QUESTIONS

1. **BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY (HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, CULTURAL)**

The Rye Town Hall is located at 10 Central Road in the center of the Rye Historic District. It is the iconic architectural gem of the small town village center sited prominently at the head of the town green.

It is a characteristic Greek Revival style meeting house with a 2 ½ story gable front with transoms and Monumental windows on the second story. The main building is a rectangular 38' x 58' wooden structure. At the east elevation there are two attached additions with brick foundations: one from 1890 which is 15' x 35' and the other added in 1911 which is 8.5' x 35'. See attached photos of the additions. The traditional meeting house bell tower was added after it was constructed in 1839. Rye Town Hall has been listed on the State of New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources Register of Historic Place since 2012.


NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The history of the use of the site began in 1725 as a place of worship. The current building was dedicated on October 30, 1839 as a Methodist Episcopal Society Church. Subsequently, in 1873, the Town of Rye purchased the building for use as its Town Hall. See Appendix A-NHDHR Inventory #NH0016 attached for photographs and more detailed description and history in Appendix A, Exhibit Three. With the opening of the renovated Town Hall in 1874 the community had a lively new town center, a common meeting place.

The Rye Town Hall was used for town government, social events and entertainment. Beginning in 1875, elections were held in the meeting hall. Town Meeting was held there until 1966.

For many of the years between 1880 and 1970 the Great Hall was a revenue generator for the town through user fees paid by various civic, social and religious groups; for example: the Odd Fellows, family reunions, Perkins Minstrels, dancing schools, old folks suppers, church society strawberry festivals, the Rye Grange, and the Every Other Tuesday Club.

In 1974 changes to the interior were made to provide office space for the Town Clerk, Tax Collector and Town Treasurer. All three Town Officers had previously worked from their own homes.

The "Great Hall" on the second story of the Town Hall had, prior to the partitioning early this century, had multi-purpose use by many groups over the past one hundred and fifty years. It has egress capacity for 247 people (accommodate 246 people seated in chairs or 344 people standing or 114 people seated at tables and chairs).


The Rye Players

Present

" Harvey "

By Mary Chase

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

MAY 15 and 16, 1953

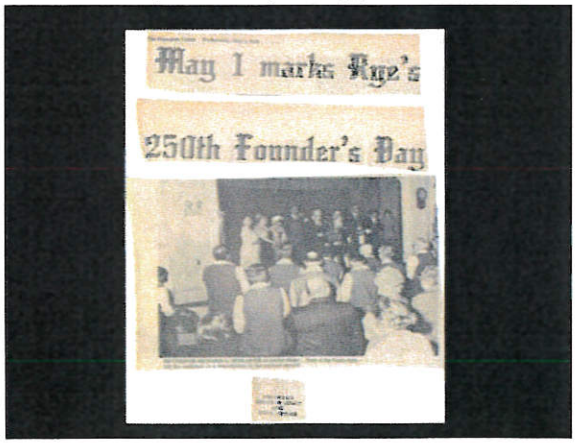
At 8:30

Directed by H. P. Maher

Presented by special permission of Dramatists Play Service, Inc.

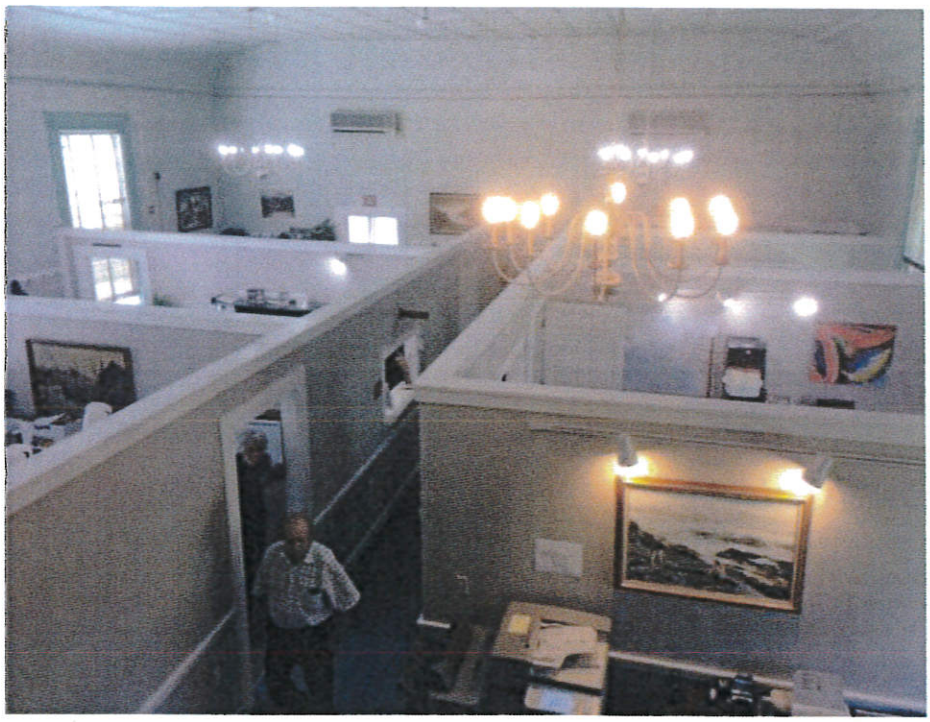
In 1978 the last theater performance was held in the hall - "Abelard and Heloise."

In 1985 Rye History Days, a two-day bi-centennial event filled the hall with displays of the town's history.


May 1 marks Rye's

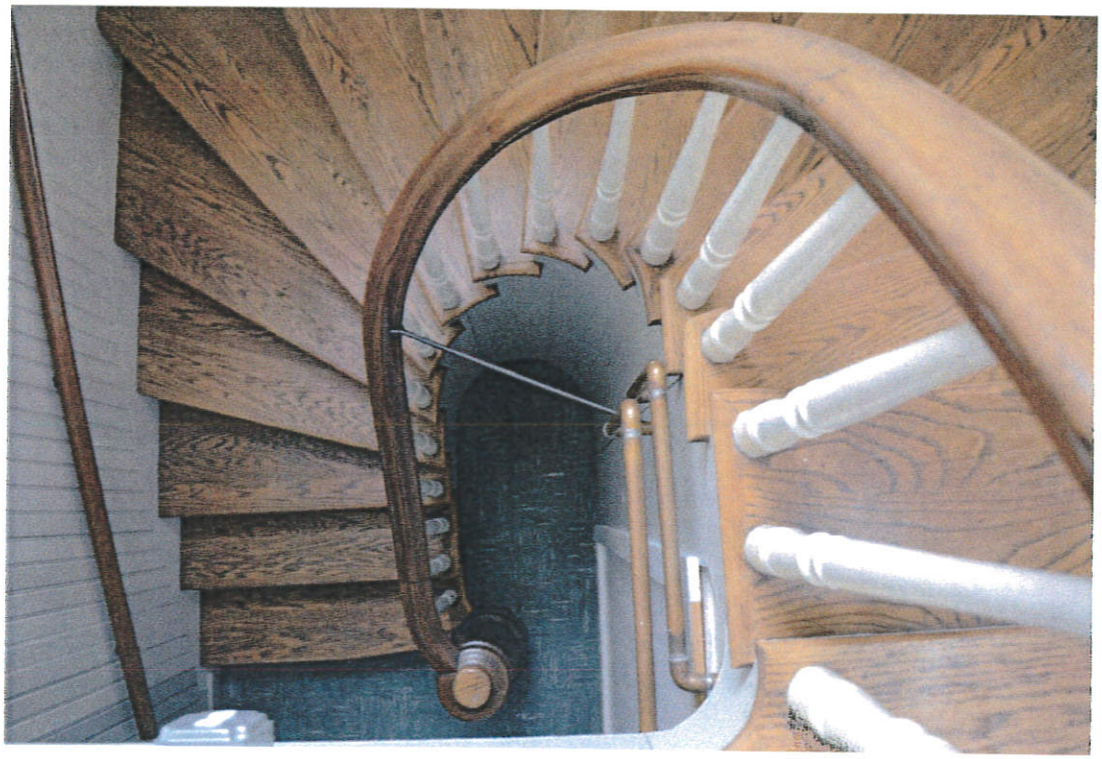
250th Founder's Day

Temporary office space began to move to the second level. Between 2002 and 2004 the large meeting room on the second floor was partitioned for offices, kitchen and rest room. See Appendix B- Reasons for Renovation and Addition to Town Hall.



Its tin ceiling is intact.

stairs ascending from the center entrance to the meeting hall.



The hall has a proscenium stage in 1890 and currently being used by the Town Administrator as his office.


NO
SMOKING
FIRE

Plan chronicles the history of Rye and its significant properties and historic resources. The Plan describes the birth of the Rye Heritage Commission and incorporates sections 4.0-4.4 of the Rye Heritage Commission Master Plan. See Appendix C-Rye Heritage Master Plan. The Rye Heritage Commission in its Master Plan "Next Steps" commits the town to encouraging "adaptive re-use of historic buildings, rather than demolition or new construction" and specifically provides that the "present Town Hall will be preserved [and] the Great Hall will be reclaimed for meeting space and community activity." See Appendix D-Renderings by Atelier Margo Villandry of how the Great Hall could be used again as a community center.

2. WHAT IS THE PROPERTY'S AGE AND CURRENT CONDITION?

The Rye Town Hall is one hundred and seventy six years old this coming October. It is not in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and is in violation of fire codes.

The roof has been replaced but damage from prior leaks still needs to be addressed. There is little to no insulation.

Meeting space and storage space are inadequate.


HAMMERMILL

In 2011 a Comprehensive Energy Audit was conducted. See Appendix E-Energy Audit. The Town of Rye was awarded an Energy Block Grant and installed a geothermal heating/cooling system. Also in 2011 a Structural Analysis of Town Hall was conducted by AMEC which indicated the roof needed to be reinforced to meet loading requirements. A Facility Needs Assessment was conducted by AG Architects. See Appendix F - Interior pictures of the current condition of the Town Hall. The building has reached the point where benign neglect will no longer sustain its life.

3. **DESCRIBE THE THREATS TO THE PROPERTY AND EFFORTS TO PRESERVE IT THUS FAR?**

The renovation, upgrade and expansion of the Rye Town Hall have been the subject of "study" for five years. An engineering evaluation has revealed that the structural integrity of the building is compromised and would not be safe in certain wind conditions, without the shoring up of the north-south walls with steel beams. The Rye

Town Hall building is 6570 square feet. The original meeting hall represents 3490 feet of the total. Office space began in the partitioned left side of the Great Hall looking out from the stage in 1986. It was filled on the right side with one office, kitchen, and bath in the early 2000's and has since been unavailable for public meetings. Many meetings shifted to the Library meeting room for a period, until returned to the "court room" in Town Hall.

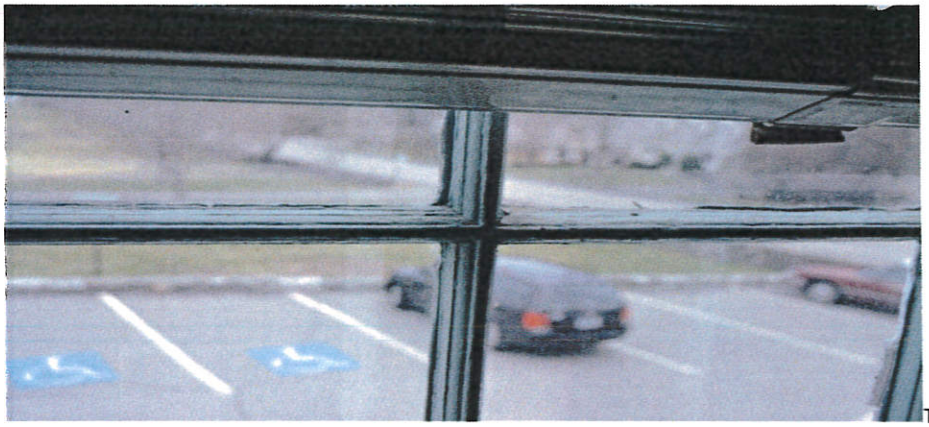
A warrant article went before the town in 2014 and passed funding $250,000 in architectural study and plans. The reasons for the renovation and addition to Town Hall were set out with pictures by the Town Hall Committee brochure which as mailed to the residents of the Town of Rye in March of 2015. See Appendix B - Brochure from the 2014 Town Hall Committee. In the year-long process to design the new building addition and renovate Town Hall it was determined by the engineers engaged by the architects that there were foundation problems on the south side of the building below grade that would require excavation. It was also discovered that the lateral force/seismic base shear could be a safety issue for the building which required the reinforcement with steel beams. This brought out some local contractors who for the first time raised the suggestion to tear down the building and build something new. The Town Hall committee dealt with these new issues by including the work in the plan and allowing for a higher contingency. See Appendix G – Estimate of Renovation Costs.

The 2015 warrant article to renovate and expand Town Hall failed by 65 % of the voters opposing the expenditures of $4.1 million to build a new building for additional meeting and office space to be attached to the town hall which was also to be renovated and upgraded. Appendix H – Town News of failure of warrant article to pass. The construction portion of the total was $3,240,000.00. The projected contract cost included a substantial 12% contingency allowance to anticipate possible unforeseen issues arising during the renovation.

The ultimate design of the annex which was to be linked by a corridor under the outdoor stairs was prepared by SMP and met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. It complimented the older building without mimicking it. The preservation standards for scale and size in relationship to the existing building by being subservient and compatible were achieved in the design. Hutter Construction [the winner of the bid for the construction and the renovation] separated out the costs for the work on the Town Hall from the construction of the new office building. Appendix G –Estimate of Renovation Costs.

The Town Hall portion of the construction budget is $909,586.00. See attached breakdown of what that budget would accomplish. One hundred and Forty Four Thousand of the estimated renovation costs were to add steel reinforcement and resurfacing to two of the walls of the historic Town Hall according to Milestone Engineering and Construction, Incorporated.

which are believed to be original to the 1839 Historic Town Hall building. They have been protected somewhat from the outside elements by the storm windows which are in poor condition. Two of the ten original windows open. A few have dry rot or a sagging jamb.



The paint is "alligatoring." The window pane glazing is decayed. See attached pictures of the windows. Appendix I – Photographs of monumental windows. Many of the panes are the original glass. The Rye Heritage Commission is prepared to seek grants to repair and renovate the windows in order to persuade the town that the windows should not be replaced because that option would be more economical.

The current Board of Selectmen has charged the new Town Hall Committee with considering (among other things) "the feasibility and desirability of...demolition of the existing facility and construction of a new facility at the existing site." See Appendix J - Charge to the 2015 Town Hall Committee. Several of new committee members are contractors and developers and were influential in defeating the 2015 warrant article to renovate and have already stated their intention to "tear it down".

4. **WHAT ARE SOME POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO SAVE THE PROPERTY?** A grass roots campaign of education of the electorate with the assistance of expertise available through the Preservation Alliance could be enough to bring the original plans (for which the town has already invested over $300,000.00 in soft costs) back into focus and actualized with the passage of a new warrant article.

HOW WOULD *SEVEN TO SAVE* DESIGNATION HELP? The huge credibility of the Preservation Alliance and the expertise available through the Alliance would reinforce the efforts of the Heritage Commission, the Historic District Commission and the Historical Society to save this landmark. It would assist in the validation process with the electorate that the building is worth saving. We hope the Rye Town Hall can be saved the way Kensington, Wolfeboro and Middleton town halls were saved. The Heritage Commission would seek energy grants to upgrade the timely insulation of those walls. The Heritage Commission would seek grants to double pane and restore the monumental windows at the same time.

The Heritage Commission has in the past few years raised ten thousand dollars by two mailings to the community for the Rye Town Hall. See Appendix K – Rye Heritage Commission fund raising brochures. This response is an indication that the community does support maintaining this historical structure on the town green as the centerpiece of our community.

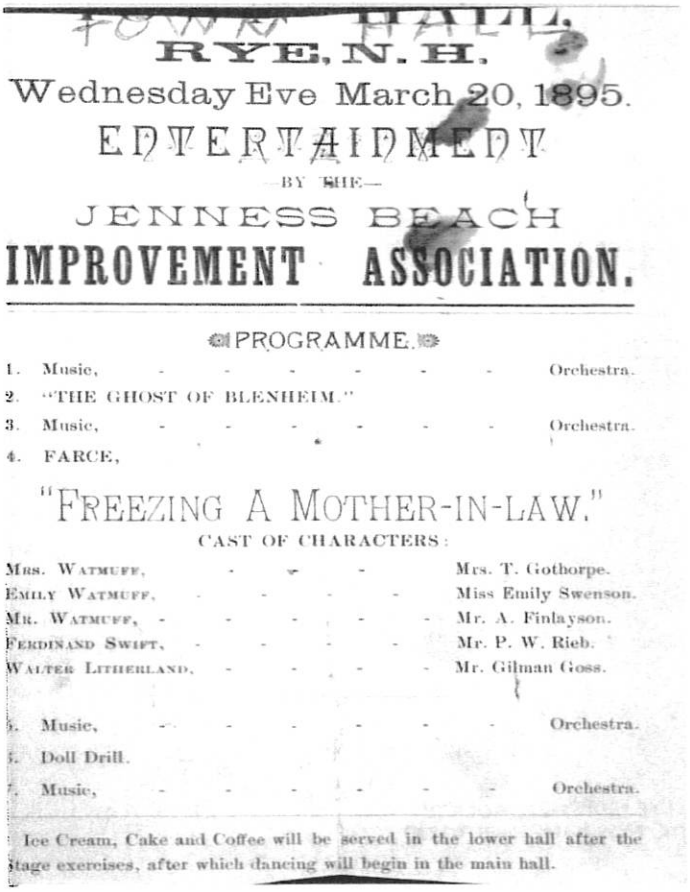
IF SAVED, DESCRIBE THE COMMUNITY BENEFITS. The community benefits include restoration of the meeting room with its monumental windows and tin ceiling thereby creating the opportunity for voting to be returned to the site and removed from the inconvenient and dangerous location of the grade school. The capacity to hold 247 people will provide the community with an opportunity for fairs, galleries, larger social and theatrical events, as well as the Deliberative Session and other over flow government meetings.

SENATOR EILEEN FOLEY presented the U.S. flag on behalf of U.S. Senator Thomas J. McIntyre to Selectman Aldrich Mitchell while Dorothy Mohn, president of the Rye VFW Auxiliary, and Stanley A. Hamel of the N.H. American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission look on.

ELABORATING ON HISTORY of "Rye as a Parish" was the Civic League's own Frances Holway.

JUDY KISH AND THE RYE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GLEE CLUB graciously accepted the applause of the audience following their performance of patriotic songs at the Rye Founders Day celebration on May 2, 1976 in the Rye Town Hall. The celebration was made especially colorful by the presence of many costumed townspeople.

The Town Museum has a binder of playbills of many of the performances at Town Hall during the turn of the 20th century.



TOWN HALL,
RYE, N. H.
Wednesday Eve March 20, 1895.
ENTERTAINMENT
—BY THE—
JENNESS BEACH
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME.

1. Music, - - - - - - Orchestra.
2. "THE GHOST OF BLENHEIM."
3. Music, - - - - - - Orchestra.
4. FARCE,

"FREEZING A MOTHER-IN-LAW."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Mrs. Watmuff,	Mrs. T. Gothorpe.
Emily Watmuff,	Miss Emily Swenson.
Mr. Watmuff,	Mr. A. Finlayson.
Ferdinand Swift,	Mr. P. W. Rieb.
Walter Litherland,	Mr. Gilman Goss.

5. Music, - - - - - - Orchestra.
6. Doll Drill.
7. Music, - - - - - - Orchestra.

Ice Cream, Cake and Coffee will be served in the lower hall after the stage exercises, after which dancing will begin in the main hall.

The Library meeting room only has a capacity for 55 so the revitalized Town Hall meeting room would provide the space in town for larger community gatherings and cultural events. The venue would be excellent for senior citizens activities.

i. **IS THERE ANY OPPOSITION TO THE PRESERVATION OF THIS PROPERTY**? Yes. Some members of the building trades in the community have organized opposition on the premise that the building needs foundation work and steel supports which would essentially "gut" the building to a shell and require insulation and resurfacing. They argued effectively to the electorate that it would be more cost effective to tear the building down and reproduce it as a more energy efficient office building with modern amenities.

Some are critical of so much emphasis on saving the Great Hall, vhich would represent 25% of the total building when the new building would be added. In response it should be remembered the words of others: *we are judged not by 'he monuments that we build but by the ones we have demolished.* The next generations should not lose the experience of the past and the sense of place which the Rye "own Hall gives to our community.

6. **LIST OTHER LOCAL PERSONS, ORGANIZATIONS, OR GROUPS THAT WOULD ACTIVELY SUPPPORT THE NOMINATED PROJECT. PLEASE INCLUDE CONTACT INFORMATION.**

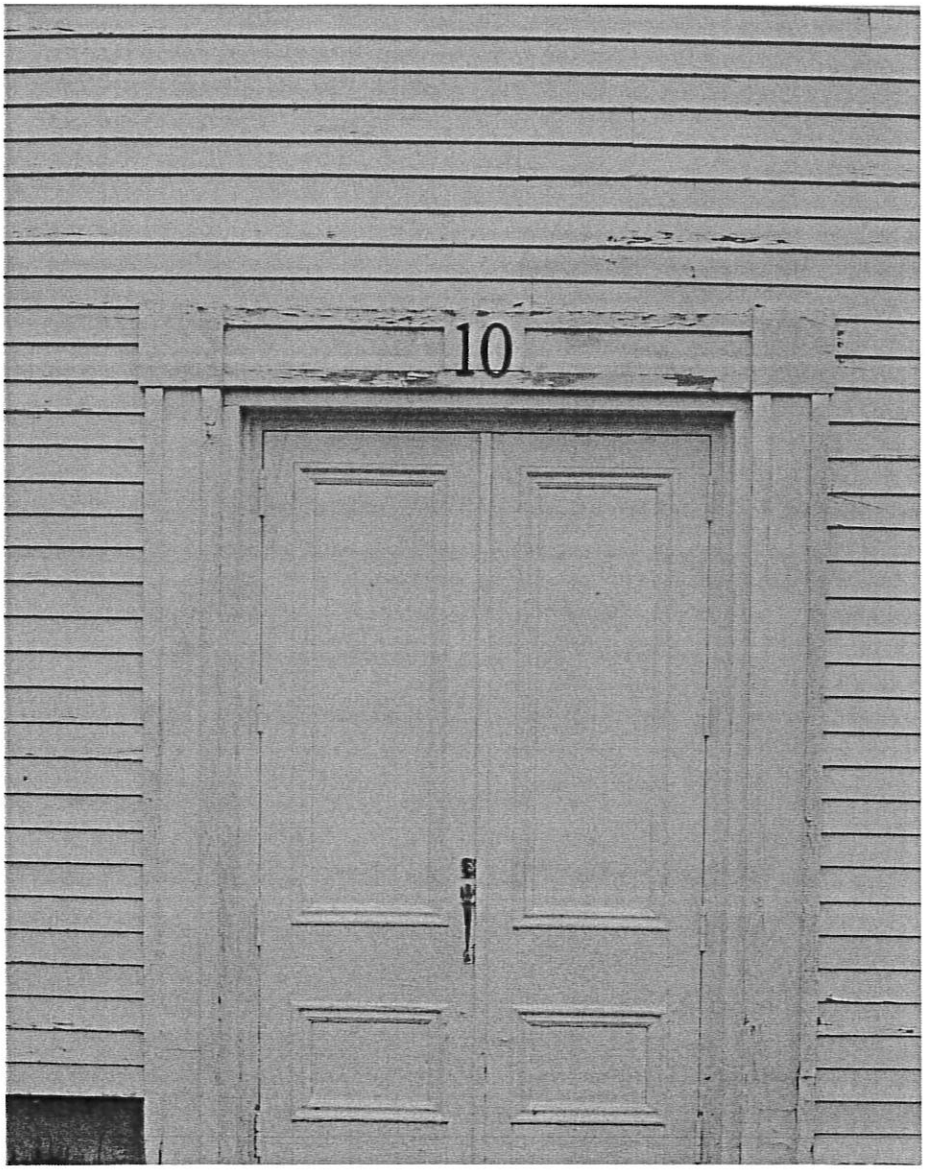
The Rye Historical Society and the Rye Historic District Commission.

[illegible] right: Donald J. Cilley, Marjorie C. Gifford, and Pat Holmes. Not present is Gilbert Kirchnaid.

(Ralph Hornung)

Citizens save town hall

[illegible]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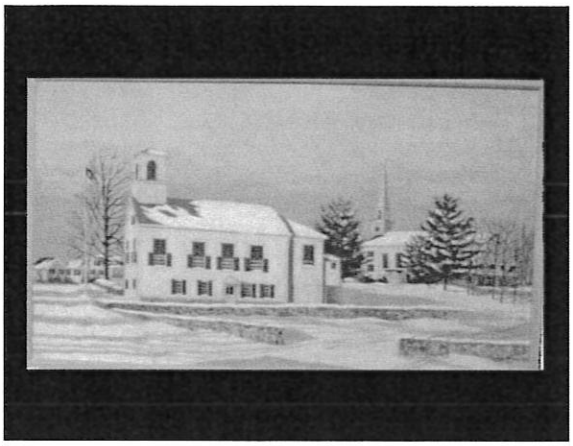
7. COULD THIS PROPERTY BENEFIT FROM A VOLUNTEER WORK DAY? IF SO, HOW?

The exterior of the building has deteriorated. The paint is peeling off of the clapboards. A crew of scrapers and painters could do a lot of good to show the community that they should be proud of this historic landmark. "New Hampshire is defined by its town halls" NH Preservation Alliance News 273

Regrettably, scaffolding the exterior would require professionals and would be expensive. As the building is more than a century old, there are lead abatement issues associated painting the building. The eaves have a potential for rot which would require repair prior to scraping or painting.

The Rye Heritage Commission has raised $10,000.00 for Town Hall. Whether the Commission would be permitted to expend this sum for the scaffolding and professional assistance would depend upon whether the Board of Selectmen would allow us to do "anything" to the building. The question of liability for volunteers on ladders and scaffolding may make this challenging as a volunteer work day.



APPENDIX

A. Heritage Commission Report to the Prior Town Hall Committee with Exhibits One, Two and Three.
B. Reasons for Renovation and Addition to Town Hall
C. Rye Heritage Master Plan
D. Renderings by Atelier Margo Villandry
E. Energy Audit
F. Interior Pictures of Town Hall
G. Estimate of Renovation Costs
H. Town News
I. Photographs of Monumental Windows

J. Charge to the 2015 Town Hall Committee

K. Heritage Commission Fund Raising Brochures

The Rye Heritage Commission Report on Preservation of the Rye Town Hall.

In March of 2011, the Rye Heritage Commission was authorized by the voters and it was established by the Board of Selectmen in July of 2011. The purpose for the Commission is the proper recognition, use, and protection of resources which are valued for their historic, cultural, aesthetic, or community significance within their natural, built, or cultural contexts. The Commission has advisory and review authority to survey and inventory all cultural resources and to conduct research and publish findings, including reports. As such, the Heritage has focused its attention on the Rye Town Hall since the beginning of 2012. A Commission member, Alex Herlihy, researched and wrote a history of Rye Town Hall. **EXHIBIT ONE**

In March or 2012, the Rye Heritage Commission invited the public to hear, Peter Michaud, the Director of the Department of Cultural Resources for the State of New Hampshire. The presentation was specifically focused on "good additions" to historic properties. Mr. Michaud reviewed the Secretary of the Interior Standards for treatment of historic properties. There are four sets of standards:

- Preservation,
- Restoration,
- Reconstruction and;
- Rehabilitation.

Peter Michaud stated that

> When there is an old building that is "used" and needs to stay current, the standards for rehabilitation provides a guideline for allowing for new use. This acts as a guide to make the building viable and sustainable. There can be modern accoutrements in the building but it is done in a way that the "nuts and bolts" of what makes that building historic are left intact.

Mr. Michaud continued that the standards rely on the character defining features of a structure. Some of the character defining features may be the shape of the building, the details and materials used. Mr. Michaud stressed that the following needs to be considered when adding on to a historic building:

- **Compatibility** - Historic features of the structure; the addition should be compatible with the look/design and materials of the structure.
- **Product of its own time** – Modern.
- **Subservient** – The historic building should be the focus. Subservient is more on the side of scale and massing in relationship to the original building. Mr. Michaud explained that it cannot be bigger or "as big as" and still be subservient.

Mr. Michaud explained that all of these criteria should also be "set in a field" of reversibility. See the Minutes of the Heritage Commission meeting of March 29, 2012. **EXHIBIT TWO**

Mr. Michaud urged the Commission to pursue an Application to the State Historic Resources for recognition of the Rye Town Hall on the State Historic Register. The Board of Selectmen at the September 10th meeting approved the application. The Application is attached as **EXHIBIT THREE.**

At the board meeting of the Heritage Commission on October 3, 2012, the members voted [with the ad hoc committee members abstaining] for the following:

VOTED

Retention of the Great Hall as a community meeting facility was unanimously approved.

VOTED

Retention of the tin ceiling was unanimously approved.

VOTED

Retention and preservation of the two spiral front stairwells were unanimously approved.

VOTED

Retention of the 1890 addition was unanimously approved.

VOTED

Removal of the 1974 porch was unanimous.

An addition to the Town Hall at the end of the 1890 addition was considered with three options:

- Options number one and number two involved having an addition at right angle to the current town hall and both were rejected unanimously
- Option number three was continuing the line of the building straight back. The question considered was the acceptable size of such an addition, which the majority voted, could not exceed 20 additional feet in length. To satisfy the compatibility standard the addition would be two stories [with a possible basement] and 36 feet wide. It would be of the same materials, the same design and roofline. Peter Michaud described what it takes an addition to be "subservient" and the Commission took these principles into account.

The members then considered an alternative, in the event that the aesthetic limitations did not adequately address the space needs of the town. The members voted 3 to 1 that, for aesthetic reasons, as well as for the safety and structural integrity of the current Town

Hall, the best alternative would be a separate building located in the area between the church and the Town Hall, abutting the hillside for easier access from the town owned upper parking lot. That separate building would be in compatible materials, scale, design to the existing Town Hall and could be integrated and in accord with the standards of the Rye Historic District. This separate building would better insure the acceptance of the Town Hall for inclusion in the State of New Hampshire Historic Registry.

EXHIBIT ONE

A History of the Rye Town Hall – August 2012

By Alex Herlihy with renovation research by Steve Cash

Rye Historical Society

and other material from the 40's and 50's contributed by Sandra Goss Munsey

(note – RHS has several historic photos of the town hall. There are a complete set of exterior photos from 2009 and some interior photos including the tower from 2012. There is also a painting by Denise Brown of what town hall would have looked like in the 1800's. Those images and this history are contained in an album at the town museum.)

On March 16, 1839 a first Methodist Episcopal Society was founded in Rye and on June 1st of that year they raised their meeting house near the bottom of Break back Hill. The church was dedicated on October 1, 1839 in the shadow of the 3rd Congregational church which had been erected on the top of the hill in 1837. (A Christian Church was also built that year on what is now the corner of Old Parish and Washington roads.) The Walker family of carpenters in Rye Center was involved in all of the building. It is quite remarkable that Rye built three large churches in two years in the midst of a national recession.

Adjacent to the new church was an existing 18th century farmhouse with small barn and this became the parish house for the church. In later years after the church was disbanded, this house was rented by the town and later sold and in the 1960's moved to the bottom of Old Parish Rd., hence the name of this new road built for this purpose.

The traditional meeting house bell tower, seen on both churches and town halls in New England, was added later either by the church or the town. The new joint society was to last just over three decades and when it dissolved its members either joined the two remaining churches or made the long trek to their respective churches in Portsmouth. In 1873, for a sum of $1000 the town bought the church renovated it as a town hall for $2657 plus new furnishings totaling $616. A special commemorative address, recounting town history, was given by Rev. Huntington in the fall of 1873 on the occasion of the dedication of the town hall. The building was enlarged in the front section and a tower added at some point. It is quite possible that the town made this improvement

using the above sum, or it could have been done by the church earlier. Three years later in 1877 the town repaired and made more usable the basement for $356.

Although we assume the stage was not added to the hall until 1890, there could have been a raised area from where sermons were preached and this could have been used for entertainment or they easily could have built a temporary stage area where actors and musicians could perform. So it is quite possible that live music, theater and dances were held in the hall from the beginning of its life as a public building in the mid 1870's. This would pre-date the Music Hall in Portsmouth (1879) whose live performances had ended before mid 20th century. Therefore Rye's live entertainment venue actually had a longer duration (1978).

There must have been a great deal of pride in the new public building and one wonders where they gathered for political purposes before 1874. Did they have use of the churches? In 1888 there were more repairs and improvements to town hall involving paint, lumber, shingles which cost tax payers $614. In 1889 there was a land adjustment for $50, but no details are given. We do know that the town purchased land east of the town hall at this time for the new Central cemetery which was laid out in the 1890's.

The town hall was the site for Rye's experiment in having a high school. During the 1889-90 school year, Rye's teens had an opportunity most small town kids did not have – secondary public education, but it did not last beyond that year. (RHS has photo of that group of students). It would be another decade before the trolley came to town, but it is not known if the schedule allowed Rye students to commute daily to and from Portsmouth high school.

In 1890 the town invested $397 for an addition off the rear of the building which we assume was the stage and accompanying space used for performers. The Rye Town Museum has many playbills of drama, comedy, and live music performed on that stage in the "Gay 90's" and beyond including the farce: "Freezing a Mother In Law." Performers included many Rye people as well as outside performers. It is assumed that Rye's prosperity, deriving from its Victorian Beach Resort, made it immune from the nation-wide depression which belied the "Gay" label.

By this time the annual town meeting had become an established practice at town hall in the big auditorium which had replaced the church sanctuary. And now the selectmen would sit on the new stage, towering over the citizens who we know were undaunted and often quite feisty in their debates over how their tax money should be spent. A series of contentious, special town meetings were held in the hall in the 1880's over the controversial Sleeper legacy which would have built a library for the town. It never happened. Town meetings were often enlivened by spirits, both human and otherwise. Normally reticent townsfolk were now emboldened to

speak their mind and uproarious laughter often filled the hall. Once a boy rushed into the middle of a meeting and yelled: "Maude scun it!" It seemed one of the horses had gotten loose on the hill outside and hurt her leg.

The new addition to the hall included a double decker double, holer with women's facilities on 2nd floor and men's offset on the first. The ground level of town hall had become the political gathering place for selectmen and others who sat around a big pot-bellied stove in the winter. At some point a lock up with wooden bars was installed where the meeting room is today.

With the dawn of the new century town hall improvements and repairs continued with $561 being spent in 1902 and six years later they spent another $940 for repairs, $39 for a curtain and, with the advent of electricity, $75 for a chandelier. In 1911 a further addition was added to the rear of the building for $480 and the next year wiring was installed for $266, a steel (tin) ceiling was installed for $244 and a coal heat system for $456. This was the building that many of us who are natives remembered as kids growing up in Rye.

During the early part of the 20th century the town hall was used by: out of town parties, dancing schools, Jr. Order of American Mechanics, Grange, dances, Christian and Congregational societies rehearsals, entertainment and strawberry suppers, Salvation Army, Locke reunion, lectures, Rye Dramatic club, Every Other Tuesday Club, Jenness Beach precinct, piano rental, Campfire Girls, Ideal Club, fairs, Literary club, Boy Scouts, Friendship club, use of telephone, etc.

After WWI the auditorium saw expanded use with wild and sometimes dangerous semi-pro basketball games which often turned into fights. Charlie Green was player/coach. Around this time Newell Marden and Blake Rand were well established as perennial selectman and town clerk. Community suppers were often held in the basement and live theater and music was a mainstay upstairs. At some point the church began to hold its annual Christmas fair in the hall and sights, sounds and smells of those events are one of the sweetest memories for anyone growing up in Rye in those years.

After WWII the Rye Players were established and performed, sometimes in spite of themselves, in the hall well into the 1960's. Watching ones parents star in recent Broadway plays on the Rye stage ("Harvey," etc.) was a singular memory. In the early 1950's flush toilets finally replaced the "in house out house." The Rye Volunteer Fire Dept. (new fire/police station built in 1954) held fund raiser square dances where often three generations danced and mixed and felt a real sense of community. Selectmen Bob Goss happened to be waiting for his daughter Sandra one night and saw the floor jump right off the basement supports from all that rhythmic dancing. Downstairs only the selectmen's office was portioned off which created an open space for meetings and suppers.

It is not known when the practice of holding graduation from 8th grade began in town hall , but we do know that it was common practice in the 1950's for the class to have its official photo taken in front of Rye School (today's Jr. high) and then the students would march, with their assigned co-ed partner, to the town hall and then down the aisle to the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" played for years by 8th grade English teacher Helen Seavey.

Jessie Herlihy always looked out her bedroom window at the illuminated Congregational church steeple before shutting out the lights. On a cold March night in 1959 she saw a great bust of fire come up from the church and then disappear. The boiler had exploded. She called the fire department but it had already been reported. Eyewitnesses were frustrated in the 20 minute delay of the arrival of fire-fighting equipment so close by. By the time they arrived it was too late. The 122 year old church, beacon to mariners and companion to the church/town hall for so many years, was quickly consumed. The selectmen gave the bell in the town hall tower for the new church which was erected in 1962.

The new fire/police station in 1954 also became the new home for the selectmen. But a new use for town hall was found in 1963 with the creation of Rye District Court. The court room (now used as town board meeting room) was built at a cost of $1976 where the old jail had been and this lasted into the 1990's. In 1965 some office space for more town employees was created and the bathroom moved to its present location at a cost of $2282 and this brought the selectmen's office back to town hall.

But the Jr high gym was added in 1966 and by the early 70's there was talk of town hall out living its usefulness. In response, a 1974 citizen's initiative lead my Marge Gifford and others urged that $28,000 of revenue sharing funds be used to create the office space for town clerk, etc. that exists today; prior to this time, town clerk, Ralene White, worked from her home on Cable Rd. In 1976 excavation was done to create the parking area and retaining wall and landscaping which Rye residents enjoy today. In 1978 the last theater performance was held in the hall – "Abelard and Heloise."

