



NH PLANNERS
ASSOCIATION

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THE GRANITE STATE PLANNER

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

This year marks the NHPA's 40th anniversary and as in the previous 39, the NHPA Executive Committee continues to be busy working to improve the organization. We've been actively working to provide numerous professional development opportunities, become more active in the legislature, and green the organization. Thank you for your support and all the hard work you do to make New Hampshire such a great state.

Once again it is time for the NHPA Annual Meeting and Professional Development Workshop. Enclosed you will find a registration form, agenda, and many bits of information for your consideration at the meeting. The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, **December 10, 2010** at the Common Man in Concord. The day's events will begin at 2 PM with the professional development workshop, followed by the annual meeting and reception.

In honor of NHPA's 40th anniversary, Randy Raymond, one of NHPA's founders and Concord's long-time planner, will share his observations of changes in professional planning practices over the past forty years. He'll also discuss the history of mid-Twentieth Century planning in New Hampshire from

the perspective of his predecessor, Concord's visionary and celebrated Gus Lehtinen. Randy will talk about Lehtinen's experience and success in fostering rational, data-based decision-making in a charged political environment.

Professional development has been key to the association's work this year. Over the course of the year NHPA hosted a New Hampshire legal update workshop and a variety of webinars including one by the Form-Based Codes Institute. NHPA partnered with the Association of Regional Planning Commissions and OEP to provide the APA Audio Webinars free of charge. Additionally, this year NHPA hosted the annual NNECAPA conference in Portsmouth with record of nearly 300 attendees.

Christa Koehler, Sustainability Coordinator, has been busy identifying new ways to reduce the association's carbon footprint. She'll be presenting recent progress and efforts at greening conferences and board actions at the meeting. To help this effort the Executive Committee elected to hold every other meeting as a teleconference.

NHPA had a rather successful year in the legislative process thanks to member direction provided through past surveys and the help of our lobbyist. We plan to hire Nancy Johnson for a fourth year of lobbying and to distribute a survey to members this winter to determine new priorities for the 2011 legislative session.

Lastly, it is time to vote for new Executive Committee members. We have four three-year terms open. This year voting will be done electronically. A link to the online ballot will be emailed to all members, please **vote by December 8, 2010**.

I hope to see you on December 10, 2010.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Czysz
NHPA President

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SUSTAINABILITY ACROSS THE BOARD: MAKING IT REAL, RELEVANT AND HABITUAL

The citizens of Keene have been talking about and actively addressing the issue of climate change throughout the community for over a decade now. As a result, Keene has a new master plan and vision for the future that firmly establishes climate change and sustainability within the community and all that we do as a city government. In September, the plan was unanimously adopted by the Planning Board, followed by a unanimous endorsement by all fifteen City Councilors.

So, how did we get to this point? With help from ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, Keene was the first community in New Hampshire to take up the topic of climate change, develop a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, establish reduction targets and create a community and city [Climate Action Plan](#). We have sought out many early and easy wins – changing light bulbs, replacing windows, etc. From there, we expanded to larger mitigation projects ranging from methane to energy systems, to geothermal installations, to anti-idling and other behavior change campaigns, such as the [10% Challenge](#) program. Keene was also one of the first communities in the country to create a [climate adaptation plan](#) to increase overall community resiliency to existing and expected climate change impacts. The community created this plan as a pilot community for ICLEI’s Climate Resilient Communities program – a sister program to their Cities for Climate Protection program. The City of Keene was instrumental in testing the milestones for that program as well as shaping one of the preeminent guides on adaptation planning in the United States, “[Preparing for Climate Change: A Guidebook for Local, Regional, and State Governments](#).” The community’s continued commitment towards this issue has earned Keene national and international recognition.

Most recently, with a second GHG inventory using 2008 data, the City is beginning to measure progress towards reaching the established reduction goals from the 1995 base year and the city and community are working together to figure out how we can improve on what we’ve done, as well as to establish new reduction targets and goals.

