



OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE
Town of West Boylston
140 WORCESTER STREET
WEST BOYLSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01583

July 21, 2017

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re: Open Space & Recreation Plan Update for the Town of West Boylston

Dear Ms. Cryan,

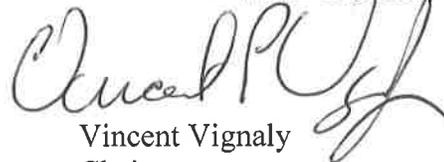
On behalf of the West Boylston Open Space Implementation Committee, I am pleased to submit for your review and approval, the updated Open Space and Recreation Plan for the Town of West Boylston, which was prepared by the West Boylston Implementation Committee and the Parks Commission with technical assistance from the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission.

The Committee held many public meetings to encourage input from other town boards, committees and residents and are extremely proud of our final product.

Should you have any question, or need any additional information, please feel free to contact the Committee through the Office of the Town Administrator at 774.261.4012.

With regards,

TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON



Vincent Vignaly
Chairman



Board of Selectmen
Town of West Boylston
140 WORCESTER STREET
WEST BOYLSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01583

JOHN W. HADLEY, Chairman
CHRISTOPHER A. RUCHO, Vice Chairman
BARUR R. RAJESHKUMAR, Clerk
PATRICK J. CROWLEY, Selectman
SIOBHAN M. BOHNSON, Selectman

Phone: (774) 261-4010

email: selectboard@westboylston-ma.gov

July 19, 2017

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re: Open Space & Recreation Plan Update for the Town of West Boylston

Dear Ms. Cryan,

On behalf of the West Boylston Board of Selectmen, I am pleased to offer this letter of support for the update of the town's Open Space and Recreation Plan, as prepared by our Open Space Implementation Committee.

The Open Space Implementation Committee has done a commendable job on the update. They held public meetings and encouraged input from other town boards and committees. The Committee also held a public hearing during which they welcomed comments from town residents. We feel the end result is an updated plan which will be a resource for the town for many years.

We thank you for considering our update and for your continued support of our open space and recreation efforts.

With regards,

TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON


JOHN W. HADLEY
Chairman

CC: Members of the Open Space Committee



THE PLANNING BOARD OF WEST BOYLSTON

140 WORCESTER STREET
WEST BOYLSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01583

June 28, 2017

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environment
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re: 2017 Open Space and Recreation Plan Update for the Town of West Boylston

Dear Ms. Cryan:

It is hereby certified that the Planning Board voted to support the update of the town's Open Space and Recreation Plan that was dated June, 2017, and prepared by our Open Space Implementation Committee, with the assistance of CMRPC.

The Planning Board appreciates the efforts of this committee and all its members to pull together a wide array of issues and provide guidance for the town to implement a feasible open space protection and parks and recreation system.

There is extensive background information included that can be used for other town plans currently being worked on. This document will guide the town well for the next seven years.

The community surveys and two Public Forums provided adequate opportunities for the Board members and all townspeople to provide input and feedback to create a plan for which the town can be proud to implement.

Thank you for your consideration of our updated plan and we ask for your support to implement the action items contained herein.

Very truly,

Cheryl Carlson,
West Boylston Planning Board, Vice Chair



Janel A. Pierce	Executive Director
Chris J. Ryan	Community Development
Mary Ellen Blunt	Transportation
Trish Settles	Municipal Collaboration
Dianna Provencher	Business Manager
Denny Drewry	Commission Chair

January 9, 2017

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge St., Ste. 900
Boston, MA 02114

Dear Ms. Cryan;

RE: Town of West Boylston 2017 Open Space and Recreation Plan

The Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC) is writing this letter in support of the Town of West Boylston and its recently completed 2017 Open Space & Recreation Plan. The Town, its Open Space Implementation Committee, its Parks Commission, and other participating volunteers are to be commended for their hard work putting this Plan together.

The authors have done a very thorough job and the final document appears compliant with the standards for such plans as promulgated by your office. West Boylston has recognized the need to balance new development with the need to protect open space and the desire to maintain a healthy community with a rural and historic character. The town's leaders have participated in the CMRPC's Central Thirteen Prioritization Project and have noted there, as they have in this plan, that well managed open spaces are a key part of the Town's unique character and as such deserve preservation, and resources to sustain them.

Given the juxtaposition of the Wachusett Reservoir and the Worcester County Correctional Facility, the town is faced with many unique challenges. West Boylston's Open Space and Recreation Plan provides the Town with the specific guidance and action steps needed to accomplish its goals and objectives. Maybe most importantly, West Boylston plans to improve coordination among local boards and officials and include all applicable boards and commissions in discussions regarding open space and recreation land use decisions. The Town of West Boylston will be well served by having a State-approved, up-to-date Plan in order to plan for its recreation facilities and programs, as well as to preserve and protect its valuable open spaces and natural resources.

Please consider this letter to be a demonstration of CMRPC's support for the Plan and the process used to develop it. We find West Boylston's Plan to be fully consistent with CMRPC's Regional Open Space and Recreation Plan as well as the conservation priorities outlined in our 2020 Growth Strategy for Central Massachusetts and its 2004 Update.

Sincerely,

Trish Settles, AICP
Manager of Municipal Collaboration and Regional Services

APPENDIX A: NATURAL HERITAGE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM (NHESP) SPECIES FACT SHEETS

Fact Sheets for the following species are included in this appendix.

- Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)
- Eastern Whip-poor-will (Caprimulgus vociferous)
- Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)
- Dwarf Mistletoe (Arceuthobium pusillum)
- Houghton's Flatsedge (Cyperus houghtonii)
- Dwarf Bulrush (Lipocarpha micrantha)
- Adder's-tongue Fern (Ophioglossum pusillum)



**Natural Heritage
& Endangered Species
Program**

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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

**Wood Turtle
*Glyptemys insculpta***

State Status: **Special Concern**
Federal Status: **None**

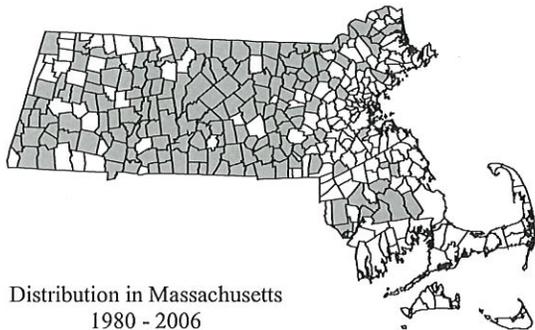
DESCRIPTION: The Wood Turtle is a medium-sized turtle (14-20 cm; 5.5-8 in) that can be recognized by its sculpted shell and orange coloration on the legs and neck. The carapace (upper shell) is rough and each scale (scute) rises upwards in an irregularly shaped pyramid of grooves and ridges. The carapace is tan, grayish-brown or brown, has a mid-line ridge (keel) and often has a pattern of black or yellow lines on the larger scutes. The plastron (lower shell) is yellow with oblong dark patches on the outer, posterior corner of each scute. The head is black, but may be speckled with faint yellow spots. The legs, neck, and chin can have orange to reddish coloration. Males have a concave plastron, thick tail, long front claws, and a wider and more robust head than females. Hatchlings have a dull-colored shell that is broad and low and a tail that is almost as long as their carapace, and they lack orange coloration on the neck and legs.



Photo by Mike Jones

SIMILAR SPECIES: The habitat of the Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) and the Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) may overlap that of the Wood Turtle, but neither has the Wood Turtle's pyramidal shell segments. Unlike the Wood Turtle, the Box and Blanding's turtles have hinged plastrons into which they can withdraw or partially withdraw if threatened. The Northern Diamond-backed Terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin*) has a shell similar to that of the Wood Turtle. However, its skin is grey and it lives only near brackish water, which the Wood Turtle avoids.

RANGE: The Wood Turtle can be found throughout New England, north to Nova Scotia, west to eastern Minnesota, and south to northern Virginia. The Wood Turtle appears to be widespread in Massachusetts. However, it should be kept in mind that little is known about the status of local populations associated with the majority of these sightings. Most of the towns have fewer than 5 known occurrences.



Distribution in Massachusetts
1980 - 2006

Based on records in
Natural Heritage Database

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

1 Rabbit Hill Rd., Westborough, MA; tel: 508-389-6300; fax: 508-389-7890; www.mass.gov/dfw

Please allow the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to continue to conserve the biodiversity of Massachusetts with a contribution for 'endangered wildlife conservation' on your state income tax form, as these donations comprise a significant portion of our operating budget.

www.mass.gov/nhesp

HABITAT IN MASSACHUSETTS: The preferred habitat of the Wood Turtle is riparian areas. Slower moving mid-sized streams are favored, with sandy bottoms and heavily vegetated stream banks. The stream bottom and muddy banks provide hibernating sites for overwintering, and open areas with sand or gravel substrate near the streams edge are used for nesting. Wood Turtles spend most of the spring and summer in mixed or deciduous forests, fields, hay fields, and riparian wetlands, including wet meadows, bogs, and beaver ponds. Then they return to the streams in late summer or early fall to their favored overwintering location.

LIFE CYCLE & BEHAVIOR: The Wood Turtle typically spends the winter in flowing rivers and perennial streams. Full-time submersion in the water begins in November, once freezing occurs regularly overnight, and continues until temperatures begin to increase in spring. It may hibernate alone or in large groups in community burrows in muddy banks, stream bottoms, deep pools, instream woody debris, and abandoned muskrat burrows. The Wood Turtle may make underwater movements in the stream during the winter; however, extended periods of activity and emergence from the water do not occur until mid-March or early April.

In spring, Wood Turtles are active during the day and are usually encountered within a few hundred meters from the stream banks. They have relatively linear home ranges that can be a half mile in length in Massachusetts (M. Jones, unpubl data). They will use emergent logs or grassy, sandy, and muddy banks to soak up the spring sun. During the summer months they feed in early successional fields, hayfields, and forests.

Wood Turtles are opportunistic omnivores; their diet consists of both plant and animal matter that is consumed on land and in the water. The Wood Turtle occasionally exhibits an unusual feeding behavior referred to as “stomping.” In its search for food, this species will stomp on the ground alternating its front feet, creating vibrations in the ground resembling rainfall. Earthworms respond, rising to the ground’s surface to keep from drowning. Instead of rain, the earthworm is met by the Wood Turtle, and is promptly devoured.

Although the peaks in mating activity occur in the spring and fall, Wood Turtles are known to mate opportunistically throughout their activity period. Males have been observed exhibiting aggressive behavior such as chasing, biting, and butting both during the mating season and at other times. A courtship ritual “dance” typically takes place at the edge of a stream or brook for several hours prior to mating. The dance involves the male and female approaching each other slowly with necks extended and their heads up. Before they actually touch noses, they lower their heads, and swing them from side to side. Copulation usually takes place in the water. Courting adults may produce a very subdued whistle that is rarely heard by observers. A female may mate with multiple individuals over the course of the active season.

In Massachusetts, most nesting occurs over a four-week period, primarily in June. Nesting sites may be a limited resource for Wood Turtles. Females are known to travel long distances in search of appropriate nesting habitat (average straight line distance of 244 m/800 ft). Once they have arrived at a suitable nesting area, there may be multiple nesting attempts or false nests that occur over the course of several days, prior to laying eggs. They abort attempts when disturbed (e.g., by human activities) early in the process or they hit a large rock while digging. Female Wood Turtles lay one clutch a year and often congregate in a good nesting area. Clutch size in Massachusetts averages 7 eggs (Jones, 2004, pers. comm.). Hatchling emergence occurs from August through September. The life span of the adult Wood Turtle is easily 46 years and may reach as much as 100 years.

THREATS: Hatchling and juvenile survival is very low and the time to sexual maturity is long. These characteristics are compensated by adults living a long time and reproducing for many years. Adult survivorship must be very high to sustain a viable population. These characteristics make Wood Turtles vulnerable to human disturbances. Population declines of Wood Turtles have likely been caused by hay-mowing operations, development of wooded stream banks, roadway casualties, incidental collection of specimens for pets, unnaturally inflated rates of predation in suburban and urban areas, forestry and agricultural activities, and pollution of streams.

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

Please allow the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to continue to conserve the biodiversity of Massachusetts with a contribution for ‘endangered wildlife conservation’ on your state income tax form, as these donations comprise a significant portion of our operating budget.

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MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: Using a turtle habitat model developed by UMass and NHESP records, Wood Turtle habitat needs to be assessed and prioritized for protection based on the extent, quality, and juxtaposition of habitats and their predicted ability to support self-sustaining populations of Wood Turtles. Other considerations should include the size and lack of fragmentation of both riverine and upland habitats and proximity and connectivity to other relatively unfragmented habitats, especially within existing protected open space. This information will be used to direct land acquisition and to target areas for Conservation Restrictions (CRs), Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APRs), and Landowner Incentive Program (LIP) projects.

Mowing and nest site creation guidelines developed by NHESP should be followed on properties managed for Wood Turtles. These practices will be most practical on state-owned conservation lands. However, these materials are also available to town land managers and private landowners.

Alternative wildlife corridor structures should be considered at strategic sites on existing roads. In particular, appropriate wildlife corridor structures should be considered for bridge and culvert upgrades and road-widening projects within or near Wood Turtle habitat. Efforts should be made to inform local regulatory agencies of key locations where these measures would be most effective for Wood Turtle conservation.

Educational materials are being developed and distributed to the public in reference to the detrimental effects of keeping our native Wood Turtles as pets (an illegal activity that reduces reproduction in the population), releasing pet store turtles (which could spread disease), leaving cats and dogs outdoors unattended (particularly during the nesting season), mowing of fields and shrubby areas, feeding suburban wildlife (which increases the number of natural predators on turtles), and driving ATVs in nesting areas from June-October. People should be encouraged, when safe to do so, to help Wood Turtles cross roads (always in the direction the animal was heading); however, turtles should never be transported to “better” locations. They will naturally want to return to their original location and likely need to traverse roads to do so.

Increased law enforcement is needed to protect our wild turtles, particularly during the nesting season when poaching is most frequent and ATV use is common and most damaging.

Forestry Conservation Management Practices should be applied on state and private lands to avoid direct turtle mortality. Seasonal timber harvesting restrictions apply to Wood Turtle habitat and to upland habitat that occurs up to 600 ft (183 m) beyond the stream edge. Motorized vehicle access to timber harvesting sites in Wood Turtle habitat is restricted to times when the Wood Turtle is overwintering. Bridges should be laid down across streams prior to any motorized equipment crossing the stream in order to maintain the structural integrity of overwintering sites.

Finally, a statewide monitoring program is needed to track long-term population trends in Wood Turtles.

ACTIVE PERIOD

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

REFERENCES:

Compton, B. 2006. Personal Communication. University of Massachusetts, Dept of Natural Resources Conservation, Amherst, MA

DeGraaf, R.M., and D.D. Rudis. 1983. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New England*. Amherst, Massachusetts: The University of Massachusetts.

Ernst, C.H., J.E. Lovich, and R.W. Barbour. 1994. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington and London.

Jones, M. 2006. Personal Communication. University of Massachusetts, Dept. of Natural Resources Conservation, Amherst, MA.

Kaufmann, J.H. 1986. Stomping for earthworms by Wood Turtles, *Clemmys insculpta*: A newly discovered foraging technique. *Copeia* 1986(4), pp.1001-1004.

Updated 2015

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

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www.mass.gov/nhesp



Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife
1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough, MA 01581
tel: (508) 389-6360, fax: (508) 389-7891
www.nhesp.org

Eastern Whip-poor-will

Caprimulgus vociferus

State Status: **Species of Special Concern**

Federal Status: none

Description: Eastern Whip-poor-wills are nocturnal birds of dry, open woodlands and clearings. They are seldom seen, though they are quick to announce their presence with their distinctive call on calm, moonlit nights from spring into mid-summer. The call is unmistakable: a rapidly whistled three-note phrase, “Whip-poor-will,” with an emphasis on the first and third notes. At close range, a brief introductory “cluck” can be heard in the call. Calling is most intense during crepuscular hours and during moonlit nights.

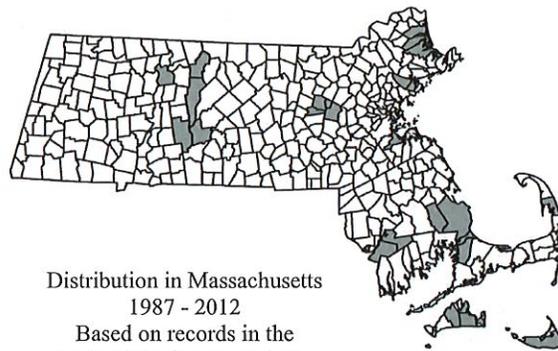
Whip-poor-wills measure 22-26cm in length, and weigh between 43 and 64g. Their body shape is distinct, with a relatively small body always held horizontally when perched, and a large, flat head with large, dark eyes and a very small bill. The bill is bordered by long bristles for capturing food items in flight, and opens to create a very large gape. The legs and feet are very small and seldom seen, always tucked against the body while perching or in flight. In flight, Whip-poor-wills are slow and silent, appearing moth-like, often hovering and flying erratically in pursuit of flying insects.

The sexes are nearly identical in plumage: cryptically colored to match the streaked browns and grays of the forest floor. These color patterns blend perfectly into the sun-dappled oak leaf litter where they nest, or the thick branches that they perch on during the day. This camouflage is so effective that most birds are not detected until they are flushed by an approaching observer, that is, within just a few feet of the bird. In flight, a broad band of white on the outer tip of the tail can be seen on the male, and both sexes have a bright white patch on the throat, accented by a black border on the male and a buffy border on the female.

Similar Species in Massachusetts: There are two other members of the Nightjar family that occur in Massachusetts: Chuck-will’s-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) and Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*). Both of these birds have a superficially similar appearance and can occur in similar habitat to Whip-poor-will. Chuck-will’s-widow is best separated by call (see below), but also by its noticeably larger size, heavier body structure, and overall buffier, less-contrasting plumage. Chuck-will’s-widows are seldom encountered in Massachusetts (although their range is



Photo: John Winze



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spreading northward), occurring only every few years, mostly in coastal situations.

Common Nighthawks may be mistaken for Whip-poor-wills when perched, but can be separated by their longer wings (folded wings are as long as the tail in a perched nighthawk), solid black primaries interrupted by a white wingbar, and an overall more grayish plumage. The Common Nighthawk in flight is unmistakable: a high-flying, angular bird with a notched tail and distinct white wingbars. The call of the Common Nighthawk – a nasal “*peent*” – is entirely unlike any call of the Eastern Whip-poor-will. Common Nighthawks are extremely rare breeders in Massachusetts and common autumn migrants.

Chuck-will’s-widow is the only other bird whose call could be mistaken for Eastern Whip-poor-will in Massachusetts. However, the species are easily separated when remembering that both birds are named after the phonetics of their calls: the Eastern Whip-poor-will saying its name with a rising last note, and Chuck-will’s-widow saying its name with a noticeably quiet first note and falling double last notes. The Whip-poor-will call is also faster and higher pitched than the Chuck-will’s-widow.

Mimic thrushes (Gray Catbird, Northern Mockingbird, and Brown Thrasher) have been known to render spot-on versions of the Whip-poor-will call. In the case of Northern Mockingbird and Brown Thrasher, the mimicked call will often be heard within a sequence of chatter and other mimicked sounds. The mimicked call from the catbird may be a stand-alone call, but it will almost always be rendered during daylight hours.

Range: The Whip-poor-will’s breeding range covers several distinct regions in North and Central America. Across this greater range, and separated by distinct morphological and behavioral differences, the Whip-poor-will has been divided into two groups: the Eastern Group (*vociferus* group) and the Western Group (*arizonae* group). The Eastern Group, representing a single subspecies (*C. v. vociferus*), ranges from east-central Saskatchewan to southern Ontario and Quebec, central New Brunswick and central Nova Scotia, and from eastern Oklahoma to Georgia. Populations are discontinuous within the range of this Eastern Group. The Western Group’s breeding range is much more limited, extending from the southwestern United States discontinuously through the mountains of Mexico and into southern Guatemala and southwestern Honduras.