1985 was a very important turning point for town hall. A wedding reception and dance was held in the hall and in October the town celebrated its bi-centennial when the Rye Historical Society staged a two day event, "Rye history Days," which filled the hall with displays of the town's history. As a result of this success, in 1986 the Selectmen invited the historical society to set up a small exhibit space in part of the upstairs hall, the precursor of the Rye Town Museum which opened next to the library in 2002.

1985 was also the year the board of selectmen proposed a major "municipal complex" for Parsons Woods which was supposed to be open space; it was overwhelmingly defeated. In 1986 the town began to move offices upstairs to the auditorium with temporary partitions. Half of the space was left open for selectmen's meetings. By 2004 the hall and stage was filled with office space.

In 2001 a town hall improvement plan including electric upgrade was discussed but no evidence is found in later town reports of such improvements because attention was turned to building a new fire/police station (2005).

In 2011 voters approved Article 14 ($40,000) to hire an architectural consultant/engineering consultant to study the structure of town hall before any upgrades and also to study function and space needs, facility evaluation, evaluation of rehab./expansion alternatives and comparison to new construction alternatives. The selectmen appointed a town office space needs committee. They approved the hiring of an architectural firm (AG architects from Dover).

What emerged from his study is the need for more office space for town employees, the cramped space that currently exists and the need for infrastructure upgrade (electricity, etc.) What also emerged from this study was an architectural rendering of a large, entirely new brick building to be attached to the rear of the existing town hall to house most of town employees. The selectmen said this was just an option, but it was the only schematic drawing which voters had seen prior to the 2012 town election.

On the 2012 town warrant the selectmen put an article ($135,000) before the voters which would have furthered design development and cost estimates for the proposed renovations and/or addition to the town hall. The article was defeated 2-1. A petitioned warrant article requested that the town further study all options on space needs before proceeding passed overwhelming. (no money was attached to this article).

At a late March meeting the selectmen admitted that there could have been better communication to the voters about the proposed addition being just one option.

In late March the Rye Heritage Commission and the Rye Historical Society sponsored a talk by Peter Michaud of the NH Dept. of Historic Resources. Prior to his talk he made an inspection of the town hall and then recommended three actions: insulate the attic, have new combination storm/screen windows made and installed and seal up around the existing windows which are in good shape. This information was passed on to the selectmen who disagreed with Michaud's report saying that more structural support was needed before insulation of attic because of added snow weight.

In July of 2012 the Rye Heritage Commission has recently been given the right to work on an application to place the town hall on the State Registry of Historic Places. (part of this town hall history will support that application.)

Also in July the first meeting of the newly constituted town space needs committee was held. One item which became apparent is that there is a difference of opinion about the square footage needed for expanded town use. The architect recommended 15,000 sq. ft. where currently town employees are using less than half that amount of space. Was this figure arrived at by a sound analysis of actual need by each employee?

Earlier this year the selectmen approved a federal grant to have a geo-thermal heating/cooling system installed at town hall which has now been done. In addition new asphalt shingles have been put on the roof, part of scheduled maintenance.

Discussion of an addition to town hall is entirely appropriate since there is a space need and there is room for an addition off the rear of the building. The auditorium (great hall) can be brought back. The question that faces Rye residents, not just the elected and appointed officials and town employees is this: How big does the addition really need to be and how can it be made to fit with the current architecture of the existing 1839 building? While it is true that town employees could continue to exist in cramped space for the short term, it is also true that a reasonable space needs expansion compromise can be found which will be supported by a majority of the voters. For this to happen, all interested parties must be listened to and respected.

In 1989 a dramatic event, one of many in the long history of town hall, took place. At some point, the police station had moved from the fire station to the old trolley battery shed, and later public works building, across from the cemetery. A proposal was put to the voters – build a new police station on the space between town hall and the first cemetery road, just below the retaining wall. There have been many proposals put before the voters over the years, some with lop-sided results and some quite close. But none was closer than this vote. By a margin of ONE, voters rejected the proposal which would have impeded the serenity of the cemetery and destroyed one of the most pristine views in Rye, from the town green to the town hall. A re-take was held and it still lost by ONE vote.

The curtain for the stage at town hall was given to the historical society and it waits in the town museum today for the renaissance of the town hall.

EXHIBIT TWO

TOWN OF RYE
HERITAGE COMMISSION
Thursday, March 29, 2012
6:30 P.M.
Rye Public Safety Building – Training Room

The Heritage Commission is joined by the Rye Historical Society

Members Present
Heritage Commission: Chairman Mae Bradshaw, Vice-Chair Rich Davis, Secretary Sarah Hall, Selectmen's Representative Priscilla Jenness, Jane Holway, Alternate Alex Herlihy and Alternate Peter White.

Rye Historical Society: Chair Alex Herlihy (also an Alternate for RHC), Rich Davis (also Vice-Chair for RHC), Jane Holway (also member of RHC), and Beth Yeaton.

I. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chairman Bradshaw called the meeting to order at 6:33 p.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance. She introduced the Members of the Heritage Commission and Rye Historical Society.

II. SEATING OF ALTERNATES

- **None**

Note: *All Members were seated for the presentation on the Town Hall Restoration.*

III. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Bradshaw introduced **Peter Michaud, National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives, & Easements Coordinator, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.** He has reviewed the needs of the Town Hall, toured the property and taken photographs. He will be giving a presentation on the standards for adding onto a historical property.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRIOR MEETING

Motion by Rich Davis to approve the minutes of February 2, 2012 as presented. Seconded by Jane Holway. All in favor.

Note: ***The following items were taken out of posted agenda order. (As presented in minutes).***

I. **RE-APPOINTMENT TO THE DEMOLITION COMMITTEE by Heritage Commission Chairman Mae Bradshaw:** Re-appointment of Rich Davis as a member of the Demolition Committee for a term of three years to expire April, 1, 2015.

- A letter was received by Rich Davis on his request to be re-appointed as a member of the Demolition Committee. He was re-appointed to the Committee, by Chairman Bradshaw, until April 1, 2015.

Note: ***Public comments and questions, which were heard during the presentation, are bolded and italicized below.***

II. **OPEN DISCUSSION: RYE TOWN HALL RESTORATION**

- **INTRODUCTION OF PETER MICHAUD,** National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives, & Easements Coordinator, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

Peter Michaud stated the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was enacted to create preservation programs. It was also created to provide a process when the Federal Government is involved with a project. This will allow for consultation on the project to possibly make changes so the historical resources are not destroyed. During that time, State Preservation Offices were set up throughout the Country. Every State has a State Preservation Office. In New Hampshire it is called the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, which run a variety of State and Federal programs throughout the State. He continued that he oversees the National Register Program for the State of NH. He also oversees the Preservation Tax Incentive Program. There are 30 easements throughout NH that he oversees. He pointed out that Rye has two easements; Odiorne Homestead and White Island Lighthouse.

Mr. Michaud explained that the Secretary of the Interior Standards, for the treatment of historic properties, was established in 1977 by the Department of the Interior. There are four sets of standards;

- Preservation,
- Restoration,
- Reconstruction and;
- Rehabilitation.

When there is an old building that is "used" and needs to stay current, the standards for rehabilitation provides a guideline for allowing for new use. This acts as a guide to make the building viable and sustainable. There can be modern accoutrements in the building but it is done in a way that the "nuts and bolts" of what makes that building historic are left intact. He continued that the standards rely on the character defining features of a structure. Some of the character defining features may be the shape of the building, the details and materials used. The features that are going to be impacted are also looked at.
The Standards and Guidelines are "flushed out" further in the preservation brief and technical notes. Preservation Brief #17, Architectural Character, is identifying visual aspects of a building, of its age, while preserving character. He commented that the Rye Town Hall has used its potential space to its fullest. Preservation Brief #17, has a list of questions to help define the character of a building. He pointed out that the Heritage Commission could use this list while going through the Town Hall to help "chart out" the character defining features. If there is going to be any type of rehabilitation, knowing this information will help in making choices on how to handle the building in the future.

He continued that when there is a building at capacity, there is the ability to add-on, which has been discussed in Rye. Preservation Brief #14, New Historic Additions to Historic Buildings and Preservation Concerns, outlines the philosophy of what to look for in a "good" addition to a historic building. It also addresses how to determine if the building needs an addition. First what is looked at is how space is used and how that space can be better utilized without misusing character defining spaces. He pointed out that Rye has passed beyond that point. In order to continue to use the Town Hall without any kind of expansion the great hall, which is the character defining space of a town hall, has been divided up into cubicles. He pointed out that it has been done to be reversible and done well; however, this space is no longer usable as a hall. The space has been utilized beyond the point of what is good for the building from a historic point of view. It then becomes an issue of what needs to be done to add on and what needs to be considered.

Mr. Michaud stated that the following needs to be considered when adding on to a historic building;

- **Compatibility** - Historic features of the structure; the addition should be compatible with the look/design and materials of the structure.
- **Product of its own time** – Modern.

- **Subservient** – The historic building should be the focus.

He explained that all of these criteria should also set be "set in a field" of reversibility. The design should be reversible, so if it is decided to restore the building to its original form, it can be done. He reiterated that Preservation Brief #14 addresses these components.

- ***Are there examples of town halls in New Hampshire?***

Mr. Michaud replied that the Town of Temple put an addition on the back of its town hall. They had a similar situation where the great hall was divided up into office space. The historic structure was a basic gable front building with a belfry on the top. An addition was added to the back of the building. The sidewalls were stepped in from the original width of the building and the ridge pole was lower than the original building. Other character features were picked up from the original structure, such as, clapboards, the design of the window and moldings. The addition is compatible, subservient and a product of its own time. Also, the addition is reversible.

- ***In order to be subservient does the addition have to be architecturally compliant to the original?***

He explained that this is where compatibility comes in. Subservient is more on the side of scale and massing in relationship to the original building.

- ***Doesn't making something reversible add to the cost?***

Mr. Michaud replied it does not add to the cost. It is not reversible in the sense that it is built to last only so many years, it is an academic reversible. If it was decided to bring back the original historic building, as it looked at the time the rehab started, it could be done. It does not mean it is being built to be "shoddy" or inferior in nature. It just means that future owners of that building will not be "pigeon holed" with a change that can no longer be reversed.

- ***Does subservient necessarily mean smaller in size? It seems that square footage would be limited if it cannot be bigger or as big as the original.***

Mr. Michaud explained that it cannot be bigger or "as big as" and still be subservient. The "envelope" can be pushed on that, however. Every structure has its own set of issues and setting that needs to be looked at. There could be two sets of buildings the same size and because of how each is set in their communities, one may be able to be almost doubled in size and the other may not be able to handle it.

- ***Do the rules apply if all that is being done is connecting the old with the new with a fairly innocuous connector?***

He stated that the rules still apply. He continued that the Town Hall is a wonderful building and is definitely National Register eligible. However, unless Federal funds are being accepted, or a federal permit or licensing is needed, there is no reason why these rules have to be followed. He pointed out that if there is federal involvement these rules do not necessarily have to be followed. However, it will need to be determined if the change will have an adverse affect on the historic resource. If it will have an adverse affect it will need to be determined if it can be avoided. If that adverse affect cannot be avoided it is then determined what an appropriate mitigation is to compensate the community for the damage or loss of that historic resource.

- ***Regarding reversibility, is there an example of what would make a project irreversible?***

Mr. Michaud stated that the Rye Town Hall does not represent a static period of time. It is development has occurred over multiple years. There are additions that have become historic in their own right. How the new building is connected to the existing building if it is connected in such a way that is reversible. If a piece of the historic building is destroyed while adding the addition, it is no longer reversible because that piece will be gone, even though it could be duplicated or replaced.

- ***If a historic back porch is rotting and has to be torn off and a new one put on, what would be the difference?***

Mr. Michaud commented that rehabbing would be looked at and continuing what existing fabrics could be continued while at the same time replacing the rotted material. When something is completely removed it becomes irreversible. He reiterated that these are rules that are enforced if there is federal involvement. These guidelines can be applied by anyone who is looking to do preservation work to a building. This can be followed for good preservation practice.

- ***Chairman Bradshaw – Are these rules the State would look at if they are going to be giving a grant?***

He explained that the Moose Plate Grant goes into a special fund that gets divided out to different State Agencies to support and conserve publically owned resources, both natural and historic. When that money comes to the Department of Cultural Resources it gets divided up with the State Library and the Arts Council. About five grants, worth $5,000 each, get awarded for bricks and mortar projects for publically owned resources throughout the State. If Rye was to get the Town Hall determined eligible, funds could be applied for to help off-set the costs of repairs.

- ***Is one of the conditions to determine funding based on the tax basis or value of the town?***

Mr. Michaud replied, "No". When a project is reviewed they look at community support, the work to be done and whether that work meets these standards. The resource and the project at hand is looked at to make the funding determination.

- ***Much of this discussion has been focusing on the expansion phase. Equally as important is the renovation, rehabilitation or restoration of the Town Hall. This could be costly with significant cost differences. Could information be given on that?***

Mr. Michaud explained that restoration is something that should not be done to the Town Hall. A rehabilitation should be done. A restoration is when a period of time is chosen and the Town Hall is brought back to the period of time. It is labor intensive and has a front end of a lot of research. It also would be for educational purposes only. It would be appropriate to do a "restoration" of the Town Hall if it was going to be a museum and it was being brought back to early 1900. He continued that rehabilitation is looking at what makes the Town Hall " the town hall" and what needs to be done to achieve doing that. He pointed out that in some ways this can be more expensive and in other ways it can save money. For example, in regards to energy codes, what has to be done to a historic building to a modern building are very different. A historic building can be made much more energy efficient at a cheaper cost. In the Rye Town Hall better insulation in the attic would be a huge savings. Along with, fine tuning the windows and storms. This would be a lot cheaper than buying brand new windows and the same energy savings would be seen in the end. Plus, with that process, there is the ability to apply for L-Chip and other grants. There is money available to help with the preservation project. He reiterated they all rely on the standards for rehabilitation.

- ***If the Town Hall is being rehabilitated can the inside be gutted and redesigned within these parameters?***

He stated that first it needs to be understood what the character defining features are. There is also primary space and secondary space. In looking at the Town Hall, the first floor is sort of an architectural "jumble". There is no real cohesive design because

there has been so many different changes. In the main hall upstairs, that is the prime character defining space. If that was to be gutted, it would be doing irreversible damage to the historic values to the Town Hall. That would not be compliant with the standards. It is also what is character defining to the interior, exterior and the landscape. For example, the stone retaining walls are character defining. If those are removed character is eroded. Once those characters are defined, decisions on the overall rehab and how the spaces are going to be used can be made in an educated way to not do damage.

- ***The website has standards for restoration. It states that deteriorating historic features have to be replaced to its original historic definitions.***

Mr. Michaud pointed out that is for restoration. Rehab is replacing in-kind. It first needs to be addressed if what is being replaced is character defining. For this character definition, Preservation Brief #17 would be used, Architectural Character, "*identifying the visual aspects of historic buildings, of its age, while preserving character*". It is understanding the history of the building, how it developed and applying that knowledge in making the determinations on what is historic.

- ***Referring to the Town of Temple how did they go through this process? Was it done by a group of people or an architect?***

He explained that the Town of Temple hired a consulting architect that specialized in historic buildings. Temple wanted to adhere to the standards because grant funds were used to help pay for the addition. Temple knew they wanted to do a preservation project and found the right consultant to work with those parameters.

- ***Member White – Can we address some of the character defining features of the Town Hall, such as, the staircase, front doors and the balcony?***

Mr. Michaud stated there is the main entrance, with the two staircases, which spiral up. In rehabbing the building it should be looked at how to open up the staircases, when walking into that area, so it once again becomes a foyer. Then there is the main portion of the hall itself and the old meeting space on the first floor. All of the spaces interrelate to each other. Then the interior finish needs to be looked at, such as, the tin ceiling and the molding. These are all things that need to be considered in how to treat the interior.

- ***Member Herlihy – Steve Cash, on the Board of the Historical Society, went through every Town Report from 1873 to the present looking for Town Hall additions and repairs. The opening page of the Town Hall history Album contains that***

information. It is very interesting and informative. This is information is also being presented on April 19th by the Historic Society.

- ***Chairman Bradshaw – What should be done with the Town Hall windows?***

Mr. Michaud stated that the windows are in decent shape. He would rehab the windows, which is fine tuning them. He would start with good exterior storms. With just some minor changes the existing windows could be made energy efficient and far more lasting then what some replacements could do.

- ***Would qualifying for the National Registry impact what could be done with the building?***

Mr. Michaud explained that there is no regulatory aspect to listing. The benefit would be if it is already listed as a historic resource it would save the Town time and money when applying for federally funded programs. There is no disadvantage to being listed.

- ***Chairman Bradshaw – This is going from a more global aspect inside to more specific details.***

Mr. Michaud stated the moldings, trim, tin ceiling, wainscot and the stage give the space the "town hall" feeling. It is all character defining.

- ***Vice-Chair Davis – One of the problems is having enough meeting space. Is there some way to divide up the great hall to have different meeting rooms?***

Mr. Michaud stated that it may be possible with some creativity. It is not a good solution because a temporary partition is not going to provide the sound barrier needed. The stage may become a smaller meeting room when needed. The height of the ceiling in the hall is going to create issue with sound in that space.

- ***Vice-Chair Davis – There are some immediate problems in the building, especially for safety. Are there immediate things that can be done to address the safety; in regards to fire and wiring?***

Mr. Michaud stated that until it is known how the space will be utilized trying to develop a wiring plan could be difficult. Money could be spent on a plan and half of it may need to be taken out.

- ***Member Herlihy – At the Selectmen's Meeting it was pointed out that a lot of things that can't be seen at the Town Hall is a concern, such as, old wiring.***

Mr. Michaud pointed out that this is the Town's option. The Town could rewire the building now and could redo the wiring down the road in the future. If the condition warrants that this may be an expense for the Town to take on. From a cost approach it would be best to devise a plan first.

- ***Vice-Chair Davis – It sounds like there are a few things that can be done now. One is insulation in the roof and attic. The windows could also be fixed for more efficiency.***

Mr. Michaud agreed. He stated that his first priority would be the roof and secondly the insulation in the attic. The third priority would be the window repair. If the Town is planning to continue to own and use the building in some way, that is money that is going to be spent and not have to be undone.

Chairman Bradshaw opened for further comments or questions from the Members of the Board.

There was discussion on photos being submitted for ideas and information.

Chairman Bradshaw thanked Peter Michaud for his presentation.

- **The Historical Society will be giving a presentation on the Town Hall on April 19th at 7:00 p.m., held at the Rye Public Library.**
- **The next Heritage Commission Meeting will be held on Thursday, April 5th.**
- **Currently, there are three (3) open positions on the Heritage Commission. Anyone who is interested is encouraged to join.**

III. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Bradshaw adjourned the meeting at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBIT THREE

NHDHR INVENTORY# NH0016
Some pages not reproduced

Rye Town Hall

Rye Center

10 Central Road

Rye

Rockingham

Town of Rye

Current use(s) Government (town hall)

Social (civic, meeting hall)

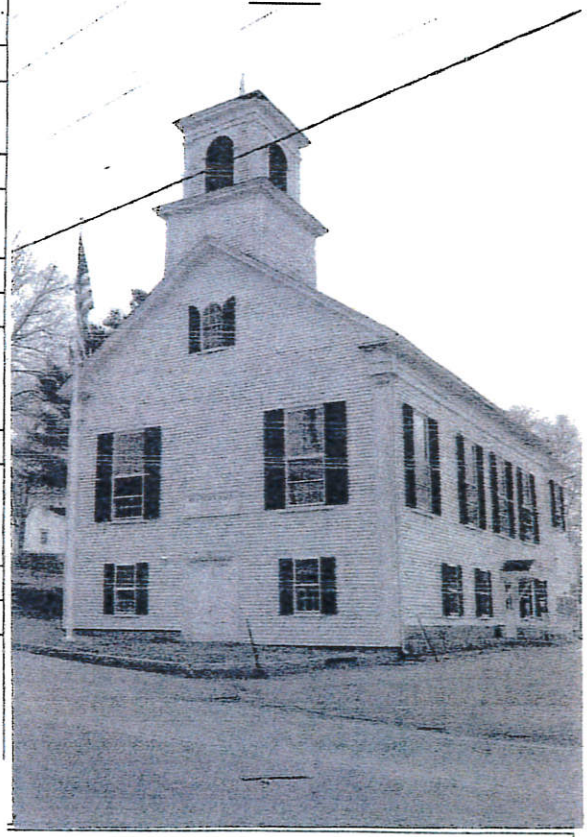
use(s) Church, Grange Hall

Greek Revival

1839

Parsons, L.B.

14. Alterations, with dates two additions at the east elevation 1890, 1974



35. Photo #1 Direction: east

41. HistoricalBackground and Role in the Town or City's Development:
Historical Background:

The first meeting house in Rye was built in 1725, but by 1755 it had fallen into such disrepair that the town voted to tear it down and build a new one. (Parsons, J. L., 11). The second meeting house was built in 1755 at the same location Gust to the west of the present Congregational Church). It was used for meetings and housed the town's only church, the Congregational Church.

Beginning in the 1820s several new religious societies began to flourish. Based on the belief of toleration, in 1829 the town voted that the meeting house was to be shared for worship in the following manner. The Christians, Methodists, and Universalists shared one half of the time. The Congregational Society, although it was in disarray, was granted the other half of the time for worship. (Parsons, J.L, 71).

In 1837 the Congregationalists began raising funds to build a church. They stopped using the meeting house and the new Congregational Church was dedicated on December 27, 1837. (Parsons, J.L., 72).

Coincidently, in the same year the Christian Society also built a church. It was located nearly across the street from the Congregational Church and was dedicated on October 30, 1839.

The flourishing Methodist Society continued to use the old meeting house. Coinciding with the procurement of a minister, they reorganized as the Methodist Episcopal Society on March 16, 1839. Funds were raised and building committee oversaw the building of a new church (the church of this study) with such rapidity that it was dedicated on October 9, 1839. (Parsons, J.L., 72). The booklet "Dedication of the Town Hall in Rye, N.H." records that the cost of the building and land was $2300 and the church contained 48 pews. (12).

In the town center three new churches were built in rapid succession. As a result of three new houses of worship, the old meeting house fell into disuse. In 1840 a vote could not be obtained from the Rye townspeople to refurbish the old meeting-house for use as a town hall. With the completion of the basement vestry of the Congregational Church in 1841, it was decided to hold town meetings in the vestry.

By 1842 the Methodist Episcopal Church became known as a Methodist Church. The Methodist Society built a parsonage across the street in 1842-3. The church struggled with debt, underwent a decline, and by 1868 was too weak to sustain a minister. Having ceased to hold services, the trusteys of the church entered into negotiations about selling the building to the town as a town hall. In March,
1873 the town voted to buy the Methodist Episcopal Church and lot, provided it could be bought for $1000. (Parsons, L. 221).

The unused church was purchased by the Town of Rye in 1873 for $1000.00 paid to three trustees of the church, J.J. Drake, Levi
Rand, and J. Jenness Rand.

Expenses on the building were considerable and in 1873 the town spent $2657.72 for repair of the building. This included resetting the underpinning of stone and brick, grading, fencing, and carpenter work. (Accounts ofthe Selectmen 1874, 5).

In the same year the town spent $671.60 on furnishings which included stoves, a safe, a desk, settees, a chandelier, a spittoon, a sink, and curtains. (Accounts of the Selectmen, 1874, 6-7). The town hall was heated with wood stoves which required approxlln.ately six cords of wood per year at a cost of approximately $20.00 per year. (Accounts of the Selectmen, 1879, 6).

The town invested in the building by making repairs and improvements, most notably, a new stage on the second floor. The 1875
Accounts ofthe Selectmen documents the construction of the stage on the second floor of the hall. The expenses for the stage included lumber, labor, and paint totaling $47.91 (9).

Almost immediately, the selectmen put the large and improved town hall to work. They began to generate revenue from the building by letting it out for use by various civic, social, and religious groups. Accounts of the Selectmen during the 1870s document that the following paid for use of the building: the Congregational Society, the Christian Society, the Odd Fellows Lodge, two singing schools, the Rye Comet Band, the Rye Variety Troupe, evening dances and out of town parties, the Martha Washington Society and a Temperance lecture.

Between 1880 and 1900 expenditures for the town hall included repair of the basement and for lumber, hardware and paint. Coal to heat the building was first purchased in 1887 (Accounts of the Selectmen, 1888, 8). In 1889 improvements to the stage included lights, carpet and curtains. (Accounts ofthe Selectmen of the Town ofRye. 1890 p. 12).

In 1890 the town hall was enlarged. This was in the form of an addition to the east elevation. The plans were drawn up by H.S. Paul, the head carpenter was Richard F.Varrell, and the cost for the construction was $830. 12. In the Annual Report of the Selectmen. 1891 the addition was called "the extension and basement which also included a foundation for the vault." 6-7).

Between 1880 and 1900 revenue was generated from the following: old folks suppers, church society strawberry festivals, the Odd Fellows, skating parties, high school prize speaking party, school exhibitions, Locke reunion, Perkins Minstrels, dancing schools, Rye Beach and Jenness Beach Improvement Societies. In 1902 the Every Other Tuesday Club (precursor to the Rye Historical Society) began meeting in the town hall. In 1936 Stoneleigh Jr. College began to use the town hall.

The Rye Grange was organized on December 6, 1895 by Nahum J. Bachelder during his term as Master of New Hampshire State
Grange. **It** met on the second and fourth Fridays at the town hall (Roster: 1923, 30). There was no other Grange building in Rye.

The Town Reports verify that the Rye Grange met in the town hall from 1895-1946. Beginning in 1947, fiscal year receipts from groups renting the town hall were no longer itemized in the Town Reports. Because the Grange was no longer itemized and because Rye Grange records have not been located, it is not known how long after 1946 the Grange used the town hall.

In the ensuing years the Town Reports document that expenses for the town hall included only minor repairs and upkeep. Expenses for the town hall are itemized through 1950, but not after that year.

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

Religion in New Hampshire 1839-1873, Local Government 1873- present, and the Grange 1895-1946.

National Historic Register Statement of Significance:

The Rye Town Hall is significant under National Historic Register Criterion A: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. With respect to the following historic contexts the Rye Town Hall is significant:

Religion in New Hampshire, 1839-1873:

Methodist Episcopal Church/ The Second Great Awakening:
The Rye Town Hall is significant because it was built as a Methodist Episcopal Church by a new religious sect. Since the organization of the Congregational Church in 1726, Congregationalism had been the only religion in Rye. The flourishing of the Methodists indicated an increasing religious tolerance in the town.

Methodism in America began about 1760 with the dispatch oflay preachers by the British founder of Methodism, John Wesley (1703-
1791). In the colonies it consisted of a weak movement within the Anglican Church during the Revolution. (Ahlstrom, 327). After the War of Independence the Methodists realized they required an association with a formal ecclesiastical society in order to solidify their identity and to administer the Sacraments (Hillerbrand, 1223). In 1784, under Wesley's direction, they chose an episcopal form of church government and formed a new church named the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Despite only a small scattered following at the end of the war, John Wesley dispatched laymen and later ordained clergy to evangelize the colonies. The rise of the Methodist Episcopal Church was attributed to two phenomena.

The first was the appeal of Methodist belief based on the Wesleyan conviction that all people are loved by God and may be forgiven of their sin. The Methodist Episcopal Church gained legal status in New Hampshire in 1807. It began to expand with the passage of the Toleration Act of 1819 which forbade the payment of taxes to a denomination to which the taxpayer did not belong (Gaustad,
144).

The second was a resurgence of religious fervor and revival that swept the nation in the years preceding the Civil War. The revival became known as the Second Great Awakening.

The Second Great Awakening:

In New England the revival began in 1799 when the President of Yale College, Timothy Dwight, began preaching a new form of evangelism to his students (Hillerbrand, 144). The Methodists spread revivalist ideas, with an evangelical style of born again spirituality by holding camp meetings throughout New England. In denominational terms the Methodists emerged from the Second Great Awakening as the largest religious body in the nation (Hillerbrand, 145). In the north the church flourished into the 1830s but later dropped "Episcopal" from the society name.

However awakenings are controversial and fraught with dissension. Several schisms developed within the Methodist Episcopal Church. Divisive issues included the authority of bishops to appoint preachers to circuits, lay vs. ordained preachers, race, and slavery. The Methodist Society continued to faction and in 1844 Robert Baird wrote that the numbers of members belonging to various Methodist communions was impossible to ascertain. (34). The Civil War was especially difficult for the Methodist Episcopal Church; membership declined and many churches were damaged or destroyed (Hillerbrand, 1244).

The Rye Methodist Episcopal Church followed a similar course. By the early 1840s the Rye church dropped "Episcopal" from its name and became known as the Methodist Church. By 1868 the church was not able to sustain its own minister and ceased to hold services. In 1873 the building was sold to the Town of Rye and became the Town Hall.

Local Government:

The simple, meeting house style, former church was readily adapted to accommodate the expansion of local government in the years after the Civil War. Not associated with or shared by a religious group, it was the first building dedicated to the business of being a town. It was the first building purchased exclusively for town business. Beginning in March 1875, the polls were open for town elections until6 pm and the Town Business Meeting began at 8 pm. (Town of Rye Town Records Vol4 1863-1876). Town Meetings were held in the Town Hall until1966 (Town of Rye Town Records Vol. VIII 1938-1966 p.463).

Grange and Cultural and Community Traditions:

The Grange was founded in 1867 by Oliver Hudson Kelley with the idea of an enduring fraternity of farm people based on the Masonic Fraternal Organization. (Saturley, 7). At the insistence of Kelley's niece, women were included and it was from inception, a family fraternity.

The first Grange in New Hampshire was organized in Exeter in 1873 and by 1875 thirty Granges had been organized in the state. (Saturley, 13). The Rye Grange was organized on December 6, 1895 by Nahum J. Bachelder during his term as Master ofNew Hampshire State Grange. It met on the second and fourth Fridays at the Town Hall (Roster: 1923, 30).

In The Grange: A Century of Service in New Hampshire Saturley cited contributions made by the organization. These included achievement of incorporated status as passed by the state legislature, support of education particularly the New Hampshire College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts (now UNH in Durham), and advanced agricultural policy. As well, the Grange formed Fire and Life Insurance Companies with reduced premiums for members (Saturely, 102).

According to Saturely, Grange Women promoted victory gardens, knit and sewed surgical dressings and garments for soldiers, collected tin foil and did volunteer defense work, and were early advocates of home economics programs and advocates for children (95).

The Rye Grange, from inception, apparently always met in the Town Hall and never met in another building. This is corroborated in the Town Reports.

The building has served a multitude of community functions and been the site of many social events and entertainment performances.

43. ArchitecturalDescription and Comparative Evaluation:
Architectural Description: Exterior

The Greek Revival style meeting-house is a 2 112 story gable front, rectangular 38ft. X 58 ft. wood structure constructed c. 1839. At the east elevation are two attached additions. The first, added in 1890, measures 15ft. x35 ft. The second, added in 1974, is 8.5 ft. x
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35ft. The architect for the 1974 addition was Philip Schuyler Tambling A.I.A. Architect of Rye Beach, NH.

The interior of the 1st floor has been modified to accommodate the town offices. A 181 floor kitchen was installed in 1957 and a small meeting room housed the District Court. In the 1990s the 1974 addition was reconfigured with a partition, a door, and 2 windows to house the Rye Recreation Dept. In the 1990s the 2"d story began to be used for town office space. This has been accomplished with portable office partitions.

Architectural Summary:

The building is an example of unpretentious Greek Revival style architecture, in vogue at the time of its construction in 1839. "Plain and decent" church buildings underscored the Methodist denomination's pursuit of a simple lifestyle, while taking into account that most Methodists at the time were of modest means (Svenson, 55).

The Bristol Conference of 1846 addressed the architecture, design and apportionment of space in churches in order to maintain Methodism's unique religious practice. It designated that within a chapel, there be an area for holding "class meeting" (a group that met weekly with the lay leader), prayer meetings, and socializing (Svenson, 56). The ½ story above the sanctuary provided space for "class meeting". These gatherings served to keep religion and social interaction alive between visits of itinerate ministers who traveled on fixed rounds and tended a number of Methodist congregations.

Although several mainstream Protestant religions practiced gender segregation, only Methodism mandated it. In 1852 the Methodist requirement for gender segregation was dropped, but the tradition persisted in some degree among practice and architectural expression (Svenson, 56). The architecture of the former Rye church, with its two separate hallway doors and two sets of stairs leading to the second floor indicates architectural accommodation for gender segregation.

Landscape Features:

The Town Hall is located on a side hill in the town center with the west elevation fa9ade facing Central Road.

Stone walls are the dominant landscape feature. To the north the lot is bounded by a stone wall and the Congregational Church grounds. The retaining stone walls are of cut granite and fieldstone; some parts dry-laid, some with mortar. Steps lead from the parking lot to the north hillside lawn.

The south and east stone walls of the lot border the public Rye Cemetery which was established in 1891. The parking lot for the town hall is to the south of the building.

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The Rye Town Hall is significant under National Historic Register Criterion A: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. With respect to the following historic contexts the Rye town Hall is significant:

Religion, 1839-1873:
Methodist Episcopal Church/ The Second Great Awakening:

The Rye Town Hall is significant because it originally was built by a new religious group, the Methodist Episcopal Society , which was first granted permission to worship in Rye in 1829.

Methodism in America began about 1760 with the dispatch lay preachers by the British founder of Methodism, John Wesley (1703-
1791). In the colonies it consisted of a weak movement within the Anglican Church during the Revolution. (Ahlstrom, 327). After the War of Independence the Methodists, realized they required an association with a formal ecclesiastical society in order to solidify their identity and to administer the Sacraments (Hillerbrand, 1223). In 1784, under Wesley's direction, they chose an episcopal form of church government and formed a new church named the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Despite only a small scattered following at the end of the Revolutionary War, John Wesley dispatched laymen and later ordained clergy to evangelize the colonies. The rise the Methodist Episcopal Church was attributed to two phenomena. The first was the appeal of Methodist belief based on the Wesleyan conviction that all people are loved by God and may be forgiven of their sin. The second was a resurgence of religious fervor that swept the nation in the years preceding the Civil War. The revival became known as the Second Great Awakening.

The Second Great Awakening:

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Howerver, awakenings are controversial and fraught with dissension. Several divisive issues rapidly produced schisms within the Methodist Episcopal Church. Controversies arose over the authority of bishops to appoint preachers to circuits, lay vs. ordained preachers, race, and slavery. The Civil War was especially difficult for the Methodist Episcopal Church; membership declined and many churches were damaged or destroyed (Hillerbrand, 1244).

In New Hampshire the Methodist Episcopal Church gained legal status in 1807. It began to expand with the passage of the Toleration Act of 1819 which forbade the payment of taxes to a denomination to which the taxpayer did not belong (Gaustad, 144). In the north the church flourished into the 1830s but later dropped "Episcopal" from the society name. The Methodist Society continued to faction and in 1844 Robert Baird wrote that the numbers of members belonging to various Methodist communions was impossible to ascertain. (34).

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Local Government:

The simple former church was readily adapted to accommodate the expansion of local governments in the years after the Civil War. It
was the first building purchased by the Town of Rye exclusively for town business.

45. Period of Significance: 1839-1962 (corresponding to the original construction date and 50 year look-back of the NHR).

46. Statement of Integrity:

Location: The Rye Town Hall is located in the Historic District. It has not been moved and it retains integrity of location.

Design: Since inception in 1839, the building was designed as and has functioned as a meeting house. Built in the plain and functional style ofMethodist Society architecture, it is a fine example of the multi-purpose nature of meeting houses. It retains most of the original features associated with the religion at the time, including accommodation for class meetings and gender segregation.
Other than repairs to the foundation, the exterior was not changed when the building became the Town Hall.

Setting: The physical environment around the town hall remains, for the most part, unchanged, from its construction in 1839. The building sits prominently on the side hill, at the center of town. It reflects the importance of both religion and local government in the history of the town. It was one of three churches built in the town center between 1837 and 1839 as a response to religious fervor in
the years before the Civil War. Situated in the small town center, the seat of town government fits into the rural and cultural landscape.

Materials: The physical elements found on the property include the large wood building and stone walls. The building retains the original exterior materials for its period of historic significance.

The building is a historic resource oflocal government and has been used for town offices for 139 years. Many of the present day town offices are portable configurations. Great care has been taken to preserve both the exterior and interior of the building in order to sustain integrity of materials.

Workmanship: The physical evidence of workmanship is retained. The exterior of the building and the stone walls have undergone minimal change.

On the interior, much of the original workmanship is retained and includes the large entry, stairways, and flooring. The privy remains. The historic stage on the second floor, built in 1875, has been preserved. The metal ceiling, some plaster walls, bead-board walls, and original doors are intact.

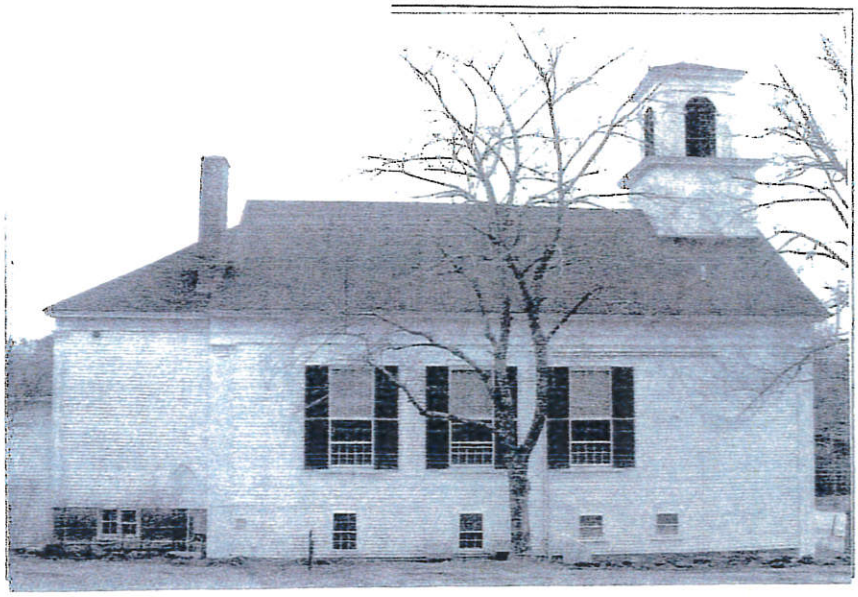
Feeling: The Rye Town Hall is a meeting house style structure. At a glance, the building looks like both- an old New England church and a town hall. The building's simple and multi-purpose style is reflective oflocal, small town government It is commodious and welcoming.

