

APPENDICES

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Appendix I: Town Meeting Warrant Articles Relative to Solid Waste (from 1950 through 2003)

1956

Article 21 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate a sum of money for relocating the Town Dump, or act in any way relating thereto. (By Petition). [1955 Town Report]

It was voted that the Selectmen appoint a committee of three to investigate a new location for the Town Dump and report to the next Annual Town Meeting. [1956 Town Report]

1957

Article 12 - To see if the Town will vote to continue the present Dump Committee, and authorize them to negotiate for the aforesaid tract of land and report at the next regular or adjourned Town Meeting. [1956 Town Report]

Town Dump. It was voted not to raise and appropriate \$2,500.00 for the purpose of providing a Town Dump. It was also voted that the Town continue a Dump Committee, they to give consideration to all solutions of the problem and bring in their recommendations to the next meeting. [1957 Town Report]

1958

Article 20 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$1,850. for the purpose of relocating the dump and also covering over and closing the old dump site. [1957 Town Report]

CARRIED although the amount on page 86 is \$1,800. [1958 Town Report]

1960

Article 8 - To see if the Town will vote to appropriate the sum of \$1,800.00 for expenses incident to opening the new dump. [1959 Town Report]

CARRIED [1960 Town Report]

1969

Article 19 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the appointment of a committee consisting of four (4) members by the Moderator, subject to the approval by the Selectmen, to work with the Selectmen on a study of a Rubbish Disposal Area for the Town of Jaffrey, and said committee and Selectmen be directed to report the results of such study at the next town meeting. [1968 Town Report]

CARRIED. Members appointed: Roland Archambault, Joseph Crocker, Paul Leach, George Wilkinson. [1969 Town Report]

1971

Article 12 - To see if the Town will vote to permit the residents of the parts of Rindge known as Michigan and Woodmere to use the town dump on the same terms and conditions as Jaffrey Residents, or act in any way relating thereto. [1970 Town Report]

CARRIED [1971 Town Report]

Article 17 - To see if the Town will vote to close the town dump one week-day (Wednesday) each week, or act in any way relating thereto. [1970 Town Report]

DID NOT CARRY [1971 Town Report]

1972

Article 29 - Other Business to be properly brought before the Meeting.

“That the following resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS: Pursuant to Chapter 147:33 RSA as amended, every Town is required to provide and maintain public disposal facilities, said facilities shall include all tools, equipment and treatment required to dispose by burying or incinerating all refuse in an accepted sanitary manner by the year 1974.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Town vote to authorize the Selectmen of Jaffrey to negotiate an agreement with the Selectmen of Rindge, under which a joint facility be provided in accordance with Chapter 53:1 RSA and submit same to the Town Meeting in March 1973 for ratification.”

Resolution - Adopted [1973 Town Report]

1974

Article 16 - To see if the Town of Jaffrey will vote to join with the Town of Rindge on the location and operation, on a per capita basis of a sanitary landfill refuse operation or act in any way relating thereto. [1973 Town Report]

CARRIED [1974 Town Report]

Article 17 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate a sum of money not to exceed \$5000.00 for engineering, said sum representing one half of the engineering costs for study of a landfill refuse operation, providing said Town of Rindge votes to raise and appropriate a like amount for said same purposes. [1973 Town Report]

CARRIED [1974 Town Report]

Article 18 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to expend from the Revenue Sharing Funds an amount of money not to exceed \$50,000.00 for the purpose of purchasing the necessary equipment and preparations of the proposed landfill site for sanitary refuse disposal. [1973 Town Report]

CARRIED [1974 Town Report]

Article 23 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to appoint an AD HOC Committee of no less than three (3) persons to study the feasibility of incorporating a recycling program into the town’s solid waste disposal plan, said committee hereon after to be called the “Recycle Feasibility Committee.” The Recycle Feasibility Committee shall report its findings to the Selectmen on or before June 1974. (BY PETITION) [1973 Town Report]

CARRIED [1974 Town Report]

Article 24 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate a sum of money not to exceed \$100. to cover legitimate expenses of the Recycle Feasibility Committee in carrying out its study. [1973 Town Report]

CARRIED [1974 Town Report]

1976

Article 12 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen of Jaffrey to set up an annual licensing fee, based on a per load basis, for any commercial hauler using the Town of Jeffrey Landfill Facilities, or act in any way relating thereto. [1975 Town Report]

DID NOT CARRY [1976 Town Report]

Article 19 - To see if the Town will vote to instruct the Selectmen of the Town to keep the dump open daily from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday, on a six days per week basis, and said hours to be effective upon passage. (BY PETITION BY BALLOT). [1975 Town Report]

CARRIED [1976 Town Report]

Article 20 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$3,500.00 to implement the provisions of Article 19, if carried, or act in any way relating thereto. [1975 Town Report]

DID NOT CARRY [1976 Town Report]

1977

Article 13 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to enter into an annual contractual agreement with the Town of Fitzwilliam that would permit the Town of Fitzwilliam to share the use of the present facilities of the Jaffrey landfill, or act in any way relating thereto. [1976 Town Report]

CARRIED [1977 Town Report]

Article 14 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to enter into an annual contractual agreement with the Town of Rindge that would permit the Town of Rindge to share the use of the present facilities of the Jaffrey landfill, or act in any way relating thereto. [1976 Town Report]

CARRIED [1977 Town Report]

Article 15 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to schedule the days and hours of use of the Town landfill so as to most efficiently meet the needs of the Community with respect to services and costs, or act in any way relating thereto. [1976 Town Report]

DID NOT CARRY [1977 Town Report]

1978

Article 18 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to establish a Capital Reserve Fund for revenues received during 1977 and subsequent years from the Towns of Rindge and Fitzwilliam as payment for the use of the Jaffrey Landfill for the exclusive purpose of the purchase of equipment it used in the operation of the Jaffrey Landfill, or act in any way relating thereto. [1977 Town Report]

DID NOT CARRY [1978 Town Report]

1979

Article 10 - To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to enter into an annual contractual agreement with the New Hampshire Parks Department so that the Greenfield State Park could share the use of the present facilities of the Jaffrey Landfill, or act in any way relating thereto. [1978 Town Report]

DID NOT CARRY [1979 Town Report]

1980

Article 17 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to operate the Town sanitary landfill on a five day per week basis or act in any way relating thereto. [1979 Town Report]

Amended: "That the Landfill be closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day."
CARRIED [1980 Town Report]

1984

Article 17 - To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to expend from the Revenue Sharing Account a sum of money not to exceed . . . for the purposes of purchasing the following equipment and materials . . . Installation and monitoring groundwater wells at the landfill 6,500.00. [1983 Town Report]

CARRIED [1984 Town Report]

Article 18 - To see if the Town will vote to rescind Article 12 of the March 9, 1971 Town Meeting which states: "That the Town vote to permit the residents of Rindge, known as Little Michigan and Woodmere, to use the town dump on the same terms and conditions as Jaffrey residents." or act in any way relating thereto. [1983 Town Report]

CARRIED [1984 Town Report]

1985

Article 24 - To see if the Town of Jaffrey will vote to create a special unpaid committee to be known as a Regional Refuse Disposal Planning Committee consisting of three persons to be appointed by the Moderator pursuant to RSA 53-B:1. This committee shall study the advisability of establishing a Regional Refuse Disposal District, may not obligate the Town in any way, and shall report back to the Selectmen and the town for further action at a subsequent Town Meeting. [1984 Town Report]

CARRIED [1985 Town Report]

1986

Article 21 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of five thousand six hundred and seventy seven dollars and twenty four cents (\$5,677.24) to fulfill the terms and conditions required by the Ashuelot Valley Refuse Disposal District for new members entering the district. [1985 Town Report]

CARRIED [1986 Town Report]

Article 32 - To see if the Town will vote to oppose the burial, storage, transportation and production of high level radioactive waste in the Town of Jaffrey and State of New Hampshire; and to call upon Congress to conduct an independent investigation with full public participation into the feasibility and prudence of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) present plan to dispose of radioactive waste and into the DOE's competence to carry out such a plan. (By petition) [1985 Town Report]

CARRIED [1986 Town Report]

1988

Article 27 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) for the purchase of Equipment to operate the landfill or act in any way relating thereto. [1987 Town Report]

CARRIED [1988 Town Report, renumbered Article 26]

Article 29 - To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) to implement a voluntary recycling program by July 1, 1988; to implement a mandatory recycling program by July 1, 1989; and allow the Selectmen to reestablish a Recycling Committee of five (5) members to serve for a period of three (3) years, to work with the Regional Solid Waste Management District towards achieving maximum resource recovery and recycling. [1987 Town Report]

Amended by C.R. Lyle to delete the phrase “to implement a mandatory recycling program by July 1, 1989”. The amendment was passed by voice vote. It was then moved to vote on the article as amended. The article was passed by voice vote. Renumbered as Article 28.