As a result of this work, the community’s conversation about climate change has evolved into a conversation regarding overall community sustainability. This shift in thinking and the linking of community sustainability through the lens of climate change issues resulted in a request by Planning Board, City Council and community members to update Keene’s master plan. An outline to do this was prepared in 2007 that formulated a strategy to incorporate climate change planning and community sustainability into the

creation of a new plan as well as into existing governmental processes and framework with the intent to integrate and normalize the “Climate Question.”

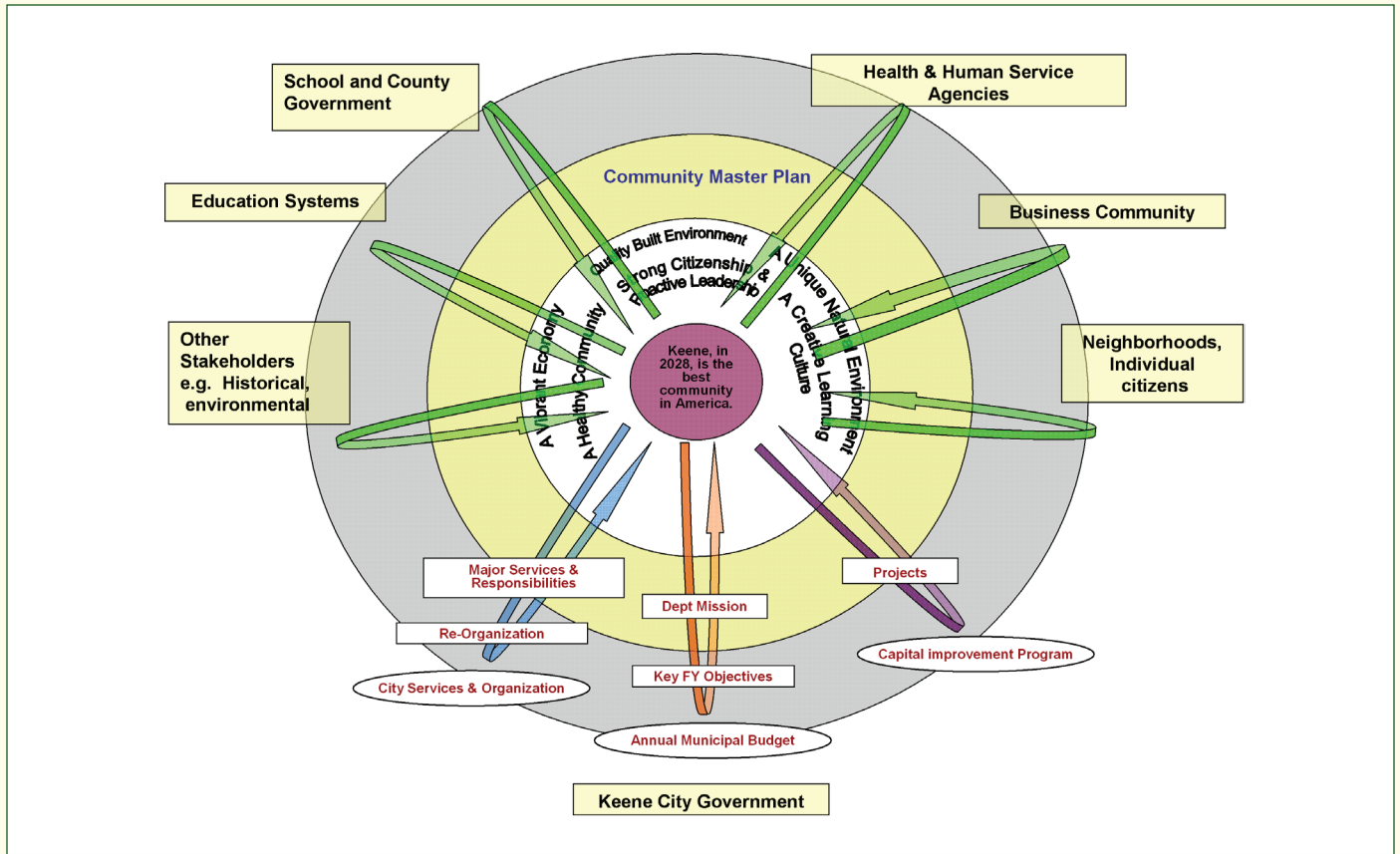
Why are we asking the climate question? We’re doing this because we believe that we have already bought a one-way ticket to a different climate and it’s our job to change the “business as usual” line-of-thinking, aim to lessen the impact and be ready to adapt to a climate altered future – all to ensure a continued high quality of life.