Association: The building is representative of 19th century religious, cultural, and local governmental change. Both religious toleration and the diversification of religious denominations were on the rise in the pre-Civil War years. The building also represents the modernization of local government In 1873 it became the first non-secular town building and exemplifies the movement of local government away from the church.

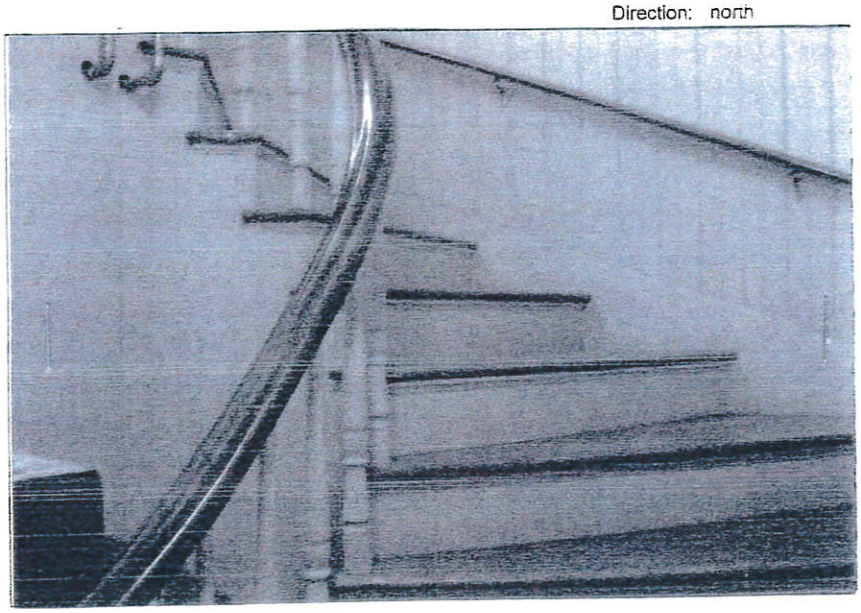
Summary: The former church, meeting-house, and Town Hall exemplify all seven aspects of integrity to convey its historic period of significance. The property has not been moved and it retains integrity of location and setting. The exterior of the building is intact and portrays original materials and workmanship. Original interior features have been retained and respected, all the while being used for modem offices. In terms of feeling and association the town hall is a reflection of the past and is an expression ofhistoric sustainability. Overall, the building retains integrity for its period of significance.

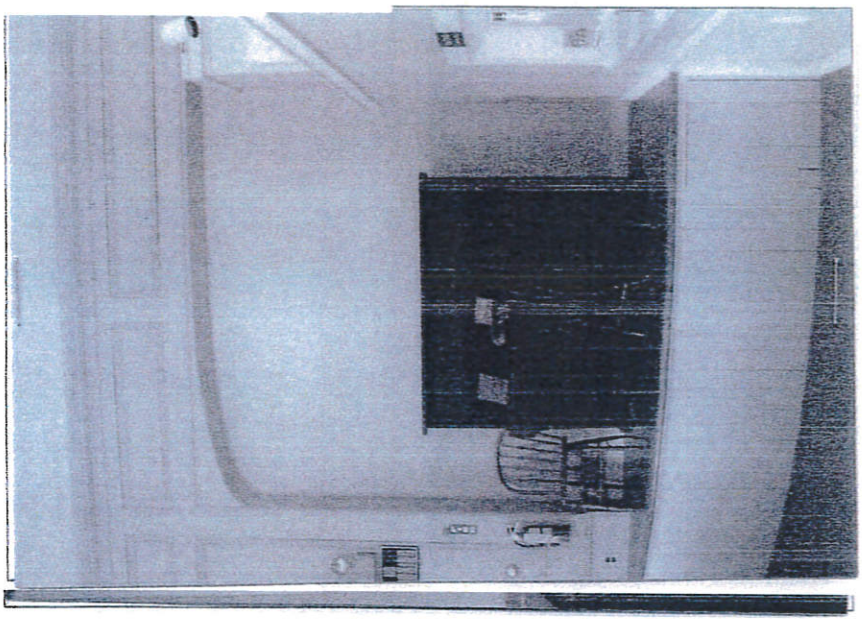
47. Boundary Discussion:

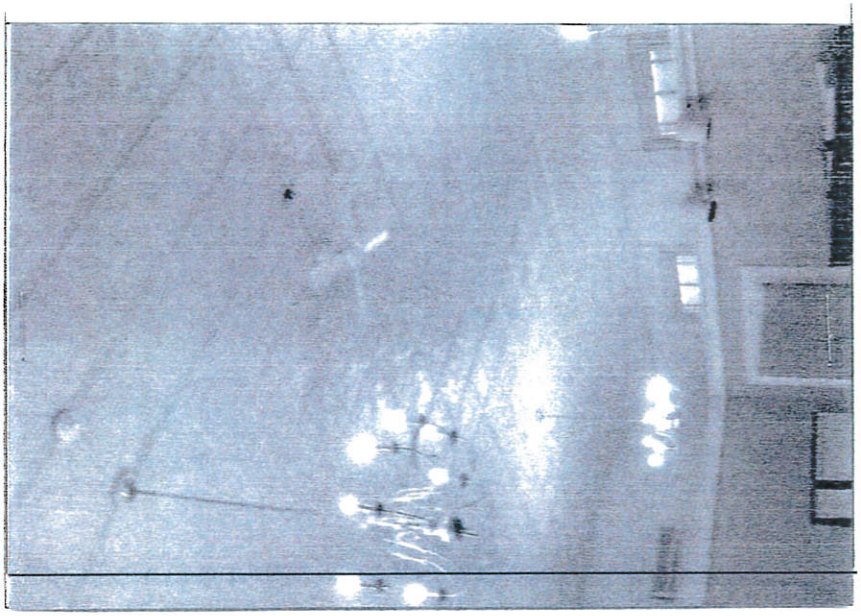
The property of this inventory is located at 10 Central Road and is bounded on the west by Central Road, on the east and south by the Rye Cemetery, and to the north by the Rye Congregational Church lot. The boundary includes the building historically associated with the property.



Direction: north







Vision of a Renovated Town Hall

OTHER POSSIBILITIES FOR USES ARE:

- DELIBERATIVE SESSION & ELECTIONS
- LARGE SELECTMEN'S MEETINGS
- OVER FLOW MEETINGS OF BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
- RECREATION CLASSES
- SENIOR ACTIVITIES
- PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS, PLAYS AND PRODUCTIONS
- WINTER FARMERS MARKET AND
- MANY OTHERS

Concept of Town Hall Renovation and Addition

This concept complies with the voter approved 2014 Warrant Article #8 for completing the design process for the purpose of renovating the Town Hall 1839 building and building a separate, connected new Town Hall office space.

Open House at Rye Town Hall
Saturday, February 28, 2015
9:00a.m. - 12:00p.m.

History of the Town Hall

- 1839 – A Methodist Church was built on the location of 10 Central Road, Rye.
- 1873 – The Town of Rye purchased, renovated and opened the Methodist Church building as the Rye Town Hall.
- 1890 – An addition was made to the rear for the creation of the stage and other space.
- 1911 – A small addition was added off the rear of the building for storage.
- 1912 – The tin ceiling, coal heat furnace and electric wiring were added to the building.
- 1963 – The Rye District Court Room was created on the first floor of the Town Hall building.
- 1974 – A citizen's petition enabled revenue-sharing to fund the construction of first floor office space.
- 1986 – Temporary office space began to move upstairs.
- 2004 – The last of the second floor space, including the stage, was temporarily taken over by town offices which are still in place today.

REASONS FOR RENOVATION AND ADDITION TO TOWN HALL

BECAUSE THE PLAN WILL...

- CORRECT SAFETY ISSUES
- RELIEVE OVERCROWDING
- PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEETING SPACE
- RETAIN CONSOLIDATION OF TOWN SERVICES
- BRING THE FACILITY INTO ADA COMPLIANCE
- PROTECT OUR HERITAGE AND
- BE FINANCED AT THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TIME FOR TAXPAYERS

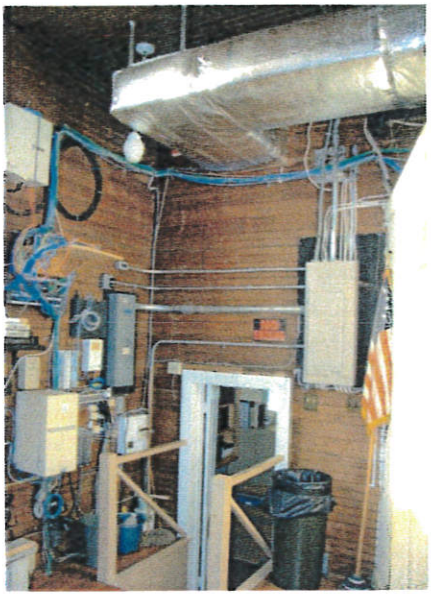
Visit the Town Hall Committee on Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/RyeTownHall

What Issues?

Some of the everyday issues facing the current Town Hall, that the general public does not see, include lack of storage/file space in all the Departments, asbestos tile, lead paint and lack of energy efficiency.

Water stains and peeling lead paint

Current wiring for phone and computer networks

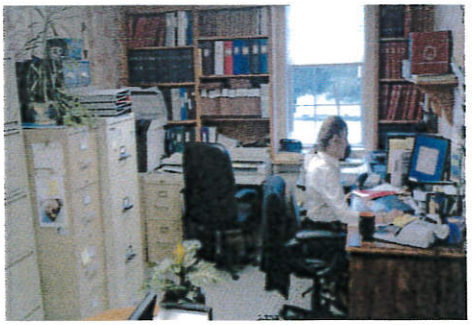


Current wiring for phones and computers

Building Dept., Planning & Zoning Files

Selectmen's Office files

Town Clerk's Office Space



C

The Rye Heritage Commission Master Plan

While some proposals derived from the 2005 Master Plan Visioning Sessions have come to fruition, such as the establishment of a Heritage Commission, and progress has been made on others, some suggestions of merit remain on the to do list for further action:

- Creating a map of key sites in town and interpretive signs for each location;
- Offering an historic homes walk-through; and
- Publicizing that the Isles of Shoals National Historic District is a Rye historic asset.

The establishment of a Heritage Commission and the dialogue concerning the future of the Town Hall have inspired renewed interest in our historical resources, as we seek to preserve our past while planning responsibly and thoughtfully for the future. The Heritage Commission has set out new goals for its Commissioners and also for the community, as follows:

1. A professional planner should be engaged as a consultant to review and revise the Zoning Ordinance to address historical and cultural resources and to identify and resolve potential conflicts with preservation goals. The planner should coordinate the approaches of the land use boards of the town to avoid inconsistent procedures and results. The goal is to elevate the Master Plan to be the framework for the future decisions of land use boards in the Town of Rye.

2. The Zoning Ordinance will be amended to include the preservation of cultural and historical resources as part of the vision and goals of planning for the Town of Rye.

3. The Heritage Commission has expertise and information valuable to the planning process. When applications involve properties more than 50 years old or evidence the possibility of impacting an historic site or resource, the Commission is a resource to be consulted on historic preservation.

4. All land use boards in the Town of Rye will encourage adaptive re-use of historic buildings, rather than demolition or new construction. The Board of

Selectmen will support this effort with easements for conservation/preservation pursuant to State of New Hampshire RSA 79-E.

5. The members of all town boards and commissions and committees will be educated regarding the vision and recommendations of the Master Plan.

6. Educating the public of the importance of historic preservation is essential to retaining the special semi-rural and coastal character of the town. The Heritage Commission will raise preservation awareness and promote community education regarding town resources that have value for their historic, cultural, aesthetic, or community significance.

7. The present Town Hall will be preserved. The Great Hall will be reclaimed for meeting space and community activity. The decision will influence the amount of additional space that is required for town business. The size of any addition to this historic structure should be to scale and in harmony with its historic architecture. Resolving the future of Town Hall will require community participation in addition to investment of time and energy by those holding Town offices.

8. The Rye Heritage Commission will pursue grants (including New Hampshire Moose Plate and L-CHIP) to raise money for preservation efforts.

9. The Town of Rye will foster an increasingly vibrant Town Center.

10. The Heritage Commission shall conduct a survey of historic structures, sites and cultural resources. It will create an inventory of these resources. Conducting a town-wide survey of historic structures and sites by trained volunteers and then publishing an illustrated list of the landmarks of the town on the town's website would be valuable to all ages.

11. The Heritage Commission will expand the Historical Society inventory. This inventory will be overseen by the Rye Heritage Commission and will enhance preservation efforts. The RHC will map the sites to reveal the important historical trends which the sites represent. Once the mapping is completed, this resource will be utilized to create walking, biking and driving self-guided tours which can be available on the town website.

12. The Heritage Commission will investigate and advance the preservation of the more than sixty historic graveyards in town located on private properties. The Commission will seek grants for this project.

13. The Heritage Commission will investigate and advance the registration of Rye historic places and districts with the National and the New Hampshire Registers of Historic Places. Examples are: Seavey Creek and Odiorne Park District with Odiorne Farm, the Fort and Indian Burial Ground, the Abenaqui Country Club, and early family cemeteries.

14. The Heritage Commission will encourage the Selectmen to work with state officials to implement traffic calming for Route 1 A.

15. The Heritage Commission encourages the exploration of whether or not the establishment of an Agricultural Commission to manage Town farm properties would be beneficial to the citizens. Agricultural Commissions are new to the State of New Hampshire, created as a vehicle to encourage local agriculture. The pertinent RSAs define "agriculture" to include farms, agricultures, and farming. For a town seeking to balance growth and quality of life while preserving local character, an Agricultural Commission can function for local farms as a heritage commission functions for historical resources or as a conservation commission functions for natural resources. The purpose of an agricultural commission is for the proper recognition, promotion, enhancement, encouragement, use, management, and protection of agriculture and agricultural resources, tangible or intangible, that are valued for their economic, aesthetic, cultural, historic, or community significance within their natural, built, or cultural contexts.

It is the plan of the Heritage Commission to have joint meetings with the Planning Board to coordinate any zoning ordinance changes.

RYE TOWN HALL: GREAT HALL

VOTING

ATELIER MARGO VILLANDRY

RYE TOWN HALL: GREAT HALL

VOTING

ATELIER MARGO VILLANDRY

RYE TOWN HALL: GREAT HALL

VOTING

ATELIER MARGO VILLANDRY

RYE TOWN HALL: GREAT HALL

AUDITORIUM SEATING

ATELIER MARGO VILLANDRY

RYE TOWN HALL: GREAT HALL

BANQUET SEATING

ATELIER MARGO VILLANDRY

RYE TOWN HALL: GREAT HALL

BANQUET SEATING

ATELIER MARGO VILLANDRY

Lakes Region ThermalScan
•Advanced Building Envelope Analysis
•Residential Energy Auditing and Ratings
603.366.1552

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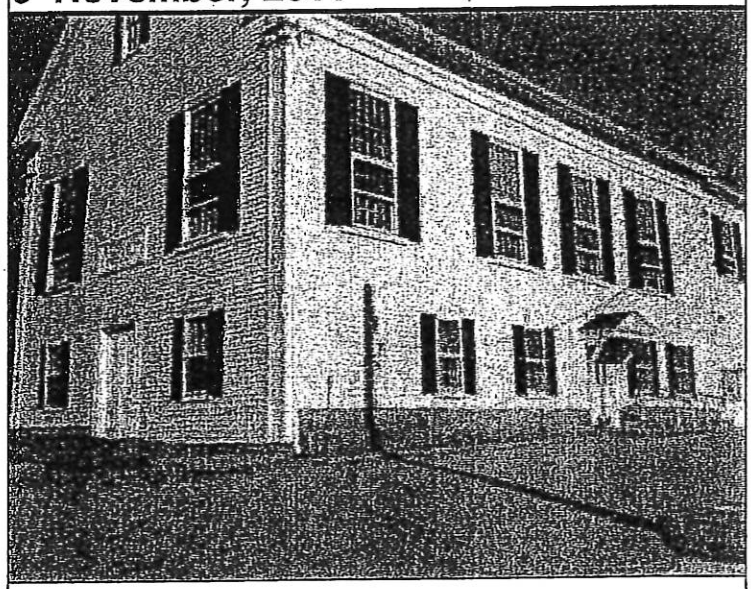
Gilmanton Iron Works, NH 03837
603 366-1552
www.LRThermalScan.com

Energy Audit, Level 3

9 November, 2011



Prepared For: **Town of Rye**

Property Address: **10 Central Street**
Rye, New Hampshire 03870

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This is an 1800's church that has been converted into a municipal building. A lighting audit had previously been accomplished with lighting improvements implemented. The Town's intent is to reduce heating and air conditioning fuel consumption by installing a geothermal system to replace the existing conditioning systems. The current systems have been inspected and a geothermal system designed to carry the current building loads. Due to the previous lighting audit and systems inspection, this report focuses primarily on the building's shell and air barrier to assess energy saving opportunities. A comparison of reported annual heating fuel consumption to data provided by the US Information Administration, for office buildings within the appropriate climatic zone, reveals that this building consumes **41.5%** more heating fuel per square foot of conditioned space than average. Not surprisingly the calculated heating season fuel consumption, if all recommended thermal boundary and air barrier improvements were implemented, reduces the expected fuel consumption by **53%**.

The building's air barrier was assessed using a dual fan calibrated blower door. Due to the metal ceiling in the main building section, the building was pressurized to +50 Pa with reference to the exterior for infiltration rate testing and then depressurized to -12 Pa for thermal imaging inspection. Air leakage tested at 10,980 CFM @ +50 Pa. This level of air leakage indicates that significant energy savings can be achieved through moderate air sealing efforts and cost. Infrared imaging and visual inspection was accomplished of the entire building shell. A significant percentage of the building's thermal boundary was found without insulation. Many building assemblies were found lacking a proper air barrier contributing significantly to the building's energy load due to excessive air exchange. It should be noted that if the recommended building shell improvements are implemented the size of the new geothermal system can be *significantly* and proportionately reduced to address the reduced heating and cooling loads with the improved thermal boundary and air barrier.

Energy modeling was conducted to simulate the building's expected fuel burn with the recommended improvements. The modeled improvements to the thermal boundary and air barrier include:

- 40% reduction in infiltration
- Insulating all wall and attic assemblies that are currently uninsulated
- Improving the insulated attics to achieve R50
- Adding R10 foundation / slab perimeter insulation to 2' below grade
- Insulating the Attic side walls with cavity insulation, plus R10 continuous insulation
- Improving the attic hatches to R40 weather-stripped hatches

The estimated cost of the thermal boundary and air barrier improvements noted in this report is $27,500.00 with an expected annual energy savings of **$4,365.00**. This provides a **15.8%** return on investment and a simple payback of **6.3** years. Additionally the reduced fuel burn would reduce carbon dioxide emissions by **14.3** tons annually. The slab and foundation wall improvements are the highest cost per square foot, significantly higher then the attic and wall improvements. Estimated costs included a reasonable sum to excavate the perimeter of the foundation to install slab and foundation insulation below grade.

Future expansion plans may result in the complete removal of the Eastern section of the building. This may discourage investment into improvements for that section. It is estimated that the recommended attic and wall improvements for that section would pay for itself in approximately one heating season. Unless the expansion plans are implemented within the next 18 months, the investment into the thermal boundary and air barrier improvements for the Eastern section would be a cash positive transaction.

OVERVIEW

For each section of the report thermal images from the inspected building were used unless annotated as "file images." The "comments" for each section specifically pertain to the inspected building and are used for additional clarification or explanations.

Assessed R values are for "whole wall R values" which is a total R value for the assembly as a whole. This takes into account the type, amount, and quality of the existing insulation, incorporates the thermal resistance of the existing framing and incorporates the percentage of total framing area compared to insulated cavity area. R values recommended for improvements are considered minimum R values that are currently cost effective with consideration to current fuel prices and the type of insulation contemplated. Greater R values will reduce energy losses further but at diminishing returns on investment. Installing greater R values than recommended is encouraged particularly if you believe energy prices will significantly rise in the future.

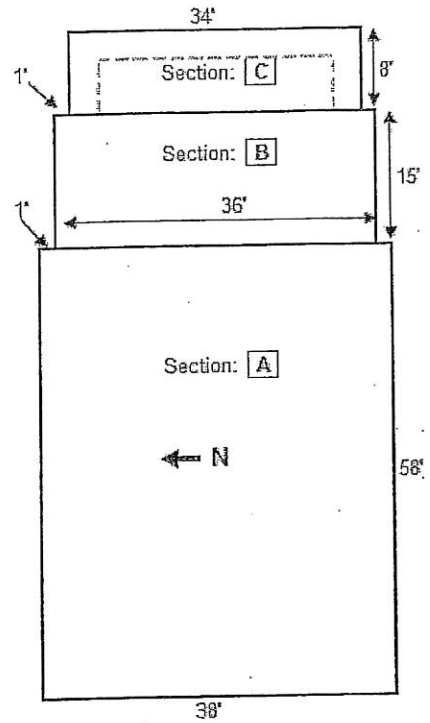
The data collected from testing, deficiencies found during inspection, and recommendations are organized, cataloged and presented in seven separate sections at the beginning of this report. These sections include:

- Observations and Test Data Section
- Estimated Energy Savings & Environmental Impact
- Air Infiltration Report – Total Air Leakage Calculated
- Thermal Boundary Report
- Air Barrier Report
- Other Improvements and Considerations Section
- Health Safety & Building Durability Section

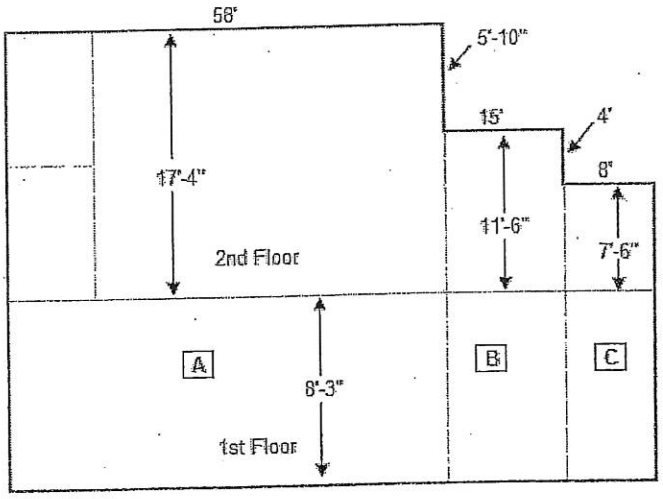
It is important to note that a quality contractor may have different methods or ideas to remediate the problems noted in this report and may make additional recommendations to achieve the same objective towards air sealing and improving the thermal boundary. Contractors that have achieved the Building Performance Institute's (BPI) certification in their field have demonstrated advanced proficiency and are highly qualified.

A gravity draft boiler and furnace is located in the building. You should be aware that air sealing could impact the pressures in this zone which could affect the draft of combustion appliances, such as your boiler, particularly when dryers, fans or other draft appliances are running. Please refer to the warning concerning this possibility at the bottom of the air infiltration report.

Building Diagrams

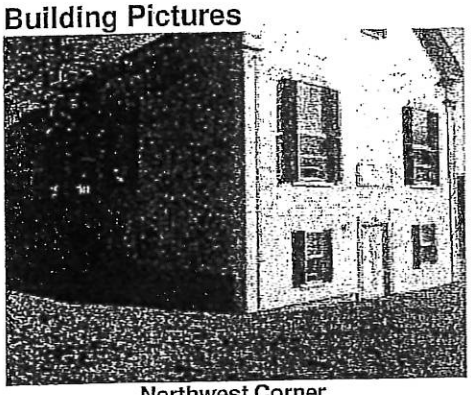


PLAN VIEW

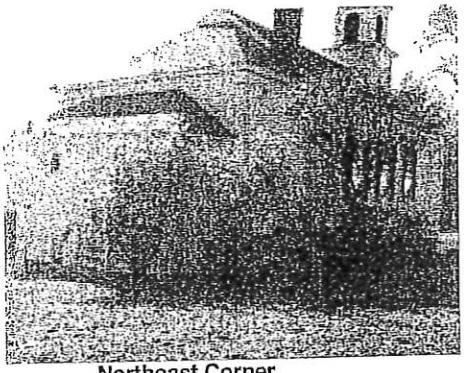


PROFILE VIEW of Thermal Boundary / Air Barrier

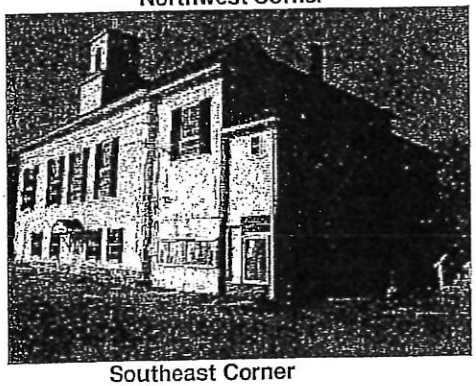
Building Pictures



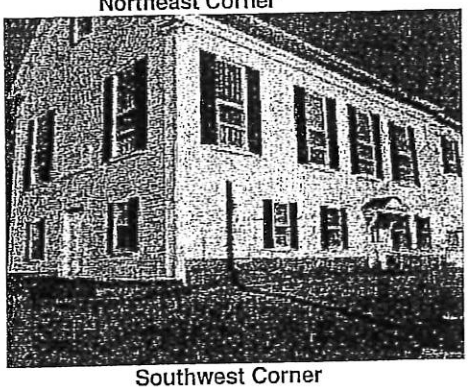
Northwest Corner



Northeast Corner



Southeast Corner



Southwest Corner

OBSERVATIONS & TEST DATA

Building Envelope Air Leakage Testing

Air leakage testing was accomplished utilizing a calibrated blower door to determine the structure's overall air leakage rate. This test requires a 50 Pascal (Pa) pressure differential with reference to outside and adjusted for the normal baseline pressure of the structure. Test data, and the data normalized to various denominations are provided below.

Section	Sq. Feet	Volume	CFM 50	CFM / ft2	ACH 50	ACHn	Leakage Area Sq. Inches	Leakage Area Sq. Ft
Entire Structure	6032	74196	10980	1.82	6.76	0.68	1465	10.17

CFM50: The amount of air flow in cubic feet per minute (CFM) required to maintain a structure at -50 Pascals pressure, with reference to outside and adjusted for structure's normal base line pressure.

ACH50: Number of air exchanges per hour at 50 Pascal pressure differential.

ACHn: Air Changes per Hour. The annual average rate of exchange of conditioned inside air with outside air on an hourly basis at normal pressure, considering structure elevation and exposure. Determined by calculations utilizing structure volume and calibrated blower door measurements.

Leakage Area: An equivalent sharp edge single hole area that would leak at the same flow rate when the hole is subject to the same target test pressures.

Heating Fuel Consumption Analysis

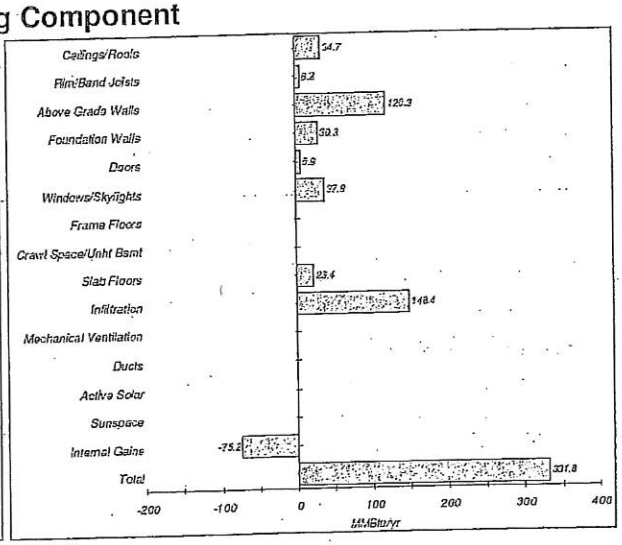
An analysis was conducted using the fuel consumption for the 2010 heating season with a reported consumption of 2152 gallons. Occupants reported the use of electric space heaters during winter months to supplement zonal heating. Gallons consumed were adjusted by 10 % to account for and convert the supplemental electric heating fuel.

BTUs Per Sq-Ft of Conditioned Space					
Gallons of Fuel Consumed	Converted to Millions of BTUs	Sq-FT of Heated Space	BTUs per Sq-ft	Average For Climate Zone	Difference From Average
2367	331.8 MBtus	6032	**55,006**	38,860*	**+ 41.5%**

Note: Data from U.S. Energy Information Administration for Non-Mall Commercial Buildings for Climate Zone with greater than 7000 Heating Degree Days

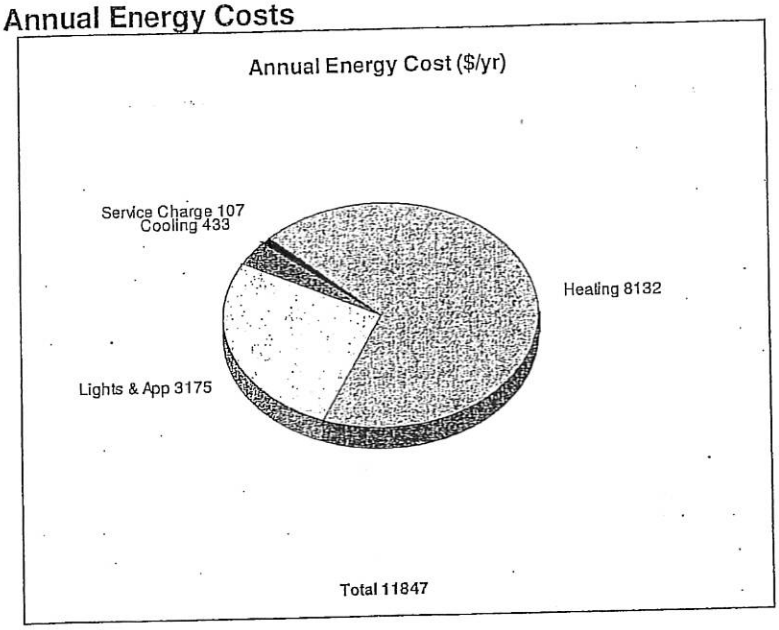
Estimated Heating Consumption by Building Component

HEATING SEASON (MMBtu/yr)	
Ceilings/Roofs	34.7
Rim/Band Joists	6.2
Above Grade Walls	120.3
Foundation Walls	30.3
Doors	5.9
Windows/Skylights	37.8
Frame Floors	0.0
Crawl Space/Unht Bsmt	0.0
Slab Floors	23.4
Infiltration	148.4
Mechanical Ventilation	0.0
Ducts	0.0
Active Solar	0.0
Sunspace	0.0
Internal Gains	-75.2
Total	331.8



In MBtu/yr

Annual Energy Costs



Building Shell Measurements and Ratios

Total Area (sq ft)	
Conditioned Space:	6032
Shell Area:	12002
Foundation Wall:	492.5
Slab Floor:	2670
Frame Floor:	0
Rim And Band Joist:	238.0
Above-Grade Wall:	5566.5
Window:	541.0
Door:	93.7
Ceiling:	3035
Skylight:	0.0
Duct:	0.0

Ratios	
Window-to-Wall:	0.089
Window-to-Floor:	0.090

Window Area By Orientation (sq ft)	
North:	173.2
Northeast:	0.0
East:	34.9
Southeast:	0.0
South:	233.4
Southwest:	0.0
West:	99.5
Northwest:	0.0

ESTIMATED SAVINGS & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Annual Building Energy Consumption

All Fuel Sources Combined and Converted to BTUs

	Total Annual MBtus Consumed	Total Annual Energy Costs	CO2 (Tons)
Baseline Building – "As Is"	432.8	$11,847.00	39.2

Improvement Packages with Associated Savings

	Estimated Annual MBtus	Estimated Annual Energy Costs	CO2 Emissions			Energy Savings		Financial Savings	
			CO2 (Tons)	Tons Saved	% From Baseline	MBtus Saved	% From Baseline	Dollars Saved	% From Baseline
Envelope Improvements	265.7	$7,474.00	24.9	14.3	36%	167.1	39%	$4,373.00	36%
Envelope & Systems*	246.8	$7,142.00	23.8	15.4	39%	186	43%	$4,705.00	39%

Comments: The System modeled was an 87% AFUE replacement oil boiler. Air conditioning systems remain unchanged and geothermal was *not* modeled. This chart is for total fuel consumption to include air conditioning, lighting and plug loads. A lighting audit was not conducted. Default values for lighting were used based on lumens per square foot. Actual electric energy bills were not available at time of report. Electric load are default loads based upon building size and use.

Heating Fuel Consumption

	Total Seasonal Gallons Consumed	Total Seasonal Heating Fuel Costs
Baseline Building - As Is	2391	$8,113.00

Improvement Packages with Associated Savings

	Estimated Seasonal Gallons	Estimated Seasonal Energy Costs	Savings		
			Gallons Saved	Dollars Saved	% From Baseline
Envelope Improvements	1105	$3,748.00	1286	$4,365.00	53%
Envelope & Systems*	1003	$3,404.00	1388	$4,709.00	58%

Comments: The System modeled was an 86.5% AFUE replacement oil boiler. Geothermal was not modeled.

Improvements Modeled to Calculate Estimated Energy Savings

Envelope Improvements	
Air Infiltration	40% Reduction
Uninsulated Framed Walls	Insulate with Dense Packed Cellulose – 4" Cavity Depth
Uninsulated Foundation / Masonry Walls	Add R10 EIFS to 2' below grade
Uninsulated Slab	Add R10 Perimeter Insulation*
Uninsulated Attic	Improve Air Barrier - Insulate to R50
Insulated Attics	Improve Air Barrier – Add Insulation to Achieve R50
Uninsulated Slopes	Dense Pack with Cellulose – 7" Cavity Depth
Attic Side Walls	Insulate with Dense Packed Cellulose – Add R10 Rigid Insulation
Attic Hatches (2)	Weather-strip and insulate to R40
Note: Slab perimeter insulation was included in foundation wall improvements	
Envelope & System Improvements	
Includes All Building Shell Improvements plus new 86.5 % AFUE Oil Fired Boiler	

AIR INFILTRATION REPORT

☐	An air infiltration Report created from TECTITE Software is provided separately

Calibrated Blower Door Measurement: 1098 CFM @ -50 Pascals reference to outside adjusted for building baseline pressure

Zone:		2
Exposure:		Normal
Heating Degree Days:		Software determined for location
Mechanical Ventilation:	No	
Software Modeling Performed:	Yes	

Air Infiltration of Building Tested: 0.68**ACHn**
6.76 ACH @ 50 Pa

Estimated Cost of Excess Air Leakage: **$1,621.00 per heating season**

Savings @ $ 3.40 / Gallon
* Based on boiler efficiency of 78 %

Definitions:
ACHn – Air Changes per Hour. The average annual rate of exchange of conditioned inside air with outside air on an hourly basis at normal house pressure, considering house elevation and exposure. Determined by calculations utilizing house volume and calibrated blower door measurements.

Warning: Many Combustion Appliances such as furnaces, boilers, water heaters etc. obtain air for combustion and draft from inside the building envelope. Such appliances require a specific amount of air volume and/or flow to function properly and the required volume and/or flow is cumulative for multiple appliances. The MVG addressed in your report is for indoor air quality only and does not take into consideration the required air volume and/or flow of your combustion appliances which utilize indoor air for their operation. Diligence should be observed to ensure that air sealing the building envelope does not adversely impact the proper functioning and drafting of your combustion appliances. If there is any doubt whether your combustion equipment utilizes indoor air for combustion and drafting, or if future air sealing efforts may degrade their function, an appropriate HVAC contractor, and/or local building inspector familiar with your equipment can and should be consulted. Failure to provide the appropriate amount of combustion air volume and/or air flow can result in back drafting, carbon monoxide spillage into your building, and flame "roll out" of its combustion chamber.

