	4.0%	4.7%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 18

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Occupations and Industries

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (by occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in which workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.^{27, 28}

Employment by Industry: Refers to employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For a more detailed analysis of long-term employment and personal income earned by industry, run an EPS Measures report. See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

Why is it important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry. This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations generally offer higher wages and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries. Managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company. Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.²⁹

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Labor

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Population 16 to 64, 2017*	8,918	201,124	882,974	208,065,303
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:				
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	5,964	133,457	546,654	119,001,979
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	1,069	23,214	106,153	21,128,898
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	574	15,182	80,443	17,605,647
Did not work	1,311	29,271	149,724	50,328,779
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:				
Worked 35 or more hours per week	5,987	131,394	552,602	121,215,554
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	1,393	31,712	139,754	29,358,390
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	227	8,747	40,894	7,162,580
Did not work	1,311	29,271	149,724	50,328,779
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.6	38.9	38.3	38.7

Percent of Total

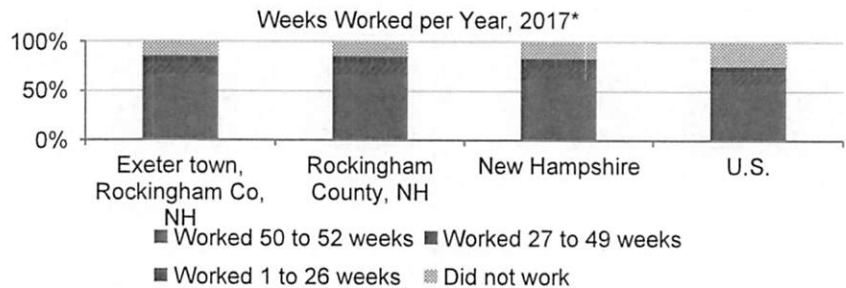
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:				
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	66.9%	66.4%	61.9%	57.2%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	12.0%	11.5%	12.0%	10.2%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	6.4%	7.5%	9.1%	8.5%
Did not work	14.7%	14.6%	17.0%	24.2%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:				
Worked 35 or more hours per week	67.1%	65.3%	62.6%	58.3%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	15.6%	15.8%	15.8%	14.1%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2.5%	4.3%	4.6%	3.4%
Did not work	14.7%	14.6%	17.0%	24.2%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

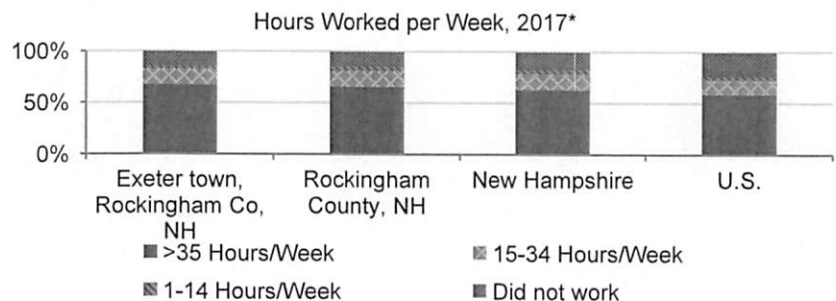
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (66.9%), and the U.S. had the lowest (57.2%).



- In the 2013-2017 period, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (67.1%), and the U.S. had the lowest (58.3%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Labor

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if (s)he worked 50 weeks per year, (s)he will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year."

Labor force participation should be not confused with the unemployment rate, which is a measure of the people who are jobless and looking for work. To see long-term trends of unemployment, run an EPS Measures report. See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

Why is it important?

Fewer hours worked per week or weeks worked per year may indicate that the local economy is suffering from underemployment which results in lower real incomes and a lower standard of living.³⁰ For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal employment are consistently among the lowest incomes in industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year also can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average fewer than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies enable workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal-, tourism-, or recreation-related employment by choice.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics offers data tables on workers by category.³¹ For example, in 2006, before the Great Recession, 3.9 million people in the county were employed part-time for economic reasons (slack work or business conditions or could only find a part-time job). By 2008, toward the end of the recession, this number had risen to 7.3 million people.³²

Data on age and income distribution should be examined to better understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to under-employment and economic hardship versus worker preference.

Most employment statistics count full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment as the same—that is, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part-time or seasonally employed, this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change.

For more information about changes in wages, employment, and population over time, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report. See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Commuting

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over, 2017*	7,510	167,263	696,499	148,432,042
PLACE OF WORK:				
Worked in county of residence	5,606	92,034	448,400	107,418,664
Worked outside county of residence	1,904	75,229	248,099	41,013,378
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:				
Less than 10 minutes	1,269	17,998	96,103	17,921,724
10 to 14 minutes	1,027	17,297	89,069	19,241,335
15 to 19 minutes	741	18,740	89,931	21,633,308
20 to 24 minutes	892	19,911	85,939	20,585,782
25 to 29 minutes	631	11,890	43,849	8,998,679
30 to 34 minutes	843	20,479	80,116	19,345,968
35 to 39 minutes	308	6,565	21,553	4,158,159
40 to 44 minutes	351	7,799	28,544	5,476,102
45 to 59 minutes	338	16,311	54,710	11,464,394
60 or more minutes	511	19,235	64,210	12,579,181
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	28.2	25.5	25.1

Percent of Total

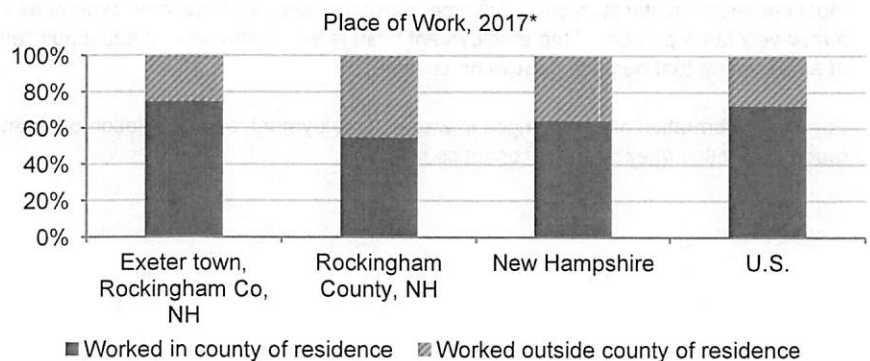
	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:				
Worked in county of residence	74.6%	55.0%	64.4%	72.4%
Worked outside county of residence	25.4%	45.0%	35.6%	27.6%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:				
Less than 10 minutes	16.9%	10.8%	13.8%	12.1%
10 to 14 minutes	13.7%	10.3%	12.8%	13.0%
15 to 19 minutes	9.9%	11.2%	12.9%	14.6%
20 to 24 minutes	11.9%	11.9%	12.3%	13.9%
25 to 29 minutes	8.4%	7.1%	6.3%	6.1%
30 to 34 minutes	11.2%	12.2%	11.5%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	4.1%	3.9%	3.1%	2.8%
40 to 44 minutes	4.7%	4.7%	4.1%	3.7%
45 to 59 minutes	4.5%	9.8%	7.9%	7.7%
60 or more minutes	6.8%	11.5%	9.2%	8.5%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* In the 2013-2017 period, Rockingham County, NH had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (45.0%), and Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the lowest (25.4%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 22

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by place of work and by travel time to work. These data do not include those who work from home.

Why is it important?

The longest commute times tend to occur in larger metro areas or in counties surrounding metro areas. However, fast-growing micropolitan communities or some rural areas, such as resort communities, where the cost of living has gone up, are also experiencing large commute times.³³

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, which complicates fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities"—those with high levels of out-commuting—may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of business tax revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.³⁴

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Income

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2017 \$s)	\$46,827	\$43,474	\$36,914	\$31,177
Median Household Income [^] (2017 \$s)	\$74,353	\$85,619	\$71,305	\$57,652
Total Households, 2017*	6,476	119,955	526,710	118,825,921
Less than \$10,000	256	3,171	20,769	7,942,251
\$10,000 to \$14,999	270	2,707	18,322	5,768,114
\$15,000 to \$24,999	455	6,838	40,350	11,637,905
\$25,000 to \$34,999	578	7,360	42,221	11,330,288
\$35,000 to \$49,999	528	11,657	60,684	15,412,493
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,173	20,833	94,712	21,000,314
\$75,000 to \$99,999	933	16,358	74,488	14,636,046
\$100,000 to \$149,999	916	25,194	94,617	16,701,857
\$150,000 to \$199,999	535	12,689	41,924	6,931,136
\$200,000 or more	832	13,148	38,623	7,465,517
Gini Coefficient [^]	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.48
Percent of Total				
Less than \$10,000	4.0%	2.6%	3.9%	6.7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.2%	2.3%	3.5%	4.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.0%	5.7%	7.7%	9.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.9%	6.1%	8.0%	9.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8.2%	9.7%	11.5%	13.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.1%	17.4%	18.0%	17.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.4%	13.6%	14.1%	12.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	14.1%	21.0%	18.0%	14.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.3%	10.6%	8.0%	5.8%
\$200,000 or more	12.8%	11.0%	7.3%	6.3%

[^] Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

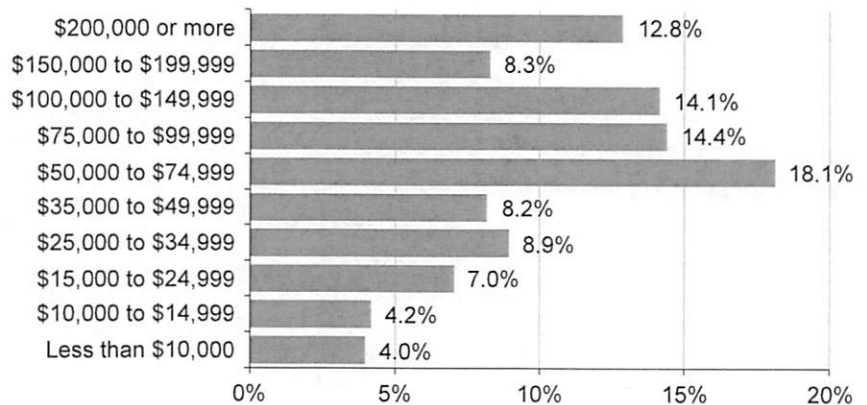
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, the income category in the Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH with the most households was \$50,000 to \$74,999 (18.1% of households). The income category with the fewest households was Less than \$10,000 (4.0% of households).
- In the 2013-2017 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH accumulated approximately 7.5% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 63.9% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH, 2017*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 24

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes per capita income and the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.⁵⁰

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: A summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

The per capita income shown on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) define income differently and derive the estimates using different techniques.⁵¹

Why is it important?

One important consideration of proposed policies and management actions is whether low-income populations could experience disproportionately adverse effects as a result. Analyzing income differences within and between locations helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a location characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."³⁵

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among the main factors of production: land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.³⁶

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and... household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses.... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."³⁷

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.

The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Poverty Prevalence

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
People, 2017*	14,559	299,957	1,289,255	313,048,563
Families, 2017*	3,893	83,861	350,658	78,298,703
People Below Poverty	866	14,402	104,470	45,650,345
Families below poverty	143	2,475	17,404	8,253,388
Percent of Total				
People Below Poverty	5.9%	4.8%	8.1%	14.6%
Families below poverty	3.7%	3.0%	5.0%	10.5%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

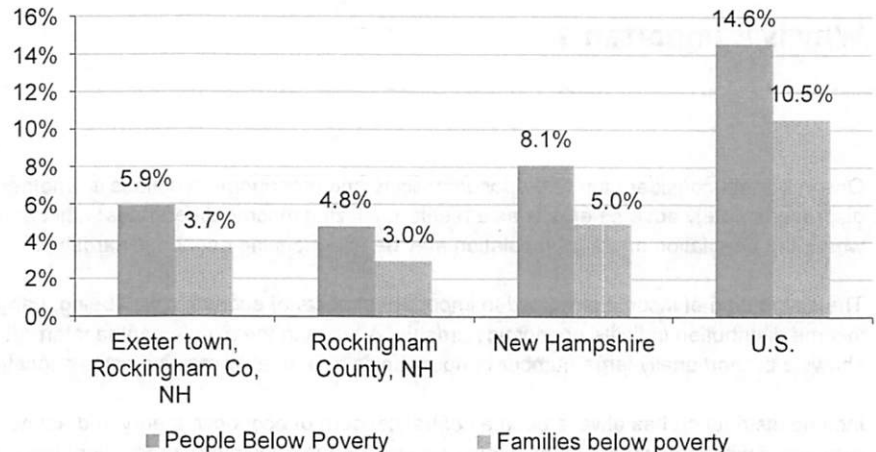
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2017*

* In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (14.6%), and Rockingham County, NH had the lowest (4.8%).

* In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (10.5%), and Rockingham County, NH had the lowest (3.0%).



Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
People, 2017*	5.9%	4.8%	8.1%	14.6%
Under 18 years	6.5%	5.7%	10.0%	20.3%
65 years and older	5.4%	4.6%	5.4%	9.3%
Families, 2017*	3.7%	3.0%	5.0%	10.5%
Families with related children < 18 years	7.4%	5.0%	8.6%	16.7%
Married couple families	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%	5.3%
with children < 18 years	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	7.5%
Female householder, no husband present	13.8%	13.8%	19.1%	28.8%
with children < 18 years	19.3%	21.1%	27.4%	38.7%

~Poverty rate by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Poverty Prevalence

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive ¹⁴, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. Understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. For example, people with limited income may have different needs and values. Also, proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).^{38, 39}

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population in Poverty, 2017*	866	14,402	104,470	45,650,345
White alone	718	13,327	93,588	27,607,156
Black or African American alone	73	167	3,094	9,807,009
American Indian alone	0	0	281	681,207
Asian alone	9	398	3,492	2,011,217
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0	0	32	104,944
Some other race	21	96	934	3,638,390
Two or more races	45	414	3,049	1,800,422
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2017*				
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	94	808	7,894	12,269,452
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	718	12,713	87,728	19,820,720

Percent of Total[^]

White alone	82.9%	92.5%	89.6%	60.5%
Black or African American alone	8.4%	1.2%	3.0%	21.5%
American Indian alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%
Asian alone	1.0%	2.8%	3.3%	4.4%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	2.4%	0.7%	0.9%	8.0%
Two or more races	5.2%	2.9%	2.9%	3.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.9%	5.6%	7.6%	26.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	82.9%	88.3%	84.0%	43.4%

[^] Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2017*

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
White alone	5.2%	4.7%	7.7%	12.0%
Black or African American alone	38.0%	7.8%	18.4%	25.2%
American Indian alone	na	0.0%	13.8%	26.8%
Asian alone	6.4%	6.9%	11.0%	11.9%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	na	na	13.9%	19.0%
Some other race alone	53.8%	5.9%	14.2%	23.8%
Two or more races alone	17.4%	8.8%	12.6%	18.4%
Hispanic or Latino alone	32.1%	10.2%	18.4%	22.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	5.2%	4.5%	7.5%	10.3%

~Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 28

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which U.S. Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive ¹⁴, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.⁴⁰

Why is it important?

Understanding levels of poverty for different races and ethnicities can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs and values. Proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could be disproportionately impacted.^{41, 42}

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Household Earnings

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total households, 2017*	6,476	119,955	526,710	118,825,921
Labor earnings	4,711	99,408	423,320	92,371,708
Social Security (SS)	2,552	36,784	171,103	36,313,166
Retirement income	1,325	23,399	99,187	21,876,763
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	173	3,805	24,525	6,390,187
Cash public assistance income	231	1,867	13,760	3,041,626
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	301	4,835	39,881	15,029,498

Percent of Total[^]

Labor earnings	72.7%	82.9%	80.4%	77.7%
Social Security (SS)	39.4%	30.7%	32.5%	30.6%
Retirement income	20.5%	19.5%	18.8%	18.4%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	2.7%	3.2%	4.7%	5.4%
Cash public assistance income	3.6%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	4.6%	4.0%	7.6%	12.6%

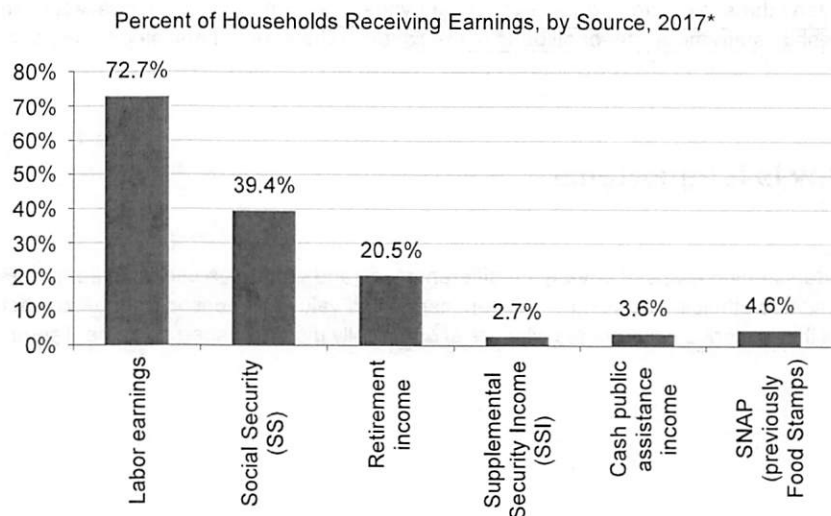
[^] Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- * In the 2013-2017 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH was in the form of Social Security (SS) (39.4%), and the lowest was in the form of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (2.7%).



Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Mean earnings, 2017 (2017 \$s)	\$112,722	\$109,092	\$92,016	\$83,186
Mean Social Security income	\$19,800	\$20,386	\$19,966	\$18,778
Mean retirement income	\$27,602	\$26,407	\$25,053	\$25,798
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$13,273	\$10,143	\$10,548	\$9,743
Mean cash public assistance income	\$1,076	\$2,655	\$2,890	\$3,230

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

ind Graphics | Page 30

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Household Earnings

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and also those that receive net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Households that receive assistance from the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. Prior to 2008, this program was referred to as Food Stamps. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Why is it important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or SNAP) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional information on "non-labor" sources of income are available by running an EPS Non-labor report: See <https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps>.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Education

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2017*	10,951	217,737	939,471	216,271,644
No high school degree	613	10,843	67,278	27,437,114
High school graduate	10,338	206,894	872,193	188,834,530
Associates degree	840	22,140	94,088	17,917,481
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,368	88,360	338,558	66,887,603
Graduate or professional	2,357	33,019	129,334	25,510,535
Percent of Total				
No high school degree	5.6%	5.0%	7.2%	12.7%
High school graduate	94.4%	95.0%	92.8%	87.3%
Associates degree	7.7%	10.2%	10.0%	8.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	49.0%	40.6%	36.0%	30.9%
Graduate or professional	21.5%	15.2%	13.8%	11.8%

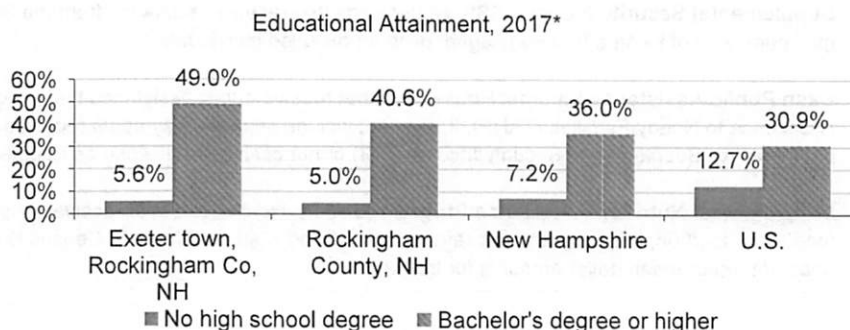
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2013-2017 period, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (49.0%), and the U.S. had the lowest (30.9%).

- In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (12.7%), and Rockingham County, NH had the lowest (5.0%).



	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old, 2017*	14,373	294,630	1,295,006	309,341,395
Enrolled in school:	3,103	67,892	312,824	81,751,797
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	223	4,260	18,034	4,934,251
Enrolled in kindergarten	100	3,118	14,137	4,136,743
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	651	13,567	58,284	16,335,701
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	742	14,855	61,786	16,495,557
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	758	16,398	66,638	17,001,421
Enrolled in college	629	15,694	93,945	22,848,124
Not enrolled in school	11,270	226,738	982,182	227,589,598
Percent of Total				
Enrolled in school:	21.6%	23.0%	24.2%	26.4%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
Enrolled in kindergarten	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	5.3%	5.6%	5.1%	5.5%
Enrolled in college	4.4%	5.3%	7.3%	7.4%
Not enrolled in school	78.4%	77.0%	75.8%	73.6%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Education

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas.^{43, 44} In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.⁴⁵

Understanding differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people might be disproportionately impacted by policies, plans, and management actions, and can inform communication and outreach efforts.

School enrollment can be an important indicator of the level of access to education, a community's potential for economic growth, and the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Language

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older, 2017*	14,001	288,508	1,267,615	301,150,892
Speak only English	13,405	270,774	1,168,119	236,929,699
Speak a language other than English	596	17,734	99,496	64,221,193
Spanish or Spanish Creole	134	5,323	27,171	39,769,281
Other Indo-European languages	388	8,371	46,976	10,907,675
Asian and Pacific Island languages	10	3,211	18,825	10,409,087
Other languages	64	764	6,318	3,090,332
Speak English less than "very well"	146	4,198	30,658	25,654,421
Percent of Total				
Speak only English	95.7%	93.9%	92.2%	78.7%
Speak a language other than English	4.3%	6.1%	7.8%	21.3%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	13.2%
Other Indo-European languages	2.8%	2.9%	3.7%	3.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.1%	1.1%	1.5%	3.5%
Other languages	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	1.0%	1.5%	2.4%	8.5%

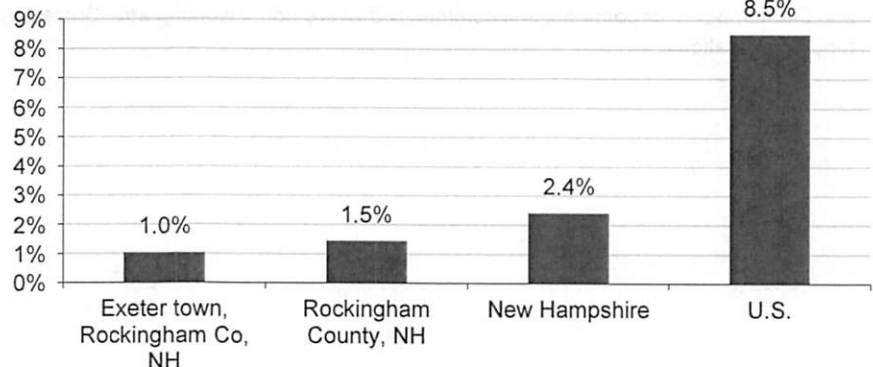
High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Percent of Population that 'Speaks English Less Than Very Well', 2017*

* In the 2013-2017 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (8.5%), and Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the lowest (1.0%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

nd Graphics | Page 34

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language used by respondents five years and older at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.⁴⁶

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well," public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Community leaders and policy makers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Housing Characteristics

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Total Housing Units, 2017*	6,702	130,187	627,619	135,393,564
Occupied	6,476	119,955	526,710	118,825,921
Vacant	226	10,232	100,909	16,567,643
For rent	72	882	6,971	2,838,344
Rented, not occupied	0	266	2,044	620,294
For sale only	23	886	5,109	1,346,331
Sold, not occupied	39	297	1,399	650,264
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	38	5,645	68,821	5,462,087
For migrant workers	0	0	191	35,846
Other vacant	54	2,256	16,374	5,614,477
Year Built				
Built 2010 or later	368	3,574	13,815	4,302,412
Built 2000 to 2009	856	16,597	77,483	19,663,902
Built 1990 to 1999	729	17,455	66,811	18,945,953
Built 1980 to 1989	1,107	27,714	126,649	18,399,296
Built 1970 to 1979	858	21,798	92,697	20,920,173
Built 1940 to 1969	1,279	25,373	122,932	35,710,068
Median year structure built [^]	1977	1980	1977	1977

Percent of Total

Occupancy				
Occupied	96.6%	92.1%	83.9%	87.8%
Vacant	3.4%	7.9%	16.1%	12.2%
For rent	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%
Rented, not occupied	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
For sale only	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Sold, not occupied	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	0.6%	4.3%	11.0%	4.0%
For migrant workers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other vacant	0.8%	1.7%	2.6%	4.1%
Year Built				
Built 2010 or later	5.5%	2.7%	2.2%	3.2%
Built 2000 to 2009	12.8%	12.7%	12.3%	14.5%
Built 1990 to 1999	10.9%	13.4%	10.6%	14.0%
Built 1980 to 1989	16.5%	21.3%	20.2%	13.6%
Built 1970 to 1979	12.8%	16.7%	14.8%	15.5%
Built 1940 to 1969	19.1%	19.5%	19.6%	26.4%

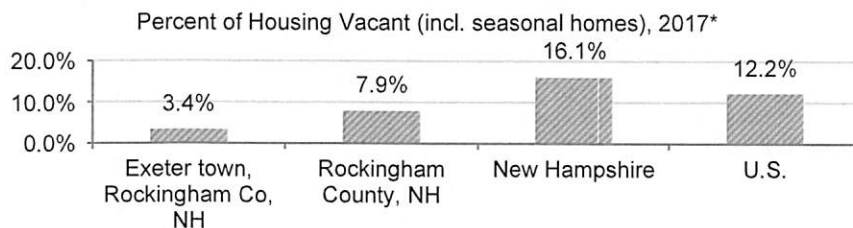
[^] Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* In the 2013-2017 period, New Hampshire had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (16.1%), and Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the lowest (3.4%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Housing Characteristics

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: Refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be a source of economic growth.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in many parts of the country). The relative growth rate of housing is an indicator of overall economic growth but may indicate challenges such as the need to prepare for risk of wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Housing Affordability

	Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH	Rockingham County, NH	New Hampshire	U.S.
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2017*	2,593	65,248	249,098	48,185,314
Cost >30% of household income	629	19,078	74,341	14,130,580
Specified renter-occupied units, 2017*	1,952	27,930	154,406	42,992,786
Rent >30% of household income	951	12,191	68,794	20,138,321
Median monthly mortgage cost [^] , 2017*	\$2,109	\$2,131	\$1,878	\$1,515
Median gross rent [^] , 2017*	\$1,139	\$1,164	\$1,052	\$982

Percent of Total

Cost >30% of household income	24.3%	29.2%	29.8%	29.3%
Rent >30% of household income	48.7%	43.6%	44.6%	46.8%

[^] Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

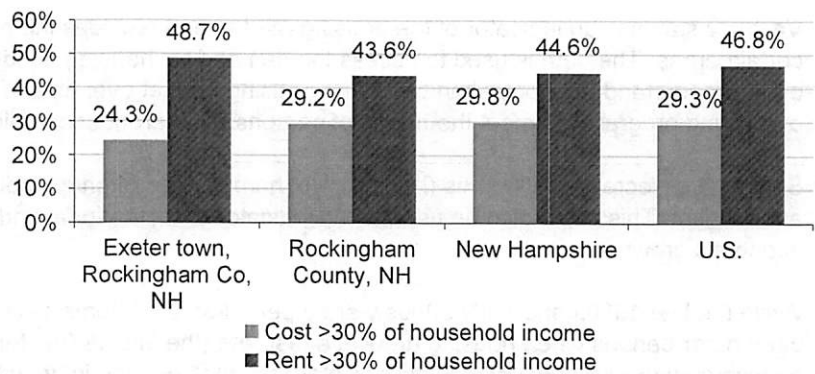
- In the 2013-2017 period, New Hampshire had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (29.8%), and Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the lowest (24.3%).