The Keene community has embraced traditional planning for a long time – since the early 1900’s and some would even argue even earlier. The City of Keene’s old master plan consisted of a series of topic or area specific plans (e.g. Open Space, Transportation, Economic Development) – the traditional stuff. The result was a set of plans that sometimes created synergy, but more often than not created conflict and inconsistency in their application as update cycles were missed and plans became outdated. There was also conflict created between separate community goals planning processes and the existing plans. Our response in 2007 to the request to update the master plans: Let’s start from scratch, create a strong foundation and then identify further planning needs and new processes to ensure coordination, to make sure that we are all heading down the same pathway – *Moving Forward Together*. This was the theme for the first phase of the process to create our community-wide vision.

Starting from scratch did not mean throwing away the work that was previously done. Rather, that work was used to inform the planning process, identify issues and concerns that are relevant today within the community and city government, as well as ensure continuity between Keene’s strong planning history and this new endeavor.

Incorporating previous efforts with this latest effort made sense. The last set of community goals created in 2003 specifically identified sustainability and what it means for the Keene community. This provided a great starting point and allowed us to use this as the lens, or unifying theme, that the process was designed around. However, we had to check in with the community about this definition and we found that the community wanted to expand it even further. The cornerstone of Keene’s definition for sustainability is “quality of life” and it commands an important place in Keene’s vision for the future.

The typical sustainable state – one that balances social, economic and environmental needs to create a viable,



equitable and livable outcome – was the starting point for our conversation about sustainability. In total, we ended up with the Six Focus Areas of the Community Vision. From there, twenty-one specific topic areas were identified that became the foundation for the comprehensive master plan. Sustainability is threaded throughout and is the foundation for all the principles and ideas expressed within its pages. Within the twenty-one topic areas, there is much overlap and sharing of common themes, or principles. Often, the topics build upon one another and present opportunities for achieving the objectives through multiple solutions.

This plan is not exhaustive. There are many more solutions and ideas out there – they just haven’t been thought of yet. The plan was designed this way on purpose – it provides flexibility in implementation, recognizing that multiple approaches will be better than just one. The plan is meant to be used: as a basis for regulatory actions, for programs and decision-making, a source for planning studies, a source of information, and ultimately as a long-term guide.

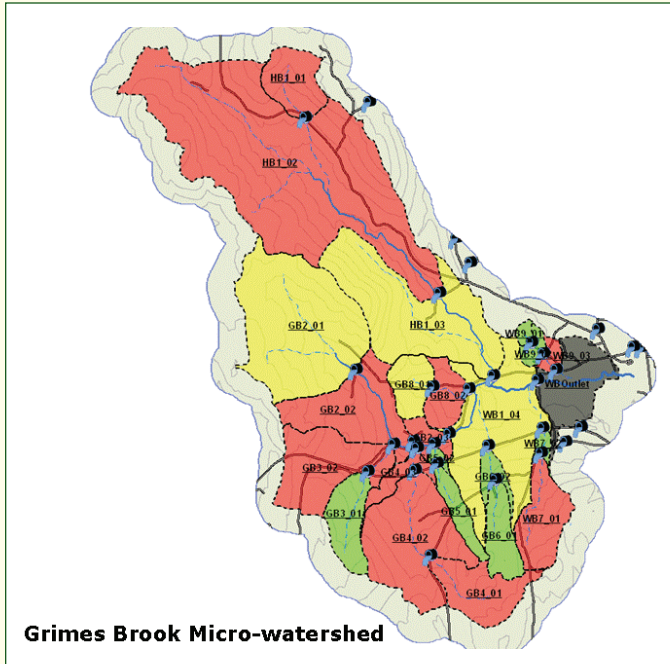
So how does this apply in the real world? An example is the Grimes Brook study which was undertaken by Antioch University students. They looked at possible impacts from more intense and more frequent rainfall events and the vulnerability of infrastructure, specifically drainage culverts, to increased storm water runoff.