Special Town Meeting - October 15, 1988

Article 1 - To see if the Town of Jaffrey will vote to withdraw its membership from the Ashuelot Valley Refuse Disposal District, also known as 53-b, as was voted at the Jaffrey Town Meeting on Tuesday, March 15th, 1986 under Article #41

After a lengthy discussion, the article was moved. . .

Yes - 266 No - 29

Article #1 was passed. [1988 Town Report]

1989

Article 8 - To see if the Town will vote establish a Capital Reserve Fund pursuant to RSA Chapter 35 for the purpose of funding the closure and all expenses relating thereto of the Jaffrey Sanitary Landfill and to raise and appropriate the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) to be paid into said capital reserve fund. (By Selectmen) Recommended by Budget Committee. [1988 Town Report]

CARRIED [1989 Town Report]

Article 27 - To see if the town will vote to instruct the Town’s Representatives to the General Court to respond to our solid waste crisis by taking all necessary measures to insure that New Hampshire adopt legislation that will permit consumers to return for refund of deposit within New Hampshire all soda, beer, wine cooler and liquor containers and that all unclaimed deposit monies shall be collected by the State and no less than 80% shall be returned annually to local municipalities for the sole purpose of implementing, expanding and reimbursing community recycling projects. (By Petition) [1988 Town Report]

Amended by Richard Grodin replacing the article as follows “The people of Jaffrey, in town meeting assembled, hereby communicate to its representatives of the General Court that Jaffrey endorses the early enactment of legislation aimed at successful management of the State’s solid waste problem, that such legislation include provisions for waste reduction including recycling, redeemable containers, and state level financial support to local waste management.”

The amendment passed by voice vote and was voted upon. Article was passed by voice vote, as amended. [1989 Town Report]

Article 28 - To see if the Town will vote to establish a mandatory recycling program to become effective no later than September 1, 1989 and to authorize the Board of Selectmen to adopt an ordinance establishing a recycling program in accordance with RSA’s 31:39, 147 and 149:13.(By Selectmen) [1988 Town Report]

CARRIED [1989 Town Report]

Special Town Meeting - October 7, 1989

Article 1 - To see if the Town will vote to establish a Capital Reserve Fund pursuant to RSA Chapter 35 for the purpose of funding the closure and all expenses relating thereto of the Jaffrey Sanitary Landfill and to raise and appropriate the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) to be paid into said Capital Reserve Fund. Recommended by Budget Committee.

Article moved by Selectwoman LaBrie.

Article passed by a majority voice vote. [1989 Town Report]

1990

Article 12 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Town Clerk to collect a motor vehicle registration surcharge, the amount of which is set forth in RSA 261:153 as follows:

\$5.00 for heavy vehicles, including mobile homes and house trailers, heavy trucks and truck-tractors whose gross weight exceeds 18,000 pounds, and buses;

\$3.00 for automobiles, light vehicles including trucks, and commercial motorized vehicles including tractor trailers; and

\$2.00 for special use vehicles including all-terrain vehicles, agricultural and farm vehicles, historic vehicles, and 2-wheeled vehicles including mopeds, motorcycles, and non-motorized car and boat trailers;

And further, to require the Town Clerk, after deducting \$.50 from each fee to cover administrative costs, to deposit the remainder into a Town Reclamation Trust Fund, which is hereby created pursuant to RSA 149-M:13-a, to be held by the Town Treasurer in a separate account, and to be spent under the direction of the Selectmen to pay for the collection and disposal of used motor oil, motor vehicle batteries, motor vehicle tires and other motor vehicle wastes from vehicles registered by Town residents; and any excess in the fund may be used for the recycling and reclamation of other types of solid waste. (By Selectmen). [1989 Town Report]

CARRIED [1990 Town Report]

Article 24 - To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Board of Selectmen pursuant to RSA 41:9-a, to establish or amend fees for the issuance of any license or permits, or services, etc. which are part of any previous or future regulatory process authorized by the Town. (By Selectmen) [1989 Town Report]

CARRIED [1990 Town Report]

Article 25 - To see if the Town of Jaffrey will vote to authorize the Selectmen to enter into a cooperative agreement under RSA Chapter 53-A, with the Towns of Fitzwilliam, Dublin and such other towns as may agree to the terms thereof, providing for joint exercise of powers and responsibilities concerning disposal of municipal solid waste, including among others, provisions for construction, maintenance, operation and closure of municipal solid waste disposal facilities, and for apportionment of financial responsibility therefor. (By Selectmen) [1989 Town Report]

CARRIED [1990 Town Report]

1992

Article 7 - To authorize the Board of Selectmen to withdraw and expend the principal (\$50,000) and all accrued interest from the capital reserve fund authorized by the Town Meeting (Article #8) held on March 18th, 1989 for the purpose of defraying costs associated with the closing/capping of the Jaffrey Sanitary Landfill and to thereafter discontinue this account. (By Selectmen &

Recommended by the Budget Committee) [1991 Town Report]
CARRIED [1992 Town Report]

Article 19 - To raise and appropriate the sum not to exceed Eleven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$11,500) for the purpose of conducting a Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Day and to authorize the Selectmen to apply for, receive and expend any grant monies that may be available for this purpose. (By Selectmen & Recommended by the Budget Committee) [1991 Town Report]
CARRIED [1992 Town Report]

1996

Article 26 - To see if the Town will vote to adopt the following ordinance as proposed by the Selectmen.

WASTE TRANSFER STATION/RECYCLING CENTER ORDINANCE

I. PURPOSE

On August 30, 1989, the Jaffrey Board of Selectmen adopted the TOWN OF JAFFREY LANDFILL-RECYCLING ORDINANCE for the operation of its existing solid waste disposal facility. In November 1989, the Town received notification from the State of New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) that the landfill portion would have to be closed. The facility was then converted to a Transfer Station/Recycling Center solid waste disposal facility. The purpose of this ordinance is to replace the 1989 ordinance with one that more closely corresponds to the type of disposal facility that currently exists.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

This ordinance is written pursuant to the authority of RSA 31-39 and RSA 147, and the facility will be operated in accordance with NHDES Waste Management Division SOLID WASTE RULES adopted on July 1, 1991. The Director of Public Works will be responsible for the overall operation of the facility and enforcement of this ordinance.

III. AUTHORIZED USERS

The facility is open to all Jaffrey residents and non-resident property owners. All users must obtain a permit sticker from the Town Clerk's Office, and proof of residency and/or property ownership will be required. The sticker will be displayed on the passenger (right) side of the user's vehicle in such a manner as to make it readily visible to the facility attendants. The stickers will be renewed annually and will be available for sale no later than December 1st of the preceding year. Vehicles without stickers or with out of date stickers will not be allowed to use the facility. Commercial and/or industrial businesses may, with the prior approval of the Public Works Director, dispose of recyclable materials and/or authorized burnable materials. The recyclable materials must be separated and handled in accordance with the Town's published guidelines. Non-recyclable waste must not be mixed in with recyclable materials. The facility attendants have the authority to refuse access to the facility if these guidelines are not followed.

IV. ACCEPTABLE WASTES

Only materials collected within the Town of Jaffrey shall be disposed of at the facility. Users are required to separate recyclable waste from non-recyclable waste. The recyclable materials will be further separated and handled in accordance with the Town's published guidelines. These guidelines

will be reviewed and updated on an “as needed” basis, but at least annually, by the Director of Public Works no later than December 1st of each year. Facility attendants are authorized to inspect users’ disposable waste and refuse access to the facility for those users not complying with the Town’s published guidelines.