- In the 2013-2017 period, Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH had the highest percent of renter-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (48.7%), and Rockingham County, NH had the lowest (43.6%).

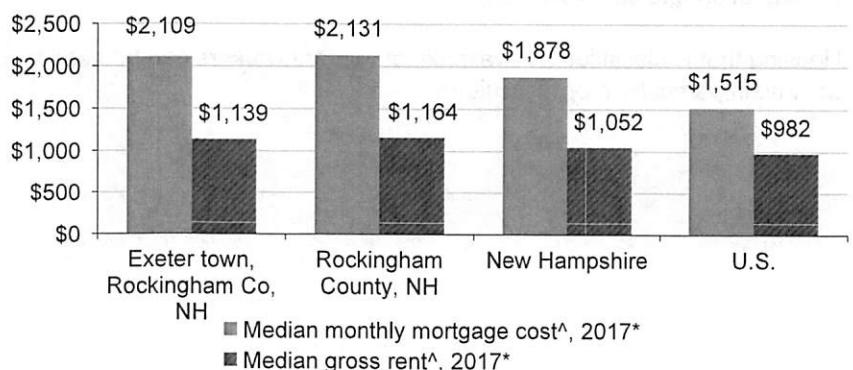
- In the 2013-2017 period, Rockingham County, NH had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes (\$2,131), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$1,515).

- In the 2013-2017 period, Rockingham County, NH had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes (\$1,164), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$982).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2017*



Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2017*



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Housing Affordability

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.⁴⁷

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units that are not owner-occupied are classified as renter-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Why is it important?

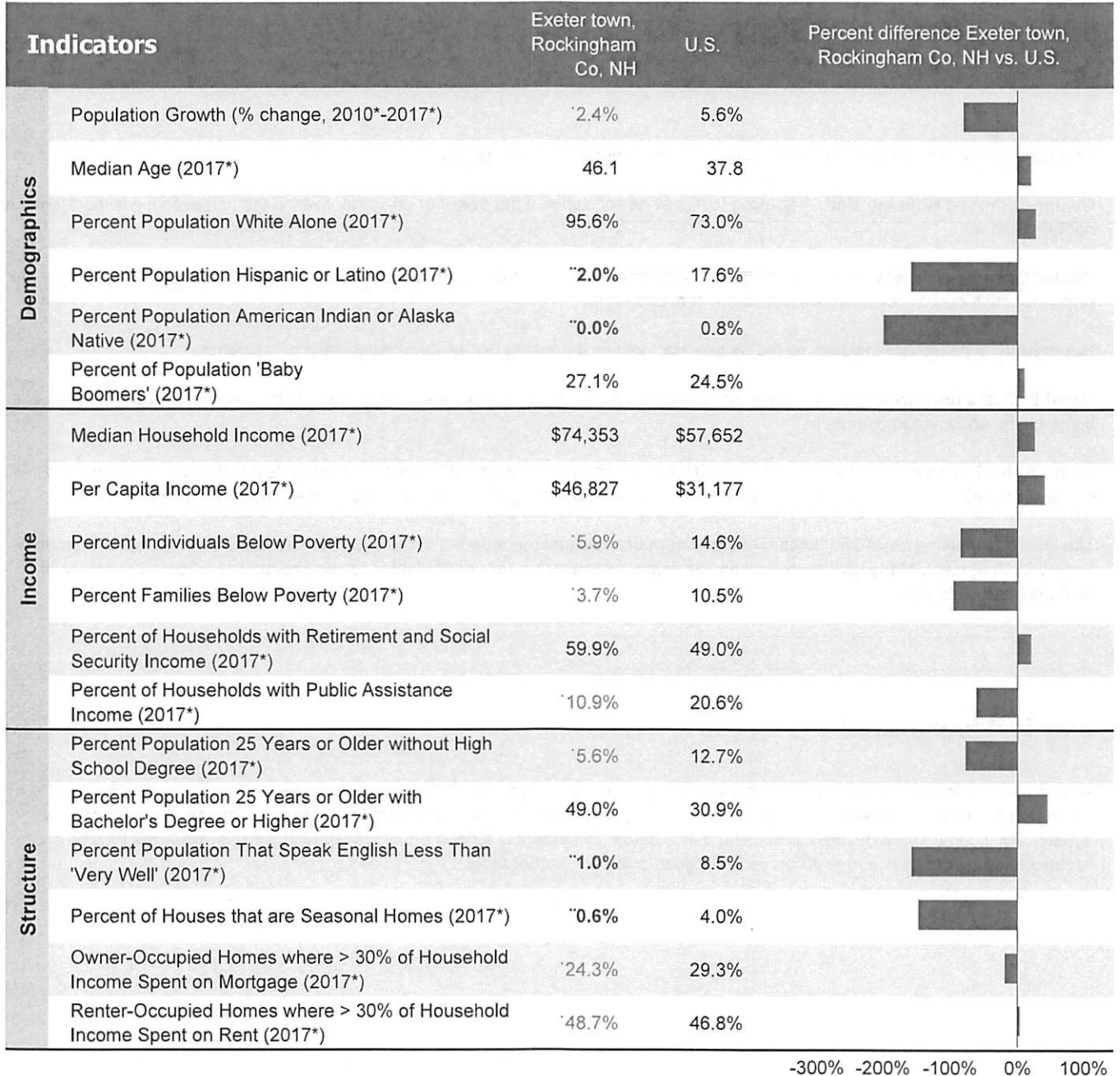
An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable.⁴⁸ This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to a mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). An income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Comparisons



High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2017 represents average characteristics from 2013-2017; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2018. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the selected region to the United States overall.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "Baby Boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Median Age, Median Household Income, and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-location regions due to data availability.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of indicators covered in this report and shows how the region is different from the selected benchmark area. If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.

The chart offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the benchmark. For example, this page may show that a selected area has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and language barriers. In combination, these indicators can help community leaders, local government staff, policy makers and others improve outreach strategies and consider whether the impacts of projects and policies could have disproportionate impacts on certain segments of the population.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Data Sources & Methods

EPS uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **American Community Survey**
U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>
<https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/index.php>
Contacts:
<https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html>

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS): All data used in this report is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities. The ACS is not the same as the Decennial U.S. Census, which is conducted every 10 years.

Estimates based on five years of sampling are available for all areas, whereas estimate based on annual and three-year sampling are only available for areas with larger population sizes. Data used in this report are five-year ACS estimates which are consistently available for locations with small populations such as towns. Five-year estimates are displayed for all locations because data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for comparisons. The disadvantage is that multi-year estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only the average value over the full period.

Data Accuracy: ACS is based on a survey and is subject to error. The U.S. Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation <12%; **ORANGE** (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation >40%. The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Endnotes

- 1 - A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service web page: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration/>.
- 2 - William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: freymet.com.
- 3 - For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS methodology and data accuracy, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html>.
- 4 - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources about older Americans at <https://aoa.acl.gov/>.
- 5 - The U.S. Census Bureau publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. See <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex.html>.
- 6 - The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at <http://www.prb.org/Multimedia/Video/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx>.
- 7 - Grayson KV and Victoria VA. 2010. The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf>.
- 8 - Jacobsen LA and Mather M. 2010. U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000. Population Bulletin 65(1):1-16. Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau.
- 9 - Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. USDA-ERS Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err79/9346_err79_1_.pdf
- 10 - The U.S. Census Bureau has many resources that describe the trends in aging in the U.S. and its implications. See for example: An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States <https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1140.pdf>; and The Graying of America: More Adults Than Kids by 2035 <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/03/graying-america.html?eml=gd>.
- 11 - Frey WH. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/americas-regional-demographics-in-the-00s-decade-the-role-of-seniors-boomers-and-new-minorities/>
- 12 - Frey WH. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/mapping-the-growth-of-older-america/>.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Endnotes

- 13 - OMB. 1997. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Federal Register 62(210):58782-58790. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf>.
- 14 - For a primer on how the Census 2010 handles race and Hispanic origin, see: Humes KR, Jones NA, and Ramirez RR. 2011. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.
- 15 - <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/school-enrollment.html>
- 16 - https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/ethnic_groups.htm
- 17 - <https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf>
- 18 - A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups is available at <http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart/>.
- 19 - Additional U.S. Census Bureau information on the Hispanic population (Who's Hispanic in America?) is available at https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf.
- 20 - U.S. Census Bureau. Facts for Features: Hispanic Heritage Month 2016 <https://census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html>.
- 21 - See U.S. Census Bureau Tribal Affairs at <https://www.census.gov/aian/>.
- 22 - The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at <https://bia.gov/index.htm>.
- 23 - The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See <https://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml>.
- 24 - In 2016 the Bureau of Land Management published a Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook. See <https://www.blm.gov/programs/cultural-heritage-and-paleontology/tribal-consultation>.
- 25 - The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes. This and other resources are available at <http://www.indians.org/index.html>.
- 26 - For an indispensable publication on environmental justice, see: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, DC: CEQ. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Endnotes

- 27 - The Census Bureau provides industry and occupation code lists and definitions: <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html>.
- 28 - Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: <https://www.bls.gov/soc/>.
- 29 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides The Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/>.
- 30 - Maynard DC and Feldman DC. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York, NY: Springer.
- 31 - Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm>.
- 32 - Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise. Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm>.
- 33 - <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/acs-5yr.html>
- 34 - Aldrich L, Beale C, and Kasse K. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3):26-31. <https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/34577/PDF>.
- 35 - For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm>.
- 36 - For an analysis of trends in the distribution of wealth in the U.S., see Saez E and Zucman G. 2016. Wealth inequality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data. The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131(2):519-578.
- 37 - Income Inequality. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/middle-class.html>.
- 38 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States at <http://www.npc.umich.edu/poverty/>.
- 39 - For more information on rural poverty, see USDA Economic Research Service Briefing Room, Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/>.
- 40 - The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>.

Demographics

Exeter town, Rockingham Co, NH

Endnotes

- 41 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See <http://npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity/>.
- 42 - The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html>.
- 43 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a tight relationship between employment projections and educational attainment. See <https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm>.
- 44 - Card D. 1999. The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings in Ashenfelter O and Card D, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier. Pp. 1801-63.
- 45 - Employment Projections. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm>.
- 46 - The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most areas of the United States. See https://apps.mla.org/map_main.
- 47 - The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/>.
- 48 - For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at <https://www.nar.realtor/topics/housing-affordability-index>.
- 49 - Federal Register 59(32). See <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-02-16/html/94-3685.htm>.
- 50 - For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS definition of per capita income, see <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/INC910216>.
- 51 - For an explanation of the discrepancies between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see <http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp>.

Healthy Climate

RIGHT TO A HEALTHY CLIMATE ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY RIGHTS-BASED ORDINANCE FOR EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, THAT PROHIBITS ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS THAT WOULD VIOLATE RIGHTS SECURED BY THE ORDINANCE

Preamble

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all people are created equal, that they naturally are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, the people institute governments, which derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Further, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

This right of self-government, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, is natural, fundamental, and unalienable. It is also secured to us by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire.

Pursuant to that right of self-government, if our current system of local government infringes our rights, we, the people of Exeter, have the right to alter or replace that system with one that secures and protects human rights and ecosystem rights, as long as the new system does not infringe other rights protected for us by state or federal law.

Exeter is situated where the Exeter River feeds the tidal Squamscott River and lies fully within the coastal Piscataqua River Watershed which includes the sub-watersheds of the Great Works River and the five rivers flowing into the unique and sensitive estuary within Great Bay: the Bellamy, Oyster, Lamprey, Squamscott, and Winnicut; covering over a thousand square miles in New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts and comprising an ecosystem upon which hundreds of thousands of people and countless species depend for health, drinking water, and survival.

It is our legislative determination that certain corporate activities are detrimental to our rights, health, safety, and welfare. These activities include but are not limited to: the runoff from commercial use of fertilizers, the intentional or unintentional dumping of toxic waste, and the physical deposition, emission, leakage, disposal, or placement of toxins into the land, air or waterways from extraction, transportation, processing, storage, conveyance, and depositing of waste from fossil fuel exploration and development.

As we are purportedly constrained by state and federal law, which courts interpret to require us to

accept such harmful corporate activity, we the people of Exeter are unable under our current system of local government to secure human rights and ecosystem rights by banning said activity.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to alter our system of local government, and we do so by adopting this Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance.

Section 1 – Statements of Law

(a) Right of Self-Government. All residents of Exeter possess a right of self-government, which includes, but is not limited to, the following rights: first, the right to a system of local government founded on the consent of the people of the municipality; second, the right to a system of local government that secures their rights; and third, the right to alter any system of local government that lacks consent of the people or fails to secure and protect the people's and ecosystems' rights, health, safety, and welfare. Any action to annul, amend, alter, or overturn this Ordinance shall be prohibited unless such action is approved by a prior Town vote at which a majority of the residents of the Town vote to approve such action.

(b) Right to a Healthy Climate. All residents of Exeter possess a right to a stable and healthy climate system capable of sustaining human societies, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that infringe that right, including but not limited to the runoff from commercial use of fertilizers, the intentional or unintentional dumping of toxic waste, and the physical deposition, emission, leakage, disposal, or placement of toxins into the land, air, or waterways from extraction, transportation, processing, storage, conveyance, and depositing of waste from fossil fuel exploration and development.

(c) Right to Clean Air, Water, and Soil. All residents of Exeter possess the right to clean air, water, and soil, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that release toxic contaminants into the air, water, and soil, including but not limited to the runoff from commercial use of fertilizers, the intentional or unintentional dumping of toxic waste, and the physical deposition, emission, leakage, disposal, or placement of toxins into the land, air, or waterways from extraction, transportation, processing, storage, conveyance, and depositing of waste from fossil fuel exploration and development.

(d) Rights of Ecosystems and Natural Communities. Ecosystems and natural communities within Exeter possess rights to naturally exist, flourish, regenerate, and evolve; rights to restoration, recovery, and preservation; rights to a stable and healthy climate system capable of sustaining ecosystems and natural communities; rights to clean air, water, and soil; and which also shall include, but not be limited to, the right to be free from all corporate activities that infringe these rights, including but not limited to the runoff from commercial use of fertilizers, the intentional or unintentional dumping of toxic waste, and the physical deposition, emission, leakage, disposal, or placement of toxins into the land, air, or waterways from extraction, transportation, processing, storage, conveyance, and depositing of waste from fossil fuel exploration and development.

(e) Right to Protection from Governmental and Corporate Interference. All residents of Exeter and the Town of Exeter, as well as ecosystems and natural communities within Exeter, possess the right to enforce this Ordinance free of interference from corporations, other business entities, and governments. That right shall include the right to be free from ceiling preemption, because this Ordinance expands

rights and legal protections for people and nature above those provided by less-protective state, federal, and international law.

Section 2 – State and Federal Constitutional Changes

Through the adoption of this Ordinance, the people of Exeter call for amendment of the New Hampshire Constitution and the federal Constitution to expressly secure the inherent right of local self-government, free from governmental restriction, ceiling preemption, and nullification by corporate “rights.”

Once adopted at Town Meeting, the Ordinance is effective immediately and signed and dated by the town selectmen in accordance with NH RSA 31:128.

MITCHELL MUNICIPAL GROUP, P.A.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
25 BEACON STREET EAST
LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03246
www.mitchellmunicipalgroup.com

WALTER L. MITCHELL
LAURA A. SPECTOR-MORGAN
STEVEN M. WHITLEY
NAOMI N. BUTTERFIELD
JUDITH E. WHITELAW (OF COUNSEL)

TELEPHONE (603) 524-3885

March 18, 2019

Russell Dean, Town Manager
Town of Exeter
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

Dear Russ:

I am responding to your request, forwarded on your behalf and that of the Board of Selectmen, asking for guidance after the voters' approval of the petitioned article captioned "Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance". Specifically, you have asked for guidance on what the Board should do? By this, I assume you are asking with reference to both the immediate future and the longer term.

In its simplest terms, my response must be: "Do Nothing". Let me explain:

1. For the short run, the language of Section 2 of the ordinance calls for "amendment of the New Hampshire Constitution and the federal Constitution". However, unlike some similar articles, it does not require any representative of the town to inform any particular individual or official about the outcome of this vote.

2. At the end of the Ordinance, there is a directive that the Ordinance be "signed and dated by the town selectmen", supposedly "in accordance with NH RSA 31:128". However that directive results from a significant misreading and misunderstanding of that statute. That statute has nothing to do with the process for adoption of an Ordinance, or its validity. Instead, it provides for a standard methodology for proving the existence and validity of a local ordinance in a court proceeding. The Board of Selectmen in fact has no role in signing or dating an ordinance after adoption by the voters.

Therefore, in the short run there is nothing required of you or the Board.

3. In the longer run, the only time that you or the board may be faced with whether there is a need to do anything involving this ordinance is when a citizen, or group of citizens, approaches you requesting that the town "enforce" the ordinance.

This ordinance consists of three parts: the Preamble is just that, a gathering of background facts and principals that the writer believed were relevant.

The second part, Section 1, is also labeled "Statements of Law". It contains little or no "law" but instead consists of a listing of goals or aspirations. It contains no regulation or proscription of activity. The only exception is that it purports to eliminate *in the town of Exeter* the legal concept of "preemption", attempting to sweep away

generations of state and federal court decisions which have recognized the superiority of our state and federal constitutions.

The third part, captioned "State and Federal Constitutional Changes" implicitly recognizes the illegality of that attempt to eliminate preemption by local declaration, when it calls for changes to the state and federal constitutions.

In sum, analysis of the ordinance compels the conclusion that there is nothing regulatory or prohibitory in it to enforce. Therefore, should the town be requested to enforce the ordinance in the future, I would have no choice but to advise that no action should be taken.

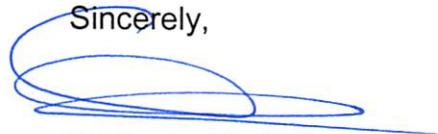
4. Because this ordinance purports to grant residents rights to take direct action, it is certainly possible that an attempt may be made to draw the town into such an action as a Co-Defendant, with a request that the court compel the town to "enforce" the ordinance. If that occurs, I expect that the court would dismiss the town from the action and would seriously consider awarding the town its attorney fees because of the many significant ordinance deficiencies described above.

5. And finally, in the last sentence of Section 1 (a), the writers of this ordinance seek to override state law by stating that if one wants to amend this particular ordinance, it will require not just a majority of the voters voting on such an article, or even a majority of all voters *registered* in the town. Instead, what it requires is that a majority "*of the residents of the town*" must vote to amend this ordinance for such an amendment to be valid, which of course is a practical impossibility.

If you assume that such a self-restriction is valid, then the vote of that *majority of the residents* would be required to try to fix any of the legal deficiencies described above.

Please let me know if there are further questions.

Sincerely,



Walter L. Mitchell
walter@mitchellmunigroup.com



Kira Aakre Kelley, Attorney at Law

Kira Kelley, Esq
21B Acme St
Windsor VT 05048

kakelley436@gmail.com
(802) 683-4086
NH Bar ID: 271359

Exeter Select Board
% Russell Dean, Town Manager
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

May 6, 2019

Dear Exeter Select Board:

I am writing on behalf of Citizen Action for Exeter's Environment, which engaged the Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund in October of 2018 for assistance in drafting the Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance. As CELDF's New Hampshire counsel, I have carefully reviewed the applicable law and our opinion is that the law requires you to sign and date the "Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance" by following the procedure that NH RSA 31:128 outlines: "Certification shall be by the town or city clerk, or by the official enacting the legislation, or by the chairman, secretary or clerk of the board or body enacting the municipal legislation."

Standing alone, NH RSA 31:128 does not require a select board or a town clerk to sign and date all ordinances. The procedure outlined in RSA 31:128 *does* become mandatory, however, when laws that *do* impose binding obligations upon a select board or town clerk incorporate the RSA 31:128 procedure into their directives.

Both State law and the Exeter Select Board Operating Procedures require you to sign and date the Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance.

NH RSA 41:8 requires select boards to "manage the prudential affairs of the town and perform the duties by law prescribed." The ordinance itself is a law that prescribes a duty to the Select Board: to sign and date the ordinance as outlined in RSA 31:128. Even if the decision to sign an ordinance is normally a prudential affair over which a select board has discretion, townspeople may override this discretion with a majority vote. *Moulton v. Beals*, 98 N.H. 461, 464 (1954). By enacting an ordinance that prescribes a specific method for adopting this ordinance, Exeter voters have overridden any discretion that the Select Board may have had in this matter.

The Exeter Select Board Operating Procedures reiterate the Board's duty to abide by town ordinances. The Select Board "derives its authority from NH RSA 41:8,



Kira Aakre Kelley, Attorney at Law

Kira Kelley, Esq
21B Acme St
Windsor VT 05048

kakelley436@gmail.com
(802) 683-4086
NH Bar ID: 271359

other NH RSA's, and Town Ordinances.” (Operating Procedures, § 3). “Board members must “abide by all Board decisions, policies, procedures, and ordinances.” (Operating Procedures, § 8).

The Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance prescribes a nondiscretionary duty to the Board to be “signed and dated by the town selectmen in accordance with NH RSA 31:128.”

According to state law, Exeter Select Board’s operating procedures, and this properly enacted local ordinance, the Select Board must sign and date the Right to a Healthy Climate Ordinance. Neither the personal nor the legal opinions of Select Board members regarding the content or enforceability of the ordinance allows any Board member to violate this legal mandate.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kira Kelley'.

Kira Aakre Kelley
Attorney At Law

**THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUDICIAL BRANCH
SUPERIOR COURT**

Rockingham Superior Court
Rockingham Cty Courthouse/PO Box 1258
Kingston NH 03848-1258

Telephone: 1-855-212-1234
TTY/TDD Relay: (800) 735-2964
<http://www.courts.state.nh.us>

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT

Case Name: Brent Tweed, et al v Town of Nottingham, et al
Case Number: 218-2019-CV-00398

You have been served with a Complaint which serves as notice that this legal action has been filed against you in the **Rockingham Superior Court**. Review the Complaint to see the basis for the claim.

Each Defendant is required to electronically file an Appearance with the court by **May 01, 2019**. In addition, you are required to file an Answer or responsive pleading 30 days after service. You may register and respond on any private or public computer. For your convenience, there is also a computer available in the courthouse lobby.

If you are working with an attorney, they will guide you on the next steps. If you are going to represent yourself in this action, go to the court's website: www.courts.state.nh.us, select the Electronic Services icon and then select the option for a self-represented party.

1. Complete the registration/log in process. Click Register and follow the prompts.
2. After you register, click Start Now. Select **Rockingham Superior Court** as the location.
3. Select "I am filing into an existing case". Enter **218-2019-CV-00398** and click Next.
4. When you find the case, click on the link and follow the instructions on the screen. On the "What would you like to file?" screen, select "File a Response to Civil Complaint". Follow the instructions to complete your filing.
5. Review your Response before submitting it to the court.

IMPORTANT: After receiving your response and other filings the court will send notifications and court orders electronically to the email address you provide.

A person who is filing or defending against a Civil Action will want to be familiar with the Rules of the Superior Court. This information is also available on the court's website: www.courts.state.nh.us.

Once you have registered and responded to the Complaint, you can access documents electronically filed by going to <https://odypa.nhecourt.us/portal> and following the instructions in the User Guide. In that process you will register, validate your email, request access and approval to view your case. After your information is validated by the court, you will be able to view case information and documents filed in your case.

If you have questions regarding this process, please contact the court at 1-855-212-1234.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROCKINGHAM, SS.

SUPERIOR COURT
218-2019-CV-00398

Brent Tweed
23 Fort Hill Road
Nottingham, New Hampshire 03290

and

G&F Goods, LLC
23 Fort Hill Road
Nottingham, New Hampshire 03290

v.

The Town of Nottingham
P.O. Box 114
139 Stage Road
Nottingham, New Hampshire 03290

and

Donna Danis
Chair, Nottingham Board of Selectmen
P.O. Box 114
139 Stage Road
Nottingham, New Hampshire 03290

COMPLAINT

I. Introduction And Statement of Interest

1. At its 2019 town meeting, the Town of Nottingham adopted an ordinance entitled "Freedom From Chemical Trespass Rights-Based Ordinance." See Attached Exhibit #1. The ordinance creates a civil penalty in the amount of \$1000.00 "per day of violation." The ordinance also purports to make violators liable for damage, "measured by the cost of restoring the ecosystem or natural community to its state before the injury...."

2. The ordinance is not drafted in a manner that clearly identifies what actions create liability. However, the ordinance does identify five "statements of law," which purport to characterize certain rights held by residents of the Town and also separate rights purportedly held by "ecosystems and natural communities." The ordinance is also unclear as to what form the enforcement of this ordinance would take.

3. Brent Tweed is an individual who resides in the Town of Nottingham. G&F Goods, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company registered to do business in New Hampshire. The sole shareholder of G&F stock is the plaintiff Brent Tweed.

4. Given the overbroad and vague legal standards, the failure to adhere to established law concerning the role and limits placed on political subdivisions, the potential for abuse, and the potential for a fine in the amount of \$1000.00 per day, as well as liability "for any injury to an ecosystem or natural community," G&F Good's ability to conduct day-to-day activities of the small business is chilled by the existence of an ordinance that threatens substantial penalties.

5. Brent Tweed, as an individual taxpayer of the taxing district, has a right to have the business of government conducted in an orderly manner and not to have his tax money spent on enforcement of an *ultra vires* and unconstitutional ordinance. Accordingly, the plaintiff asks this Court to: (a) declare the ordinance unconstitutional; (b) contrary to New Hampshire law and (c) unenforceable.

6. The plaintiff also asks the Court to issue a temporary and permanent injunction against the Town of Nottingham barring the Town from taking any enforcement action, and to award the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees based on the substantial public benefit conferred by this action.

II. Parties:

7. The plaintiff Brent Tweed is an individual and a taxpayer with an address of 23 Fort Hill Road, Nottingham, New Hampshire, 03290.

8. The plaintiff G&F Goods, LLC, is a business entity registered to do business in the State of New Hampshire, with an address of 23 Fort Hill Road, Nottingham, New Hampshire, 03290.

9. The defendant Town of Nottingham is a body corporate and politic, with a principal place of business

10. The defendant Donna Danis is the chair of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Nottingham. The Nottingham Town Office is located at 139 Stage Road, Nottingham, New Hampshire, 03290. The business mailing address for the Town of Nottingham is P.O. Box 114, Nottingham, New Hampshire. Ms. Danis is sued in her official capacity.

III. Jurisdiction and Venue

11. This Court has jurisdiction over the plaintiffs' state law claims pursuant to Part I, Article 8 of the New Hampshire Constitution, RSA 491:7 and RSA 491:22.

12. Venue is proper in Rockingham County as it is the individual plaintiffs' county of residence, the county in which the plaintiff business entity is located, and the county in which the Town of Nottingham is located.

13. This Court has jurisdiction over the plaintiffs' federal constitutional claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983.