The results of their study and the map they produced for this watershed in west Keene indicates that they found that up to 80% of the existing culverts are too small to accommodate the expected volume of runoff resulting from climate change. What does this mean for our community? For infrastructure decisions? For long-term resiliency to this impact? Is the solution to replace all the undersized culverts? What about the impact of that decision on the entire watershed? These are some of the questions that came out of the adaptation planning process that were expanded in the master planning process.

Now, this kind of study may not seem innovative to you but the process that was used in this study is called “backcasting.” How does FEMA through its NFIP program do the same thing? They base their 100 year flood predictions on *historic* rainfall patterns – or forecasting. See the problem? Essentially, society’s current way of thinking is outdated when taking climate change into account. Our adaptation planning and master planning processes flipped that thinking on its head.

So, how are we going to achieve the master plan and the new vision to ensure that we stay on track with our climate and sustainability goals? First and foremost, we need to take a look at our processes as a city government, as well as our policies and land-use rules to ensure they are aligned with

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SUSTAINABILITY (continued from page 3)**Grimes Brook Micro-watershed**

the goals and that they actually help us achieve our vision for the future.

Some things we are working on right away include assessing our current codes to see if they help or hinder our energy and GHG reduction goals. We are also moving forward with creating a neighborhood weatherization program, recognizing that we have an opportunity in our housing stock to meet our climate and energy goals. As an aside, and to help you start thinking of how to integrate climate and sustainability into your community – take stock of your assets and identify opportunities that will result in large gains. For example, the Southwest has great solar energy potential, the Midwest has wind. Know what the northeast has? LEAKY BUILDINGS! And in those leaky buildings, we've got opportunity for improvement.

Developing an implementation process and a plan will also ensure that we continue to tap community sparkplugs and further build upon the communication and collaboration that has resulted from this master planning process. We, as a city, know we cannot be responsible for implementing this plan alone. We need the help and support and muscle from the community – businesses, institutions, organizations as well as from families, church groups, and individuals. We have to work together in order to achieve these goals and the greatest shift that occurred from this process was the inclusion of more of Keene's citizens in the process – approximately 2,000 people participated from various socio-economic backgrounds. That's huge for a community our size and our Master Plan Steering Committee worked hard to make sure that this process was as inclusive and transparent as possible.

As a result, Keene's citizens and elected leadership is invested in the plan and this can only help us achieve our vision down the road.

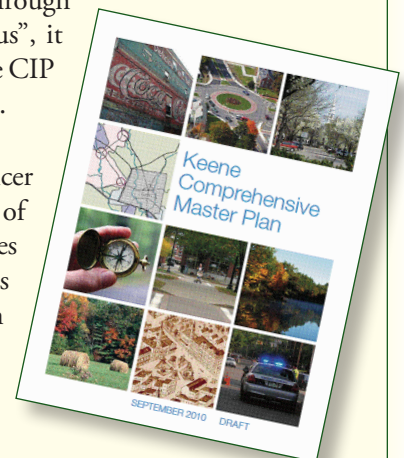
But how are we going to use this plan internally? How do we make sure that we are making this real, relevant and habitual? How do you get the people who have to do things like replace culverts to pay attention to the plan? Well, here's a new thing we're working on: we call it alignment.