V. UNACCEPTABLE WASTES

The following items are specifically prohibited:

- A. Stumps, trees and limbs greater than 5 inches in diameter.
- B. Harmful, hazardous, toxic substances, or medical and veterinary wastes or as otherwise defined in the SOLID WASTE RULES.
- C. Sludge or septic waste.
- D. Any material the Director of Public Works and/or the facility attendants believe to be detrimental or hazardous to the facility, the attendants, or users of the facility.

VI. HOURS & DAYS OF OPERATION

The Director of Public Works is responsible for setting the hours and days of operation. A yearly calendar showing the hours and days of operation will be made available to the public no later than December 1st of the preceding year.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. Hunting is prohibited at the facility and/or on any adjoining Town-owned property.
- B. The discharge of firearms is prohibited at the facility and/or on any adjoining Town-owned property except by Town authorized personnel.
- C. Anyone entering the facility and/or adjoining Town-owned property without the approval of the Public Works Director or his/her designated representatives when the facility is closed to the public will be subject to possible trespassing charges.
- D. Recreational vehicles, such as but not limited to, snowmobiles, 4X4s, ATVs and dirt bikes are prohibited from the facility and/or adjoining Town-owned property at all times.
- E. “Dump picking” is prohibited at all times. A “Swap Shop” has been established for the purpose of making usable materials available to other persons rather than being disposed of as waste.

VIII. PENALTIES

- A. RSA 149-M: 13 II states, “A Town may make bylaws governing the facility and fixing reasonable rates for its use. Notwithstanding RSA 31:39, III, towns are authorized to levy civil penalties up to \$3,000.00 for each act of violating bylaws enacted pursuant to this paragraph.
Notwithstanding any provision of laws, the district court shall have jurisdiction over any violation under this paragraph.”
- B. For minor infractions, such as not having a permit sticker or not separating recyclables, persons will receive a warning for the first violation. Any subsequent violation after having been warned will result in the person being refused access to the facility.
- C. For more serious infractions, such as knowingly disposing of unacceptable wastes as defined in paragraph V, or knowingly violating the provisions of paragraph VII, A - D, will be subject to a fine of \$100.00 for the first violation. Any subsequent violation will result in a fine of up to \$3,000.00.

This ordinance becomes effective upon date of approval by the 1996 Jaffrey Town Meeting.

[1995 Town Report]

CARRIED [1996 Town Report]

2003

Article 28 - To see if the Town will vote to amend the Transfer Station/Recycling Ordinance included herein:

TOWN OF JAFFREY TRANSFER STATION/RECYCLING ORDINANCE

Article I TITLE

This ordinance is entitled and may be referred to as the “Transfer Station/Recycling Ordinance of the Town of Jaffrey, New Hampshire”

Article II PURPOSE & AUTHORITY

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the regulations necessary for the disposal of waste and recyclables by the residents of Jaffrey. This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to and consistent with NH RSA 31:39 and RSA 149-M: 17.

Article III DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the following definitions shall apply:

- A. Commercial Enterprise: Any sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation which conducts any type of business operation, profit or non-profit.
- B. Household Refuse: means and includes any waste product, solid or having the character of a solid rather than a liquid in that it will not flow readily without additional liquid, and which is composed wholly or partly of such materials as garbage, sweepings, cleanings, trash, rubbish, litter.
- C. Person: any individual, association, partnership, or corporation, and including any officer or employee of any association, partnership or corporation.
- D. Resident: any individual person who makes residency in Jaffrey by actions such as, but not limited to, owning and living in a home, renting and living in an apartment or other rental unit, registering any automobiles, or registering to vote in Jaffrey.
- E. Non-resident property owner: Any individual person who owns a home in Jaffrey and lives in that home for at least 30 days out of any year.

Article IV USE OF FACILITY

The use of the Transfer Station/Recycling Center shall be restricted to residents of Jaffrey and non-resident property owners, proof of which must be provided at the time of application for a permit.

Further, the use of the facility is restricted to waste generated from their residential properties in Jaffrey. Any commercial enterprise shall not be issued a permit for use of the facility.

Article V

ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR USE OF THE FACILITY

Permits shall be issued from the Town Clerk's Office subject to the following restrictions:

- A. Permits shall be issued on an annual basis for a fee of \$50 for the first permit, and \$10 for subsequent permits within the same household. The amount of permits issued to a household shall not exceed the number of vehicles registered to that household address.
- B. Permits shall be inscribed with the license plate number for the vehicle to which it shall be affixed.
- C. Permits shall be affixed to the passenger side window or right front bumper of a vehicle.
- D. Permits shall not be transferred from one vehicle to another.
- E. Permits shall be effective from June 1st through May 31st of each year.
- F. If a vehicle is sold, the owner may remove the permit to the extent possible, and along with evidence of the vehicle sale, return it to the Town Clerk's Office for the issuance of a new permit for a replacement vehicle at no charge for the balance of the effective year.

Article VI

ACCEPTABLE WASTES

The following constitutes acceptable wastes to be disposed at the Transfer Station/ Recycling Center:

- A. Household refuse;
- B. Recyclables, all of which shall be separated from all other waste and shall be deposited in the marked containers within the Recycling Center, and which include: cardboard, newspaper, magazines, glass, aluminum cans, plastic jugs, plastic bottles;
- C. Construction and demolition waste;
- D. Automobile waste oil, tires and batteries;
- E. Brush less than 5" in diameter;
- F. Scrap metal including appliances;

Article VII

UNACCEPTABLE WASTE

The following waste items shall not be accepted at the Transfer Station/Recycling Facility:

- A. Harmful, hazardous, or toxic substances except when the Town may provide a “Hazardous Waste Collection Day”;
- C. Medical or veterinary waste;
- D. Sludge or septic waste;
- E. Any material the Board of Selectmen or its agents may deem to be harmful or hazardous to the public or facility.

Article VIII MISCELLANEOUS

It shall be unlawful to conduct any of the activities listed below on the Transfer Station/Recycling Center property or on the capped landfill abutting the Transfer Station/Recycling Center:

- A. Hunting;
- B. Discharge of any type of firearm except by authorized town personnel;
- C. Operation of any Off-Highway Recreational Vehicle;
- D. Operation of any motor vehicle except on the roadway in and out of the Transfer Station/Recycling Center and the areas immediately adjacent to the Center in order to dispose of waste;
- E. Dump-picking.

Article IX VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

1. Any person, firm or corporation who violates any provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a violation for each offense and shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense.
2. Any person, firm or corporation who violates any provisions of the Ordinance three or more times in a twelve month period shall be fined five hundred dollars (\$500) for each violation beyond three in a twelve month period.

Article X SEVERABILITY

If any provisions of this Ordinance or the application of such provisions to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Ordinance and applicability of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Article XI

EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall be of full force and effect on June 1, 2003 following its enactment by the 2003 Town Meeting.

[2002 Town Report]

NOT CARRIED [2003 Town Report]

Article 29 - To see if the Town will vote to rescind the adoption of RSA 261:153.V (as adopted by the 1990 Town Meeting) which allows for the collection of fees by the Town Clerk which are used for the disposal of tires, oil and automobile batteries. [2002 Town Report]

PASSED OVER [2003 Town Report]

Appendix 2: Portions of the Report of the Selectmen Relative to Solid Waste appearing in Annual Town Reports (from 1950 through 2002)

1960

“NEW DUMP RELOCATION. The new dump was officially opened just prior to Thanksgiving Day, and the old dump closed. With the closing of the old dump it was necessary to eliminate the rodent menace which would arise, and with the assistance of a member of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior, this was accomplished by the Highway Department. It is now felt that extinction of the rodents has been successful.” [1960 Town Report]

1961

“TOWN DUMP. It was found to be much more advantageous to relocate the site of the new dump further along the road, than to use the previously established site, due to fire hazards that were being created. A service for the fire protection of the dump was installed with a pump to enable water to be pumped to the scene should a blaze break out. This location was proven very satisfactory. At this time the Board would like to make a request that will be most helpful to all; and that it is when refuse is being trucked to the dump that care be taken to see that the refuse is properly covered while in transit so that it will not blow off moving vehicles onto the roadside. This creates a litter problem and nuisance. Also, it is desired that when dumping refuse at the dump, that vehicles drive in as far as possible so as to keep the roadway becoming clogged with refuse dumped haphazardly.” [1961 Town Report]

1972

“Jaffrey-Rindge Dump.