Habitat in Massachusetts: Habitat needs for Whip-poor-will are complex and our understanding of their specific requirements is still evolving. In general, Whip-poor-wills seek dry, open woodlands with little understory adjacent to meadows and shrublands. The open woodlands are used for nesting and the adjacent meadows and shrublands are used for foraging.

Whip-poor-will distribution in Massachusetts appears to be closely correlated with fire-adapted landscapes such as Pine Barrens and Oak Glade communities. Until the 20th century, fire was a regular event in many areas of Massachusetts, either intentionally set by Native Americans and early farmers, or wildfires from lightning strikes. Regular fire on a landscape typically results in the patchwork of open woodlands, sparse meadows, and shrublands needed by Whip-poor-wills. Today, all of the remaining strongholds for Whip-poor-will in Massachusetts occur in Pine Barrens that are actively managed with prescribed fire. Conversely, many historic records of Whip-poor-will in Massachusetts occur on landscapes that once supported fire-adapted natural communities and therefore likely saw regular fire, but fire has since been removed from these systems and the habitats have succeeded to denser, more generalized vegetation such as white pine stands.

The primary situations currently supporting Whip-poor-wills in Massachusetts are:

- **Pine Barrens:** fire-adapted habitats represented by warm-season grasses, scrub oak, and an open canopy of emergent pitch pine. Barrens support the vast majority of the state’s Whip-poor-wills, and are represented by sites such as Myles Standish State Forest in Plymouth and Montague Plains Wildlife Management Area in Montague.
- **Oak Glades:** fire-adapted open woodlands that usually occur on ridges and dry slopes. Oak Glades support small pockets of Whip-poor-wills across the state and are represented by sites such as the Blue Hills Reservation in Canton, Mt. Tom in Holyoke, and the rocky balds of Cape Ann.
- **Power Line Corridors:** corridors through open forests sometimes support robust Whip-poor-will populations, especially in dry situations where regular maintenance results in a vegetative structure resembling an often-burned landscape. The rocky, fire-prone corridors through Salem and Peabody are a good example.
- **Abandoned Gravel Operations:** gravel extraction takes place in areas of glacial outwash, the foundation of most Pine Barrens. The act of exposing the base substrate and then letting it regenerate on its own often leads to the establishment of good barrens-type habitat capable of supporting Whip-poor-wills.

Please allow the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to continue to conserve the biodiversity of Massachusetts with a contribution for ‘endangered wildlife conservation’ on your state income tax form as these donations comprise a significant portion of our operating budget.

- **Logging Operations:** depending on landscape context, logging can create the diverse, open landscape that is sought by Whip-poor-wills, especially if the harvest is done in a way that resembles the effects of wildfire.

Life Cycle/Behavior: Whip-poor-wills have been recorded arriving in Massachusetts from their wintering grounds as early as mid-April, with pairs formed soon after and two eggs laid directly on the forest floor by mid-May. Whip-poor-will pairs are thought to be monogamous, at least through a single breeding season, and both members of the pair share the three weeks of incubation duties, followed by three weeks of brooding and feeding flightless chicks at the nest site. Chicks are able to feed themselves once they leave the nest, but parents have been observed feeding fledglings, and it is thought that family units associate with each other until their autumn migration, which in Massachusetts can be as late as the end of September. Very little is known about Whip-poor-will migration, or about the Whip-poor-will's life history on their wintering grounds (along the Gulf of Mexico south to Central America).

The primary diet of Whip-poor-wills is large moths and night-flying beetles. Whip-poor-wills hunt in the crepuscular hours and through the night when adequate moonlight allows, often perching on an exposed branch at a clearing's edge and sallying forth in winged pursuit. Nest initiation typically occurs so that chicks hatch around a full moon, apparently to allow parents to maximize their hunting opportunities. Chicks are fed regurgitated insects. Their diagnostic "*Whip-poor-will*" call is sung only by the male and issued both to attract a mate and to define their territory. Calling, like hunting, is usually most intense during the crepuscular hours, but will continue with intensity through the night when the moon's disk is at least half illuminated.

Historical Threats: There has been a dramatic retraction in distribution and abundance of Whip-poor-wills across the state beginning in the 1960s. A combination of factors has likely contributed to this decrease, primary among them habitat loss both from development and from habitat succession. Population loss from development is clearly illustrated in the greater Boston area, where Whip-poor-wills were described as common into the early 20th century but are now absent, and the greater Springfield area where they were described as common into the mid-20th century but are now absent. More recent retractions correlate with development trends over the past several decades. Many areas that have lost Whip-poor-wills since the 1970s are also areas of the state that have experienced the greatest conversion of forest to development during that time. Plymouth and Bristol Counties, the Lower Cape, and the Upton-Grafton areas have experienced some of the greatest development pressure in recent

decades while also experiencing the greatest retractions in Whip-poor-will presence.

Population retractions in areas *not* lost to development often appear to be the result of habitat succession. While many of these areas are still in a natural state, a closer look shows that often these sites are declining Pine Barrens or upland oak forest with evidence of historical fire. Fire suppression, first widely incorporated in Massachusetts in the 1930s, has caused a shift in these fire-adapted communities toward the more generalist species structure that we see today. This succession away from fire-adapted natural communities may play the largest role in current population declines.

Declines in large moths, predation by domestic and feral cats, and road mortality are other factors that have been suggested as contributing to declining Whip-poor-will populations in the Northeast, but the relative importance of each of these is largely unknown. The importance of predation by native predators as a factor limiting reproductive success and adult survival is also poorly understood. Likewise, the extent to which limiting factors during non-breeding periods (migration and winter) affect Whip-poor-wills that breed in Massachusetts is unknown.

Population Status in Massachusetts: Whip-poor-wills have historically bred across the entirety of Massachusetts, but beginning in the 1970s, they largely disappeared from the southern Connecticut River Valley, Bristol County, Berkshire County, and Plymouth County (with the exception of the greater Myles Standish barrens). They are also absent now from much of upper Cape Cod, with the exception of the Massachusetts Military Reservation–Frances Crane WMA complex, and from interior Essex County and most of Middlesex County.

Currently there are only six sites in Massachusetts that support 20 or more pairs of Whip-poor-wills: the Greater Myles Standish Pine Barrens, the Montague Plains Pine Barrens, the Fort Devens/Bolton Flats WMA complex, the Massachusetts Military Reservation/Frances Crane WMA complex, Correllus State Forest and vicinity, and the eastern half of Nantucket. There are only ten known sites that support 5-10 pairs, and of the remaining 100 or so known current sites in Massachusetts, the majority support just single pairs.

Whip-poor-will was listed as a Species of Special Concern under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act in 2011.

Please allow the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to continue to conserve the biodiversity of Massachusetts with a contribution for 'endangered wildlife conservation' on your state income tax form as these donations comprise a significant portion of our operating budget.

Management Recommendations: It is unlikely that Whip-poor-will will be able to reclaim its former distribution across Massachusetts because many former haunts have been rendered uninhabitable due to permanent habitat loss and/or degradation. Instead, conservation should focus on protecting and managing existing Whip-poor-will habitat across the state. Coordinating with land managers, landowners, and foresters to ensure that existing Whip-poor-will habitat remains viable is key in stabilizing the state's population.

Active restoration and management of Whip-poor-will habitat depends upon reintroducing a disturbance regime to the landscape. The exact prescription for management will be unique for each site, but examples of general actions include:

- Introducing prescribed fire to the landscape.
- Conducting logging that mimics the structural effects of wildfire.
- Allowing spent gravel mines to succeed naturally, rather than re-seeding them.
- Siting development as far from Whip-poor-will habitat as possible to conserve habitat and lessen the effects of pets, light/noise pollution, insecticides, roads, etc.

All work, including habitat management, proposed in known Whip-poor-will habitat is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

Annual, standardized surveys of calling adults during the breeding season at known sites should be used to track population trends, assess the effectiveness of management, and guide future actions.

Research is sorely needed to characterize and understand basic aspects of Whip-poor-will ecology and demographics, including reproductive success, age-specific survival rates, factors limiting reproductive success and survival, details of nesting and foraging habitat preferences, and responses of habitats and breeding populations to management.

Selected References

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Updated 2012
Map Updated 2012

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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

State Status: **Threatened**
Federal Status: **None**

DESCRIPTION: The Bald Eagle is one of the most impressive and majestic birds in North America. It is one of eight species in the genus *Haliaeetus*, the "fish" or "sea" eagles, and is the only member of the genus that occurs regularly in North America. This species is one member of the family of Accipiters, all of which are in the order Falconiformes. It is also the largest raptor (bird of prey) in Massachusetts, attaining a wingspan of 2.0 to 2.2 meters (6.5 to 7.0 feet) with a body length of 0.9 meters (3.0 feet), and a weight ranging from 3.6 to 6.6 kilograms (8 to 15 lbs.) at maturity. The sexes are similar in appearance but, as with most raptor species, the females are notably larger than the males.

Adult Bald Eagles are distinctively colored with a white head and tail, brown body, pale yellow eyes, and bright yellow beak and feet. The adult plumage is attained at 4 to 5 years of age. The plumage of immature Bald Eagles may vary considerably. Immatures go through a sequence of plumage types before reaching maturity. These plumages include a uniformly dark phase in the first year, followed by phases with various amounts of white on the belly, back, underwings, tail, and head. The

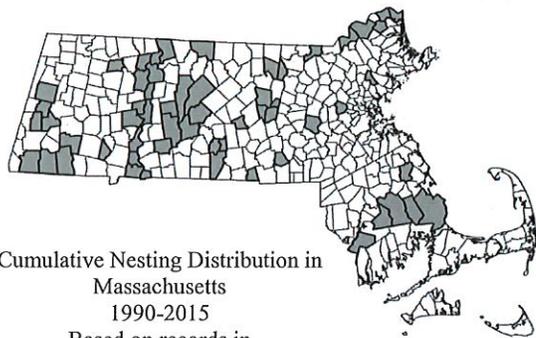


Photo by Bill Byrne, MassWildlife

eye and beak color also change with age, from dark brown and blackish-gray at hatching to bright yellow in adults. In all feathered stages, the tail is rounded and the lower half of the tarsus is unfeathered.

Bald Eagles fly with heavy, deep strokes and soar on flattened wings. In silhouette, the beak, head, and neck are almost as long as the tail.

SIMILAR SPECIES IN MASSACHUSETTS: The large size and distinctive plumage of the Bald Eagle make it very easy to distinguish from all other birds in Massachusetts, with the exception of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Both grow to approximately the same size, but the white head and tail of the adult Bald Eagle differentiates it from the Golden Eagle. Immature Bald Eagles may be confused with both immature and adult Golden Eagles. The adult Golden Eagle is nearly uniformly dark without the mottling found on the immature Bald Eagle. Golden Eagles at any age may have relatively sharply defined, bright, clean white patches of varying size at the base of the inner primaries and outer secondaries on the wings and a clean white



Cumulative Nesting Distribution in
Massachusetts
1990-2015
Based on records in
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area at the base of the tail. All immature Bald Eagles have whitish axillaries and, depending on age, can have extensive, “dirty” white mottling virtually anywhere on the head, body, wing linings, and tail. The Golden Eagle’s legs are feathered to its toes; the legs of the Bald Eagle are unfeathered.

The Turkey Vulture is similar to an immature Bald Eagle in size and general coloration. At a distance, a distinction can be made by looking at the birds as they soar. Turkey Vultures hold their wings somewhat upright, forming a shallow “V” when soaring and rock from side to side as they ride thermal air currents. Bald Eagles hold their wings straight out from their body while soaring, with only the tips of the primary feathers curved slightly upward. Eagles do not rock from side to side as they soar, but rather make broad, sweeping circles as updrafts lift them skyward. At close range, the Turkey Vulture’s small, featherless head (which is red in adults and gray in juveniles) makes identification quite simple.

RANGE: Bald Eagles occur from Alaska and Canada south throughout the United States to Florida and Baja California. In the lower 48 states, they occur sporadically over a wide area with notable seasonal concentrations in Florida, the Chesapeake Bay area, the Mississippi Valley and Pacific Northwest. In Massachusetts, occurrences are possible statewide, especially during migration in March-April and September-October; however, wanderers can appear virtually anywhere at any time. In Massachusetts, Bald Eagles use the Quabbin Reservoir, the Connecticut River, the Merrimack River, and the Assawompsett Pond complex throughout the year as both nesting and wintering habitat. Bald Eagles also overwinter along the coast of Cape Cod, Buzzard’s Bay and the islands of Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket. Historically, the Bald Eagle bred throughout most of North America prior to its widespread, well-publicized population decline during the early to mid-1900s. However, during the past several decades, the Bald Eagle has recolonized much of its historic range and continues to repopulate areas where suitable habitat still exists.

HABITAT IN MASSACHUSETTS: Bald Eagles usually inhabit coastal areas, estuaries, and larger inland waters. This species requires a great amount of shoreline habitat containing stands of forest for nesting and trees projecting above the forest canopy for perching, an

adequate supply of moderate-sized to large fish, an unimpeded view, and reasonable freedom from human disturbance. Wintering eagles require suitable roost trees for night roosting. Some such roosts may be 20 km or more from feeding areas, occurring in favorable thermal environments where roost trees are protected from the wind by topography or other trees. The use of these protected sites helps minimize the energy stress encountered by wintering birds. The absence of a suitable night roost could limit the use of otherwise suitable habitat.

LIFE CYCLE/BEHAVIOR: Courtship occurs in mid-to late winter and is a spectacular sight consisting of aerial loops, cartwheels, dives, and ending with the prospective mating pair locking their talons together and diving straight downward for hundreds of feet while spinning head over heels. Bald Eagles may live up to 30 years, but mortality is relatively high in the immature age classes. They mate for life, but if one member of a pair dies or is killed, the other will actively court another mate. Sexual maturity is reached at four to six years of age, but the birds may be considerably older before they breed for the first time.

The breeding season for Bald Eagles in Massachusetts begins with courtship during late fall or early winter. After courtship, the mated pair builds a large nest during December–February. The nest is constructed with large sticks and lined with sprigs of pine, grasses, and other soft materials. The male eagle collects the nest material and delivers it to his mate, who is responsible for most of the actual nest construction. Once the nesting site is chosen, the mated pair will usually return every year to the same site and add to the existing structure. The nests are located in hardwoods or conifers from 9 to 37 meters (30 to 120 feet) above the ground and may measure up to 3.6 meters (12 feet) high and 2.6 meters (8.5 feet) wide, with a weight of hundreds of pounds. Trees selected for nesting (and sometimes for roosting and perching) tend to be relatively large and, preferably, taller than their surroundings. Ideally, the nest lies below the top of the crown in a live tree, where the young are sheltered from the elements but the parent birds are still afforded adequate aerial access (generally, from the direction of the nearest water).

The female Bald Eagle lays one to three (two average) dull white eggs several days apart, usually during a period between early March and early April. The eggs

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are incubated (mostly by the female) for approximately 35 days until hatching. The eggs do not hatch at the same time, giving the first hatchling a significant advantage over its siblings. Competition for food is intense, and if the adult eagles are not able to provide enough for all of their young, the older chick will take advantage of its greater strength and size to seize most of the food provided by the parents, causing its younger siblings to starve. This behavior increases the probability that at least one chick will survive. Young eaglets grow rapidly and may eat up to two pounds of fish per day. Ten weeks after hatching, they begin to make short flights from the nest, spending much time with the parent birds observing the adults as they catch and find food. By late fall the adults will no longer care for their young, and the fledgling eaglets begin life on their own. The entire breeding cycle, from nest construction to fledging of young, lasts 6–8 months. Most Bald Eagles appear to nest within 200 miles of where they hatched.

When available, fish (both marine and freshwater) is the Bald Eagle's preferred food. Fish may be captured by swooping from a perch or by coursing low over the water and dropping straight down when a fish is spotted. An eagle may plunge into the water to capture fish and may also steal fish from an osprey by harassing it until it drops its catch. Prey too large to carry may be dragged to shore. Birds, especially waterfowl, are sometimes taken by bursting into a large flock and pursuing a straggler until it tires and can be captured. Bald Eagles also take crippled waterfowl and seabirds, small mammals and carrion, particularly dead fish. In winter, eagles of all ages may gather in large numbers at areas with open water where fish or waterfowl are abundant. This "social grouping" is believed to facilitate locating and acquiring food and may possibly aid in establishing or maintaining pair bonds.

HISTORICAL THREATS: The history of the Bald Eagle is one of human contradictions. On one hand, the Bald Eagle's noble image has been portrayed on public documents, coin, currency, etc. as our nation's symbol since 1782, making it one of the most well-known creatures on earth. On the other hand, its environment has been reduced and degraded, and the bird itself was treated as vermin throughout North America for the better part of a century. As a result of deliberate killing by people (who incorrectly believed that eagles kill livestock or significantly threaten salmon fisheries), combined with substantial habitat loss (conversion of

forest to development and agriculture), the Bald Eagle decreased in numbers in much of its range for many years. From 1917 to 1952, at least 128,000 Bald Eagles were believed to have been killed in Alaska where there was a bounty on the species. In the 20th century, the introduction of man-made chemicals and pollutants to the environment was implicated in death, increased susceptibility to death, and diminished reproductive success of Bald Eagles. DDT and its metabolites, as well as other organochlorines, are well-documented causes of eggshell thinning, breakage, and toxicity. The Bald Eagle was listed federally as an Endangered Species in 1967.

A decline in human persecution and reductions in use of DDT and other toxins are credited with recent recoveries of Bald Eagle populations during the past quarter-century. The federal status of the species was upgraded to Threatened in 1995, and the species was removed from the federal list of threatened and endangered species in August 2007. However, Bald Eagle populations remain imperiled in a number of states, as prior habitat loss, prior and current habitat degradation, and ongoing disturbance from growing human populations continue to limit population viability.

POPULATION STATUS IN MASSACHUSETTS:

Breeding Bald Eagles were extirpated from Massachusetts during the early 1900s. However, from 1982 to 1988, forty-one young Bald Eagles from Michigan and Canada were relocated to Quabbin Reservoir in Massachusetts. Following this restoration effort, Bald Eagles were confirmed to breed successfully in the state by 1989. Eagle numbers have increased slowly but steadily since that time. During 2015, an all-time high of at least 51 pairs of Bald Eagles maintained breeding territories in Massachusetts: Quabbin Reservoir (7), Connecticut River (11), Merrimack River (3), Assawonpsett Pond Complex (2), Westfield River (2), Deerfield River (2), North Watuppa Pond (1), Wachusett Reservoir (1), Quaboag Pond (1), Swift River (1), Westfield River (1), Housatonic River (1), Onota Lake (1), Lake Shirley (1), Pine Hill Reservoir (1), Webster Lake (1), Foss Reservoir (1), Halfway Pond (1), Powwow River (1), Lake Buel (1), Tully Lake (1), Blackstone River (1), Big Pond (1), Suntaug Lake (1), Chicopee River (1), Housatonic River (1), Charles River (1), Westport River (1), Quinebaug River (1), Round Pond (1), Neponset River (1), and Mashpee Pond (1). Although we no longer conduct a winter survey, during

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the 2008 Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey, 72 Bald Eagles were counted in Massachusetts: Quabbin Reservoir (36), Merrimack River (8), Connecticut River (9), Wachusett Reservoir (5), Lake Assawompsett (4), and other sites (10). Population abundance in Massachusetts is limited mainly by amount of potential breeding habitat (i.e., number of large water bodies surrounded by mature forest and having shallow waters and abundant fish). Population viability is limited mainly by the species' rarity and the possibility of catastrophic events (e.g., storms, disease).

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

Protection and enhancement of potentially suitable wetland and forest habitats, and maintenance of known breeding, roosting, and wintering areas will be critical to long-term conservation of Bald Eagles in Massachusetts. To achieve these objectives, landowners should first work to limit development near shorelines of large water bodies, as loss of nesting habitat is a primary threat to Bald Eagles in the state. Prevention, identification, and remediation of environmental contamination (e.g., lead, mercury, PCBs, and other toxic depositions) are also key to maintaining adequate foraging habitat and maximizing long-term reproductive success and survival of Bald Eagles. Landowners who wish to harvest timber near potential eagle habitat should consult the Massachusetts Forestry Conservation Management Practices (CMPs) for Bald Eagle; these practices, which are published by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, provide guidance for protecting (or even enhancing) nesting and foraging habitat during forestry projects. Increased public education about the potentially detrimental effects of human disturbance on reproductive success of Bald Eagles is another measure that can be taken.