IV. The Ordinance

14. The ordinance contains four parts, a preamble and three numbered sections, each of which is addressed in turn.

A. The Preamble

15. The preamble starts by reciting two paragraphs inspired by the Declaration of Independence, which are edited for gender neutrality and to eliminate reference to God. The third paragraph asserts the view that the right of self-government is, "natural, fundamental, and unalienable," along with the assertion that the right of self-government is secured to us by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire. Thus far, the preamble simply restates general principles which are, in the main, uncontroversial.

16. In preamble paragraph four, the ordinance asserts a right of the people of the Town of Nottingham to "to alter or replace" a system of local government as long as "the new system" does not "infringe other rights protected for us by state or federal law." As set forth below, this assertion of a municipal right to legislate in any manner that does not infringe upon other protected rights runs afoul of well-established state law.

17. Preamble paragraph five is a "legislative determination" that "chemical trespass" is detrimental to "our rights, health, safety, and welfare." This paragraph also identifies causes for this harm as "corporate activities," which are specified only as, "the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes, including petroleum refining wastes, coal combustion wastes, sewage sludge, heavy metals, chemical residue from manufacturing processes, mining residuals, radioactive wastes, or any other waste that poses a present or potential hazards to human health or ecosystems...."

18. Paragraphs six and seven of the preamble are a statement of revolutionary intent and an acknowledgement that the ordinance violates existing law. Those paragraphs read:

As we are purportedly constrained by state and federal law, which courts interpret to require us to accept such harmful corporate activity, we the people of Nottingham are unable

under our current system of local government to secure our rights by banning said activity.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to alter our system of local government, and we do so by adopting this Freedom of Chemical Trespass Rights-based Ordinance.

19. While the preamble to the ordinance seeks to cloak itself in the revolutionary spirit by borrowing the words of Thomas Jefferson, the ordinance is in fact a more familiar, pedestrian, and repeatedly rejected, attempt to introduce home rule by means of a vote on an *ultra vires* town ordinance.

B. Section 1 - Statements of Law

20. Following the preamble, the ordinance contains five assertions, each of which purports to be a "statement of law." None of these "statements of law," however, accurately states the law of the State of New Hampshire and none of these "statements of law" are consistent with, or fit within, the governmental structure of our state.

1. Statement of Law (a): Right to Self-Government.

21. The ordinance asserts that, "[a]ll residents of Nottingham possess a right of self-government, which includes...the right to a system of local government founded on the consent of the people of the municipality." This is incorrect as a matter of law. The residents of Nottingham possess a right of self-government as citizens of the State of New Hampshire. As such they have the right to participate in the election of our governor, and executive councilor, a state senator and members of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. They also have the right to choose among the various forms of town government available to them under state law. It is the State of New Hampshire that is the wellspring of these rights, not the Town of Nottingham.

2. Statement of Law (b): Right To A Healthy Climate.

22. The second "statement of law" is fashioned as a broad-but-undefined assertion of the existence of a right to "a climate system capable of sustaining human societies." This "statement of law" then states that it "includes" (but presumably is not limited to) "the right to be free from all corporate activities" that "infringe on that right...." (Emphasis added). The ordinance then contains a partial, but incomplete, list of undefined items, some of which may include within their definitions various forms of pollution as activities that presumably would violate the ordinance.

3. Statement of Law (c): Right To Clean Air, Water, And Soil.

23. The third "statement of law," just like the second, is fashioned as a broad-but-undefined assertion of the existence of a right to "clean air, water and soil." Like the second statement, this third "statement of law" states that it "includes" (but presumably is not limited to) "the right to be free from all corporate activities that release toxic contaminants into the air, water, and soil." (Emphasis added). The ordinance then specifies "chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes" as one activity that presumably would violate the ordinance.

4. Statement of Law (d): Rights Of Ecosystems And Natural Communities.

24. The fourth "statement of law" purports to give legal rights to non-person entities. It states that broad-but-undefined "ecosystems and natural communities," possess the "right to naturally exist, flourish, regenerate, evolve, and be restored...." Under the ordinance, this right includes (but presumably is not limited to) "the right to be free from all corporate activities" (emphasis added) that threaten these rights, including (but presumably not limited to) chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes.

5. Statement of Law (e): Right to Protection from Governmental and Corporate Interference.

25. The fifth, and final, "statement of law" purports to establish a right held by all residents of Nottingham to enforce this ordinance "free from interference of corporations, other business entities, and governments." It is unclear whether this provision is intended to preclude corporations, other business entities and governments from mounting a defense to an action brought against them in court, or whether it merely seeks to upend the political structure of the state and country by asserting the town's supremacy over New Hampshire and the United States of America.

26. This "statement of law" also seeks to establish something it identifies as "ceiling preemption," a term unknown in New Hampshire law. In the context of the statute it appears that "ceiling preemption" represents a belief by the Town that the ordinance merely "expands rights," and that this expansion of rights has no corresponding reduction on the rights of others. As set forth below, long-established and well-understood New Hampshire law defining state preemption prevents the Town from engaging in "ceiling preemption" in the field of environmental law and regulation.

C. Section 2 – Enforcement

27. Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 2 of the ordinance establish the penalties and damages for violation. Subsection (a) states that a business entity or government that willfully violates any provision of the ordinance shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount of \$1000 per day of violation and subsection (b) states that a business entity or government is liable for damages for any injury to "an ecosystem of natural community" for damages. Damages are to be measured by the cost of restoring the "ecosystem or natural community" to its state before the injury. The ordinance has no upper limit on the damages for which a business or government entity may be

responsible under the ordinance. The ordinance has no provision for holding individuals responsible for prohibited acts.

28. Subsection (c) establishes the novel concept that "ecosystems and natural communities" within Nottingham may enforce or defend this ordinance through an action brought in the name of the ecosystem or natural community as the real party in interest." The ordinance does not provide any standard by which a court may determine what actions constitute injury or what are the interests of the "ecosystem or natural community" or who decides among potentially competing interests held by the same "ecosystem or natural community," which of the competing interests will prevail.

29. Subsection (d) purports to establish a right for any resident "to enforce or defend" the ordinance "through an action brought in the resident's name." Further, this section purports to give any resident the "right to intervene in any action concerning this ordinance in order to enforce or defend it."

30. Subsection (e) states that if the Town fails to enforce or defend the ordinance, or if a court "fails to uphold this law or purports to declare it unlawful, the law shall not be affected." The ordinance then states that regardless of municipal inaction or judicial declaration or construction of the law, "any resident may then enforce the rights and prohibitions of the law through non-violent direct action."

31. "Direct action" is defined as "any non-violent activities or actions carried out to directly enforce the rights and prohibitions contained within this law." (Emphasis added). Finally, section (e) concludes with what purports to be a command to the judicial branch, which reads, "If an action is filed in violation of this provision the applicable court must dismiss the action promptly, without further filing being required of direct-action participants." (Emphasis added).

V. Claims For Relief

32. The ordinance is contrary to United States and New Hampshire constitutional, statutory, and common law in at least four different and distinct ways, each of which would entitle the plaintiffs to relief. First, the ordinance purports to regulate conduct beyond that approved by the legislature and is therefore *ultra vires*. Second, the ordinance purports to regulate a field in which state law has already spoken and therefore is preempted by state law. Third, the ordinance is unconstitutional because it is both overbroad and void for vagueness and violates the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Fourth, the ordinance expressly violates the New Hampshire Constitution in that it violates the separation of powers doctrine.

A. Declaratory Judgment

33. For the reasons set forth below, the plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment in which this Court declares that the provision of the ordinance are unconstitutional, violate New Hampshire statutory law, and are therefore unenforceable.

1. The Plaintiffs' Have Standing To Pursue These Claims.

34. In 2018, New Hampshire voters approved the following Amendment to N.H. Const. Part I, Art.8:

The public also has a right to an orderly, lawful, and accountable government. Therefore, any individual taxpayer eligible to vote in the State, shall have standing to petition the Superior Court to declare whether the State or political subdivision in which the taxpayer resides has spent, or has approved spending, public funds in violation of a law, ordinance, or constitutional provision.

The ordinance authorizes the Town to expend public funds enforcing the ordinance. Accordingly, the plaintiffs have standing to pursue a declaratory judgment in this court under the doctrine of taxpayer standing.

35. Further, pursuant to RSA 491:22:

the taxpayers of a taxing district in this state shall be deemed to have an equitable right and interest in the preservation of an orderly and lawful government within such district; therefore any taxpayer in the jurisdiction of the taxing district shall have standing to petition for relief under this section when it is alleged that the taxing district or any agency or authority thereof has engaged, or proposes to engage, in conduct that is unlawful or unauthorized, and in such a case the taxpayer shall not have to demonstrate that his or her personal rights were impaired or prejudiced.

The plaintiffs thus have standing under the additional statutory ground as set forth in RSA 491:22.

36. Finally, The plaintiff G&S Goods, LLC, is a limited liability corporation engaged in business of buying and selling recreational equipment. As such, the ordinance subjects G&S Goods, LLC to fines of up to \$1000 per day.

2. The Town Lacks Statutory Or Other Authority To Adopt The Ordinance And The Ordinance Is Thus *Ultra Vires*

37. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

38. Pursuant to RSA 31:39, towns such as Nottingham have limited authority to adopt ordinances and bylaws. The ordinance exceeds the authority granted to the municipality by statute, as RSA 31:39 contains no provision authorizing the Town to engage in widespread environmental regulation. The legislature has:

plenary power over municipalities [that is] limited only by provisions of our State Constitution which grants municipalities only the right to control the form of their local government as enacted in their charters. N.H. Const. pt.1, art. 39.... Otherwise the legislature may grant, withhold, or withdraw local control as it sees fit.

Seabrook Citizens for Defense of Home Rule v. Yankee Greyhound Racing, Inc., 123 N.H. 103, 108 (1983)(quoting *Region 10 Client Mgt., Inc. v. Town of Hampstead*, 120 N.H. 885, 888 (1980)). Stated otherwise, "[t]owns are merely subdivisions of the State and have only

such powers as are expressly or impliedly granted to them by the legislature." *Hooksett v. Baines*, 148 N.H. 625, 628 (2002)(quoting *Public Serv. Co. v. Town of Hampton*, 120 N.H. 68, 71 (1980).

39. Further, the Town has no authority to authorize independent enforcement action by individual citizens. RSA 31:39-c reads:

Any town may establish, by ordinance adopted by the legislative body, a system for the administrative enforcement of violations of any municipal code, ordinance, bylaw, or regulation and for the collection of penalties, to be used prior to the service of a formal summons and complaint. Such a system may be administered by a police department or other municipal agency.

Thus, to the extent that the ordinance purports to authorize individual residents to enforce the provisions of the ordinance, the ordinance adopts an enforcement mechanism that impermissibly extends beyond the legislatively-authorized methods and should be declared contrary to New Hampshire law and unenforceable.

40. New Hampshire law contains no provision allowing Towns to enact ordinances which would allow "ecosystems and natural communities" to be treated as parties to a lawsuit. To the extent that the ordinance purports to permit "ecosystems and natural communities" to be treated as parties to a lawsuit, the ordinance should be declared to be contrary to New Hampshire law and unenforceable.

41. The ordinance includes a provision allowing for damages that exceeds the maximum penalty. RSA 31:30, III establishes the maximum penalty for violation at \$1000 per violation. To the extent that the ordinance purports to allow for money damages to "be paid to the Town of Nottingham to be used exclusively for the full and complete restoration of the ecosystem or natural community," the ordinance impermissibly increases the maximum penalty authorized by statute, and should be declared to be contrary to New Hampshire law and unenforceable.

42. The ordinance purports to create "ceiling preemption," a doctrine unknown to New Hampshire law. Even if the doctrine was known to New Hampshire law, the legislature has not authorized towns to incorporate the concept in the regulation of the environment at the municipal level. Accordingly, this part of the ordinance should be declared to be contrary to New Hampshire law and unenforceable.

3. The Town Is Precluded From Regulating The Subject Matter Of The Ordinance By The Doctrine Of Preemption.

43. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

44. It is well settled that towns cannot regulate a field that has been preempted by the State. *Town of Salisbury v. New England Power Co.*, 121 N.H. 983, 985 (1981). "The preemption doctrine flows from the principle that municipal legislation is invalid if it is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, State law." *Casico v. City of Manchester*, 142 N.H. 312, 315 (1997). Thus, preemption will occur when local legislation either expressly contradicts a statute or otherwise runs counter to the legislative intent underlying a statutory scheme.

45. That the State has created a comprehensive statutory scheme governing environmental regulation can hardly be disputed. Pursuant to RSA 21-O, the state has established the Department of Environmental Services. RSA 21-O:1, states that, "the department of environmental services, through its officials, shall be responsible for the following general functions; (a) water pollution control; (b) water supply protection; (c) regulation of waste disposal generally, and as it affects water quality; (d) maintenance of state owned dams; (e) inspection of dams; (f) flood control; and (g) air pollution control.

46. Each of these areas, and well as other subject matters ancillary to these areas of authority, are governed by a state-wide, detailed scheme of statutes and administrative rules that govern environmental protection in New Hampshire. Under this statutory scheme, the duty of enforcement ultimately rests with the Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Environmental Protection, created by RSA 7:8-a.

47. The ordinance proposes different, vague, and overbroad standards that are contrary to the state-created scheme of environmental protection. For example, the ordinance repeatedly purports to prohibit "all corporate activities" (emphasis added) that: (a) "infringe" the right to a "healthy climate"; (b) "release toxic contaminants into the air, water, and soil,"; or (c) "threaten" the "rights of ecosystems and natural communities". To the extent that these provisions purport to ban all such activity, the ordinance is contrary to state law, is preempted, and must be declared invalid.

4. The Ordinance Is Unconstitutionally Overbroad and Void For Vagueness.

48. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

49. A statute can be impermissibly vague for either of two independent reasons: (1) it fails to provide people of ordinary intelligence a reasonable opportunity to understand what conduct it prohibits; or (2) it authorizes or even encourages arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement." *State v. Gatchell*, 150 N.H. 642, 643 (2004).

50. The structure and plain language of the ordinance causes the ordinance to fail both of these tests. The ordinance completely fails its obligation to define the rights and responsibilities of Nottingham residents. Rather than seeking to define the line between permissible and impermissible conduct, the ordinance merely creates a non-exhaustive list of some of the actions which constitute a violation. Indeed, each of the

operative provisions contain sentences which use the word "include" twice in identifying some, but clearly not all, of the illegal conduct.

51. For example, statement of law (b) states that Nottingham residents have a "right to a climate system capable of sustaining human societies, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that infringe on that right, including chemical trespass...." The language of the ordinance strongly suggests that the use of the word "including" is non-exhaustive, meaning there is unenumerated conduct outside of the laundry list of "included" activities which also causes liability to attach. However, a reasonable person reading the ordinance would have no idea what that conduct might consist of.

52. By its express terms, the ordinance does not define a level of activity at which liability attaches, nor does it describe specific actions which cause liability to attach. For example, the ordinance does not identify an activity or a level of "deposition" or "chemical trespass" which renders a "climate system" incapable of "sustaining human societies."

53. Likewise, the ordinance does not identify an activity or a level of "release of toxic contaminants" or "chemical trespass" that would render air, water or soil "unclean" and thus violative of the ordinance.

54. The ordinance does not identify a level or degree of "corporate activities" or "chemical trespass" that would infringe the rights of "ecosystems and natural communities" to "exist, flourish, regenerate, evolve and be restored." Indeed, the ordinance does not even define "ecosystems and natural communities."

55. An ordinary person reading the ordinance would have no idea what activities could bring him or her, or a corporation on whose behalf he or she acts, within the purview of the ordinance. It is well established that operating a motor vehicle

releases some "toxic contaminants" into the air. If a person drives a motor vehicle in the town, while acting as an agent of a corporate entity, then that person likely acts in violation of the ordinance and could be required to pay a \$1000 fine for each day that he or she operates the motor vehicle.

56. This is but one example of an activity protected by state law that this ordinance could be construed to ban. As such, the ordinance is unconstitutionally vague on its face and must be declared unconstitutional.

57. Further, when an ordinance bans so much protected activity, it is also subject to arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement. The ordinance provides no standards by which to assess which activities violate the ordinance.

58. The ordinance is also overbroad and must be declared unconstitutional. "A statute is void for overbreadth if it attempts to control conduct by means which invade areas of protected freedom." *State v. MacElman*, 154 N.H. 304, 309 (2006)(quoting *State v. Pike*, 128 N.H. 447, 450-51 (1986)).

59. The purpose of the overbreadth doctrine is to protect persons who, although their speech or conduct is constitutionally protected, may well refrain from exercising their rights for fear of criminal sanctions by a statute susceptible of application to protected expression." *Id.* A municipal ordinance can be overbroad if it has this same chilling effect on state created rights.

60. The ordinance is overbroad for the same reasons set forth above addressing issues related to pre-emption, and those paragraphs are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

5. The Ordinance Violates the First And Fourteenth Amendments

61. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

62. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no law shall abridge the "right of the people ... to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." U.S. Const. Amend. I.

63. The First Amendment is made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment.

64. The ordinance purports to divest corporations and other business entities of their constitutional right to petition the government for redress of grievances in that it strips corporations of: (a) their status as "persons" under the law; (b) their power to assert that state or federal laws preempt the ordinance; and (c) their power to assert that the Town of Nottingham lack the authority to adopt the ordinance.

65. Thus, the ordinance suppresses the plaintiff's right to make a complaint to, or seek the assistance of, the government for redress of grievances related to the ordinance.

6. The Ordinance Violates The Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.

66. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

67. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no state shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, §1.

68. The ordinance denies the plaintiffs equal protection because it arbitrarily restricts the activities of corporate persons while imposing no similar restriction on similar activities undertaken by natural persons or unincorporated associations.

69. Arbitrary and irrational discrimination violates the Equal Protection Clause. See, *Bankers Life and Casualty Company v. Crenshaw*, 468 U.S. 71 (1988).

70. The distinction in the ordinance between corporate entities and natural persons bears no reasonable relationship to the apparent intent of the ordinance. Assuming that the purpose of the ordinance is to prevent pollution and despoliation of natural resources, drawing a distinction between natural persons and corporate entities, each of whom may commit the damage to the environment, is completely irrational.

71. Further, to the extent that the ordinance seeks to establish "ecosystems" and "natural communities" as jural persons, there is no rational basis to conclude that these entities would have an interest in having their "right to naturally exist, flourish, regenerate, evolve, and be restored" impaired by corporate entities, but would somehow accept the same treatment if performed by natural persons.

72. Imposing this type of liability on corporations alone, to the exclusion of natural persons or unincorporated associations, bears no rational relationship to any legitimate governmental interest. Instead, the ordinance's exclusion restriction on the activities of business entities is unreasonable, arbitrary, and capricious.

7. The Ordinance Violates The Takings Clause Of The Fifth And Fourteenth Amendments To The United States Constitution.

73. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

74. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, prohibits the government from taking private property for public use without just compensation.

75. Regulation that deprive a property owner of all beneficial use of his or her property requires compensation under the Takings Clause.

76. The striking breadth of the conduct prohibited by the ordinance constitutes a taking that deprives private property owners of beneficial use of their land to such an extent that the ordinance constitutes a taking.

77. The ordinance contains no provision that allows for compensation to be paid based on taking of property.

78. Further, the ordinance includes "ecosystems" and "natural communities," which necessarily include privately held land, as jural persons capable of litigating in court against the owner of the land. Governmental creation of a right of property to litigate against its owner amounts to a Fifth Amendment taking.

8. The Ordinance Violates Part I, Article 37 of the New Hampshire Constitution.

79. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

80. Part I, Article 37 of the New Hampshire Constitution reads as follows:

Separation of Powers. In the government of this State, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, ought to be kept as separate from, and independent of, each other, as the nature of a free government will admit, or as is consistent with that chain of connection that binds the whole fabric of the Constitution in one indissoluble bond of union and amity.

81. The separation of powers doctrine is "violated when one branch usurps an essential power of another." *Petition of Mone*, 143 N.H. 128, 134 (1998).

82. The essential power and core function of the judicial branch of government is to decide cases coming before it.

83. The ordinance states that if "a court fails to uphold this law or purports to declare it unlawful, the law shall not be affected...."

84. This bold assertion, if permitted to remain in place, would assert the right of the Town and its people to ignore rulings of this court. Further, the ordinance purports to grant "[a]ny resident, and any ecosystem or natural community, ...the right to intervene in any action concerning" the ordinance.

85. The legislative body for the Town of Nottingham – the town meeting – has no authority to deprive, reduce, or in any way affect the rulings of this Court.

86. Further, the Town of Nottingham has no authority to pass a rule granting a right of intervention in cases being heard in the judicial branch. Intervention in superior court cases is permitted pursuant to Superior Court Rule 15. The Town has no authority to alter, amend, or ignore the Superior Court Rules.

B. Temporary And Permanent Injunction.

87. All preceding and following paragraphs are hereby restated and incorporated herein by reference.

88. In addition to the relief requested above, and for the reasons set forth above, the plaintiff also asks this court to impose a temporary and permanent injunction barring the Town of Nottingham from taking any action to enforce the ordinance.

VI. Request For Attorney's Fees

89. The plaintiffs ask this Court to award reasonable attorney's fees under the substantial public benefit doctrine. Enforcement of this unconstitutional and illegal ordinance has the potential to harm all residents of the Town of Nottingham. Accordingly, if successful, the plaintiff's effort to have the ordinance declared unconstitutional, illegal, and invalid benefits all members of the Town of Nottingham community.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs respectfully ask that this Honorable Court:

- A. Issue a declaration that the ordinance is invalid for the reasons set forth in this Complaint; and
- B. Issue a temporary and permanent restraining order barring the Town of Nottingham from taking any enforcement action against any resident of the Town of Nottingham and any business entity located there; and
- C. Order the defendants to pay reasonable attorney's fees; and
- D. Grant such other relief as may be just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted

BRENT TWEED
and
G&F Goods, LLC

By their attorneys,
Lehmann Law Office, PLLC

March 27, 2019

/s/ Richard J. Lehmann
Richard J. Lehmann (Bar No. 9339)
835 Hanover Street, Suite 301
Manchester, N.H. 03104
(603) 731-5435
rick@nhlawyer.com

EXHIBIT #1

FREEDOM FROM CHEMICAL TRESPASS RIGHTS-BASED ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY RIGHTS-BASED ORDINANCE FOR NOTTINGHAM, NH, THAT PROHIBITS ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS THAT WOULD VIOLATE RIGHTS SECURED BY THE ORDINANCE

Preamble

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all people are created equal, that they naturally are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, the people institute governments, which derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Further, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

This right of self-government, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, is natural, fundamental, and unalienable. It is also secured to us by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire.

Pursuant to that right of self-government, if our current system of local government infringes our rights, we, the people of Nottingham, have the right to alter or replace that system with one that secures and protects our rights, as long as the new system does not infringe other rights protected for us by state or federal law.

It is our legislative determination that chemical trespass resulting from the following corporate activities, namely the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes, including petroleum refining wastes, coal combustion wastes, sewage sludge, heavy metals, chemical residue from manufacturing processes, mining residuals, radioactive wastes, or any other waste that poses a present or potential hazard to human health or ecosystems, is detrimental to our rights, health, safety, and welfare.

As we are purportedly constrained by state and federal law, which courts interpret to require us to accept such harmful corporate activity, we the people of Nottingham are unable under our current system of local government to secure our rights by banning said activity.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to alter our system of local government, and we do so by adopting this Freedom from Chemical Trespass Rights-based Ordinance.

Section 1 – Statements of Law

(a) Right of Self-Government. All residents of Nottingham possess a right of self-government, which includes, but is not limited to, the following rights: first, the right to a system of local government founded on the consent of the people of the municipality; second, the right to a system of local government that secures their rights; and third, the right to alter any system of local government that lacks consent of the people or fails to secure and protect the people's rights, health, safety, and welfare.

Any action to annul, amend, alter, or overturn this Ordinance shall be prohibited unless such action is approved by a prior Town vote at which a majority of the residents of the Town voting approve such action.

(b) Right to a Healthy Climate. All residents of Nottingham possess a right to a climate system capable of sustaining human societies, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that infringe that right, including chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes, which, for purposes of this ordinance, includes petroleum refining wastes, coal combustion wastes, sewage sludge, heavy metals, chemical residue from manufacturing processes, mining residuals, radioactive wastes, or any other waste that poses a present or potential hazard to human health or ecosystems.

(c) Right to Clean Air, Water, and Soil. All residents of Nottingham possess the right to clean air, water, and soil, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that release toxic contaminants into the air, water, and soil, including chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes.

(d) Rights of Ecosystems and Natural Communities. Ecosystems and natural communities within Nottingham possess the right to naturally exist, flourish, regenerate, evolve, and be restored, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that threaten these rights, including chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes.

(e) Right to Protection from Governmental and Corporate Interference. All residents of Nottingham and the Town of Nottingham possess the right to enforce this Ordinance free of interference from corporations, other business entities, and governments. That right shall include the right of residents to be free from ceiling preemption, because this Ordinance expands rights and legal protections for people and nature above those provided by less-protective state, federal, or international law.

Section 2 – Enforcement

(a) Any business entity or government that willfully violates any provision of this Ordinance shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount of \$1,000 per day of violation.

(b) Any business entity or government that willfully violates any provision of this Ordinance also shall be liable for any injury to an ecosystem or natural community caused by the violation. Damages shall be measured by the cost of restoring the ecosystem or natural community to its state before the injury, and shall be paid to the Town of Nottingham to be used exclusively for the full and complete restoration of the ecosystem or natural community.

(c) Ecosystems and natural communities within Nottingham may enforce or defend this Ordinance through an action brought in the name of the ecosystem or natural community as the real party in interest.

(d) Any resident of Nottingham may enforce or defend this Ordinance through an action brought in the resident's name. Any resident, and any ecosystem or natural community, also shall have the right to intervene in any action concerning this Ordinance in order to enforce or defend it, and in such an

action, the Town of Nottingham shall not be deemed to adequately represent their particularized interests.

(e) If the Town of Nottingham fails to enforce or defend this law, or a court fails to uphold this law or purports to declare it unlawful, the law shall not be affected, and any resident may then enforce the rights and prohibitions of the law through non-violent direct action. If enforcement through non-violent direct action is commenced, this law shall prohibit any private or public actor from filing a civil or criminal action against those participating in such non-violent direct action. If an action is filed in violation of this provision, the applicable court must dismiss the action promptly, without further filings being required of direct-action participants. "Direct action" as used by this provision shall mean any non-violent activities or actions carried out to directly enforce the rights and prohibitions contained within this law.

Section 3 – State and Federal Constitutional Changes

Through the adoption of this Ordinance, the people of Nottingham call for amendment of the New Hampshire Constitution and the federal Constitution to recognize expressly a right of local self-government free from governmental restriction, ceiling preemption, or nullification by corporate "rights."

ENACTED AND ORDAINED this ____ day of _____, 20____, by the Town of Nottingham, in Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

By:

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Attest: _____

Town of Nottingham
State of New Hampshire
2019 Warrant

member shall be eligible only for each tax year in which the combat service occurs. Majority Vote Required. By citizen petition.

Article #24: To see if the voters of Nottingham will vote to accept the Nottingham portion of “Mooers Road” as a town road. With this acceptance, the Nottingham portion of Mooers Road will be transferred to the town of Nottingham. Majority Vote Required. By citizen petition.

Article #25: To see if the town will vote to request that the Nottingham Board of Selectmen change the polling hours in Nottingham so that the polls shall open at 7:00 AM and close at 7:00 PM (per RSA 659:4-a). Majority Vote Required. By citizen petition.