THERMAL BOUNDARY REPORT

Main Attic Spaces

Assessment

Location: Section "A"

Thermal Boundary Location: ☒ Floor ☐ Slope & Gables ☐ None

Assembly	Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
Floor	2x7-26	58 x 38	2204	Fiberglass	12"	2	38
Slope		x	0				
Gable Wall		x	0				
Side Wall		x	0				

Attic Flooring ☒ Open Joist ☐ Planked Floor ☐ Plywood Covered

Attic Access ☐ Pull Down Stairs ☒ Hatch ☐ Stairs ☐ None

Access Dimensions: 36 x 24 Inches

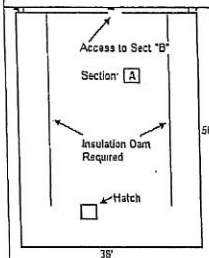
- ☐ Assembly is Not Insulated
- ☒ Assembly is Under Insulated
- ☐ Bath Fans Exhaust to this Space
- ☐ Bath Fan & Ductwork Present
- ☐ HVAC Ducts / Air Handlers are Present
- ☐ Drop Soffits are Present
- ☐ Recessed Lights Present – Qty:
- ☐ Chimneys are Present – Qty:
- ☐ Water Pipes are Present
- ☐ Unsafe Wiring was Noticed
- ☐ Sky Light Shafts are Present -
- ☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
- ☐ Side Wall Insulation not in Full Contact w/ Air Barrier (Batts not Split Around Wiring)
- ☐ Side Wall / Gable Wall insulation is Not Protected with an Air Barrier
- ☐ Floor Insulation is Exposed to Soffit Air Flow
- ☐ Floor Insulation is not in Full Contact with Air Barrier (Batts with Strapping)
- ☒ Excessive Air Leakage Through Primary Air Barrier
- ☐

Recommendations

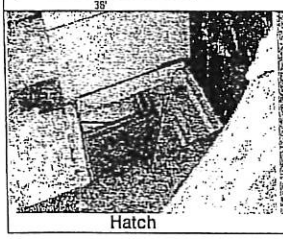
- ☐ Relocate Thermal Boundary to Slopes and Gable Walls
- ☒ Keep Thermal Boundary at Present Location
- ☐ No Improvements Recommended

Improve	Install Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
☒ Floor:	1" Closed Cell & 4" Cellulose	5"	
☐ Slope:			
☐ Gable Wall			
☐ Side Wall			

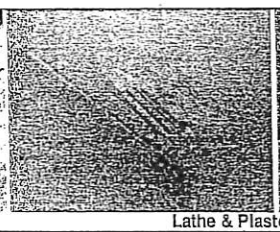
- ☐ Seal Gap Between Chimney & Framing (Comply with Code)
- ☐ Install Insulation Dam Around Chimney (Comply with Code)
- ☐ Install Recessed Light Domes (Comply with Code) Qty:
- ☐ Seal Plumbing Penetrations and / or Chase
- ☒ Seal Electrical Penetrations through Framing
- ☒ Seal Wall Top Plates Prior to Insulating floor
- ☐ Seal Gap Around HVAC Penetrations
- ☒ Install Insulation Dam Around Attic Hatch (Comply with Code)
- ☒ Insulate and Weather-strip Hatch (See Hatch Section)
- ☐ Add Propa Vents or Baffles at Exterior walls – Qt:
- ☐ Install Insulation Dam Around Gable Vents
- ☐ Protect Floor Insulation from Soffit Air Flow with Blocking
- ☐ Seal Drop Soffits with Air Barrier Sealed to Sheetrock
- ☐ Access Cut is Required to Gain Entry
- ☐
- ☒ Insulation Must be Moved to Conduct Improvements
- ☒ Existing Insulation can be Re-used
- ☐ Floor Planking requires Removal Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Install Cross Framing to Add Cavity Depth (Comply with Code)
- ☐ Replace Bath Fan Prior to Installing Insulation
- ☐ Replace Bath Vent Line: ☐ Insul Flex ☐ Insul Hard
- ☐ Install Vent Exhaust Hood: ☐ Soffit ☐ Wall
- ☐ Seal Air Ducts ☐ Add Duct Insulation
- ☐ Install Gable Vents – Qty:
- ☒ Install "Catwalk" Above Planned Insulation Level
- ☐ Insulate Water Pipes / Burry Under Insulation
- ☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
- ☐
- ☐



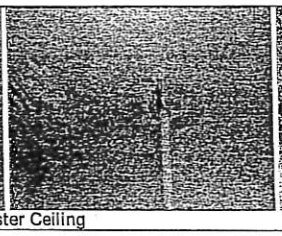
Comments: This attic section is insulated with approximately 12" of blown fiberglass insulation. The ceiling assembly for this section is comprised of a metal ceiling installed over a plaster and lathe ceiling. Currently the old plaster is the primary air barrier and is failing with many gaps and defects observed. It is recommended that the blown fiberglass be removed and a 1" flash spray installed directly over the lathe to create a new air barrier. Once this is accomplished the original blown fiberglass can be re-used and capped with an additional 4" of cellulose insulation to bring the total R value of the assembly to R50+. The perimeter of this attic section slopes down to the walls. An insulation dam would be required approximately 4' inside of the perimeter to allow the flat ceiling area to maintain a full 16" insulation depth. Additional insulation would be required for the sloped sections to ensure the entire sloped section maintains adequate insulation depth. It is also highly recommended that a "catwalk" be built approximately 17" above the level of the lathe and plaster to allow adequate access from the existing hatch to the opposite end of the attic without having to walk through the new insulation. The attic hatch is not insulated. It is recommended that this hatch be rebuilt to include a full height insulation dam, weather-stripped and insulated to R40.



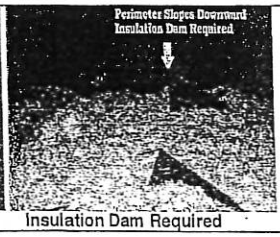
Hatch



Lathe & Plaster Ceiling



Metal Ceiling Under



Insulation Dam Required

Main Attic Spaces

Assessment

Location: Section "B"

Thermal Boundary Location: ☒ Floor ☐ Slope & Gables ☐ None

Assembly	Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
Floor	2x7-26	36 x 15	540	Fiberglass	12"	2	38
Slope		x	0				
Gable Wall		x	0				
Side Wall	3x4-32	36 x 5.9	212	None			4.2
Light Shaft		x	0				

Attic Flooring ☒ Open Joist ☐ Planked Floor ☐ Plywood Covered

Attic Access ☐ Pull Down Stairs ☒ Hatch ☐ Stairs ☐ None

Access Dimensions: x Inches

- ☐ Assembly is Not Insulated
- ☒ Assembly is Under Insulated
- ☐ Bath Fans Exhaust to this Space
- ☐ Bath Fan & Ductwork Present
- ☐ HVAC Ducts / Air Handlers are Present
- ☐ Drop Soffits are Present
- ☐ Recessed Lights Present – Qty:
- ☒ Chimneys are Present – Qty: :1
- ☐ Water Pipes are Present
- ☐ Unsafe Wiring was Noticed
- ☐ Sky Light Shafts are Present – Qty
- ☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
- ☐ Side Wall Insulation not in Full Contact w/ Air Barrier (Batts not Split Around Wiring)
- ☐ Side Wall / Gable Wall Insulation is Not Protected with an Air Barrier
- ☐ Floor Insulation is Exposed to Soffit Air Flow
- ☐ Floor Insulation is not in Full Contact with Air Barrier (Batts with Strapping)
- ☐ Space Could Not be Inspected – Best Estimate
- ☒ Excessive Air Leakage Through Primary Air Barrier

Recommendations

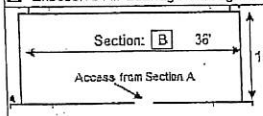
☐ Relocate Thermal Boundary to Slopes and Gable Walls ☒ Keep Thermal Boundary at Present Location

☐ No Improvements Recommended

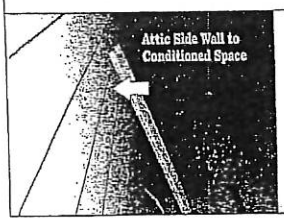
Improve	Install Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
☒ Floor:	1" Closed Cell & 4" Cellulose	5"	
☐ Slope:			
☐ Gable Wall			
☒ Side Wall	Blown Cellulose	4"	2" Extruded Polystyrene
☐ Light Shaft			

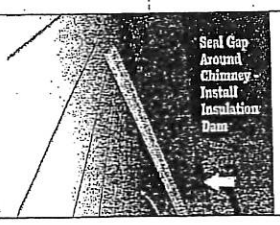
- ☒ Seal Gap Between Chimney & Framing (Comply with Code)
- ☒ Install Insulation Dam Around Chimney (Comply with Code)
- ☐ Install Recessed Light Domes (Comply with Code) Qty:
- ☐ Seal Plumbing Penetrations and / or Chase
- ☒ Seal Electrical Penetrations through Framing
- ☒ Seal Wall Top Plates Prior to Insulating floor
- ☐ Seal Gap Around HVAC Penetrations
- ☐ Install Insulation Dam Around Attic Hatch (Comply with Code)
- ☐ Insulate and Weather-strip Hatch (See Hatch Section)
- ☐ Add Propa Vents or Baffles at Exterior walls – Qt:
- ☐ Install Insulation Dam Around Gable Vents
- ☐ Protect Floor Insulation from Soffit Air Flow with Blocking
- ☐ Seal Drop Soffits with Air Barrier Sealed to Sheetrock
- ☐ Access Cut is Required to Gain Entry
- ☐

- ☒ Insulation Must be Moved to Conduct Improvements
- ☒ Existing Insulation can be Re-used
- ☐ Floor Planking requires Removal Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Install Cross Framing to Add Cavity Depth (Comply with Code)
- ☐ Replace Bath Fan Prior to Installing Insulation
- ☐ Replace Bath Vent Line: ☐ Insul Flex ☐ Insul Hard
- ☐ Install Vent Exhaust Hood: ☐ Soffit ☐ Wall
- ☐ Seal Air Ducts ☐ Add Duct Insulation
- ☐ Install Gable Vents – Qty:
- ☒ Install "Catwalk" Above Planned Insulation Level
- ☐ Insulate Water Pipes / Burry Under Insulation
- ☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
- ☐
- ☐



Comments: This attic section is insulated with 12" of blown fiberglass. However the primary air barrier is the tongue and grove wood ceiling. It was assessed via blower door testing that there is excessive air exfiltration through the tongue and grove ceiling assembly and through the fiberglass insulation. The same recommendations are made as was made for Section "A", remove the blown fiberglass to one side of the attic and overspray the attic side of the tongue and grove ceiling with a 1" flash spray of closed cell spray foam to create an adequate air barrier. Once this is accomplished the fiberglass insulation can be re-installed and capped with 4" of cellulose insulation to bring the entire assembly to R50. There is a chimney located in the Northwest corner. Any gap between the chimney and the framing should be sealed with code approved methods and an insulation dam built around the chimney to maintain code required free air space requirements around the chimney. The West wall of this attic is a wall to conditioned space. This wall is not insulated. It is recommended that cellulose insulation be dense packed into this wall assembly from that attic side. It may be possible to insulate this wall assembly from the associated open top plates. 2" XPS rigid insulation can then be installed over the assembly to add R10 continuous insulaiton. All seams of the rigid insulation should be taped and the perimeter sealed. An alternative to using 2" XPS rigid insulation would be to use 2" of closed cell insulation applied directly to the attic side wall after it is dense packed with cellulose.





Main Attic Spaces

Assessment

Location: Section "C"

Thermal Boundary Location: ☐ Floor ☐ Slope & Gables ☒ None

Assembly	Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
Floor	2x3-53	6.9 x 31.5	217	None			
Slope	2x6-21	1.5 x 49	73	None			
Gable Wall		x	0				
Side Wall	3x4-32	34 x 4	136	None			

Attic Flooring ☒ Open Joist ☐ Planked Floor ☐ Plywood Covered

Attic Access ☐ Pull Down Stairs ☒ Hatch ☐ Stairs ☐ None

Access Dimensions: 16" x 16". Inches

☒ Assembly is Not Insulated
☐ Assembly is Under Insulated
☐ Bath Fans Exhaust to this Space
☐ Bath Fan & Ductwork Present
☐ HVAC Ducts / Air Handlers are Present
☐ Drop Soffits are Present
☐ Recessed Lights Present – Qty:
☐ Chimneys are Present – Qty: :
☐ Water Pipes are Present
☐ Unsafe Wiring was Noticed
☐ Sky Light Shafts are Present – Qty
☒ Signs of Water Leaks Present
☐ Side Wall Insulation not in Full Contact w/ Air Barrier (Batts not Split Around Wiring)
☒ Side Wall / Gable Wall Insulation is Not Protected with an Air Barrier
☒ Excessive Air Leakage Through Primary Air Barrier
☐ Floor Insulation is not in Full Contact with Air Barrier (Batts with Strapping)

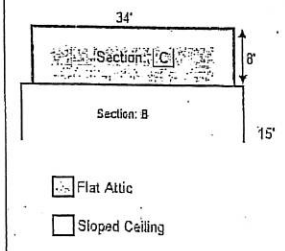
Recommendations

☐ Relocate Thermal Boundary to Slopes and Gable Walls ☒ Keep Thermal Boundary at Present Location

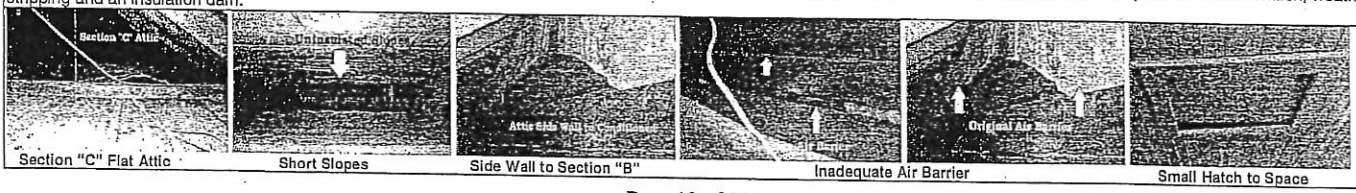
☐ No Improvements Recommended

Improve	Install Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
☒ Floor:	1" Closed Cell & 4" Cellulose	16"	
☒ Slope:	Blown Cellulose	4"	
☐ Gable Wall			
☒ Side Wall	Blown Cellulose	4"	2" Extruded Polystyrene

☐ Seal Gap Between Chimney & Framing (Comply with Code)
☐ Remove and Discard Old Insulation Prior to Insulating
☐ Install Insulation Dam Around Chimney (Comply with Code)
☐ Remove / Discard FG Batts within 4' of perimeter
☐ Install Recessed Light Domes (Comply with Code) Qty:
☐ Floor Planking requires Removal Prior to Insulating
☐ Seal Plumbing Penetrations and / or Chase
☒ Install Cross Framing to Add Cavity Depth (Comply with Code)
☐ Seal Electrical Penetrations through Framing
☐ Replace Bath Fan Prior to Installing Insulation
☐ Seal Wall Top Plates Prior to Insulating floor
☐ Replace Bath Vent Line: ☐ Insul Flex ☐ Insul Hard
☐ Seal Gap Around HVAC Penetrations
☐ Install Vent Exhaust Hood: ☐ Soffit ☐ Wall
☒ Install Insulation Dam Around Attic Hatch (Comply with Code)
☐ Seal Air Ducts ☐ Add Duct Insulation
☒ Insulate and Weather-strip Hatch (See Hatch Section)
☐ Install Gable Vents – Qty:
☐ Add Propa Vents or Baffles at Exterior walls – Qt:
☒ Install "Catwalk" Above Planned Insulation Level
☐ Install Insulation Dam Around Gable Vents
☐ Insulate Water Pipes / Burry Under Insulation
☐ Protect Floor Insulation from Soffit Air Flow with Blocking
☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
☐ Seal Drop Soffits with Air Barrier Sealed to Sheetrock
☒ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating

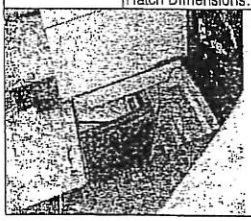


Comments: This attic space was found uninsulated. Occupants report water leaks from this attic section. Interview with workers that utilize this space stated that most of the water leaks seemed to occur during the winter months. It is possible that these leaks are actually the result of condensation from warm interior air condensing in the cold space; however the workers also reported leaks during the recent hurricane. Before any improvements are completed in this space the roof shingles and associated flashing should be inspected by a qualified roofer with appropriate repairs made as necessary. This ceiling assembly is uninsulated tongue and grove wood with short uninsulated slopes around the exterior perimeter. There is an attic side wall on the West side that separates this attic space from the conditioned space of Section "B". Inspection revealed this side attic wall to be mostly uninsulated. Rosin paper installed on this side attic wall was used as the original air barrier. This paper has failed and provides little air barrier value. Both this ceiling and the side attic wall contribute significantly to the overall air leakage of this building in that neither has an appropriate air barrier. The framing of the flat ceiling area is assessed as inadequate to support a worker. This can be corrected by the installation of 2x6 framing between the ceiling rafters and the side wall to create solid support for work to be accomplished. This framing should be installed 15" above the ceiling level so future access can be gained after the insulation is installed. As with the recommendations for the previous attic spaces, it is recommended that an adequate air barrier be established by installing 1" closed cell insulation on the attic side of the flat ceiling area. This would then be capped with 14" of blown cellulose to bring the ceiling to R50. The side attic wall would require a dense packed cellulose blow. Once the cavities are fully insulated than 2" XPS rigid insulation should be installed over the side wall to create an adequate air barrier and to provide a layer of continuous R10 insulation. All seams should be taped and the perimeter sealed. A 2" application of closed cell insulation could be substituted for the XPS rigid insulation. The small sloped assembly surrounding the exterior perimeter of this space would require a dense packed cellulose blow. Due to the limited cavity depth of these slopes the maximum R-value achievable by dense packing alone would be R20. Consideration should be given to installing 2" polyisocyanurate on the interior sides of the sloped assemblies to be covered by sheetrock. This combination of dense packing the slopes and the additional R13 provided by the continuous insulation would provide R33. The hatch assembly would require full R40 insulation, weather-stripping and an insulation dam.



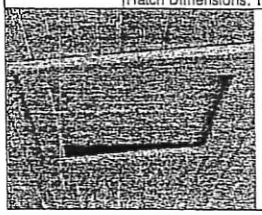
Attic ..atches

Assembly	Assessment	Recommendations	
Attic Hatch Space 1	Location: Section "A"	☒ Add Insulation to Achieve R40 – Amount: 8"	Insulation Type: 2" Extruded Polystyrene
	Hatch Material: ☐ Sheetrock ☐ Plywood ☒ Wood Plank	☒ Replace Hatch with Plywood Hatch	☒ Install Weather Stripping
	Type: ☒ Hatch ☐ Pull Down Stairs	☒ Install Insulation Dam	☒ Build / Install "Thermadome"
	Insulation Type: Uninsulated Insulation Depth:	☐ Larger Hatch is Required for Worker Access	☐
	Insulation Grade: Assessed R-Value:	☐	☐
	Hatch Dimensions: 36"x24"	☐	☐



Comments: It is recommended that this hatch be reconstructed to provide a fully weather-stripped removable hatch insulated to a minimum of R40.

Assembly	Assessment	Recommendations	
Attic Hatch Space 2	Location: Section "C"	☒ Add Insulation to Achieve R40 – Amount: 8"	Insulation Type: 2" Extruded Polystyrene
	Hatch Material: ☐ Sheetrock ☐ Plywood ☒ Wood Plank	☐ Replace Hatch with Plywood Hatch	☒ Install Weather Stripping
	Type: ☒ Hatch ☐ Pull Down Stairs	☒ Install Insulation Dam	☐ Build / Install "Thermadome"
	Insulation Type: Uninsulated Insulation Depth:	☒ Larger Hatch is Required for Worker Access	☐
	Insulation Grade: Assessed R-Value:	☐	☐
	Hatch Dimensions: 16"x16"	☐	☐



Comments: It is recommended that this hatch be reconstructed to provide a fully weather-stripped removable hatch insulated to a minimum of R40. This hatch may require enlargement to provide adequate worker access.

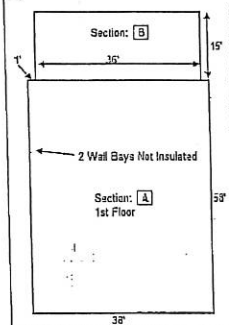
Exterior Walls

Assessment							Recommendations		
Location: Framed Walls – Sections "A" & B" - 1st Floor Only							☒ Recommend Improvements – For Areas Described in Comments ☐ No Improvements Recommended		
Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value	Install Cavity Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Interior Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
3x4-32	170 X 8.25	1402	Blown Fiberglass	4"	2	12.7			

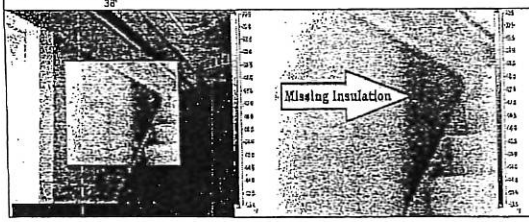
Interior Surface: Sheetrock	Exterior Cladding: Wood Clap		
☐ Assembly is Not Insulated	☐ Assembly is Under Insulated	☐ Exterior Paint Should be Checked for Lead	☐ Add Exterior Insulation when Exterior Siding is Replaced
☐ Insulation is Not Protected from Air	☐ Chimneys are Present –	☐ Air Seal Interior Penetrations	☐ Requires an Interior Insulation Blow
☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior	☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present	☐ Requires an Exterior Insulation Blow	☐ Comply with Lead Paint Abatement Procedures
☐ Wall is "Balloon" Framed	☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present	☐ Batts can be Installed from Interior	☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
☐		☐ Air Seal Exterior Penetrations	☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
			☐

Associated Rim Band Between Conditioned Floor Levels (Not Basement or Crawlspace Rim Bands)						Associated Rim Band Between Conditioned Floor Levels		
						☐ Recommend Improvements	☒ No Improvements Recommended	
Framing	Linear Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value	Install Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Interior Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
6x6	238	None			7			

☐ Assembly is Not Insulated	☐ Assembly is Under Insulated	☐ Air Seal Penetrations	☐ Ensure Rim Insulation Ties into Foundation Insulation
☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior	☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present	☐ Air Seal Gaps	☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
☐ Wall is "Balloon" Framed	☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present	☐ Requires an Exterior Insulation Blow	☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
☐ Not able to Assess	☐ Wood Rot is Present	☐ Ensure Rigid Insulation is Sealed in Place	☐ Correct Wood Rot Prior to Insulating
☐	☐	☐ Remove and Discard Existing Insulation	☐



Comments: The walls for sections "A" and "B" are comprised of an elevated foundation wall with a framed wall above. The framed section of these walls has been retrofitted with blown fiberglass insulation. A defect was found with the wall bays associated with the stair well on the North side. The interior wall section below the stairwell did not have interior sheathing and the insulation fell out of these bays after installation. Access to the underside of the stairs is by an opening from the boiler room. It is recommended that OSB sheathing be installed on the interior wall side and the specific bays dense packed with cellulose insulation. No notable defects were found with the remaining framed walls for sections "A" and "B". However the lower half of these walls has an elevated foundation that is framed on the interior. Some sections of Section "B" have full height brick walls. It was assessed through infrared imaging that the interior framed portions of these masonry walls are not insulated. The "Foundation Wall" section of this report will describe the recommended remedial measures for those specific assemblies.



Exteri. Walls

Assessment

Location: Section "C" – 1st Floor only

Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
2X4-16	36 x 6.5	234	Fiberglass	4"	2	1.6 - 10.2

Interior Surface: Sheetrock
☒ Assembly is Not Insulated
☐ Insulation is Not Protected from Air
☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior
☐ Wall Is "Balloon" Framed
☐

Exterior Cladding: Wood Clap
☒ Assembly is Under Insulated
☐ Chimneys are Present –
☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present

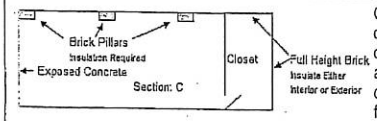
Recommendations

☒ Recommend Improvements ☐ No Improvements Recommended

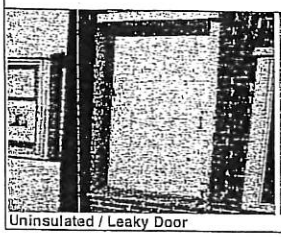
Install Cavity Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Interior Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type

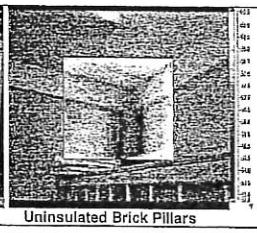
☐ Exterior Paint Should be Checked for Lead
☐ Air Seal Interior Penetrations
☐ Requires an Exterior Insulation Blow
☐ Batts can be Installed from Interior
☐ Air Seal Exterior Penetrations

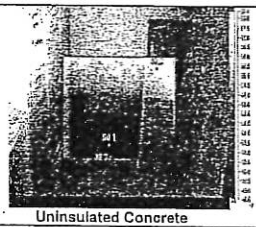
☒ Add Interior Insulation to Uninsulated Masonry Surfaces
☒ Comply with Building Code Thermal Barrier Requirements
☐ Comply with Lead Paint Abatement Procedures
☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
☐



Comments: This section appears to have been an open porch that has been framed in. The framed portions of this section's walls were determined to be insulated via infrared imaging and visual inspection and are assessed at R10.2 for "whole wall" R-value. The Southern closet however has uninsulated masonry walls and a very low R-value and leaky door. The uninsulated brick is assessed an R-value of 1.6 and the door is approximately R1. The East wall of this section has uninsulated brick pillars, and the North wall has uninsulated exposed concrete on the lower half. The foundation wall section of this report provides improvement recommendations that include exterior insulation for the masonry foundations / walls. For this particular section of the building there is an option to put insulation on the interior of the masonry walls instead of the exterior, or both could be accomplished. 2.5" extruded polystyrene protected with a code approved thermal barrier, such as sheetrock, would be appropriate and provide an R13 insulation level. The brick pillars in the East wall and the exposed concrete on the North wall should also be covered with 2.5" rigid foam board with sheetrock. It appears that the exterior door in the South closet is not used and is sealed shut. If this door is not required then it is recommended that this door be fully sealed to create a weather tight barrier then insulated over with rigid insulation and a thermal barrier.


Uninsulated / Leaky Door


Uninsulated Brick Pillars


Uninsulated Concrete

Exterior Walls

Assessment

Location: Section "A" - 2nd Floor

Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
3x4-32	17.33 x 156	2309	None			4.2

Interior Surface: Sheetrock
- ☒ Assembly is Not Insulated
- ☐ Insulation is Not Protected from Air
- ☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior
- ☒ Wall has open top plates
- ☐

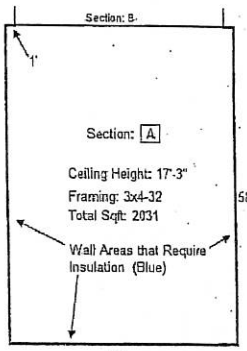
Exterior Cladding: Wood Clap
- ☐ Assembly is Under Insulated
- ☐ Chimneys are Present –
- ☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
- ☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present

Recommendations

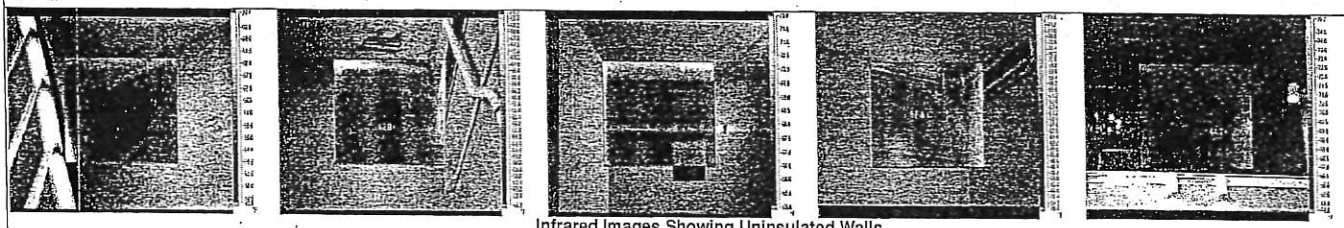
☒ Recommend Improvements ☐ No Improvements Recommended

Install Cavity Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Interior Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type

- ☒ Exterior Paint Should be Checked for Lead
- ☒ Air Seal Interior Penetrations
- ☒ Requires an Exterior Insulation Blow
- ☐ Batts can be Installed from Interior
- ☒ Air Seal Exterior Penetrations
- ☐ Add Exterior Insulation when Exterior Siding is Replaced
- ☐ Requires an Interior Insulation Blow
- ☒ Comply with Lead Paint Abatement Procedures
- ☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
- ☐



Comments: The Sq-Ft of the wall surface area listed above excludes the surface areas of the windows and is the actual surface area of the wall cavities that require insulation. Infrared imaging and visual inspection from the attic revealed these bays to be void of insulation. Due to the open wall top plates, minor amounts of blown fiberglass have fallen into these bays when the blown fiberglass was installed in the attic. Improvements to these walls will require an exterior cellulose blow. Due to the age of this structure, lead paint abatement procedures would be applicable unless approved RRP testing determines the absence of lead. The interior sheetrock has many unsealed gaps and seams. Interior air sealing should first be accomplished prior to dense packing cellulose to prevent excessive dust and debris from entering the office spaces and to reduce infiltration. Of important note is that there are air ducts in both the North and South Walls. It was not determined during the audit if there is actual ductwork installed in the wall cavity or if the wall cavity itself was panned off and used as the air duct. It is *extremely* important that the follow on insulation contractor first determine if actual air ducts are present in these wall bays prior to blowing insulation into these wall cavities. For either scenario it is highly inefficient to have ductwork inside an exterior wall cavity, and would be significantly worse if the cavity itself was used as the air duct. Even with perfectly tight ductwork (highly doubtful) these specific wall bays can not be properly insulted while the ductwork remains. It is highly recommended that this particular ductwork be re-routed to the interior of the primary air barrier (interior sheetrock).



Infrared Images Showing Uninsulated Walls

Exterior Walls

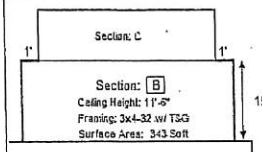
Assessment						
Location: Section "B" – 2nd Floor						
Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
3x4-32	11.5 x 32	340	None			4.9

Interior Surface: 3/4" Wood Panel Exterior Cladding: Wood Clap

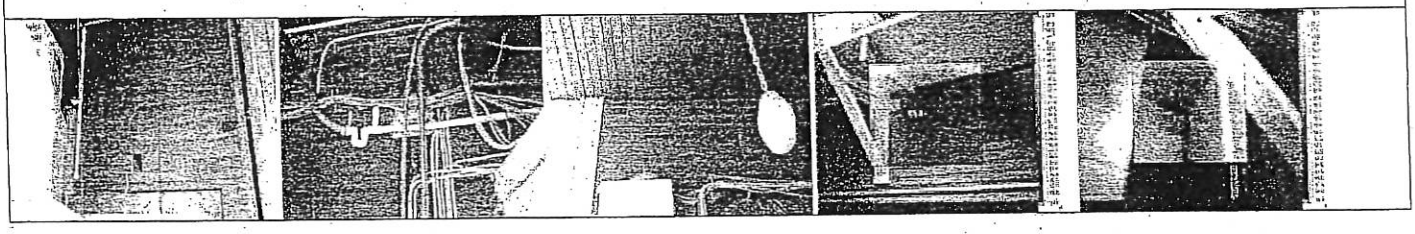
- ☒ Assembly is Not Insulated
- ☐ Assembly is Under Insulated
- ☒ Inadequate Air Barrier
- ☒ Chimneys are Present – 1
- ☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior
- ☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
- ☒ Wall has open top plates
- ☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present
- ☐

Recommendations	
☒ Recommend Improvements	☐ No Improvements Recommended
Install Cavity Insulation - Type	Depth: Install Interior Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
Dense Packed Cellulose	4"

- ☒ Exterior Paint Should be Checked for Lead
- ☐ Add Exterior Insulation when Exterior Siding is Replaced
- ☒ Air Seal Interior Penetrations
- ☐ Requires an Interior Insulation Blow
- ☒ Requires an Exterior Insulation Blow
- ☒ Comply with Lead Paint Abatement Procedures
- ☐ Batts can be Installed from Interior
- ☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Air Seal Exterior Penetrations
- ☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
- ☐



Comments: This section's walls were determined to be uninsulated via infrared inspection. The interior wall surfaces are tongue and grove wood which provides an inadequate air barrier. In addition these walls have many "cut outs" through which wiring had been run. These walls would require and exterior cellulose blow after the holes have been sealed. Lead paint abatement procedures would apply unless the exterior paint tested negative for lead using approved RRP lead testing procedures. The installation of *interior* 2" extruded polystyrene rigid insulation over the tongue and grove is an additional efficiency upgrade to be considered. This would significantly improve the air barrier reducing infiltration along with providing a layer of continuous R10 insulation. The wall currently is assessed at R5. Dense packing the cavities with cellulose would bring the wall assembly to R14. Dense packing the cavities and adding a layer of R10 interior insulation and sheetrock would bring the assembly to R25 and would provide a superior air barrier. This interior insulation would require a code approved thermal barrier, such as sheetrock. This interior insulation recommendation was not modeled into the energy saving calculations provided previously in this report due to the unlikelihood that this particular improvement would be conducted at this time, but should be considered if funding allows. The square feet provided in the table above are for the opaque wall area exclusive of windows.



Exterior Walls

Assessment

Location: Section "C" – 2nd Floor

Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
2X4-16	6.5 x 50	292	None			4.9

Interior Surface: 3/4" Wood Panel Exterior Cladding: Wood Clap

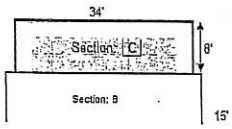
- ☒ Assembly is Not Insulated
- ☒ Inadequate Air Barrier
- ☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior
- ☒ Wall has open top plates
- ☐
- ☐ Assembly is Under Insulated
- ☐ Chimneys are Present –
- ☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
- ☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present

Recommendations

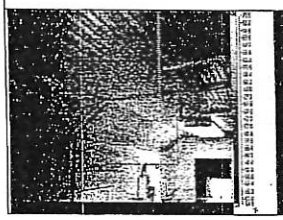
☒ Recommend Improvements ☐ No Improvements Recommended

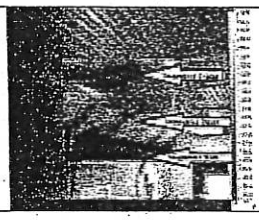
Install Cavity Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Interior Air Barrier / Rigid Insulation - Type
Dense Packed Cellulose	4"	

- ☒ Exterior Paint Should be Checked for Lead
- ☒ Air Seal Interior Penetrations
- ☒ Requires an Exterior Insulation Blow
- ☐ Batts can be Installed from Interior
- ☐ Air Seal Exterior Penetrations
- ☐ Add Exterior Insulation when Exterior Siding is Replaced
- ☐ Requires an Interior Insulation Blow
- ☒ Comply with Lead Paint Abatement Procedures
- ☐ Fix Water Leaks Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
- ☐



Comments: The same recommendations are made for this section as were made for building section "B". These walls were determined to be uninsulated and the tongue and grove provides a poor air barrier. As seen in the associated sections of this report this entire 2nd floor section of this building has uninsulated assemblies to include walls, the sloped ceiling sections and the flat attic section. The door to exterior is a very low R-value door and would be a candidate for replacement. The square feet provided in the table above are for the opaque wall area exclusive of windows and the door.





Foundation Walls

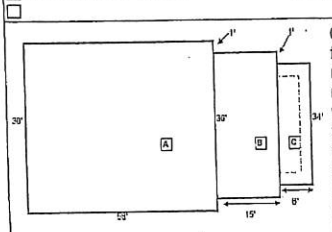
Assessment						
Location:	Sections: All – Lower Sections with Masonry or Stone					
Framing	Dimensions	Sq-Ft	Insulation	Depth	Grade	R-Value
Masonry	x	674	None			1.5 – 3.0

Interior Surface: Finished
Exterior Cladding: Exposed Masonry or Stone

- ☒ Assembly is Not Insulated
- ☐ Insulation is Not Protected from Air
- ☐ Excess Air Exchange w/ Exterior
- ☐ Wall is "Balloon" Framed
- ☐ Assembly is Under Insulated
- ☐ Chimneys are Present –
- ☐ Signs of Water Leaks Present
- ☐ Unsafe Wiring is Present

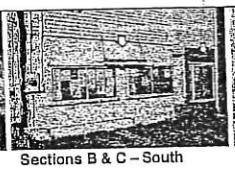
Recommendations		
☒ Recommend Improvements	☐ No Improvements Recommended	
Install Cavity Insulation - Type	Depth	Install Exterior Rigid Insulation
		R 10 EIFS

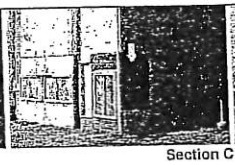
- ☐ Improve Existing Insulation to Grade 1
- ☐ Remove and Discard Old Insulation
- ☐ Cover Exposed Wall Insulation with Air
- ☐ Air Seal Penetrations
- ☐ Insulate Hatch / Door
- ☐ Weather-Strip Hatch / Door
- ☐ Ensure Ceiling Insulation is in Full Contact with Subfloor
- ☐ Leave Bottom 6" Uninsulated Due to Dampness
- ☐ Tape Seams of Rigid Insulation and Seal Perimeter
- ☐ Moisture Problems Must be Corrected Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Correct Unsafe Wiring Prior to Insulating
- ☐ Vent Dryer to Exterior

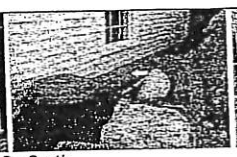
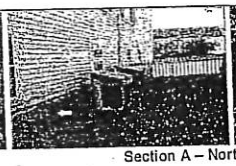


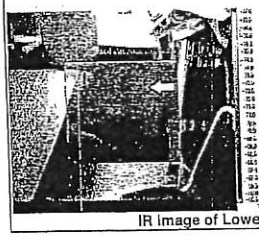
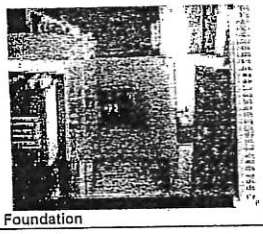
Comments: This building has an uninsulated slab on grade and the lower portions of the foundation walls are uninsulated. Infrared imaging of the foundation wall sections that have finished interiors has lead to the assessment that these foundation walls have no interior insulation. The uninsulated slab on grade along with the uninsulated foundation walls are a significant source of energy losses for this structure. It is recommended that these walls be improved with an Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS) that provides a minimum of R10 with higher R-values preferred. To obtain maximum benefits, and to provide the slab perimeter insulation, it is recommended that the exterior insulation extend 2' below ground level if funding allows. This would require excavation around the perimeter. The below grade exterior rigid should extend down the below grade foundation wall and then horizontal for an additional 2'. If a full 2' depth is not practical due to limitations of funding, then the above grade portion, with as much below grade installation as feasible, is still recommended. One company that specialized in exterior foundation insulation is Associated Concrete Coatings, of Manchester NH. The exterior brick wall segment associated with the "vault" has a through wall vent that presently is covered by the exterior bulletin board on the South Side. Though this vent is covered by the bulletin board, excessive air leakage was noted through this vent. If it is determined that this vent is not required or needed then this vent should be sealed and insulated over.