Direct mortality does not appear to be a leading threat to long-term conservation of Bald Eagles in Massachusetts. However, every effort should be made to prevent avoidable deaths. Fishermen should be diligent in proper disposal of fishing line and equipment; eagles are known to accidentally ingest hooks, and at least one eaglet has been killed in Massachusetts after becoming tangled in fishing line. Bald Eagles are still taken by shooting on occasion; hence, education and strict law enforcement are additional measures that can be taken to improve survival.

Population monitoring at both the state and regional level will be an important tool to help determine population status, growth potential, and possible conservation setbacks. With continued sound management and increased public awareness, the future of the Bald Eagle should continue to be one of conservation's greatest success stories.

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Environmental Contamination and Toxicology* 13:529–
549.

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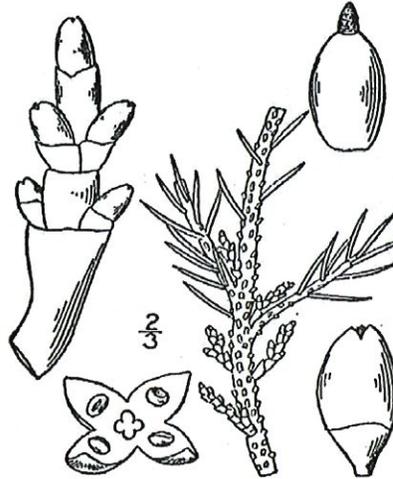
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Description: A member of the Christmas Mistletoe family (Viscaceae), dwarf mistletoe is a very small fleshy shrub, usually no more than 2 cm (0.8 in.) tall that parasitizes conifer trees. Its generic name reflects this parasitic habit, coming from the Greek words for juniper (*arkeuthos*) and life (*bios*). This simple or sparingly branched plant has greenish to chestnut-colored, or even purplish, stems that are circular when fresh and four-angled when dry. The opposite leaves are reduced to thin, connate, obtuse (blunt-tipped) scales with a width of only 1 mm (0.04 in.). Dwarf mistletoe spreads beneath the bark of its host by means of a haustoria, an organ used to obtain nutrients from the host. The formation of globose clumps of swollen, infected branches--or "witches' brooms"--saps the trees' strength, and, eventually, a tree covered with them may weaken and die. Dwarf mistletoe is a dioecious plant (a plant with unisexual flowers in which the individual plants are either male or female). Mistletoes reproduce by means of seeds expelled from explosive fruits. The sticky seeds cling to needles, eventually sliding down the needles to germinate on twigs. During the first year, the parasite penetrates the wood with a root-like structure and develops food and water transport systems. An aerial fruiting structure arises in the early spring of the second year. The structure is green and about as long as the spruce needles. Male and female plants are located on separate branches or on separate trees. During the third year, pollen and flowers are produced. Male (pollen-producing) structures, which survive only a short time, are large and orange-yellow. Pollen is spread to the tiny flowers by wind, insects, and birds. Each flower then bears one barrel-shaped fruit. The fruit, which matures in the fall, is a hard seed covered with a sticky substance. The seed is shot out of the coat for a distance of up to 30 feet. The fruiting structure then withers and falls off, leaving only the cup-shaped base. Seeds may also be carried on the feathers of birds and the fur of mammals. Dwarf mistletoe will only germinate on live host branches.

Dwarf Mistletoe

Arceuthobium pusillum Peck
State Status: Special Concern
Federal Status: None

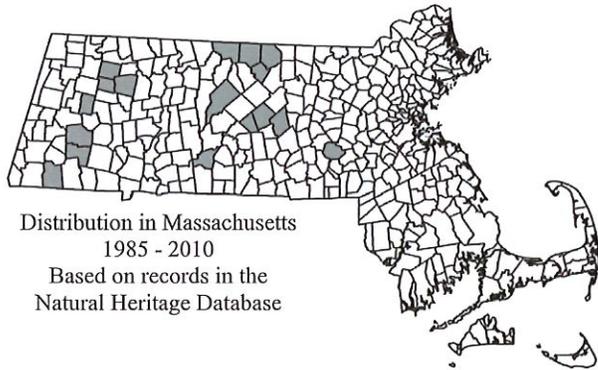


Top: USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 638.

Bottom: Black Spruce shoot with Eastern Dwarf Mistletoe. Photo by and courtesy of Thomas J. Rawinski.

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Range: Dwarf mistletoe, one of the most widespread of the New World species of *Arceuthobium*, is found throughout most of the range of its hosts. The documented range of dwarf mistletoe extends from Newfoundland and Quebec to Minnesota and Saskatchewan and south to northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan.



Habitat In Massachusetts: In Massachusetts, dwarf mistletoe occurs in peatlands varying from kettlehole peat bogs to spruce-fir-birch headwater swamps, generally on the branches of black spruce (*Picea mariana*). Elsewhere in its range, this plant occasionally occurs on red spruce (*Picea rubens*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and tamarack (*Larix laricina*). Throughout its range, it favors wetland communities dominated by conifer trees and influenced by acidic water. Specific habitats in Massachusetts include acidic conifer swamps, bog forests, and headwater swamps, including a headwater seepage swamp with both acidic and calciphilic plants. In addition to black spruce, associated species include larch (*Larix laricina*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), bog laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*) and Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*).

Population Status in Massachusetts: Dwarf mistletoe is currently listed as a "Species of Special Concern" in Massachusetts. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale and from activities

that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. There are 20 current stations (1985-2010) and 11 historical stations (unverified since 1978). The distribution of dwarf mistletoe is determined by the presence of its hosts, frequently spruces, which themselves are limited in distribution in Massachusetts. Due to its inconspicuous size, it is likely that some occurrences have as yet gone undiscovered. Dwarf mistletoe is also considered rare in Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Management Recommendations: Various species of *Arceuthobium* are the only flowering plants that produce the phenomenon known as "witch's broom." Also caused by other parasites, such as fungi and mites, this deformity can eventually kill the affected branches and, later, the entire tree. While dwarf mistletoe is considered to be a serious threat by foresters--particularly in eastern Canada and the Lake states--it is not a problem in Massachusetts, where its rarity has resulted in its being placed on the state's rare species list. The vast majority of "witch's brooms" seen in Massachusetts are caused by other parasites.

The distribution of dwarf mistletoe is limited by that of its host species--in Massachusetts, primarily black spruce. Hence, in order to preserve a local population, it may become necessary to ensure that its host persists in the immediate vicinity. All active management of rare plant populations (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.

For more information see:

Baker, F. A., J.G. O'Brien, Robert Mathiasen, and M.E. Ostry. 2006. Eastern Spruce Dwarf Mistletoe. USDA Forest Service Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet NA-PR-04-06. USDA Forest Service Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry, 11 Campus Boulevard, Suite 200 Newtown Square, PA 19073. Available from: http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/fidls/ed_mistletoe/ed_mistletoe.pdf

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1994
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Houghton's Flatsedge *Cyperus houghtonii*

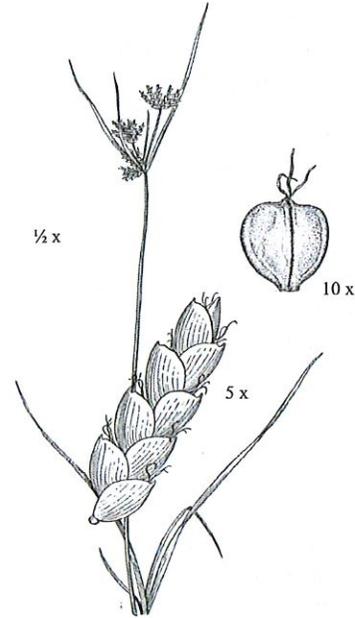
Torr.

State Status: **Endangered**

Federal Status: **None**

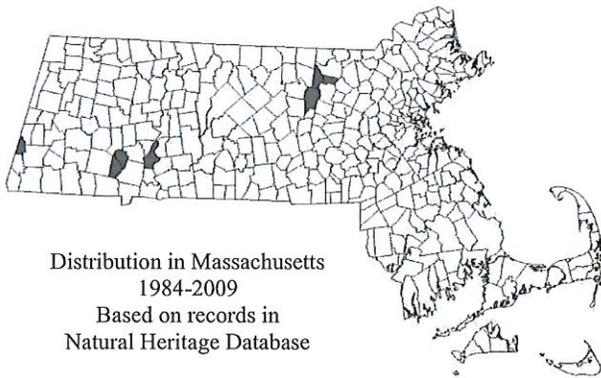
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Houghton's Flatsedge is a perennial plant of dry, often sandy, soil. A member of the Sedge family (Cyperaceae), it has triangular stems and is 2-6 dm (8 in.-2 ft.) tall. Its inflorescences are borne at the top of the stems. Each inflorescence branches from a central point, so that the inflorescence resembles the spokes of an umbrella. Accordingly, some members of this genus are called "umbrella-sedges."

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: Identification of species in the genus *Cyperus* can be difficult, and a technical manual should be consulted. Like all members of the genus *Cyperus*, Houghton's Flatsedge has elongate clusters of small, inconspicuous flowers and subtending scales, called "spikelets". In this genus, the flowers and associated scales are arranged in two vertical rows along the inflorescence stem axis, giving the flowering stems a flattened appearance ("distichously" arranged). In Houghton's Flatsedge, each spikelet is ascending and is 5- to 15-flowered. The scales are rotund, 2-2.5 mm (0.08-0.1 in.) long, many-nerved, and tipped with a very short, sharp, slender point. The achenes (one-seeded fruits) are trigonous (three sided) with concave faces. They are 1.5-2 mm (0.06-0.08 in.) long.



Holmgren, N.H., et al. 1998. *The Illustrated Companion to Gleason and Cronquist's Manual*. New York Botanical Garden.

SIMILAR SPECIES: Twenty species of flatsedge have been documented from Massachusetts. Many have inflorescences which do not closely resemble umbrella spokes because the spikelets diverge from many points along a central axis, rather than all from one central point. The flatsedge most likely to be confused with Houghton's Flatsedge in upland, dry, sandy habitats is the Sand Flatsedge (*Cyperus lupulinus*). The Sand Flatsedge differs from Houghton's Flatsedge in that the longest bract beneath the inflorescence is horizontal to reflexed, compared to ascending in Houghton's Flatsedge. In addition, the achene sides are markedly concave in Houghton's Flatsedge, and not or only slightly so in Sand Flatsedge. Dune Flatsedge (*Cyperus grayi*) is another dry-land flatsedge that could be



Distribution in Massachusetts
1984-2009
Based on records in
Natural Heritage Database

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confused with Houghton's Flatsedge, although as its name suggests, its habitats are typically coastal; Houghton's Flatsedge is found along the coast only atypically. Like the Sand Flatsedge, the Dune Flatsedge does not have the markedly concave achene sides of Houghton's Flatsedge.

HABITAT: Unlike most flatsedges, which prefer shores of ponds and rivers and moist ground, Houghton's Flatsedge prefers dry soil conditions. In the northern portion of its range, it is commonly found growing with Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*). Habitats in Massachusetts include dry, open, rocky summits; the exposed fine sand of a large esker with heavily eroded sand gullies; and a broad, gently sloping sandplain. Associated herbaceous species include Horsetweed (*Conyza canadensis* var. *canadensis*), Sand-sedge (*Bulbostylis capillaris*), Dune Flatsedge (*Cyperus grayi*), Blue Curls (*Trichostema dichotomum*), Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and Wild Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). Associated woody species are Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*), Black Birch (*Betula lenta*), and Scrub Oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*).

RANGE: The documented range of Houghton's Flatsedge extends from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and southern Quebec to Minnesota and northwestern Indiana. Isolated, disjunct populations occur in northern Virginia and eastern West Virginia.

POPULATION STATUS IN MASSACHUSETTS: Houghton's Flatsedge is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Endangered. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: As for many rare species, exact needs for management of Houghton's Flatsedge are not known. The following comments are based primarily on observations of populations in Massachusetts. Several of Massachusetts' populations occur on circumneutral rocky summits and rock outcrops. These open communities are dominated by grasses, sedges, and herbaceous plants. Grazing and fire may contribute to keeping these areas open. Suppression of natural disturbance regimes, which could be followed by succession, is likely the greatest threat to this species in Massachusetts.

MATURE FRUIT PRESENT:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Updated 2015

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

Dwarf Bulrush *Lipocarpa micrantha* (Vahl.) G. Tucker

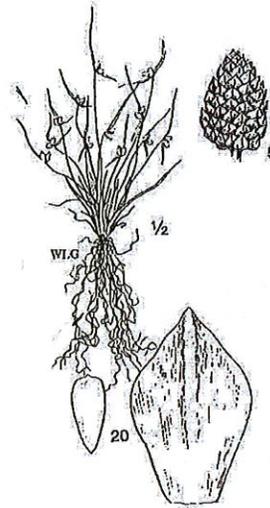
State Status: **Threatened**

Federal Status: **None**

DESCRIPTION: Dwarf Bulrush (*Lipocarpa micrantha*) is a tiny, wiry annual sedge (family Cyperaceae), which inhabits sandy to peaty shores of low-nutrient ponds and lakes.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: Reaching just 2 to 20 cm (<0.1–8 in.) in height, this tiny bulrush grows in small tufts, and has very slender stems, leaves, and bracts. The leaves are up to 10 cm (4 in.) in length, and just 0.5 mm wide. The terminal bract appears to be a continuation of the stem, and the inflorescence appears lateral. The stem bears 1 to 3 egg-shaped spikelets, each with numerous spirally-arranged, overlapping scales. The scales are 1 to 2 mm long, and narrowly rounded with a small awn (sharp tip). The flowers, which develop beneath the scales, have both female and male parts, and no bristles. The fruit, an achene, is cylindrical, iridescent brown, and 0.5 to 0.7 mm long.

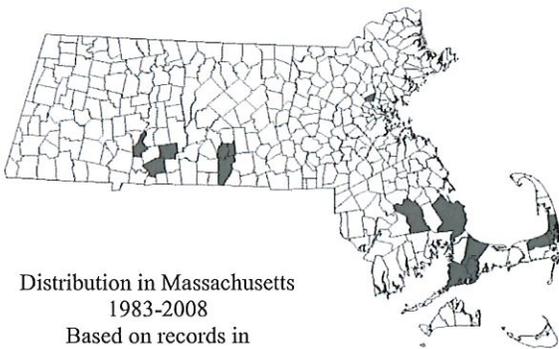
SIMILAR SPECIES: When examined at maturity, Dwarf Bulrush is not likely to be confused with other bulrushes in Massachusetts, due to its dwarf size and slender foliage.



Holmgren, N.H. 1998. *The Illustrated Companion to Gleason and Cronquist's Manual*. NY Botanical Garden.

HABITAT: Dwarf Bulrush inhabits sandy to peaty, gently sloping shores of acidic, low-nutrient freshwater ponds with dramatic water-level fluctuation. This annual sedge germinates in a band of shore exposed following late season water-level recession. In Massachusetts, it is found along the shores of coastal plain ponds, and of ponds outside of the coastal plain that have similar hydrology, and water chemistry.

Associated species include several species of flatsedge (*Cyperus* spp.), Autumn Fimbry (*Fimbristylis autumnalis*), Canadian St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canadense*), Golden Hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola aurea*), and several species of spike-sedge (*Eleocharis* ssp.).



Distribution in Massachusetts
1983-2008
Based on records in
Natural Heritage Database

A Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

1 Rabbit Hill Rd., Westborough, MA; tel: 508-389-6300; fax: 508-389-7890; www.mass.gov/dfw

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THREATS: Threats to Dwarf Bulrush include any activities that change the natural hydrology, water quality, or soil integrity of its habitat. Examples include water table drawdown from local wells, eutrophication resulting from nutrient inputs from septic systems and lawns, and trampling and soil disturbance due to recreational use of pondshores (i.e., hiking, sunbathing, swimming, fishing, boat-launching, and raking or digging).

RANGE: The range of Dwarf Bulrush is broad, encompassing nearly all of the eastern and midwestern states, Quebec and Ontario, and a portion of the west. It is rare or extirpated throughout most of New England.

POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS: Dwarf Bulrush is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as Threatened. All listed species are legally protected from killing, collection, possession, or sale, and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. Dwarf Bulrush is currently known from Barnstable, Hampden, Middlesex, Plymouth, and Worcester Counties, and is historically known from Dukes, Essex, Hampshire, and Norfolk Counties.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: Preservation of Dwarf Bulrush requires protection of the natural hydrology, water quality, and soil integrity of its habitat. Like other pondshore plant species that inhabit late-season exposed shores, it requires pronounced water-level fluctuations, and acidic, nutrient-poor water and substrate, free from major soil disturbance.

Dwarf Bulrush populations should be monitored regularly to identify possible threats. This species is best surveyed when mature fruit are present, mid-August to late September, depending on when water levels recede.

Protection of Dwarf Bulrush may require exclusion of new wells and septic systems, prohibitions on fertilizer use, and restrictions on recreational use of the pondshores. Recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, and boat-launching should be diverted from plant population locations by providing alternative locations for these activities.

Also, habitat should be monitored for exotic plant species invasions. The nature of coastal plain ponds makes them generally inhospitable to many exotic plants, but they can become established at sites that have major soil disturbance or heavy nutrient inputs. Exotic species that could establish along the shoreline of coastal plain ponds include Common Reed (*Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis*), Gray Willow (*Salix cinerea*), and Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). All active management of rare plant populations (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.

Fruiting time in Massachusetts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

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Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife
1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough, MA 01581
tel: (508) 389-6360, fax: (508) 389-7891
www.nhesp.org

Description: Adder's-tongue is a small terrestrial fern, up to 30 cm (12 in) high, consisting of a single fleshy green stalk (stipe) bearing a simple leaf and a fertile spike. The stipe arises from fleshy, cod-like rhizomes and roots. About midway up the stipe is the pale green leaf, approximately 15 cm (6 in), narrowly oval to oblong. In var. *pseudopodium* (false foot), the widespread form, the blade gradually tapers for about 1/3 to 2/3 of its length to a narrow, 1-2 cm base that continues to run down the lower stipe. There is a finely indented network of interconnecting veins. The stipe extends well beyond the leaf blade and is terminated by a short, pale green, narrow fertile spike from 1-4 cm long and up to 5 mm wide, which consists of 2 tightly packed rows of rounded sporangia (spore cases) on the margins of the spike axis. There can be a large variation in the size, shape, and position of the blade, as well as of the fertile spike; occurrences of two fronds (leaves) per rootstalk have been observed. The plant appears anytime after early June.

Similar Species: No other fern looks like the Adder's-tongue. Its closest relatives, the Grape Ferns (*Botrychium*) have dissected or lobed leaves. Several orchids and lilies may have similarly shaped fleshy basal leaves, such that non-flowering or juvenile individuals may at first glance be mistaken for Adder's-tongue Fern. However, all have parallel-veined leaves.

Habitat in Massachusetts: Boggy meadows, acidic fens (sphagnum areas with seeping groundwater), borders of marshes, wet fields, and moist woodland clearings provide suitable open and sunny habitat for Adder's-tongue Fern. Vegetation in these habitats is varied, composed predominantly of common grasses, bulrushes (*Scirpus*), sedges (*Carex*), and broadleaved herbs including Ragged, Small Purple Fringed, and White Fringed Orchis (*Platanthera lacera*, *P. psycodes*, and *P. blephariglottis*), and Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*). No common associate or indicator species particularly point to the presence of Adder's-tongue Fern.

Adder's Tongue Fern

Ophioglossum pusillum Raf.

State Status: Threatened

Federal Status: None



Northern Adder's tongue: Photo: B. Legler, USDA Forest Service. Drawing: USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 2.

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Range: Adder's-tongue Fern (var. pseudopodium) is a very widespread, primarily northern fern occurring across North America from Prince Edward Island and southern Quebec to Washington; south to Virginia and west to Indiana, Nebraska, Arizona and Mexico.