Some unofficial contacts only were made with the Rindge Selectmen relative the possibility of a common dump for the two towns. At this time no definite conclusions have been reached and no recommendations will be made. However, the study will continue.” [1972 Town Report]

1975

“Jaffrey Landfill. As of July 1, 1975, the Town of Jaffrey changed its former Dump operation to a Sanitary Landfill. Because of the tight budget, and because the Town of Rindge voted not to participate with us last year, a large over-run was anticipated. For these reasons, your Selectmen had to take drastic action to reduce the open hours of the facility. We knew that this action would cause inconvenience to some people, but we felt our fiscal responsibility demanded this action. Now, as of the first of the year, the hours have been extended and we felt we have a workable arrangement at this time.” [1975 Town Report]

1986

“Jaffrey joined the Ashuelot Valley Refuse Disposal District (53B).”

“Our landfill is still a topic of discussion. About \$120,000.00 will be required this year for new wells, testing, study and the beginnings of covering the completed areas of the landfill. The study should give us a feel for how long our landfill may stay open. Meanwhile, the Selectmen are working

with the 53B group in their search for a regional landfill which will be used by towns as their landfills are closed. The Selectmen are studying the feasibility of recycling which will probably become necessary prior to our landfill closing.” [1986 Town Report]

1987

“A questionnaire was sent out by the Selectmen with the Sounding Board questionnaire. We had 704 returned.

1. Should the Town adopt a recycling program to reduce waste tonnage into our Town Landfill and eventually into the regional landfill?

Yes - 589 No - 86 No Answer - 29”

“Jaffrey is one of twenty-two (22) towns in the Southwest Solid Waste Management District. The District is responsible for establishing a regional landfill of adequate size to accommodate the membership. After four (4) years of searching, testing and evaluating, a site in Winchester, NH was selected. The District coordinated an option to buy the property in June 1987. The entire town of Winchester has been vehemently opposed to construction of this landfill and future construction of an abutting Waste to Energy Plant.

In December 1987, surface and subsurface water contamination was discovered on the site. All activities, engineering design, permitting, negotiating purchase and preparing financing have ceased. With the Winchester site becoming unacceptable, the District must reinstate its search for an acceptable site.

Jaffrey was one of the twelve (12) sites reviewed earlier for final, consideration and will undoubtedly be scrutinized again for its degree of acceptability as a regional landfill.

With the increased tonnage of materials into the waste stream and a decrease in available landfill space, recycling of various items becomes necessary. It will become increasingly important, actually imperative, if and when Jaffrey is ordered to close its landfill. With the advent of a regional landfill and the closure of Jaffrey’s landfill, every ton of recyclables removed from the waste stream reduces over the road hauling costs as well as tipping fees at the landfill.

Jaffrey has initiated action to establish a recycling program in 1988/1989. Coordination has been initiated with the Selectmen of Dublin and Fitzwilliam, the two Towns that are currently under contract to use the Jaffrey landfill.

An article for the Town Warrant has been written proposing funding for construction of a recycling center during 1988.

The nucleus of a recycling committee is being formed. Problem areas and proposed recyclables are being reviewed with a target goal of volunteer recycling established by July 1988 and mandatory recycling effective July 1, 1989.” [1987 Town Report]

1988

“The Town, as a member of the Southwest Solid Waste Management District (149-M) and the Ashuelot Valley Refuse Disposal District (53-B) became one of the three top contenders in the District with the possibility of having the regional (double lined) landfill in its town. A petition requesting a Special Town Meeting to vote the Town out of 53-B was presented to the Selectmen in August. The meeting was held on October 15, 1988 and the Town voted to withdraw from the District. Since the Town can no longer look forward to disposing of its solid waste in a regional landfill outside of its own boundaries, recycling must become mandatory during 1989 in order to conserve

space and extend the life of our landfill.” [1988 Town Report]

1989

“Pursuant to the adoption of the mandatory recycling warrant article, the Selectmen held public hearings in August to write an ordinance establishing the manner in which this activity would be governed. Also in August, Agway Co. was selected to construct a recycling center at the municipal landfill. The center was officially opened September 1. Your support has helped to make recycling a success.” [1989 Town Report]

1990

“5 - A recycling center has been established at the landfill and is receiving the necessary support by the people of Jaffrey to make it Successful. A state grant was received to help offset the cost of this facility.

6 - Landfill closure plans have been approved by the state and will be implemented in 1991. Once the landfill is closed, trash will be transported to another state approved site for disposal. This will be an additional expense to the town over our operating our own landfill.” [1990 Town Report]

1991

“Our landfill closure is another challenge facing us that continues to frustrate us as the state continually keeps changing the target we are asked to aim at. In June of this past year we officially began, using our transfer station as the first step toward closure took place. The recycling center is working well with more and more residents realizing that recycling is a necessary habit we must all develop.” [1991 Town Report]

1992

“The landfill was closed and capped and approved by the state during 1992. The new recycling center is working well and is a great asset to the town.” [1992 Town Report]

2001

“We attended the Regional Selectmen’s meetings to help keep us attuned to what is happening in towns around us. The cost of solid waste disposal has been a growing concern in every town these days. After researching the best and fairest way to address the rising costs of solid waste disposal, we are proposing the “pay-as-you-throw” system for this year.” [2001 Town Report]

Appendix 3: Portions of the Report of the Director of Public Works Relative to Solid Waste appearing in Annual Town Reports (from 1950 through 2002)

1984

“Prepared landfill for monitoring wells.”

1986

“Proposed projects for 1987

Landfill

Prepare engineering work for plan of closure.”

1987

“Landfill

A Landfill Study was completed this year and submitted to the State of New Hampshire for approval. When implemented it should lengthen the life of our landfill for an estimated additional twenty-eight (28) years.

Anticipated Projects for 1988

Landfill

Implement new operational plan.”

1988

“Landfill

As of this date the State has not yet approved our plan of Operation for the landfill. If and when implemented, including mandatory recycling, our intent is to continue adding to our existing area by raising the elevation by about 25 feet. After this is completed, it is planned to construct a “State of the Art” landfill in the area between the old landfill and the completed one.

Anticipated Projects for 1989

Landfill: Set up mandatory recycling center.”

1989

“Landfill Projects

The Public Hearing for the closure of the existing operating cell was held December 28, 1989. Public comment period on the closure ran through January 1990. Approval of the plan is expected from the Department of Environmental Services by March 1990. The plan is to close and cap the existing cell as we go.

Application for construction of a new lined cell was made to D.E.S. Public Hearing is expected to be scheduled by March 1990. The new cell is designed to provide 20 years of useful life.

Recycling Projects

Mandatory recycling was instituted in September 1989. A 2000 S. F. recycling building was constructed and is manned on a full time basis. In its first quarter of operation, the Town recycled

6.12 tons clear glass, 1.5 tons of amber glass, 1.95 tons of green glass, 2300 pounds of aluminum cans, .85 ton HDPE (plastic), .61 ton PET (plastic), 12.84 tons of newsprint, 2.25 tons of cardboard and 121.85 tons of #2 light iron. The purchase of a bailer and a forklift in 1990 through a recycling grant will enhance operations for the years ahead.”

1990

“Landfill:

In January the town received closure notice from the Department of Environmental Services (DES), Solid Waste Management Bureau, on the town’s landfill. This notice requires the landfill be closed by June 1991 and capped by November 1991. The construction and demolition pile must be closed and removed from the wetlands in January 1991. The town retained the engineering firm of Dufresne-Henry for closure plans. We have received approval and permits from the Wetlands Board and Ground Water Protection Bureau. Final approval of the closure plan is expected from the Solid Waste Management Bureau in December 1990. Expected closure cost is estimated at \$1.7 million. The Towns of Fitzwilliam and Dublin withdrew from the landfill cooperative agreement in April of 1990. Jaffrey is pursuing closure costs from these towns as well as other potentially responsible parties.

As a result of a vandalism on Halloween 1989, the town removed approximately 22,000 tires and burnt tires from the landfill.