Article #26: Shall the town of Nottingham adopt the “Freedom from Chemical Trespass Rights-based Ordinance” to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents and ecosystems of Nottingham, New Hampshire, by establishing a Community Rights-based Ordinance recognizing that all residents and ecosystems of Nottingham possess the right to a healthy climate free from activities that would infringe that right, and calls for constitutional changes to further secure these rights? (Full text of Ordinance available at Town Clerk’s Office, Town web site, and at Town Meeting) Majority Vote Required. By citizen petition.

Article #27: To transact any other business, which may legally come before this meeting.

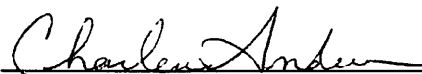
Given under our hands and seal this 11th day of February in the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Nineteen.

A True Copy Attest:

Nottingham Board of Selectmen



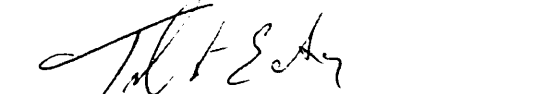
Chair



Selectman



Selectman



Selectman



Selectman

FREEDOM FROM CHEMICAL TRESPASS RIGHTS-BASED ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY RIGHTS-BASED ORDINANCE FOR NOTTINGHAM, NH, THAT PROHIBITS ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS THAT WOULD VIOLATE RIGHTS SECURED BY THE ORDINANCE

Preamble

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all people are created equal, that they naturally are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, the people institute governments, which derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Further, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

This right of self-government, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, is natural, fundamental, and unalienable. It is also secured to us by the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire.

Pursuant to that right of self-government, if our current system of local government infringes our rights, we, the people of Nottingham, have the right to alter or replace that system with one that secures and protects our rights, as long as the new system does not infringe other rights protected for us by state or federal law.

It is our legislative determination that chemical trespass resulting from the following corporate activities, namely the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes, including petroleum refining wastes, coal combustion wastes, sewage sludge, heavy metals, chemical residue from manufacturing processes, mining residuals, radioactive wastes, or any other waste that poses a present or potential hazard to human health or ecosystems, is detrimental to our rights, health, safety, and welfare.

As we are purportedly constrained by state and federal law, which courts interpret to require us to accept such harmful corporate activity, we the people of Nottingham are unable under our current system of local government to secure our rights by banning said activity.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to alter our system of local government, and we do so by adopting this Freedom from Chemical Trespass Rights-based Ordinance.

Section 1 – Statements of Law

(a) Right of Self-Government. All residents of Nottingham possess a right of self-government, which includes, but is not limited to, the following rights: first, the right to a system of local government founded on the consent of the people of the municipality; second, the right to a system of local government that secures their rights; and third, the right to alter any system of local government that lacks consent of the people or fails to secure and protect the people's rights, health, safety, and welfare.

Any action to annul, amend, alter, or overturn this Ordinance shall be prohibited unless such action is approved by a prior Town vote at which a majority of the residents of the Town voting approve such action.

(b) Right to a Healthy Climate. All residents of Nottingham possess a right to a climate system capable of sustaining human societies, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that infringe that right, including chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes, which, for purposes of this ordinance, includes petroleum refining wastes, coal combustion wastes, sewage sludge, heavy metals, chemical residue from manufacturing processes, mining residuals, radioactive wastes, or any other waste that poses a present or potential hazard to human health or ecosystems.

(c) Right to Clean Air, Water, and Soil. All residents of Nottingham possess the right to clean air, water, and soil, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that release toxic contaminants into the air, water, and soil, including chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes.

(d) Rights of Ecosystems and Natural Communities. Ecosystems and natural communities within Nottingham possess the right to naturally exist, flourish, regenerate, evolve, and be restored, which shall include the right to be free from all corporate activities that threaten these rights, including chemical trespass resulting from the physical deposition or disturbance of toxic wastes.

(e) Right to Protection from Governmental and Corporate Interference. All residents of Nottingham and the Town of Nottingham possess the right to enforce this Ordinance free of interference from corporations, other business entities, and governments. That right shall include the right of residents to be free from ceiling preemption, because this Ordinance expands rights and legal protections for people and nature above those provided by less-protective state, federal, or international law.

Section 2 – Enforcement

(a) Any business entity or government that willfully violates any provision of this Ordinance shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount of \$1,000 per day of violation.

(b) Any business entity or government that willfully violates any provision of this Ordinance also shall be liable for any injury to an ecosystem or natural community caused by the violation. Damages shall be measured by the cost of restoring the ecosystem or natural community to its state before the injury, and shall be paid to the Town of Nottingham to be used exclusively for the full and complete restoration of the ecosystem or natural community.

(c) Ecosystems and natural communities within Nottingham may enforce or defend this Ordinance through an action brought in the name of the ecosystem or natural community as the real party in interest.

(d) Any resident of Nottingham may enforce or defend this Ordinance through an action brought in the resident's name. Any resident, and any ecosystem or natural community, also shall have the right to intervene in any action concerning this Ordinance in order to enforce or defend it, and in such an

action, the Town of Nottingham shall not be deemed to adequately represent their particularized interests.

(e) If the Town of Nottingham fails to enforce or defend this law, or a court fails to uphold this law or purports to declare it unlawful, the law shall not be affected, and any resident may then enforce the rights and prohibitions of the law through non-violent direct action. If enforcement through non-violent direct action is commenced, this law shall prohibit any private or public actor from filing a civil or criminal action against those participating in such non-violent direct action. If an action is filed in violation of this provision, the applicable court must dismiss the action promptly, without further filings being required of direct-action participants. "Direct action" as used by this provision shall mean any non-violent activities or actions carried out to directly enforce the rights and prohibitions contained within this law.

Section 3 – State and Federal Constitutional Changes

Through the adoption of this Ordinance, the people of Nottingham call for amendment of the New Hampshire Constitution and the federal Constitution to recognize expressly a right of local self-government free from governmental restriction, ceiling preemption, or nullification by corporate "rights."

ENACTED AND ORDAINED this ____ day of _____, 20____, by the Town of Nottingham, in Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

By:

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Signature _____ Print _____

Attest: _____

Nottingham Water Rights & Self Government Ordinance
As Amended and Approved at Town Meeting, March 15, 2008

Section 1. Name. The name of this Ordinance shall be the “Nottingham Water Rights and Local Self-Government Ordinance.”

Section 2. Preamble and Purpose. We the People of the Town of Nottingham declare that water is essential for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness – both for people and for the ecological systems, which give life to all species.

We the People of the Town of Nottingham declare that we have the duty to safeguard the water both on and beneath the Earth’s surface, and in the process, safeguard the rights of people within the community of Nottingham, and the rights of the ecosystems of which Nottingham is a part.

We the people of Nottingham declare that all of our water is held in the public trust as a common resource to be used for the benefit of Nottingham residents and of the natural ecosystems of which they are a part. We believe that the corporatization of water supplies in this community – placing the control of water in the hands of a corporate few, rather than the community – would constitute tyranny and usurpation; and that we are therefore duty bound, under the New Hampshire Constitution, to oppose such tyranny and usurpation. That same duty requires us to recognize that two centuries’ worth of governmental conferral of constitutional powers upon corporations has deprived people of the authority to govern their own communities, and requires us to take affirmative steps to remedy that usurpation of governing power.

Section 3. Authority. This Ordinance is adopted and enacted pursuant to the inherent, inalienable, and fundamental right of the citizens of the Town of Nottingham to self-government and under authority granted to the people of the Town by all relevant state and federal laws including, but not limited to the following:

- Part First, Article 10 of the New Hampshire Constitution, which declares that government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest of any class of men;
- Part First, Article 1 of the New Hampshire Constitution, which declares that government is founded upon the consent of the people and instituted for the common good;
- The spirit of Part Second, Article 5 and Part Second, Article 83 of the New Hampshire Constitution, which subordinate corporations to the body politic;
- NH RSA 31:39 I (a), (l) and III which, under powers and duties of Towns, permits bylaws for the care, protection, preservation of the commons; the ordering of their prudential affairs; and the enforcement of such bylaws by suitable penalties.
- The Declaration of Independence, which declares that governments are instituted to secure people’s rights, and that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed;
- The General Comment of the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which declares that “the human right to drinking water is fundamental to life and health. Sufficient and safe drinking water is a precondition to the realization of human rights.”

Section 4. Statement of Law. No corporation or syndicate shall engage in water withdrawals in the Town of Nottingham. The term “corporation” means any corporation organized under the laws of any state of the United States or any country. The term “syndicate” includes any limited partnership, limited liability partnership, business trust, or Limited Liability Company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or any country. The term “engage” shall include, but not be limited to, the physical extraction of water, and the buying and/or selling of water extracted within the Town of Nottingham.

Section 5. Statement of Law. No corporation doing business within the Town of Nottingham shall be recognized as a “person” under the United States or New Hampshire Constitutions, or laws of the United States or New Hampshire, nor shall the corporation be afforded the protections of the Contracts Clause or Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, or similar provisions found within the New Hampshire Constitution, within the Town of Nottingham.

Section 5.1. Rights. All residents of the Town of Nottingham possess a fundamental and inalienable right to access, use, consume, and preserve water drawn from the sustainable natural water cycles that provide water necessary to sustain life within the Town. Natural communities and ecosystems possess inalienable

and fundamental rights to exist and flourish within the Town of Nottingham. Ecosystems shall include, but not be limited to, wetlands, streams, rivers, aquifers, and other water systems.

Section 6. Exceptions. The people of the Town of Nottingham hereby allow the following exceptions to the Statement of Law contained within §4 of this Ordinance:

- (1) Municipal authorities established under the laws of the State of New Hampshire engaged in water withdrawals providing water only to residential and commercial users within the Town of Nottingham;
- (2) Nonprofit educational and charitable corporations organized under state non-profit corporation law, and qualifying under §501(c)(3) of the federal Tax Code, which do not sell water withdrawn within the Town of Nottingham outside of the Town of Nottingham;
- (3) Utility corporations operating under valid and express contractual provisions in agreements entered into between the Town of Nottingham and those utility corporations, for the provision of service within the Town of Nottingham;
- (4) Corporations operating under valid and express contractual provisions in agreements entered into between residents of the Town of Nottingham and those corporations, when the withdrawn water is used solely for on-site residential, household, agricultural, or commercial facilities within the Town of Nottingham, as long as such commercial facilities do not withdraw water for sale outside of the Town of Nottingham, or purchase water withdrawn from the Town of Nottingham for sale outside of the Town.
- (5) This ordinance shall not apply to any emergency vehicle.
- (6) This ordinance shall not apply to military vehicles.
- (7) This ordinance shall not apply to any vehicle that uses water as its cooling medium.
- (8) This ordinance shall not apply to septic system disposal.

Section 7. Enforcement. Any corporation planning to engage in water withdrawals within the Town of Nottingham must notify the Town of such activity at least sixty (60) days prior to engaging in water withdrawals. Such notification shall contain a claim to one of the exemptions listed in Section 6 of this Ordinance. Any violation of this Ordinance shall be considered a criminal summary offense, and will subject the Directors of the noncompliant corporation to joint and several liability with the corporation itself.

The Board of Selectmen of the Town of Nottingham authorizes a fine of up to \$1,000.00 per violation. Each act of water withdrawal and each day that water is withdrawn shall be considered a separate violation of this Ordinance. The Board of Selectmen of the Town of Nottingham may also file an action in equity in any Court of competent jurisdiction to abate any violation defined in Section 4 of this Ordinance. If the Selectmen of the Town of Nottingham fail to bring an action to enforce this Ordinance, any resident of the Town has standing in front of the Court for enforcement.

Section 7.1. Civil Rights: Any person acting under the authority of a permit issued by the Department of Environmental Services, any corporation operating under a State charter or certificate of authority to do business, or any director, officer, owner, or manager of a corporation operating under a State charter or certificate of authority to do business, who deprives any Town resident, natural community, or ecosystem of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by this Warrant Article, the New Hampshire Constitution, the United States Constitution, or other laws, shall be liable to the party injured and shall be responsible for payment of compensatory and punitive damages and all costs of litigation to satisfy that liability, including, without limitation, expert and attorney's fees. Compensatory and punitive damages paid to remedy the violation of the rights of natural communities and ecosystems shall be paid to the Town of Nottingham for restoration of those natural communities and ecosystems.

Section 7.2. Environmental Protection:

It shall be unlawful for any corporation or its directors, officers, owners, or managers to interfere with the rights of natural communities and ecosystems to exist and flourish, or to cause damage to those natural communities and ecosystems. The Town of Nottingham, along with any resident of the Town, shall have standing to seek declaratory, injunctive, compensatory, and punitive relief for damages caused to natural communities and ecosystems within the Town, regardless of the relation of those natural communities and ecosystems to Town residents or the Town itself. Town residents, natural communities, and ecosystems shall be considered to be "persons" for purposes of the enforcement of the civil rights of those residents, natural communities, and ecosystems.

Section 7.3. Civil Rights Enforcement:

Any Town resident shall have standing and authority to bring an action under this Warrant Article's civil rights provisions, or under state and federal civil rights laws, for violations of the rights of natural communities, ecosystems, and Town residents, as recognized by this Warrant Article.

Section 7.4. Town Action Against Preemption.

The foundation for the making and adoption of this law is the people's fundamental and inalienable right to govern themselves, and thereby secure rights to life, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness. Any attempts to use county, state, or federal levels of government – judicial, legislative, or executive - to preempt, amend, alter, or overturn this Warrant Article or parts of this Warrant Article, or to intimidate the people of the Town of Nottingham or their elected officials, shall require the Board of Selectmen to hold public meetings that explore the adoption of other measures that expand local control and the ability of residents to protect their fundamental and inalienable right to self-government. Such consideration may include actions to separate the municipality from the other levels of government used to preempt, amend, alter, or overturn the provisions of this Warrant Article or other levels of government used to intimidate the people of Nottingham or their elected officials.

Section 7.5. Strict Liability. Persons using corporations to engage in water withdrawal in a neighboring municipality shall be strictly liable for all harms caused to the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Nottingham from those activities, and for all harms caused to ecosystems and natural communities within Nottingham.

Section 7.6. Liability. No permit, license, privilege or charter issued by any State or federal Regulatory Agency, Commission or Board to any person or any corporation operating under a State charter, or any director, officer, owner, or manager of a corporation operating under a State charter, which would violate the provisions of this Warrant Article or deprive any Nottingham resident, natural community, or ecosystem of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by this Warrant Article, the New Hampshire Constitution, the United States Constitution, or other laws, shall be deemed valid within the Town of Nottingham. Additionally, any employee, agent or representative of any State or federal Regulatory Agency, Commission or Board who issues a permit, license, privilege or charter to any person or any corporation operating under a State charter, or any director, officer, owner, or manager of a corporation operating under a State charter, which would violate the provisions of this Warrant Article or deprive any resident, natural community, or ecosystem of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by this Warrant Article, the New Hampshire Constitution, the United States Constitution, or other laws, shall be liable to the party injured and shall be responsible for payment of compensatory and punitive damages and all costs of litigation, including, without limitation, expert and attorney's fees. Compensatory and punitive damages paid to remedy the violation of the rights of natural communities and ecosystems shall be paid to the Town of Nottingham for restoration of those natural communities and ecosystems.

Section 7.7. Future Lost Profits. Within the Town of Nottingham, corporate claims to "future lost profits" shall not be considered property interests under the law, and thus, shall not be recoverable by corporations seeking those damages.

Section 7.8. Prohibition on Board of Selectmen Challenge.

The Board of Selectmen of the Town of Nottingham or any other agent or agency of the Town shall be prohibited from taking any action to annul, amend, or overturn this Warrant Article, unless such action is approved by a prior Town Meeting at which a majority of the residents of the Town attending the Town Meeting approve such action.

Section 8. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable, and if any section, clause, sentence, part, or provision thereof shall be held illegal, invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision of the court shall not affect, impair, or invalidate any of the remaining sections, clauses, sentences, parts or provisions of this Ordinance. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the people of Nottingham that this ordinance would have been adopted if such illegal, invalid, or unconstitutional section, clause, sentence, part, or provision had not been included herein.

Section 9. Effect. This Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon its enactment.



Kira Aakre Kelley, *Attorney at Law*

Kira Kelley, Esq
21B Acme St
Windsor VT 05048

kakelley436@gmail.com
(802) 683-4086
NH Bar ID: 271359

Town of Barrington
% Kimberly Kerekes, Town Clerk
333 Calef Highway
PO Box 660
Barrington, NH 03825

May 2, 2019

RE: Violation of Barrington's Community Bill of Rights

Dear Town of Barrington:

On behalf of my client, the Barrington Waterways Protection Committee, I am formally notifying you of our position that the Development Agreement you signed on March 27, 2017 with Hard Rock Development violates Barrington's Community Bill of Rights Ordinance.

If you continue activity under the Development Agreement, including if you grant any permits for activities under it that violate the Community Bill of Rights Ordinance, we will pursue further action to ensure that the Town of Barrington acts in accordance with its own local laws.

The Community Bill of Rights, a properly enacted law certified by the Town Clerk on May 8th, 2016, prohibits the "physical extraction of ... gravel" within the Town of Barrington except for facilities in operation prior to the enactment of the ordinance or facilities that produce gravel solely for municipal or commercial use within the town.

We understand that you believe this ordinance to be unenforceable because New Hampshire is a Dillon's Rule state. Your recourse to Dillon's Rule is not a defense here. Even under Judge Dillon's Rule, the State of New Hampshire has delegated authority to towns to make laws governing the exact activities that the Community Bill of Rights regulates. State law explicitly admits that municipalities may regulate excavation activities more strictly than the minimum standards set in RSA Chapter 155-E, and prohibits towns from granting excavation permits that violate any stricter municipal ordinances. R.S.A. § 155-E:4, III states that the local regulator shall not grant an excavation permit "when the excavation is not permitted by zoning or other applicable ordinance" so long as the ordinance allows "at least some" excavation of resources in that municipality. Barrington's Community Bill of



Kira Aakre Kelley, *Attorney at Law*

Kira Kelley, Esq
21B Acme St
Windsor VT 05048

kakelley436@gmail.com
(802) 683-4086
NH Bar ID: 271359

Rights complies with the state's statutory scheme by allowing for commercial and municipal extraction for use within the town as well as the continued operation of existing facilities, which satisfies the state law caveat requiring "at least some extraction."

The New Hampshire Supreme Court has upheld the use of expansive local excavation regulations, including those that substantively as well as procedurally limit excavation activities. *See Guildhall Sand & Gravel v. Town of Goshen*, 155 N.H. 762, 767 (2007) ("Thus, we conclude that the statutory scheme [RSA 155-E] envisions that municipalities will promulgate substantive regulations, as the Town did here.")

In addition to the explicit statutory authority underlying the Community Bill of Rights, the New Hampshire Constitution also affirms the people of Barrington's inherent and inalienable right to pass laws that protect the common good. "All government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good." N.H. Const. Part 1, Art 1. "All power residing originally in, and being derived from, the people, all magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them." N.H. Const. Part 1, Art 8. These provisions, and others, correctly frame the power relationship between governments and the governed. The *people*, through consent of the governed, delegate the authority to pass and enforce laws to both their state and local governments. The state receives only such power as the people delegate to it, and can not attempt to limit the authority that people delegate to their local governments.

The people of Barrington have wielded their collective power to adopt this ordinance, asserting and enforcing their fundamental civil, human, and environmental rights. The New Hampshire State Constitution binds the Town of Barrington, as the agent and vessel through which the people of Barrington channel this power, to enforce and abide by the Community Bill of Rights.

Within both the constitutional system in New Hampshire, and the express statutory delegation by the State, this ordinance is valid and enforceable.

On behalf of my clients, I respectfully ask that you notify Hard Rock Development that the Development Agreement is illegal under the Community Bill of Rights Ordinance and that the Town will not permit activity under the Development Agreement at the proposed gravel extraction facility on Tax Map #263 Lots 13.1, 13.2, 18 and 19.



Kira Aakre Kelley, *Attorney at Law*

Kira Kelley, Esq
21B Acme St
Windsor VT 05048

kakelley436@gmail.com
(802) 683-4086
NH Bar ID: 271359

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kira Kelley'.

Kira Aakre Kelley, Esq.

cc: Arleigh Greene, Hard Rock Development, LLC.

Strafford Regional Planning Commission: Steve Diamond, John Huckins, Ed Comeau, Dianne Smith, Marcia Gasses, David Landry, Lindsey Williams, Stephanie Benedetti, Wesley Merritt, Wayne Burton, Leslie Schwartz, William Fisher, Randy Orvis.

Barrington Planning Board: James Jennison, Jeff Brann, Steve Diamond, Donna Massucci, Andrew Knapp, Fred Nichols.

Barrington Select Board: George Bailey, Dawn Hatch, Daniel Ayer, Andrew Knapp, Tracy Hardekopf.

John Scruton, Town Administrator.

Kimberly Kerckes, Town Clerk.

Keriann Roman, Town Attorney.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROCKINGHAM, SS

SUPERIOR COURT

Brent Tweed, et al

v.

The Town of Nottingham, et al

Docket No. 218-2019-CV-00398

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' PARTIAL OBJECTION
TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

NOW COME the plaintiffs, Brent Tweed and G&F Goods, LLC, and respectfully respond to the defendants' partial objection to motion for summary judgment, and in support thereof states as follows:

1. The defendants' partial objection appears to concede the legal issues raised in the plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. At the very least, the partial objection does not expressly challenge or argue against the plaintiffs' request that the Court grant summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs.
2. The defendants do object to the granting of attorney's fees to the plaintiffs, however.
3. While the plaintiffs did put the defendants on notice that it was seeking an award of attorney's fees in both the complaint and in the motion for summary judgment, the plaintiffs did not set forth facts or argument in support of this result because it was premature, as the plaintiffs are not at this the prevailing party.

4. The defendants' partial objection strongly suggests that the plaintiffs will be the prevailing party on the underlying legal issues. However, the plaintiffs also recognize the possibility, however unlikely, that the Court could still rule against the relief requested in the complaint and motion for summary judgment. Accordingly, until the Court rules on the motion for summary judgment, it would be premature for the plaintiffs to file a motion seeking fees.

5. Accordingly, the plaintiffs again put the Court and defendants on notice of their intent to move for attorney's fees and costs if/when they become the prevailing parties following a Court order in their favor.

6. The plaintiffs at that time will present evidence that is not relevant to determination of the underlying legal issues, but that they believe will support their claim to entitlement to attorney's fees under New Hampshire law.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs respectfully respond to the defendants' partial objection by stating:

- A. It is currently premature for the plaintiffs to present evidence and argument in support for motion for attorney's fees as they are not presently the prevailing party;
- B. In the likely event that the plaintiffs are the prevailing party, the plaintiffs will at that time file a motion with the court for payment of attorney's fees and costs.

Respectfully Submitted
By his attorneys,
Lehmann Law Office, PLLC

/s/Richard J. Lehmann

February 17, 2020

Richard J. Lehmann (Bar No. 9339)
3 North Spring Street, Suite 200
Concord, N.H. 03301
(603) 731-5435
rick@nhlawyer.com

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a copy of this pleading was this day forwarded to opposing counsel via the court's electronic case filing system.

/s/Richard J. Lehmann

Richard J. Lehmann

Quarterly Financial Report – Q4 2019



TOWN OF EXETER
10 FRONT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833-3792 (603) 778-0591 • FAX 772-4709
www.exeternh.gov

TO: SELECT BOARD AND RUSS DEAN, TOWN MANAGER
FROM: DOREEN CHESTER, FINANCE DIRECTOR
SUBJECT: BUDGET VS ACTUAL RESULTS (UNAUDITED) AS OF 12/31/19 & 12/31/18
DATE: MARCH 2, 2020

General Fund Budget vs. Actual Revenues and Expenses

General Fund Revenues

For the year ended, December 31, 2019, (“current year”) General Fund (“GF”) actual revenues are \$ 19.7M versus budgeted revenues of \$19.1M, resulting in an increase of \$639.8K above budgeted revenues. Prior year, (2018) revenues are \$19.3M with a positive variance year-over-year of \$386.4K.

Highlights of General fund revenues through December 31, 2019 are as follows:

- Property Tax Revenue - \$12.5M (net of overlay and refunds)– Town Portion
 - Property Taxes Billed \$51.3M¹
 - Property Tax Assessment paid to Exeter Schools \$ 34.3M
 - Exeter School District \$ 16.7M
 - Exeter Region Cooperative School District \$ 17.6M
 - Rockingham County Assessment paid: \$ 2.1M
- Motor Vehicle Revenues: \$ 3.1M (\$65.6K or 2% increase over the prior year)
- Building & Permit Fees: \$ 448.6K (\$246.2K or 122% increase over the prior year)

Below is a sampling of some of the largest project building and permit fees for FY19:

 - Unitol Energy 52.8 sq. ft. Building \$70K, Gardner House Condos \$7.6K – 12 Front St.,
 - Osram Sylvania Renovations \$17.7K, 69 Main Street \$ 9.6K
- Other Permits and Fees: \$ 220K (1% increase of \$1.5K over the prior year)
- State Revenue Sharing- Reinstated in 2019 at \$ 159K for Exeter (State had suspended it after 2009)
- Meals & Rooms Tax Revenue, \$ 779.4K (increase of \$5K or 1% over the prior year)
- State Highway Block Grant: \$311K (\$7K or 2% increase over the prior year)
- Income from Departments: \$1.1M (\$147K or 15% increase over the prior year)
 - Some items contributing to the increase:
 - LED Streetlight Program – Utility rebate \$132K
 - Blue Bag revenue is \$592.7K (up by \$55.7K or 9% over the prior year)
 - Transfer Station permit fees, \$35K (increase of \$14K or 39% over the prior year)
 - Brush Dump fees which were adopted in FY19 brought in \$6K

¹ Exeter schools run on a fiscal year from July 1-June 30 and the Town is on a calendar year basis from Jan1-Dec 31.. Revenues paid to the schools reflect the last half 2018 and first half of 2019 school assessments. As of December 31, 2019, the Town’s balance sheet reflects a liability of \$16.9M due to Exeter schools through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

TOWN OF EXETER – BVA REVENUE & EXPENDITURES 2018 VS 2017 (UNAUDITED)

- Above increases are offset by decreases in the following revenues: \$15K in welfare reimbursements, one- time prior year revenues of \$30K from Liberty Utilities and \$14K of legal reimbursement from Varsity Wireless.
- **Sale of Town Property** - \$132K (Property tax sale of Garrison Lane)
- **Interest Income** - \$ 133.3K (increase of \$ 131.8K over prior year due to better rates on investment account)
- **Town Rental Revenues:** \$ 35K (Includes residential property, Town Hall and other Town building rentals)
- **Transfers in from other Funds/Trustee of Trust Funds, \$ 774K**
 - EMS Revolving Fund \$ 220.8K
 - Great Dam excess bond proceeds \$ 145.2K (applied against GF debt service for Great Dam)
 - Court Street excess bond proceeds,\$ 116.1K (applied against GF debt service for Court Street)
 - Swasey Parkway Fees, \$ 23.9 (to cover Swasey Parkway costs in excess of the allotted budget)
 - Trustee of Trust Funds, \$268.1K
 - Sick Leave Buyout Reimbursement, \$103K
 - Snow and Ice Non-Capital Reserve, \$100K
 - Transportation Fund Reimbursement, \$65K

Amounts voted from fund balance are shown separately as a note, because they do not effect current year net income. These amounts are warrant articles voted from the fund balance to pay for the Sick Leave Trust, \$100K and Snow/Ice Non-CRF Funds, \$50K, LED Streetlight Program, \$ 187.8K, Transfer out for Great Bridge Capital Project deficit, \$173.8.and Swasey Parkway Expendable Trust of \$24K. These funds are held and invested by the Trustee of Trust Funds.