Population Status: Adder's-tongue Ferns listed as Threatened under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act. All listed species are protected from killing, collecting, possessing, or sale and from activities that would destroy habitat and thus directly or indirectly cause mortality or disrupt critical behaviors. It was once a widespread species in Massachusetts during the century of extensive agricultural clearing. Records prior to 1978 are from over 90 locations! At present there are only 8 known occurrences. This elusive and easily overlooked species makes it difficult to determine whether individual populations are in decline or stable. Possibly, undiscovered populations may still exist in Massachusetts, but the increasing rarity of appropriate open habitat appears to be a major factor in its decline in this state as well as most of its range. It is listed as rare in 20 states, including most of New England (except Vermont) and several provinces of Canada. NatureServe ranks it as G5-Secure globally because of the widespread distribution.

Management Recommendations: Adder's-tongue Fern appears to need the increased light from canopy opening or forest clearing. Reports from most of the current sites mention threats from succession. Invasive species are impinging on several of the populations; removal of invasive plants would leave space and less shade for the fern.

Several of the sites are mowed fields, recommendations in those cases are for singly yearly mowings to take place in the spring to allow the plant to grow and produce spores. All active management of rare plant populations (including invasive species removal) is subject to review under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, and should be planned in close consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

For More Information See:

NatureServe. 2010. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: December 13, 2010).

USDA, NRCS. 2010. The PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 13 December 2010). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

1990
Updated 2010

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Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

MACRIS

MACRIS Search Results

WEST BOYLSTON

Inv. No.	Property Name		Street	Year
BUILDINGS				
WBY.57	Old Stone Church	Building	Beaman St	1891
WBY.56	West Boylston First Congregational Church	Building	26 Central St	1902
WBY.104	Goodael, Col. - Dinsmore, Silas House	Building	34 Central St	c 1850
WBY.105	Sawyer, W. O. House	Building	40 Central St	c 1865
WBY.106	Sawyer, W. O. Carriage House	Building	44 Central St	r 1855
WBY.107	Sawyer, William H. Carriage and Harness Shop	Building	46 Central St	r 1855
WBY.108	Hines, Alona House	Building	52 Central St	c 1860
WBY.109	Merrill, Charles S. Hosue	Building	53 Central St	c 1915
WBY.110	Warner, Clifton C. House	Building	55 Central St	c 1925
WBY.111	Warner, Clifton C. House	Building	57 Central St	c 1925
WBY.112	Hurd, Hubbard G. House	Building	58 Central St	c 1902
WBY.113		Building	62 Central St	c 1902
WBY.114	Thomas, Robert B. House	Building	89 Central St	r 1820
WBY.115	Snow, N. House	Building	91-93 Central St	c 1860
WBY.116	Anderson, John Emerson House	Building	101 Central St	r 1880
WBY.117	Smith, John House	Building	103 Central St	r 1835
WBY.118	Morse, Charles Barn	Building	104 Central St	r 1850
WBY.119	Newton, S. D. House	Building	107 Central St	c 1821
WBY.120	Pierce, Henry House	Building	111 Central St	r 1875
WBY.121		Building	112 Central St	c 1927
WBY.122	Boynton House	Building	116 Central St	c 1860
WBY.123	Harrington, B. House	Building	119 Central St	r 1860
WBY.61	Holbrook Memorial Chapel	Building	Church St	1891
WBY.167	Mount Vernon Cemetery Maintenance Building	Building	Church St	1971
WBY.16	Reed, John House	Building	6 Church St	c 1831
WBY.62	West Boylston First Baptist Church	Building	12 Church St	1902
WBY.124	Old Stone Church Parsonage	Building	18 Church St	1890
WBY.63	Smith, B. House	Building	20 Church St	r 1835
WBY.64	Lovell, Amos Jr. House	Building	24 Church St	r 1835
WBY.125	Brigham, Edmund F. House	Building	36 Church St	c 1790
WBY.126	Municipal Lighting Department Building	Building	2 Crescent St	1936
WBY.127	Adams, David H. House	Building	19 Crescent St	r 1875
WBY.128	Stiles, W. House	Building	26 Crescent St	r 1855
WBY.129	Saint Anthony's Roman Catholic Church Rectory	Building	29 Crescent St	c 1880
WBY.87		Building	14 Fairbanks St	1928
WBY.51	Fairbank, William House	Building	98 Fairbanks St	c 1780
WBY.52	Fairbank, Seth House	Building	130 Fairbanks St	c 1777
WBY.88	Taylor, A. - Goodnowe, H. H. House	Building	147 Fairbanks St	c 1850
WBY.41	Goodale Street School	Building	40 Goodale St	1903
WBY.59		Building	152 Goodale St	r 1820
WBY.35	Bigelow, Stephen - Bigelow, Joseph House	Building	193 Goodale St	1799
WBY.98	Morton, Harrison E. House	Building	6 Green St	r 1885
WBY.154		Building	10 Green St	r 1850

MACRIS Search Results

WEST BOYLSTON

Inv. No.	Property Name		Street	Year
WBY.155		Building	12 High St	r 1850
WBY.156		Building	16 High St	r 1850
WBY.139	Crocker, Ansel F. House	Building	23 High St	r 1875
WBY.40	Hosmer, Capt. Daniel House	Building	51 Hosmer St	1775
WBY.68	Girard, Tony House	Building	16 Lancaster St	c 1920
WBY.47	Morse, Joel House	Building	19 Lancaster St	1804
WBY.69	Harthan, Capt. - Bond, Louis House	Building	56 Lancaster St	c 1850
WBY.48	Winn, Jacob House	Building	77 Lancaster St	r 1755
WBY.70		Building	109 Lancaster St	c 1910
WBY.71	Carima House	Building	218 Lancaster St	c 1922
WBY.49	Moore, Israel - Paine, Ebenezer House	Building	243 Lancaster St	c 1755
WBY.50	Wilder, Josiah House	Building	330 Lancaster St	c 1730
WBY.148	Oakdale Methodist Church Parsonage	Building	6 Laurel St	1890
WBY.149	Morrow, William House	Building	10 Laurel St	r 1850
WBY.157		Building	12 Laurel St	r 1980
WBY.158		Building	20 Laurel St	r 1850
WBY.150	West Boylston District #7 Schoolhouse	Building	32 Laurel St	c 1852
WBY.151	White, J. D. House	Building	38 Laurel St	r 1860
WBY.152		Building	62 Laurel St	c 1870
WBY.153	Pratt, J. R. House	Building	68 Laurel St	r 1860
WBY.39	May, Ezra House	Building	109 Laurel St	c 1797
WBY.38	Allen, Daniel House	Building	136 Laurel St	c 1790
WBY.36	Mason, Samuel House	Building	194 Laurel St	1761
WBY.60	Goodale House	Building	66 Malden St	r 1840
WBY.18	Hine, E. - Hall, J. D. House	Building	9 Maple St	r 1865
WBY.72		Building	20 Maple St	c 1910
WBY.21	Holt, Jonas House	Building	86 Maple St	1780
WBY.7	South Schoolhouse	Building	149 Maple St	1787
WBY.6	Child, David House	Building	178 Maple St	r 1740
WBY.5	Child, Zachariah House	Building	224 Maple St	1801
WBY.4	Pierce - Knight House	Building	262 Maple St	c 1750
WBY.99	Boyd, Andrew House	Building	8 May St	r 1885
WBY.159		Building	10 May St	r 1880
WBY.100	Newton, W. House	Building	14 May St	r 1855
WBY.101	Anderson, John House	Building	18 May St	r 1845
WBY.102	Chamberlain, Joshua House	Building	20 May St	c 1890
WBY.103	Chamberlain, Joshua House	Building	24 May St	r 1850
WBY.34	West Boylston Odd Fellows Temple	Building	7 Newton St	r 1885
WBY.58	Beaman Memorial Public Library	Building	8 Newton St	1912
WBY.33	Jenks, Dr. Nicholas House	Building	14 Newton St	1810
WBY.89	Russell, Samuel S. House	Building	11 North Main St	r 1875
WBY.90	Whitaker, Joseph House	Building	14 North Main St	r 1840
WBY.91	Oakdale Methodist Church	Building	15 North Main St	1859
WBY.97	Oakdale District Schoolhouse	Building	15A North Main St	c 1858
WBY.92	Bradford, Pelham House	Building	16 North Main St	c 1850
WBY.93	Pine Hill Overnight Cabin	Building	16 North Main St	
WBY.94	Harrisville District Schoolhouse #5	Building	18 North Main St	1858
WBY.95	Smith, G. J. House	Building	22 North Main St	r 1855
WBY.96	Whittemore, W. House	Building	23 North Main St	r 1850
WBY.160		Building	24 North Main St	r 1850
WBY.147	Bosworth, Arthur L. House	Building	33 North Main St	r 1880
WBY.146	George, Rev. Nathan D. House	Building	41 North Main St	r 1865
WBY.145	Conant, Hiram House	Building	43 North Main St	r 1865
WBY.144	Brown, John W. House	Building	45 North Main St	r 1865
WBY.161		Building	47 North Main St	r 1875

MACRIS Search Results

WEST BOYLSTON

Inv. No.	Property Name		Street	Year
WBY.162		Building	59 North Main St	r 1920
WBY.163		Building	64 North Main St	r 1880
WBY.42	Thomas, William House	Building	67 North Main St	r 1800
WBY.164	Reed, C. H. House	Building	68 North Main St	r 1880
WBY.8	Pierce, Levi House	Building	95 Pierce St	c 1790
WBY.67	Wood House	Building	1 Prescott St	c 1920
WBY.66	Earle, Dr. W. House	Building	21 Prescott St	c 1890
WBY.43	Fairbank, Baruch House	Building	63 Prescott St	c 1805
WBY.44	Fairbank, Lemuel House	Building	78 Prescott St	c 1790
WBY.45	Hemingway House	Building	223 Prescott St	c 1829
WBY.31	Sawyer Hall	Building	1 Prospect St	r 1855
WBY.30	Reed, George Warren House	Building	9 Prospect St	c 1905
WBY.32	Morse, Charles House	Building	12 Prospect St	c 1835
WBY.29	Glazier, Oliver Carpentry Shop	Building	13 Prospect St	1796
WBY.28	Glazier, Oliver House	Building	15 Prospect St	1796
WBY.25	Murdock, Dea. Artemas C. House	Building	42 Prospect St	1801
WBY.26	Murdock, David C. Cabinet Shop	Building	46 Prospect St	1868
WBY.27	Goodell, Norman H. House	Building	47 Prospect St	c 1846
WBY.24	Muzzy, Cephas House	Building	98 Prospect St	1837
WBY.23	Keyes, Thomas Granary and Cider Mill	Building	152 Prospect St	1812
WBY.22	Keyes, Thomas - Keyes, Benjamin House	Building	158 Prospect St	1784
WBY.12	Merrifield, Asaph House	Building	405 Prospect St	1785
WBY.11	Child, John House	Building	535 Prospect St	c 1752
WBY.10	Willington, Ebenezer House	Building	559 Prospect St	c 1780
WBY.9	Davis, Barnabas House	Building	575B Prospect St	c 1775
WBY.55	Burns, William J. House	Building	43 Scarlett St	1895
WBY.3	Hinds, Benjamin House	Building	23 Shrewsbury St	c 1746
WBY.2	Hatherly, Thomas House	Building	75 Shrewsbury St	r 1775
WBY.1	Cobb, Salem House	Building	111 Shrewsbury St	1815
WBY.166		Building	225 Shrewsbury St	c 1900
WBY.73	Prescott, Eunice Holt House	Building	68 Sterling St	r 1855
WBY.74	Luce, Newman B. House	Building	95 Sterling St	c 1870
WBY.46	Prouty, Joshua House	Building	109 Sterling St	c 1810
WBY.19	Bigelow, Abel House	Building	8 Temple St	1779
WBY.75	Bacon, Raymond House	Building	12 Temple St	c 1925
WBY.76	Lowe, John - Coffin, James A. House	Building	24 Temple St	c 1905
WBY.77	Rosebrook, William - Pulsifer, Walter House	Building	27 Temple St	c 1903
WBY.78	Wilcox, Leon - Orciani, Primo House	Building	31 Temple St	c 1920
WBY.79	Brinck, Roy House	Building	33 Temple St	c 1903
WBY.80	Ricci House	Building	36 Temple St	r 1925
WBY.81	Orciani House	Building	42 Temple St	c 1925
WBY.20	Bigelow, Dea. Amariah - Temple, John House	Building	63 Temple St	1765
WBY.82		Building	70 Temple St	1927
WBY.83		Building	71 Temple St	1928
WBY.84	Carlisle, Charles House	Building	80 Temple St	r 1925
WBY.85	Lindblad, Arvid W. House	Building	113 Temple St	c 1935
WBY.37	Whitney, William House	Building	18 Tobin Ln	1730
WBY.142	Lord, Joseph M. House	Building	14 Washacum St	r 1865
WBY.143	Staples, William H. House	Building	16 Washacum St	r 1880
WBY.140	Sheldon, Augustus V. House	Building	34 Washacum St	r 1880
WBY.141	Ryan, Michael S. House	Building	17 Waushacum St	r 1880
WBY.65	Walker, E. House	Building	2 West Boylston St	r 1855
WBY.86	Wood, Ashley H. House	Building	4 Wood St	c 1890
WBY.130	Snow House	Building	8 Worcester St	r 1895
WBY.131	Holmes, William T. House	Building	12 Worcester St	c 1905

MACRIS Search Results

WEST BOYLSTON

Inv. No.	Property Name		Street	Year
WBY.53	Glazier, Jotham House	Building	24 Worcester St	1850
WBY.132	Davis, E. House	Building	43 Worcester St	r 1855
WBY.15	Maynard, Calvin - White General Store	Building	60 Worcester St	r 1795
WBY.14	Bigelow Tavern - Temple Tavern Distillery	Building	64 Worcester St	r 1775
WBY.13	Bigelow Tavern - Temple Tavern - Spofford Inn	Building	65 Worcester St	c 1760
WBY.133	Smith, Dr. George S. House	Building	95 Worcester St	r 1825
WBY.54	Scarlett, Andrew J. House	Building	111 Worcester St	1905
WBY.134	Pierce, Ezra B. House	Building	114 Worcester St	c 1840
WBY.135	Goodell, Norman H. House	Building	120 Worcester St	c 1880
WBY.136	Brigham, Edmund F. House	Building	128 Worcester St	r 1835
WBY.137	Brigham, Edmund Davis House	Building	139 Worcester St	r 1885
WBY.17	Center Schoolhouse - Brigham's Spa	Building	140 Worcester St	c 1790
WBY.138	Scarlet, Andrew J. House	Building	148 Worcester St	c 1890

BURIAL GROUND

WBY.801	Mount Vernon Cemetery	Burial Ground	Church St	1757
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OBJECTS

WBY.912	Mount Vernon Cemetery Flag Pole	Objects	Church St	1984
WBY.913	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Walker - Herman Monument	Objects	Church St	1898
WBY.914	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Scarlett Monument	Objects	Church St	1935
WBY.915	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Tyson Monument	Objects	Church St	1922
WBY.916	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Prescott Obelisk	Objects	Church St	1884
WBY.917	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Harris Monument	Objects	Church St	1892
WBY.918	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Veterans Memorial Boulder	Objects	Church St	1966
WBY.919	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Whitcomb, Lorenz Boulder	Objects	Church St	2002
WBY.920	Mount Vernon Cemetery - White, William Monument	Objects	Church St	1933
WBY.921	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Goodale, Leon A. Monument	Objects	Church St	1941
WBY.922	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Cross, Rev. J. Monument	Objects	Church St	1906
WBY.923	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Reed Monument	Objects	Church St	1915
WBY.924	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Edwards Boulder	Objects	Church St	1931
WBY.925	Mount Vernon Cemetery - G.A.R. Civil War Monument	Objects	Church St	1895
WBY.926	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Hennessey Monument	Objects	Church St	1922
WBY.927	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Bullard, Samuel Monument	Objects	Church St	1916
WBY.928	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Bullard, Abbie N. Monument	Objects	Church St	1876
WBY.929	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Warren Monument	Objects	Church St	r 1850
WBY.930	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Warren, E. L. Monument	Objects	Church St	1895
WBY.931	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Holbrook, Eli W. Monument	Objects	Church St	1888
WBY.932	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Worcester, S. Monument	Objects	Church St	1824
WBY.933	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Nash, Rev. W. Monument	Objects	Church St	1829
WBY.934	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Anderson, J. E. Monument	Objects	Church St	1896
WBY.935	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Tilton, Aaron Obelisk	Objects	Church St	1876
WBY.936	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Murdock, Lt. Albert Marker	Objects	Church St	1865
WBY.937	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Newton, Betsey B. Marker	Objects	Church St	1892
WBY.938	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Reed, Maj. Joseph Marker	Objects	Church St	1867
WBY.939	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Beaman Monument	Objects	Church St	r 1850
WBY.940	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Walker Children's Marker	Objects	Church St	r 1850
WBY.941	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Surabian, Lt. Simon Marker	Objects	Church St	1945
WBY.942	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Bigelow, Capt. J. Marker	Objects	Church St	1800

MACRIS Search Results

WEST BOYLSTON

Inv. No.	Property Name		Street	Year
WBY.943	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Davis, Abigail B. Marker	Objects	Church St	1807
WBY.944	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Davis, Abigail B. Marker	Objects	Church St	1810
WBY.945	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Flagg, Samuel L. Marker	Objects	Church St	1828
WBY.946	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Glazier, Lydia Marker	Objects	Church St	1798
WBY.947	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Goodale, Aaron Marker	Objects	Church St	1817
WBY.948	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Goodale, Elizabeth Marker	Objects	Church St	1799
WBY.949	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Goodale, Sarah Marker	Objects	Church St	1810
WBY.950	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Holt, Anna Marker	Objects	Church St	1808
WBY.951	Mount Vernon Cemetery - White, Sally M. Marker	Objects	Church St	1798
WBY.952	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Beaman, Dinah Marker	Objects	Church St	1774
WBY.953	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Beaman, Ephraim Marker	Objects	Church St	1790
WBY.954	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Beaman, Maj. Ezra Marker	Objects	Church St	1811
WBY.955	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Beaman, Jabez Marker	Objects	Church St	1757
WBY.956	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Beaman, Jonathan Marker	Objects	Church St	1771
WBY.957	Mount Vernon Cemetery - Johnson, Zoath Marker	Objects	Church St	1765

AREAS

WBY.A	Oakdale Village Historic District	Area		
WBY.B	West Boylston Center	Area		
WBY.C	Quabbin Aqueduct	Area		
WBY.D	Southeast West Boylston	Area		
WBY.E	Bigelow Tavern Historic District	Area		
WBY.F	Water Supply of Metropolitan Boston	Area		
WBY.G	Quabbin Aqueduct Outlet Works	Area		
WBY.H	Mount Vernon Cemetery	Area		

STRUCTURES

WBY.902	Beaman Street Arch	Structures	Beaman St	1903
WBY.908	Holbrook Memorial Chapel Stone Walls	Structures	Church St	1891
WBY.909	Mount Vernon Cemetery Exterior Boundary Stone Wall	Structures	Church St	1935
WBY.910	Beaman Cemetery Stone Wall	Structures	Church St	c 1790
WBY.911	Mount Vernon Cemetery Fence	Structures	Church St	2002
WBY.901	Hartwell Street Railroad Bridge	Structures	Hartwell St	1908
WBY.905	Quinepoxet River Circular Control Dam	Structures	River St	1905
WBY.903	Quinepoxit River Bridge	Structures	Thomas St	1903
WBY.907	Quabbin Aqueduct Outlet Chamber (Shaft #1)	Structures	Thomas St	1932
WBY.900	Wachusett Reservoir - Thomas Basin Bridge	Structures	Wachusett Reservoir	1904
WBY.906	Wachusett Reservoir	Structures	Wachusett Reservoir	1897