Recycling Center:

The recycling program had growth in the amount of material recycled and in level of participation. Through resident and industry efforts, the town has achieved a 35% reduction in its solid waste stream. Plans after closure of the landfill include disposal of municipal solid waste through a transfer station and commercial hauler. The recycling program has produced the following amount of materials: clear glass 5.75 ton, amber glass 9.5 ton, green glass 12.75 ton, aluminum cans 6,810 pounds, HDPE plastic 5,775 pounds, PET plastic 1,860 pounds, colored plastic 5,800 pounds, newspaper 87.6 tons, cardboard 5.25 tons and scrap metals 176.75 tons.”

1991

“In addition to these normal duties and responsibilities, many special projects ...These projects included but were not limited to: ... initiation of landfill closure activities which included moving more than 17,000 cubic yards of clean fill and removing over 17,000 whole tires and 150 tons of shredded tires; building an addition to the recycling center; installing a compactor and building an exit road at the transfer station/recycling center...”

Capital equipment purchased in 1991 included a ... new bottle-crusher.”

1992

“The largest project completed in 1992 was the closure of Jaffrey’s Landfill. Department personnel were involved with moving fill, closing off old access roads and constructing a new access road to the town sandpit adjacent to the landfill. . . .

Other Public Works projects included . . .initiation of an annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. . .

At the Transfer Station/Recycling Center, 125 tons of scrap metal, 755 gallons of oil, 4 tons of aluminum cans, 50 tons of plastic, 171 vehicle batteries and approximately 2,200 vehicle tires were

recycled.”

1993

“Activities at the Transfer Station/Recycling Center were geared toward improving the physical characteristics of the facility so as to provide better service to Jaffrey’s citizens. The parking area in front of the building was paved, as was the access road, in order to eliminate problems during snow and heavy rain periods, and a concrete pad/ramp was constructed between the demolition containers to provide better customer access.

Public Works Department capital equipment purchases for 1993 included ... a chipper for use by both the Highway Department and the Recycling Center.”

1994

“The Transfer Station/Recycling Center processed over 1000 tons of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials...”

1995

“The Town’s household solid waste disposal activities are handled through the Transfer Station/ Recycling Center, which is manned by two full-time personnel who are assisted on an “as needed” basis by other DPW personnel. The Department has received numerous compliments from various State solid waste and recycling agencies regarding the facility’s operation, and the facility was selected to host a State-sponsored training program in 1995.”

1996

“Also in 1996, the Town was notified that it had received a grant in the amount of \$285,542 from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services for 20% of the eligible costs incurred in conjunction with the closure of the Town Landfill in 1992.”

1997

“At our Transfer/Recycling Station, several new markets were found for our recyclables, which increased our revenue and reduced our trucking fees.”

1998

“The Sanitation Division operated the Transfer/Recycling Station to successfully process solid waste recyclable material without any major accidents. Disposal tonnage increased in 1998 over 1997, increasing disposal costs.”

1999

“The Sanitation Division operated the Transfer/Recycling Station, processing approximately 1,262 tons of refuse and construction debris for disposal. This represents an increase of 18% over the 1998 amount. In addition, a large amount of other material was recycled.”

2000

“Solid Waste/Transfer/Recycling Division: The Town processed approximately 1,305 tons of solid waste and demolition debris, which represents a 9% increase over 1999’s quantity. Hauling rates for disposal of this waste increased to \$120/ton - a significant increase over previous rates and among

the highest in the nation. The Town also processed a substantial amount of recyclable material. The Town undertook steps to conduct a waste management study. A new glass crusher was purchased.”

2001

“Solid Waste/Transfer/Recycling Division: 1,355 tons of solid waste and demolition debris was processed at the Town’s Transfer Station -a 4% increase over 2000’s quantity The Town also processed a substantial amount of recyclable material. A household hazardous waste collection event was conducted.”

2002

“Solid Waste/Transfer/Recycling Division: Material received at the Transfer Station in 2002 included the following approximate amounts: 750 tons of compactor trash (vs. 823 tons in 2001) and 600 tons of construction demolition debris (CDD) (vs. 527 tons in 2001). The 2002 CDD amount reflects a surge in construction activity. In September, the Selectmen and the Town Manager clarified the tire disposal policy to prohibit the disposal of tires brought in to the Transfer Station in commercial vehicles. In October, the Selectmen held an informal meeting on a “Pay-as-you-throw” concept for possible future consideration of such a program for the Town of Jaffrey.”

Appendix 4: Portions of the Report of the Town Manager
Relative to Solid Waste appearing in Annual
Town Reports (from 1950 through 2002)

1987

“Some of the major issues facing the Town in the future are:

1. Landfill
2. Water Supply
3. Sewer”

1990

“Among the projects being scheduled for 1991/92 are: ..., preparations to close our municipal landfill...”

1991

“Our landfill is ready for closure...”

1992

“...a number of major projects were undertaken. Among the more notable of these projects are: the closure of the Sanitary Landfill...”

Appendix 5: Report on the Dump Committee in 1957 Annual Town Report

DUMP COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The town meeting of 1956 voted that a committee be appointed to investigate a new location for the town dump and submit a report to the meeting of 1957. This committee considered the following alternatives during its investigation: (It should be noted that, in general, 1. A public dump, to best serve its purpose should be reasonably convenient to a large proportion of the people who use it, and, 2. Prevailing winds dictate that any site which would be reasonably convenient must be located North or East of the heavily settled area to avoid dump smoke and odor drifting into town. It is apparent that these two main considerations limit prospective sites to those North and East and near Jaffrey village, cutting drastically the number of prospective sites.)

SITE	PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1. Parker's Property (Off Bonds Corner Road)	Convenient. Low nuisance factor. Unlimited capacity. Water available. Easy to develop.	Fire hazard. (In wooded area)
2. Fox Lot	Remote. Low nuisance factor. Unlimited capacity.	Remote (inaccessible) Fire hazard
3. Carey Park area	Convenient. Water nearby.	High nuisance factor. Wrong side of town—windwise.
4. Annet State Park area	Water available. Easy to develop.	State approval unlikely. Remote.
5. Parker Pond area (Near S. Johanson's)	Remote. Low nuisance value.	Remote (inaccessible)
6. Old Cutter Farm (Near Hodge Pond)	Water nearby.	Remote (inaccessible) Costly (good bldg. site)
7. Witt Hill (Between V. Bush & O. LeMay)	Convenient (except to Jaffrey Center residents.)	Fire hazard (wooded). Costly (good bldg. site)
8. Sanitary landfill	Clean—low nuisance.	Costly in labor, machinery requirements and land.
9. Incinerator	Relatively clean.	Very costly in initial investment and operating expenses. Disposal area for non-combustibles needed.

An obvious general disadvantage which might well be ascribed to any of these alternatives is a reluctance of property owners to see a disposal site located in their neighborhood.

On the basis of its investigation, the Committee recommended that the Parker Property site (I) be chosen for the operation of an open type dump. It was felt that the general convenience of its accessibility, coupled with an unusually desirable location from the point of view of minimum nuisance value, made it the logical choice. This recommendation was made to the town meeting in March, 1957. After discussion the recommendation was rejected and the committee directed to return a new report to the town meeting of March, 1958.

In preparing new recommendations, the committee found that the previous conclusions still seemed valid.

In choosing the method of disposal as to whether an open face dump, a sanitary landfill or an incinerator would be wisest for the town, the decision still seemed to favor the open dump. Briefly, these reasons show why:

1. An incinerator seems completely impracticable. In New Hampshire, only Manchester operates one. Berlin, Keene, Portsmouth and others have discontinued operation. The State Department of Health discouraged consideration of this solution. The initial expense is very high. An estimate of \$50,000 would be the very minimum for initial construction. It would almost certainly require public collection. Operating expenses would be high and in addition there is still a disposal problem involving that which will not burn. The committee did not compile any cost estimates on such an operation, because it seemed to them that it would be, in effect, a waste of time.

2. A sanitary landfill is very appealing in every way save cost. In brief, it consists of each day covering over and sealing with earth all rubbish dumped that day. It means that there are no vermin or fly problems; no burning and thus no fire hazard or smoke problems; no odor problems. It also means, however, that the town must maintain a caterpillar type tractor at the site, plus an operator. It means that one or two acres of land must be provided each year. It was the committee's estimate that it would cost the town a minimum of \$6,200 to establish a sanitary landfill and approximately \$3,800 per year to operate one. This, the committee felt, prices it beyond the means of the town, considering the small advantage it would gain over a properly operated open dump.