Section A – South


Sections B & C – South

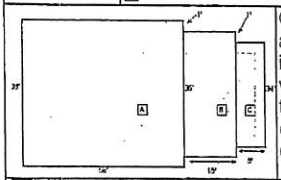

Section C – South



Section A – North & West

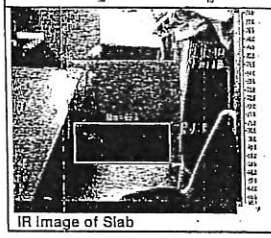


IR Image of Lower Foundation

Slab Floors

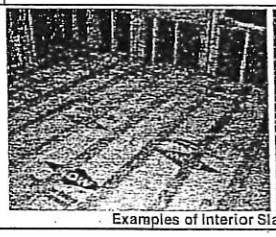
Assembly	Assessment				Recommendations
Slab Floor Space 1	Location: Entire Structure				☒ Add Perimeter Insulation – R-Value: 10 Recommended Type: EIFS Quantity:
	Covering: Combination		Floor Dimensions:		☐ Recommend Rigid Insulation Installed Between Sleepers when Carpet is Replaced or Space Finished
	LF On Grade:	238	LF Below Grade:	73	☐ Cover Exterior Insulation with UV Protection ☐
	Insulation Under:	No	Perimeter Insulation:	No	☐
	Insulation Depth:		Assessed R-Value:	< 1	
	☐ Assembly is Under Insulated				
	☒ Assembly Is Not Insulated				
	☐ Above Grade Exterior Insulation is not Protected				
	☐				

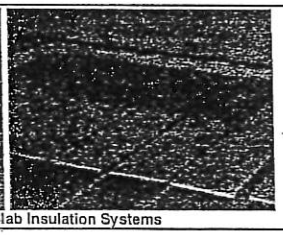


Comments: The recommendations for the slab perimeter improvements were made in the foundation wall section of this report. An additional improvement to the slabs would be to install R10 rigid insulation on the top side of the slab. Normally this type of installation would install the rigid insulation between pressure treated sleepers mechanically fastened to the slab. A new subfloor would be installed over. Other insulation systems rely upon sleepers installed over a continuous layer of rigid insulation. However this would require a specific compressive strength required of the rigid insulation. This improvement was not modeled into the energy savings calculation provided due to the assessment that it would not be accomplished at this time, and that the best section to conduct this improvement, section "C", may be removed during future expansion.



IR Image of Slab

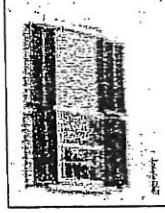


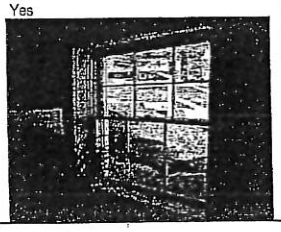


Examples of Interior Slab Insulation Systems

Windows

Assembly	Assessment	Recommendations
Windows Type 1	Locations: Throughout Building Assessed U Value; 0.58 ☒ Single Pane ☐ Double Pane ☐ Triple Pane ☒ Wood ☐ Metal ☐ Vinyl ☐ < ½ Air Space ☐ ½ " Air Space ☐ > ½ " space Low E Coatings: Storm Window: Yes	☐ Add Exterior Storm Window ☐ Add Interior Storm ☐ Install Weather-Striping ☐ Consider Replacement Comments: Building has significant glazing area. The majority of the windows were single pane wood with storm windows and were assessed as fairly tight. Occupants report that the large 2nd floor windows are very difficult to operate and do not have a counterweight system. New recoil style counter weights systems area available. It is recommended that client consult a contractor that specializes in historic windows to install a counterbalance system to allow windows to be used for ventilation. With these windows operable natural ventilation could be used to a greater extend reducing air conditioning loads.





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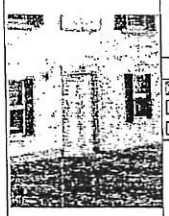
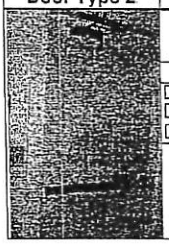
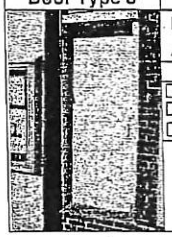
Exterior Doors

Door Type 1	Assessment	Recommendations
	Locations: Solid Wood Panel Doors – South and West Entrances Assessed R Value: 1.6 **Door Glazing Assessment** ☒ Single Pane ☐ Double Pane ☐ Triple Pane ☐ Wood ☐ Metal ☐ Vinyl ☐ < ½ Air Space ☐ ½" Air Space ☐ > ½" space	☐ Add Exterior Storm Door ☐ Consider Replacement ☐ Requires New Weather Stripping ☐ Door Latch Needs Adjusting ☐ Requires Door Sweep ☒ No Improvements Recommended Comments: Due to the historical nature of the building, replacing the low R-value wood doors for the South and West Entrance is not recommended. However door replacement for the 2nd Floor East Entrance should be considered.

Door Type 2	Assessment	Recommendations
	Locations: 1st Floor East Entrance Assessed R Value: 4.4 **Door Glazing Assessment** ☐ Single Pane ☐ Double Pane ☐ Triple Pane ☐ Wood ☐ Metal ☐ Vinyl ☐ < ½ Air Space ☐ ½" Air Space ☐ > ½" space	☐ Add Exterior Storm Door ☐ Consider Replacement ☐ Requires New Weather Stripping ☐ Door Latch Needs Adjusting ☐ Requires Door Sweep ☒ No Improvements Recommended Comments: This is an insulated door that had minimal air leakage. No recommendation made for this door.

Door Type 3	Assessment	Recommendations
	Locations: South Side – Section "C" Assessed R Value: 1.2 **Door Glazing Assessment** ☐ Single Pane ☐ Double Pane ☐ Triple Pane ☐ Wood ☐ Metal ☐ Vinyl ☐ < ½ Air Space ☐ ½" Air Space ☐ > ½" space	☐ Add Exterior Storm Door ☒ Consider Replacement ☐ Requires New Weather Stripping ☐ Door Latch Needs Adjusting ☐ Requires Door Sweep ☐ No Improvements Recommended Comments: It appears that this door is no longer used. It is recommended that this door be sealed and insulated on the interior as recommended previously in this report.

AIR BARRIER / AIR LEAKAGE REPORT

Locations to Consider Air Barrier Improvements					
Assembly	Assessment				Comments
Attic	Major	Moderate	Minor	NA	
Wall Top Plates	☒	☐	☐	☐	All exterior and interior walls to attics
Electrical Penetrations	☐	☒	☐	☐	All Penetrating into attics
Plumbing Penetrations	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Electrical / Plumbing / HVAC Chases	☒	☐	☐	☐	Air Ducts in Wall Cavites, 2nd Floor North & South
Recessed Lights	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Ceiling Penetrations – Lights or Smoke Alarms	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Attic Hatch	☒	☐	☐	☐	Both attic hatches were very leaky
HVAC – Gap Between HVAC Boots and Sheetrock	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Chimney – Gap Between Masonry and Chimney	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Unsealed Air Ducts	☒	☐	☐	☐	Air Ducts in Wall Cavites, 2nd Floor North & South
Office Areas	Major	Moderate	Minor	NA	
Floor to Wall Junctions	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Wall to Ceiling Junctions	☐	☒	☐	☐	Sections B & C
Wall to Wall Junctions	☐	☒	☐	☐	Sections B & C
Gaps or Cracks in Sheetrock or Plaster	☒	☐	☐	☒	Section A - Holes in Plaster ceiling, gaps in sheetrock on walls
Electrical / Phone / Cable outlets – Walls	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Plumbing Penetrations Through Walls	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Through Tongue & Groove or Wood Planked Walls	☒	☐	☐	☒	Sections B & C
Windows – Through Window Seals	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Windows – Around Trim / Through Rough Opening	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Exterior Doors	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Stairs	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Beams	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Fireplace – Damper	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Fireplace – Gap Between Masonry and Sheetrock or Floor	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Fireplace Chimney – Gap Between Chimney and Framing	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Bath Fan – Back Draft Damper	☐	☐	☐	☒	Consider installing an inline back draft damper in fan vent line
Kitchen Fan – Back Draft Damper	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Fan – Vent penetrations	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Dryer Vent Penetration	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Basement or Crawlspace	Major	Moderate	Minor	NA	
Penetrations for Electrical or Plumbing through Floor	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Air Exchange via Cantilevered Floors	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Air Exchange through Framed Floor	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Dryer Vent Penetration	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Penetrations Through Rim Band	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Basement Hatch or Door to Exterior	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Additional Comments:					

SYSTEMS REPORT

Heating System Assessment

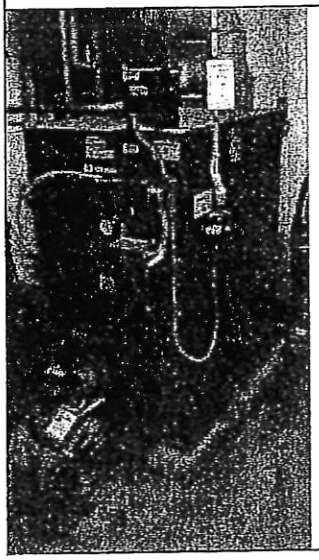
Type of System	☐ Forced Hot Air ☒ Forced Hot Water ☒ Hydro / Air ☐ Electric Baseboard ☐ Steam ☐ Geothermal ☐ Air Source Heat Pump ☐ Other								
Fuel Type	Oil	Propane	Kerosene	Electric	Nat. Gas	Cord wood	Wood Pellets	Wood Chips	Other
	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

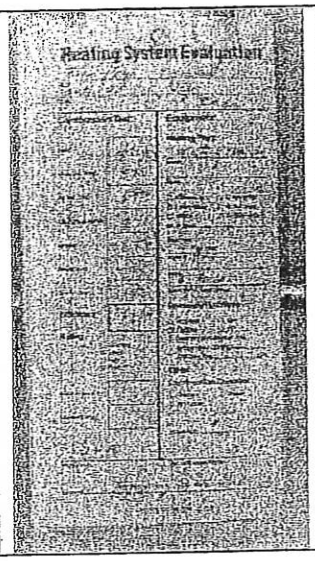
Estimated System Efficiency	78% AFUE	Manufacturer	Model Number
Estimated Age	16-18 Years	Weil-McLain	578
Programmable Thermostats	Yes		

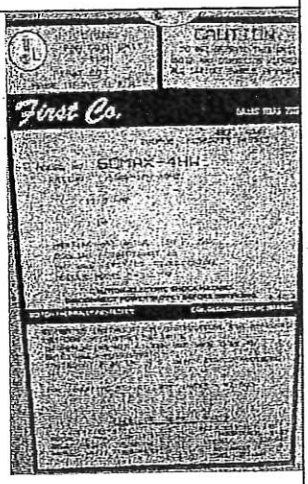
Note: Refer to "Health & Safety" Section for Results of Combustion Safety Testing
Refer to "Other Improvements Recommendations" For Hydronic Pipe Insulation Recommendations

☐ System should be serviced ☐ Additional Inspection is recommended by a HVAC technician
☒ Consider replacement with a high efficiency system
☐ Replace with high efficiency system at end of current system's useful life
☐

Comments: Detailed inspection of the existing heating systems was not accomplished due to previous contractor evaluating the building's systems and plan to enstall new geothermal system.





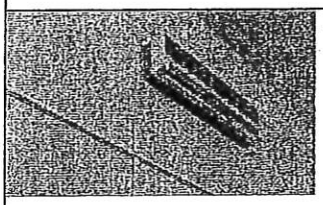
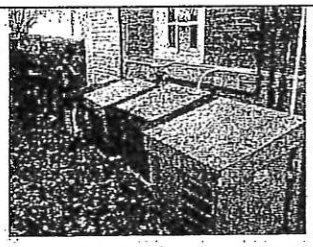
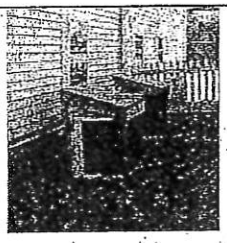
Air Conditioning Assessment

Type of System	☒ Central Air – Air Source ☐ Central Air – Ground Source ☐ Window Units ☐ Floor Units ☒ Mini-Split ☐ Multiple Systems are Used ☐ Other:
Programmable Thermostats	Yes

	Age	Efficiency	Size	Manufacturer	Model Number
System 1	16 yrs	10.2 SEER	1.5 Ton	Sanyo	C1822
System 2	16 yrs	10.0 SEER	2 Ton	Sanyo	C2422
System 3	16 yrs	10.0 SEER	2 Ton	Sanyo	C2422
System 4	16 yrs	10.0 SEER	2 Ton	Sanyo	C2422
System 5	16 yrs	10.0 SEER	2 Ton	Sanyo	C2422
System 6	16 yrs	10.0 SEER	5 Ton	American Standard	7A0060A100A

☐ System should be serviced
☐ Additional Inspection is recommended by a HVAC technician
☐ System is oversized for building
☐ Consider replacement with a high efficiency system
☐ Replace with high efficiency system, that is appropriately sized for building, at end of current system's useful life
☒ No Improvements Recommended

Comments: Systems 1-5 are ductless mini-splits. All systems are low efficiency compared to current systems available. Due to plans to have systems replaced with geothermal system, no recommendations are made for the air conditioning systems.


Air Duct Assessment

☐ No Air Ducts Present ☒ Air Ducts Are Not Sealed ☐ Air Ducts Are Under Insulated
☐ Leakage Noted by Feel or IR ☐ Air Ducts Tested Leaky ☒ Air Ducts Located in Exterior Wall Cavities

Tested CFM 25 Leakage of Ducts: **Not Tested** ☐ Total Leakage Test ☐ Leakage to Outside

Recommendations for Air Ducts

☒ Seal air ducts with mastic ☐ Insulate with R9 minimum ☐ Burry under attic insulation
☐ Seal ducts with closed cell Recommended Inches of closed cell:
☒ Comply with building code and manufacturer's recommendation for application of insulation in proximity of heating system / plenum
☐

Comments: The air duct system used for the Hydro air and the 5 ton air conditioning system was not tested. As noted in previous sections of this report additional inspection is recommended to determine if the ducts registers on on the upper level of Section "A" North and South Walls have ductwork inside the walls or if the wall cavity was used without dedicated dutwork. It is highly recommended that these wall cavities not be used for duct work and that the ducts be re-routed to remain inside the primary air barrier / thermal boundary. Once this is done then these wall cavities can be completely dense packed with cellulose insulation.

Domestic Hot Water Assessment

System Type / Information	Tank	Tankless	From Boiler	Insulation Blanket	Heat Traps	Pipe Insulation
	☐	☐	☒			

	Electric	Propane	Nat. Gas	Oil	Wood	Solar	Combo
Fuel Type	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Estimated Efficiency:	70%						

Recommendations For Domestic Hot Water System

Note: Refer to "Other Improvements Recommendations" for Pipe Insulation

- ☐ Consider replacing system with high efficiency system of same type
- ☐ Consider replacing with tankless system
- ☐ Replace with high efficiency system at end of current systems useful life
- ☐ Add Insulation Blanket
- ☐

Comments: It is assessed that very little hot water is used in this building. Due to the plan to install geothermal, it is assumed that the geothermal system will provide the hot water. If this is not the case then it is recommended that a high efficiency tankless system be installed to provide hot water supply.

Mechanical Ventilation Assessment

System Type: ☐ Exhaust ☐ Supply ☐ Balanced HRV ☐ Balanced ERV

Distribution: ☐ Connects to FHA ☐ Dedicated Ducts

		Manufacturer	Model Number	CFM	Hours of Operation
System 1	Estimated System Efficiency				
	Estimated Age:				
System 2	Estimated System Efficiency:				
	Estimated Age:				

- ☐ System should be serviced
- ☐ System over ventilates building
- ☐ System under ventilates building
- ☐ Monitor interior humidity trends and adjust run time accordingly
- ☐ Additional Inspection is recommended by a HVAC technician
- ☐ Consider replacement
- ☐ Refer to Air Leakage Report for calculated flow rate
- ☐

Comments: No ventilaiton system installed

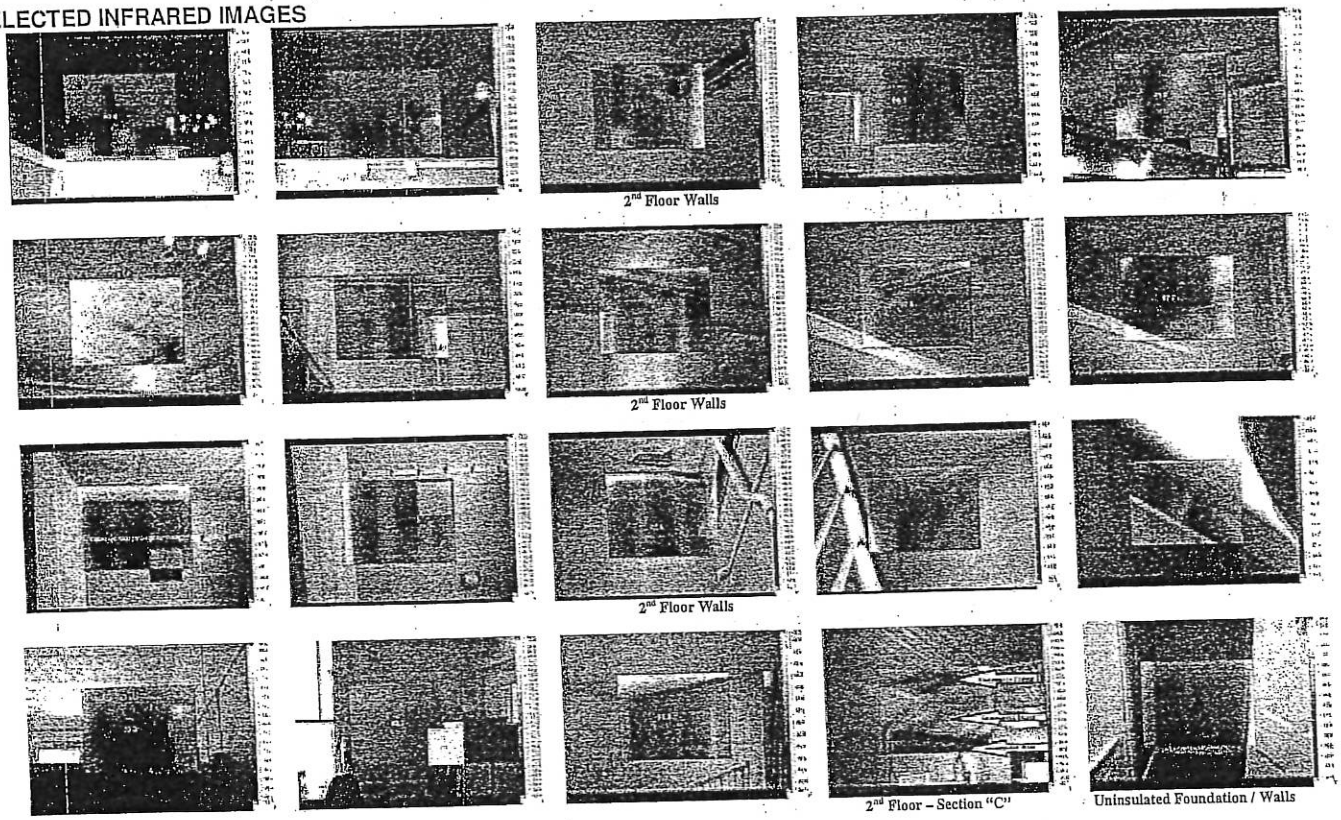
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS & CONSIDERATIONS

	Item	Comments / Location	Recommendations		
☒	Hydronic Heating Pipes		Insulate with high quality / high R-value insulation		Estimated LF:
☒	Domestic Hot Water Pipes		Insulate with high quality / high R-value insulation		Estimated LF:
☐	Domestic Hot Water Tank		Add tank wrap insulation – follow manufacture's guidance		Tank Size:
☐	Low Flow Shower Heads		Install	Quantity: Color:	
☐	Low Flow Aerators		Install	Quantity:	
☐	Solar Hot Water System		Your site is conducive for solar hot water installation		
☐	Drain Waste Heat Recovery		Your plumbing configuration is conducive to a waste heat recovery system		
☐	Programmable Thermostats		Install and use setback when building is not occupied	Quantity:	Type:
☒	Air Ducts – Leakage		Have all accessible ducts sealed (See Systems Report)		
☒	Air Ducts - Other	Ducts In Wall Cavities – Section A	**Verify is ductwork is present or if wall cavity is used. Recommend completely removing ductwork from wall cavity and re-install inside the primary air barrier / thermal boundary.**		
☐	Air Ducts – Insulation		Insulate all air ducts in non conditioned spaces to R9 or better (See Systems Report)		
☐	Lighting		Use compact florescent lighting to fullest extent possible		
☐	Lighting Controls		Automatic occupant sensing and shutoff switches are recommended		
☒	Phantom Electrical Loads		Use "smart" power strips for major items and turn off electrical devices at power strips at end of work day. Keep any items with AC/DC converter unplugged unless required for charging.		
☐	Attic Ventilation		Additional attic ventilation is recommended - Type:		
☐	Inefficient Freezer		Replace with an ENERGY STAR chest freezer appropriately sized		
☐	Kitchen Appliances		Replace with ENERGY STAR appliances at end of current appliances useful life		
☐	Laundry Appliances		Replace with ENERGY STAR appliances at end of current appliances useful life		
☒	Computers		Use the power save feature on your computers		
Additional Comments:					

HEALTH, SAFETY & BUILDING DURABILITY

Item		Comments	Recommendations
☐ Heating System – Emergency Service			Your Heating System Failed a Safety Check – Immediate Service is Required ☐ CAZ Worst Case Depressurization ☐ CO Spillage ☐ Flue CO ☐ Flue Draft
☐ Heating System – Service Past Due			Heating system is past due for service – recommend servicing
☒ Heating System – Annual Maintenance			Have heating system serviced annually by a qualified technician
☒ Combustion Appliance Zone (CAZ) Testing		Air sealing could impact draft of combustion appliances	Have CAZ testing accomplished upon completion or air sealing. Ensure carbon monoxide detector is installed in combustion appliance zone.
☒ Combustion / Make Up Air for Combustion Appliances			Ensure adequate combustion air is provided for all combustion appliances.
☐ Carbon Monoxide Detectors		☐ No Detectors Installed ☐ Inadequate Quantity Installed ☐ No CO Detector in CAZ	Install CO Detectors Per Code requirements Quantity Required:
☐ Smoke Detectors		☐ No Detectors Installed ☐ Inadequate Quantity Installed ☐ No Detector in CAZ	Install Smoke Detectors Per Code Requirements Quantity Required:
☐ Bath Fan & Venting Note: All Bath Fans were verified exhausting to exterior	Fan Location Floor:	☐ No Fan Installed ☐ Poor Quality Fan ☐ Fan has Low Air Flow	☐ Recommend bath fan installation or replacement ☐ Recommend time delay switch for fan control Type of fan recommended: CFM Recommended:
	Ductwork Location	☐ Ductwork should be replaced ☐ Ducts require insulation ☐ Fan vents to attic space ☐ Not able to inspect	All Bath Fans *Must* Vent to the Exterior Via Insulated Ducts Length of Duct Run: ☐ Exterior Vent is Required – Color: Type of Vent Required: ☐ Wall ☐ Roof ☐ Use Insulated Flex Duct ☐ Use Insulated Hard Pipe
☐ Sump pump pit			Moisture Sources Should Always be Mitigated Prior to Insulating or Air Sealing Cover sump pump pit with a cover that minimizes water vapor diffusion into basement area but would still allow water drainage from basement floor into pit in event of basement flooding. Alternative is to fit foil faced polyisocyanurate over pit to reduce vapor diffusion but constructed so polyisocyanurate will "float up" in event basement floods. Ensure discharge drains well away from structure.
☐ Wet or Damp Basement or Crawlspace Space 1 Location:		☐ Standing water present ☐ Dampness observed ☐ No vapor barrier installed ☐ Exterior could not be observed ☐ Owner reports space remains dry ☐ Owner reports dampness	Moisture Sources Should Always be Mitigated Prior to Insulating or Air Sealing ☐ Install 6 Mil or better vapor barrier over dirt floors and sealed to walls ☐ Install gutters and drainage system that drains well away from structure ☐ Install sump pump and drainage system that drains well away from structure ☐ Install dehumidifier or exhaust ventilation controlled by humidistat ☐ Improve exterior grading and drainage
☒ Humidity Levels			Monitor indoor humidity levels after air sealing and / or improvements to the thermal boundary. Average humidity should be below 60% in summer / 40% in winter.

SELECTED INFRARED IMAGES



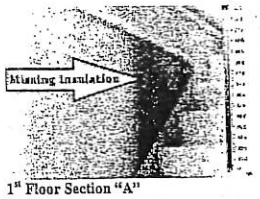
2nd Floor Walls

2nd Floor Walls

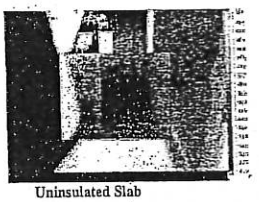
2nd Floor Walls

2nd Floor – Section "C"

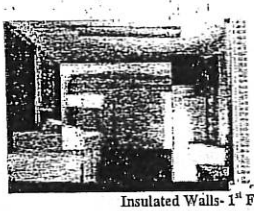
Uninsulated Foundation / Walls



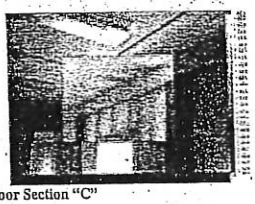
1st Floor Section "A"

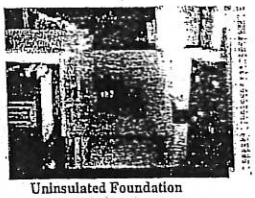


Uninsulated Slab

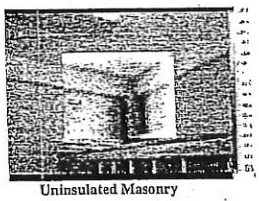


Insulated Walls- 1st Floor Section "C"

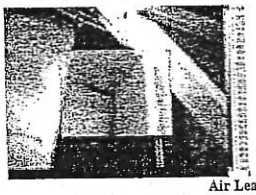


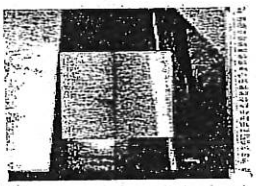


Uninsulated Foundation

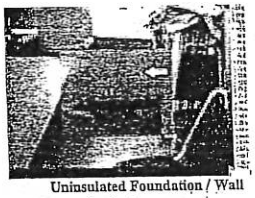


Uninsulated Masonry

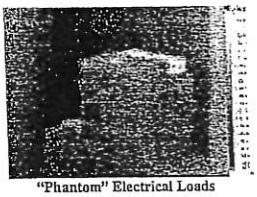




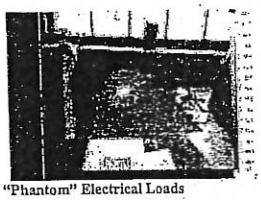
Air Leakage



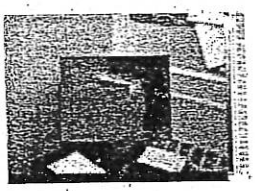
Uninsulated Foundation / Wall

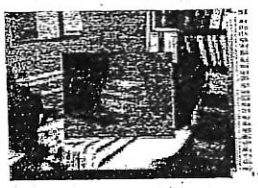


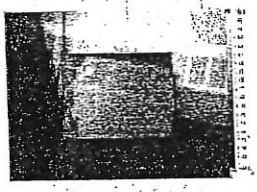
"Phantom" Electrical Loads



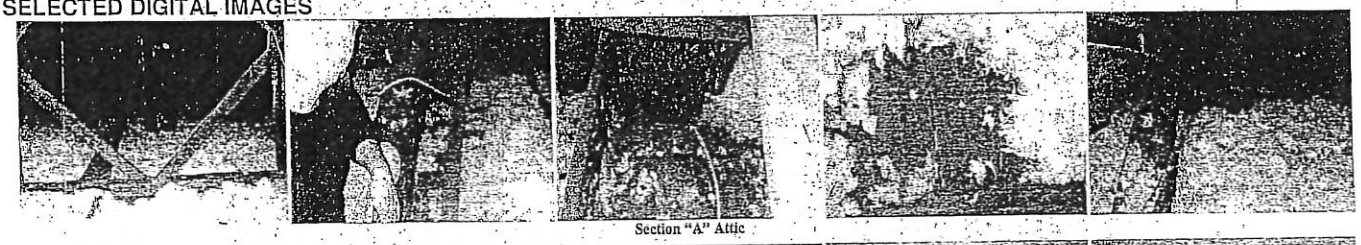
"Phantom" Electrical Loads







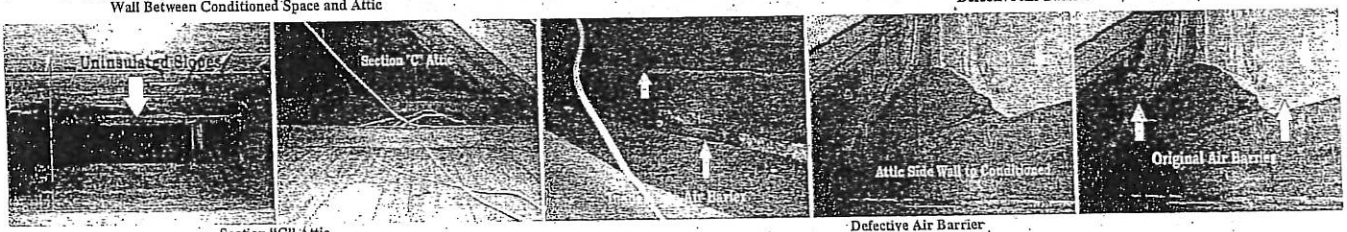
SELECTED DIGITAL IMAGES



Section "A" Attic

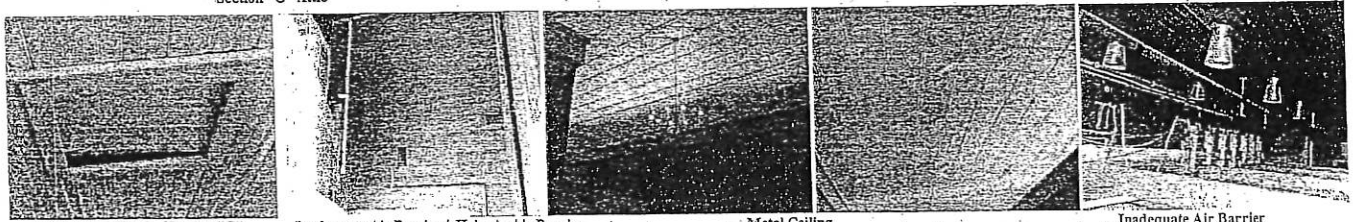
Wall Between Conditioned Space and Attic

Defective Air Barrier



Section "C" Attic

Defective Air Barrier



Uninsulated Hatch – Section "C"

Inadequate Air Barrier / Holes in Air Barrier

Metal Ceiling

Inadequate Air Barrier

Uninsulated Foundation / Slab

Unused Low R-Value / Leaky Door

Introduction

The Town of Rye has in recent years been evaluating what improvements should be considered for the Town Hall building. An energy audit conducted in 2009 noted major issues with the condition and energy performance of the building. The report noted that exterior walls are mostly uninsulated, there is no attic ventilation, roof shingles are failing and there are leaks requiring repair, water penetration is damaging the wooden eave molding and fascia boards, single-pane windows with sash cords and weights are drafty and inefficient, mechanical systems are old and inefficient, the fuel storage tank is buried on the North side of the building, and the electric service for the building is inadequate at 200 amps. A structural study completed in early 2011 evaluated foundation and roof structure concerns, and included recommendations for reinforcing the existing roof trusses to meet current code load requirements. In 2011, a grant was obtained for replacing the mechanical system with a geothermal heat pump system; this work is still pending final approvals.

The Town is at a crossroads in its decision making process. In order to better understand the Town's needs, the Town has retained the services of AG Architects, PC for the purpose of preparing a Facility Needs Assessment for Town departments at the Town Hall. Evaluating what the needs of the Town Hall are before determining what improvements to make to the building is both a prudent and logical step in this process. Identifying the space requirements of each Department, showing how the existing facility could be used to accommodate Town Hall needs, and confirming what community desires need to be incorporated into the Town Hall are all critical elements to consider in conjunction with addressing issues noted in earlier reports. It should also be noted that there is a very strong conservation ethic evident in Rye, which is reflected in a desire to preserve the Town's sense of history and to maintain its small town image. These values will need to be reflected in our Assessment and design concepts.

The following report provides a comprehensive basis for identifying the space needs for the different Town Hall departments. This is critical in establishing how much space each department needs now and in the future, and will serve as the foundation for design concepts developed as part of looking at solutions. Identifying the space needs is achieved through an evaluation of each of the departments, an inspection of Town Hall and related spaces (Storage at Public Safety, the old Police Station and Recreation Department facilities), developing projections for future needs, preparing a program summary that identifies space needs, and preparing conceptual designs for the Town Hall.

There were three basic steps taken in preparing this report. The first involved collection of data on functions for each department within Town Hall, along with Boards, Commissions and Committees. A combination of a Public Survey, Evaluation Forms, interviews with Departments, and a review of existing facilities provided a base of information for understanding Town services and available space. The evaluation of the existing facility focused on reviewing recent studies, observations on the physical condition of the building, identifying basic life safety code concerns and Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility concerns, reviewing technology considerations, and identifying historic elements critical to the history of the facility. A review of population and growth projections for the Town was also performed in order to evaluate the potential impact on Town services and the needs of Town Hall. The second step provided conclusions related to future staff projections, its impact on each department, and preparing a space program to meet these future needs. The final task has been to develop conceptual plans that resolve present and future space requirements and respect the historic nature of the building.

A summary concludes with recommendations for resolving current space needs, meeting future anticipated needs, and preparation of a design concept that meets the needs of the Town.

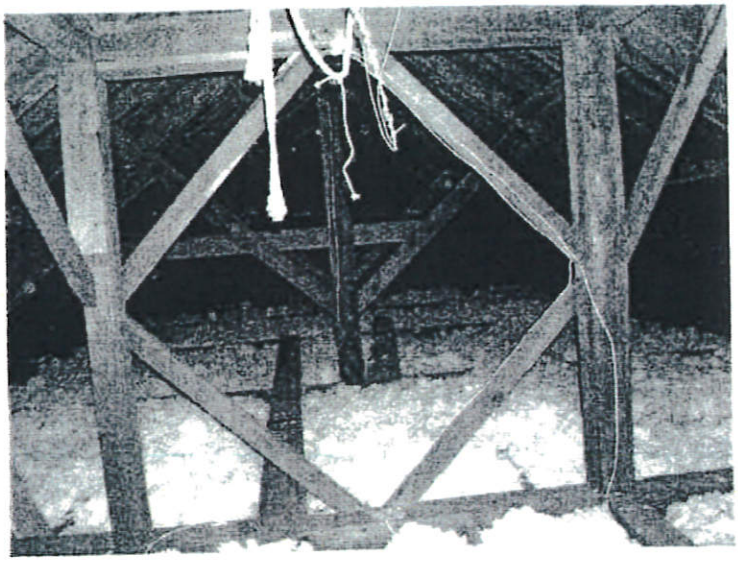
- The building electrical system is served by a 200 amp main panel, which is considered inadequate for current building needs. There are numerous wiring and circuit problems noted in the building report.
- Electrical outlets have been taped over by staff where the use of an outlet causes circuits to trip.
- Lighting in Town Hall is a mix of fluorescent fixtures, incandescent fixtures, track lights and chandeliers. Improvements, upgrades and the use of more efficient fixtures is required.

- There is a fire alarm system in the building with visual and audible strobes in most locations. Occupied areas including toilet rooms require visual alarms to be added.

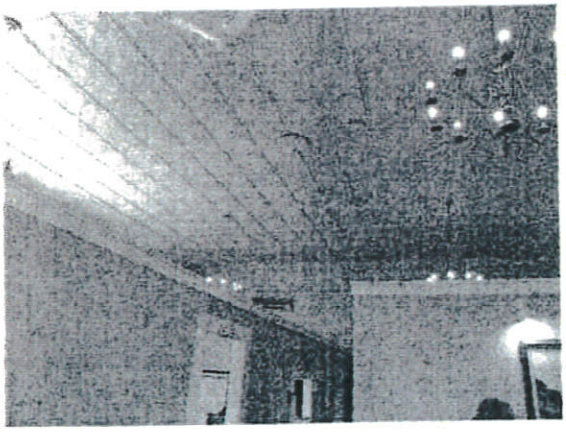
The physical aging and deterioration of Town Hall can be addressed through repairs, improvements and ongoing maintenance. Performing repairs and improvements can be done at any time, but they can more effectively be done in the context of future building plans so that work is not duplicated, done unnecessarily, or done without considering the full impact of improvements. An example is the need for improving ventilation within the building to maintain a healthy work environment. The mechanical system does not currently provide sufficient ventilation air throughout, as required by today's energy and mechanical codes. Fresh air is introduced via an inadequately sized window mounted vent and indirectly through drafty windows and walls. Improving insulation and installing new windows would affect the envelope of the building while simultaneously having the effect of increasing the levels of unhealthy air in the building. Improvements to insulation, windows, and the mechanical system should be done together.