Appendix C: Parcels with Open Space or Recreation Significance

Location Parcel ID	Location Street Address	Size (acres)	Ownership	Management Agency	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Type of Public Grant Accepted if any	Zoning	Degree of Protection
Chapter Lands - Limited Protection											
108/5	Keyes Street	14.80	Beardsley, Andrew & Erin	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Passive	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
147/2	Phelps Street	11.88	Fletcher, Karin & Andrew	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
136/5	Malden Street	11.93	Haarman, Carl	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
115/2	Fairbanks Street	14.50	Italiano, Joan & William Jr	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
115/10	Fairbanks Street	43.83	Italiano, Joan & William Jr	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
120/14	Raymond S Huntington	1.49	Mercurio, David P	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
120/13	Raymond S Huntington	1.85	Mercurio, David P	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
106/1	Raymond S Huntington	52.64	Mercurio, David P	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
106/6	Raymond S Huntington	14.42	Mercurio, David P	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	Unknown	Limited - Chapter 61
119/43	Laurel Street	2.80	Monkiewicz, Ingrid Johanson	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61
119/44	Laurel Street	20.00	Monkiewicz, Ingrid Johanson	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61
130/4	Lancaster Street	11.60	Pusateri, Vincent	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61
107/15/1	Hosmer Street	15.10	51 Realty Trust	Private	Forestry	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61
115/7/1	Fairbanks Street	19.08	Giobellina, Angela	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SR	Limited - Chapter 61A
115/7	Fairbanks Street	33.00	Giobellina, Joseph A Jr	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SR	Limited - Chapter 61A
126/27	Lancaster Street	7.20	Mercurio, Daniel	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A
164/39	Prospect Street	27.33	Minnich Dennis	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61A
156/6	Lee Street	24.49	Minnich Dennis	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61A
164/8	Prospect Street	4.33	Minnich Dennis	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61A
157/1	Lee Street	4.40	Minnich Dennis	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61A
164/11	Prospect Street	17.00	Minnich Dennis	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61A
164/12	Prospect Street	71.85	Minnich Dennis	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61A
127/15	Lancaster Street	1.12	Perla, Frank	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A
114/1	Lancaster Street	17.08	Perla, Frank	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A
127/26	Lancaster Street	15.00	Philbin, Philip J	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A
126/28	Lancaster Street	5.00	Pusateri, Vincent	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A
131/80	Lancaster Street	27.00	Rotti, Albert J	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A

Location Parcel ID	Location Street Address	Size (acres)	Ownership	Management Agency	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Type of Public Grant Accepted if any	Zoning	Degree of Protection
131/82	Lancaster Street	16.00	Rotti, Albert J	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	GR	Limited - Chapter 61A
148/19	Prospect Street	26.09	Soheiliarshadi, Mahmoud	Private	Agriculture	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SR	Limited - Chapter 61A
154/5	Prospect Street	44.70	Country Club Realty Trust	Private	Recreational	Excellent	Golf Course	Fee/By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61B
154/8	Prospect Street	134.64	Country Club Realty Trust	Private	Recreational	Excellent	Golf Course	Fee/By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61B
119/49	Laurel Street	16.00	Goodale, Norman	Private	Recreational	Unknown	Unknown	By landowner	none	SRA	Limited - Chapter 61B
179/1	Shrewsbury Street	4.29	Worcester Country Club	Private	Recreational	Excellent	Golf Course	Fee/By landowner	none	SR	Limited - Chapter 61B
179/2	Shrewsbury Street	35.78	Worcester Country Club	Private	Recreational	Excellent	Golf Course	Fee/By landowner	none	SR	Limited - Chapter 61B
For-Profit											
1268	Wachusett Country Club	45.3825	COUNTRY CLUB R T	Private	Recreation	Private	Golf Course	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
1260	Wachusett Country Club	135.772	COUNTRY CLUB R T	Private	Recreation	Private	Golf Course	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2647	Woodhaven Campground	30.2403	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2653	Woodhaven Campground	1.78268	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2645	Woodhaven Campground	10.9264	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2650	Woodhaven Campground	4.20312	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2649	Woodhaven Campground	1.76503	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2652	Woodhaven Campground	0.87725	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2654	Woodhaven Campground	0.14845	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None
2651	Woodhaven Campground	2.70604	WOODHAVEN CAMPGROUND	Private	Recreation	Private	Camping	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	None

Location Parcel ID	Location Street Address	Size (acres)	Ownership	Management Agency	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Type of Public Grant Accepted if any	Zoning	Degree of Protection
Conservation Restrictions and Watershed Restrictions											
2782	Angell Brook CR	10.9909	Angell Brook Development Corporation	Private	Conservation	Private	CR	Full Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
152	Goodale WPR	15.136	GOODALE NORMAN H	Private	Water Supply	Private	WPR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
2774	Hillside Village CR	8.65665	KEYSTONE DEVELOPMENT CORP AND HILLSIDE VILLAGE CONDO TRUST	Private	Conservation	Private	CR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
1252	Unknown	24.7834	Malden Brook Farm LLC	Private	Water Supply	Private	WPR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
2776	Malden Brook Farms APR	79.6516	Malden Brook Farms LLC	Private	Agriculture	Private	APR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
1263	Malden Brook Farms WPR	26.9749	Malden Brook Farms LLC	Private	Water Supply	Private	WPR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
2778	Malden Brook Farms/Tashjian WPR	32.521	Malden Brook Farms LLC	Private	Water Supply	Private	WPR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
2777	Malden Brook Farms/Tashjian WPR	5.35611	Malden Brook Farms LLC	Private	Water Supply	Private	WPR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
1289	Whiting WPR	16.7703	WHITING	Private	Water Supply	Private	WPR	No Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Perpetuity
Cemetery											
637	St Luke Cemetery	2.62538	BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH	Private	Historical/Cultural	Private Non-Cemetery	Cemetery	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Limited
1312	Oakdale Cemetery	12.6424	Oakdale Cemetery Association	Limited	Historical/Cultural	Cemetery Association	Cemetery	Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	Limited

Location Parcel ID	Location Street Address	Site (acres)	Management Agency	Ownership	Degree of Protection	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Type of Public Grant Accepted if any	Zoning
Greater Worcester Land Trust											
2783	Pine Glen	1.288294	Public	Greater Worcester Land Trust	Perpetuity	Recreation and Conservation	Undeveloped	Passive Recreation (trails, walking)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Single Residence
Municipal											
1285	Goodale Park	22.179004	Public	Town of West Boylston Parks and Recreation Department	Limited	Recreation	Good	Active and Passive Recreation(fields, walking, etc.)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1282	Major Edwards School (Pride Park)	8.169811	Public	Town of West Boylston School Department	Limited	Recreation/School	Good	Active Recreation (playgrounds and fields)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
555	Mixer Bldg Fields	13.757518	Public	Town of West Boylston	Limited	Historical/Cultural	Good	Active Recreation (playgrounds and fields)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1238	Mt Vernon Cemetery	16.590164	Public	Town of West Boylston Cemetary Department	Limited	Recreation	Good	Passive Recreation (walking)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR and Aquifer Overlay District (AQ)
1283	T-Ball Field	1.76132	Public	Town of West Boylston Parks and Recreation Department	Limited	Unknown	Good	Active Recreation (playgrounds and fields)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Unknown
1316	Town Gravel Bank	7.611639	Public	Town of West Boylston Department of Public Works	Limited	Recreation and brush dump	Good	Passive Recreation (walking)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1284	West Boylston High School	9.831373	Public	Town of West Boylston School Department	Limited	Recreation	Good	Active Recreation (playgrounds and fields)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1286	Woodland Park	5.766261	Public	Town of West Boylston Parks and Recreation Department	Limited	Recreation	Good	Active and Passive Recreation (fields, walking, etc.)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
Other Government											
1226	Kent CR	5.467189	Public	Town of West Boylston Conservation Commission	Perpetuity	Conservation	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking, all uses permitted under CR)	Full Public Access	CP/State	SR AQ
1255	Town Common (east)	0.594092	Public	Town of West Boylston Department of Public Works	Perpetuity	Historical/Cultural (community gathering)	Good	Passive Recreation (community gathering, gazebo)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1254	Town Common (center)	0.918564	Public	Town of West Boylston Department of Public Works	Perpetuity	Historical/Cultural	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1237	Town Common (west)	1.427562	Public	Town of West Boylston Department of Public Works	Perpetuity	Historical/Cultural (community gathering, skating)	Good	Passive Recreation (walking)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR
1270	Town Wells	2.65554	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Full Public Access	No EEA Involvement	SR AQ
1257	Town Wells	1.80711	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	ALA/State 32101	Unknown
1256	Town Wells	1.644128	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	ALA/State 32102	Unknown
1258	Town Wells	28.595287	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Unknown
1311	Wachusett Reservoir	0.30063	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Unknown
1309	Wachusett Reservoir	13.214224	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Unknown
1261	Water District Land	2.631496	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Unknown
1262	Water District Land	8.631763	Public	Town of West Boylston Water District	Perpetuity	Water Supply	N/A	Passive Recreation (walking)	Limited Public Access	No EEA Involvement	Unknown

Unknown 5 Paul X Tivnan Dr, West Boylston, MA 241.4 Public Worcester County Jail & House of Correction Unknown Public Safety/Recreation Unknown Limited Unknown Unknown Unknown

Department of Conservation and Recreation												
2769	Unknown	3.715318	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Perpetuity	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	
1221	Unknown	3.061902	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Perpetuity	N/A	Limited		Unknown	Unknown	
2784	Former Weisel/Maple St Realty Trust Property	12.762532	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Perpetuity	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	
1315	Wachusett Reservoir	1.211247	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Perpetuity	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	
1244	DCR Lands	7.810339	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	
1245	DCR Lands	43.075081	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown	

Location Parcel ID	Location Street Address	Size (acres)	Management Agency	Ownership	Degree of Protection	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Type of Public Grant Accepted if any	Zoning
1247	DCR Lands	78.430853	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1251	DCR Lands	27.165633	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1263	DCR Lands	89.808443	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1265	DCR Lands	115.220209	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1268	DCR Lands	21.430886	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1303	DCR Lands	484.017388	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1306	DCR Lands	111.323955	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1307	DCR Lands	399.472055	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1309	DCR Lands	194.621661	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1311	DCR Lands	292.363064	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1322	DCR Lands	4.61832	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1329	DCR Lands	143.604469	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1332	DCR Lands	29.20284	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1335	DCR Lands	132.746494	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1336	DCR Lands	19.822945	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1346	DCR Lands	25.350833	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1353	DCR Lands	30.615852	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1354	DCR Lands	66.634304	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1355	DCR Lands	110.850689	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown

Location Parcel ID	Location Street Address	Size (acres)	Management Agency	Ownership	Degree of Protection	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Type of Public Grant Accepted if any	Zoning
1367	DCR Lands	31.275453	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1374	DCR Lands	53.388426	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1377	DCR Lands	41.27233	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1378	DCR Lands	18.546246	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1379	DCR Lands	129.57279	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1381	DCR Lands	52.545463	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1392	DCR Lands	42.903811	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1397	DCR Lands	63.122931	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1399	DCR Lands	7.370295	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1400	DCR Lands	1.564718	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1401	DCR Lands	33.249741	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1403	DCR Lands	32.75231	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1404	DCR Lands	11.95966	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1407	DCR Lands	0.000043	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1342		429.211815	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown
1370		242.839355	Public	DCR - Division of Water Supply Protection	Perpetuity	Water Supply Protection	N/A	Limited	Limited Public Access	Unknown	Unknown

APPENDIX D: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN SUMMARY OF 2016 SURVEY RESULTS

QUESTION 1:

How would you describe the Town of West Boylston? (Check all that apply.)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A rural or farming town	24.8%	40
A bedroom community	46.6%	75
A suburb of Worcester	71.4%	115
A suburb of Boston	3.1%	5
A town in transition	23.0%	37
An arts community	3.1%	5
A tourist destination	2.5%	4
Historic	43.5%	70
Ambitious	6.2%	10
Futuristic	0.6%	1
Technologically innovative	0.0%	0
Vibrant	9.3%	15
Sustainable	10.6%	17
Crowded	6.8%	11
<i>answered question</i>		161
<i>skipped question</i>		3

QUESTION 2:

Is the Town adequately served by current Open Space?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	43.4%	69
No	56.6%	90
<i>answered question</i>		159
<i>skipped question</i>		5

QUESTION 3:

Is there adequate Town-owned Open Space?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	47.1%	73
No	52.9%	82
<i>answered question</i>		155
<i>skipped question</i>		9

QUESTION 4:

Is the Town adequately served by current recreational facilities?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	42.4%	67
No	57.6%	91
<i>answered question</i>		158
<i>skipped question</i>		6

QUESTION 5:

If you live in West Boylston, check all the reasons you chose to live here		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Accessibility to highways	58.4%	94
Wachusett Reservoir and its surrounding open spaces	60.2%	97
Recreational opportunities	19.9%	32
Church life	7.5%	12
Community life	31.7%	51
Friends/family live here	40.4%	65
Job opportunities	5.6%	9
Library resources	28.6%	46
Low crime/vandalism	56.5%	91
Schools	39.8%	64
Small town character	78.9%	127
Air quality	31.7%	51
Water quality	44.1%	71
Rail trail	36.0%	58
<i>answered question</i>		161
<i>skipped question</i>		3

QUESTION 6:

Please rate the importance or need to preserve open space and natural areas in West Boylston.

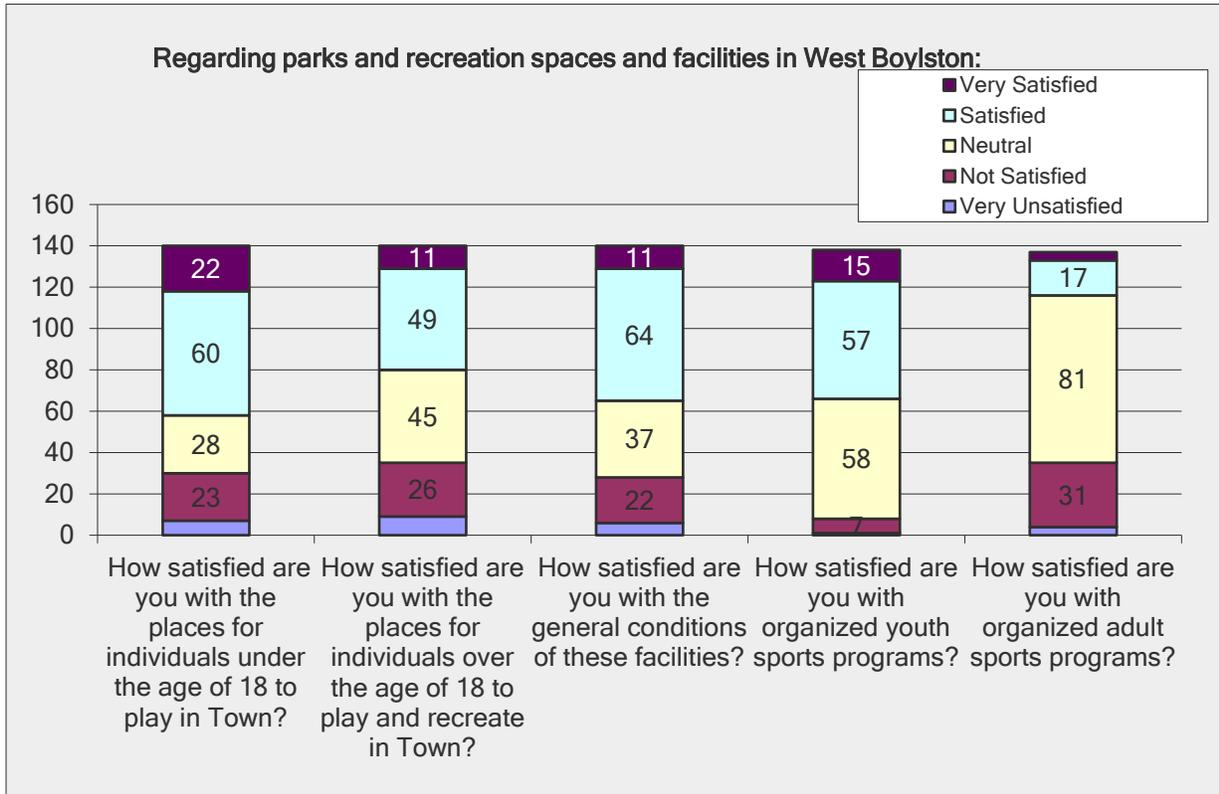
Answer Options	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Some-what Important	Not Important	Rating Average	Response Count
Importance/ Need	91	40	7	8	1	1.56	147
<i>answered question</i>							147
<i>skipped question</i>							17

QUESTION 7:

How important is it to you to preserve and maintain the following in West Boylston? (Check one box per row.)

Answer Options	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Some-what Important	Not Important	Response Count
Buildings of historical or architectural interest	78	56	9	7	4	154
Places of historical value	77	58	7	6	2	150
Farmlands	76	50	19	6	3	154
Open spaces to meet our water and conservation needs	95	40	8	6	3	152
Open spaces to meet our recreational needs	92	44	9	7	3	155
Open spaces to meet our aesthetic, scenic, or passive recreation needs (forests, trails, etc.)	96	41	7	8	0	152
<i>answered question</i>						155
<i>skipped question</i>						9

QUESTION 8:



Question 8 Table:

Regarding parks and recreation spaces and facilities in West Boylston:						
Answer Options	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Not Satisfied	Very Unsatisfied	Response Count
How satisfied are you with the places for individuals under the age of 18 to play in Town?	22	60	28	23	7	140
How satisfied are you with the places for individuals over the age of 18 to play and recreate in Town?	11	49	45	26	9	140
How satisfied are you with the general conditions of these facilities?	11	64	37	22	6	140
How satisfied are you with organized youth sports programs?	15	57	58	7	1	138
How satisfied are you with organized adult sports programs?	4	17	81	31	4	137
<i>answered question</i>						140
<i>skipped question</i>						24

QUESTION 9:



Question 9 Table:

When you go to a recreational facility do you...						
Answer Options	Daily	Weekly	Monthl	Rarely	Never	Response Count
Go alone?	6	28	21	54	25	134
Go with family or friends?	5	50	33	38	11	137
Go to participate in or watch a youth sports league?	7	26	14	45	44	136
Go to participate in or watch an adult sports league?	0	7	5	42	81	135
Go for an informal playgroup or pickup game?	0	6	12	43	74	135
Go for a special event?	1	3	42	75	13	134
answered question						138
skipped question						26

QUESTION 10:

What type of activities do you or members of your household participate in? (check all that apply)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
School sponsored activities/team sports	37.5%	51
Parks and recreation sponsored activities	37.5%	51
Community /league activities (little league baseball, youth soccer leagues)	28.7%	39
Private/formal recreation (dance, karate, etc.)	28.7%	39
Informal (skateboarding, running, cycling, etc.)	55.1%	75
Passive recreation (appreciating nature, photography, bird watching, picnicking, reading/relaxing, etc.)	86.8%	118
answered question		136
skipped question		28

QUESTION 11:

Rank the five most needed recreational facilities, in order of importance. (1 as most important or needed), (Check only 5, only one per column.)

