



We can not stop the effects of winter
Only lessen the impact



Interesting Facts
160 Lane Miles
37.5 Square Miles
23,990 Acres
14 Plow Routes
15 Miles of Sidewalks





Factors that Impact a Storm

- Snowfall amounts and rates
- Air/Ground Temperatures
- Wind
- Flash Freezes/Icing
- Timing Day/ Night
- Storm Duration
- Exhaustion
- Cars parked in the road
- Equipment Breakdown
- Staff Availability





Management of a Snow Event

- Review multiple forecasts
- Determine timing of event
- May start pretreatment of main roads, hills not all streets are treated from the beginning of storm
- Have available staff in for traction control (Sanding)
- Have available staff in plowing after 2 inches of snow fall
- During heavy storms focus will be on primary roads the move to secondary roads
- Roughly 15 pieces of equipment are used to clear routes.





Staffing

- A core group of individuals work every snow event
- Snow can last for days and exhaust staff
- Staff works nights, weekend and holidays
- Staff that works snow events also work their regular shifts





Plowing facts

- It takes an average of three hours for the plow operator to go through their plow route once
- Clean up run takes and average of 4 to 5 hours
- During a storm event a driver might have to stop for a break, fuel up, eat, reload material (salt or sand), repairs, assist a co-worker or assist emergency responders
- Just because they operate plow trucks doesn't mean they don't encounter dangerous situations
- The same staff that clears the roads also clear the municipal building parking lots, the schools, library, other community areas and sidewalks
- There may be snow left on the roads on purpose to avoid ice forming on the pavement if the precipitation is projected to change to sleet/rain





Plowing facts (continue)

- Residents may obtain up to four five gallon buckets of sand at the Recycling and Transfer Station at 210 West River Road
- Snow plowing and clean up will continue for days after the storm event
- Winging snow banks off the road sides helps to keep melting snow off the roads and refreezing at night causing icy spots
- Sidewalk plow/clearing starts after all street plowing has been completed
- All factors presented in this presentation are subject to change at the discretion of the management at the Department of Public Works





Salt

- Average salt usage is 200 Tons per Storm
- Average sand usage is 100 Tons per Storm
- Road salt loses effectiveness below 20 degrees
- Sand is only applied for traction
- Active effort to reduce the towns salt usage for environment reasons







When the snow and ice come, just follow the "Top 10 Tips" for winter plowing season

- Observe the Town of Hooksett's winter parking regulations. Don't park your car on the street between 11 pm and 6 am. This not only ensures more effective plowing but also helps you avoid a citation.
- Residents may find it less frustrating to wait until the plow trucks have completed their street before cleaning the end of their driveway. Town plow units are designed to discharge snow to the sides of the road and are not capable of skipping driveway areas.
- 3. Snow from the bottom of the driveway should be shoveled to the right as you're facing the street. Clearing snow *before* your driveway will greatly reduce the snow berm being placed in your driveway during the next plowing. (see figure 1)





"Top 10 Tips" Continued

- 4. Residents hiring contractors to plow their driveways should remind the contractor about state RSAs and local ordinances that prohibit pushing or placing snow back into or across the street. Doing so not only creates hazards for drivers, but also makes it difficult for the Town to keep the streets clean.
- Residents should clear snow from the mailbox area after each plowing. Snow that remains in front of mailboxes will get compacted by post office vehicles and make subsequent plowing less effective.
- For curbside trash pickup days make sure your trash can is well behind the curb or in the driveway so the plow will not hit them.







- 7. Residents who have experienced sod or curbside damage in the past may wish to mark their yard line with flexible stakes or lathe. This will help the plow operators avoid future damage.
- 8. Don't allow children to build snow forts and tunnels in the snow banks adjacent to the curb, or to play near the curbs. It can be difficult for the plow operators to see children.
- 9. Keep sleds and toys away from the street.
- 10. Residents are encouraged to "adopt a fire hydrant" near their home and keep snow shoveled away from it. This will ensure that hydrants are accessible in case of an emergency.





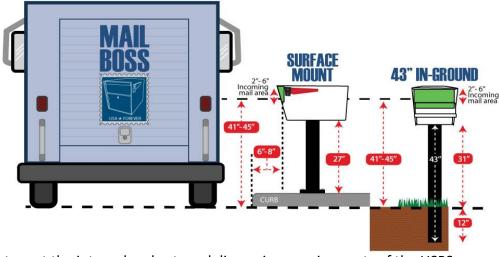


Mail Boxes and Curbside Damage

- <u>PRIVATE PROPERTY</u>: It should be noted that the municipality isn't held responsible for the damage to private property that is located within the public right of way. (RSA 231:92-a) The right of way (ROW) is often 50' wide, and is often thought by property owners to be part of their own property. In most cases, the ROW often extends 10 to 20 feet of either side of the paved or gravel road. Homeowners often maintain lawns, place mailboxes, erect fences or stone walls and place irrigation systems in this area, which improves the appearance of the street greatly, but may be obstructive to maintenance being conducted on the roadway.
- In the event of personal property damage, the Town of Hooksett will only be responsible to repair or replace damaged property having been in actual contact with the snow removal equipment that is on private property and not within the public right-of-way.
- As a courtesy to the residents of Hooksett, the Town will repair or replace mailboxes that are placed within the right of way if physically struck and damaged by the snow removal equipment. At no time will the Town replace mailboxes that are not able to withstand the weight or lateral force of the snow due to age, rot, or poor installation. The Town will only use standard rural type mailboxes and 4x4 wooden posts as replacement equipment.

Town of Hooksett Department of Public Works Approved Snow and Ice Removal Plan





All manufactured mailboxes must meet the internal and external dimension requirements of the USPS. Curbside mailboxes must be placed on the right-hand side of the road and facing outward so that mail carriers can access it easily without leaving their vehicle.

The box or house number on a mailbox must be represented in numbers that are at least 1 inch tall. Numbers must be positioned visibly on the front or flag side of the box.

Mailboxes must be placed 6 to 8 inches away from the curb; the incoming mail slot or door must be 41 to 45 inches from the ground.

Curbside mailbox posts should be buried less than 24 inches deep and made from wood no larger than 4 inches high by 4 inches wide. Steel or aluminum pipes with a 2-inch diameter are also acceptable.

Newspaper receptacles may be mounted on the same post as the mailbox, but they must not contact it directly or be supported by it.