Each year Keene uses a two step budgeting process. The first step is the development of a six year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in which large investments are scheduled and prioritized. The second step is the yearly operating budget. In each case, we should be asking, "Are we doing the right things?" and not just "Are we doing the thing right."

To make this shift in thinking, we are using the vision and the master plan as the foundation for the identification of projects and funding – it's the starting point. From there, daily decisions and the overarching decision making processes will inform the creation of our CIP and budget. For example, in order to achieve alignment with the master plan, the city is evaluating whether, for instance, our key fiscal year objectives as stated in the operating budget are connected to the goals and principles in the master plan. This is just the first step and eventually we'll expand this into other processes as well, such as the provision of city services and organizational structure.

With the community vision adopted in 2008, we started the internal alignment process at that time. Doing this before the completion of the master plan itself has allowed us to essentially "grease the skids" with city employees and department heads as we recognized that they had to shift their thinking, which takes time. Our latest CIP and operating budgets include cross-references to the vision for each project, identifying how the project connects to the vision and will further support attainment of the vision. Theoretically, if a project is not aligned with the community vision, it shouldn't be in the CIP. Now that the master plan is complete and we've gone through one cycle with this "new focus", it should become easier in future CIP and budget creation processes.

Our Chief Financial Officer has taken on the initiative of integration of these principles into our internal processes and our internal Green Team will also be looking at how to connect into the plan as it relates to our energy and climate change goals. Many



department heads have already started using these ideas with their employees to spur new ideas or processes that will save money, save energy, and create a better work environment.

An additional step is to reach out to key organizations in the community such as the medical center, public schools, and business community and seek partnerships towards achieving

the community's goals. For example, we are now asking how the medical center's [Vision 20/20 goals](#) overlap with the master plan and seeking alignment opportunities in public-private partnerships. We know that our success in becoming the community that we imagine will depend on these kinds of partnerships.

PROTECTING CANAAN STREET LAKE

Like many lakes in New Hampshire, Canaan Street Lake offers residents and visitors recreational opportunities, such as swimming, fishing, boating, water-skiing, ice fishing, ice-skating, snowmobiling, and the occasional seaplane landing. In addition, the lake is the town's largest public water supply and Canaan's Source Water Protection Committee is completing a number of initiatives to minimize activities that may negatively affect the lake's water quality. David Shinnlinger, the committee's chair and a teacher at Mascoma Valley Regional High School, believes protecting Canaan Street Lake's watershed is important. "We need to preserve what we have. If something happens to the lake and it couldn't be used to supply drinking water anymore, it will be extremely costly for the town to change water supply sources."

In 2006 the committee, with assistance from the Granite State Rural Water Association, completed a comprehensive watershed protection plan identifying three primary threats to water quality: roads, septic systems, and land use/land conversion. The plan summarizes historical lake water quality data and notes that "increasing conductivity levels signify that human induced pollution is degrading Canaan Street Lake. Conductivity levels increased annually from 1998 to 2004, with a total increase of nearly 65 percent from original levels.

With a clear set of objectives, strategies, and actions identified in the plan, the committee applied for a DES Source Protection Grant in 2007 to implement the plan's key recommendations. These include the development of a comprehensive water quality testing program, survey of nearby high-risk (older) septic systems, better management of recreational uses, development of land use regulations to reduce salt and sediment entering the lake, and increased public education. Significant contributions have been made by various partners, including Plymouth State University through land use regulation recommendations; Cardigan Mountain School through facilities, manpower, and funding; and Mascoma High School through a series of educational brochures regarding pollution prevention; as well as many committed volunteers and financial contributions. Public education and outreach to landowners, contractors, town employees, and visitors has made everyone think about how

some of their activities may affect the lake's water quality. For example, information concerning septic system care and pollution impacts, distributed through a survey to lakefront property owners, has resulted in property owners performing an increased level of septic system maintenance.