General Fund Expenditures

General Fund expenditures are \$ 18.9 M or 96% spent against the budget of \$19.6 M (including warrant articles) through December 31, 2019. Current year expenditures are \$810K higher than prior year expenses of \$18.1M.

General Government Group (BOS, TM, HR, Legal, TC, EL and MO)

- **General government group** expenditures versus budget are \$ 867K or 98% spent against the budget at the end of the current year, which leaves a balance of \$21K in this category. Compared to the prior year actual, spending was \$56K less than the prior year.
 - **Select Board** budget is fully expended at \$24.1K. The Select Board expenses have decreased in the current year by \$2.4K over the prior year due to purchase of Town sign for \$4.6K budgeted in FY18. Expenses are slightly offset by laptop purchases of \$3K for the Select Board in the current year.
 - **Town Manager** expenses are \$ 225K or 96% spent in the current year. Expenses of \$10.5K are unspent at year end. Full-time wages are down by \$6.5K due to turnover of Executive Administrator in May and not replaced until mid-July. Contract services of \$4K remain unspent for the current year.
 - **Town Clerk** expenses are \$331.9K and 95% spent in the current year. Wages, taxes and benefit decreased by \$19K due to a retirement of an Assistant Town Clerk in May 2019. The position was filled at a lower hourly wage in accordance with the union pay plan.
 - **Human Resources** expenses are \$101.8K or 85% spent leaving a balance of \$16.5K. There are \$9K less in wages, taxes and benefits than projected and wage reclassification of \$6K not expended in FY19.
 - **Liability insurance** spending is over-budget by \$28K mostly due to train platform insurance of \$23K included, but not budgeted in FY19. Platform insurance has been moved to train station expenses under the DPW maintenance budget for FY20 and future expense.

Finance Group (Finance, Tax, Assessing and IT)

- **Finance group** expenditures are \$ 864K or 97% spent against the current year budget and leaves a balance of \$ 23.6K for the current year and \$31K more in expenditures year-over-year.
 - **Finance** spending is \$ 303.8K or 98% of budget with \$5.9K left in education and training of \$1.2K, software contract of \$1.7K and contract services of \$3.5K offset by increases in travel reimbursement of .5K.
 - **Tax Collection** expenses are \$100.5K or 88% spent with \$13.3K budget balance at the end of the year. Wages, taxes and benefits have decreased by \$21K due to the retirement of the Deputy Tax Collector in July 2019. These savings are offset by spending of \$11.9K in the contract services line for interim coverage of the vacancy until it was permanently filled in late October 2019.
 - **Assessing** budget is \$222.4K or 99.9% spent at the end of the year. Contract service expense is overspent by \$3K but offset by postage and office supply savings of \$2.3K and \$2.2K.
 - **Information Technology** budget is 99% or \$ 227.9K spent at the end of the year. As compared to the prior year, the budget spending is \$21K. Current year spending reflects budgeted and scheduled computer and equipment purchases of \$31.6K during 2019.

Planning, Other Boards and Building Inspection and Economic Development Departments

- **Planning, Inspection/Code Enforcement, other Boards and Commission** expenses are \$545K or 100 % spent against the budget for current year versus \$495K or 94% spending in the prior year. .
 - **Planning** expenses are \$253K or 97% spent in the current year. Part-time wages and taxes are \$17K below budget expectations for the current year. Part-time hours were budgeted for two positions at 29 hours per week, but average only 23 hours per week. These part-time positions are the Natural Resource Planner and Admin positions for the Planning Department.
 - Planning wages savings are offset by a \$20K increase due to Grant Matching expenses for the MTAG grant. The \$20K match amount is offset with \$11.5K in revenues reflected in general government revenues under state grants.
 - **Inspections/Code Enforcement** expenses are \$ 254.7K or 99% spent at the end of the year. A \$3.2K positive variance is due to changes in health insurance plan savings of \$1.8K, conferences of \$.5K and other miscellaneous categories of \$.9K.
 - **Historic District Commission** expenses appear to be over-budget by \$11.5K due to the Grant Matching expenses of \$22.5K. Grant expenses are offset by \$20K of Historical Grant revenues reported in state grants in general fund revenues.
 - **Heritage Commission** expenses are \$988 or 100% spent. The surplus of \$423 at the end of the year was transferred out to the Heritage Commission Fund.

- **Economic Development** expenses are \$139K or 97% spent in the current year versus prior year spending of \$ 138.2K or 99% spent.
 - The budget balance of \$5K is due to unspent part-time wages and taxes of \$1.9K for recording secretaries and intern and consulting services of \$1.5K as well as other net decreases of \$1.6K.

Police Department

- **Police department** expenditures are \$3.4M or 92% spent against budget .Overall, police department expenditures are \$290K less than the budget in the current year and \$ 136K less in expenditures than the prior year.
 - **Police Administration** has overall spending of \$683.3K resulting in \$77.8K in underspend budget. Wages taxes and benefits are lower than budget by \$77K and are attributable to retirements of the police chief in January 2019 and the office manager in June 2019. Both positions were filled at lower costs to the Town.
 - **Police Staff Division** has expended \$611.8K or 95% of the budget with \$33.5K in unspent funds for 2019. Salaries and taxes have decreased by \$18K due turnover of a staff sergeant in January 2019, not replaced until April. Changes in health and dental plans also contributed to the decrease by \$6K and \$1K, respectively. There was also a drop in NHRS of \$8.5K due to a decrease in staff salaries and employer contribution to NHRS for Police from 29.43% to 28.43% as of July 1, 2019.
 - **Patrol Division** has expended \$1.8M or 95% of the budget and ended the year with a positive amount of \$103K surplus. This division has experienced turnover due to the retirement of the Animal Control Officer in April 2019. The position was not filled until December 2019, which resulted in a salary savings of approximately \$33K. The division had movement due to promotions to the staff division with an additional \$22K left in unspent for salaries. The division also realized \$25.9K and \$ 6.2K savings in health and dental insurance due to movement and plan changes as well as \$26K in NHRS due to employer contribution for Police dropping from 29.43% to 28.43% as of July 1, 2019.

- **Communications/Dispatch Division** has expended \$370.6K or 83% of the budget with a remaining budget of \$75.8K. One retirement in June 2019, a vacancy from the prior year and one transfer to Police Administration were filled in May 2019 and August 2019. There were savings realized in wages of \$33K, health and dental insurance \$ 26K and \$2K as well as NHRS of \$9.9K. NHRS contributions. On July 1, 2019, employer contributions for Group 1 employees dropped from 11.38% to 11.17%.

Fire Department

- Fire Department expenses are \$3.75M or 97% spent against budget through the end of the current year with a budget residual of \$ 127.9K.
 - Fire Administration expenses are \$563K or 98% spent against current budget with \$9.7K unspent. A new part time clerk position was planned for hire in April 2019, but was delayed until August of 2019 resulting in savings of \$4.7K. There is also a decrease of \$3.5K in NHRS for Fire due to a decrease in the employer contribution from 31.89% to 30.09% as of July 1, 2019.
 - Fire Suppression expenses are \$3M or 96% spent against the budget resulting in \$113.7K in unspent budget.
 - Savings are due to the turnover of a veteran firefighter in December 2018 replaced at a lower starting rate in February 2019. Changes in health insurance plans saved \$36.4K. NHRS for fire suppression is down by \$ 27.8K due to the turnover and lower employer contribution mentioned previously in fire administration. Fire overtime decreased by \$ 8.6K, but vacation/sick/personal replacement went up slightly over budget at \$2K

Public Works Department

- The Public Works Department budget is \$5.3M or 99% spent against budget this year versus \$4.8M or 93% spent against budget in the prior year representing a \$547.7 overall increase in expenses over 2018.
 - **DPW Administration** expenses are \$373.5K or 99% spent through the end of the year. The \$4.3K variance is due a decrease in NHRS of \$1.7K, unused education and training of \$1.3K, radio replacement of \$1K, insurance reimbursed repairs of \$1K, part-time wages, \$.5K offset by small increases of \$ 1.2K.
 - **Storm water Department** expenses are \$47K or 79% spent against a budget leaving a balance of \$32.9K that includes a prior year encumbrance of \$20K. The encumbrance was carried forward again in 2019 be used for Asset Management. Expenditures will be reimbursed by an Asset Management Grant through NHDES.
 - **Highways and Streets Department** expenses are \$1.9M or 95% spent against current year budget leaving unexpended funds of \$109.2K. This variance is due to balances left in paving, \$54K and street marking of \$15.5K. Highway was unable to obtain contractors for work scheduled due to weather and schedule conflicts with contractors. Because of the busy nature of the industry at this time, it is difficult to get contractors. Health insurance decreased by \$18.5K due to changes in plans. vehicle maintenance decreased by \$10K, temporary wages of \$7.5K were not used due to lack of response to employment ads and dam maintenance decreased by \$6K and was offset by other increases of \$2.3K.

TOWN OF EXETER – BVA REVENUE & EXPENDITURES 2018 VS 2017 (UNAUDITED)

- **Street Lights** expenses are \$181K or 106% spent at the end of the current year. This account represents electric expenditures for all street and traffic lights of the Town. Electricity was \$10.7K more than budgeted for the year.
- **Solid Waste** expenses are \$ 1.3M or 102% spent against the budget. Trash collection and recycling are the highest expenditures in this department. Currently trash and recycling costs have risen to \$76/ton and \$ 121/ton plus the cost of a truck, which is \$24K/month. Total solid waste contract costs in FY19 are \$981.3K, which has increased \$32K from FY18. The cost of blue bags was \$115K and are sold by the Town to help offset the cost of solid waste. Blue bag revenues are \$ 592.7K for FY19.
- **Snow and Ice** budget expenses are \$465.1K or 148% spent with a deficit of \$150.5K. The snow and ice budget varies depending upon the number and severity of winter storms each year. The current year snow and ice budget is above prior year spending by \$127.6K. The current year deficit is due to snow overtime of \$27.8K, contracted plowing of \$ 93.8K, salt \$ 33.5K offset by decreases in fuel expense.
 - The Select Board voted to withdraw funds of \$100K from the Snow and Ice Deficit Non-Capital Reserve Fund. Funds of \$100K were transferred from the Trustee of Trust Funds and are reflected in General Fund Revenue as a transfer in from Trustee of Trust Funds.
- **Maintenance Department** expenses are \$568K or 94% spent against the budget for the current year.
 - The variance is due to \$34.8K is mostly due to a deferred maintenance project of \$26.5K for the Town Hall Cupola repair. The cupola project was encumbered by the Select Board at the end of FY19. Contract services and custodial supplies had a small surplus of \$4K and \$2K for the current year.
 - Town Buildings and Structures spending was \$249K or 92% spent for the current year. This budget covers maintenance and utilities costs of all Town Buildings, train station, String Bridge, Powder House, Raynes Farm Barn, Historical Society and other. The unspent balance of \$21K is related to natural gas savings of \$22K and electricity savings of \$11.5K offset by net increases in other expenses of \$1K.

Welfare

- **Welfare** expenditures are \$73K or 108% spent over budget. There has been a large uptick in the number of cases handled by the Town in 2019. Direct relief for rent is \$53K for FY19 and has increased by \$4.3K from the prior year. The Town received \$17.6K in funds from the Wentworth Trust to help offset welfare expenses. This donation dropped by \$15K from the prior year. The revenue received is recorded in the general fund as welfare reimbursements under Income from Departments.

Parks & Recreation

- **Parks & Recreation** expenditures to date are \$531.9K or 99%. Current year expenses are \$ 6.4K under budget. The Recreation Dept. has an unspent budget of \$3.6K and the Parks Dept. has an unspent budget of \$2.8K. NHRS costs decreased \$1K for Parks and \$.5K for Recreation due to employer contribution rates going from 11.38% to 11.17% on July of FY19. Other small increases were realized in vehicle maintenance, uniforms and landscaping supplies.

General Fund Net Income as of December 31, 2019 is \$1.57M versus \$1.56M in the prior year. All of the items affecting net income are analyzed in the revenue and expense sections above.

Enterprise Funds

Water Fund Budget vs. Actual Revenue and Expenditures

Water Fund Revenues

- Water Fund (“WF”) enterprise revenues are \$3.65M or 111% collected against budget as of the current year-end. Water fund revenues for the prior year were \$3.69M or 107%. The slight 1% decrease of 36K in revenues from the prior year are due to the leveling out water rate increases that occurred in 2018 and 2019.
 - Water consumption charges are \$2.99M in the current year and exceeded projections by \$142K.
 - Water service charges are \$587K has increased over projections by \$108K in the current year.
 - Water impact and assessment fees are \$13K and \$16.7K for the current year and \$2K greater than the prior year. .
- Water consumption and water service fees increased in October 30, 2019 billing as follows

<u>Water Rates</u>	<u>Old Rates</u>	<u>New Rates</u>
Tier 1: Up to 21,000 gallons quarterly usage	8.12 per 1,000 gallons	8.38 per 1,000 gallons
Tier 2: 21,001 - 105,000 gallons quarterly usage	10.16 per 1,000 gallons	10.48 per 1,000 gallons
Tier 3: Above 105,000 gallons quarterly usage	12.19 per 1,000 gallons	12.57 per 1,000 gallons

<u>Water Service Fees</u>	<u>Old Rates</u>	<u>New Rates</u>
	\$40.50 per quarter	\$42 per quarter

(More information about water rates is located on the Town’s website: www.exeternh.gov under Departments)

Water Fund Expenses

- Water Fund expenses are \$ 3.28M or 99% spent against budget through the end of the year and are relatively flat year over year.
 - **Water Administration** is \$ 339.7K for 92% spent against budget. There is a \$28K variance due to a decrease in wages and taxes of \$10K due to the senior water/sewer assistant engineer position not being filled until August 2019, health insurance of \$ 8K due to open position, legal fees and legal notices are down by \$6K and plus net increases and decreases of \$4Kd.
 - **Water Distribution** expenses are 791K or 98% spent with a budget surplus of \$14.5K. Wages, taxes and benefits are \$10.8 less than projected due to timing in filling an open position in this department left vacant by a transfer to the Sewer Treatment department.
 - **Water Treatment** expenses are \$ 751K or 99% spent against the budget. Overtime wages exceeded the budget by \$ 18.9K but were offset by \$11.6K less in natural gas expenses and \$4.2K in electricity as well as other net decreases of \$3K.
 - **Water Debt Service** expense is \$1.15M and has increased by \$30K over the prior year due to debt service commencing for Washington Street waterline in FY19.
 - **Water Appropriations from Reserves** reflects charges for Water Treatment Design of \$63.6K and Washington Street of \$ 47.2K. The use of these reserves were approved by the Select Board and transferred to the Water Capital Project fund to cover deficits in those capital projects accounts from prior years.
- **Water Fund Net Income/ (Deficit)**
 - Water Fund Net Income is \$ 382.4K in the current year versus \$466.8K in the prior year. All of the factors affecting net income are explained in detail in the revenue and expense sections above.

Sewer Fund Budget vs. Actual Revenues and Expenditures

Sewer Fund Revenues

- Sewer Fund (“SF”) revenues are \$4.4M or 154% collected for the current year versus the prior year revenues of \$ 3.6M or 141% collected. The biggest driver of the \$ 712K increase in revenues is sewer rate increases. Although there is a sizeable increase in revenues year over year, a year-end debt service payment due for the new Wastewater Treatment Plant has placed new demands for a higher revenue stream now and in the future.
 - State grant revenues include a \$60K State Aid Grant to help offset the debt service costs of the new wastewater treatment plant.
 - Sewer usage charges are \$3.67M or 47% higher than projected.
 - Sewer service charges are \$565K and 44% higher than projected.

New sewer rates are effective as of the October 30, 2019 billing are as follows:

<u>Sewer Rates</u>	<u>Old Rates</u>	<u>New Rates</u>
Tier 1: Up to 21,000 gallons quarterly usage gallons	7.30 per 1,000 gallons	13.63 per 1,000
Tier 2: 21,001 - 105,000 gallons quarterly usage gallons	9.13 per 1,000 gallons	17.04 per 1,000
Tier 3: Above 105,000 gallons quarterly usage gallons	10.95 per 1,000 gallons	20.45 per 1,000
 <u>Sewer Service Fees</u>	 <u>Old Rates</u>	 <u>New Rates</u>
	\$40 per quarter	\$41 per quarter

(More information about sewer rates is located on the Town’s website: www.exeternh.gov under Departments)

Sewer Fund Expenses

- Sewer Fund expenses are \$ 2.9M or 105% spent in the current year versus prior year expenses of \$2.5M or 95% spent. The sewer fund for the current year is overspent by \$ 140K.
 - **Sewer Administration** expenses are \$372.6K or 95% spent in the current year leaving a budget balance of \$ 18.4K. Similar to the Water Administration Department, wages, taxes and benefits are under-spent by \$20K due to the timing of the Assistant Water/Sewer Engineer position replacement that was delayed until August 2019. The savings were offset by net increases and decreases of \$1.6K.
 - **Sewer Collection** expenses are \$578K or 87% spent against the budget through year-end. The unspent balance of \$87K is attributable to pipe relining of \$40K that did not occur, \$26K less in manhole maintenance, and \$24K in wages taxes and benefits not spent due to department transfers and new hires starting in the last quarter of the year. These decreases are offset by increase in fuel and vehicle maintenance of \$3K.
 - **Sewer Treatment** is \$899.1K or 97% spent at the end of the year leaving a balance of \$25.3K. The variance is due to \$20K in budgeted wages not utilized due to the timing of a new water treatment operator hired in November 2019. The savings are offset by overtime wages of \$36K, which were \$17.6K over budget. Electricity costs to run the new wastewater treatment plant were \$25K over the budgeted amount, but offset by \$18.7K of chemicals not purchased in FY19.

TOWN OF EXETER – BVA REVENUE & EXPENDITURES 2018 VS 2017 (UNAUDITED)

- **Sewer Fund Debt Service** is \$881K, which is an increase of \$212K from the prior year due to the commencement of debt service for the wastewater treatment plant in 2019. The Town had expected to pay the first installment in 2020, but NHDES changed its position on the timing of the payment and requested it in December 2019. NHDES was strongly advised by their auditors to collect the first payment in FY19. Because the wastewater treatment debt service payment was a large non-budgeted item of \$305.2K, the expense caused the entire sewer fund budget to go over by \$134K for FY19.
- **Appropriation from Sewer Reserves** reflects charges of \$24.4K for the Belmont Street Pump Station project that was approved by the Select Board and transferred to the Sewer capital project fund to cover a deficit from prior years.
- **Sewer Fund Net Income/ (Deficit)**
 - Sewer Fund Net Income for the current year is \$ 1.47M versus \$ 1.18M in the prior year. Net income has increased \$230K or 19% over the prior year. All of the factors affecting net income are analyzed in the revenue and expense sections.

Revolving Funds - Budget vs. Actual Revenues and Expenses

Cable Television Revolving Fund (“CATV”)

- CATV revenues are \$149K versus \$153K as of December 31 2019 and 2018, respectively.
- **Wages and benefits** of \$101K were spent against budget through the current year versus \$108K spent against budget in the prior year. The variance of \$23.4k for the current year is due to turnover of part-time workers in CATV, which leaves an unspent balance of \$16.3K part-time wages. Taxes and benefits make up the rest of the variance. The full-time employee in this department is allocated: 40% to CATV, 50% to IT, 5% to Water and 5% to Sewer.
- **General expenses** are \$85K in the current year versus \$128K in the prior year representing a \$43K decrease in the current year. In 2018, there was a one-time expenditure of \$69K to remodel and relocate the CATV office from the Town Offices to the Town Hall building. The renovation included new CATV office furniture and equipment purchases consisting of chairs, desks, couch, laptops, camera equipment, server and other related equipment.
- **Net Deficit** is \$36.6K through the end of the current year versus net deficit of \$83.7K in the prior year. Since the fund is a self-supporting fund, future expenses should be carefully reviewed on an annual basis to insure the fund does not continue to be in a deficit position at the end of the year.
- **Estimated fund balance** for CATV is a positive \$255.8K after the current year net deficit.

Recreation Revolving Fund (“RR”)

Recreation Revolving Fund Revenues are \$716.8K in the current year versus \$732.9K collected in the prior year. This represents a \$16K decline in total revenue year-over-year. The two revenue items that have decreased from the prior year are special event revenues by \$2.5K and recreation impact fees by \$97K. Program revenues have increased by \$59K due to the expansion of the summer camp program, concession revenues have increased by \$5K, pool programs are up by \$8.9K and sponsorship revenues are up by \$11K in the current year.

- **Wages and taxes** are \$255K through the end of the current year versus \$250K through the prior year. These costs have increased due to the addition of more staff needed to run the expanded summer programming. Pool staffing has also increased for the safety and security of patrons at the pool.
- **General expenses** include categories directly related to recreation programs as well as pool chemicals, water bills, printing, advertising and pool food expenses. These expenses are \$481K spent against the current year budget versus \$475K spent against the prior year budget.
 - Recreation program expenses are \$184.3K for the current year, which are the costs of running programming not including seasonal wages and taxes. The cost is up by \$4.9K from the prior year.
 - Special event expenses are \$44.9K or \$13K less than prior year.
 - During 2019 expenditures for capital outlay utilizing recreation impact fees are \$100.7K for Kids Park renovations \$53.7K, tennis and basketball court resurfacing, \$10.4K, pool filter pump replacement, \$8.6K, Gilman Park fencing, \$7.5K, pool vacuum, chemical controllers, \$7K basketball hoop corrections, \$4.5K, pool lift \$2.6K, splash pad filter, \$2.25 and other miscellaneous capital for \$4K.

TOWN OF EXETER – BVA REVENUE & EXPENDITURES 2018 VS 2017 (UNAUDITED)

- Fees used from the recreation revolving fund for capital outlay during 2019 are \$27K for softball field upgrades, \$10K, lawn care with lime application, \$6.6K, dock survey plan and development \$2.8K, steel bench \$ 2.9K, Gilman Park Pavilion design, \$1K and other maintenance of \$3.7K.
- **Net Deficit:** The Recreation Revolving Fund ended 2019 with a net deficit of \$20K, which is down \$26K from the prior year net income of \$6K. Since the Recreation Revolving fund is a self-supporting fund, that should be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the fund does not continue operating at a deficit.
- **Estimated fund balance** for Recreation Revolving fund is a positive \$317.7K after the current year net deficit.

EMS Revolving Fund

- **EMS Revolving Fund Revenue** is \$580.8K for the current year versus \$ 552.8K in the prior year. EMS revenues have exceeded prior year revenues by 27.9K or 5%. The revenue increase is a result of increased call volume during 2019.
- **EMS expenses** are \$377.3 or 107% spent versus prior year of \$ 325.8K or 90% spent which is an increase of \$ 51.4K from the prior year.
 - Wages, taxes and benefits are \$ 197K or 106%% spent against the projected FY19 budget versus \$ 157K or 83% spent against prior year. EMS overtime is \$ 81K, which reflects an increase of \$26K from the prior year and is a direct result of increased call volume.
 - **General Expenses** are \$ 179.9K or 107% spent against budget versus \$168.5K or 97% spent in the prior year.
 - A new ambulance was purchased and leased in 2019. The annual cost of the three-year lease is \$78K, which is just under \$6K more than the prior ambulance lease.
 - Third party collection fees are \$ 29K per year, which is slightly up by \$2K from the prior year and correlates with increased EMS services.
 - A new CPR compressor for \$10.7K was purchased from EMS capital outlay in 2019 with Select Board approval.
- **Current year net income** of \$203.5K versus \$226.9K in the prior year before EMS transfers out to the general fund. Transfers to the general fund are 95% of net income which are \$220.8K for the current and \$184.9K for the prior year.
- **Estimated fund balance** as of December 31, 2019 is \$219.4K.