Answer Options	Most needed	Second most needed	Third most needed	Fourth most needed	Fifth most needed	Response Count
Softball fields	3	2	6	4	1	16
Baseball fields	0	7	5	5	2	19
Basketball courts	1	3	2	2	2	10
Tennis courts	0	0	0	5	4	9
Volley ball courts	0	1	2	1	4	8
Soccer fields	6	3	4	6	5	24
Lacrosse or field hockey fields	0	1	1	0	1	3
Rugby fields	0	0	0	0	1	1
Football fields	3	2	5	2	1	13
Ice skating rink	0	0	2	2	4	8
Swimming pool	35	9	4	4	5	57
Golf course	3	3	0	1	1	8
Disc golf/Frisbee golf	0	0	3	0	4	7
Large park with many facilities	9	13	4	5	7	38
Local or neighborhood parks	7	10	6	10	5	38
Outdoor amphitheater or performance space	3	2	4	10	8	27

Rank the five most needed recreational facilities, in order of importance. (1 as most important or needed), (Check only 5, only one per column.)						
Answer Options	Most needed	Second most needed	Third most needed	Fourth most needed	Fifth most needed	Response Count
Public access to water bodies for swimming	5	12	5	6	8	36
Public access to water bodies for boating	3	5	6	4	5	23
Public access to water bodies for fishing	0	2	2	5	2	11
Spray or splash park	5	5	6	7	3	26
Community gardens	5	5	10	4	5	29
Community recreation center/building	5	7	16	6	8	42
Children's play areas	7	5	7	5	6	30
Family picnic areas	0	0	5	4	7	16
Dog park	7	5	2	10	6	30
Hiking and cross country skiing trails	7	13	4	6	5	35
Bike trails/paths	8	10	12	6	5	41
Conservation areas	11	6	7	8	3	35
Snowmobile trails	0	0	0	0	1	1
All-terrain vehicle trails	0	2	0	1	2	5
Skateboard park	0	0	1	1	4	6
Horseshoes	0	1	2	2	0	5
Pickle ball	1	0	0	0	2	3
Bocce	2	1	0	0	4	7
<i>answered question</i>						141
<i>skipped question</i>						23

QUESTION 12:

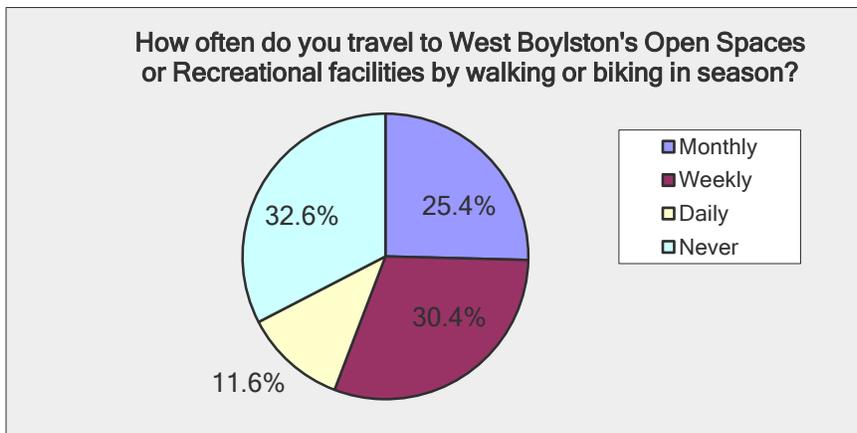
How often do you use the following public recreation or open space areas in West Boylston in season? (Check one box per row.)

Answer Options	Almost daily	Weekly	Weekly + Daily	Monthly	6-10 times per	1-5 times per year	I know about it,	I don't know	Rating Average	Response Count
Pride Park/Children's play areas	6	12	18	20	11	23	48	5	4.58	125
Beaman Memorial Library	6	35	41	26	25	18	15	2	3.53	127
Rail trail	9	31	40	33	19	15	23	2	3.58	132
Bicycle routes	3	13	16	17	7	10	35	37	5.14	122
Woodland recreational area	7	17	24	15	7	17	47	12	4.63	122
Mixer Rec. fields	3	7	10	4	5	11	76	10	5.43	116
Goodale Park	6	22	28	16	13	29	34	3	4.23	123
Goodale Tennis and Basketball Courts	2	9	11	8	6	13	79	4	5.25	121
Goodale Track	3	9	12	7	18	27	54	5	4.94	123
Hiking/cross country skiing trails at the Wachusett Reservoir	5	16	21	11	20	18	37	22	4.78	129
Town sidewalks	23	16	39	11	11	18	30	12	4.02	121
Ice skating rink	1	2	3	3	5	11	78	16	5.77	116
Cemetery	3	9	12	13	8	22	63	9	5.06	127
Fishing	4	4	8	3	8	12	76	13	5.50	120
Old Stone Church	1	6	7	9	17	51	35	5	4.90	124
Reservoir	10	15	25	14	22	31	27	5	4.21	124
Pocket Park - Pine Glen	1	1	2	0	0	1	28	87	6.65	118
River Road walking/bike	2	8	10	5	7	10	49	40	5.66	121
<i>answered question</i>										139
<i>skipped question</i>										25

QUESTION 13:

How often do you travel to West Boylston's Open Spaces or Recreational facilities by walking or biking in season?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Monthly	25.4%	35
Weekly	30.4%	42
Daily	11.6%	16
Never	32.6%	45
answered question		138
skipped question		26



QUESTION 14:

How important is it to be able to access West Boylston's Open and Recreational Spaces by walking or biking?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Incredibly Important	21.4%	30
Very Important	28.6%	40
Important	20.0%	28
Somewhat Important	20.7%	29
Not Important At All	9.3%	13
answered question		140
skipped question		24

QUESTION 15:

How do you currently get information about open spaces, recreational opportunities and events in West Boylston? (Check all that apply)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Parks and Recreation Department list serve	21.0%	29
School list serve	15.9%	22
Information from community groups or leagues	22.5%	31
Internet search	20.3%	28
Directly from the Town of West Boylston Website	55.1%	76
Family, friends, Word of mouth	63.0%	87
Flyers and signs around town	33.3%	46
Local newspapers	37.7%	52
Facebook	34.1%	47
Twitter	2.9%	4
Teachers and coaches	10.1%	14
Police and fire officials	1.4%	2
	<i>answered question</i>	138
	<i>skipped question</i>	26

QUESTION 16:

Additional comments/concerns

Full list of public comments/concerns:

- Facebook - through West Boylston Neighbors Connect
- How "safe" is our town water, considering that our Water Department is adding Ortho Polyphosphate to our drinking water on a regular basis? Has anyone provided honest studies on its impact on the health on a W.B. resident?
- Parking is important...so I can easily attend grandchildren's games.
- By reading minutes of boards and committees which should be current on the town website and not posted i.e. 6 months after the meetings. One should not have to go to Town Hall to read meeting minutes for current information that may be time-sensitive. For example: there is no posting of minutes for the informational meeting held by the Parks Facilities Committee on September 8, 2015 to which the Police Dept., Fire Department, Council on Aging, athletic community among other groups (not the public, townspeople) were formally invited. It is important to know what these groups' comments were on the approved plan for Goodale Park and therefore should be made public via the minutes of the PFC in a timely manner.
- Children are older now so do not use town amenities as previously. We have plenty of open space for all.

Public comments/concerns (continued)

- Why are bike trails off of Rail Trail closing? Why can't citizens utilize the Wachusett Reservoir Watershed more for recreation and to enjoy its unspoiled beauty? The DOC doesn't seem to want us there.
- The town of West Boylston should make a wholehearted attempt to preserve as much open space as possible (natural and historic) through ownership, in order to protect land from increasing development pressures and ensure that it remains for future generations, wildlife conservation, and the many services and aesthetics that it provides. Please do not give in to the short-sighted appeal of developing opening spaces for more houses, commercial buildings, or unnecessary "recreational facilities" (golf courses, sports field, etc.). Instead, we need to think about the long-term sustainability and character of West Boylston for both the sake of its residents and the surrounding communities. We have no time to lose!
- Town pool would be great, replanting the old pine grove behind the town pool the ice storm took out would be great.
- I am thrilled that this survey is out to ask people who live here and use the area the most of what our needs are. We love our town and all the effort you are making to continue to improve on what is already such a wonderful place to live.
- The track needs significant repair and upgrades. The school cannot use it to host home track meets and the surface is degrading and can lead to injuries for our school children and community members who use it.
- We really need snowmobile and atv trails. We should get together with the DCR to give out a special permit for recreational vehicles. Use the permit money to maintain the trails. We should also be able to use non-motorized boats in the reservoir ie: kayaks, row boats, and small sailboats
- "no reference/questions for senior citizens.
- Most needed in this town is sidewalks. It is ridiculous that children and adults need to drive to athletic fields, the rail trail, recreational facilities to take part in outdoor activities. We should be able to walk on our streets safely, e.g. Prospect St and Woodland St., without fearing for our lives. We do not need to improve any more sports fields until we spend some money to allow citizens of all ages to walk on our streets safely.
- West Boylston Public Access TV - Channel 191 with Shows such as Senior Moment, Nature Shows, and rebroadcast of West Boylston shows regarding concerts, library programs, and senior recreational activities. The library and senior center offer a great number of programs, produce their own informational bulletins for Channel 191, as well as their own newsletters, and are a major source of recreational activities for people of all ages. The Historical Society also has a number of programs and submits info. for Channel 191 bulletins. The new town message board also helps keep residents informed about opportunities. The Dept. of Conservation and Recreation also has informational flyers posted at reservoir kiosks and periodically has informational programs submitted for broadcast on West Boylston's Public Access Channel 191.
- Need to advertise opportunities more.

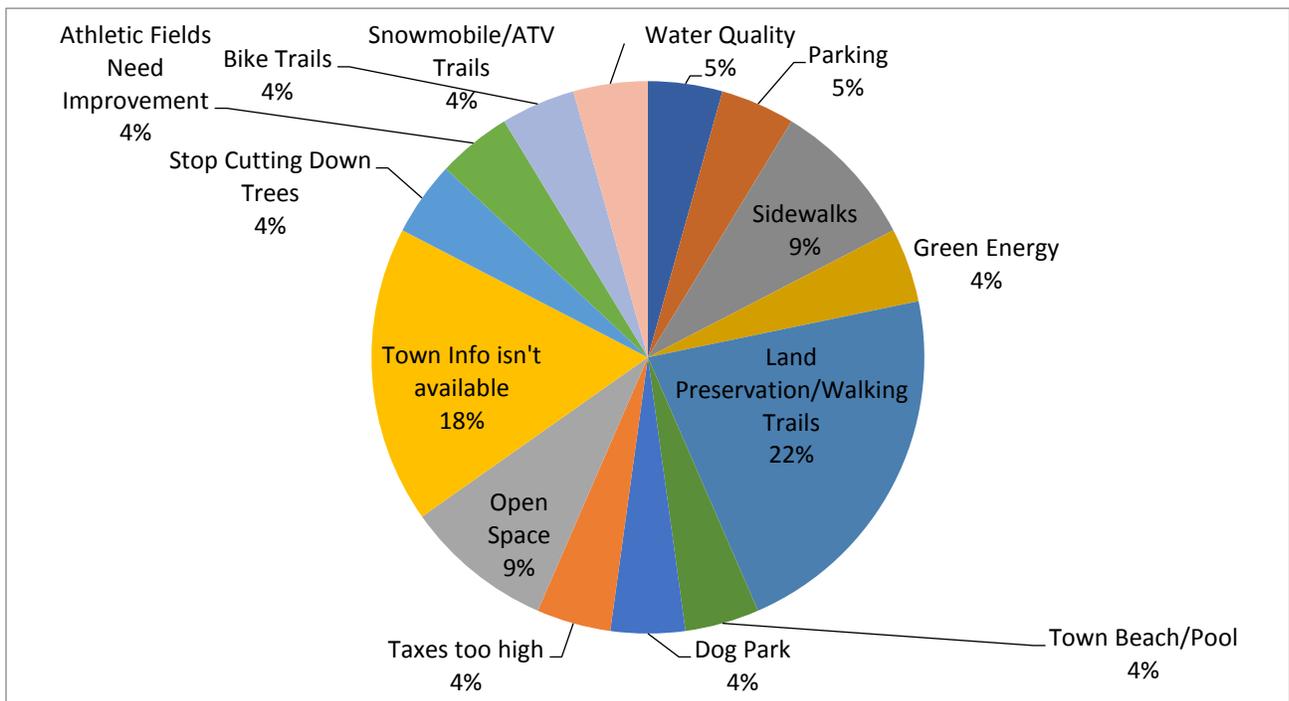
Public comments/concerns (continued)

- Stop cutting down the trees.
- I feel information about the town is available but scattered in various places which makes it difficult to keep track of. The town website isn't great and I feel the parks and recreation information which is often very helpful and important, isn't put out for public knowledge until last minute. If the parks and rec program had more funding maybe the programs offered such as the summer program days of play would actually be available for working parents vs the current hours 8:30 -3 which are absolutely inconvenient and not an option for many working parents in town.
- With all the backhoes, tractors, trucks, etc. it would be nice to be able to walk your West Boylston only licensed dog through the conservation lands. It would be nice to have a town beach, again for WB residents and their guests. It would be nice that walking trails be maintained through conservation areas. My kids no longer are in the schools, but sports fields maintenance and more open fields are needed. As a side note...the schools need an upgrade in productivity and the state needs to contribute more \$. No more taxes, we are way to high now for the limited resources availed us.
- The abandoned farm near Applewood road should be preserved. It has milkweed for monarch butterflies, plus is a home for endangered New England cottontails.
- At this point we should be more interested in establishing more solar panel or wind farms to become energy self-sufficient. After that happens, then we can discuss recreation and open spaces.
- We need sidewalks desperate. Worcester St. Maple St. Route 12

QUESTION 17:

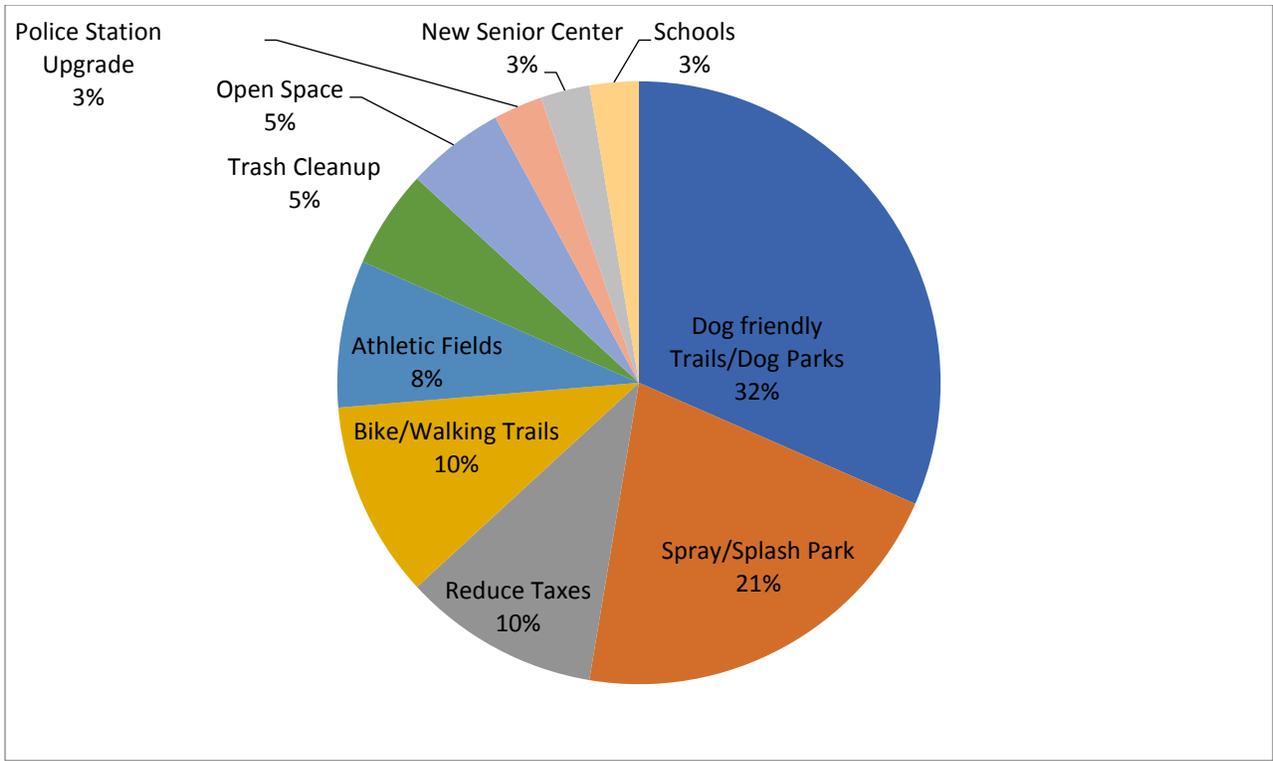
Please rank the following objectives 1 through 5 for Town funding, with 1 being "most support" and 5 being "no support"							
Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	Rating Ave- rage	Res- ponse Count
Increase athletic field facilities.	18	18	30	20	27	3.18	113
Increase Town-owned open space throughout Town.	31	29	29	12	15	2.58	116
Increase open space to protect Town water supplies.	39	24	31	8	18	2.52	120
Improve conditions of the sidewalks in Town.	38	29	24	24	7	2.45	122
Improve/create safe bike lanes on existing roads.	24	27	23	19	19	2.84	112

Provide access for summer swimming facilities in Town.	52	22	16	11	21	2.40	122
Increase children's play equipment (swings, climbing)	16	27	26	18	23	3.05	110
Increase general maintenance of existing grounds, buildings, and landscape.	34	33	34	16	9	2.47	126
answered question							137
skipped question							27



QUESTION 18:

If none of the above (See question 17), what should the Town's objective be? i.e spray park, dog park, or reduce taxes.



QUESTION 19:
Contact Information (not included)

QUESTION 20:

What is your age?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 10 years old	0.0%	0
11 to 18 years old	0.0%	0
19 to 25 years old	0.8%	1
26 to 35 years old	5.9%	7
36 to 45 years old	26.1%	31
46 to 55 years old	16.8%	20
56 to 65 years old	26.1%	31
over 65 years old	24.4%	29
answered question		119
skipped question		45

APPENDIX E: SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITY FORUM

Included here are the announcements and notes from the community wide public events held on June 2, 2016 and March 17, 2017.

You are invited to West Boylston's:

2016 Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Public Forum



Thursday, June 2, 2016

7:00 pm

Town Hall
First Floor Meeting Room
140 Worcester Street
West Boylston



Join Us to Listen and Give Suggestions for the Open Space and Recreation Plan:

- * Hear Preliminary Town Survey Results *
- * Review draft Goals and Objectives *
- * Brainstorm About New Ideas *
- * Provide Feedback *

Sponsored by the West Boylston Open Space Implementation Committee.
For more information, please contact: osic@westboylston-ma.gov

West Boylston Open Space and Recreation Plan

Public Comments/Meeting Notes

June 2, 2016

Forum goal: Discuss action plan and prioritize action steps going forward with public comments

DCR owned land (Apx. 35% of WB) leads to no town authority for WB city/residents over that land. The OSRP Committee sees that once a space goes from being open space into developed space, there's no going back – so DCR owned land is a plus and a minus. DCR also doesn't pay taxes, but makes a payment in lieu of taxes to the Town (\$666,000)

WB Town residents are allowed to use the rail trail and DCR trails that surround the Wachusett Reservoir.

- Vinny: If the DCR land changed to development or residential development...
 - o Then for every \$1 that comes in in taxes; it costs the town \$1.13
 - o For commercial districts: For every \$1; it costs the town 50 cents
 - o For green space: For every \$1; town only spends 29-30 cents

Recent Parks Commission Accomplishments

- Parks commission has been reviewing WB's 2009 OSRP and updating it for revisions to enter the 2016 WB OSRP
 - o Noting changes such as: baseball field where the High School plays is no longer regulation size; community pool is now gone; adding netting and fencing at various sport fields (inc. Little League) in order to prevent the balls from rolling all around; added fence at HS (White fence @ HS donated by Abby Kelly Charter School)
 - o Noted: after the community pool was demolished, it was turned into a small practice field for the football team and it has been approved to expand that effort
 - o Submitted a request for 1 new well to be able to water the fields more frequently
 - o Recently upgraded the sound system at the concessions stand at the Football Field (now able to hear the announcements at the concession stand in addition to music, etc.) (Town funded) New system is wireless.
 - o At the May town meeting there was a request for fertilizer for the fields (in progress at addressing the request)
- Parks representative expressed a desire to include research into improving the conditions of the current fields and facilities (inc. HS Baseball; HS Track; Little League field; HS Football field) He claimed: **"We're about 1 field shy"**

OSRP Implementation Committee

- Mission Statement: **From Vinny**
- Tries to be a point contact for people coordinating and addressing community needs
 - o Works with the DCR, GWLT, Parks Wachusett Greenways, etc.