In 2010, educational efforts have focused on how property owners can minimize stormwater runoff. The committee also plans to champion new stormwater and land use regulations, promote land conservation, and work on resolving existing road and recreational management issues. To download a copy of the watershed source protection plan, visit the Canaan Street Source Water Protection Committee website at [http://www.townofcanaannh.us/stories/storyReader\\$128](http://www.townofcanaannh.us/stories/storyReader$128). For more information concerning the committee's activities and work, contact John Bergeron at bergeronjh@gmail.com or 603-523-9621 or Pierce Rigrod at NH DES, pierce.rigrod@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-0688.

NNECAPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABILITY A BIG SUCCESS!

This year's NNECAPA conference entitled SUSTAINABLE NEW ENGLAND was held in Portsmouth, NH on October 7 and 8 was a big success thanks in large part to the commitment and efforts of those who participated on the NH Planner's Association conference organizing group (COG) and to our exceptional guest speakers and professional presentations. Special thanks due to Julie LaBranche and Ben Frost of the NHPA Executive Committee for their stellar efforts that went far beyond the call of duty. If you missed it you can view presentations given at the event at <http://nnecapa.org/resources/2010-annual-nnecapa-conference/>.

OEP 2010 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

[HB 450](#) - relative to the state 10-year transportation improvement program

Chaptered Law 2

Effective April 2, 2010

The stated legislative intent of House Bill 450 is to create a set of guidelines for transportation improvement projects over the next ten years. With the exception of infrastructure preservation projects, those included in the plan are to be prioritized based on their “scope, cost, constructability, permitibility, and public support.” All projects are required to go through preliminary design, environmental evaluation, a public participation process, and have available adequate funding. Important considerations for all projects include safety, multi-modalism, land use, infrastructure preservation and overall corridor improvement. The bill also includes procedural details for implementation of the ten-year plan.

[HB 1174](#) - relative to terms for appointed town officials and ...

Chaptered Law 226

Effective August 27, 2010

Instituting existing common practice, an appointed official's term continues until a successor is appointed. This applies to terms of office established under [RSA 41](#) (town officers), [RSA 49-C:20](#) (city clerk, health officer, and other officers appointed to administer departments established by the elected body), and [RSA 673:5](#) (local land use board members). While local land use board members' terms are limited to three years, the new statutory language states that if a successor has yet to be appointed and qualified at the end of the appointed member's term, the member may remain in office until such time.

Secondly, the definition of a “local land use board” ([RSA 672:7](#)) has been expanded to include all boards or commissions established under [RSA 673](#). Previously, local land use boards included the planning board, historic district commission, building inspector, building code board of appeals, and the zoning board. The expanded definition now includes heritage, agricultural, and housing commissions.

[HB 1211](#) - relative to special meetings in towns with official ballot town meetings

Chaptered Law 69

Effective July 18, 2010

Simply put, if the sole purpose of a special town meeting in an official ballot (or “[SB 2](#)”) town is to adopt, amend or repeal a zoning ordinance, historic district ordinance or a building

code then, the meeting only needs to consist of one session for voting by official ballot. A deliberative session is not required to consider a zoning change in this particular situation. However, this does not apply to special town meetings to consider the adoption of an emergency temporary zoning and planning ordinance pursuant to [RSA 675:4-a](#).

[HB 1380](#) - relative to assessing fees by zoning boards of adjustment

Chaptered Law 303

Effective September 11, 2010

Similar to Planning Board's existing authority under [RSA 676:4-b](#), this bill authorizes zoning boards to charge applicants “reasonable fees” to cover the costs of special investigative studies, administrative expenses, and third party review and consultation related to application reviews or appeals. The zoning board must document all third party review expenses and provide detailed accounting of all expenditures, upon request, to the applicant. Given the possibility that redundant studies may be requested of the same applicant, both zoning and planning boards are limited to assessing fees where it will not “substantially replicate a review and consultation obtained by” the other board. This caveat was instituted within the newly created zoning statute ([RSA 676:5, V\(a\)](#)) and an amendment to the planning board's [RSA 676:4-b](#).