Town of Exeter

General Fund Revenues (unaudited)
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018

DRAFT

General Fund Revenues	Current Year 2019 Budget vs Actual				Prior Year 2018 Budget vs Actual				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actual Revenue 12/31/2019	\$Variance	% Collected	2018 Budget	Actual Revenue 12/31/2018	\$Variance	% Collected	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Property Tax Revenue	\$ 12,322,615	\$ 12,449,053	\$ (126,438)	101.0%	\$ 12,758,339	\$ 13,134,758	\$ (376,419)	103.0%	\$ (685,705)	-6%
Motor Vehicle Permit Fees	3,025,000	3,091,272	(66,272)	102%	2,850,000	3,025,683	(175,683)	106%	\$ 65,589	2%
Building Permits & Fees	425,000	448,561	(23,561)	106%	160,000	202,365	(42,365)	126%	\$ 246,196	122%
Other Permits and Fees	210,000	220,164	(10,164)	105%	210,000	218,609	(8,609)	104%	\$ 1,555	1%
FEMA Reimbursement	-	-	-	0%	68,000	68,771	(771)	101%	\$ (68,771)	-100%
State Revenue Sharing	158,990	158,990	-	100%	-	-	-	0%	\$ 158,990	100%
Meals & Rooms Tax Revenue	779,375	779,375	-	100%	774,137	774,137	-	100%	\$ 5,238	1%
State Highway Block Grant	311,502	311,037	465	100%	304,179	304,007	172	100%	\$ 7,030	2%
Other State Grants/Reimbursements	24,306	46,273	(21,967)	190%	25,000	22,668	2,332	91%	\$ 23,605	104%
Income from Departments	1,000,000	1,136,843	(136,843)	114%	870,000	989,374	(119,374)	114%	147,469	15%
Sale of Town Property	132,250	132,250	-	100%	500	-	500	0%	132,250	
Interest Income	100,000	133,266	(33,266)	133%	500	1,375	(875)	275%	131,891	9592%
Other Miscellaneous Revenues	27,382	35,447	(8,065)	129%	23,000	25,532	(2,532)	111%	9,915	39%
Revenue Transfers In	550,437	774,206	(223,769)	141%	602,989	552,989	50,000	92%	221,217	100%
Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 19,066,857	\$ 19,716,737	\$ (649,880)	103%	\$ 18,646,644	\$ 19,320,268	\$ (673,624)	104%	\$ 396,469	2%
Total Appropriations	545,793	545,793	-		347,813	347,813	-		197,980	57%
Gross Revenues & Appropriations	\$ 19,612,650	\$ 20,262,530	\$ (649,880)	103%	\$ 18,994,457	\$ 19,668,081	\$ (673,624)	104%	\$ 594,449	3%

Town of Exeter

General Fund Expenses (unaudited)
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018

DRAFT

DEPARTMENT	Current Year 2019 Budget vs Actual				Prior Year 2018 Budget vs Actual				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actual Expenses 12/31/19	\$ Variance	% Spent	2018 Budgeted Expenses	Actual Expenses 12/31/18	\$ Variance	% Spent	2019 vs 2018 Variance	\$ 2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Total General Government	\$ 888,729	\$ 867,724	\$ 21,005	98%	\$ 915,762	\$ 924,077	\$ 8,315	101%	(56,353)	-6%
Total Finance	887,925	864,285	23,640	97%	839,945	832,338	7,607	99%	31,947	4%
Total Planning & Building	545,581	545,441	140	100%	527,172	495,263	31,909	94%	50,178	10%
Total Economic Development	144,879	139,816	5,063	97%	139,358	138,237	1,121	99%	1,579	1%
Total Police	3,766,754	3,476,419	290,335	92%	3,700,556	3,612,879	87,677	98%	(136,460)	-3.8%
Total Fire	3,878,826	3,750,927	127,899	97%	3,852,527	3,730,920	121,607	97%	20,007	1%
Total Public Works	5,377,593	5,308,209	69,384	98%	5,099,632	4,760,533	339,099	93%	547,676	12%
Total Welfare	270,345	249,191	21,154	92%						
	68,171	73,915	(5,744)	108%	37,387	76,008	(38,621)	203%	(2,093)	-3%
Total Human Services	106,625	106,625	-	100%	107,500	107,500	-	100%	(875)	100%
Total Parks & Recreation	538,375	531,952	6,423	99%	526,256	516,872	9,384	98%	14,205	3%
Total Other Culture/Recreation	32,002	31,901	101	100%	38,001	45,107	(7,106)	119%	(13,206)	-29%
Total Library	1,024,921	1,024,921	-	100%	1,014,633	1,014,633	-	100%	10,288	1%
Total Debt Service & Capital	1,571,943	1,621,800	(49,857)	103%	1,524,250	1,187,086	337,164	78%	434,714	37%
Payroll Benefits & Taxes	262,306	344,014	(81,708)	131%	323,665	423,602	99,937	131%	(79,588)	-19%
Transfers Out - Swasey Permit Fees		7,392	(7,392)	100					7,392	100%
Total General Fund Expenses	\$ 19,094,630	\$ 18,695,341	\$ 399,289	98%	\$ 18,646,644	\$ 17,865,055	\$ 998,093	96%	\$ 830,286	5%
Appropriation for Warrant Articles	\$ 518,020	\$ 200,134	\$ 317,886	39%	\$ 347,813	\$ 242,392	\$ (105,421)	70%	\$ 10,388	4%
Total Expenditures	\$ 19,612,650	\$ 18,895,475	\$ 717,175	96%	\$ 18,994,457	\$ 18,107,447	\$ 892,672	95%	\$ 840,674	5%
Net Income/ (Deficit)	\$ -	\$ 1,367,054	\$ (1,367,055)	-7%	\$ -	\$ 1,560,634	\$ (1,566,298)	-8%	(246,225)	-16%
Amounts Voted from Fund Balance	\$ 535,592	\$ 531,802	\$ 3,790	100%	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	100%	\$ 381,802	255%

Town of Exeter

Water Fund Revenues & Expenses (unaudited)

DRAFT

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018

Description	Current Year				Prior Year				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actual Revenue 12/31/2019	\$Variance	% Collected	2018 Budget	Actual Revenue 12/31/2018	\$Variance	% Collected	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Water Fund Revenues										
Water Enterprise Revenues	\$ 3,282,057	\$ 3,657,564	\$ (375,507)	111%	\$ 3,361,387	\$ 3,693,756	\$ (332,369)	110%	\$ (36,192)	-1%
Gross Water Revenues	\$ 3,302,947	\$ 3,678,454	\$ (375,507)	111%	\$ 4,626,387	\$ 4,958,756	\$ (332,369)	107%	\$ (1,280,302)	-26%
Water Fund Expenditures										
DEPARTMENT	2019 Budget	Actual Expenses 12/31/19	\$ Variance	% Spent	2018 Budget	Actual Expenses 12/31/18	\$ Variance	% Spent	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Water Administration	\$ 367,994	\$ 339,658	\$ 28,336	92%	\$ 391,477	\$ 336,333	\$ 55,144	86%	\$ 3,325	1%
Water Billing	\$ 165,173	\$ 160,404	\$ 4,769	97%	\$ 157,046	\$ 156,397	\$ 649	100%	\$ 4,007	3%
Water Distribution	\$ 805,979	\$ 791,386	\$ 14,593	98%	\$ 832,394	\$ 814,188	\$ 18,206	98%	\$ (22,802)	-3%
Water Treatment	\$ 752,226	\$ 751,460	\$ 766	99%	\$ 798,957	\$ 757,017	\$ 41,940	95%	\$ (5,557)	-1%
Water Fund Debt Service	\$ 1,062,113	\$ 1,150,156	\$ (88,043)	108%	\$ 1,119,250	\$ 1,119,250	\$ -	100%	\$ 30,906	3%
Water Fund Capital Outlay	\$ 128,572	\$ 87,677	\$ 40,895	68%	\$ 62,263	\$ 43,698	\$ 18,565	70%	\$ 43,979	101%
Water Fund Expenses	\$ 3,282,057	\$ 3,280,741	\$ 1,316	99%	\$ 3,361,387	\$ 3,226,883	\$ 134,504	96%	\$ 53,858	2%
Warrant Articles	20,890	15,329	5,561	73%	1,265,000	1,265,000	-	100%	\$ (1,249,671)	-99%
Total Water Expenses	3,302,947	3,296,070	6,877	99%	4,626,387	4,491,883	134,504	97%	\$ (1,195,813)	-27%
Net Income/ (Deficit)	\$ -	\$ 382,384	\$ (382,384)		\$ -	\$ 466,873	\$ (466,873)		\$ (84,489)	

Town of Exeter
 Sewer Fund Revenues & Expenses (unaudited)
 As of December 31, 2019 and 2018

DRAFT

Description	Current Year				Prior Year				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actual Revenue 12/31/2019	\$Variance (Increase)/ Decrease	% Collected	2018 Budget	Actual Revenue 12/31/2018	\$Variance (Increase)/ Decrease	% Collected	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Sewer Fund Revenues										
State Grant Revenue	\$ 16,421	\$ 82,041	\$ (65,620)	500%	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,521	\$ (5,521)	128%	56,520	221%
Sewer Enterprise Revenues	\$ 2,860,469	\$ 4,394,676	\$ (1,534,207)	154%	\$ 2,567,965	\$ 3,626,043	\$ (1,058,078)	141%	712,113	20%
Appropriations for Warrant Articles	20,890	20,890	-		30,000	30,000	-	-	(9,110)	100%
Sewer Fund Revenues & Appropriations	\$ 2,876,890	\$ 4,476,717	\$ (1,599,827)	156%	\$ 2,597,965	\$ 3,656,043	\$ (1,058,078)	141%	\$ 759,523	21%
Sewer Fund Expenditures										
DEPARTMENT	2019 Budget	Actual Expenses 12/31/19	\$ Variance	% Spent	2018 Budget	Actual Expenses 12/31/18	\$ Variance	% Spent	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Sewer Administration Expense	390,983	372,588	18,395	95%	394,463	313,061	81,402	79%	\$ 59,527	19%
Sewer Billing Expense	162,398	156,716	5,682	97%	157,071	153,319	3,752	98%	\$ 3,397	2%
Sewer Collection Expense	665,456	578,074	87,382	87%	661,322	606,808	54,514	92%	\$ (28,734)	-4.7%
Sewer Treatment Expense	924,358	899,059	25,299	97%	548,924	570,417	(21,493)	104%	\$ 328,642	57.6%
Sewer Fund Debt Service Expense	576,124	881,359	(305,235)	153%	669,233	669,233	-	100%	\$ 212,126	32%
Sewer Fund Capital Outlay Expense	127,571	99,566	28,005	78%	136,952	130,573	6,379	95%	\$ (31,007)	-24%
Total Sewer Fund Expenses	2,846,890	2,987,362	(140,472)	105%	2,567,965	2,443,411	124,554	95%	\$ 543,951	22%
Sewer Fund Warrant Articles	30,000	15,329	14,671		30,000	30,000	-	0%	\$ (14,671)	-100%
Total Sewer Expenses and Warrant Articles	\$ 2,876,890	\$ 3,002,691	\$ (125,801)	104%	\$ 2,597,965	\$ 2,473,411	\$ 124,554	95%	\$ 529,280	21%
Net Income/(Deficit)	\$ -	\$ 1,474,026	\$ (1,474,026)	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,182,632	\$ (1,182,632)	100%	\$ 230,243	19%
Appropriations from Sewer Reserves										
Belmont Street Pump Station		\$ 24,438	\$ (24,438)	100%						

Note: The appropriation comes from Sewer Fund Balance and does not effect current year net income.

Town of Exeter

CATV Revolving Fund- Revenue & Expenses (unaudited)

DRAFT

As of December 31,2019 and 2018

Description	Current Year				Prior Year				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actual 12/31/19	\$ Variance	% Variance	2018 Budget	Actual 12/31/18	\$ Variance	% Variance	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Cable Franchise Fees	153,050	149,416	3,634	2%	165,575	153,049	12,526	8%	(3,633)	-2%
Tech/AV Service Fees		320	(320)	100%			-	-	320	100%
Total CATV Revenue	153,050	149,736	3,314	2%	165,575	153,049	12,526	8%	(3,313)	100%
CATV Expenses										
Wages, Taxes & Benefits	\$ 124,689	\$ 101,294	23,395	81%	\$ 100,681	\$ 108,422	(7,741)	-8%	\$ (7,128)	-7%
General Expenses	\$ 64,691	\$ 85,057	(20,366)	131%	\$ 58,326	\$ 128,323	(69,997)	220%	(43,266)	-34%
Total CATV Expenses	\$ 189,380	\$ 186,351	\$ 3,029	98%	\$ 159,007	\$ 236,745	\$ (77,738)	149%	(50,394)	-21%
Net Income/(Deficit)	\$ (36,330)	(36,615)	285	101%	\$ 6,568	\$ (83,696)	90,264	-1274%	\$ 47,081	-56%

Town of Exeter

Recreation Revolving Fund Revenues & Expenses(unaudited)

DRAFT

As of December 31,2019 and 2018

Description	Current Year				Prior Year Restated				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actuals as of 12/31/19	\$ Variance	% Variance	2018 Budget	Actuals as of 12/31/18	\$ Variance	% Variance	2019 vs 2018 \$ Variance	2019 vs 2018 % Variance
Total Revenue	\$ 641,002	716,801	\$ 75,799	112%	\$ 577,206	\$ 732,878	\$ 155,672	127%	\$ (16,077)	-2%
Wages, Taxes & Benefits	\$ 241,100	\$ 255,885	\$ (14,785)	106%	\$ 199,900	\$ 250,831	\$ (50,931)	125%	\$ 5,054	2%
General Expenses	\$ 398,350	\$ 481,064	\$ (82,714)	121%	\$ 341,700	\$ 475,669	\$ (138,969)	139%	\$ 5,395	1%
Total Rec Revolving Expenses	\$ 639,450	\$ 736,949	\$ (97,499)	115%	\$ 541,600	\$ 726,500	\$ (189,900)	134%	\$ 10,449	1%
Net Income/(Deficit)	\$ 1,552	\$ (20,148)	\$ (21,700)	-1298%	\$ 35,606	\$ 6,378	\$ (29,228)	18%	\$ (26,526)	-416%

Beginning Fund Balance

\$ 337,914

\$ 331,536

Net Income/(Deficit)

\$ (20,148)

\$ 6,378

Ending Fund Balance

\$ 317,766

\$ 337,914

**Town of Exeter
Ambulance Revolving Fund - Revenues & Expenses (unaudited)
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018**

DRAFT

	Current Year				Prior Year				Comparison of Actuals	
	2019 Budget	Actual	\$ Variance	%	2018 Budget	Actual	\$ Variance	%Variance	\$ Variance	%Variance
		12/31/19		Variance		12/31/18				
EMS- Ambulance Transport Revenue	\$ 556,000	\$ 580,788	\$ (24,788)	104%	\$ 528,501	\$ 552,791	\$ (24,290)	105%	\$ 27,997	5%
Wages, Taxes & Benefits	\$ 186,188	\$ 197,306	\$ (11,118)	106%	\$ 189,869	\$ 157,295	\$ 32,574	83%	\$ 40,011	25%
General Expenses	\$ 167,904	\$ 179,969	\$ (12,065)	107%	\$ 173,557	\$ 168,540	\$ 5,017	97%	\$ 11,429	7%
Total Expenses	\$ 354,092	\$ 377,275	\$ (23,183)	107%	\$ 363,426	\$ 325,835	\$ 37,591	90%	\$ 51,440	16%
Net Income/(Deficit)	\$ 201,908	\$ 203,513	\$ (1,605)	101%	\$ 165,075	\$ 226,956	\$ (61,881)	137%	\$ (23,443)	-10%
Less: Transfers Out to GF		220,857	(220,857)			184,989	(184,989)		35,868	100%
Net Income/(Deficit)	201,908	(17,344)	219,252	-9%	165,075	41,967	123,108		(59,311)	342%
Beginning Fund Balance 1/1/19		\$ 236,692				194,725				
Net Income/(Deficit)		\$ (17,344)				41,967				
Ending Fund Balance 12/31/19		<u>\$ 219,348</u>				<u>236,692</u>				

Town of Exeter

Analysis of Property Tax/Liens Receivable

As of 12/31/19 and 12/31/18

DRAFT

<u>Type</u>	<u>Bill Year</u>	<u>Balance Outstanding as of 12/31/19</u>	<u>Balance Outstanding as of 12/31/18</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Lien	2009	\$ 403	\$ 376	\$ 27	7%
Lien	2010	839	3,523	(2,684)	(76)%
Lien	2011	6,189	8,675	(2,486)	(29)%
Lien	2012	5,604	7,976	(2,372)	(30)%
Lien	2013	11,961	42,576	(30,615)	(72)%
Lien	2014	20,335	55,905	(35,570)	(64)%
Lien	2015	29,247	99,758	(70,511)	(71)%
Lien	2016	111,847	173,908	(62,061)	(36)%
Lien	2017	180,717	280,691	(99,974)	(36)%
Lien	2018	309,078	1,135,237	(826,159)	(73)%
	Subtotal	<u>\$ 676,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,808,625</u>	<u>\$ (1,132,405)</u>	<u>(63)%</u>
Tax	2019	1,173,793		1,173,793	100%
	Subtotal	<u>\$ 1,173,793</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,173,793</u>	<u>100%</u>
	Grand Total	<u>\$ 1,850,013</u>	<u>\$ 1,808,625</u>	<u>\$ 41,388</u>	<u>2%</u>

Property taxes billed for 2019 are \$ 51,299,875 of which 98% were paid as of 12/31/19.

Property tax liens receivable decreased by \$1.1M or 63% from the prior year.

Town of Exeter
 Analysis of Accounts Receivable Aging - Water & Sewer
 As of December 31, 2019 and 2018

DRAFT

	<u>Current</u>	<u>31-60 Days</u>	<u>61-90 Days</u>	<u>Over 90 Days</u>	<u>Total</u>
As of 12/31/19	\$ 1,038,025		\$ 98,274	\$ 157,761	\$ 1,294,060
Percent Outstanding	80%	0%	8%	12%	100%
As of 12/31/18	\$ 691,854	\$ 21,753	\$ 29,568	\$ 48,096	\$ 791,271
Percent Outstanding	87%	3%	4%	6%	100%
Increase/(Decrease)	\$ 346,171	\$ (21,753)	\$ 68,706	\$ 109,665	\$ 502,789
	50%	0%	0%	228%	64%

Accounts receivable over 90 days have increased by \$109.7K or 228% over the prior year.

One "sewer only" customer makes up 70% or \$157K receivable as of 12/31/19.

The Town is beginning the lien process on properties with sewer only services that have unpaid sewer bills over 90 days.

Current Year

Breakdown of Water/Sewer Accounts Receivable Outstanding by Year: As of December 31, 2019

<u>Year</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
2008		226	226	0%
2009		140	140	0%
2010	(265)	173	(92)	0%
2011		1,046	1,046	0%
2012		206	206	0%
2013		209	209	0%
2014		217	217	0%
2015		231	231	0%
2016		232	232	0%
2017	114	466	580	0%
2018	197	33,210	33,407	3%
*2019	405,610	852,048	1,257,658	97%
Total	405,656	888,404	1,294,060	100%

* Includes current cycle billing

Public Hearing: Swasey Parkway Event Fees



EXETER PARKS & RECREATION

32 COURT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833 • (603) 773-6151 • www.exeternh.gov



Rules for Use of Swasey Parkway

The purpose of the guidelines is to assure the safety and pleasure of the recreational users of the Parkway and the preservation of the grounds and structures. The Parkway is open to the public, citizens, and non-citizens of the Town of Exeter. The green space and walkway are the responsibility of the Trustees of Swasey Parkway. The public roadway is the responsibility of the Select Board of the Town of Exeter. We are all its caretakers.

- Open hours are from dawn to dusk; year-round.
- Abuse, destruction or defacing of property within the Parkway is strictly forbidden.
- Swasey Parkway is a carry-in, carry-out area. Littering is prohibited.
- Signs are prohibited.
- The distribution of posters and handbills is prohibited.
- Dogs and other pets are prohibited.
- The use of tent stakes is not permitted.
- The use of bicycles, skateboards and other such vehicles is limited to the street only.
- Nothing is to be attached to the trees or shrubs; either permanently or temporarily.
- There can be no removal of trees or shrubs or any part of these except with the permission of the Trustees.
- Design, construction and planting decisions are made by consultation with the Trustees.
- The Pavilion use along with any planned activity in the parkway must have approval by the Parks and Recreation Department by permit.
- No individual or group may charge for the use, or fenced in areas, of Swasey Parkway except for events in which state law requires containment, such as for events that sell alcoholic beverages. In addition, permits for such events must be issued by the Town of Exeter. Fines for nonadherence to these rules are administered according to Town ordinances.

The Trustees of Swasey Parkway are grateful to the many who take a proprietary interest in preserving and maintaining Swasey Parkway. We all owe it to future generations to care for this special place.

CATEGORY	EVENT DETAILS	FEES
Exeter Residents & Exeter Organizations: can reserve the parkway 12 months prior to their proposed date.		
Non-residents: can reserve the Parkway 11 months prior to their proposed date.		
Non-Profit	One- Day Event: A single organization may only rent the parkway for up to 6 dates per calendar year.	\$100/per date
For Profit	One-Day Event: A single organization may only rent the parkway for up to 6 dates per calendar year.	\$150/per date
	Farmers Market (Seacoast Growers Association): Meets weekly on Thursdays, from April to October. The approval and designated fee for this rental will be reviewed annually.	\$1,200/per year

**TOWN OF EXETER
MEMORANDUM**

TO: Russ Dean, Town Manager
CC: Melissa Roy, Assistant Director
FROM: Greg Bisson, Director of Parks and Recreation
RE: Facility Permitting/Rental Process
DATE: 02/18/2020

We have encountered several incidents with facility permitting in which the process should be examined:

Fees: We have had a couple of organizations decide not to rent a town facility due to the cost of the fees. The Town needs to keep the fees consistent and will follow the lead on the Select board recommendations.

Cleaning of Town Hall: Paying fees to rent a facility comes with expectations that space will be clean. Unfortunately, The Town Hall is not equipped with the proper equipment to clean the space of that magnitude. Furthermore, Town Maintenance does not have adequate time to clean in high demand times. We have received several complaints about the cleanliness of the facility. This issue not only relates to the Main Hall, but includes the balcony, backstage area, art gallery, and bathrooms. There is excessive junk in the balcony and backstage area that needs to be removed. Cleaning the entire facility is the only way to justify charging a cleaning deposit as it is difficult to verify what has been clean and what hasn't.

Fee Waivers/Consistency: Ultimately, Parks and Recreation would follow the direction of the Select Board. A waiver process would cause all the permitting to come back to the Select Board. There have been approximately two organizations that are requesting the fee be waived or reduced. Every other organization has paid.

Amenities: The Town Hall is a valuable asset but needs upgrades in amenities such as chairs, hard-wired internet, sound, and lighting. There are many groups that pay to use the space that bring in their own equipment. The chairs are the most recurring issue we hear from renters. The old chairs are a liability to the Town as they are bulky and could cause an injury. Furthermore, the current chairs damage the floor, which then requires additional maintenance. The storage of chairs is an issue as well, leaning up against the only heaters in the Main Hall and tipping over easily.

Access to facilities: There have been issues with access to the facilities. Groups are being let into the facility without proper clearance or personnel. All groups should be directed to Parks and Recreation. There are groups that also seem to have access to Town facilities without ever signing out a key. For instance, On February 1st, an unknown group used the senior center. There was never a key signed out nor paperwork submitted for rental. This was verified with the Police Department dispatch. Parks and Recreation are suggesting changing all locks at Town Hall and the Senior Center. If a group is using the space for rehearsals or meetings no equipment should be moved in the facility prior to two weeks before the performance/meetings. Right now groups leave supplies and equipment at Town Hall and the Senior Center. All groups should be carrying in/carrying out. The only exception should be rehearsals two weeks prior to the shows. The facilities should not be cluttered by other organizations belongs. These are community spaces that need to work for everyone.



TOWN OF EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

10 FRONT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833-3792 • (603) 778-0591 • FAX 777-1514

www.exeternh.gov

FEE SCHEDULE FOR FACILITIES/EVENTS

Location Price is per day unless otherwise noted	Exeter Non-Profit	Non-Exeter Non-Profit	Exeter For Profit	Non-Exeter For Profit
Town Hall Auditorium	\$75.00	\$125.00	\$250.00	\$500.00
Town Hall Auditorium - Political Event				
Tier 1: National Political Campaign Presidential & U.S. Senator Campaigns	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Tier 2: State Political Campaign State Governor & U.S. Congressmen	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Tier 3: Regional Campaign NH State Senator, NH District Representative, Executive Council	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
Tier 4: Local Campaign Exeter Select Board or other Exeter Area Elected positions	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Town Hall Side Room, 1 st Floor**	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$60.00	\$60.00
Town Hall Art Gallery/Second Floor	\$75.00	\$125.00	\$250.00	\$500.00
Town Hall Gallery Backroom	\$25.00	\$75.00	\$100.00	\$125.00
Town Office Nowak Room**	\$40.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Town Office Wheelwright Room**	\$30.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Recreation Building**	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$60.00	\$60.00
Senior Center Building**	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$60.00	\$60.00
Custodial Fee (proposed/all buildings)	\$30/hour when required	\$30/hour when required	\$30/hour when required	\$30/hour when required
Road Race Permit	\$25.00 + Police Detail	\$50.00 + Police Detail	\$50.00 + Police Detail	\$50.00 + Police Detail

**Up to 2 hour block when available. Single hour uses would be \$20.00. \$40.00 fee per hour would apply after 2 hours of use.

1. Single events booking facilities (non-profits only) that last more than three consecutive days will have a flat rate of \$200. This fee does not replace single day rehearsal fees for plays.
2. Use of facilities (Town Hall Auditorium) for single use rehearsal play days will be billed at the rate of \$10 per daily use, with a two hour limit. The day of the event will be considered a standard Non-Profit/For Profit fee of either \$75, \$125, \$250, or \$500. The \$10 fee daily discount only applies for rehearsals related to a permitted event at the Town Hall facility.
3. Town Office Nowak and Wheelwright Rooms are not considered available during regular business hours.
4. Town Hall Side Room fee applies when room is used separately by an organization. It will not be added to the Town Hall Auditorium fee for a single user.

**Adopted by the Select Board January 7, 2019.
Amended by the Select Board August 12, 2019.**

12/16/19

c. Swasey Parkway/Property Use Updates & Report

Mr. Papakonstantis said that he and Ms. Surman met with Greg Bisson and Melissa Roy of Parks and Rec to discuss simplifying the Parkway rules. They broke it down by profit and non-profit, rather than considering resident/non-resident status. For non-profit groups, they suggested a fee of \$100 per event, and for-profit groups \$200 per event. They recommended that those seeking permits for events at the Parkway be restricted to no more than six events per year. They proposed grandfathering the Farmer's Market, and otherwise offering no seasonal fee/discount for those having multiple events. Resident and non-resident status would not be considered in the interest of simplifying the fee schedule, but they would continue to offer residents an extra month to put in their permit. If the town wanted to differentiate between resident and non-resident, they could allow residents up to six events and non-residents up to four events. Mr. Papakonstantis said that by putting a cap on the number of events, they hoped to prevent anyone from monopolizing the Parkway. They can give residents the first crack at a permit and potentially an extra two events.

To keep the Swasey Parkway Trustees better informed, Parks and Rec has offered to send a weekly rather than a monthly spreadsheet to the Trustee chair. Mr. Papakonstantis said they talked about posting events on the town website calendar. They're currently not able to do it, as it would be too much extra work for the Town Clerk. Mr. Bisson said IT is looking into it.

Ms. Surman said they updated bullet 9 of the Rules for Use of Swasey Parkway. It said that nothing was to be attached to trees or shrubs; they added to that list fences, railings, benches, or any permanent structure. They had no other use changes.

Ms. Surman suggested taking out the distinction of profit/non-profit entirely. Mr. Papakonstantis felt that they should continue to make the distinction of resident/non-resident, as resident non-profit organizations are giving something back to the community.

Ms. Corson asked Mr. Bisson if they look at the non-profit documentation, and he said they've never been asked to collect the state-level non-profit certification, but he's sure they can easily provide the paperwork.

Ms. Cowan asked how many events they would be saying no to with the six per calendar year rule. Mr. Bisson said three or four. Ms. Cowan asked if they have a hierarchy to approve events, and Ms. Roy said residents get a 30 day head start but otherwise it's first come first served.

Ms. Corson said the rest of the town has the resident/non-resident distinction. The public buildings are for the citizens. Mr. Bisson said the 30 day window was the key distinction. Ms. Surman said there are worthy organizations whose members happen not to be residents. Mr. Papakonstantis suggested removing that distinction from the town facilities use fees in general. Mr. Dean said they don't want town facilities to be the preferred alternative for for-profit organizations. They allow them to use the facilities, but if their fee is less than appropriate, he's concerned that the town will become a concierge service for for-profit organizations.

Mr. Papakonstantis said they were also concerned about a single organization monopolizing town hall with rehearsals. Mr. Bisson said he has suggestions to address that, and Ms. Corson said they could address it in January.

Ms. Corson opened the discussion to the public.

Florence Ruffner of 5 Pine Street brought up the idea of closing the Parkway once a month for residents to use it as a park, and Ms. Corson said she would like to see that. Ms.

Ruffner said residents should have preferential treatment over non-residents, because residents pay for everything.

Robin Tyner of 9 Mill Stream Drive agreed that there should be a distinction between residents and non-residents. She pays property taxes and wants to see the community get the services. She added that it's difficult for a non-profit organization to plan a year in advance, so allowing resident non-profits to reserve 30 days before non-residents may not be meaningful.

Ms. Corson said she does want a distinction in fee between resident and non-resident; it's consistent with what they've done for the buildings. She wanted to discuss this further at a meeting in January.

11/25/19

d. Swasey Parkway Rules and Permits - Discussion

Ms. Corson said this is a continuation of the discussion raised under Permits & Approvals at the last meeting. They won't be making decisions tonight, just getting ideas and discussing language. She went to the Swasey Parkway Trustees meeting since the last time the Board talked. They discussed the definition of "seasonal," and Ms. Corson suggested they should create a separate line item for the Farmers' Market. They have also been talking to Mr. Bisson and Ms. Roy. There was a discussion about the rules on for-profits; at Swasey, they don't separate resident or non-resident non-profits, but they do for other venues.

Ms. Surman said that the idea of "seasonal" came from the Farmers' Market to begin with. They could define it as the "good weather season." Formerly, the Swasey Parkway Trustees had discretion over these decisions. Ms. Corson suggested making the Farmers' Market its own thing at \$1,200. They could introduce the idea of a monthly event instead.