General public comments

- An Ice Storm knocked out pine trees in a trail
- WB has hosted some mud runs and the **residents expressed a desire for more outlets for passive and active recreation spaces**
- Basketball and tennis courts 2012 addition (w/ CPC funding) (A recent law change, which helped make more funds for similar projects)
- Someone noted that **a new field was requested** at a recent town meeting

Feedback from Preliminary Survey Results

- Pool as a #1 need shocked one resident – he expressed feeling “Baffled”
 - o Resident said: Hours that the pool had in the past were not conducive to the people who worked, had kids in school, etc.
 - o He asked if the Parks Commission has estimated what the pool would cost. Who would run it? Manage it? Control the safety and regulations of it? (*The Parks Commission hasn't yet looked into this...*)
 - In 2009 OSRP, the Pool hadn't been demolished yet
 - Currently: Town (overall) has expressed a strong feeling of getting a pool back, finding funds, location, etc.
 - Having a public pool is in Phase IV of West Boylston's Master Plan (and a Splash Park)
 - o Another resident was concerned primarily about liability issues regarding having a public pool. Discussed whether having a private agency hired to run it would be the best, cheaper option (esp. for the residents who have already expressed a desire NOT to raise taxes) – WB Parks Commission will have to “Talk with Legal” about this.
 - o Resident comment: “Even though people say it's their #1 need... do they realize how much it would have to cost to build, maintain, lifeguards, etc. **Might the desire go down** (after they learn about the cost)?”
- Comment from Parks guy: People liked having the pool when it was open and it was a money maker for the town
 - o But this time, it worth considering partnering with a private operator to reduce the risk of having to raise taxes
 - o Note: In the past, the pool's management was run by the Parks division
 - With a new pool, Parks would only manage it if the pool was on a public park

- Resident comment on Playgrounds (with reference to a summer playground/youth rec program that happened in her hometown that involved arts and crafts, playing kickball; etc. and it was run at **no cost** to town residents
 - o Similar to Recreation Worcester – the program allowed kids to be dropped off in the early morning, and they would do activities together until the evening
 - West Boylston had a program that did this!!
 - “We were the biggest babysitter” said a Parks Commission member, who lived in the area when WB was doing the program
 - It was all built around West Boylston’s old swimming pool
- Resident requests to have the survey out at MANY more places; one resident claimed that there was an “unfortunately small percentage of the town responded”
 - o **Neither of the residents had seen the survey before this meeting**
 - o **Action step –**
 - **Need to submit survey copies to the school system (get on their listserv if possible)**
 - **Get the survey out at the local election (TODAY/TUESDAY)**
 - **Submit flyers online**
- In 2009, there was an idea to put a playground surrounding the new police station

General Resident Concerns

- Overall use of Goodale Park
 - o Prefer the idea of placing the senior center overlooking the park (On the end of Newton Street, over by the High School)
 - However, the Council on Aging Folks have already decided where the new senior center will be placed
 - o Resident claims that if the senior center was placed by Goodale Park, then it would
 - A) Have a basement for restrooms
 - B) Have a snack shack
 - C) Access to a recreation room
 - D) Upstairs area for the elders to look over the young people playing at the Park
 - E) Have a view of the Wachusett Reservoir
- Sewage and water availability intended to protect the Reservoir; but concerned that he is seeing properties bulldozed; Bob’s Hotdogs is gone which is being reverted into a town facility
 - o Stating that these properties that are being damaged should be very thoughtfully turned into something new (Suggestions included: a school; recreation facility; shared city usage)
- DCR land swap
 - o There are expressed needs for a large multipurpose space for active recreation needs

- With a lot of town being owned by the DCR, the only possible way to get fully control over a current DCR land would be through a land swap (trading them for a parcel that's on their "watch-list")
 - Wachusett Greenways works on partnerships with the DCR
 - Resident cautioned the WB Representatives to be cautious of "shaking [the DCR] up" in order to be able to maintain their land
 - Resident gave example of mountain bikers who were recklessly biking on DCR land and the DCR locked down
 - Generally the DCR has been increasing access to residents to DCR land, but they recently decreased it
- Resident concern about parking at Goodale Park: "Do we have enough parking at Goodale?"
 - Suggestion to examine potential of mixed-use to get the most out of the area; potential to make enough room for a ball park
 - Vinny suggested that examining mixed-use at parks could allow WB to integrate all the uses of it
- Resident suggestion to consider: adult women's softball; adult sports; and putting a senior playground at the senior center (wherever it ends up!)
- Resident concerned that the survey results were targeted by "our" contacts/those involved in building and distributing it
- Resident stated that there's currently an ad hoc dog park at a baseball field at the High School where people just let their dogs run around
- Resident reignites pool conversation, emphasizing the consideration to lease land to a private company that would run a community pool for the town with the goal to NOT cost the town too much money
- Resident noted that the Chief of Police is selling a plot of land (bordering Holden) which was claimed to be purchased by CPA funds;
 - Noted that the Chief would like to see the land preserved
 - It might be purchased by the GWLT with restricted use for residents
 - Potential for parks and trails
- Resident noted: Dog parks are important for relieving pressure on the rail trail – adding a dog park would "help clean up the mess" (of overcrowding?)

Public Forum/Meeting Minutes – March 21, 2017

West Boylston Open Space Implementation Committee (OSIC)

Town Hall, 140 Worcester St., West Boylston, MA

Members Present: Brenda Bowman, Ray DeSanti, Gary Flynn, John Hadley, Mike Peckar, Vin Vignaly, Barbara Wyatt

Others Present: Dan Daniska/Rob Raymond-CMRPC, Robert Dunne/Jim Pedone-WB Parks Commission, Justin Howard, Kristen Payson-Banner Editor, Chris Rucho, Barbara Bernardin, Elise Wellington, Lawrence Salate, Marc Frieden, Jean Costello, Dave Femia, Barur Rajeshkumar

The meeting was called to order by Chair Vignaly at 6:02 pm. On a motion by Mr. Peckar, seconded by Ms. Wyatt, the minutes of the 2/28/17 meeting were unanimously approved.

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update (OSRP):

Mr. Vignaly welcomed everyone present and those watching via cable tv. He noted that comments can be submitted through the town's website until 3/18/17 and there is a phone line to call in comments tonight. The Parks Commission and Open Space Implementation Committee are interested in feedback on the draft Open Space and Recreation Plan Update (OSRP) being presented tonight. Because it is very closely related to this plan, and also focuses on pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, the Complete Streets Prioritization Plan (CSPP) is being presented and feedback from the public is desired. The outline of the powerpoint slides is included at the end of these minutes.

Mr. Hadley, Selectman on the OSIC, began the presentation covering the overview and general makeup of the OSRP; Mr. Pedone, chairman of the Parks Commission, reviewed the current status and future goals for the Parks facilities; Mr. Peckar, OSIC member, covered the current extent of open space in West Boylston and presented the goals for open space improvements; and Mr. Daniska, CMRPC planner, reviewed the State Complete Streets Program process and the work CMRPC has completed to document the current conditions in town and to compile locations where improvements can be implemented. The Complete Streets Program involves prioritization of the needs in town and then those may be submitted to the State MassDOT for construction funding up to \$400,000 per year.

The following comments were noted:

1. Ms. Wyatt asked about possible bicycle and pedestrian improvements on Route 12 at the railroad crossing. Mr. Dansika had viewed this area and since there are hard stone abutments owned by the railway, the feasible options will be limited to pavement marking and signs. This will be included in the CSPP.
2. Ms. Costello complemented the OSRP, and asked about the 2016 survey response rate. There were about 160 surveys returned in 2016 (similar to the number returned in 2013). She asked how to

preserve the limited (1.7% of town) town-owned undeveloped open space. The OSRP encourages private property protection through the Chapter 61 land protection and donations from property owners.

3. Ms. Wellington – The Goodale Park Master Plan is not available to the public, so she could not properly evaluate the OSRP without knowing the intended facilities and significant costs. The plan and summary of costs will be added, with a link to the full document in the OSRP. She noted that the population data indicates that school-aged children has decreased from 2000-2015 and should be noted and assessed in the OSRP.
4. Ms. Wellington noted that the previously-included action item to improve vegetative plantings within recreation areas to provide buffering for neighbors has been removed. It will be included in the updated draft. Mr. Pedone noted that the town has trees stored at the Mixer property, but it was questioned how many remain viable after the drought last year. Mr. Hadley noted that during Selectmen discussions of tree planting they consider the need to water and maintain these.
5. Mr. Pedone noted that in regard to Goodale Park, the baseball fields and the track do not meet the MIAA standards, and therefore the track team cannot have home meets. Discussion of minimum needs standards being designed instead of top-of-the-line facilities were suggested for ‘value-engineering’ the conceptual design.
6. Ms. Wyatt noted that the Goodale Park Master Plan concept layout appears to make the area a “Sports Complex” instead of the traditional “Park”.
7. Mr. Rucho noted that it is tough to see, but there are walkways included throughout the area to improve handicapped accessibility.
8. Ms Bowman asked about short-term needs to correct the ponding water at the corner of Crescent and Goodale Street, as well as widening the bicycle lanes along Crescent Street from the center of town.
9. Ms. Wyatt noted that Exhibit 18 on p. 55 needs to be updated to reflect the current private properties in town that could be acquired.
10. Ms. Costello asked that the table inserted into Map 10 should be updated and included in the narrative to describe prioritized lands.
11. Mr. DeSanti asked that the CSPP prominently include the bicycle improvements needed along Route 140 in town, especially near the Boylston Town Line and through the center of town. He was concerned with the narrow section as noted earlier on Route 12 under the railroad crossing.

The people in attendance were encouraged to mark up the Sidewalk Map and Bicycle Map that CMRPC brought to the meeting for the CSPP work.

Upon a motion by Mr. Peckar, and seconded by Mr. DeSanti, the committee unanimously voted to adjourn the meeting at 8:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted, Vincent Vignaly

3/21/17 Public Forum Powerpoint Slide Info

Public Forum
Open Space & Recreation Plan
Complete Streets Prioritization
West Boylston
March 21, 2017

Open Space Implementation Committee
&
Parks Commission &
Transportation Committee
With Assistance From CMRPC

Open Space & Recreation Plan Purpose

- Promote Open Space And Recreation Goals
Required For State Grants
- Assess Open Space Conditions And Needs
- Assess Parks Facilities Conditions And Needs
- Assess Wildlife And Natural Resource Needs
- Compile Ideas For Next 7 Years
- Guide Efficient Capital Spending Requests

Meeting Purpose

- Present Work Completed To Date
- Listen To Public's Thoughts And Suggestions
- Incorporate Suggestions In Final Plan

Plan Content

- Plan Summary
- Statement Of Purpose
- Planning Process And Public Participation
- Community, Regional, And Historical Context
- Population And Growth Patterns
- Environmental Inventory
- Geology, Soils, Topography, And Landscape Character
- Water Resources, Vegetation, Fish And Wildlife
- Scenic Resources, Unique Environments, And Environmental Challenges
- Private And Public Parcels Of Interest
- Recreational Facilities And Usage
- Recreational Facility Handicapped Access Evaluation
- Community Vision
- Analysis Of Local And Regional Needs
- Goals And Objectives
- 7-Year Action Plan

Parks Commission
Jim Pedone, Chairman

- 7 Fields
- 2 Basketball Court Sites
- 2 Tennis Facilities
- 1 Playground

Parks Facilities Usage

- Used For School Recess/Gym Classes
- After-School Programs
- Town Sports Programs
- Softball, Football, Baseball, Basketball, Soccer, Tennis, Etc.
- Scheduling Of >1,000 Users
- Coordination Of >1,250 Games/Practices

Recreation Programs

- Part-Time Director Position Is Needed

Parks Improvements

- New Practice Field At Old Pool Location
- Fencing Around High School Baseball And Little League Fields
 - New Problem With Off-Leash Dog Usage/Feces
- New Watering System At Goodale Park

Goodale Park Future

- Parks Commission Considering Needs & Costs

Parks Action Items

- Evaluate Options For Goodale Park Improvements
- Fill Recreation Director Position
- Evaluate Options For Swimming/Water Feature
- Evaluate Track Improvements To Allow School Use
- Ensure Fields Are In Mixer Development Proposals
- Coordinate With Private Land Owners For Facilities' Use
- Improve Handicapped Access
- Improve Elder Access & Sidewalk Connections

How Much Open Space Is There?

Mike Peckar, Open Space Implementation Committee

- A Lot – But
- Dcr Owns 40% Of The Town
- Town Owns Only 2.5% Including Building Sites
- Town Open Space - Only 1.7% (Parks, Rail Trail, Cemeteries, Etc.)

Municipal Lands Map 9a Image

Survey Results June 2016

- Top Reasons They Moved To West Boylston
 - Town Character, Open Spaces, Accessible Commute
- 88% - Important To Protect Open Space & Nature

Most Used Town Facilities

Library, Rail Trail, Goodale Park, & Sidewalks

Highest Participation

Passive Recreation-Walking/Hiking, Informal Use, School/Parks Sponsored Programs

More Survey Results June 2016

Most Needed Facilities

Pool, Recreation Center, Bike Trails, Dog Park

Most Important To Fund

Swimming Facility, Open Space @ Town Wells, Sidewalks

Evaluate Dog Park Opportunities

Potential 2-Acre Sites

Dcr - Goodale Street

Tivnan Drive

90% Funding Reimbursement From Grant

Needs Community Support

“Town Of West Boylston Dog Park Interest”

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/155217284971511/>

Dog Park Schematic Image

Open Space Action Items

Acquire High Priority Parcels

Encourage Chapter 61 Programs

Improve Walking/Sidewalk Access

Improve Bicycle Access And Safety

Investigate Fenced Dog Park

Improve Universal Access On Public Land

Support Rail Trail Along Pleasant Street To Sterling

Complete Streets Prioritization

Dan Daniska & Rob Raymond, Central Mass Regional Planning Commission

Policy Was Endorsed By Selectmen In May 2016

This Prioritization Work Is Funded By Massdot

Opportunity For \$400,000 In State Funding, Annually; Once Prioritization Plan Is Complete

Complete Streets Program

Eligible Projects Can Include:

Traffic And Intersection Improvements

Bicycle Facilities And Roadway Lane Improvements

Pedestrian Facilities, Sidewalk Improvements

Transit Facilities For Bus Stop Shelters Or Railroad Crossing Improvements

And Many More...

Complete Streets Goals

Holistic Review Of Needs, Safety, & Gaps

Context-Sensitive, Not One Size Fits All

Improve Access Between Homes, Schools, Work, Recreation, And Retail Destinations

Develop A Connected, Integrated Network To Serve All Users – Autos, Bikes, Pedestrians

Complete Streets Action Items

Develop/Improve Sidewalks Within 1 Mile Of Schools

Remove Gaps In Sidewalk Routes

Update Sidewalk Plan To Facilitate Pedestrian Traffic

Create Bicycle Lanes To Improve Safety

Near Town Schools

Along Route 140

Along Route 110

Along Route 12

Complete Streets Action Items (Cont.)

Evaluate East-West Access Routes To Bus And Retail Areas For Low Income And Elderly

Expand Shoulders For Pedestrian And Bicycle Safety

Beaman Street

Crescent Street

Temple Street

Thomas Street

Worcester Street

Field Data Collection Results/Draft Plan Framework

Fill In Gaps In The Networks

Repair Sidewalks That Are Substandard

Improve Access/Safety To Commercial Areas

Sidewalk Plan Image

Comments From The Public?

Comments Previously Submitted

Call-In Number 774-261-4006

Previously-Left Messages

Public Forum/Meeting Minutes – March 21, 2017
West Boylston Open Space Implementation Committee (OSIC)
Town Hall, 140 Worcester St., West Boylston, MA

Members Present: Brenda Bowman, Ray DeSanti, Gary Flynn, John Hadley, Mike Peckar, Vin Vignaly, Barbara Wyatt

Others Present: Dan Daniska/Rob Raymond-CMRPC, Robert Dunne/Jim Pedone-WB Parks Commission, Justin Howard, Kristen Payson-Banner Editor, Chris Rucho, Barbara Bernardin, Elise Wellington, Lawrence Salate, Marc Frieden, Jean Costello, Dave Femia, Barur Rajeshkumar

The meeting was called to order by Chair Vignaly at 6:02 pm. On a motion by Mr. Peckar, seconded by Ms. Wyatt, the minutes of the 2/28/17 meeting were unanimously approved.

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update (OSRP):

Mr. Vignaly welcomed everyone present and those watching via cable tv. He noted that comments can be submitted through the town's website until 3/18/17 and there is a phone line to call in comments tonight. The Parks Commission and Open Space Implementation Committee are interested in feedback on the draft Open Space and Recreation Plan Update (OSRP) being presented tonight. Because it is very closely related to this plan, and also focuses on pedestrian and bicycle connectivity, the Complete Streets Prioritization Plan (CSPP) is being presented and feedback from the public is desired. The outline of the powerpoint slides is included at the end of these minutes.

Mr. Hadley, Selectman on the OSIC, began the presentation covering the overview and general makeup of the OSRP; Mr. Pedone, chairman of the Parks Commission, reviewed the current status and future goals for the Parks facilities; Mr. Peckar, OSIC member, covered the current extent of open space in West Boylston and presented the goals for open space improvements; and Mr. Daniska, CMRPC planner, reviewed the State Complete Streets Program process and the work CMRPC has completed to document the current conditions in town and to compile locations where improvements can be implemented. The Complete Streets Program involves prioritization of the needs in town and then those may be submitted to the State MassDOT for construction funding up to \$400,000 per year.

The following comments were noted:

1. Ms. Wyatt asked about possible bicycle and pedestrian improvements on Route 12 at the railroad crossing. Mr. Dansika had viewed this area and since there are hard stone abutments owned by the railway, the feasible options will be limited to pavement marking and signs. This will be included in the CSPP.
2. Ms. Costello complemented the OSRP, and asked about the 2016 survey response rate. There were about 160 surveys returned in 2016 (similar to the number returned in 2013). She asked how to preserve the limited (1.7% of town) town-owned undeveloped open space. The OSRP encourages private property protection through the Chapter 61 land protection and donations from property owners.
3. Ms. Wellington – The Goodale Park Master Plan is not available to the public, so she could not properly evaluate the OSRP without knowing the intended facilities and significant costs. The plan and summary of costs will be added, with a link to the full document in the OSRP. She noted that the population data indicates that school-aged children has decreased from 2000-2015 and should be noted and assessed in the OSRP.
4. Ms. Wellington noted that the previously-included action item to improve vegetative plantings within recreation areas to provide buffering for neighbors has been removed. It will be included in the updated draft. Mr. Pedone noted that the town has trees stored at the Mixer property, but it

was questioned how many remain viable after the drought last year. Mr. Hadley noted that during Selectmen discussions of tree planting they consider the need to water and maintain these.

5. Mr. Pedone noted that in regard to Goodale Park, the baseball fields and the track do not meet the MIAA standards, and therefore the track team cannot have home meets. Discussion of minimum needs standards being designed instead of top-of-the-line facilities were suggested for 'value-engineering' the conceptual design.
6. Ms. Wyatt noted that the Goodale Park Master Plan concept layout appears to make the area a "Sports Complex" instead of the traditional "Park".
7. Mr. Rucho noted that it is tough to see, but there are walkways included throughout the area to improve handicapped accessibility.
8. Ms Bowman asked about short-term needs to correct the ponding water at the corner of Crescent and Goodale Street, as well as widening the bicycle lanes along Crescent Street from the center of town.
9. Ms. Wyatt noted that Exhibit 18 on p. 55 needs to be updated to reflect the current private properties in town that could be acquired.
10. Ms. Costello asked that the table inserted into Map 10 should be updated and included in the narrative to describe prioritized lands.
11. Mr. DeSanti asked that the CSPP prominently include the bicycle improvements needed along Route 140 in town, especially near the Boylston Town Line and through the center of town. He was concerned with the narrow section as noted earlier on Route 12 under the railroad crossing.

The people in attendance were encouraged to mark up the Sidewalk Map and Bicycle Map that CMRPC brought to the meeting for the CSPP work.