[HB 1395](#) - relative to workforce housing

Chaptered Law 150

Effective June 14, 2010

Following the enactment of 2008's [SB 342](#) many boards asked whether it was only after appeal of a workforce housing application that “assurances” of long-term affordability could be instituted or could such restrictions be placed on approved applications? This bill clarifies this question and authorizes municipalities to require workforce housing applicants to record restrictive covenants limiting the sale, re-sale or rental of units to households whose income meets the limits of [RSA 674:58, IV](#). The municipality's regulations must specify the term for such covenants and may also include monitoring requirements.

[HB 1462](#) - establishing a shoreland advisory committee

Chaptered Law 306

Section 2 Effective 12/31/2013; Remainder Effective 7/13/2010

The 20-member shoreland advisory committee was established to provide residential shorefront owner input and perspective

to the [Department of Environmental Services](#) relating to shoreland development regulated under the [comprehensive shoreland protection act](#). Ten members are to be shoreland property owners, appointed by the Governor, representing various lake, river and tidal water bodies. The other 10 members, to be appointed by the DES commissioner, are to represent various organizations and agencies including one to be from either a regional planning commission or the [Office of Energy and Planning](#). The advisory committee is to sunset on December 31, 2013.

[HB 1486](#) - prohibiting the mandating of fire sprinkler systems in certain dwellings and establishing a committee to study municipal residential fire sprinkler requirements

Chaptered Law 282

Effective July 9, 2010

This bill, as stated in its title, prohibits the state or municipalities from mandating sprinkler systems in one or two family detached residential structures. However, any existing municipal ordinances requiring sprinklers adopted prior to July 9, 2010 are unaffected. Also, sprinkler systems can still be required by a planning board for subdivision or site plan applications that are found to be [“scattered and premature”](#) given their lack of adequate fire protection. A committee is established to study existing municipal residential fire sprinkler requirements and whether the interests of safety justify authorizing municipalities to adopt sprinkler requirements for residential structures in the future.

[SB 59](#) - relative to the renovation and replacement of school buildings

Chaptered Law 327

Effective September 18, 2010

A hold over from the 2009 legislative session, this bill works to coordinate school siting policies with state and municipal smart growth and land use policies. School districts are now required to investigate feasible options when deciding to replace or renovate an existing school building. During the decision making process, school districts are required to hold at least one public hearing, seek input from municipal boards and departments, and must review the local master plan and zoning ordinances so as to maximize best planning practices. Additionally, state building aid grants cannot require the acquisition of additional land as part of a school renovation project unless it is necessary to ensure the safe flow of traffic on school grounds or the safe boarding or discharge of children using busses or other vehicles. Lastly, plans for school construction or renovation are required to comply with effective statewide planning and the state’s smart growth principles ([RSA 9-B](#)).

[SB 128](#) - relative to the community revitalization tax relief incentive, and...

Chaptered Law 329

Effective July 20, 2010

For those communities who were reluctant to utilize the economic development incentives enabled by [RSA 79-E](#) because, as established, the program did not directly align with local goals and priorities, this bill will allow cities and towns to modify certain requirements of the act to meet specific local needs. Municipalities will now have the ability to further limit what constitutes a “qualifying structure” so to better target locations identified for redevelopment. Additionally, municipalities may set a higher threshold for “substantial rehabilitation” to ensure greater investment in the project. Both opportunities for municipalities come with the stipulation that the statutory definition may be limited in order to be more “consistent with local economic conditions, community character, and local planning and development goals.” Additionally added are provisions enabling municipalities to establish guidelines to determine the appropriate tax relief period and further define the public benefit expectations used to evaluate applications.

[SB 328](#) - relative to approval procedures on plats

Chaptered Law 39

Effective July 17, 2010

This bill establishes that the receipt of permits or approvals from other “governmental bodies” (municipal, state, or federal) cannot be a factor in determining the completeness of an application. In other words, planning boards are prohibited from considering an application as incomplete solely because it has yet to receive other permits or approvals. However, a planning board may require state and federal permits as a condition of approval, where the approval becomes final, without further public hearing, once the applicant submits evidence of the required approvals to the board or its designee.