Mr. Papakonstantis pointed out that the Farmers' Market is during the week, while other events are on the weekend. They're working with all the parties and the Swasey Trustees to determine how to allow a single vendor to have multiple dates. It needs to be consistent for everyone. Ms. Corson said that at Town Hall, more than four uses requires another application.

Ms. Cowan agreed that there's a big difference between a weekend event and a weekday afternoon event. They've talked in the past about having a group or organization that looked at what they want to promote in town for arts, and perhaps this could be in their purview. Mr. Papakonstantis said he's drafted something on an arts group that he'd like to bring to the Board.

Ms. Surman said the Select Board's purview is the fee structure, not the use; questions about use should go back to the Trustees. Ms. Gilman said authority over use had been given back to the Board. Ms. Corson said she did include the Trustees, but ultimately it's the Board's decision.

Ms. Gilman suggested that instead of "seasonal," they could work with "units;" four units could be four consecutive Saturdays or monthly on Saturday for four months in a row.

Ms. Corson opened the discussion to the public.

Scott Cookler of 12 Clifford Street said he's not a vendor or organizer, but he is friends with people who are. He enjoys Swasey Parkway, especially if something is happening there. He doesn't care if the event organizers are residents or non-residents. The town shouldn't consider Parkway fees as a revenue source. Events are an amenity to the town and make living in town pleasant. Ms. Corson said that people who live on Swasey Parkway wouldn't like to have it used every weekend, so they have to find a balance.

Andrea Burzon of 305 Water Street said that she is a business owner on Water Street and a resident on the Parkway. She recently found out that Swag on Swasey will be done away with. Ms. Corson said the discussion is not about "doing away with" anything. Ms. Burton said that businesses downtown are already struggling; taking away the flea market would be terrible. It brings new people to town.

Ms. Cowan said that a vibrant downtown with events going on attracted her to this town. However, she doesn't understand how they are making it difficult. She agrees that they shouldn't be making money off this, but there's maintenance that goes into public spaces.

Ms. Burzon said she asked the organizers why they were getting rid of Swag on Swasey, and she was told that the town more than doubled the price.

Ms. Corson said she wants to make sure the Parkway is being used appropriately. Swasey Parkway is popular, which is why they're having this discussion, but it also has to be equitable. They can't have events every weekend, it also needs to be enjoyed by people as a park. Ms. Gilman said they're trying to make this equitable.

Scott Ruffner of 11 Hall Place said he encourages the Board to review events for the Parkway. Parks and Rec are doing it from an administration standpoint, but there's no curation. Last year for the TEAM Fall Festival, the Exeter Arts and Crafts festival was permitted the Saturday before, which created some confusion. He wants things to be accessible for everyone, but there should be some oversight over multiple applications. Ms. Gilman said that's getting into the micromanagement of the park.

Ms. Surman asked if they should give a break to multiple events. She would like to make the fees less expensive, not more. She doesn't want to make it prohibitive for these organizations to come here. Ms. Corson said when they changed the fees, they upped the number of people for a "small" event, and that made it more equitable for a one-day resident event at \$75. Some events are big enough that the police need to come by.

Mr. Cookler said it doesn't affect the community benefit if an event is run by a resident or non-resident. Events like Swag on Swasey have minimal effect on the neighborhood or grounds of Swasey. The fee should be nominal.

Ms. Corson said she would like to get two Select Board members to sit down with Melissa Roy and Greg Bisson and bring the issue back to the Board on the 16th. Mr. Papakonstantis and Ms. Surman volunteered to work with them.



Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

Tonight's Select Board Meeting Swasey Fees

1 message

Martha McEntee <memcentee2@gmail.com>

Tue, Feb 18, 2020 at 2:59 PM

To: Kathy Corson <kcorsen@exeternh.gov>, Molly Cowan <mcowan@exeternh.gov>, NPapakonstantis@exeternh.gov, jgilman@exeternh.gov, ASurman@exeternh.gov
Cc: rdean@exeternh.gov

February 18, 2020

Dear Select Board Members,

I would like to offer a few comments on the proposed fee schedule for the use of Swasey Parkway to be considered at the Select Board Meeting on February 18, 2020.

Distinction between For-Profit and Non-Profit is Misplaced. The proposal would impose higher fees on for-profit users of the Parkway. A user's "non-profit" status would depend on whether it was registered with the State of New Hampshire as a tax-exempt Section 501(c)(3) or similar organization in accordance with the federal Internal Revenue Code and applicable State law requirements. The Select Board should not rely on a category established by law for determining the tax status of an organization in order to decide how much that organization should be charged to use a public facility in Exeter.

Understandably, the Select Board may wish to limit the "commercial use" of Swasey Parkway. However, tax-exempt status does not necessarily make an enterprise non-commercial. Indeed, many tax-exempt "non-profits" actually pay compensation and expenses for their staff and board members, sometimes in generous amounts. At the same time, many so-called "for-profits" operate at a loss with their operators getting little or no compensation after investing time, money, and effort in their enterprise. Even if an enterprise could meet the standards for non-profit status for tax purposes, the process of applying for and maintaining such status is costly and requires compliance with applicable law, including accounting, filing, and reporting requirements.

Imposing these requirements on a fledgling enterprise like Swag on Swasey could well make it untenable. Swag on Swasey has been very popular with locals and drawn many out-of-towners to Exeter. Its focus on antiques, collectibles, and arts and crafts is surely within the spirit of the purposes of a more formally established arts-based 501(1)(3). What do we gain by imposing a tax-based bureaucratic legal requirement on an innovative effort that has only helped the Town? What is the impetus for shutting out this user?

Imposing higher fees on the organizer of Swag on Swasey if it does not file for 501(c)(3) status means higher fees for folks who want to set up a booth or table, which means fewer sellers and higher prices to buyers. The fun of seeing old collectibles and new arts and crafts will be diminished by the imposition of these hurdles. It also would close off an opportunity for local artists and sellers to sell their wares at a reasonable cost and in a desirable spot.

As an alternative, the Select Board should consider whether a proposed user is engaged in an activity that serves and benefits the Exeter community. This may sound like a fuzzy standard, but I would suggest that the Select Board could develop a set of criteria to determine whether a particular use would benefit the community in a way consistent with the Swasey Parkway Trust. I would urge the Board to table the fee proposal in its current form and consider developing community-benefit criteria.

Specific Frequency of Use Restrictions Are Unnecessary. The Swasey Parkway Trust contemplates that the park be open and freely available for recreational use. Swag on Swasey uses only a portion of the park for a few hours. Unlike food and music events, interference with folks' quiet enjoyment of the park is minimal. The imposition of frequency restrictions seems arbitrary and serves no valid purpose.

Exeter Resident "First Dibs" Policy is Adequate and Further Residency-based Distinctions are Unnecessary. Exeter residents are already given priority in the permit process. Unless there is evidence that residents have been shut out of the park due to non-residents using it, there is no reason to discriminate against a user simply because he or she does live in Exeter. Swag on Swasey is operated by someone who has run a business in Exeter for a long time and contributed to the community in other ways, a factor that should weigh positively on her proposal to use the Parkway.

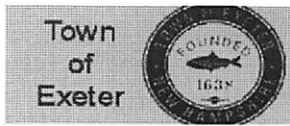
I have attended Swag on Swasey regularly since its inception. The sellers and buyers routinely praise our Town and enjoy its charms and patronize its businesses. I am not alone when I say I would be sad to see Swag on Swasey end because of an onerous and overly bureaucratic user and fee policy.

2/18/2020

Town of Exeter, NH Mail - Tonight's Select Board Meeting Swasey Fees

Thank you for your consideration.

Martha McEntee
10 Chestnut Street



Russ Dean <rdean@exeternh.gov>

Future of Swag on Swasey

1 message

Judy Arnold <jude56@comcast.net>

Thu, Feb 27, 2020 at 9:59 AM

To: NPapakonstantis@exeternh.gov, kcorson@exeternh.gov, mcowan@exeternh.gov, jgilman@exeternh.gov,

ASurman@exeternh.gov

Cc: rdean@exeternh.gov

Dear Exeter Select Board members,

I am writing to express my opinion regarding the value of the Swag on Swasey Market held monthly (spring - fall) at Swasey Park. I have been a vendor for the majority of those markets since its inception. It is my understanding that the future of this market may be at risk due to a changing fee structure (among other factors) and I feel compelled to share my views regarding the vendors, the customers, the owners, and the value of the market to the Town of Exeter.

For nearly fifty years I have been a vendor at New England flea markets, antique shows, craft fairs, and vintage markets. The Swasey event has been one of my favorites. In fact, a couple of years ago I deemed it the "Norman Rockwell flea market." I arrive early on show days, park in the entry line and take a walk through the Park, while waiting for the gates to open. Often I will snap a photo or two of birds floating on the river as the morning mist rises around them, backed by the lovely historical architecture. I then share these photos on social media with comments about the beauty of Exeter and I include a quick ad detailing that day's market. This helps to bring a few more folks into town for the day to shop and eat. Other fellow market dealers do the same thing.

Once the market opens, I have the opportunity to chat with customers. There are some early bird dealer-buyers at this market, but many of the customers are local residents and tourists. They stroll through the park sipping coffee, enjoying pastries and savoring ice cream cones. These treats have been purchased from nearby businesses such as St. Anthony's Bakery. They make frequent comments regarding the picturesque park and the friendliness of the dealers. The last visitors of the day are often PEA students. They hail from across the globe, add to the diversity of the customer base and are a joy to talk with. (These kids also like to use a credit card for a \$3 sale ;-)
)

With regard to the market vendors, many of them are retirees (me) who are trying to make a few extra dollars to make ends meet. Some are artisans who have repurposed vintage findings into artwork. We are all grateful to have such a lovely venue for selling our wares while enjoying some outdoor time and conversing with the locals and tourists. Swasey Park is much preferred over setting up in a dusty, uneven field or on a hot parking lot. The dealer set-up fee has been reasonable in the past but an increase would be prohibitive for some folks. We do not make a lot of money, so the set-up cost really matters, and this is dependent on the Park's fee schedule as determined by the Town.

The owners of Swag on Swasey, Beth and Dave, are wonderful. They are friendly and accomodating, but also are firm about adhering to Park rules to ensure the safety of the vendors and customers. They often ask for feedback in order to continually improve the market experience. They have delivered complimentary water and cookies to us via a hand-pulled wagon. They handed out personal spritzer bottles on a brutally hot day. If I was starting a business, I would want Beth and Dave working for me.

I'm cautiously optimistic that there will be a 2020 Swag on Swasey season. I ask that you please consider the positive impact that this market has on the Town of Exeter and that you not make any changes to the fee schedule, Park rules etc. that would create a hardship for its future.

Thank you for your time and attention. I look forward to seeing you at Swag on Swasey.

Best Regards,

Judy Arnold
Portsmouth, NH

Public Hearing: TAP Program Easements



TOWN OF EXETER

Planning and Building Department

10 FRONT STREET • EXETER, NH • 03833-3792 • (603) 778-0591 • FAX 772-4709

www.exeternh.gov

Date: February 14, 2020
To: Russ Dean, Town Manager
From: Dave Sharples, Town Planner
Re: Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

I am writing this memorandum to request that you place the first of two public hearings regarding the acquisition of land needed to complete the TAP sidewalk project on the Select Board's upcoming February 18, 2020 meeting agenda. As a brief background, the Town received a Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) grant to connect existing sidewalks on Epping Road, Winter Street and Spring Street. The project was voted in at the March 2017 Town Meeting. During the project design, it was discovered that the Town needs to acquire a handful of easements to complete the project. I just got the last landowner to sign off on the easement so all owners are now on board with providing easements to the town.

As the last step in the process, the Select Board needs to vote to approve the acquisition of the easements. However, according to NHRSA 41-14-a (attached), the Select Board needs to receive a recommendation from both the Conservation Commission and Planning Board and hold two public hearings (not less than 10 days but not more than 14 days apart) and then vote to accept the easements no sooner than 7 days nor later than 14 days after the second public hearing is held. I would respectfully suggest the following timeline that would satisfy the requirements of the RSA:

February 18, 2020: Hold first public hearing
March 2, 2020: Hold second public hearing
March 16, 2020: Vote on easement acquisition

I appeared before the Conservation Commission at their February 11, 2020 meeting and the Planning Board at their February 13, 2020 meeting and they had no objection to the Town acquiring the easements. Both boards voted unanimously for the following motion: *"Upon review of the Easement plans completed by Hoyle Tanner and Associates and as presented by the Exeter Town Planner regarding the installation of sidewalks on a portion of Epping Road, Winter Street and Spring Street, I move that the Planning Board/Conservation Commission has no objection to the Town acquiring said easements to complete the Transportation Alternatives Program project."*

I have attached a colored plan set showing the easements that are needed to complete the project. I will provide a brief presentation of the project and the easement plans at the hearing.

Thank You.

enc (1)

Tax Abatements, Veterans Credits & Exemptions

List for Select Board meeting March 2, 2020

Veteran's Credit

<u>Map/Lot/Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
71/72	6 Rosewood Ct	1000.00 Both
86/65	22 Little Pine Lane	500.00
73/136	6 Morrow St	500.00

Elderly Exemption

<u>Map/Lot/Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
104/79/516	516 Canterbury Dr	183,751
104/79/9	9 Sir Lancelot Dr	152,251
63/188	4 Wadleigh St	152,251
68/6/814	8 Sterling Hill U814	183,751
73/136	6 Morrow Street	236,251

Disability Exemption

<u>Map/Lot/Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
104/35	159 Court St	125,000

Abatement

<u>Map/Lot/Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount</u>
81/53	Kingston Road	\$1,107.65
68/6/224	2 Sterling Hill Ln U224	\$123.33
72/17/5	163 water St #C5	\$504.96

Permits and Approvals

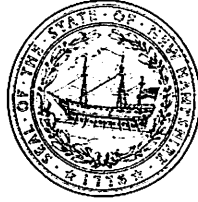
Correspondence

State of New Hampshire

Board of Tax and Land Appeals

Michele E. LeBrun, Chair
Albert F. Shamash, Esq., Member
Theresa M. Walker, Member

Anne M. Stelmach, Clerk



Governor Hugh J. Gallen
State Office Park
Johnson Hall
107 Pleasant Street
Concord, New Hampshire
03301-3834

Mueggler Agricultural Trust

v.

Town of Exeter

Docket Nos.: 29267-18PT

ORDER

On February 21, 2020, the board opened a hearing on the "Town's" October 23, 2019 Motion to Dismiss ("Motion") this appeal. After hearing oral arguments on this Motion and the Taxpayer's "Objection," the Town agreed with the board that the Motion should be denied. Consequently, the Motion is denied.

The parties then presented further arguments and supporting documentation on a separate issue: whether, in addition to a timely tax year 2018 ad valorem property tax abatement appeal, the Taxpayer can also challenge the Town's removal of 7.5 acres of land from current use and the land use change tax ("LUCT") issued by the Town on June 18, 2018. Upon review of all of the evidence and testimony presented, the board finds the Taxpayer did not comply with the statutory timelines for perfecting a LUCT appeal, as prescribed in RSA 79-A:10. Consequently, the board has no jurisdiction to provide a remedy to the Taxpayer on that issue.

Town Manager's Office


FEB 27 2020


Received

SO ORDERED.

BOARD OF TAX AND LAND APPEALS


Michele E. LeBrun, Chairman

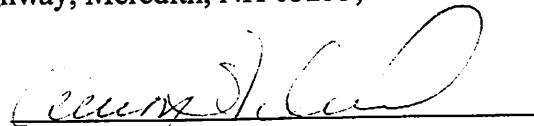

Albert F. Shamash, Member


Theresa M. Walker, Member

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Order has this date been mailed, postage prepaid, to: Property Tax Advisors, Inc., 60 Pointe Place - Suite 5, Dover, NH 03820, Taxpayer Representative; Chairman, Board of Selectmen, 10 Front Street, Exeter, NH 03833; and Municipal Resources, Inc., 120 Daniel Webster Highway, Meredith, NH 03253, Contracted Assessing Firm.

Date: February 25, 2020


Anne M. Stelmach, Clerk



State of New Hampshire
Department of Revenue Administration

109 Pleasant Street
PO Box 487, Concord, NH 03302-0487
Telephone (603) 230-5000
www.revenue.nh.gov



Lindsey M. Stepp
Commissioner

Carollynn J. Lear
Assistant Commissioner

MUNICIPAL AND PROPERTY
DIVISION
James P. Gerry
Director

Samuel T. Greene
Assistant Director

February 14, 2020

Town of Exeter
ATTN: Russell Dean, Town Manager
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

Re: Exeter 2019 Sales Monitoring

Dear Mr. Dean,

As part of the Department's duty under RSA 21-J:11 II; I am forwarding the final results of the monitoring activity of the 2019 Sales inspections. Enclosed, please find the monitoring inspection report. Note, only property record cards with points have been included.

The monitoring report was sent to Municipal Resources, Inc. for their review on January 6, 2020.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (603) 230-5950 or susan.serino@dra.nh.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan Serino,
Real Estate Appraiser

Enclosure[s]: Monitoring Inspection Report; Property Record Cards;

cc: *file*

Town Manager's Office

FEB 20 2020

Received

TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964

Individuals who need auxiliary aids for effective communication in programs and services of the Department of Revenue Administration are invited to make their needs and preferences known to the Department.



NH DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
MUNICIPAL & PROPERTY DIVISION

MONITORING INSPECTION REPORT

Municipality:	Exeter	Year:	2019	Purpose:	Sales Review	
DRA Monitor:	S. Serino	Date:	8/9/2019 8/15/2019	Company Lister:	P. McKenny, E.Tinker, S.Marsh	
		Map/Lot Numbers of Samples				
Data Item	Points	72-117-5	15-3-10	33-4	52-27	Comments:
Owner/Land Section		1	2	3	4	72-117-5
Address	1					No Errors.
Land Factors (topo/driveway/road)	1 Per					
View / Water Front	2 Per					
Parcel ID	1					
Lot Size	1					
Land Use Code	1					
Neighborhood	1					
Sale History Section						
Sale Date	1					15-3-10
Sale Price	2					
Sale Validity Code	2					
Improvement Section						No Errors.
Style Type	2					33-4
Story Height	2					
Date of Visit / ID / Entry Code	1					
Foundation Type	1					
Incorrect Photo	1					
Exterior Siding	1					
Roof Style / Cover	1 Per					
Interior Wall / Floor	1 Per					
Heating / Cooling Type	1 Per					
Bedrooms	1					
Bathrooms	2					
Grade	2					
Year Built	1					
Condition - Physical Conditon	2					
Func. Code / Under Construction	1 Per					
Comments / Notes	1 Per					
OB's if < 200 SF	1 Per			1		
OB's if > 200 SF	2 Per					
Extra Residential Features < \$5,000	1 Per					
Extra Residential Features > \$5,000	2 Per					
Sketch Accuracy < \$1,000 impact	1			1		
Sketch Accuracy > \$1,000 impact	2					
Sketch Accuracy > \$5,000 impact	4					
Sketch Labeling < \$5,000 impact	2					
Sketch Labeling > \$5,000 impact	4					
Commercial Factors						
Wall Height	2					52-27
Frame Type	2					
Site Improvement Elements	1 Per					
Sprinkler	1					
Elevator / Lifts / Loading docks	1 Per					
Interior Inspection						
By Company Lister Y/N		Y	N	N	N	
By DRA Monitor Y/N		N	N	N	N	
Total Points		0	0	2	0	
Monitoring points should total less than 6 for Residential; 9 for Commercial						Revised: Ocotober 5, 2018



NH DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
MUNICIPAL & PROPERTY DIVISION

MONITORING INSPECTION REPORT

Municipality:	Exeter			Year:	2019	Purpose:	Sales Review
DRA Monitor:	S. Serino		Date:	8/9/2019 8/15/2019	Company Lister:	P. McKenny, E.Tinker, S.Marsh	
		Map/Lot Numbers of Samples					
Data Item	Points	55-1	104-59	64-105-75	65-124-10	Comments:	
Owner/Land Section		5	6	7	8	55-1	
Address	1					No Errors.	
Land Factors (topo/driveway/road)	1 Per						
View / Water Front	2 Per						
Parcel ID	1						
Lot Size	1						
Land Use Code	1						
Neighborhood	1						
Sale History Section							
Sale Date	1					104-59	
Sale Price	2						
Sale Validity Code	2						
Improvement Section						No Errors.	
Style Type	2					64-105-75	
Story Height	2						
Date of Visit / ID / Entry Code	1						
Foundation Type	1						
Incorrect Photo	1						
Exterior Siding	1						
Roof Style / Cover	1 Per						
Interior Wall / Floor	1 Per						
Heating / Cooling Type	1 Per						
Bedrooms	1						
Bathrooms	2						
Grade	2						
Year Built	1						
Condition - Physical Conditon	2						
Func. Code / Under Construction	1 Per						
Comments / Notes	1 Per						
OB's if < 200 SF	1 Per						
OB's if > 200 SF	2 Per						
Extra Residential Features < \$5,000	1 Per						
Extra Residential Features > \$5,000	2 Per						
Sketch Accuracy < \$1,000 impact	1					65-124-10	
Sketch Accuracy > \$1,000 impact	2					No Errors.	
Sketch Accuracy > \$5,000 impact	4						
Sketch Labeling < \$5,000 impact	2						
Sketch Labeling > \$5,000 impact	4						
Commercial Factors							
Wall Height	2					No Errors.	
Frame Type	2						
Site Improvement Elements	1 Per						
Sprinkler	1						
Elevator / Lifts / Loading docks	1 Per						
Interior Inspection							
By Company Lister Y/N		N	Y	Y	Y		
By DRA Monitor Y/N		N	N	N	N		
Total Points		0	0	0	0		

Monitoring points should total less than 6 for Residential; 9 for Commercial

Revised: Ocotober 5, 2018



NH DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
MUNICIPAL & PROPERTY DIVISION

MONITORING INSPECTION REPORT

Municipality:	Exeter		Year:	2019	Purpose:	Sales Review	
DRA Monitor:	S. Serino	Date:	8/9/2019 8/15/2019	Company Lister:	P. McKenny, E.Tinker, S.Marsh		
		Map/Lot Numbers of Samples					
Data Item	Points	65-124-21	15-3-1	64-68	72-119	Comments:	
Owner/Land Section		9	10	11	12	65-124-21	
Address	1					No Errors.	
Land Factors (topo/driveway/road)	1 Per						
View / Water Front	2 Per						
Parcel ID	1						
Lot Size	1						
Land Use Code	1						
Neighborhood	1						
Sale History Section							
Sale Date	1		1			15-3-1	
Sale Price	2						
Sale Validity Code	2						
Improvement Section						Correct sale date per deed transfer to 9/30/2018.	
Style Type	2					64-68	
Story Height	2						
Date of Visit / ID / Entry Code	1						
Foundation Type	1						
Incorrect Photo	1						
Exterior Siding	1						
Roof Style / Cover	1 Per						
Interior Wall / Floor	1 Per						
Heating / Cooling Type	1 Per						
Bedrooms	1						
Bathrooms	2						
Grade	2						
Year Built	1						
Condition - Physical Conditon	2						
Func. Code / Under Construction	1 Per						
Comments / Notes	1 Per						
OB's if < 200 SF	1 Per						
OB's if > 200 SF	2 Per						
Extra Residential Features < \$5,000	1 Per						
Extra Residential Features > \$5,000	2 Per						
Sketch Accuracy < \$1,000 impact	1					72-119	
Sketch Accuracy > \$1,000 impact	2						
Sketch Accuracy > \$5,000 impact	4						
Sketch Labeling < \$5,000 impact	2						
Sketch Labeling > \$5,000 impact	4						
Commercial Factors						No Errors.	
Wall Height	2						
Frame Type	2						
Site Improvement Elements	1 Per						
Sprinkler	1						
Elevator / Lifts / Loading docks	1 Per						
Interior Inspection							
By Company Lister Y/N		N	N	N	N		
By DRA Monitor Y/N		N	N	N	N		
Total Points		0	1	0	0		

Monitoring points should total less than 6 for Residential; 9 for Commercial

Revised: Ocotober 5, 2018

CURRENT OWNER		TOPO.	UTILITIES	STRT/ROAD	LOCATION	CURRENT ASSESSMENT				
DIXON RONALD		2 Above Street	5 Well	1 Paved	2 Suburban	Description	Code	Appraised Value	Assessed Value	2211 EXETER, NH
32 WATSON RD		6 Low	6 Septic			RESIDNTL	1010	155,800	155,800	
EXETER, NH 03833						RES LAND	1010	172,300	172,300	
Additional Owners:						RESIDNTL	1010	16,500	16,500	VISION
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					Total		344,600	344,600		
Other ID: 0033 0004 0000		A12: Historic: Antenna/Tow 79E Dist:								
Easement: Book/Page: TIF Dist: TIF Value: A9: GIS ID: 033-004-0000		ASSOC PID#								

#3

RECORD OF OWNERSHIP		BK-VOL/PAGE	SALE DATE	q/u	v/i	SALE PRICE	V.C.	PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS (HISTORY)								
DIXON RONALD		5961/0737	10/04/2018	U	I		99	Yr.	Code	Assessed Value	Yr.	Code	Assessed Value	Yr.	Code	Assessed Value
DIXON RONALD		5952/2873	10/02/2018	Q	I	285,000	00	2019	1010	155,800	2018	1010	148,000	2017	1010	148,000
BROWN WILBERT		5952/2875	10/01/2018	U	I		37	2019	1010	172,300	2018	1010	129,100	2017	1010	129,100
BAYVIEW LOAN SERVICING LLC		5858/2474	07/07/2017	U	I	7,500	51	2019	1010	16,500	2018	1010	13,300	2017	1010	13,300
BROWN WILBERT		PRO 04-0308	04/13/2005	U	I		1N									
BROWN WILBERT W		3649/2333	09/28/2001	U	I		1N									
Total:								344,600	Total:	290,400	Total:	290,400	Total:	290,400		

EXEMPTIONS			OTHER ASSESSMENTS				APPRAISED VALUE SUMMARY								
Year	Type	Description	Amount	Code	Description	Number	Amount	Comm. Int.	This signature acknowledges a visit by a Data Collector or Assessor						
									APPRAISED VALUE SUMMARY						
Total:									Appraised Bldg. Value (Card)			155,800			
									Appraised XF (B) Value (Bldg)			0			
									Appraised OB (L) Value (Bldg)			16,500			
									Appraised Land Value (Bldg)			172,300			
									Special Land Value			0			
									Total Appraised Parcel Value			344,600	measured Ext.		
									Valuation Method:			C			
									Adjustment:			0	Sale		
									Net Total Appraised Parcel Value			344,600			

ASSESSING NEIGHBORHOOD				NOTES				
NBHD/ SUB	NBHD NAME	STREET INDEX NAME	TRACING	BATCH				
0001/A								

BUILDING PERMIT RECORD								VISIT/ CHANGE HISTORY						
Permit ID	Issue Date	Type	Description	Amount	Insp. Date	% Comp.	Date Comp.	Comments	Date	Type	IS	ID	Cd.	Purpose/Result
03-019	03/04/2003	GA	Garage	25,000	04/01/2004	100	04/01/2004		02/12/2019			PGM	15	Res Field Revw
									10/26/2018			PGM	20	Sale Review Ext
									06/08/2018			PM	20	Sale Review Ext
									10/20/2017			JQ	47	Change Legal Owne
									06/29/2010			PM	15	Res Field Revw