It is evident that a sanitary landfill method is better suited to larger communities where land is at a premium and through its use wasteland can be converted to taxable land.

3. An open dump, although having obvious disadvantages, has, also, an equally obvious advantage; it is relatively economical to operate. It requires: A hill to dump from, an attendant for general policing of the area, some sort of fire protection, and an occasional visit by a bulldozer. It is the committee's estimate that the cost of establishing an open dump would be approximately \$1,500. and the annual operating cost about \$2,100. These figures include: Initial land clearing and construction of a fire break; an access road; a water pump with accessories. The annual operating cost estimate includes a caretaker at \$25.00 a week; an allowance of \$100 for pest control; and \$100 for visits by a highway department bulldozer for covering the dump every four weeks during summer months.

Having concluded that an open face dump was best suited for the town needs, the next question was

— where? The site was recommended in 1957 still seemed logical. A new factor had arisen, however, which offered a new possibility. The town is committed to build sewage treatment lagoons on the Peterborough Road, generally SE of Pierce's Crossing, largely on land now belonging to Archie Coll. For various legal and technical reasons, the town is obliged to buy some 100 Acres of land in the vicinity for the lagoon project. The lagoons themselves will occupy only 18 acres at their fullest development - leaving abundant room for a town dump somewhere else on the property.

The site has these advantages, dumpwise:

1. No additional land costs to town.
2. NE of town (prevailing winds blow smoke odor away).
3. Near water (Contoocook River).
4. Sandy, easily worked soil.
5. Concentrates two major nuisances at one spot.

and these disadvantages:

1. Distant from Jaffrey Center people.
2. Will probably require approach by going up Jurva Hill.

Taken all in all, the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages, and the committee recommends that this site 'be chosen for the new dump location.

The actual site preparation and movement of the dump to the new site cannot logically be made until the final layout of the lagoon system is made. It is possible that at that time one access road may serve both the dump and the lagoon system. In any event, it would be unwise to locate the dump and then have to relocate it because it interfered with the lagoon construction. The best guess as to when the dump might be moved is August 1958. In the meantime, the old site would have to continue to be used.

Now, the old site must be closed properly. Merely covering it over will drive vermin out of it and into the village. Therefore, the committee recommends thorough extermination there before covering.

Recommendation:

In view of all the foregoing vital considerations, the duly appointed, anointed and disjointed Jaffrey Dump Committee, having solemnly weighed the evidence, does hereby recommend:

1 - Location.

- a. That a new dump site be established on the same tract of land to be purchased for the use of sewage treatment lagoons near the former Jurva farm.

2. Operation.

- a. That the dump be operated as an open face dump.
- b. That it be compacted and covered over completely once monthly.
- c. That continuous vermin control measures be maintained at site.
- d. That adequate precautions be taken against fire hazard, consisting of at least the following:
 - (1) A fire break be maintained at all times around the site.

- (2) A portable fire pump be located at the site.
- (3) A phone be located at the site.

3. Reconsideration.

- a. That the Selectmen of Jaffrey, in preparing the town warrant in 1958, insert in the warrant an article substantially as follows: "To see if the town will vote to continue the town dump at its present location."

4. Old Site.

- a. That the old dump site near KK Village be closed.
- b. That thorough vermin extermination be completed at old site.
- c. That old site be covered over in its entirety and left clean.

5. Time of Execution.

- a. That measures proposed herein be executed concurrent with construction of the aforementioned sewage treatment lagoons.

6. Moneys needed.

- a. That the following amounts of money be raised and appropriated for the appropriate portions of this recommendation:
 - (1) For Par. 2 - \$1,500.
 - (2) For Par. 4 - \$300.

DAVID R. SAWYER, Chairman
ARTHUR J. COLL
DELICIE D. BEAN, JR.

Appendix 6: Report on Refuse Disposal in 1969 Annual Town Report

REPORT ON REFUSE DISPOSAL

The selection of the type of refuse disposal for the Town of Jaffrey whether it be sanitary land fill, incineration, pit burning, hauling away, composting, or any other method that may be used, means that eventually this refuse will have to be buried.

Each community has a problem of its own for the disposal of its waste, and needs individual study as to the proper disposal method. The small community such as Jaffrey will not have as much trouble to solve this problem as a larger community such as Keene.

First of all the community must have a disposal area. Jaffrey does have one, and owns it as shown on ____ page. The present area is estimated to be good for about thirty years at the present population, and rate of disposal. This shown on the map. Each square represents about one year of refuse disposal. This is not compacted material, just loose waste.

Jaffrey has a problem, the same as all New Hampshire towns, and that is it is growing. This population growth is delineated on page ____ . The two curves show the population trend—one for the state of New Hampshire, and the other for the Town of Jaffrey—estimated or projected to the year 1990. Twenty years from now we can expect a population of around 7000. At present, 1969, our population is around 4,000, more or less, according to the influx of summer residents, or transients.

Whether Jaffrey acquires more land at the present disposal site for future generations is a matter for the residents to decide. The present site is desirable, and is set up for the disposal of refuse. Acquiring additional land at this site seems the logical procedure to follow either now or in the future as the population increased.

To comply with the law we will have to stop the burning of combustible material at the disposal area by 1972. This gives us a choice of sanitary land fill, incineration, pit burning, hauling away, composting, and a variety of other mediums too complicated, or expensive, for the town of Jaffrey.

Incineration and pit burning still requires the combustion of the refuse, and propaganda stating that these units are smokeless is misleading as gasses and fly ash issue from the apparatus, and if not properly regulated there is a plume of smoke seen from the stack. Both the incinerator and the pit burning apparatus require a place to deposit the residue after the refuse has been burned. This is composed of melted glass, metal, and non-combustible material. The refuse fed to the apparatus is reduced to about one tenth the volume by the combustion of the refuse. This residue does not have to be buried as it is sterilized during the process of combustion. An incinerator is an expensive proposition, and requires a constant feed of refuse. The volume required is far in excess of the amount that Jaffrey can produce. On the other hand the pit burning apparatus, somewhat of a recent innovation, around two hundred in existence so far, does not require a constant feed of refuse, and may be worked two or three days a week. This would be a better proposition than an incinerator, and less

costly for Jaffrey. The University of New Hampshire Experimental Station at Durham is presently working out the details, and in a short while an experimental unit will be in operation.

The hauling away of refuse by a trucking concern requires one or two depots in the town for depositing refuse. The trucks remove the refuse from the depots, and truck it to a land fill, or incinerator. If by any chance the trucking concern goes out of business, other means of disposal will have to be worked out.

Composting of refuse requires apparatus, buildings, a quantity of sewage near at hand to mix with refuse, and a sales force to sell the bagged peat fertilizer as it is called. This means that the town goes into the manufacturing business.

Sanitary land fill is not new to anyone of us. It is just the complete burial of refuse from the town each day. The burning of combustible refuse is not allowed. The residents of Jaffrey, and the collectors, will go to the disposal area in the same manner as they have in the past with one exception. The waste will have to be placed in a trench for that purpose each day. At the end of the day the caretaker will compact and cover the refuse with sand, gravel, or earth from the new trench dug for the next day. The trench may be dug for a week's supply, but the refuse must be buried each day.

The present disposal area of Jaffrey is an open faced dump. The face of it is forty feet high, more or less, with a disposal area at the top periodically covered with earth so that cars and trucks will be able to get close to the edge to deposit refuse over the side. Caretakers supervise the refuse deposits, and enforce the regulations. The area is partly fenced in to keep papers from flying around. Sanitary facilities are regulated by the health officer of the town, and fire protection is available from the Jaffrey Fire Department. A limited amount of sand and gravel is available at the site for covering the refuse. Some has to be trucked into the area. Suitable machinery to work the area has to be borrowed from other departments of the town, or rented from private contractors. Twenty four waste disposal areas in the Monadnock Region have been visited, and only two surpass the Jaffrey Disposal Area for cleanliness and upkeep.

It may be of interest to the statistically minded person to briefly state a few figures concerning the quantities that go into the disposal system. Figures are all estimates from the government, or sanitary engineers as no method has been used to measure or weigh the refuse thrown away. The population of Jaffrey (1968) is 3450 persons, and it costs the town \$7323 to maintain the disposal system for 1968, or a cost of \$2.13 per person per year, or a daily cost of \$.0058 per person. The estimated cubic yards thrown away per person yearly is 4, and each person throws away approximately 1460 lbs. of refuse a year, or about 4 to 5 lbs. of refuse each day. About 2500 tons of refuse were disposed of in 1968 in Jaffrey, or 14,300 cubic yards of an average density of about 350 lbs per cubic yard.