[SB 369](#) - relative to the effect of changes in local permit status on large groundwater withdrawal permits issued by the department of environmental services

Chaptered Law 158

Effective July 17, 2010

Municipalities are permitted to require a written finding from the [Department of Environmental Services](#) regarding the status of a large groundwater withdrawal permit when a local building permit expires. Additionally, DES is required

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OEP 2010 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY *(continued from page 3)*

to consider the impact the local permit expiration may have on its decision on the groundwater withdrawal application.

[SB 370](#) - relative to sewage disposal systems
Chaptered Law 342


Effective September 18, 2010

Through amendments to [RSA 485-A:38](#), subsurface septic systems approvals will not be required for the expansion, relocation or replacement of any structure provided the project will not increase the load on a sewage disposal system. Conditions to the exemption include:

- Operational approval must have been obtained for the existing on site sewage system within the last 20 years,
- If for a non-residential structure, no waivers were granted for the construction or operation approval, and
- If applicable, the project conforms to the [Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act](#).

[SB 406](#) - relative to merger of lots or parcels
Chaptered Law 345

Effective September 18, 2010

Previously, state statutes ([RSA 674:39-a](#)) only spoke to the process for voluntary mergers and remained silent in regard to the involuntary merger of lots or parcels. Senate Bill 406 builds on to [RSA 674:39-a](#) to preclude governmental entities from merging “preexisting subdivided lots or parcels” without the owner’s consent. This new statutory language will invalidate current and common zoning ordinance provisions that require the automatic merger of two adjacent non-conforming lots or parcels with a single owner. See the NH Municipal Association’s [Final Legislative Bulletin](#)  for further thoughts on the limits of the new provision.

[SB 411](#) - relative to permitting of large groundwater withdrawals
Chaptered Law 348

Effective September 18, 2010

This bill clarifies that only the state has the authority to permit large groundwater withdrawals. That said, large groundwater withdrawal decisions made by the [Department of Environmental Services](#) do not change or affect the applicant’s obligation to comply with local ordinances, codes, regulations, and required approvals. Additionally, the bill provides exemptions from the requirements for large groundwater withdrawals for emergency purposes and for certain geothermal processes.

[SB 448](#) - relative to alternate members of land use boards
Chaptered Law 270

Effective July 6, 2010

Under the existing statutes, many municipalities questioned whether alternates are permitted to sit at the table or participate in meetings. Practices and legal opinions varied from community to community. Additionally, many felt for alternates to be best prepared to serve when called-up or to fill future vacancies they needed to participate in meetings on a regular basis. This bill allows alternate members of land use boards to participate in meetings of the board as a non-voting member. Boards are required to establish procedural rules to set the details of how and when the alternate may participate. For example, rules may specify that alternates participate during master plan or other work sessions; during hearings but not board deliberations that lead to a vote; etc.

[SB 515](#) - relative to allowing the commissioner of the department of employment security to participate in a joint local employment dynamics program with the United States Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Chaptered Law 120

Effective July 30, 2010

This bill allows the commissioner of the [Department of Employment Security](#) to participate in the joint [local employment dynamics program](#) with the [United States Census Bureau](#) and the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). This partnership involves the transfer of data collected by the department of employment security to the Census Bureau where it is analyzed in conjunction with other data sources to in turn provide “quarterly workforce indicators” - local data on employment, hiring, job creation, local economics, and earnings by industry, age and sex. Data produced through this program will be available to all and will provide a new and valuable data source for planners and others in the state.

2010 NNECAPA AWARDS

Congratulations are in order for Dover’s Form Based Code which has been awarded the 2010 NNECAPA Project of the Year, and to James Duffy who has been awarded the 2010 NNECAPA Citizen Planner of the Year. NHPA nominated Dover and James for these NNECAPA awards last spring and you can read more about Dover’s and James’ efforts in our summer newsletter. Congratulations!