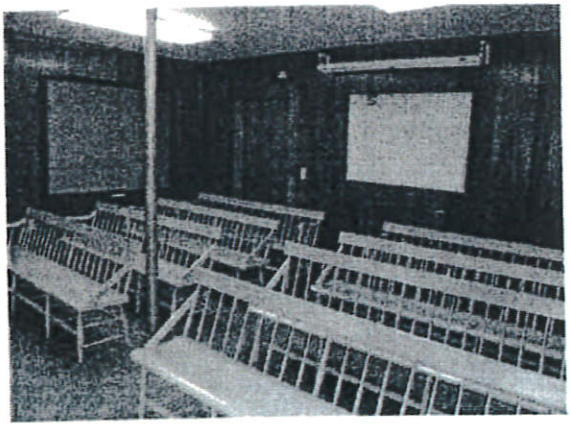
The condition of the Town Hall is at a critical point. Historic wood trim is deteriorating due to water infiltration, paint is peeling, roof shingles are in need of replacement and flashing needs to be repaired to prevent ongoing leaks, walls lack insulation, single-pane windows are very low efficiency, the mechanical system is inadequate and inefficient, and the electrical capacity is undersized for today's electronic needs. Interior improvements to the mechanical and electrical systems will also require significant rework of interior finishes. Preserving the Town Hall for future generations requires that a coordinated, thorough plan of improvements be put in place in the immediate future. The extent of improvements are best coordinated with a comprehensive plan for interior and exterior improvements.

- The roof and building structure is a timber frame with purlins and 1x12 board decking for the roof. The timber frame is classic construction with a combination of king post trusses and queen post trusses. The belfry extends vertically above the queen post trusses.



- There are several furnishings in the building that may also have historical significance. These include the benches (although slightly modified) and the chandeliers.





The historical significance of the building and the details that are integral to its character should be documented as part of the design process by an architectural historian, as previously noted. Maintaining and preserving the character and history of the building should be a defining component of plans for improving, expanding and/or reusing the building. Some of the historic elements are not obvious or often visible to the public, such as the roof trusses or the winder stairs, but they are integral to the nature of the building. It is the responsibility of both the Town and its consultants to respect and enhance this history.

Design Concept:

The design concepts presented in this analysis are not intended to be the final designs, since additional design work and reviews with the Heritage Commission, Historic District Commission, and the Public will all be necessary. The concepts are intended, however, to show the feasibility of accommodating the needs of Town Hall on the current site. The attached Proposed Site Plan, First and Second Floor Plans, and Perspective Views (Options 1 and 2) portray an expanded Town Hall that will meet current and projected future needs. It is important to note that there were several options proposed for how and where the 15,000 SF Town Hall could be built, including the following:

1. Build a new facility on another site.
2. Renovate and expand the current Town Hall.
3. Tear down the current Town Hall and build a new facility on the current site.
4. Use the current Town Hall without expanding and locate several Departments at other locations.

A brief analysis of each option concluded the following:

1. A new facility of 15,000 GSF would cost more than Option 2. The cost of constructing the building would be approximately the same as Option 2, but there would also be additional costs for purchasing land, providing a septic system, providing parking and other site improvements, and then the current Town Hall would still have to be renovated (purpose not known). It was also noted that it was difficult finding land in the center of Town when the Public Safety building was built. Furthermore, the consensus was that Town Hall should remain in what is seen as the center of Town.
2. Renovating and expanding Town Hall on the current site would accommodate the 15,000 SF needed, and would permit improvements needed for the historic facility to be accomplished. Concern with maintaining the historic integrity of the historic Town Hall is paramount.
3. Tearing down the current Town Hall and erecting a new building is not acceptable given the strong desire to preserve the Town's historical Town Hall building.
4. There is currently only one vacant Town building, which is the old Police Station on Central Road. There is also a potential to build 7,500 SF± as a second floor above the Public Safety apparatus bays. The old Police Station is a one story, wood frame building with no heating system, a septic system in failure (the tank was being pumped often as a temporary solution), no parking, and is generally in poor condition. Major renovation would be needed. An initial analysis of adding a second floor at the Public Safety building includes the following:

    - Security for police and fire departments is a concern. A separate entrance for the second floor is necessary.
    - A fire-rated second floor has to be built; only the columns, perimeter beams and roof are in place.
    - An elevator and two stair towers are required to be added to meet Codes.
    - Windows (dormers) are required for natural light.
    - Additional parking is required on site to accommodate Staff and Public.
    - Septic system may have to be enlarged for additional capacity.
    - The cost to build the second floor is as much as new construction elsewhere. Renovations and adding building systems at several locations throughout Town could make this option more expensive.
    - The impact on efficiency of staffing at Town Hall, an element of lean design, is severely impacted. Town staff cannot easily shift or share duties when they are in different facilities, so continuing operational costs would be higher.
    - Locating Departments throughout Town might not require expansion of the Town Hall building.

- Ease of access to Departments by the Public is made more difficult; residents often stop in not sure of which Department is needed.

The disadvantages of Option 4 led to the conclusion that Option 2, Renovating and Expanding the Current Town Hall, provides the best value to the Town.

The design of a renovated and expanded Town Hall has the following benefits:

- The critical issue of providing space to meet the needs of the Town are resolved.
- The Great Hall is restored to its original purpose and historic simplicity.
- The Hall would accommodate 125 persons and permit larger Town meetings to occur in the Town Hall, and avoid scheduling conflicts at other locations. It also would be available for day and evening programs not currently provided, and include a kitchen to support programs.
- A variety of meeting spaces besides the Great Hall are provided for smaller Town meetings, including new Meeting Chambers and two smaller conference rooms.
- The Town has noted the desire to maintain the small town feel and decorum of open meetings. Meeting space will be designed to enhance use of new technologies while respecting the relationship with its residents.
- Storage and vault spaces are located to provide adequate storage space and to be accessible to Staff for quick access and efficiency. The potential to reduce storage space with computer technology is limited by what paper records are required to be kept by State statute.
- The design intends to address the tension between past and future with a neutral link located between the existing Town Hall building and the new addition. It recognizes the historic architecture by maintaining the character and outline of the existing building, separating it from the new addition with a simple circulation link, and with the new addition of brick exterior and a respectful, traditional meeting hall style of architecture.
- The plans are designed to minimize circulation space, which is why the link serves as a hub with the existing building and addition revolving around the hub.
- The location and arrangement of Departments is designed to provide ease of access for the public, to locate Departments adjacent to each other where beneficial, to accommodate communication between critical Departments, and to provide sufficient space for current and future needs. The efficiency of layout provides better opportunities for staff cooperation and multiple duties, and improves service to residents. This is the essence of Lean design.
- Sustainable design strategies include reusing the current Town Hall space and materials to the extent practical, utilizing a geothermal heat pump system for a lower carbon footprint, and exploring other strategies such as landscaping with deciduous trees on the South side for passive solar control, improving the thermal envelope for reduced energy use, replacing windows with high-efficiency units and the possible use of solar photovoltaic and solar domestic hot water systems.
- The new addition cuts into the hillside to minimize the apparent mass. Mechanical and storage space are conveniently located underground. Only the smaller gable ends are visible from the roads.
- The orientation of the addition allows access on the second floor from the parking lot to the North, which is Town land.
- Phasing of construction would permit the Town Hall to be properly renovated inside and out without major disruption of public services.

Approximate Size:

First Floor:		7,845 GSF
Second Floor:		7,441 GSF
	Total	15,286 GSF

Estimated Construction Time:

The construction will require work to be completed in several phases. The first step would be to temporarily relocate Recreation and the Building Department files, and to demolish the existing rear "porch" of Town Hall. The new addition would then be built. Phase 2 starts by moving the different Town Hall Departments into the new building. This frees up the existing building for renovations. Once renovations are complete, the third phase would be to move the appropriate Departments into the renovated space. The extent of time required for the phased construction will depend on the final scope of work to be established in the final design.

Phase 1A:
- Relocate Recreation and Building Files to temporary modular unit.
- Demolish rear "porch" on Town Hall.

Phase 1B:
- Construct new addition.

Phase 2A:
- Move Departments from existing Town Hall into new addition (temporarily locate Assessing in Building Dept. and Sewer in Committee Work Room).

Phase 2B:
- Renovate existing Town Hall, including structural modifications To second floor.

Phase 3:
- Move Assessing, Sewer and Recreation into renovated first floor.
- Remove temporary modular unit.

Estimate of Construction Cost:

The estimated construction cost will depend on the final design solution and confirming the extent of renovations required for the existing Town Hall. Issues such as replacement or restoration of windows, the extent of wood trim or siding replacement, and interior renovations required for the structure will need to be confirmed as part of the final design process. Once the scope of work is identified during the design process, then an estimate of construction cost will be prepared.

Summary

The Rye Town Hall has a long history from the time it was constructed as a church circa 1841, to its becoming a Town Hall in 1873, and all the way to the present. Today it is the heart of the civic community in the historic center of Rye, serving as both the Town Hall and an iconic link to the Town's history.

The Town Hall Facility Needs Assessment is a continuing step in the process of determining how to use the facility and how to protect it for the future. Previous studies have identified concerns with poor energy performance, inadequate building mechanical and electrical systems, with deteriorating conditions of the building, and with the old timber frame structure. Our assessment touches on these issues, but focuses primarily on the working conditions and needs of the Town for lean, efficient and adequate space for administrative services. Consider current conditions:

- The second floor is not accessible for the disabled, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Exits from the second floor do not meet Life Safety codes. Stair treads do not comply with code for safety, and exit doors are either locked or blocked with work desks due to lack of space.
- Offices on the second floor with open ceilings are completely lacking in privacy.
- The court room is the only enclosed meeting space, and is often being used for layout work space. There is a daily need for additional space for meetings during office hours.
- Work desks, copiers, files and maps are located in corridors and stairways due to lack of space.
- Computers, monitors and keyboards fill the available work and desk space, and there is no extra space to expand the work area. Computer technology has actually increased the amount of desk space needed.
- Files and storage needs are continually increasing. This is one area in which computer technology could help reduce storage requirements, except that many of the paper files and documents are required to be kept by State statute. Storage has already been dispersed to other facilities; the Belfry, Public Safety basement and old Police Station contain many files and supplies for numerous Departments. Toilet paper and other supplies for the Recreation Department programs are stored at the old Police Station due to lack of space and to keep the mice from stealing them! Centralized, easily accessed storage is needed to perform tasks efficiently.
- Public counters all fail to meet ADA requirements for accessibility, and there is no room for an additional service window(s) at the busiest Department, Town Clerk/Tax Collector.
- The lunch room doubles duty as the mail/copy room due to lack of space.
- Department after department has no space to lay out files for projects, drawings, or program equipment/supplies.
- Corridors and staff walking through offices or the court room to reach other offices makes for an inefficient work environment.
- The Town Hall building requires significant physical improvements throughout, as outlined in the previous observations.

The Town Hall Facility Needs Assessment has been approached in a comprehensive manner. We have identified space needs through a series of questionnaires of Town Hall Departments, Town Boards, Commissions and Committees, interviews with staff, and a review of the existing Town Hall. The existing facility has been toured to evaluate its condition and suitability for future use, as well as to confirm the amount of space available. The existing building materials and systems and their condition had been reviewed in previous studies and have been noted in this report. Historic considerations are very important with this building, and these issues are also detailed in our

Assessment. Growth projections for the Town and region have been reviewed and the impact on staffing and potential space needs has been included. The interaction and function of Town Departments has been considered and a Space Program developed to chart a course for necessary improvements.

The existing Town Hall facility is approximately 6,168 GSF in size, with an additional 981 GSF of current remote storage space identified that should be included in the Town Hall facility. The Program Summary projects the need for over 15,000 GSF in order to properly provide for the services required at Town Hall. The options that were considered for how and where to provide an enlarged Town Hall are described in the discussion on Design, Section D. Renovating and expanding Town Hall is recommended as the most effective solution when considering initial costs, long term operational costs, and the desire to maintain the existing Town Hall building as a continuing part of the Town's history and sense of community in the historic center of Town. The expansion of Town Hall resolves the serious space needs and permits staff to work together efficiently in a single location. Many staff are cross-trained to assist in other Departments on a daily, weekly and yearly basis, which helps provide high quality and responsive service to the Public. The design concepts presented are not final plans, but are intended to show the feasibility for resolving Town administrative needs on the current site.

The need for a significant increase to over 15,000 SF is clear as outlined in this Facility Needs Assessment. Costs for design and construction will depend on the full scope of renovations, which remains to be confirmed in the next phase of work. The phasing required for construction and keeping the Town Hall open is also outlined. We have recommended that the Town approach renovating and expanding the Town Hall over the next two+ years. The first year would finalize the design and identify the scope for all renovations, and includes preparation of an estimated cost of construction. Following approval by voters in March 2013, the second year would include developing construction documents, confirming estimated costs for the work, and commencing construction.

The design and layout of a work environment has an incredible influence on the productivity, efficiency and morale of staff in any facility, and on how it is perceived by the Public. The current Town Hall space is sorely inadequate in all these aspects. The Town Hall building can't wait too much longer for the care that is needed.

Comment Summary:

- Good database is important. Potential for digital/always have paper.
- Need larger conference rooms (shared space).
- Need more storage. Will have 500 sets of plans by 2030.
- Office is too small.
- Need layout table.
- Privacy is an issue – needs separate area to meet with people, but still be accessible to public.
- Planning and Building should be in same area - shared Receptionist.
- Microwave.
- Keep parking available.


Public Safety

Inadequacies:

Public Safety:

- Storage.
- Remote location.

- Work Space.
- Storage.

- Work Space.
- Privacy.
- Meeting Space.
- Storage.

Questionnaire / Interview Summary
Treasurer

Employees:

Current:	1 part-time.
Projected 2015:	1 part-time.
Projected 2030:	1 part-time.

Customer:

Public: 0% Town Departments: 100%

Visitors per Day: 10 per year, meets in space; December-February is busiest.

Functions:

- Sign all checks, balance accounts.
- Works 2 days per week for 6-7 hours per day. 1 December - mid-February works 30 hours per week.
- Need to spread out when closing the books.

Frequent Contact with other Town Departments:

- Town Hall: Finance, Tax Collector, Town Administrator.
- Boards: Conservation Commission.
- Locate adjacent to Finance.

Meeting Requirements:

- Meet with Bank VP 1-2 x per year.

Space Requirements:

Current:	65 SF in exit stair corridor.
Proposed:	Secure work space, layout space, room for table.
Proposed SF:	100' Office.
Equipment:	Desk, copy machine (in Corridor), computer, shared printer, file cabinet, check printer, phone, calculator.
	Storage: Previous year in file downstairs, uses attic and Public Safety.

Questionnaire / Interview Summary
Trust Funds

Employees:

Current:	1 part-time.
Projected 2015:	1 part-time.
Projected 2030:	1 part-time.

Customer:

Public: 0% Town Departments: 100%

Visitors per Day: 0

Functions:

- Manage trust funds, cap reserve, several million $$ invested for cemetery, library and precincts.
- Bookkeeping for trust funds and cemetery.
- Clerical work for 53B SE Regional Refuse Disposal District.
- Manages cap reserve for Rye Water District and Rye Beach District.

Frequent Contact with other Town Departments:

- Selectmen's Office.

Meeting Requirements:

- Meet at separate facility.

Space Requirements:

Current:	67 SF in exit stair corridor. Old records stored in attic, usually limited to a couple years, plus storage at Public Safety.
Proposed:	Needs more file cabinets.
Proposed SF:	100 SF Secure Office.
Equipment:	Desk, 2 computers, printer, file cabinet, phone, calculator, paper, office supplies.

Conclusions

Staff Projections:

Our interviews with staff did not identify major changes desired in the level of services that the Town provides, but did show some desired increase in staffing as projected by individual Departments. Although it is conceivable that future events, technology and policy decisions may alter Town services, indications are that growth will be slow for the next two decades. Current needs, particularly for work space, storage space and conference space appear to be the critical issues. Population is projected to increase by 11.8% (640) over the next 20 years.

There are currently 10 full-time and 19 part-time staff. Estimated staff projections for full-time and part-time employees included in our evaluation as suggested by Staff over the 20 year time period shown increase as follows:

	2012		2015		2030	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Assessing	1	1	1	1	1	1
Building Inspection/Code Enforcement	1	1	2	1 Recpn	3**	1
Finance/Assistant Town Administrator	1	1 Secy	1	1	2	1
Planning	1	0	1	1 Asst.	1	1 Asst.
Recreation	3	10	4	10	4	10
Selectmen's Office	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sewer Department	0	2	0	2	0	2
Town Clerk/Tax Collector	2	1	3	1*	3	2*
Town Administrator	0	1	1	0	1	0
Treasurer	0	1	0	1	0	1
Trust Funds	0	1	0	1	0	1

* Certain times of year.
** Add inspector.

The number of employees within municipal governments for similar size municipalities varies significantly depending on many factors. There are no "acceptable" standards to follow. Identifying the number of projected employees through the evaluation forms and interviews has allowed us to provide a factor in our space program for future space requirements. The anticipated growth can therefore be accommodated in the space planning. The Program Summary provides a table of current square footage for each department and proposed square footage to address current and future staffing needs. Our review of the facilities found a serious lack of present space in most departments that, if properly addressed, would also meet the future growth needs.

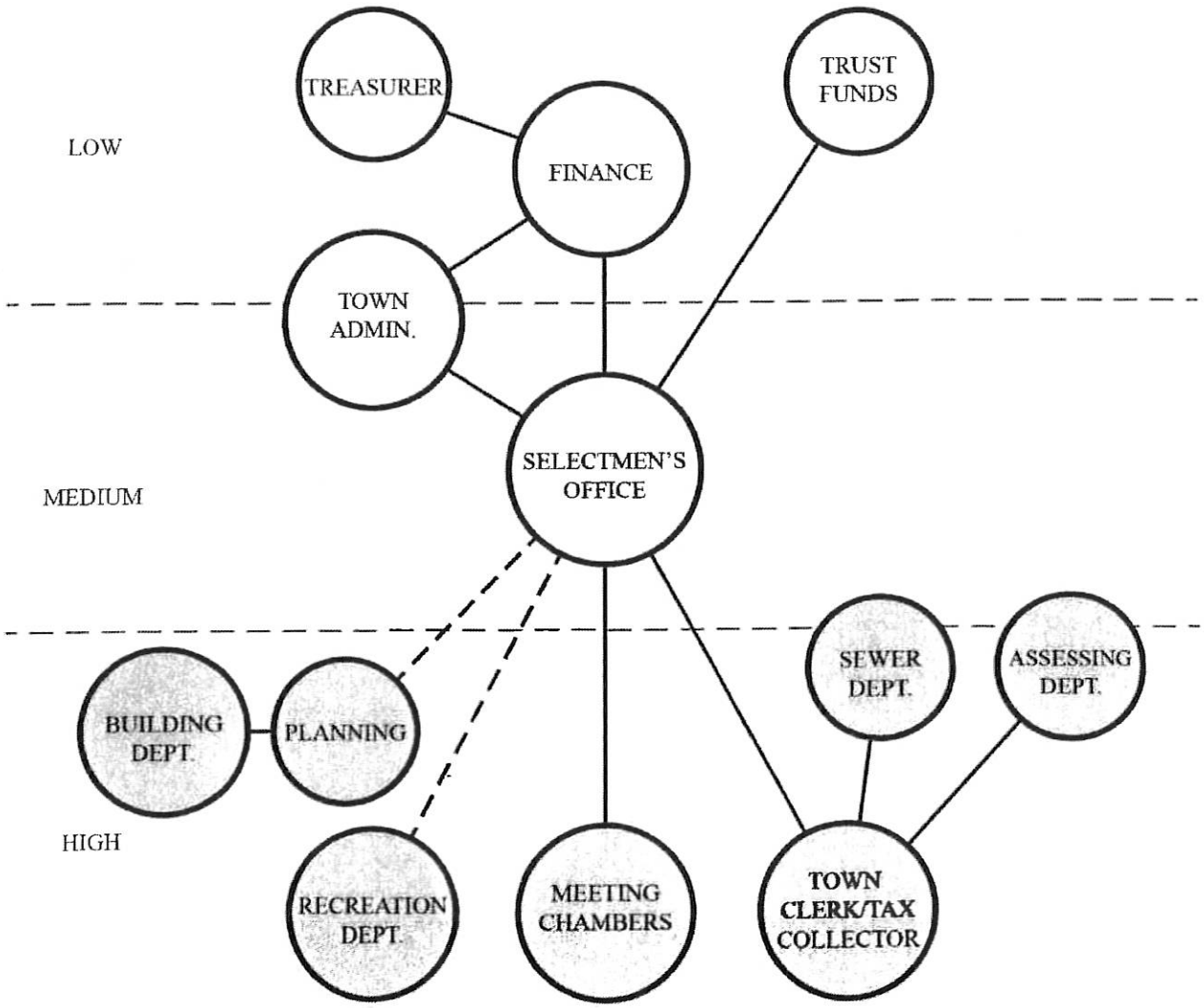
Adjacency/Interaction Matrix:

The Departments, Boards, Commissions and Committee evaluations and interviews provided an objective basis for determining which departments interact the most with each other. This is an important element utilized in creating an efficient design. Groups that interact more frequently are better located adjacent to each other. Even in our digital age, a significant amount of communication happens in person. The Adjacency/Interaction Matrix below graphically shows the important relationships. The higher numbers indicate more frequent interaction.

	Assessing	Building Inspection/Code Enforcement	Finance/Assistant Town Administrator	Planning	Recreation	Selectmen's Office	Sewer Department	Town Clerk/Tax Collector	Town Administrator	Treasurer	Trust Funds		Selectmen	Beach Commission	Budget Committee	Capital Improvements Plan	Cemetery	Conservation Commission	Energy Committee	Heritage Commission	Historic District Committee	Mosquito Control Commission	Transcription	
Assessing		3.5	3.0	2.5	1.0	4.0	2.5	4.5	2.5	1.5	0.0		3.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.5	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Building Inspection/Code Enforcement			2.0	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.5	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0		1.7	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	3.5	3.0	5.0	3.5	1.0	3.0	
Finance/Assistant Town Administrator				3.0	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.5	5.0	5.0	2.0		4.7	2.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	
Planning					2.0	4.5	1.5	1.5	4.0	2.5	0.0		2.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	2.5	1.0	5.0	
Recreation						4.5	1.0	1.5	3.0	4.0	0.0		2.3	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	
Selectmen's Office							4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0		5.0	2.0	4.5	4.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	1.0	
Sewer Department								4.0	3.0	3.5	0.0		1.7	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Town Clerk/Tax Collector									3.0	3.5	1.0		2.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	
Town Administrator										2.5	0.0		5.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	
Treasurer											1.0		1.3	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Trust Funds													0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	
Selectmen														--	4.0	3.0	--	4.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	--	
Beach Commission															1.0	1.0	--	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	--	
Budget Committee																5.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	
Capital Improvements Plan																	2.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	
Cemetery																		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	
Conservation Commission																			4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	
Energy Committee																				--	4.0	--	1.0	
Heritage Commission																					5.0	--	3.0	
Historic District Committee																						1.0	4.0	
Mosquito Control Commission																							1.0	
Transcription																								
Fire Department																								
Library																								
Public Works																								
Police																								

Public Interaction/Relationship Diagram:

The attached Public Interaction/Relationship Diagram summarizes two important design considerations. This information is also derived from the Evaluation Forms and Interviews. The first consideration is the primary and secondary relationships between Departments within Town Hall, as indicated by solid and dashed lines. This is a graphic portrayal of the previous Adjacency/Interaction Matrix. The second relationship is the amount of interaction Departments have with the Public. The Departments with frequent interaction are shown toward the lower part of the diagram, and those with less interaction toward the top. The organization of Town Hall should create ease of access for the Public.



Town of Rye - Town Hall
Program Summary

AG Architects Project No. 11-612
22 December 2011

Room Name	Current SF	Proposed SF	Comments
Meeting Chambers	407	500	Currently too small. Create two rooms: small capacity 20-30 including front table, and large capacity 75+ when needed. 10+ seats at front for Boards/Commissions. Utilize Junior HighSchool for larger meetings. Improve presentation capabilities, upgrade seating, maintain close-knit atmosphere. Audio recording required.
Great Hall		1,698	Utilize restored Second Floor Great Hall for larger meetings, community use; capacity 125.
Kitchen		126	Kitchen for program use.
Storage		100	Chairs, tables.
Meeting Chambers Subtotal	**407**	**2,424**	
Selectmen's Office	353	225	Too large. Privacy required. Locate adjacent to Town Admin./Asst. Town Admin. Deals with public and all departments. Keeps active files.
Selectmen's Office Subtotal	**353**	**225**	
Town Administrator	276	275	Regularly meets with departments, occasionally public. Confidentiality important. Table for 6; utilize for non-public meetings. Locate near Selectmen's Office, Finance.
Town Administrator Subtotal	**276**	**275**	
Finance/Assistant Town Administrator	264	270	Security and privacy currently lacking; improve. Handles Human Resources. Locate adjacent to Town Admin. Add 2 vertical 4-drawer file cabinet(s). Used for signing manifest (currently 20 SF +/-).
Selectmen's Desk			
Assistant Work Area	0	80	Currently works in Recreation; locate work area with Finance.
Finance/Asst. Administrator Subtotal	**264**	**350**	
Assessing			
Public Access Counter	232	360	Counter to serve public; currently in Corridor. Clerk work station, files access in Department. Locate near Tax Collector/Building. Answers phones.
		180	Assessor needs private office to meet with taxpayers; access to tax maps.
		100	Public access to tax maps, computer access; currently in Corridor.
Public Access Subtotal	**232**	**640**	
Town Clerk/Tax Collector	371	600	Major access by public; provide 3 service windows, public currently stands in Corridor; 3 workstations all visible, copier/printer in space.
Vault	58	180	Protected records.
Closet (Chambers, Boiler, Corridor, Belfry)	22	200	Storage closet.
Meeting Room	0	120	Meet with public, fill out marriage licenses. Could share room.
Town Clerk/Tax Collector Subtotal	**451**	**1,100**	

Room Name	Current SF	Proposed SF	Comments
Planning	128	225	Locate with Building Dept., share files. Add files storage. Uses Meeting Chambers for layout space; needs more layout space. Small meeting room (shared) to meet. Share assistant with Building.
Closets	49		
Planning Subtotal	**177**	**225**	
Building Department	299	225	Need separate office for Building Inspector. Plan layout space required.
		240	Assistant, Reception counter, waiting space, tax maps.
Files (Building and Planning)	230	600	Return files from Public Safety; consider high density storage. Double capacity by 2030.
	0	120	Future Inspector.
Closet	25	25	Supplies.
Conference Room	0	200	Meet with public, 6 person capacity, table for plan layout.
Building Department Subtotal	**554**	**1,410**	
Sewer	208	250	2 work stations; Administrator, Clerk of Works. Map layout space. Small meetings in office.
Sewer Subtotal	**208**	**250**	
Public Works Director	0	0	Consider locating Director at Town Hall. Manager; interacts with other staff frequently.
Public Works Director Subtotal	**0**	**0**	
Recreation	228	320	Prep area critical; two workstations, future third.
Director Office	0	180	Privacy needed at times.
Files	66		
Closet Supplies	20	400	Storage for program materials.
Closets, Storage	40		Current off-site facilities: Old Police Department: Storage Room 174 SF Rec equipment storage, rodent free storage (toilet paper), no heat, odor issue. Recreation Area: Fields: 2 baseball fields, basketball court, 1 large/2 junior soccer fields. Facilities: 1,150 SF building, functions (540 SF)/kitchen/storage/toilets; rodent problems 663 SF modular, functions (500 SF)/storage 250 SF storage/concessions, 130 SF shed, outdoor storage Parking insufficient peak times. After School Program: Serves 60 children, 890 SF activity room/storage, 890 SF+/- art room, gym (when available).
		0	Review Community Center option: Senior programs, after school programs, evening adult programs, kitchen space, etc.
RecreationSubtotal	**354**	**900**	

Room Name	Current SF	Proposed SF	Comments
Treasurer	65	100	Workstation; secure area; layout space needed when closing books; access to records (at Public Safety); adjacent to Finance.
Treasurer Subtotal	**65**	**100**	
Trust Funds	67	100	Workstation; secure area important; records currently in attic and Public Safety.
Trust Funds Subtotal	**67**	**100**	
Storage			
Public Safety-Financials	234	200	Financials (confidential); locate in Town Hall.
Public Safety-Miscellaneous	254	0	Building, Planning, Sewer, Conservation, Legal, Recreation; locate in Departments.
Town Hall Attic	250	0	Locate in Departments.
Storage Subtotal	**738**	**200**	
Staff Facilities			
Staff Break Room	131	225	Kitchen counter, coffee, chairs and tables.
Kitchennette (First Floor)	113	0	Includes copier.
Copy/Mail Room	0	300	Currently in other spaces; locate 1 each floor; space to layout. Mail for Departments, Boards, and Commissions.
Committee Work Room	0	180	Workspace, computer access, files storage (locked). Conservation: 3-4 file cabinets; Heritage: 1 file cabinet drawer; Budget: Files in Department; CIP: Files in Department; HDC: Files in Department; Mosquito: Store greenhead traps (currently at Police Dept.) Energy Commission: Files in Departments.
IT Support/Server	0	112	Provide work space for vendor/future staff, 8'x14', include server rack for equipment/wiring.
Staff Break Room Subtotal	**244**	**817**	
Miscellaneous			
Vestibule	37	50	Accessible size.
Lobby	0	200	Public notices, entrance area.
Public Corridor (First Floor)	436	400	Currently includes service window at Town Clerk/ Tax Collector; includes table/chairs for maps; move to Departments.
Public Corridor (Second Floor)	412	400	Currently includes copier; includes Assessor maps; move to Departments.
Access Corridor (Second Floor)	98	0	
Restrooms:			
Men (First Floor)	32	60	Accessible size.
Women (First Floor)	43	60	Accessible size.
Men and Women (Second Floor)	39	254	Provide separate men/women, accessible.
Stair 1	113	400	Two floors.
Stair 2	158	158	Retain historic stair (?)
Stair 3	145	0	Remove historic stair (?)
Elevator	0	130	Two floors, accessible.
Elevator Maintenance Room	0	80	
Miscellaneous Subtotal	**1,513**	**2,192**	

Room Name	Current SF	Proposed SF	Comments
Mechanical			
Boiler	114		
HVAC	55		
		400	Estimated sprinkler, mechanical, electrical.
Mechanical Subtotal	**169**	**400**	
Subtotal Net SF	**6,072**	**11,608**	
30% Circulation and Walls		**3,482**	
First Floor Total GSF	**3,084**		
Second Floor Total GSF	**3,084**		
Attic GSF	**250**		
Public Safety (Storage) GSF	**557**		
Total Estimated Gross SF	**6,975**	**15,090**	

Rye Town Hall
Breakout Costs - Existing Town Hall Building
November 3, 2014

Sitework		7,500.00
Demolition		79,953.00
Concrete		5,038.00
Masonry		1,250.00
Metals		25,838.00
Rough Carpentry		11,630.00
Finish Carpentry		58,636.00
Thermal & Moisture Protection		18,700.00
Doors		25,400.00
Windows		68,285.00
Drywall		17,022.00
Acoustical Ceilings		7,917.00
Flooring		43,310.00
Painting		45,393.00
Specialties		3,644.00
Furnishings		12,500.00
Wheel Chair Lift		8,500.00
Plumbing		13,500.00
HVAC		169,857.00
Fire Protection		27,549.00
Electrical		95,581.00
Subtotal	*$*	*747,003.00*
General Requirements @ 9.6%		71,712.00
Subtotal	*$*	*818,715.00*
Bond		8,181.00
Subtotal	*$*	*826,896.00*
G.C. Fees		41,345.00
Contingency		41,345.00
BUDGET TOTAL	***$***	***909,586.00***

Town of Rye Newsletter

Vol. 18, No. 2 A Publication of the Rye, New Hampshire, Board of Selectmen June 2015

Selectmen's Message:

TOWN HALL DEFEATED: THE NEED REMAINS

Town Hall Proposal Defeated: The Need Remains: Continued overcrowding has forced further changes at Town Hall. Several months ago, the Recreation Department moved to the Recreation Area as a temporary means of obtaining sufficient space and, most recently, the Sewer Department has transferred its business operation from Town Hall to the second floor of the Precinct Hall in Rye Beach. Space that became available at Town Hall as the result of these changes was quickly utilized to relieve overcrowding to some degree.

Meanwhile, as services become scattered, at Town Hall one office still blocks a first floor egress, the facility remains non-compliant with regard to the Americans with Disabilities Act and the building exterior continues to deteriorate.

Back to the Drawing Board: No matter the reason or reasons for defeat of the recent Town Hall proposal, moving forward requires going back to the beginning in order to develop a proposal capable of garnering the necessary 60% vote of approval. A 2015 Town Hall Committee is being formed. Some past Town Hall Committee members have made themselves available to continue and a number of residents new to the task have volunteered to serve on a committee going forward. We anticipate representation from the Budget Committee, Planning Board, Heritage Commission, Historic District Commission and the Energy Committee. The 2015 Town Hall Committee will be selected from this group of volunteers.

While an enormous amount of valid background information in the form of studies and research has been accumulated and is available, it is apparent that to move forward committee planning must begin with exploration of every conceivable option plus development of the means to engage the community at large throughout the process, a goal that has proven difficult to achieve.

Town Administrator Michael Magnant has been in contact with Andy Smith, Director of the UNH Survey Center. The Center has worked with communities to bring proponents and opponents of projects together in a process that helps design a survey that can guide appropriate next steps.

Beach Issues: Town Meeting action on Article 21 officially dissolved the obsolete Beach Commission which had been created in 1999 to oversee a Beach Supervisor, a position which was never funded. Simultaneously, the same article placed the day to day training and oversight of our lifeguards under the supervision of the Fire Department, a strategy that has improved emergency response.

The Board of Selectmen held a work session on Thursday, April 9th to discuss the Tighe & Bond Parking Study and the Beach Committee Report with input from the Fire Department, Police Department and Public Works. Beach Committee members were also in attendance.

The Tighe & Bond Parking Study proposed striping to designate no parking areas adjacent to driveways and cross walks along Ocean Boulevard in order to provide safer sight distances at entrances onto the roadway. A site walk was held on April 29th during which decisions were made driveway by driveway for striping which will consist of a white "NO PARKING" stencil between two white lines. Generally that space included 20 feet from each driveway toward oncoming traffic and 10 feet beyond the driveway on the opposite side. No action can occur without State approval. It is estimated that this safety measure will reduce parking on Ocean Boulevard approximately 35 - 40 spaces.

It was agreed that remote parking, a suggestion in the Tighe

(See Selectmen's Message, page 2)

NO SPRAY

Residents who do not want their property treated for mosquitoes must contact Swamp Inc. by email at swampfixer@myfairpoint.net. Be sure to include your name, physical address, phone number and a description of your property with boundaries OR visit their website at www.swamp-inc.com and click on "contact Swamp, Inc." at the top right for fillable request forms to register your No-Spray request online. Residents who would like to have their stagnant water checked for mosquitoes may call Swamp Inc.'s office at 431-0008 or email swampfixer@myfairpoint.net. There is no charge for this service. Contact Swamp Inc. for more information on spray dates, location, materials used, precautions and other concerns.

Selectmen's Message *continued from page 1)*

& Bond Parking Study, will require careful consideration by the Town to determine possible unintended consequences. With regard to installation of parking meters, although meters are a possible revenue source there are numerous unanswered questions. We will need to research the cost of a parking meter study in order to propose a warrant article for next March.

The report of the Beach Committee recommended the purchase of mobile lifeguard stands to provide better vantage points for the lifeguards especially at low tide. Our current lifeguard stands are very heavy and remain in place throughout the season. Mobile stands are lighter, cost $5,000 per stand (we have five) and would require security to prevent theft.

The increasing popularity of paddle boards has become a concern. Incidents involving inexperience, lack of leashes and paddling so far seaward that Coast Guard assistance was required were all reported last year.

The Beach Committee was renewed for the coming year. The Committee is charged with working with the Fire Department to provide advice and counsel as required to establish best beach lifeguard practices and to work with the Chief of Police to provide advice and counsel as needed. The Selectmen will consider other beach related issues and from time to time call upon the committee for research and advice. At this time the Board suggested that the Committee monitor resident parking space use along with use of parking by vehicles with out-of-state/country plates during the summer season.

Discussion regarding the demarcation of swim zones versus surfing zones is ongoing. The goal, as always, is safety and fairness to all beach goers. Flags are set by the lifeguards who must take into account the weather conditions and tides. Improvement of flag visibility and swimming/surfing demarcation through use of a line of buoys were also discussed.

Fire Chief Tom Lambert has been working to complete lifeguard staffing, checking lifeguard equipment and updating the Life Guard Manual.

Police Chief Kevin Walsh reviewed enforcement. He presented a report that compiled statistics for the past three years and outlined plans for the upcoming season. Lack of adherence to the No Alcohol Policy, improper use of the beach by dog owners, illegal parking and loud pipe motorcycle violations are among the top enforcement areas. Chief Walsh noted that following approval of Article 17 in March, enforcement of the new ban on fireworks will be a challenge this season. Review of patrol tactics and proactive enforcement are part of the Police Department's preparation.

Applications by businesses for a Beach Use Permit are submitted through Chief Walsh. Several have been approved for the 2015 season.

Planning Administrator Kim Reed reviewed the work accomplished in collaboration with F B Environmental during Phase I of the Parsons Creek Watershed Grant which included bacteria monitoring. (For details go to the Selectmen's Minutes of April 9, 2015 on the Town Web Site). Detection of the source(s) of pollution in tidal areas of unknown base beneath sand is extremely difficult. Resolution will require cooperation of the home owners in this area.

Since the last newsletter, Planning Administrator Kim Reed announced that Phase II of the Parsons Creek Watershed Grant for continuation of the grant work has been approved. Meanwhile, the Board is in agreement that posting of the Parsons Creek area should remain in place on both sides of the bridge adjacent to Petey's Restaurant.

Public Works Director Dennis McCarthy reported that the Public Works Department has been digging out partially buried lobster traps on the beach from Concord Point north. The beach rubbish pick up bid has been awarded and beach cleaning is scheduled to start the week of May 25th.