To maintain any type of refuse disposal system economically requires the use of proper machinery either borrowed from the town, rented from contractors, or bought for the exclusive use of the refuse disposal area. For the Town of Jaffrey it seems the logical thing to do is to continue the land fill operation, but go one step further and make a SANITARY land fill disposal area. Buy a steel treaded front end loader exclusively for the disposal area. The reason for a steel treaded apparatus is to compact the refuse. A rubber tired machine would have its tires punctured in no time from the sharp metal, broken glass, and cans. Trucks may be borrowed from the town as are necessary, or may be rented from contractors. The front end of the loader scoop, or bucket, is used for distributing the earth to cover over the refuse. Trucks would be used just for hauling earth cover.

If at any future date the pit burner is approved, and shown to be successful, Jaffrey has the site already established to install the unit, and a disposal area to deposit the residue, the machine to compact, dispose and bury the residue. In the meantime Jaffrey will have complied with the law, and stopped burning refuse at the disposal area.

Page 62 - 1968 Capacity of Solid Refuse Disposal Area

Page 63 - Projected Population Growth of Jaffrey and New Hampshire

Page 64 - Dump Locations in the Monadnock Region in 1969

Prepared by George A. Wilkinson

Jaffrey

January, 1970

Appendix 7: Report on Refuse Disposal in 1970 Annual Town Report

REPORT ON REFUSE DISPOSAL

After July 1972 or 1975, depending on the size of the town, the state law prohibits the burning of waste in open dumps. The open dumps may be replaced by sanitary landfills, incinerators, or open pit burners.

The waste disposal problem of Jaffrey is somewhat the same as in 1969 except that several projects have been investigated by the Selectmen and the Refuse Disposal Committee to ascertain which one is best suited for the town. We have the above three to choose from before the State steps in, and decides for us.

An incinerator being a costly device, \$ 1,000,000 and up, eliminates itself automatically as we do not have the volume of refuse to feed it, nor do we have the cash to finance it. The two left—the sanitary land fill and the open pit burner—we have investigated.

Fortunately the sanitary land fill was close at hand in Peterborough. It is new, less than a year old, on a level tract of land, not far from the old dump. It was manned by a crew of three men—the machine operator, and one or two attendants to direct traffic. The physical appearance of the sanitary land fill was a trench one hundred feet long, ten feet wide, and six deep. This ran the length of the field. Logs were placed along the length of the trench to prevent cars and trucks from rolling into the trench. Refuse from the cars and trucks was thrown into the trench, and a rubber tired front loader periodically ran over the refuse to compact it. At the end of the day the front end loader dug gravel, and spread it over the day's collection of compacted refuse. No smoke. No fires. No insect breeding. No odors. No trash or refuse to walk over. No rats, and above all it was clean. The rubber tired front end loader was borrowed from the Town of Peterborough until the arrival of the new one.

The open pit burner at Conway was also visited by the Selectmen, Refuse Disposal Committee, the Monadnock Regional Executive Secretary, and a host of other people. It was "Open House," and Conway put its best foot forward to show off the much heralded open pit burner for which we have been waiting for over a year to inspect.

It is a modest steel building for housing machinery to operate the pit burner, and a shelter for the personnel and visiting dump trucks. On the left hand side of the building is a sheltered drive-up to an open concrete bin where housewives may deposit their refuse. It is very clean and tidy with no sign of refuse, incineration, or waste disposal. The actual burner itself is at the back, and to one side of the main building, connected by a roofed in passage. The pit is fourteen feet long, eight feet wide, and nine feet deep, and is of concrete construction. It is lined with high temperature fire brick. Around the pit is a series of nozzles where huge quantities of air are directed in a swirling motion at the fire. This air is supplied by a forty horse power blower outside the building. Over the pit is a coarse heavy wire screen to catch flying paper, fly ash, or refuse.

The refuse is picked up by a front-end loader (using propane bottled gas as a fuel) on the mixing

floor, and pushed or dumped into the burner. Surprisingly the refuse was consumed in a very short time with no fly ash or smoke visible. The intense heat (1800 deg F) of the burning refuse and air reduces the refuse to about one tenth of the volume fed into it. The refuse is composed of branches, bottles, tin cans, paper, rags, green garbage, and the run of the mill garbage. Large pieces of metal are fished out, and put aside to be buried later. After the refuse is incinerated the residue, or clinker, composed of melted glass, tin cans, and uncombustible material is cooled, broken up, and removed by a special rig thrust into the pit. The refuse is entirely sterilized and ready to be disposed of.

Six or seven towns use the facilities of this burner, or a population of from eleven to twenty thousand people. It all depends on the time of the year. Being an experimental burner the exact capacity is not known, but it is hoped that a few more towns will be able to use the burner. The initial cost is around \$50,000. This includes land, buildings, burner, research, design, blower, donations, equipment etc.

The refuse put into the burner governs the output of gases, smoke, and vapors. Over the top of the burner the gases look like heat waves but could be CO₂, chlorine, sulphur dioxide, or other gases. Elimination of refuse causing this trouble is being studied, and the refuse is discarded elsewhere.

The University of New Hampshire engineering students are responsible for this find professional project which include: the research, design, drawing the plans, chemical analysis, testing, and building this open pit burner. It will be something to be proud of when completed.

The wigwam burner of Portsmouth was also looked into, but it is just as obnoxious as the open faced dump—belching smoke and odors over the landscape.

Investigation of the types of machinery used for waste disposal was also made. The majority of the machines were steel treaded front end loaders. The steel treaded crawlers, as these machines are called, are a tough breed of machines with lots of push behind the steel treads, and no punctures, or rubber to be chewed off tires by broken glass, or sharp pieces of metal, etc. The treads are wide and long, giving the maximum compacting power necessary for breaking up and compacting refuse. This universal machine is a Jack-of-all trades. It bulldozes, scrapes, digs, loads trucks, spreads earth cover, plows snow, digs trenches, lifts logs, stoves, refrigerators, and many other dump problems. These machines can be fitted with back hoes, cranes, cabs, rippers, and a variety of other accessories. The price range is from \$16,000 to \$30,000 depending on what the machine is used for. Lighter machines may be purchased at a lower price. They can be had in diesel or gas powered engine units. In addition trucks may be borrowed from the town to help out from time to time.

To solve the waste disposal problem of Jaffrey either the sanitary land fill, or the open pit burner would be a great improvement over the present open faced dump we now have. Either one would eliminate the burning bonfires that face us as we throw refuse over the bank. The sanitary land fill, if properly conducted, is an ideal way for a small town to dispose of its refuse. It will cost the town more than we are now paying, but sooner or later something will have to be done. The open pit burner, in its infancy, just in the experimental stage, has great promise. The present cost of \$50,000 includes many items that this town already has. Consolidation of a few town dumps into one project would still lower the cost. When this project is finally tested, working drawings prepared, specifications worked up, and improvements made, the working drawings and specifications will be made available to any community wishing to build this type of unit. Until then we are left with just

one possibility—the sanitary land fill. This means purchasing a proper machine to work the sanitary land fill. If and when the open pit burner is successful we will have the land, and the machinery, and will be able to obtain the information to build one. Appropriations should be made available so that when the day comes money will be on hand for either project.