LAND LINE VALUATION SECTION																			
B #	Use Code	Use Description	Zone	Frontage	Depth	Units	Unit Price	I. Factor	S A	Acre Disc	C. Factor	ST. Idx	S.I. Adj.	Notes- Adj	Rec Y/N	CU Cond	Special Pricing	Adj. Unit Price	Land Value
1	1010	Single Fam MDL-01	RU			43,560	3.75	1.0000	5	1.0000	1.00	50	1.00		N	0.000		3.75	163,400
1	1010	Single Fam MDL-01	RU			1.01	8,800.00	1.0000	0	1.0000	1.00	50	1.00		N	0.000		8,800.00	8,900

Total Card Land Units:						2.01	AC	Parcel Total Land Area:						2.01 AC	Total Land Value:						172,300
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	------	----	-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---------	-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---------

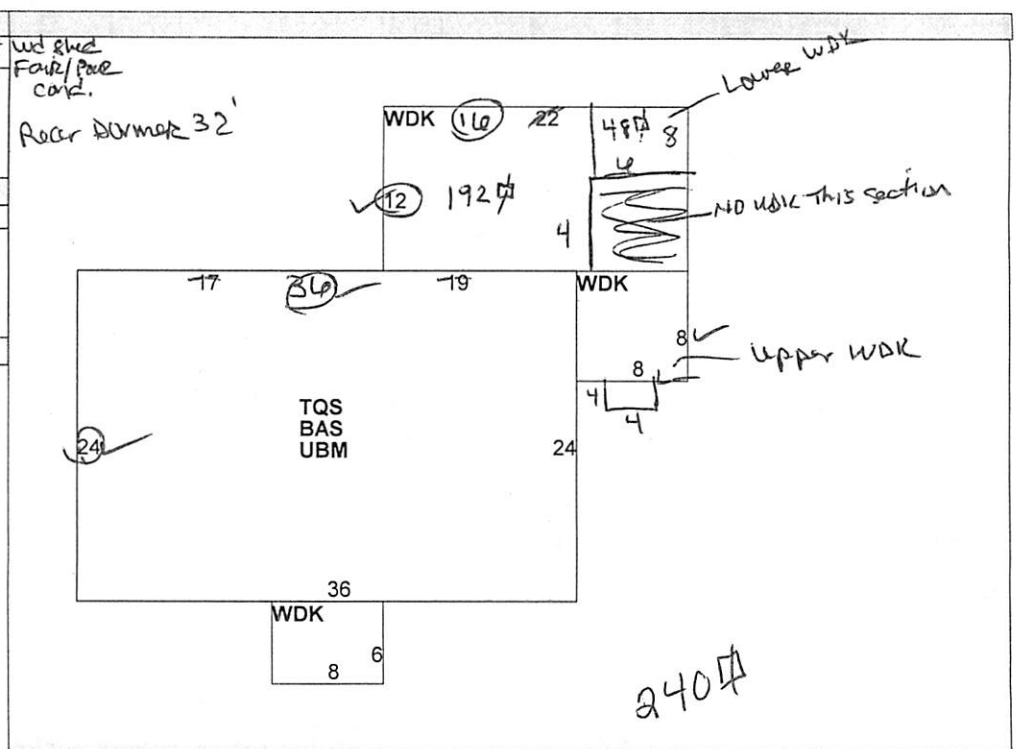
CONSTRUCTION DETAIL				CONSTRUCTION DETAIL (CONTINUED)			
Element	Cd.	Ch.	Description	Element	Cd.	Ch.	Description
Style	04		Cape Cod				
Model	01		Residential				
Grade	03		Average				
Stories	1.75		1 3/4 Stories				
Occupancy	1						
Exterior Wall 1	11		Clapboard				
Exterior Wall 2							
Roof Structure	03		Gable/Hip				
Roof Cover	03		Asph/F Gls/Cmp				
Interior Wall 1	05		Drywall/Sheet				
Interior Wall 2							
Interior Flr 1	12		Hardwood				
Interior Flr 2	14		Carpet				
Heat Fuel	02		Oil				
Heat Type	05		Hot Water				
AC Type	01		None				
Total Bedrooms	03		3 Bedrooms				
Total Bthrms	2						
Total Half Baths	0						
Total Xtra Fixtrs							
Total Rooms	7		7 Rooms				
Bath Style	02		Average				
Kitchen Style	02		Average				
MHP							

MIXED USE

Code	Description	Percentage
1010	Single Fam MDL-01	100

COST/MARKET VALUATION

Adj. Base Rate:	104.45
Net Other Adj:	179,967
Replace Cost	10,000.00
AYB	189,967
EYB	1985
Dep Code	2001
Remodel Rating	A
Year Remodeled	
Dep %	18
Functional Obslnc	0
External Obslnc	0
Cost Trend Factor	1
Status	
% Complete	
Overall % Cond	82
Apprais Val	155,800
Dep % Ovr	0
Dep Ovr Comment	
Misc Imp Ovr	0
Misc Imp Ovr Comment	
Cost to Cure Ovr	0
Cost to Cure Ovr Comment	



OB-OUTBUILDING & YARD ITEMS(L) / XF-BUILDING EXTRA FEATURES(B)													
Code	Description	Sub	Sub Descript	L/B	Units	Unit Price	Yr	Gde	Dp	Rt	Cnd	%Cnd	Apr Value
FGR4	W/LOFT-AVG	2	2x24	L	528	26.00	2003		0			100	13,700
WDK	WOOD DECK	L		L	100	14.00	2008		0			50	700
RPV2	PAVED DRIVE	L		L	1	1,500.00	2000		0			100	1,500
SHD1	SHED FRAME	8	8x8 wd shed	L	80	14.00	2018		0			50	600

BUILDING SUB-AREA SUMMARY SECTION							
Code	Description	Living Area	Gross Area	Eff. Area	Unit Cost	Undeprec. Value	
BAS	First Floor	864	864	864	104.45	90,245	
TQS	Three Quarter Story	648	864	648	78.34	67,684	
UBM	Basement, Unfinished	0	864	173	20.91	18,070	
WDK	Deck, Wood	0	376	38	10.56	3,969	
Ttl. Gross Liv/Lease Area:		1,512	2,968	1,723		189,967	



CURRENT OWNER		TOPO.	UTILITIES	STRT./ROAD	LOCATION	CURRENT ASSESSMENT				
VOSE ROBERT A VOSE AMANDA LEE 1 CHAPMAN WAY EXETER, NH 03833 Additional Owners:		4 Rolling	5 Well 6 Septic	1 Paved	3 Rural	Description	Code	Appraised Value	Assessed Value	2211 EXETER, NH
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA Other ID: LOT 1 Easement: Book/Page: TIF Dist: TIF Value: A9: GIS ID: 015-003-0001						RESIDNTL	1010	196,900	196,900	
						RES LAND	1010	180,800	180,800	
A12: Historic: Antenna/Tow 79E Dist: ASSOC PID# <i>not 2015</i>						RESIDNTL	1010	19,000	19,000	<i>per assessment card printed on 5/7/2019</i> <i>sale info</i> <i>9/30/18 354,900</i>
						Total		396,700	396,700	

#10

VISION

RECORD OF OWNERSHIP		BK-VOL/PAGE	SALE DATE	q/u	w/l	SALE PRICE	V.C.	PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS (HISTORY)								
VOSE ROBERT A		5952/0020	09/30/2015	Q	I	354,900	00	Yr.	Code	Assessed Value	Yr.	Code	Assessed Value	Yr.	Code	Assessed Value
HANAY LAUREN A		5202/2157	03/11/2011	U	I	189,900	00	2019	1010	196,900	2018	1010	188,500	2017	1010	188,500
HANAY JOSEPH P		3448/0381	01/03/2000	Q	I	189,900	00	2019	1010	180,800	2018	1010	133,300	2017	1010	133,300
LOPEZ CONSTRUCTION						0	0	2019	1010	19,000	2018	1010	14,100	2017	1010	14,100
Total:								396,700	Total:	335,900	Total:	335,900	Total:	335,900		

EXEMPTIONS				OTHER ASSESSMENTS				APPRAISED VALUE SUMMARY								
Year	Type	Description	Amount	Code	Description	Number	Amount	Comm. Int.								
Total:								Appraised Bldg. Value (Card) 195,600 Appraised XF (B) Value (Bldg) 1,300 Appraised OB (L) Value (Bldg) 19,000 Appraised Land Value (Bldg) 180,800 Special Land Value 0 Total Appraised Parcel Value 396,700 Valuation Method: C Adjustment: <i>sale</i> 0 Net Total Appraised Parcel Value 396,700								

This signature acknowledges a visit by a Data Collector or Assessor

NBHD/SUB		NBHD NAME		STREET INDEX NAME		TRACING		BATCH	
0001/A									

NOTES									
4/1/99 ENTERED, RD 50% COMPLETE 4/1/2000 - COMPLETE, NO ENTRANCE, JD 4/03 SHED COMPLETE, JD 4/1/09 INGRD POOL FIN, NO ENTRY, JD <i>Grey Ext vinyl siding</i> <i>Spoke to owner in UGE she feels she got a good deal purchase.</i> <i>Paid FMV - YES since purchase painted + added Kitchen Island.</i> <i>deal on</i>									

BUILDING PERMIT RECORD								VISIT/ CHANGE HISTORY							
Permit ID	Issue Date	Type	Description	Amount	Insp. Date	% Comp.	Date Comp.	Comments	Date	Type	IS	ID	Cd.	Purpose/Result	
08-085	04/10/2008	SW	Swimming Pool	25,000	05/19/2009	100	04/01/2009	POOL	02/15/2019			PGM	15	Res Field Revw	
02-287	08/22/2002	SH	Shed	2,500	04/10/2003	100	04/01/2003	Shed 10X16	10/26/2018			PGM	22	Sale Review @door	
									06/29/2010			PM	15	Res Field Revw	
									04/30/2008			PR	00	Measur+Listed	
									05/16/2003			JT	01	Measur+1Visit	

LAND LINE VALUATION SECTION																			
B #	Use Code	Use Description	Zone	Frontage	Depth	Units	Unit Price	I. Factor	S A	Acre Disc	C. Factor	ST. Idx	S.I. Adj.	Notes- Adj	Rec Y/N	CU Cond	Special Pricing	Adj. Unit Price	Land Value
1	1010	Single Fam MDL-01	RU			43,560	3.75	1.0000	5	1.0000	1.00	60	1.10		N	0.000		4.13	179,700
1	1010	Single Fam MDL-01	RU			0.11	8,800.00	1.0000	0	1.0000	1.00	60	1.10		N	0.000		9,680.00	1,100

CONSTRUCTION DETAIL				CONSTRUCTION DETAIL (CONTINUED)			
Element	Cd.	Ch.	Description	Element	Cd.	Ch.	Description
Style	03		Colonial ✓				
Model	01		Residential ✓				
Grade	04		Average +10 ✓				
Stories	2		2 Stories ✓				
Occupancy	1						
Exterior Wall 1	25		Vinyl Siding ✓				
Exterior Wall 2							
Roof Structure	03		Gable/Hip ✓				
Roof Cover	03		Asph/F Gls/Cmp ✓				
Interior Wall 1	05		Drywall/Sheet ✓				
Interior Wall 2							
Interior Flr 1	12		Hardwood Laminated ✓				
Interior Flr 2	14		Carpet Pergo ✓				
Heat Fuel	02		Oil ✓				
Heat Type	05		Hot Water ✓				
AC Type	01		None ✓				
Total Bedrooms	04		4 Bedrooms				
Total Bthrms	2						
Total Half Baths	0						
Total Xtra Fixtrs							
Total Rooms	7		7 Rooms				
Bath Style	02		Average				
Kitchen Style	02		Average				
MHP							

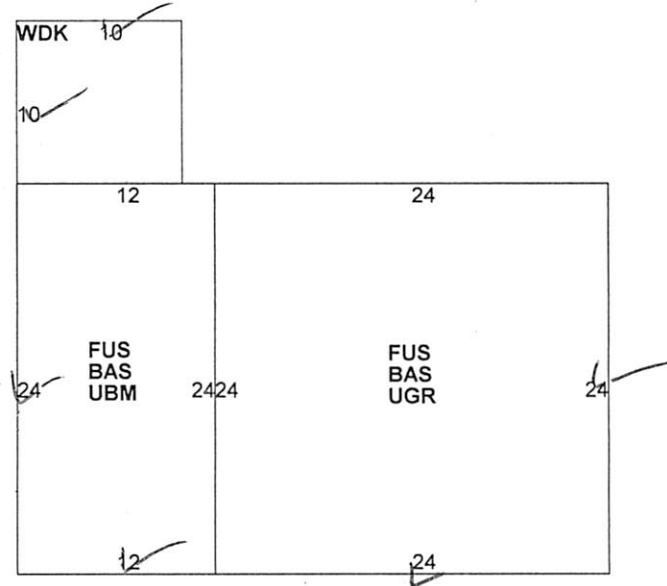
Parameter did not view Fnt.

MIXED USE

Code	Description	Percentage
1010	Single Fam MDL-01	100

COST/MARKET VALUATION

Adj. Base Rate:	111.58
Net Other Adj:	216,473
Replace Cost	11,000.00
AYB	227,473
EYB	1999
Dep Code	2005
Remodel Rating	A
Year Remodeled	
Dep %	14
Functional Obslnc	0
External Obslnc	0
Cost Trend Factor	1
Status	
% Complete	
Overall % Cond	86
Apprais Val	195,600
Dep % Ovr	0
Dep Ovr Comment	
Misc Imp Ovr	0
Misc Imp Ovr Comment	
Cost to Cure Ovr	0
Cost to Cure Ovr Comment	



OB-OUTBUILDING & YARD ITEMS(L) / XF-BUILDING EXTRA FEATURES(B)												
Code	Description	Sub	Sub Descript	L/B	Units	Unit Price	Yr	Gde	Dp Rt	Cnd	%Cnd	Apr Value
SHD1	SHED FRAME		10x10	L	160	14.00	2002		0		75	1,700
SPL3	GUNITE			L	672	50.00	2008		0		50	16,800
RPV1	PAVED DRIVE			L	1	1,000.00	2000		0		50	500
FPL	FIREPLACE C			B	1	1,500.00	2005		1		100	1,300

Fair cond cracked/heaved in areas

BUILDING SUB-AREA SUMMARY SECTION							
Code	Description	Living Area	Gross Area	Eff. Area	Unit Cost	Undeprec. Value	
BAS	First Floor	864	864	864	111.58	96,409	
FUS	Upper Story, Finished	864	864	864	111.58	96,409	
UBM	Basement, Unfinished	0	288	58	22.47	6,472	
UGR	Garage, Under	0	576	144	27.90	16,068	
WDK	Deck, Wood	0	100	10	11.16	1,116	
Ttl. Gross Liv/Lease Area:		1,728	2,692	1,940		227,473	





**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

CHRISTOPHER T. SUNUNU
Governor

February 24, 2020

Dear Municipal Leaders,

As local elected officials, you understand the challenges of municipal energy costs and finding creative ways to alleviate the burden of high electric rates on local taxpayers. Over the past several years, net energy metering has been heavily debated at the State House. I have a plan to get net metering done in an innovative way that protects ratepayers while expanding access to renewable energy, and I am asking you to join me in these efforts.

Seeking to find a middle ground this session, I worked with a handful of representatives interested in finding a true bipartisan compromise this year. It was through these discussions that I announced my support for a package of clean energy legislation to help cities and towns better control their energy costs through expanded group net metering.

My longstanding concerns over adverse ratepayer impacts are still a primary concern, however, the language of House Bill (HB) 1402, establishing procedures for municipal host customer-generators of electrical energy, has earned my support because it opens doors of opportunity for municipalities while still protecting ratepayers. This legislation also has the support of the New Hampshire Municipal Association and environmental advocates.

HB1402 is the best opportunity to promote clean energy and achieve progress on net metering legislation this term. This bill builds on the existing group net metering law and creates a "municipal host exemption" that allows a municipality to group its public facilities together and net meter their renewable generation above 1 megawatt. Ultimately, a municipality would be able to net meter 100 percent of its usage at current rates.

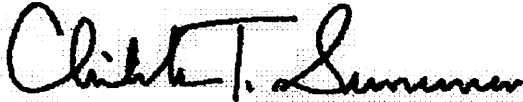
I have worked to reach this compromise because I know how important this issue is to our cities and towns. Over 80 communities have projects under consideration that would benefit from HB1402 and many more could benefit in the future. Despite bipartisan support for these measures, I was disappointed that the House of Representatives put politics first and voted HB 1402 down – despite broad agreement that this bill would make a difference for cities and towns.

These bills would expand access to net metering, open new opportunities for clean energy development, and allow towns to better control their electric bills. Most of all, these bills protect ratepayers and remove government barriers instead of enacting new ones – something past clean energy-related legislation has not been able to accomplish.

There is still time to reach an agreement. That said, I need your help as local leaders. HB1402 will allow municipal clean energy projects to move forward and offer property tax relief to local taxpayers. I am asking you to show your support for expanded net metering for municipalities by reaching out to your representatives and senators in Concord. With your help, we can put politics aside and deliver results by ushering in a new clean energy era in New Hampshire.

If you or anyone from your town would like more information on these bills and how they can help municipalities across the state, I would encourage you to reach out to Matt Mailloux from my office. You can reach him at 603-271-2155 or matthew.mailloux@osi.nh.gov

Sincerely,



Christopher T. Sununu
Governor



780 N. Commercial Street
P. O. Box 330
Manchester, NH 03105-0330

Robert A. Bersak
Chief Regulatory Counsel

603-634-3355
robert.bersak@eversource.com

February 6, 2020

Andrea Kohler, Town Clerk
Town of Exeter
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833-2792

**Re: DE 19-095 Petition for License to Construct and Maintain Electric Lines
Over and Across the Squamscott River in the Towns of Stratham and Exeter**

Dear Clerk Kohler:

At the direction of the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission ("NHPUC"), we are herewith providing you with a copy of NHPUC Order *Nisi* No. 26,330, issued in the above referenced proceeding.

If you have any questions you may contact me at (603) 634-3355.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Bersak", written in a cursive style.

Robert A. Bersak
Chief Regulatory Counsel

RAB/mlp
Enclosure

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

DE 19-095

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
D/B/A EVERSOURCE ENERGY**

**Petition for License to Construct and Maintain Electric Lines Over and Across
the Squamscott River between the Towns of Stratham and Exeter**

Order *Nisi* Granting License

ORDER NO. 26,330

February 5, 2020

This order grants Eversource a license to construct and maintain an overhead 115 kV electric transmission line over and across the public waters of the Squamscott River between Stratham and Exeter. This order is being issued on a *nisi* basis to ensure that interested persons receive notice and have the opportunity to comment or request a hearing before the order becomes effective.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On May 14, 2019, Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy (Eversource or the Company) filed a petition, pursuant to RSA 371:17, requesting a license to construct and maintain an overhead 115 kilovolt (kV) electric transmission line, designated as the Eversource A126 Line (A126 Line), over the Squamscott River. The proposed construction entails the replacement of existing wooden structures with steel structures and transfer of the existing transmission line to the new structures. In support of its petition, Eversource submitted an overview map (Exhibit 1) and a plan and profile drawing (Exhibit 2) of the proposed crossing modifications.

Commission Staff (Staff) recommended that Eversource's petition be granted. The petition and subsequent docket filings, other than any information for which confidential treatment is requested of or granted by the Commission, are posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2019/19-095.html>.

II. SUMMARY OF PETITION

Eversource seeks modification of its A126 Line, an existing overhead 115 kV electric transmission line over the Squamscott River, which forms the boundary line between the towns of Stratham and Exeter, New Hampshire. Specifically, Eversource will replace two wooden pole structures with steel structures on the portion of the A126 Line that runs across the Squamscott River. The modified A126 Line will run westerly from Structure 155 in Stratham to Structure 156 in Exeter. No conductor, shield wire, or neutral wire will be replaced as part of this project; however, existing conductors and wires will be transferred to the new structures.

A. History

The existing crossing was approved by the Commission in Order No. 6668, issued on August 31, 1955, in Docket No. D-E3442. In 1975, Eversource replaced the wooden poles at the Squamscott River crossing location with new wooden poles, without varying the crossing characteristics of the A126 Line. In its current petition, the Company requests a license for the modification and rebuild of the existing crossing approved in 1955, including the replacement of the existing 45-year old wooden structures with new steel structures.

B. Crossing Location and Construction

The proposed modification begins at Structure 155 on the east side of the Squamscott River in Stratham and continues in a westerly direction to Structure 156 in Exeter. The existing wooden structures will be replaced with steel structures, and the existing conductors and wires

will be transferred to the new structures. The crossing span between Structures 155 and 156 is approximately 726 feet. The line modification is designed, and will be constructed, in accordance with the 2017 National Electrical Safety Code (NESC).

C. Regulatory Requirements

A New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) Shoreland Permit by Notification application is required for construction activities in the vicinity of the Squamscott River. A DES Standard Dredge and Fill Wetland Permit is required for the portion of the project in Stratham, and a DES Utility Maintenance Notification Permit is required for the portion of the project in Exeter. Eversource asserted it will submit all required permits as part of the project.

D. Property Rights

Eversource does not anticipate that abutters on either side of the Squamscott River crossing will be affected, because the A126 Line is an existing line and the crossing structures are being replaced and rebuilt within Eversource's existing utility corridor. The utility corridor is comprised of existing easements owned by Eversource. In addition, Eversource has an existing crossing license agreement with the Boston and Maine Corporation pertaining to the active railroad bed on the westerly side of the river crossing in Exeter, situated between the Squamscott River and Structure 156.

E. Service to the Public and the Effect on Public Rights

According to the petition, the existing crossing was constructed, operated, and maintained to meet the reasonable requirements of service to the public. The proposed modification will continue to meet that public need and will not substantially affect the public's use and enjoyment of the Squamscott River. Eversource stated that minimum safe line clearances above the river and the shorelines will be maintained at all times, and that the clearance requirement was

calculated using the 100-year flood level, which is a more conservative analysis than the NESC 10-year flood elevation requirement.

III. SUMMARY OF STAFF REVIEW

Staff reviewed the petition and supporting documentation, applicable statutes, rules, NESC requirements, and land ownership, as well as public need, safety, and impact. Based on its review, Staff determined that the proposed construction meets the requirements of the NESC and applicable state statutes and rules. Staff recommended approval of the petition.

IV. COMMISSION ANALYSIS

“Whenever it is necessary, in order to meet the reasonable requirements of service to the public, that any public utility should construct a pipeline, cable, or conduit, or a line of poles or towers and wires and fixtures thereon, over, under or across any of the public waters of this state, or over, under or across any of the land owned by this state, it shall petition the commission for a license to construct and maintain the same.” RSA 371:17. The Commission is authorized to grant such a license if it “may be exercised without substantially affecting the public rights in said waters or lands.” RSA 371:20. DES has classified the Squamscott River as a “public water.”¹

Based on the petition and Staff’s recommendation, we find that the proposed crossing is necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of service to the public, as required by RSA 371:17. We further find that the requested license may be exercised without substantially affecting the public rights in the Squamscott River, as required for approval under RSA 371:20. Therefore, we approve the petition subject to the conditions contained in the ordering clauses

¹ See http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dam/public_waters/index.htm, and <https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/olpw.pdf>.

below. We issue our decision on a *nisi* basis to provide any interested person the opportunity to submit comments or request a hearing.

This approval is only for the electric lines with the specifications proposed in this docket. The Company is responsible for obtaining any and all federal, state, or local permits required by authorities having jurisdiction for the construction and installation of the proposed crossing. Should Eversource seek further modification, it must make the appropriate filing.

We also require notice to be provided to the Towns of Exeter and Stratham, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, and pursuant to RSA 371:19, to the Office of the Attorney General and owners of land bordering the crossing.

Based upon the foregoing, it is hereby

ORDERED *NISI*, that subject to the effective date below, Eversource is authorized, pursuant to RSA 371:17, *et seq.*, to construct, install, operate, and maintain electric lines over and across the Squamscott River as described in its petition and depicted in its filings and as specified in Staff's recommendation; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that approval is limited to the construction or alteration of the electric lines under consideration in this docket, and is conditioned on the requirement that Eversource construct, operate, maintain, and, if necessary, alter the lines consistent with the provisions of the National Electrical Safety Code, in accordance with N.H. Code Admin. Rules Puc 306, *et seq.*, as may apply, and as amended from time to time, and all other applicable safety standards in existence at that time; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that Eversource shall submit any future proposed alteration to the crossing license granted herein at least 60 days prior to undertaking any such alteration; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that Eversource shall provide a copy of this order to (i) the Town Clerk of Exeter, New Hampshire; (ii) the Town Clerk of Stratham, New Hampshire; (iii) the New Hampshire Attorney General and all owners of the land bordering on said public waters at the location of the crossing, as required by RSA 371:19; and (iv) the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, by first class mail, no later than February 14, 2020, to be documented by affidavit filed with the Commission on or before February 28, 2020; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that Eversource shall cause a summary of this order, issued concurrently with this order, to be published once in a statewide newspaper of general circulation or of circulation in those portions of the state where operations are conducted, such publication to occur no later than February 14, 2020, and to be documented by affidavit filed with the Commission on or before February 28, 2020; and it is

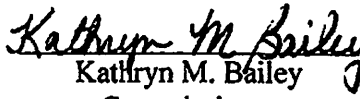
FURTHER ORDERED, that persons interested in responding to this order be notified that they may submit their comments or file a written request for a hearing that states the reason and basis for a hearing no later than February 21, 2020 for the Commission's consideration; and it is


FURTHER ORDERED, that any party interested in responding to such comments or request for hearing shall do so no later than February 28, 2020; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that this order shall be effective March 5, 2020, unless Eversource fails to satisfy the notice and publication obligations set forth above or the Commission provides otherwise in a supplemental order issued prior to the effective date.

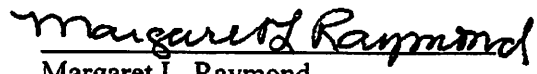
By order of the Public Utilities Commission of New Hampshire this fifth day of
February, 2020.


Dianne Martin
Chairwoman


Kathryn M. Bailey
Commissioner


Michael S. Giaimo
Commissioner

Attested by:


Margaret L. Raymond
Assistant Secretary

Executive.Director@puc.nh.gov
amanda.noonan@puc.nh.gov
catherine.marsellos@puc.nh.gov
Mary.Schwarzer@puc.nh.gov
ocalitigation@oca.nh.gov
randy.knepper@puc.nh.gov
richard.chagnon@puc.nh.gov
robert.bersak@eversource.com
tom.frantz@puc.nh.gov

Town Manager's Office

FEB 24 2020

Received



Phone: (603) 772-9010

Fax: (603) 772-6607



NEWFIELDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

65 Main Street

Newfields, New Hampshire 03856

Nathan Liebenow
Chief of Police

February 18, 2020

Chief Stephan Poulin
P.O. Box 127
20 Court Street
Exeter, NH 03833

Dear Chief Poulin,

I would like to express my gratitude to you, in assisting me with our recent promotional process for a supervisor's position. Your professional contributions during the February 13, 2020 Oral Boards were greatly appreciated.

I was very pleased to have such a dynamic board for this process with many years of knowledge and experience in law enforcement. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Nathan Liebenow

CC: Exeter Town Manager