SMART/Pay as You Throw: The Recycling Education Committee is an ad hoc subcommittee of the Rye Energy Committee. In March, voters rejected the SMART/Pay as You Throw program initiated as a petition warrant article by members of this committee.

After reviewing the scope of work undertaken by this subcommittee, the Board of Selectmen voted to continue the Recycling Education Committee with the following charge: "to educate residents on increasing the use of and maximizing the effectiveness of the town's source separated recycling program by researching ways to maximize and increase use of the program, providing written and electronic education materials and other resources such as the use of internet, seminars or public talks".

Changes at the Transfer/ Recycling Center: The BOS voted to return to the use of stickers to permit access to our Transfer/Recycling Center. Stickers will be issued at no charge to residents at the time of vehicle registration. The sticker program will require a year to become fully operational. Those property owners with rental units will need to contact the Town Clerk's office for

(See Selectmen's Message, page 3)

Selectmen's Message *(continued from page 2)*

details.

We are also in discussion with the North Hampton Board of Selectmen. Other than using a private hauler, North Hampton does not provide a place for their residents to take waste. We have become aware of North Hampton residents coming to Rye to use the transfer station for waste and recyclables. Allowing continuation will require purchase of a sticker by North Hampton residents which will cover our cost of disposal and their proportionate share of transfer station operations.

Shared Fire Services: On February 10th, a work session was held to begin exploration of opportunities for shared services between the Rye Fire Department and the Portsmouth Fire Department. The Selectmen, Town Administrator Mike Magnant and Rye Fire Chief Tom Lambert were joined by Portsmouth Fire Commissioner Richard Gamester and Portsmouth Fire Chief Steve Achilles.

The goal over time is to seek a degree of regionalization through collaboration and delivery of fire services in those areas where it would be beneficial to both communities.

The current status of both fire departments was discussed. Among the topics of the evening were: administration, staffing, types of service requested, how services are delivered, dispatching methods and mutual aid.

It was agreed that any proposed changes will be "baby steps" that will require benefit to both communities.

A working group was formed consisting of Alan Gould, Town Administrator Mike Magnant and Fire Chief Tom Lambert.

Comcast: Jay Somers, Comcast Representative, met with the Board of Selectmen on February 23rd. He was immediately under fire regarding television rates. He stated that there are three drivers of rate increases: business decisions, technology upgrades and programming in terms of sports and broadcast fees.

Mr. Somers urged customers unhappy about their rates to call the Customer Service Number: **1-800-COMCAST.** Basic Limited Service is $24.60 per month. If you want low cost limited TV and limited speed internet service, ask for "Internet Plus", at $74.95 per month. Additional charges for equipment and/or installation may apply. The Comcast rate sheet is a sea of numbers and options. If you want low cost limited service, you will need to insist on it.

Contract Renewal: It is time to begin the renewal process of the town's contract with Comcast. The Cable Act allows formal renewal negotiation or an informal process. Neither programming nor costs of various cable services are negotiable. Using the formal renewal process 5 years ago, we managed to extend the distance from roadway to residence that Comcast would provide; but the cost, which required a contract lawyer, was $20,000.

We plan to use the informal process this time around which will require the Selectmen to hold a Public Hearing followed by a vote to accept or deny the contract. To our knowledge, no changes to the contract are being proposed.

Public Safety Building Energy Audit Presented: The report on the Public Safety Building Energy Audit conducted by Resilient Building Group, Inc. of Concord, NH was presented to the Board of Selectmen on April 13th. The report detailed the process whereby the Safety Building was assessed and analyzed, seeking opportunities to make cost effective and appropriate improvements to reduce energy use followed by the energy report itself, "a strategy document", that can serve to reduce overall energy use by approximately 22% and reduce energy costs by approximately 49%. While full implementation would necessitate an investment of about $250,000, many items require relatively little cost and this figure does not take into account rebates, grants or reduced interest loans.

Retirements: Fire Lieutenant Steve Laing worked his last regular shift at the Rye Fire Department on April 29, 2015 completing 36 years of service to the Town of Rye. We thank Steve for his long time service and dedication to the residents of Rye.

Harriet Goff, Police Dispatcher/Secretary, retired on May 29th. Harriet has served the town in that capacity since 1982, a total of 33 years.

We wish both Steve and Harriet health and happiness in the years ahead.

Presentation of the Boston Post Cane: As you may know, the Boston Post Cane tradition was started in 1909 by Edwin Grozier, publisher of the Boston Post Newspaper, when he presented 14-carat gold headed, ebony canes to 700 New England towns with the request that in each town the cane be presented by the Selectmen to the oldest living male "to be used as long as he lives or until he moves from the town". In 1930, this changed to "oldest living resident" making females eligible.

The latest recipient of Rye's Boston Post Cane is Louise Frances Philbrick. The Board of Selectmen presented the cane to Louise at Webster at Rye on May 13th, just two days after she celebrated her 100th birthday. Again, congratulations and

(See Selectmen's Message, page 4)

Selectmen's Message

(continued from page 3)

happy birthday Louise.

Enjoy a safe summer.

Board of Selectmen,
Priscilla Jenness, Chairman
Joe Mills, Vice-Chairman
Craig Musselman, Selectman

Town Clerk/Tax Collector's Message

To make it easier for those of you who find it difficult to get to the office during our normal Monday – Friday hours we are now offering Saturday (9:00am to noon) hours. In addition we also offer the ability to register your vehicles and boats, license your dogs, purchase Beach Parking Permits and to pay your tax and sewer bills online. To use these services just go to the town's website (www.town.rye.nh.us).

Beach Parking Permits are available for purchase. The fee, $20.00 per vehicle, remains the same as last year. To be eligible for a Beach Parking Permit you must be a Rye resident or property owner. A vehicle registration **must** be presented for each permit requested. NH privacy laws no longer allow us to look up your plate number so please don't ask us to do so. For mail-in requests, please include a copy of the registration for each permit requested. A stamped, self-addressed envelope is also required if done by mail. For internet requests, provide a plate number and state of registration for each vehicle. Your status as a resident or property owner will be verified before the Beach Parking Permit is issued.

Have you licensed your dog yet? If not, you are late and you should be expecting a visit from the Animal Control Officer when he delivers your Civil Forfeiture which advises you of the **$25.00 fine per dog**. All dogs should have been licensed by April 30th each. A current rabies certificate is required to license your dog. If you have misplaced the certificate, please contact your vet's office for a duplicate. The fees are as follows:

- Spayed or neutered dog $6.50
- Puppies under 7 months of age $6.50
- Unaltered dog $9.00
- Senior citizens (over 65) may license one dog at a discounted price $2.00
- Late fee if done after May 31st $1.00/month

Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope if paying by mail.

First Issue 2015 Property Tax bills should be in the mail by the end of May. They will be due **July 1st**. Taxpayers who escrow their taxes should forward a copy of the tax bill to their mortgage company. If you pay by mail and would like a receipt, just include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your payment. We would be happy to get the receipt back to you. Historically, the days at the end of June & beginning of July are extremely busy in our office. Our summer residents are arriving; people are registering vehicles, paying taxes and getting their Beach Parking Permits. If you don't want to stand in line when paying your taxes, consider making your payment by mail or online. Remember, as long as your payment is postmarked by July 1 or earlier, the payment will be considered on time. Please consider the following: post-dated checks are **NOT** accepted in this office. They will be returned to you.

Once again the State of NH is offering the Low and Moderate Income Homeowners Property Tax Relief. Forms are available at the Town Clerk's office or can be downloaded from the state's website (www.nh.gov/revenue). The form must be completed and returned to the state no later than June 30, 2014. If you need assistance completing the form, help is available by calling this office at 964-8562.

Elizabeth M. Yeaton
Town Clerk/Tax Collector

New Location for the Sewer Commission Office

Please be notified that the Sewer Commission Office has been relocated to the Rye Beach Village District Building, 830 Central Road, Rye Beach, NH. It is located on the second floor, above the U.S. Post Office. Our mailing address, telephone, fax and e-mails are the same. Office hours are Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. For assistance after hours please call 964-6815, we would be glad to assist you. The Sewer Commissioners are David Kohlhase, Chairman; Peter Kasnet, Vice Chairman; and David Adams, Commissioner, Lee Arthur is the Sewer Administrator.

Town of Rye
Sewer Commission Office
Mailing Address:
10 Central Road
Rye, NH 03870

Physical Address:
830 Central Road
Rye Beach, NH 03871

Office: 603.964.6815
Mobile: 603.828.9314
Fax: 603.964.1516
sewer@town.rye.nh.us
www.town.rye.nh.us

(See Sewer News, page 5)

Sewer News *(continued from page 4)*

NOTICE: Please note per Sewer Use Ordinance § 402 Drains: No person(s) shall maintain or make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer. The Sewer Commission checks the sewer system regularly and enforces penalties to those found to be violating this ordinance.

Message from the Fire Chief

Fireworks: At the 2015 Annual Town Meeting, the voters in the Town of Rye approved Article 17 "The Fire Works Ordinance". This Ordinance prohibits the retail and wholesale sale of fireworks and the possession, display and discharge of fireworks within the Town of Rye. (The complete copy of #34 Fireworks Ordinance can be found on the Town web site).

This ordinance does include an exception for people who have been issued a Certificate of Competency by the NH Commissioner of Public Safety to be allowed to possess and display fireworks after receiving a permit from the Town. This will allow for fireworks displays by those trained and insured for such events.

Failure to comply with this ordinance will result in fines and the responsibility to reimburse the Town for all cost associated with the mitigation of any fire or emergency associated with the misuse.

It is hoped that by the passage of this ordinance it will help to control the unintended consequences of consumer fireworks use. These issues include; the annoyance of others, uncontrolled spread of debris, the damage to property and death and injury to users and bystanders.

Fireworks by the numbers:

- In 2011, fireworks caused an estimated 17,800 reported fires including 1,200 total structure fires, 400 vehicle fires, and 16,300 outside and other fires. These fires resulted in an estimated eight reported civilian deaths, 40 civilian injuries and $32 million in direct property damage.
- In 2012, U.S. hospital emergency rooms treated an estimated 8,700 people for fireworks related injuries; 55% of 2012 emergency room fireworks-related injuries were to the extremities and 31% were to the head.
- The risk of fireworks injury was highest for young people ages 15 -24, followed by children under 10.
- On Independence Day in a typical year, far more U.S. fires are reported than on any other day, and fireworks account for two out of five of those fires, more than any other cause of fires.

(Source NFPA/John Hall 2013)

All fireworks are inherently dangerous and their use is best left to the trained professionals. Many people do not realize the dangers of using something as "innocent" as sparklers. These products are often used by children, who run with or twirl them around. The fact is sparklers can reach temperatures close to 1200 degrees. That temperature is twice what wood burns at and higher than required to melt glass.

So enjoy your summer by going to view fireworks displays conducted by trained professionals. Keep a safe distance and follow the recommendations of the officials sponsoring the display.

Ticks/Lyme Disease: Concord, NH – The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Division of Public Health Services (DPHS) has released a Tickborne Disease Prevention Plan that provides detailed information about the tickborne diseases encountered in New Hampshire and methods to prevent them. The intent of this plan is to describe preventative measures and actions that are recommended by DHHS for individuals in NH to prevent tickborne disease.

"Lyme disease is a major public health issue in New Hampshire. The Tickborne Disease Prevention Plan provides a collaborative and comprehensive approach to staying safe from the type of tick that carries Lyme disease," said Dr. Benjamin Chan, State Epidemiologist. "Blacklegged ticks carry the bacteria that cause Lyme disease. These ticks even cause other infections besides Lyme disease. This new plan highlights the many ways that we can prevent tick bites."

In 2014, there were an estimated 1,415 cases of Lyme disease in New Hampshire. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there were over 36,000 cases in the United States in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), and New Hampshire had the second highest incidence rate of Lyme disease in the country.

Lyme disease is caused by the bacterium Borrelia burgdoferi and is transmitted to people by the bite of an infected blacklegged tick (also known as the deer tick). The greatest risk for Lyme disease is between the months of May and August when the blacklegged tick is in the nymphal stage. The nymph is about the size of a poppy seed and very difficult to see, so individuals

(See Fire Chief's Message, page 6)

Fire Chief's Message

(continued from page 5)

may be unaware they have been bitten. Ticks that transmit Lyme Disease can also transmit other diseases, such as anaplasmosis, babesiosis, and Powassan virus. Although not as common as Lyme Disease, these have been documented in New Hampshire.

Symptoms of Lyme Disease in the early stages can include fever, headache, fatigue, and most often a red skin rash that is round and may look like a bull's-eye. Lyme disease is treatable with antibiotics, but if left untreated can lead to complications of meningitis (inflammation of the lining around the spinal cord), pain and swelling in large joints, and heart complications.

DHHS recommends taking the following precautions to prevent tick bites:

- Avoid tick-infested areas such as overgrown grass, brush, and leaf litter
- Use insect repellent labeled as effective against ticks
- Wear protective clothing (long pants and long sleeves to keep ticks off skin)
- Do daily tick checks on yourself, family members, and pets, especially after being outdoors
- Consult with your veterinarian about tick prevention for pets
- Shower soon after returning indoors to wash or rinse off any unattached ticks
- Reduce ticks around your home by keeping grass short, removing leaf litter, and minimizing habitat of food sources for deer and rodents, which can carry ticks
- Speak with your healthcare provider if you are bitten by a tick or if you notice a large round rash anywhere on you

The plan is available on the DHHS website at: http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/cdcs/lyme/documents/tbdpreventionplan.pdf. For more information about Lyme disease and other tickborne diseases, visit the DHHS website at www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/cdcs/lyme/index.htm or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at www.cdc.gov/ticks/index.html.

Thomas Lambert
Fire Chief

Historic District Commission News

Most of us drive through the central Rye Historic District as we pass by the Rye Town Hall or Junior High School. But did you know that the Rye Historic District also encompasses four off shore islands.

The New Hampshire islands of Star, White, Seavey, and Lunging are not only legally in the Town of Rye but are also part of the Rye Historic District. Six miles off shore, New Hampshire's four islands include an island that has a working lighthouse and one that has a hotel which offers rooms to the public during the summer months.

White Island, owned by the State of New Hampshire, includes the White Island Lighthouse, a working light house built in 1859 and automated in 1986. It is 58' feet high and 82' feet above sea level. Easily seen from the Rye coast it emits a white warning light every 15 seconds and a fog horn every 30 seconds. Not accessible by the public, it however can be seen close up by private boat or one of the local charter boats which go out to the Isles of Shoals.

Seavey Island is a small four acre island that is more easily seen at low tide. It is connected to White Island by a rock bridge and was once referred to as "the cow pasture". It also is not accessible to the public.

Lunging island, originally the headquarters of the cod fishery on the Shoals, is privately owned and includes a seasonal home.

Star Island, 46 acres in size and the second largest of the nine Isles of Shoals, is accessible to the public both for day and overnight visits. It houses the historic Oceanic Hotel, which offers overnight accommodations throughout the summer months including family style meals and access to the Rutledge Marine Laboratory, Celia Thaxter art, hourly row boat rentals, massage therapy, and the Vaughn Thaxter memorial cottage. It offers a stunning view of the Gulf of Maine as well as weekly theme programs and an opportunity to view the Rye coast from a different perspective.

The Rye Historic District Commission is pleased to continue to work with the Star Island Corporation, owners of Star Island, in support of their efforts to reduce their reliance on outside energy sources.

Star Island Corporation met with us last spring in an effort to gain approval for the installation of an off-grid photovoltaic array (solar panel array) as they move to reduce their use of diesel generators that currently supply the islands power needs. We approved the installation of a 130KW photovoltaic array (panels set on the ground) that will cover 10,400 square feet. This system was installed over the past nine months and will generate over 60% of the islands electrical power needs making it the largest off-grid photovoltaic array in New England. Provided that the system works as designed, plans are in place in the future to expand the system to produce 200KW of power with the expanded array taking up a 16,000 square feet foot print and providing almost all of the Star Islands power needs. (some of this article was printed in the fall

(See Historic District News page 7)

Historic District News

(continued from page 6)

2013 newsletter but it was reprinted again as a reminder that four of the nine islands that make up the Isle of Shoals are in Rye and provide so much enjoyment for visitors and residents of Rye who have made the trip)

The boat companies, Island Cruises (uncleoscar.com) out of Rye Harbor and The Isles of Shoals Steamship Company (islesofshoals.org) out of Portsmouth Harbor offer day and evening visits to Star Island.

We encourage you to include a trip to Star Island in your summer plans.

Phil Winslow, Chairman
Rye Historic District Commission

Message from the Police Chief

Rye and other area police departments are taking reports of GPS systems and satellite radio systems being removed from unlocked cars parked in driveways and along the beach parking spaces. You may want to consider removing these items from your vehicle at night or when parked at the beach. Also, when parked at the beach, please do not leave cell phones, purses or wallets in your vehicles. In many of the most recent thefts from vehicles, a single credit card is taken. In many instances no one notices a single card missing, giving time for someone to make unauthorized charges on your credit card. **In any case, always remember to lock your vehicle, even when parked in your driveway.**

About dogs on Rye beaches: Starting on May 23rd, (the Saturday before Memorial Day) and ending October 1, dogs are not allowed on the beach from 9:00 a.m. until after 7:00 p.m. Please remember, the law says you must have your dog under control at all times. The Town Ordinance requires that you clean up after your dog and any dog waste must be taken with you and disposed of properly.

Beach parking advice: Residents, when you get your 2015 Beach Parking Permit Sticker from the Town Clerk's office, please put it on the driver's side rear window as soon as you get it. Mopeds are required to have a beach permit sticker if parked in permitted parking space. Parking enforcement will ticket vehicles without a sticker once the "Parking by Permit Only" signs are posted.

And, remember, Rye beaches are dry - **NO ALCOHOL**. Town ordinance prohibits open containers of alcoholic beverages. Beaches are open from sunrise to midnight. Any permits for fires must be approved by the Fire Chief. The person obtaining the fire permit must extinguish the fire before leaving the beach. NO FIRE SHALL BE BUILT ON ANY SAND AREA OF ANY BEACH.

Cross Walks: Officers noticed pedestrians are not using the crosswalk when crossing the street. Residents state they have seen vehicles almost hit pedestrians. Pedestrians are walking out into the roadway between two parked vehicles and drivers do not see the pedestrians until the last minute. Drivers beware of crosswalk locations and yield to pedestrians when they are in the crosswalk.

Hands Free: Beginning July 1, 2015 adult drivers cannot hold cell phones and other electronic devices. Drivers under 18 years old are barred from ALL phone use. New Hampshire State Police state 28% of N.H. fatal crashes are related to distracted driving. IF YOU NEED TO TEXT MESSAGE OR USE YOUR CELL PHONE PULL OVER AND PARK. I wrote a ticket to a driver during bike to school week. The driver was looking down as he drove. I stopped him for speeding in a school zone. He held his cell phone on his lap while he was reading and sending a text message. IS A TEXT MESSAGE OR PHONE CALL WORTH A CRASH? NO!

Thank you for your support. Stay safe and enjoy the summer!

Kevin Walsh
Chief of Police

Senior Serve News

SERVE encourages Rye's senior residents to take advantage of the programs we offer: a phone call each morning to check on your well-being; individual rides to medical and other important appointments; weekly trips on the SERVE van to a shopping plaza to visit the grocery store, bank, pharmacy, and to spend time with the congenial group of van riders and helpers.

Find out about these and other programs on the Rye Town website, www.town.rye.nh.us (see Senior Services) or by calling Connie Olson at 964-5170 to receive a SERVE brochure in the mail.

Are you a Rye resident who has the time to help with these programs? SERVE is happy to welcome new volunteers. A small amount of time is the most valuable contribution you can make to your neighbors and community.

Please don't forget the

(See Senior SERVE News, page 8)

Senior SERVE News

(continued from page 7)

SERVE van replacement fund which is building to form the basis of a major fund-raising effort. We thank those who have so generously contributed thus far. Donations, large or small, may be sent to SERVE Van Replacement Fund, Attn: Treasurer Mel Low, P.O. Box 902, Rye, NH 03870.

Connie Olson
Rye Senior SERVE

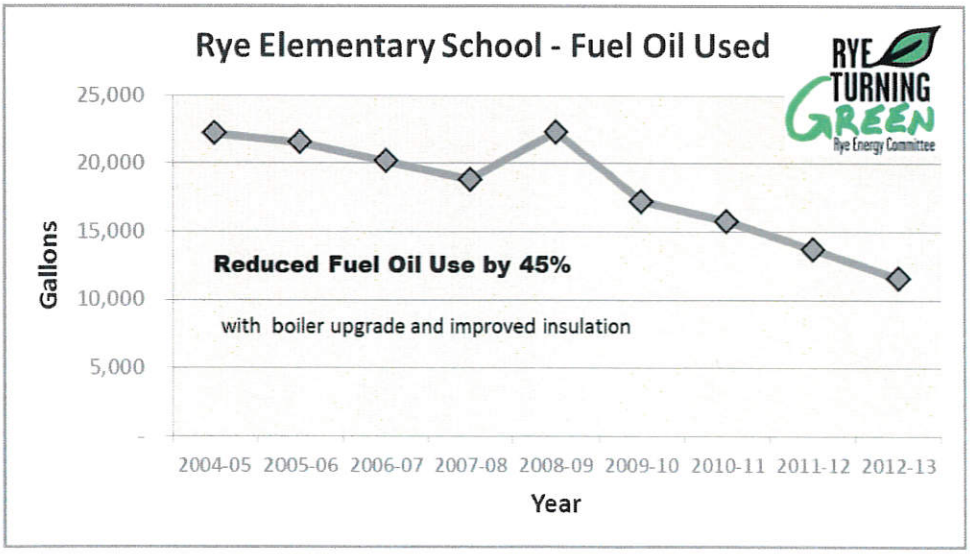
Energy Committee Update

Rye Turning Green Poster project - The Rye Energy Committee is spreading the word about great steps that our town has taken to save energy for our citizens. The energy savings have been documented on posters at the Rye Recycling Center, the Rye Public Library and most recently at Rye Elementary School, which is below for all to see.

Solar Energy - Some of you may have seen solar energy panels on your neighbors' roofs and wondered if solar energy can work for you. If you missed our *Going Solar* workshop for residents on May 13th, you can find important information about solar energy topics on the Energy Committee page of the town website.

The Rye Energy Committee works to help the town and its residents to achieve the cost savings and independence that result from energy efficiency and local food production. Stay informed of upcoming events by signing up for the Energy Committee, Civic League, or Town or Rye email lists. Better yet, attend one of our meetings, held on the first Tuesday of the month at the Rye Public Library at 6:30 p.m. We are currently welcoming new members.

Rye Energy Committee
Danna Truslow
Michele Sopher
Susan Anderson
Lucy J. Neiman
Howard Kalet
Tom Archibald



Rye Historical Society News

The Rye Town Museum is open for the season. Join us for a Trolley Tour on July 4th.

The museum is encouraging visitors by asking that they request the museum be open year round by calling 997-6742 or by emailing: info@ryenhhistoricalsociety.org to make an appointment. In many cases a telephone request will get the museum open in 5-10 minutes. Regular hours are Saturdays from May until October from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and most Wednesdays year round from 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

The Rye History Trolley Tour will be run on Saturday, July 4th from 10:00 - 11:30 a.m. leaving from the museum. It stops at St. Andrews chapel, Drake House, Rye Harbor and Goss Farm with narrated history along the way and a museum visit at the end.

Reservations by e-mail only to: info@ryenhhistoricalsociety.org please give your name, number in your party and a telephone number. The price is $20 per person, $18 for seniors, those under 18 as well as members. For further information please call the museum.

The town museum could use your help on a variety of interesting projects. Go to our website: ryenhhistoricalsociety.org and click on "contact us" for volunteer opportunities. One example of a project is documenting the older houses of Rye. This has already been started and is ready made for someone who recognizes the rich heritage of Rye's older homes.

Alex Herlihy, Chairman
Rye Historical Society

2015 Mosquito Control Program

It's that time of year again and the mosquitoes will be flying soon. The town mosquito program will be completed by Swamp, Inc. (Swamp) this season under the auspices of the Rye Mosquito Control Commission. Swamp also contracts with the neighboring communities of Greenland, Portsmouth, New Castle and Kittery.

The 2015 program will include controlling mosquito breeding areas throughout town. The primary mosquito breeding areas in Rye include the shallow, stagnant waters of red maple swamps, woodland pools, roadside catch basins and ditches, cattail marshes, rainwater pools and salt marshes. The primary control agent will be a naturally- occurring bacterium called BTI. Street spraying will occur infrequently and be completed when, and if, mosquito populations are extremely high and an elevated threat from disease occurs.

Adult (winged) mosquitoes will be collected in traps on a weekly basis through town from June through mid October. Mosquitoes will be identified by species and transported to the state health lab in Concord for disease testing (West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalitis).

Swamp also will be completing non pesticide alternatives to control mosquito breeding by water management. Swamp will be working with Public Works on roadside ditch and culvert opening clearing to assure stormwater flow since mosquito breeding only occurs in stagnant waters. Swamp will be identifying and GIS mapping an invasive plant called Phragmites on salt marshes. Phragmites stagnates water and frequently results in mosquito breeding. GIS information will be presented to the Conservation Commission for review. Swamp will investigate potential grants for controlling Phragmites. Salt marsh habitats in Rye will be assessed for restoration potential. Restoration can solve many problems including mosquito breeding.

Swamp will also be completing poison ivy control and tick control on town properties as requested. This service is provided at no cost to the town.

In summary, the Rye program will include controlling mosquitoes at their source: stagnant waters. Long term non pesticide alternatives will also be investigated and completed. The program strives to provide protection of town residents in a scientific, environmentally responsible manner.

Michael Morrison, Entomologist
Swamp, Inc.

Rye Water District News

Annual Meeting

At our annual meeting held at the Rye Junior High School on Saturday, March 28, 2015:

- Ralph Hickson was re-elected as Commissioner for a three-year term;
- Andrea Morrissey was elected District Treasurer for a three-year term;
- Joshua Scott was re-elected as District Moderator for a two-year term;
- The Water District's annual budget; $1,152,261 was approved to defray the charges for the ensuing year.

The District was authorized to raise and appropriate:

- $30,000 to be placed in the existing Distribution System Replacement and Improvement Capital Reserve Fund; and
- $15,000 to be placed in the District's existing Equipment and Buildings Capital Reserve Fund.

Water Main Flushing

Our semi-annual water main flushing is now completed. Sedimentation that accumulated over the winter months has been flushed out with the addition of a small amount of chlorine to help maintain safe and clean drinking water.

Three Water Suppliers in Rye

The Rye Water District supplies water and fire protection to the major portion of the Town of Rye. Aquarion Water Works, a privately owned company in Hampton, supplies the southern portion of the Town, Jenness Beach and Rye Beach Precincts. The City of Portsmouth supplies water to the northern part of town along Pioneer Road, Sagamore Avenue, Elwyn Road, and Wentworth Road. The portions of Rye served on Wentworth Road, Harbor View Drive, Heather Drive, Elizabeth Lane, along with a section of Frontier Road are supplied by Portsmouth Water but remain within the jurisdiction of the Rye Water District.

Fire Hydrants

If you have a hydrant near your property, we ask you to trim off limbs and cut back shrubs, so they will not hamper operation and maintenance of such. Please remember to not plant shrubbery, erect stonewalls, or install mail boxes closer than eight (8) feet from any fire hydrant. This will ease the snow removal process and access for the Fire Department in an emergency.

Outside Meter Reading Equipment

Outdoor renovations, additions, and siding replacement projects sometimes require the outside

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Rye Water News *(continued from page 9)*

meter reading pad/radio receptacle to be temporally removed or relocated. Our meter reading equipment should not be removed or tampered with in any way by others. Please call the Rye Water District's office in advance of construction. Our personnel will be happy to remove or relocate the meter reader receptacle at no cost to the homeowner if a prior request is made.

Water Conservation Urged

As the warm weather approaches, we ask for your cooperation regarding outdoor water use. Lawn irrigation, car washing, and any other outdoor watering should be done **before 9 am or after 6 pm**. The majority of water from lawn sprinklers left running during the heat of mid-day just evaporates into the summer air; therefore, wasting water.

Effective and Efficient Lawn Watering

Here are a few good basic guidelines to maintain a green and healthy lawn.

- Water your lawn in the early morning hours at daybreak or earlier. This will allow time for the soil to absorb the water and feed the roots of your lawn. A more established rooting system is more resistant to the summer heat and lack of rainfall.
- Never water your lawn in the hot summer sun and on windy days. This will cause evaporation along with magnifying the harmful sun rays that burn up your lawn.
- When the summer's heat arrives, it's best to set your lawn mower cutting height higher and allow the lawn to grow longer (minimum 3") to shade the roots from the sun.

New Billing System

Coming soon: The District will be using a new utility billing software program that will reduce the cost of billing and provide new features that will benefit all users.

New email Address

The Rye Water District Commissioners now have a new general e-mail address: commissoners.ryewater@comcast.net

Arthur Ditto
Ralph Hickson
Thomas Clifford
Rye Water District Commissioners

2015 Rye Memorial Day Ceremony

On Monday, May 25, 2015 at 9:00 a.m. the Town of Rye will conduct a Memorial Day Ceremony at Central Cemetery. The Ceremony will begin with a parade from the Veterans Monument lead by a 26 year old morgan gelding "Willie" and end on the green at Central Cemetery. Participating in the parade will be the New Hampshire Police Association Pipes and Drums, the Rye Police and Fire Departments, Veterans, Girl and Boy Scouts, and vintage fire trucks.

The Guest Speaker is Veteran Michael A. Coutu. The music and sound will be provided by Kevin Schladenhauffen, Karrie Burnett, the New Hampshire Police Association Pipes and Drums with assistance from Seacoast Power Equipment. Matthew Harrison will perform taps with echo. Songs will be sung by Riley Emery and Karrie Burnett. The Pledge of Allegiance will be led by Bill Epperson and a wreath donated by the Rye Lions will be placed in memory of our Veterans.

Awards will be presented by Selectman Priscilla Jenness and Bill Epperson to participants of the Rye Recreation Memorial Day Poster and Writing Contest from the Rye Elementary and Rye Junior High. Recipients of the Poster Contest Awards are: Grade K, Brooklyn Barnhorst; Grade 1, Boston Brindamour; Grade 2, Rena Eberhardt and Owen Coffey; and Grade 3, Cleo Conway and James DeDeus. Recipients of the Writing Contest Awards are: Grade 4, Josie Sedam; Grade 5, Yuki Ichihara; Grade 6, Kimberly Brandon; Grade 7, Kate Weathersby; and Grade 8, Jacob Allen. Posters will be available for viewing and the poems and essays will be read. Rye Clergy will give the invocation and the benediction. Immediately after the ceremony, refreshments will be provided by the Rye Heritage Commission.

The Town of Rye has lost soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and merchant seamen in armed conflicts, including 38 lost in the American Revolution. The Town also remembers on this occasion those firemen and police officers who were lost in the line of duty. In view of the ongoing War on Terrorism, all residents are encouraged to attend the Memorial Day Ceremony.

All veterans are invited to march in the parade. You do not have to be a member of a veteran organization to participate. Those with physical limitations may sit among fellow veterans during the ceremony.

For more information, contact Lee Arthur, Recreation Director, at 964-6281.

RYE ART IN BLOOM 2015

"A Woman in a Robe" by Jillian Swist, Oil; Flower Arranger: Shawna Healy-Swist

Rye Recreation and Webster at Rye recently held the 15th Annual Rye Art in Bloom at Webster at Rye. The exhibit displayed 27 selected works of art interpreted in flower arrangements. Music performed by Bob Allison.

The exhibit succeeded in stimulating interest in the art of flower arranging, sharing the talents of local artists and fostering community relationships.

1. "5 Mädchen" by Marianne Forman, Oil; Flower Arranger: Kelley Gallant
2. "A Rose is a Rose is a Rose" by Shirley Lyle, Oil; Flower Arranger: Sharri Mitchell
3. "A Woman in a Robe" by Jillian Swist, Oil; Flower Arranger: Shawna Healy-Swist
4. "Anticipation" by Jan Olmstead, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Debra Sleeper
5. "Aunt Priscilla's Cabbages" by Julie Hyde, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Fran Hyde
6. "Bass Harbor Head Light" by Priscilla Jenness, Oil; Flower Arranger: Priscilla Jenness
7. "Beach Wind" by Deirdre O'Leary, Oil; Flower Arranger: Karey Kelly
8. "Cat Lady" by Joan Sweeney, Watercolor/Pen; Flower Arranger: Crystal Ruhland
9. "Cedar Key, Florida" by Lynn Joslyn, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Kim Devlin-Brytz
10. "Flicker" by Marge Allen, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Marge Allen
11. "Green Spirit" by Peg Duffin, Watercolor; Flower Arrangers: Claudia Hackett, Ethan Hackett and Daniel Esmonde
12. "Herman" by Jude Stillwagon, Pastel; Flower Arranger: Jude Stillwagon
13. "Isle au Haut" by Roger Venden, Oil; Flower Arranger: Kathryn Job
14. "Mont St. Michel" by Doris Rice, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Priscilla Patrick
15. "Night Nurse" by Angelo Sinisi, Bronze; Flower Arranger: Joan Sinisi
16. "North Church" by Scott Sulley, Photography; Flower Arranger: Sarah Oliver
17. "Pink Giant" by Jean Leopold, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Karen Johnson
18 "Piscataqua River" by Maddi Alana, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Joanne Kalet
19. "Proud Parrots" by Carol Rodenberg, Watercolor; Flower Arranger: Cynthia King
20. "Red Banded Fish" by Jodi Adams, Fabric; Flower Arranger: Karen Johnson
21. "Rye Surf Buddies" by Mike Labrie, Photography; Flower Arranger: Jane Holway
22. "Spring" by Kate Clifford, Oil; Flower Arranger: Kate Clifford
23. "The Big Tree" by Ann Tolson, Acrylic; Flower Arranger: Karen Johnson
24. "The Nubble" by Barbara Ripley, Oil; Flower Arranger: Marge Robertson
25. "Winter Birches" by Claire Russo, Fabric; Flower Arranger: Beverly Lord
26. "Winter Light" by Pat Dubois, Pastel; Flower Arranger: Margaret Gray
27. "Winter Sunset" by Linda Szabo, Acrylic; Flower Arranger: Tracy Mahoney

SUMMER PROGRAMS

Physical Address: 55 Recreation Road, Rye, NH 03870, Tel. 964-6281, Fax 964-1516
Mailing Address: 10 Central Road, Rye, NH 03870
E-mail larthur@town.rye.nh.us, Town Website www.town.rye.nh.us/

2015

FALL SOCCER SIGN-UP COMMENCEMENT
Rye Recreation Modular
55 Recreation Road, Rye
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 2015, 8:00 A.M.
(Rye and New Castle Residents Only)
Soccer deadline is Friday, July 31, 2015
Late fee of $30 will be applied to soccer

JULY 4TH CELEBRATION
Saturday, July 4, 2015
Parsons Field, 7:00 p.m.
Live Band
At dusk fireworks by Jack Tobey & Crew

WEATHER PERMITTING - NO RAIN DATE

CARDIO & TONING FITNESS is instructed by Alexis Mason. Simple moves and combinations for cardio are paired with light-weight strength training for a full-body workout. Classes are held on Monday and Wednesday. Participants must sign-up for both days, although attendance is not required. Held at Rye Congregational Church, 580 Washington Road, Rye. June 1, 3, 17, 22, 24, 29, July 1, 6, 20, 22, 27, 29, August 3, 5, 10, 2015, 10:00-11:00 a.m.
Fee: $15 (Prorated to start date)
Active, Alive and Over 55 Club Membership required.

SUMMERTIME HORYEZONS DAY CAMP is a thematically based day camp for youth entering grades K-6. This year's camp runs June 22-August 14, 2015 and will be held at the Recreation House, 55 Recreation Road, Rye. Full-day campers will need to bring two snacks, drinks, and a lunch each day while half-day campers only need a snack and a drink. Prior to arrival, please apply bug spray, sunscreen, and label all belongings. There will be water activities daily and a BBQ every Friday. Registrations received after June 1st are not guaranteed a t-shirt.

Hours:
Full-Day: 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Half-Day: 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. or 1:00-4:00 p.m.
Pre-Camp: 8:30-9:00 a.m.
Post-Camp: 4:00-4:30 p.m.
Fees include t-shirt:
Weeks 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Full Day: $140/wk, Half-Day: $75/wk
Week 2 (No Camp July 3rd); Full Day: $112/wk, Half-Day: $60/wk

Week 1, June 22-26, Buggy Business
It's all about bugs! Join us and learn all kinds of interesting facts about bugs, how they live, and the cool things they do; even create your own bugs and make "bugs" you can eat!

Week 2, June 29-July 2, Puppets & Theater
Together we will create amazing puppets, a puppet theatre, and script our very own puppet show that you can invite special guests to.
(No camp July 3rd)

Week 3, July 6-10, Kids Creations
Come express yourself! If you like to build, cut, glue, paint, tape and create, then this week of arts and crafts is for you.

Week 4, July 13-17, Mad Scientist
This week will be packed with scientific experiments. Through interesting and imaginative investigations, our campers will discover the excitement of science.

Week 5, July 20-24, Ocean Commotion
Are you ready to have a splash with under sea adventures? Come join us for a week of water games, ocean-themed crafts, and amazing sand creations.

Week 6, July 27-31, Pirates Gold Rush
Ahoy, Mateys! Come help us find hidden treasure, play pirate games, and learn about the pirates who sailed the seven seas.

Week 7, August 3-7, Nature Exploration
Who wouldn't want to be outside? Learn about the great outdoors, build forts and fairy houses and more. Come, discover, and help keep our environment beautiful.

Week 8, August 10-14, Around the World in 5 Days Travel to places like Spain, China, Brazil and Egypt. Try their customs, eat their food, play their games and more. Become a cultural connoisseur!