Prepared by George A. Wilkinson
Jaffrey
January 1971

Appendix 8: Costs relating to Solid Waste from 1950 through 2002 from Annual Town Reports

A	B	C	D	E	F
Year of Town Report	Actual Expenditures for Solid Waste Purposes	Actual Expenditures for all Town Operations	Revenue from Solid Waste Operations	Net Cost of Solid Waste Operations	Percentage of Total spent on Solid Waste
1950	\$ 765	\$ 213,358	0	765	0.36 %
1951	1,307	216,959	0	1,307	0.60
1952	1,663	248,542	0	1,663	0.67
1953	1,542	258,237	0	1,542	0.60
1954	1,491	309,496	0	1,491	0.48
1955	1,305	324,593	0	1,305	0.40
1956	1,310	353,938	0	1,310	0.37
1957	1,528	351,849	0	1,528	0.43
1958	1,534	367,860	0	1,534	0.42
1959	1,610	407,294	0	1,610	0.40
1960	1,448	436,745	0	1,448	0.33
1961	2,699	457,857	0	2,699	0.59
1962	2,017	479,743	0	2,017	0.44
1963	2,163	487,665	0	2,163	0.44
1964	3,125	499,832	0	3,125	0.63
1965	3,628	519,570	0	3,628	0.70
1966	3,613	573,914	0	3,613	0.63
1967	3,530	611,024	0	3,530	0.58
1968	7,323	711,862	0	7,323	1.03
1969	7,854	355,791	0	7,854	2.21
1970	7,713	393,644	0	7,713	1.96
1971	7,781	493,458	0	7,781	1.58
1972	7,799	400,060	0	7,799	1.95
1973	10,508	536,609	0	10,508	1.96
1974	15,062	600,614	0	15,062	2.51
1975	22,640	678,249	0	22,640	3.34
1976	16,420	648,411	0	16,420	2.53
1977	19,641	712,034	7,320	12,231	2.76
1978	36,611	862,651	26,817	9,794	4.24
1979	21,800	859,304	23,556	(1,756)	2.54
1980	22,587	981,385	24,919	(2,332)	2.30
1981	28,284	1,169,983	26,778	1,506	2.42
1982	33,478	1,334,822	22,765	10,713	2.51
1983	33,913	1,331,575	31,707	2,206	2.55
1984	25,600	1,385,744	14,741	10,859	1.85
1985	40,941	1,467,212	23,090	17,851	2.79

A	B	C	D	E	F
Year of Town Report	Actual Expenditures for Solid Waste Purposes	Actual Expenditures for all Town Operations	Revenue from Solid Waste Operations	Net Cost of Solid Waste Operations	Percentage of Total spent on Solid Waste
1986	35,896	1,594,542	24,482	11,414	2.25
1987	167,753	2,370,248	49,974	117,779	7.08
1988	238,927	3,219,509	98,971	139,956	7.42
1989	160,956	4,106,545	28,594	132,362	3.92
1990	154,892	3,559,901	0	154,892	4.35
1991	224,548	3,933,069	0	224,548	5.71
1992	160,840	5,175,136	0	160,840	3.11
1993	170,411	4,292,905	0	170,411	3.97
1994	155,728	6,889,107	0	155,728	2.26
1995	149,710	2,673,439	0	149,710	5.60
1996	89,530	3,779,074	0	89,530	2.37
1997	139,507	3,913,999	0	139,507	3.56
1998	108,118	4,257,713	0	108,118	2.54
1999	165,423	4,244,400	0	165,423	3.90
2000	303,886	4,371,347	0	303,886	6.95
2001	293,965	4,868,311	0	293,965	6.04
2002	348,590	5,459,958	0	348,590	6.38

NOTES:

Column A: The year of the Town report. The upcoming Town Meeting warrant is held in the following year, i.e, the 1960 Town Report contains the warrant for the Town Meeting held in March of 1961; it also includes the results of the Town Meeting warrant articles considered at the meeting in March of 1960.

Column B:

Column C:

Column D:

Column E:

Column F:

Appendix 9: Town of Jaffrey Transfer Station / Recycling Center Guidelines; Swap Shop Guidelines; Recycling Center Hours. Source: <http://town.jaffrey.nh.us/TransferStation.htm>

Town of Jaffrey
Transfer Station/Recycling Center
Guidelines
Swap Shop Guidelines
Recycling Center Hours
Town of Jaffrey

1. The facility is open to all Jaffrey residents and non-resident property owners.
2. All users must obtain a permit sticker from the Town Clerk's Office and the sticker must be displayed on the user's vehicle. Vehicles without stickers will not be permitted to use the facility.
3. Recycling is mandatory in the Town of Jaffrey, and users of the facility must separate recyclable materials as follows:

Glass: Clear, Green, and brown glass jars and bottles will be placed in the applicable bins. Lids must be removed and the jars/bottles must be rinsed out. Labels do not have to be removed. No plate of window glass, mirrors, light bulbs, or ceramics will be accepted.

Aluminum Cans: Beer, soda, and juice cans should be rinsed out. Do not crush. Deposit in applicable bin.

Newspaper: Newspaper only, (separate the glossy materials). Keep clean and dry. Must be bagged or tied in bundles. Place in appropriate cardboard box.

Magazines: Includes magazines, glossy stock, ads from Newspapers, mixed paper, telephone books, envelopes (plastic "windows" must be removed).

Cardboard: Includes American made double-walled, brown cardboard only. No foreign made cardboard: Cereal, shoe or detergent boxes. Keep clean and dry; should be flattened.

Plastic Milk Jugs: Includes opaque white milk, juice, and water jugs. Rinse out, remove tops, and flatten out. Labels can remain.

Plastic Soda Bottles: Includes clear and colored soda and juice bottles. Rinse out, remove tops, and do not have to be flattened. Labels can remain.

Other Plastic Containers: Includes laundry detergent, shampoo, soap, and motor oil containers. Rinse out (except motor oil containers), remove tops. Labels okay.

Note: Not all these types of containers are always acceptable. Please refer to the display over the bin or ask an attendant.

Waste Oil: Includes motor or transmission oil, No antifreeze, brake fluid, or transformer oil. Oil should be in suitable containers with lids. Give the container to an attendant.

Vehicle Batteries: Includes batteries from cars, trucks and motorcycles.

Scrap Metal: Includes all metal and appliances except those appliances that contain CLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs), i.e.; refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers. Please check with attendant before placing any items in the Scrap Metal Pile.

“CFC” Appliances: There is a \$10.00 fee to cover the cost of purging CFC’s from these appliances. The fee is paid at the Town Clerk’s Office. Present the receipt to the attendant when the appliance taken to the facility and place the appliance where directed by the attendant.

Tires: Check with the attendant before placing tires in the Tire Trailer. Proof of vehicle registration is required.

Brush/Leaves/Untreated Wood: Our Burn Permit allows us to accept leaves, brush and slash 5 inches or less in diameter, and untreated wood/untreated dimensional lumber with an end cross-sectional area of 24 inches or less. Check with the attendant before placing items on the burn pile.

Demolition Materials: Includes treated wood, roof shingles, sheetrock, etc. Please check with attendant before placing items in the roll offs.

Household Hazardous Waste Materials (HHWM): HHWMs are not accepted at the facility. These materials will only be collected during the annual HHW Collection day, which is held once a year (call the Dept. of Public Works for date and time-532-6521). A list of HHWMs can be obtained at the Transfer/Recycling Center.

4. Any other items that do not fit into the categories listed above should be placed in the compactor. The attendant will check bags and assist users as needed.

5. Questions about the Transfer Station/Recycling Center can be addressed to the attendants at the facility, or call 532-6819 or 532-6521.

Swap Shop Guidelines
Recycling Center Guidelines
Recycling Center Hours of Operation

1. The facility is open to all Jaffrey residents and non-resident property owners.
2. There is no charge either for leaving items or taking items from the facility, with the exception of “CFC” appliances (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers). Before these items can be deposited at the Swap Shop, a \$10.00 fee must be paid at the Town Clerk’s office and the receipt presented to the attendant.
3. Items will only be left or taken during the hours the facility is open. Special arrangements can be made by contacting the Public Works Office at 532-6521.
4. Generally, items to be accepted include: toys, books, furniture, household items, unopened paints, building supplies, and appliances in working order. Some appliances needing repair may be accepted, but the nature of the problem must be annotated on the item. Final judgment on what will be accepted is up to the attendant on duty.
5. If any item is not accepted and there is a question about how to dispose of it, contact the Transfer Station/Recycling Center personnel.
6. There are no restrictions on what can be taken from the Swap Shop. However, the intent is to make items available to all eligible persons, and not allow one or a few person to monopolize the facility for personal gain. In this regard, the attendant on duty reserves the right to refuse access to the facility for whatever reason.
7. Personnel managing the Swap Shop reserves the right to decide how long an item will remain at the Swap Shop and how it will be discarded .
8. Persons wishing to dispose of bulky and /or heavy items but are unable to transport them to the Swap Shop, may place an advertisement on the Swap Shop bulletin board.