BABYSITTER COURSE

provides you with the skills and confidence you need to be a great babysitter. Hands-on activities, video, plus discussion on decision making skills and solutions for real-life problems. Participants earn American Red Cross Certification. For ages 11 and up. Held at the Rye Public Library, Rye. Participants should bring lunch, a snack and drink.
Saturday, June 13, 2015, 8:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
Fee: $90

ADULT YOGA AND MEDITATION is instructed by Jeanie Ryan.

Build inner and outer strength while relaxing and centering the mind. Breathe. Have fun with others while learning the ancient practice of yoga and meditation to harmonize the mind, body and spirit. This is a multi-level class and mats are provided. Held at the Rye Library, Rye.
Thursdays, July 16, 23, 30, August 6, 2015, 9:00-10:30 a.m.
Fee: $66 (4 classes)

YOUTH YOGA CAMP provides a fun, empowering, educational and creative boosting experience. Enjoy yoga and other activities daily that build your body, mind and spirit. Instruction is provided by Magnolia Barrett, a Rye native, and certified Yoga Instructor. Held in the cafeteria at Rye Junior High School. Participants should bring a snack and drink each day.

Week 1, July 13-17, 2015
Entering Grades 6-8, Girls, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Week 2, July 20-24, 2015
Entering Grades K-2, Co-ed, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Entering Grades 3-5, Co-ed, 1:00-4:00 p.m.
Fee: $100/wk, includes yoga mat

YOUTH GROUP GOLF LESSONS are provided by Pease Golf Course. These co-ed lessons are focused on the fundamentals of golf to young, aspiring players. Learn golf etiquette, putting, chipping, pitching, full swing and course management. Held at Pease Golf Course, 200 Grafton Road, Portsmouth, NH, rain or shine.
Week 1, July 13-17, 2015
Entering Grades K-4, 8:00-8:45 a.m.; Entering Grades 5-12, 9:00-10:00 a.m.
Week 2, August 3-7, 2015
Entering Grades K-4, 8:00-8:45 a.m.; Entering Grades 5-12, 9:00-10:00 a.m.
Fee: $70/wk, clubs available if needed.

WOMEN'S GROUP GOLF LESSONS are provided by Ford Sullivan, Certified PGA Instructor. Each session will cover set-up, full swing, pitching, chipping, putting and bunkers. Held at Pease Golf Course, 200 Grafton Road, Portsmouth, NH, rain or shine.
Tuesdays, July 21, 28, August 4, 11, 2015, 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Fee: $135 per session (4 lessons), clubs available if needed.

YOUTH GROUP SURFING LESSONS are provided by Cinnamon Rainbows Surf Company. Learn the fundamentals of surfing and ocean safety. These co-ed lessons are for youth entering grades 6 and up. Held at Jenness Beach, in Rye, weather permitting.
July 20-24, 2015, 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Fee: $195/wk, equipment provided.

ADULT GROUP SURFING LESSONS are provided by Summer Sessions Surf Shop. Learn the fundamentals of surfing in a fun and inviting environment. Meet at Summer Sessions Surf Shop, 2281 Ocean Boulevard, Rye (across from Jenness Beach), weather permitting.
Session 1, Tuesdays, June 30, July 7, 14, 21, 2015, 6:00-7:00 p.m.
Session 2, Tuesdays, July 28, August 4, 11, 18, 2015, 6:00-7:00 p.m.
Fee: $140 per session (4 lessons), equipment provided.

GROUP STAND-UP PADDLE BOARD LESSONS are provided by Summer Sessions Surf Shop for individuals entering grade 6 to adult. Learn the fundamentals of paddle-boarding and see our beautiful coastline from a unique perspective. Meet at Summer Sessions Surf Shop, 2281 Ocean Boulevard (across from Jenness Beach), Rye, NH, weather permitting.
Session 1, Tuesdays, June 30, July 7, 14, 21, 2015, 6:00-7:00 p.m.
Session 2, Tuesdays, July 28, August 4, 11, 18, 2015, 6:00-7:00 p.m.
Fee: $140 per session (4 lessons), equipment provided.

BASKETBALL CAMP instruction is provided by Anne Haky, Head Women's Basketball Coach and Physical Education Teacher for Windham High and former player for Wilmington College in Ohio. Held at Rye Elementary School. Participants should bring a snack and drink each day.
Registrations received after June 1st are not guaranteed a t-shirt.
Week 1, July 6 - 10, 2015
Entering Grades 1-5 Girls, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Entering Grades 1-2 Boys, 12:30-3:30 p.m.
Week 2, July 13-17, 2015
Entering Grades 3-5 Boys, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Entering Grades 6-8 Boys, 12:30-3:30 p.m.
Entering Grades 6-8 Girls, 12:30-3:30 p.m.
Fee: $100/wk, includes t-shirt & participation award

GROUP TENNIS LESSONS are co-ed and will be held indoors at the New Castle Recreation Facility. Instruction is provided by Mark Moulton, USPTA Professional. Participants will need to bring a racket and drink.
Wednesdays, July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 2015
4yrs-K, 3:45-4:30 p.m.; Grades 1-3, 4:30-5:30 p.m.; Grades 4-7, 5:30-6:30 p.m.; Adult, 6:30-7:30 p.m.; Grades 8-12, 7:30-8:30 p.m.
Fee: $62.50 (5 lessons)

LEGO ROBOTICS CAMPS instruction is provided by Kevin Husson. This program is for youth entering grades 1-6 and held at Rye Congregational Church, 580 Washington Road, Rye. Campers attending more than one session need to bring a snack and drink each day. *Participants do not take LEGOs home.*
Session 1, LEGO Robotics and Engineering Using LEGO Power Functions and Mindstorms Robotics, participants will construct a variety of motorized machines and robotics. Many projects will be available including cars, a battle-tank, and a power crane.
July 27-31, 2015, Entering Grades 1-6, 12:30-2:30 p.m.
Session 2, LEGO Minecraft Explore the amazing world of Minecraft with LEGO! Participants will construct a Minecraft Micro World by creating and customizing their own Minecraft Village complete with houses and crops.
July 27-31, 2015, Entering Grades 1-6, 2:30-4:30 p.m.
Fee: $85 for one session, $160 for both sessions

BASEBALL CAMP instruction is provided by David Adam, 10 year Pro Pitcher. Learn basic skills for the beginner to advanced player. This co-ed camp will be held at the Rye Recreation Area, 55 Recreation Road, Rye. Participants should bring a snack and drink each day. Prior to arrival each day, apply bug spray and sunscreen.
August 3-7, 2015, Entering Grades 2-6, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Fee: $125/wk

BRITISH SOCCER CAMP instruction is provided by Challenger Sports, British coaches. Innovative practices, fun games and cultural education sets this camp apart. Held at the Rye Recreation Area, 55 Recreation Road, Rye, rain or shine. Participants should bring a snack and drink each day. Prior to arrival each day, apply bug spray and sunscreen. ***Host a coach and gain a cultural experience to remember, plus receive an $80 reimbursement from Challenger Sports.***
July 27-31, 2015
4 yrs - Entering K, Co-ed, 12:30-2:00 p.m.;
Entering Grades 1-8, Co-ed, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Fee: 4 yrs - Entering K: $80/wk, includes t-shirt
Entering Grades 1-8: $135/wk, includes t-shirt

TETRA-BRAZIL SOCCER CAMP instruction is provided by Challenger Sports, Brazilian coaches. Participants will have the opportunity to experience first-hand the kind of soccer training that has made Brazil the most successful soccer nation in the world. Held at the Rye Recreation Area, 55 Recreation Road, Rye, rain or shine. Participants should bring a snack and drink each day. Prior to arrival each day, apply bug spray and sunscreen. ***Host a coach and gain a cultural experience to remember, plus receive an $80 reimbursement from Challenger Sports.***
August 10-14, 2015
Entering Grades 2-8, Co-ed, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Fee: $155/wk, includes t-shirt

SKATEBOARD CAMPS are provided by Rye Airfield. These co-ed lessons are taught by RAMP CAMP instructors. Held at Rye Airfield, 170 Lafayette Road, Rye. Helmets, knee pads, elbow pads and board required (rentals are available for an additional fee). Open to Rye and New Castle residents only.
Week 1, July 6-10; Week 2, July 13-17; Week 3, July 20-24; Week 4, July 27-31; Week 5, August 3-7; Week 6, August 10-14, 2015.
Entering Grades 3-8, 8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
Fee: $199/wk

2015-2016 AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM is open to grades K-2 and 3-5, 2:40-5:50 p.m., M-F at Rye Elementary School . The cost of the program is $15.50/day with a minimum of two days required. There is a 10% discount for each additional child in the same family. Limited space available.

It's *Summer Time* at Rye Public Library!

Our newest electronic resource Zinio offers full layout magazines on your phone or tablet for the beach! Our website www.ryepubliclibrary.org and your library card are all you need. Of course we'll always have print books and magazines too. Remember our Summer Music Series in June, July and August!

Ongoing Activities:

Adult Book Discussion: All are welcome to join these lively discussion groups here at RPL!
Now offering two sessions: Third Tuesday of each month **at 2 pm (upstairs) and 7 pm (downstairs).**

6/16 *Enrique's Journey* by Sonia Nozario
7/21 *Me Before You* by JoJo Moyes
8/18 *The Orchardist* by Amada Coplin

***RPL Wednesday Matinee* Series**

Movies and popcorn on Wednesday afternoons at 1:00 pm! State of the art projection system!

6/3 *Birdman* R 119 min
6/10 *Imitation Game* PG-13 114 min
6/17 *Big Eyes* PG-13 106 min
6/24 *Selma* PG-13 128 min
7/1 *Interstellar* PG-13 169 min
7/8 *The Longest Ride* PG-13 139 min
7/15 *Still Alice* PG-13 101 min
7/22 *Into The Woods* PG 125 min
7/29 *Cake* R 102 min
8/5 *American Sniper* R 132 min
8/12 *Mr. Turner* R 150 min
8/19 *Hector & Search For Happiness* R 114 min
8/26 *Whiplash* R 107 min

Please visit the Library or check our website ryepubliclibrary.org for forthcoming movie selections!

***Drawing Together* Sketchbook Group:**
Every Tuesday beginning at 9 am.
Learn at your own pace, with plenty of encouragement in a pressure-free environment.

Knitting with Mary:
By the Fireplace at 10 am on Thursdays! All skill levels are invited to join this welcoming group.

Mah Jongg Club: Every Tuesday and Thursday at 12:30 pm in the Community Meeting Room. Learn and play American style Mah Jongg with this enthusiastic group

Military Book Discussions:
First Thursday of each month at 6:30 pm.
6/5, 7/3, 8/7

Monday afternoon senior visits to the library with pick up by the Rye Senior SERVE van. Please call the library if interested in joining the group! Schedule will be determined based on response and weather considerations. *Sponsored by the Friends of the Rye Public Library*

Discounted Museum Passes: Borrow our passes for reduced or free entry to the following:

Children's Museum of NH, Dover
Currier Museum of Art, Manchester
Historic New England
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston MA
Portland Museum of Art, Portland, ME
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA
Museum of Science, Boston MA
Strawberry Banke, Portsmouth
Ogunquit Museum of Art, ME
Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA
Seacoast Science Center, Rye
NH State Parks parking pass

Museum Passes Donated by the Friends of the Rye Public Library

FRIENDS OF THE RYE PUBLIC LIBRARY
New members welcome! Monthly meetings resume in Sept. (2nd Tues @ 6pm)
Watch for 2015/16 Programs sponsored by the Friends of the Rye Public Library

All programs are free and open to the public!

RYE PUBLIC LIBRARY
New Hampshire

Summer 2015 Computer Tutor & Classes

To set up an appointment or register for a class, call or email at 964-8401
tech@ryepubliclibrary.org

Join us between 6-7 pm on 7/16 and 8/6 to try out some great devices! No registration required. Prize raffle!

COMPUTER TUTOR & DEVICE ADVICE- Schedule a time to bring in your computer or device-related questions including e-reader or tablet, or help with your Windows, Mac, Android, or iOS device. *Call to make a 20-minute appointment on a Monday or Friday morning, or many Thursday evenings.*

TECH TALK COMPUTER CLASSES
Classes are from **9:30 am - 11 am**. Call 964-8401 to register for classes (6/24, 7/22, 8/12).

Introduction to Downloading Library eBooks 6/24

Free Tools to Get your Online Privacy Back 7/22

Managing your Windows Files, Folders, & Backups 8/12

Special Event: TECHNOLOGY PETTING ZOO
Stop in on 7/16 or 8/6 between 6-7 PM for some hands-on practice with our devices including our iPad & Android tablets, Kindle Fire, Kindle e-Reader, Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X Yosemite!

Rye Public Library Youth Department 2015 Summer Programming
June – August / Call the library to sign up @ 964-8401
More Details: ryepubliclibrary.org

Youth Programs:

Superhero Kickoff Party!
June 23rd 6:30 – 7:30pm
Story Time for Toddlers & Preschoolers
Wednesdays 11:00 – 11:30am
Story Time at the Farmer's Market (All Ages)
Wednesdays June 24th –Sept. 30th 2:30 – 3:00pm
Mother Goose Story Time (Birth to 24 Months)
Fridays 10:00 – 10:30pm (not on 7/22)
Practice Reading with a Labrador Retriever
Thursdays Jun. 25-Aug. 6 9:45 - 10:45am (no 7/16)
Lego Mania
Thursdays June 25th - August 6th 11:00am – 12:00pm
Guessing Jar Fun!
Begins July 6th; Winner announced July 13th
Video Games: Harry Potter, Star Wars
July 13th, July 27th 11:00am
Triple Ticket Thursdays: Win Weekly Prizes!
June 25th - August 6th

Family Movies *Check Website for Feature Films*
Fridays June 26th - July 31st 3:00pm
Book Bites Book Club (Grades 3-5)
June 22, July 6, July 20, August 3 2:30 – 3:15pm
Rye Community Heroes (Police, Fire)
July 7th 6:30-7:30pm
NHSPCA Animal Heroes
July 14th 6:30-7:30pm
Chris Rose: Cookies and Milk Story Time
July 21st 6:30 - 7:30pm
Heroes and Hercules: Greek Hero Performance
July 28th 6:30pm - 7:30pm
Magician Norman Ng - FINALE!
August 4th 6:30 - 7:30pm
For weekly Hero themes, check our website!
Superheroes! Animal Heroes! Mythological Heroes! Kid heroes! Community Heroes! Tall-Tale Heroes

Please view our website at ryepubliclibrary.org, or call us @ 964-8401 for an expanded list of programming and events, and to check dates and times; not all programs above will run through August.

Heritage Commission Message

The mission statement of the Rye Heritage Commission [RHC] calls upon its members to promote "the preservation, protection and recognition of the town's historical and cultural resources and locations."

How did your RHC perform this past year?

In 2014, the RHC supported completion of the construction, installation and dedication of the 1614 monument at Rye Harbor State Park at Ragged Neck Point. Captain John Smith (1580-1631) mapped the coastline from Cape Cod up to Penobscot Bay, including the Isles of Shoals which he called "Smith's Iles". His recognition of the New England coast's blessings of abundant seafood and vast resources attracted many Englishmen to migrate to our shores in the mid-1600's.

We launched a "Save a Graveyard" program with volunteers to assume responsibilities for four of our sixty-five private burial grounds and will be hosting hands-on educational programs of cleaning gravestones and maintaining sites in the summer.

However, in 2015, the RHC failed to preserve the historic South School on Central Road from demolition for private site development, even after a public hearing by the Demolition Review Committee. There was imperceptible attendance by the public in opposition to the tear down of a Rye historical treasure. Although the owners of the building were agreeable to allowing it to be moved, there was no one who came forward to save this building from the wrecking ball.

In March of 2015, we lost Warrant Article Five for the restoration of the Rye Town Hall and construction of an annex, by a resounding negative vote of a majority of those 1500 citizens who expressed their opinions. This was after more than six years of study, a quarter of a million dollars in costs and thousands of volunteer hours. The rehabilitation of the Rye Town Hall was planned with due respect for the Secretary of the Interior Standards to give a historical building new life while preserving its defining characteristics. "Repair rather than replace" was the mantra of the Town Hall Committee, which mission was advocated by the Heritage Commission. The positives of the project are powerful. The public events to explain the plans and costs associated with this well-vetted undertaking were poorly attended. The Rye Heritage Commission failed in its mission to educate the electorate for the preservation of this cultural gem in the heart of our community. Historical preservation benefits a community with neighborhood revitalization, economic vitality of the center of town and appreciation of the community's heritage. We are stewards of our landmarks. To read the Board of Selectmen's current charge to the new Town Hall Committee that they are to consider tearing down Rye Town Hall and possibly building a replica is dismaying to almost all of the seven members and four alternates of the Rye Heritage Commission. This is an endangered property in the hands of those who choose to develop without care for irreplaceable New Hampshire iconic landmarks.

If the voters of Rye and its citizens do not speak out, the dramatic trend of loss of these historic buildings will irreversibly change the landscape of the town we each cherish.

Mae Bradshaw, Chair
Rye Heritage Commission

Message from Public Works

Now that spring has made its long anticipated arrival, many residents are installing or upgrading their fences and walls. Installation or replacement of fences, stonewalls and retaining walls all require a permit from the town. This permit can be obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer whose office is located on the ground floor of the Town Office Building.

Walls and fences which are proposed to be located along town roadways are required to be located outside of the right of way (ROW) limits. If requested, the Public Works Director will endeavor to locate the limits of the ROW. Should the Director not be able to locate the limits, or if a resident is not satisfied with the limits delineated, the resident should contract with a New Hampshire licensed land surveyor to determine the appropriate fence location.

No discussion of right of ways (ROW) can be held without a mentioning of what the Town's policy is relative to damage to structures and landscaping located within the town's ROW limits. The only structures which the town allows residents to locate within the right of way, without written approval, is mailboxes. Even then mailboxes must meet town regulation relative to height, distance from road pavement, and construction method. As such, other than for mailboxes, structures located within the town's right of way will not be replaced, reimbursed, or repaired, if damaged by town maintenance equipment during performance of normal maintenance activities. Further, mailboxes will be repaired or replaced only if actually struck by town equipment, rather than by thrown

(See Public Works Message, page 17)

Public Works Message

(continued from page 16)

snow; and replacement will be with a wood post and standard black metal mailbox.

Dennis McCarthy
Public Works Director

Rye ♻ Recycling – Let's Do It the *Rye*-ght Way!

Make compost!

Rye's Food Scrap Collection program is NOW OPEN TO ALL RESIDENTS.

With the help of Mr. Fox Composting, Rye may be the first municipality in all of New Hampshire to have such a program. It is estimated that of the 1,200+ tons of trash our town sends to the landfill each year roughly 25% is composed of kitchen waste and food scraps. With this program we have the opportunity to greatly increase our rate of recycling.

If you are not already composting your food waste at home, we encourage you to participate! With this program, we can keep food waste out of landfill, while at the same time lower methane emissions and return nutrients to the soil – all by collecting it and turning this material into compost.

It's EASY! – all you need to do is: Find a receptacle (5 gallon bucket works well or recycle a kitty-litter bucket which the Recycling Center has on hand) and line it with either a compostable bag (13 gallon size works well for a 5 Gallon bucket) or just use a paper grocery bag. Collect all the scraps off your plate and in the kitchen - produce, starches and even dairy, meats, bones fish, shellfish are ok for industrial composting. Please remove any stickers from produce. Paper-towels that have not come into contact with chemicals (green cleaners are OK), napkins, compostable plant-base packaging, tea bags, corks, coffee filters, stirrers and grounds can also go into this food-scrap collection. Bring your bucket of food scraps to the recycling center with each trip.

To date Mr. Fox has diverted over seven million pounds of food waste away from landfill. More information is available here: http://www.town.rye.nh.us/pages/ryenh_rec/index (see *Food Scrap Collection*) or ask Alan about this program.

(Flag Day June 14th)

Flag retirement

Is your flag tired and torn? Bring your flag in need of replacement to the Recycling Center where they are collected all year to be disposed of with a proper ceremony conducted by Rye's Boy Scouts at our cemetery. See Alan for more information.

The Rye Recycling Education Committee, which still has an opening for one more member, meets at the Rye Public Library each third Tuesday of the month at 6:30 PM. All interested residents are encouraged to attend.

Rye Recycling Education Committee
Deidre Smyrnos
Joan Provencher
John Provencher
Lorrie Platt
Jozef Platt, Student Member

Conservation Commission Updates

The Conservation Commission has been partnering with Rockingham Conservation, and the Rye 6th grade classes, to plant young apple trees at the Goss Farm. The trees were obtained through a grant from the Piscataqua Garden Club. There was an aging apple orchard on site when the farm was purchased in 2010. The healthy trees were pruned and identified so that we could replace, in kind, the trees that were no longer viable. It took some time to research these heirloom trees as these older varieties are not readily available. We also were fortunate to have a tree that had been grafted in a Rye Energy workshop gifted back to the farm for planting.

The Community Garden which has enjoyed great success for the last few years still has some plots available for Rye residents. We encourage all who are interesting to fill out an application at the Rye Town Hall.

See you at the farm.

Sally King, Chairman
Rye Conservation Commission

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DAY

FOR THE TOWNS OF HAMPTON, HAMPTON FALLS, KENSINGTON, FREMONT, NEW CASTLE, RYE, BRENTWOOD, SANDOWN, NORTH HAMPTON & SOUTH HAMPTON

Saturday August 29, 2015
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
Place: Highway Garage
Route 111A
207 Middle Road
Brentwood, NH

Driver's License Required as Proof of Residency
Quantity Limit per Car: 10 Gallons or 10 Pounds

RYE SAFE ROUTES

RYE SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL

Summer, 2015 Newsletter

Our 8th Annual Bike Rodeo was held on Saturday, May 9, 2015 in the parking lot of the Rye Congregational Church with beautiful sunshine and we want to thank everyone that came out. A special thanks to Scott Brown who helped with the bike inspections for Gus' Bike shop by providing support and service to make sure everyone's bikes were inspected and working properly. Thank you to Rye Airfield for being there to support the event. We would like to express gratitude to Hospital/Health Reach Community Education for donating helmets; as well as special appreciation for the goodies and services provided by Philbrick Sports, Pedro's, Rye Congregational Church and the Good Humor Ice Cream truck for stopping by at the right time.

In addition, we would like to say we appreciate all the support and assistance by the Rye Police and Fire Departments, Public Works and Rye Recreation.

The bike rodeo is a great family event for beginners and experienced riders that can come and get their bikes inspected, registered and participate in obstacle courses and decorate your bike to take part in our parade around the Church. At the event bicyclists were educated on the rules of the road so that they can participate in our Annual Bike to School/Work Day and prepare for the riding season.

May 15th was our fifth (5th) Annual Seacoast Bike/Walk to School/Work Day and we had a record turnout at the Rye Elementary school not just for the one day but all week. Great job! This event is part of commute green NH with sponsors from SABR, Gus', RPC and Commute SMART Seacoast. For more information you may visit www.seacoastbikes.org. Breakfasts were held at the Rye Elementary School and the Rye Public Library for all the participants.

Gus' bike shop donated a bike to both the Elementary School and the Junior High to be raffled to a child in each school. Kids who rode their bikes each day of the week of May 11th to the 15th had their names put into the drawing and at the end of the week the winners were drawn. The winner from the Rye Junior High was Abby McVeigh and the winner from the Rye Elementary School was Anthony Gullion. Congratulations to both students! For more information, visit the Town Website at http://www.town.rye.nh.us/Pages/index.

We hope that everyone has a great summer, rides safely and visits Keep Going at http://www.walkbiketoschool.org/keep-going for year-round bike-to-school resources and tips.

Respectfully submitted,
Kimberly Reed, CFM
Planning & Zoning Administrator

Town of Rye Board Meetings

June 2015

Selectmen's meetings are held in the Rye Town Hall Courtroom (first floor), 10 Central Road. Other board meetings are also held at Rye Town Hall, 10 Central Rd., unless otherwise noted. Because meeting schedules are subject to change, check the bulletin board at Town Hall or the Town website: www.town.rye.nh.us for up-to-date information.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 6:00 p.m. Recreation Commission	**2**	**3** 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road 7:00 p.m. Zoning Board of Adjustment	**4** 6:30 p.m. Heritage Commission	**5**	**6**
7	**8** 6:30 p.m. Board of Selectmen	**9** 8:00 a.m. Sewer Commission 7:00 p.m. Planning Board	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
14	**15**	**16** 5:00 p.m. Mosquito Control Commission	**17** 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road	**18** 7:00 p.m. Conservation Commission	**19**	**20**
21 Father's Day	**22** 6:30 p.m. Board of Selectmen	**23** 7:00 p.m. Technical Review Committee	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
28	**29**	**30**	**July 2015**			
			1 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road 7:00 p.m. Zoning Board of Adjustment	**2** 6:30 p.m. Heritage Commission	**3** Town Offices Closed	**4** Independence Day
5	**6** 6:00 p.m. Recreation Commission	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
12	**13** 6:30 p.m. Board of Selectmen	**14** 8:00 a.m. Sewer Commission 7:00 p.m. Planning Board	**15** 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road	**16** 7:00 p.m. Conservation Commission	**17**	**18**
19	**20**	**21** 5:00 p.m. Mosquito Control Commission	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
26	**27** 6:30 p.m. Board of Selectmen	**28** 7:00 p.m. Technical Review Committee	**29** 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road	**30**	**31**	
August 2015						**1**
2	**3** 6:00 p.m. Recreation Commission	**4**	**5** 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road 7:00 p.m. Zoning Board of Adjustment	**6** 6:30 p.m. Heritage Commission	**7**	**8**
9	**10** 6:30 p.m. Board of Selectmen	**11** 8:00 a.m. Sewer Commission 7:00 p.m. Planning Board	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
16	**17**	**18** 5:00 p.m. Mosquito Control Commission	**19** 9:00 a.m. Rye Water District 60 Sagamore Road	**20** 7:00 p.m. Conservation Commission	**21**	**22**
23	**24** 6:30 p.m. Board of Selectmen	**25** 7:00 p.m. Technical Review Committee	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**
30	**31**					

Library Trustees, first Thursday every month 5:30 pm at the Library

Additional Civic Meetings: Rye Lions Club, First Wednesday every month, 7 pm at the Rye Library
Friends of the Library, second Tuesday every month, 7pm at the Library

EAT LOCAL
RYE
FARMERS' MARKET
www.ryefarmersmarket.com

The Rye Farmers' Market begins its 7th year on Wednesday, June 24th. Our markets are every Wednesday, 2:30-5:30 p.m., in the parking lot beside the Congregational Church. All our "regulars" will be back: Applecrest Orchard Farms, Zach's Farm, Mel's Farm, Sidewalk Farms and maybe a few more fruit and vegetable vendors. Two new vendors are Churchill's Gardens and Isles of Shoals Organic Body Products. We also have a few new bakers in the Rye group. We will continue to have our Children's Corner where there will be reading every market, 2:30-3:00 p.m. and, of course, our musicians.

If you're interested in being a vendor, or have any questions, please contact Susan Anderson at sorazi3@comcast.net. See you at the market!

Rye Farmers' Market Committee

The Assessing Department now has a new direct phone number 603-379-8270

Lifeguards for the 2015 Season

The Town of Rye is seeking responsible individuals to join its Safety Patrol Staff of Certified Lifeguards for the 2015 summer season. Applicants must be certified in lifeguard training and CPR. Must be able to pass a background check and a physical agility test. Start mid-June through Labor Day. 5 days a week, including week-ends. Competitive hourly rate. Applications available online at www.town.rye.nh.us or call (603) 964-6411 to request one.

Please send application with current certifications to the Town of Rye Fire & Rescue, Attn: Chief Lambert, 555 Washington Road, Rye, NH 03870, or email tlambert@town.rye.nh.us.

A Reminder from Rye Fire & Rescue

A reminder to all residents of the Town of Rye Ordinance pertaining to House & Building Numbering. **All Buildings in the Town are to display a street number issued by the Building Inspector.**

Remember, if the ambulance crew members or the police officer in the cruiser cannot see your house number.....they cannot find you and the emergency assistance that you are in need of could be delayed.

Please contact Rye Fire at 964-6411 if you have questions or would like a copy of the ordinance.

Town of Rye
RYE, NH 03870

PRSRT STD
ECRWSS
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Rye, NH
Permit #10

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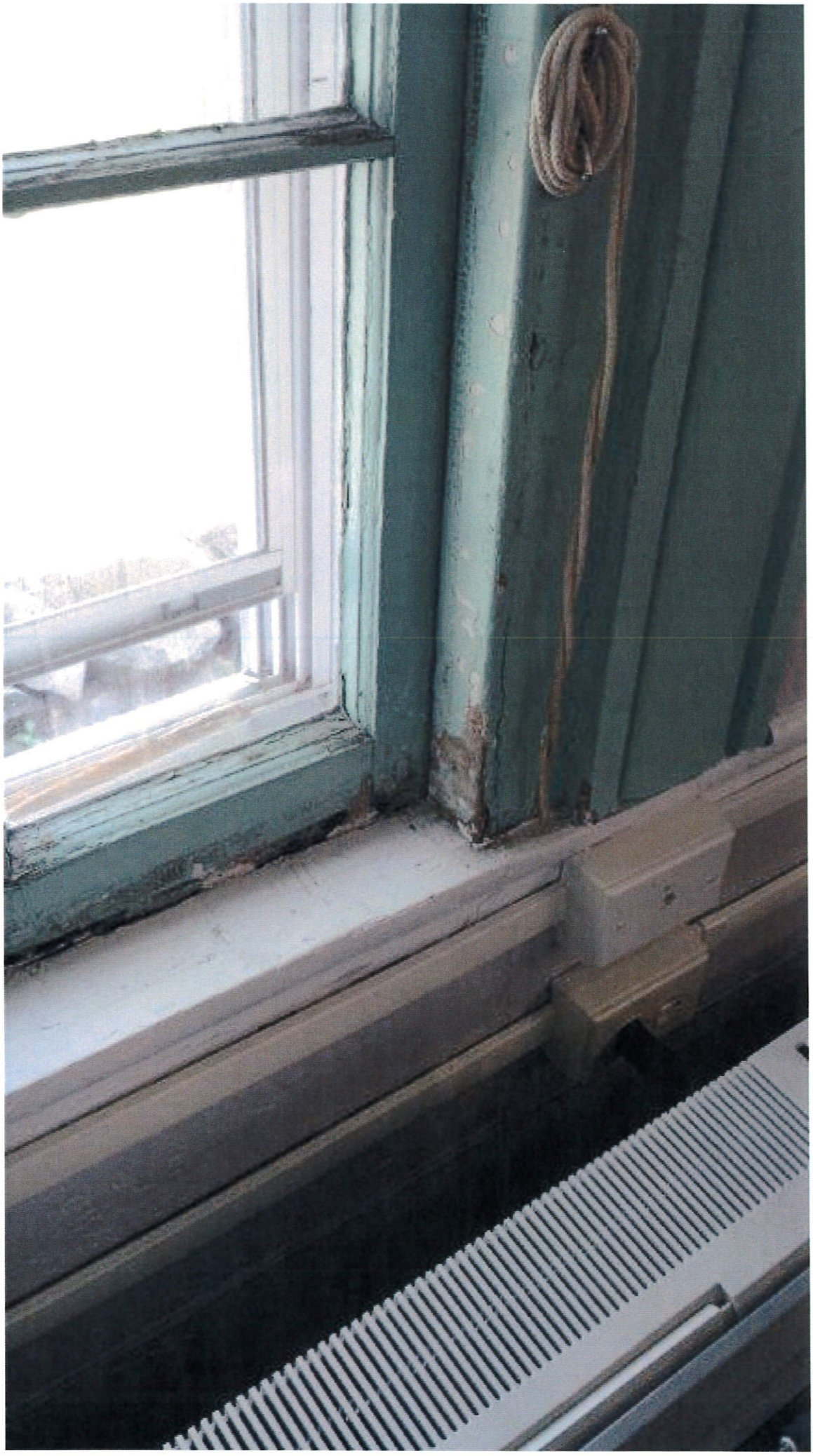
RYE, NH 03870



The Town Hall Committee

At the March 2015 Deliberative Session and town vote, after approximately five years of planning, Rye voters did not approve a Warrant Article which would have funded renovating the current town hall and building a separate, but connected town hall office building to be located on the same site. The Board of Selectmen wishes to establish another Town Hall Committee to assist them in determining the desires and consensus of the community, to review the work of prior town hall committees, and finding a path forward that meets the needs and desires of the voters while providing an affordable, work efficient, accessible town hall office and meeting space.

Charge to the Committee

- To determine the desires and consensus of the community, by whatever means possible to include open forum(s), surveys, public hearings, work sessions, etc.

- To review the work of prior town hall committees to include reports, meeting minutes, plans, etc. in order to refine and articulate the town's office and public meeting space needs.

- To insure that the public is provided opportunities for input and is informed throughout the process through the use of various tools and methods to include; public meetings, presentations, and electronic media.

- To consider the feasibility and desirability of: 1) alternative renovations to the existing facility; 2) demolition of the existing facility and construction of a new facility at the existing site; 3) construction of a new facility on an alternate parcel of land with future renovation or reuse of the existing town hall by others; or 4) and any other feasible alternatives.

- To assess the feasibility and desirability of continuing to conduct town-wide voting at the elementary school while classes are in session and continuing to utilize the junior high school cafeteria and gymnasium for high attendance Town, board and committee meetings.

- To report back to the Board of Selectmen on the process and the committee's recommendation for appropriate next steps for the town to take, no later than December 19, 2015.

The Rye Town Hall Committee is established on this date of April 13, 2015 by vote of the Board of Selectmen.

The committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members, all residents of Rye. Members shall be appointed by the Board of Selectmen for an initial term ending on March 31, 2016. Staff members may be appointed as non-voting members of the committee. It is the Selectmen's intent to sunset this committee after completion of its charge, unless the Selectmen vote to continue the committee with a new and different charge.

Town of Rye Board of Selectmen

_____

Priscilla V. Jenness, Chairman

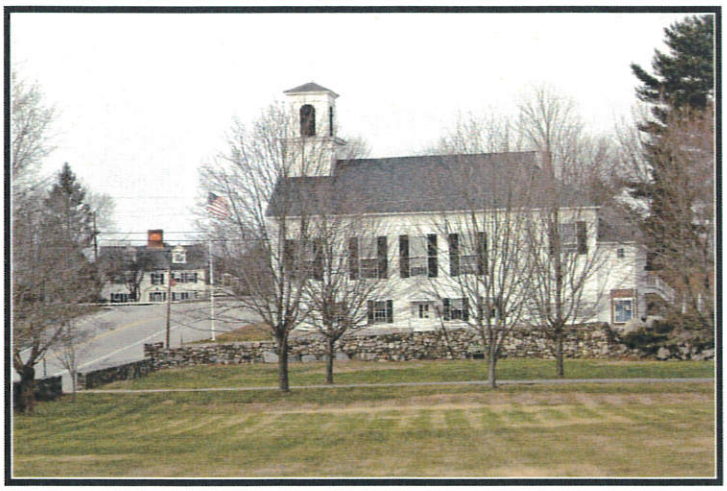
_____

Joseph G. Mills Jr., Vice-Chairman

_____

Craig N. Musselman, Selectman

RYE HERITAGE COMMISSION



Preserve
Protect
Recognize

The Historical & Cultural Resources of Rye

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Rye Heritage Commission
10 Central Road
Rye, NH 03870

Postal Patron
Rye, NH 03870

Thank you for supporting the future of Rye's Heritage

The Rye Heritage Commissioners

Chair, Mae Bradshaw
Vice Chair, Rich Davis
Secretary, Sarah Hall
Treasurer, Jane Holway
Selectmen, Priscilla Jenness
Alternates:
Alex Herlihy
Peter White
Ellie Barnes
James Tegeder
Bev Giblin

RYE HERITAGE COMMISSION

Preserve...Protect...Recognize
Historical and Cultural Resources & Locations

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to promote the preservation, protection, and recognition of the town's historical and cultural resources and locations. In doing so the Commission may advise and collaborate with Rye's boards, local individuals, businesses, and organizations regarding cultural sites, historical buildings, and preservation projects.

Please join us in our efforts to improve the Town Hall and preserve this historic gem in the center of our town.

TOWN HALL

The Rye Town Hall was built as a church in 1839. In 1873, the town bought it for $1,000 and converted it into a town hall for government and community use.

Our jewel in the center of Rye is on the New Hampshire Historic Registry. We will submit grants to historic preservation donors with the objective of renovating and preserving the upstairs Meeting Hall. Raising awareness of its history and raising funds to restore historic windows with proper insulation are part of the stewardship to which the Rye Heritage Commission has committed. We believe these efforts benefit all Rye citizens by reducing construction and maintenance costs.

RYE HERITAGE COMMISSION

JOIN US IN THIS EFFORT

Please support our goals in preserving and protecting this cornerstone of Rye with your generous donation.

- ❒ Rye Sponsor $25
- ❒ Rye Historic Supporter $100
- ❒ Rye 1839 Patron $250
- ❒ "Rye Forever" Benefactor $1,000

Payable to
"Rye Heritage Commission Fund"

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

❒ Interest in volunteering/more info.

Please tear off this section and mail to
RYE HERITAGE COMMISSION
10 CENTRAL ROAD
RYE, NH 03870

RYE HERITAGE COMMISSION

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Protect

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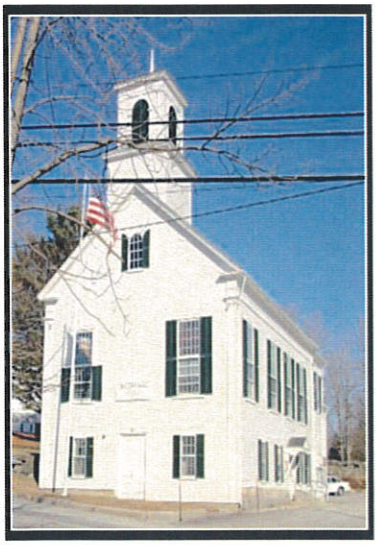

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PRESERVE, RECOGNIZE AND PRESERVE

Preserve . . . Protect . . . Recognize

our Historical and Cultural Resources and Locations

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Phone: _____

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