Upon a motion by Mr. Peckar, and seconded by Mr. DeSanti, the committee unanimously voted to adjourn the meeting at 8:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted, Vincent Vignaly

3/21/17 Public Forum PowerPoint Slide Info

**PUBLIC FORUM
OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN
COMPLETE STREETS PRIORITIZATION
WEST BOYLSTON
MARCH 21, 2017**

**OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE
&
PARKS COMMISSION &
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
WITH ASSISTANCE FROM CMRPC**

**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN PURPOSE
PROMOTE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION GOALS
REQUIRED FOR STATE GRANTS
ASSESS OPEN SPACE CONDITIONS AND NEEDS
ASSESS PARKS FACILITIES CONDITIONS AND NEEDS
ASSESS WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCE NEEDS
COMPILE IDEAS FOR NEXT 7 YEARS
GUIDE EFFICIENT CAPITAL SPENDING REQUESTS**

MEETING PURPOSE

PRESENT WORK COMPLETED TO DATE
LISTEN TO PUBLIC'S THOUGHTS AND SUGGESTIONS
INCORPORATE SUGGESTIONS IN FINAL PLAN

PLAN CONTENT

Plan Summary
Statement of Purpose
Planning Process and Public Participation
Community, Regional, and Historical Context
Population and Growth Patterns
Environmental Inventory
Geology, Soils, Topography, and Landscape Character
Water Resources, Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife
Scenic Resources, Unique Environments, and Environmental Challenges
Private and Public Parcels of Interest
Recreational Facilities and Usage
Recreational Facility Handicapped Access Evaluation
Community Vision
Analysis of Local and Regional Needs
Goals and Objectives
7-Year Action Plan

PARKS COMMISSION

Jim Pedone, Chairman

7 FIELDS
2 BASKETBALL COURT SITES
2 TENNIS FACILITIES
1 PLAYGROUND

PARKS FACILITIES USAGE

USED FOR SCHOOL RECESS/GYM CLASSES
AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS
TOWN SPORTS PROGRAMS
SOFTBALL, FOOTBALL, BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, SOCCER, TENNIS, etc.
SCHEDULING OF >1,000 USERS
COORDINATION OF >1,250 GAMES/PRACTICES

RECREATION PROGRAMS

PART-TIME DIRECTOR POSITION IS NEEDED

PARKS IMPROVEMENTS

NEW PRACTICE FIELD AT OLD POOL LOCATION
FENCING AROUND HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL AND LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS
NEW PROBLEM WITH OFF-LEASH DOG USAGE/FECES
NEW WATERING SYSTEM AT GOODALE PARK

GOODALE PARK FUTURE

PARKS COMMISSION CONSIDERING NEEDS & COSTS

PARKS ACTION ITEMS

EVALUATE OPTIONS FOR GOODALE PARK IMPROVEMENTS
FILL RECREATION DIRECTOR POSITION
EVALUATE OPTIONS FOR SWIMMING/WATER FEATURE
EVALUATE TRACK IMPROVEMENTS TO ALLOW SCHOOL USE
ENSURE FIELDS are in MIXTER DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS
COORDINATE WITH PRIVATE LAND OWNERS FOR FACILITIES' USE
IMPROVE HANDICAPPED ACCESS
IMPROVE ELDER ACCESS & SIDEWALK CONNECTIONS

HOW MUCH OPEN SPACE IS THERE?

Mike Peckar, Open Space Implementation Committee

A LOT – BUT

DCR OWNS 40% OF THE TOWN

TOWN OWNS ONLY 2.5% INCLUDING BUILDING SITES

TOWN OPEN SPACE - ONLY 1.7% (PARKS, RAIL TRAIL, CEMETERIES, etc.)

MUNICIPAL LANDS MAP 9A IMAGE

SURVEY RESULTS JUNE 2016

TOP REASONS THEY MOVED TO WEST BOYLSTON

TOWN CHARACTER, OPEN SPACES, ACCESSIBLE COMMUTE

88% - IMPORTANT TO PROTECT OPEN SPACE & NATURE

MOST USED TOWN FACILITIES

LIBRARY, RAIL TRAIL, GOODALE PARK, & SIDEWALKS

HIGHEST PARTICIPATION

PASSIVE RECREATION-WALKING/HIKING, INFORMAL USE, SCHOOL/PARKS

SPONSORED PROGRAMS

MORE SURVEY RESULTS JUNE 2016

MOST NEEDED FACILITIES

POOL, RECREATION CENTER, BIKE TRAILS, DOG PARK

MOST IMPORTANT TO FUND

SWIMMING FACILITY, OPEN SPACE @ TOWN WELLS, SIDEWALKS

EVALUATE DOG PARK OPPORTUNITIES

POTENTIAL 2-ACRE SITES

DCR - GOODALE STREET

TIVNAN DRIVE

90% FUNDING REIMBURSEMENT FROM GRANT

NEEDS COMMUNITY SUPPORT

“TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON DOG PARK INTEREST”

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/155217284971511/>

DOG PARK SCHEMATIC IMAGE

OPEN SPACE ACTION ITEMS

ACQUIRE HIGH PRIORITY PARCELS

ENCOURAGE CHAPTER 61 PROGRAMS

IMPROVE WALKING/SIDEWALK ACCESS

IMPROVE BICYCLE ACCESS AND SAFETY

INVESTIGATE FENCED DOG PARK

IMPROVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS ON PUBLIC LAND

SUPPORT RAIL TRAIL ALONG PLEASANT STREET TO STERLING

COMPLETE STREETS PRIORITIZATION

Dan Daniska & Rob Raymond, Central Mass Regional Planning Commission

POLICY WAS ENDORSED BY SELECTMEN IN MAY 2016

THIS PRIORITIZATION WORK IS FUNDED BY MASSDOT

OPPORTUNITY FOR \$400,000 IN STATE FUNDING, ANNUALLY; ONCE PRIORITIZATION PLAN IS COMPLETE

COMPLETE STREETS PROGRAM

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS CAN INCLUDE:

TRAFFIC AND INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

BICYCLE FACILITIES AND ROADWAY LANE IMPROVEMENTS

PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES, SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS

**TRANSIT FACILITIES FOR BUS STOP SHELTERS OR RAILROAD CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS
AND MANY MORE...**

COMPLETE STREETS GOALS

**HOLISTIC REVIEW OF NEEDS, SAFETY, & GAPS
CONTEXT-SENSITIVE, NOT ONE SIZE FITS ALL
IMPROVE ACCESS BETWEEN HOMES, SCHOOLS, WORK, RECREATION, AND RETAIL
DESTINATIONS
DEVELOP A CONNECTED, INTEGRATED NETWORK TO SERVE ALL USERS – AUTOS, BIKES,
PEDESTRIANS**

COMPLETE STREETS ACTION ITEMS

**DEVELOP/IMPROVE SIDEWALKS WITHIN 1 MILE OF SCHOOLS
REMOVE GAPS IN SIDEWALK ROUTES
UPDATE SIDEWALK PLAN TO FACILITATE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC
CREATE BICYCLE LANES TO IMPROVE SAFETY
NEAR TOWN SCHOOLS
ALONG ROUTE 140
ALONG ROUTE 110
ALONG ROUTE 12**

COMPLETE STREETS ACTION ITEMS (CONT.)

**EVALUATE EAST-WEST ACCESS ROUTES TO BUS AND RETAIL AREAS FOR LOW INCOME
AND ELDERLY
EXPAND SHOULDERS FOR PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY
BEAMAN STREET
CRESCENT STREET
TEMPLE STREET
THOMAS STREET
WORCESTER STREET**

FIELD DATA COLLECTION RESULTS/DRAFT PLAN FRAMEWORK

**FILL IN GAPS IN THE NETWORKS
REPAIR SIDEWALKS THAT ARE SUBSTANDARD
IMPROVE ACCESS/SAFETY TO COMMERCIAL AREAS**

SIDEWALK PLAN IMAGE

COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC?

**COMMENTS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED
CALL-IN NUMBER 774-261-4006
PREVIOUSLY-LEFT MESSAGES**

APPENDIX F: FUNDING RESOURCES

Purpose	Program/ Method	Sponsoring Agency	Funding Amounts	Applicant	Program Description
Improvements	Agricultural Environmental Enhancement Program (AEEP)	DAR	Average grant size \$13,000	Farmers in commercial agricultural production	For the purchase of materials to implement agricultural conservation practices that improve water quality, conserve water, reduce greenhouse gas emissions or conserve energy.
Non-acquisition programs	Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APR)	DAR	Grant amounts vary.	Farmers, Land Owners, Municipalities	The APR Program is a voluntary program which offers a non-development alternative to farmers and other owners of prime and "state important" agricultural land who are faced with a decision regarding future use and disposition of their farms. Towards this end, the program offers to pay farmers the difference between the "fair market value" and the "agricultural value" of their farmland in exchange for a permanent deed restriction which precludes any use of the property that will have a negative impact on its agricultural viability.
Non-acquisition programs	Assessment Act (MGL Chapters 61, 61A and 61B)	DCR, DAR, DOR	No public funds available.	Private landowners	These programs work by making available special property tax assessments to owners who agree to restrict their land to a particular use. Chapter 61 applies to lands actively devoted to forestry use, 61A applies to active agricultural lands, and 61B applies to public recreational lands like wildlife sanctuaries and golf courses. Generally, properties are assessed at their current use value rather than their highest use. This usually translates into a substantial property tax savings for owners. The program also requires a right-of-first-refusal option to the town when property owners look to sell their land.
Property Acquisition	Conservation Partnership	EOEEA	Average grant size \$75,000.	Non-profits	To assist not-for-profit corporations in acquiring land and interests in lands suitable for conservation or recreation.

Purpose	Program/ Method	Sponsoring Agency	Funding Amounts	Applicant	Program Description
Non-acquisition programs	Conservation Restrictions (CRs)	DCS	Only technical support available.		Conservation restrictions (CRs) are legal, enforceable agreements, authorized by the state, which are made between a landowner and a charitable organization, or a town. They are used primarily to keep land in a "natural or scenic open condition". Restrictions can be written so that certain uses are permitted and others prohibited, e.g. the current owner may continue to occupy an existing house on the land, but may restrict the construction of any additional houses. Grantors of restrictions may also be able to benefit by reductions in various taxes including property, estate and income.
Property Acquisition	Drinking Water Supply Protection Grant Program	DEP	Average grant size up to \$290,500.	Public water systems and municipalities	Provides grants to assist public water systems and municipalities in acquiring land to protect the quality of public drinking water supplies.
Property Acquisition	Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	EOEEA	Average grant size \$424,000	Municipal conservation commissions, park depts. with current OSRP.	This program provides up to 50% reimbursement towards the cost of acquisition, development or renovation of recreation land, including the development of active recreation facilities.
Planning	Farm Viability Enhancement Program	DCR	Grant sizes may vary from \$25,000 up to \$100,000	Massachusetts farmers who raise and sell agricultural products	The Farm Viability Program seeks to improve the economic viability and environmental integrity of participating farms through the development and implementation of farm viability plans.
Property Acquisition	Community Forestry Program	DCR	Up to \$400,000	local governments, qualified nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes	A competitive grant program whereby local governments, qualified nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes are eligible to apply for grants to establish community forests through fee simple acquisition of private forest land from a willing seller. The purpose of the program is to establish community forests by protecting forest land from conversion to non-forest uses and to provide community benefits. Some of these benefits include sustainable forest management; clean air, water, wildlife habitat, and other environmental benefits: forest-based educational programs; service

Purpose	Program/ Method	Sponsoring Agency	Funding Amounts	Applicant	Program Description
					as models of effective forest stewardship; and recreational benefits secured with public access. Community Forestry Program
Management	Forestry Stewardship Program	DCR	Grant size \$1,230 to \$6,600.	Municipalities and private landowners.	Encourages landowners to practice long-term guardianship through the development of a management plan for their woodlands. New, 2016 – Added eligibility for land owners with a current forestry plan to mitigate the costs of protecting song-bird habitat
Studies and Construction/ Maintenance	SAFETEA-LU Regional Transportation Improvement Program	MHD, CMMPO	No maximum.		Funds are available for transportation related open space improvements. A bike path that connects dense areas of housing with employment or shopping centers would clearly fit the criteria. However, the state and the MPO have been relatively flexible about definitions and projects that are slightly less directly related to transportation may be eligible e.g., an open space parcel adjacent to a road programmed for repairs; the parcel provides a roadway rest area and access to walking trails.
Studies and Construction/ Maintenance	SAFETEA-LU Enhancement Program	MHD, CMMPO	None, but a \$100,000 minimum is requested by MHD.		Money is provided to a variety of transportation “enhancement” projects. Among those eligible are bikeways, walking paths and rail trails. This is a special dedicated fund that amounts to 10% of statewide spending from SAFETEA-LU monies.
Property Acquisition	LAND: Local Acquisitions for Natural Diversity Program (Formerly Self-Help Program)	EOEEA	Average grant size \$345,000.	Municipal conservation commissions, park depts. with current OSRP.	The LAND program was established in 1961 to assist municipal conservation commissions acquiring land for natural resource and passive outdoor recreation purposes. Lands acquired may include wildlife, habitat, trails, unique natural, historic or cultural resources, water resources, forest, and farm land. Compatible passive outdoor recreational uses such as hiking, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, bird observation are encouraged. Access by the general public including people with disabilities is required. This state program pays for the acquisition of land, or a partial interest (such as a conservation restriction), and associated acquisition costs such as appraisal reports

Purpose	Program/ Method	Sponsoring Agency	Funding Amounts	Applicant	Program Description
					and closing costs. A reimbursement program requiring the applicant to raise, borrow or appropriate the total project cost, and then be reimbursed a portion of that cost by the grant; Programs requires a local investment and therefore only reimburses on a sliding scale to each municipality, from 52% to 70% of the total project cost up to a maximum grant limit.
Improvements	Landowner Incentive Program	DFG	Average grant size \$5,000 to \$50,000	Private landowners, sportsmen's clubs, land trusts, and non-profits.	The purpose of this program is to restore or create wildlife habitats for the benefit of species-at-risk on private lands in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The grants are intended to establish partnerships between the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife and private landowners.
Habitat Management	MassWildlife Habitat Grant Program	MassWildlife	\$10,000 and \$50,000	Owners of private or municipal <i>conserved lands</i> in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	Designed to provide financial assistance to private and municipal landowners of protected lands to support active habitat management while fostering partnerships to encourage landscape scale habitat management and expand public recreation on conserved lands.
Education	Mass Environmental Trust	EOEEA	Average grant size \$5,000 to \$50,000	Schools, municipalities, non-profits.	The Trust's mission is to develop, coordinate, and fund projects that encourage cooperative efforts to raise environmental awareness and enable innovative approaches that can restore, protect, and improve water and water related resources of the Commonwealth.
Property Acquisition	Municipal purchase	Municipality	Dependent on Town Meeting		This tool is probably the most direct and effective way for a town to achieve the acquisition objectives of its open space plan. Towns may either issue bonds to cover purchases or in some cases include a purchase item in the general budget. Bond issues are quite common and provide communities with the flexibility to negotiate with property owners, knowing that money has already been authorized to complete the acquisition. In practice, towns generally ask for authorization to float a bond to cover open space acquisition, and

Purpose	Program/ Method	Sponsoring Agency	Funding Amounts	Applicant	Program Description
					then once a deal has been negotiated return to town meeting for the actual appropriation.
Property Acquisition and improvements	PARC: Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities	EOEEA	Grant size \$50,000 to \$500,000.	Municipal conservation commissions, park depts. with current OSRP.	Provides grant assistance to cities and towns to acquire parkland, develop new parks, or renovate existing outdoor public recreation facilities (formerly the Urban Self-Help Program). Any town with a population of 35,000 or more year-round residents, or any city regardless of size, that has an authorized park /recreation commission and conservation commission, is eligible to participate in the program. Communities that do not meet the population criteria listed above may still qualify under the "small town," "regional," or "statewide" project provisions of the program. Municipalities must have a current open space and recreation plan to apply, and the land must be open to the general public.
Development and Maintenance	Recreational Trails Program	DCR	Grant size \$2,000-\$50,000 (statewide projects).	Municipalities, government agencies, and non-profits	Provides funding support for a variety of motorized and non-motorized trail development and trail maintenance projects.
Improvements	River and Harbors Grant Program	DCR	Average grant size varies	Federal Cost share, municipalities and non-profits	Grants requiring matching funds for studies, surveys, design & engineering, environmental permitting and construction that addresses problems on coastal & inland waterways, lakes, ponds and great ponds. Grants are awarded in the following categories: 1) Coastal Waterways - for commercial and recreational navigation safety & to improve coastal habitat by improving tidal interchange; 2) Inland Waterways - to improve recreational use, water quality & wildlife habitats; 3) Erosion Control - to protect public facilities and reduce downstream sedimentation; 4) Flood Control - to reduce flood potentials.

Purpose	Program/ Method	Sponsoring Agency	Funding Amounts	Applicant	Program Description
Restoration	Riverways Program Grants for River Restoration and Revitalization Priority Projects	DFG	Average grant size \$5,000 to \$50,000.	Public agencies, non-profits including land trusts, watershed organizations for work on priority projects.	Program helps to restore the ecological integrity of rivers and streams throughout MA working in partnership with federal, state, and municipal governments, watershed associations and other organizations. Supports sustainable river restoration projects that restore natural processes, remove ecosystem stressors, increase the resilience of the ecosystem; support riverine habitat, promote passage of fish and wildlife through dam and other barrier removal. Support is also provided for urban stream revitalization projects that improve the interconnection between water quality, aquatic ecology, physical river structure and land use, taking into consideration the social, cultural and economic landscape.
Protection and Management	Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grants	DCR	Grant awards range from \$1,000 to \$30,000. All grants must be matched 50-50 by local funds or in-kind contributions	Municipalities and non-profits	The purpose of building local capacity for excellent urban and community forestry at the local and regional level. This grant offering is not a new grant, but a combination of our previous grant opportunities (Mass ReLeaf, Planning and Education, and Heritage Grants).

CPA = Community Preservation Act

CMMPO = Central Massachusetts Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

DAR = Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (DAR)

DCR = Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

DCS = Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services

DEP = Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

DFG = Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game

DOR = Massachusetts Department of Revenue

EOEEA = Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

EOTPW = Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation and Public Works

MHD = Massachusetts Highway Department

SAFETEA-LU = Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users

APPENDIX G: ADA ACCESSIBILITY

This Appendix includes the following:

- ADA Self-Evaluation Inventories for Town-managed open space and recreation facilities.
 - [Woodland Street Park](#)
 - [Goodale Park, Western Park Area](#)
 - [Goodale Park, Eastern Park Area](#)
 - [Bandstand Town Common](#)
 - [Mixer Field](#)
 - [Mass Central Rail Trail](#)
- Letter designating the West Boylston ADA Coordinator
- Letter affirming the West Boylston Grievance Procedures and Public Notification Requirements including Employment procedures.

FACILITY SELF-ASSESSMENTS

FACILITY INVENTORY LOCATION: WOODLAND STREET PARK 2016

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.	
Trails N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
		Access Routes
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths YES
		Berm cuts onto courts PURPLE
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating YES – BLEACHERS
Boat Docks - N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Fishing Facilities -N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming - N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance – N/A	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

LOCATION: WOODLAND STREET PARK 2016

PARKING			
<i>Total Spaces</i>		<i>Required Accessible Spaces</i>	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces X	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
<i>Specification for Accessible Spaces</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	X		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			N/A
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	X		
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft	X		

aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	X		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	NEEDS TO BE INSTALLED AT CORRECT HEIGHT
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	X		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	X		
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	X		
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	X		NEEDS TO BE PAINTED YELLOW
RAMPS N/A			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION: WOODLAND STREET PARK 2016

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Site Access			

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	X		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	X		
No ponding of water	X		
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum		X	NOT TO SOCCER FIELD
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		X	NOT FROM PATH TO BASKETBALL COURT
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	X		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		OBSTRUCTED AT THIS MOMENT
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			N/A PATH IS FLAT
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs		X	PATH IS SMOOTH AND NOT CLEAR
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and <i>not</i> be the service entrance	X		TENNIS COURT
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES:

LOCATION: WOODLAND STREET PARK 2016

STAIRS and DOORS			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Stairs OPEN SPACE FROM NE LEVEL TO LOWER LEVEL			
No open risers	X		
Nosings not projecting	X		
Treads no less than 11" wide	X		TREADS IN DISREPAIR
Handrails on both sides	X		
Handrails 34"-38" above tread	X		
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	X		
Handgrip oval or round	X		
Handgrip has a smooth surface	X		
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"	X		
1½" clearance between wall and handrail	X		OPEN RAIL – NO WALL
Doors N/A			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			

Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.		
Trails N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: N/A *ballfield *basketball *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

PARKING			
<i>Total Spaces</i>		<i>Required Accessible Spaces</i>	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces – X	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
<i>Specification for Accessible Spaces</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	Nothing marked (old) WRONG
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		X	Nothing providing accessible access, path inaccessible
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	Nothing providing accessible access, path inaccessible
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	Nothing providing accessible access, path inaccessible

Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	SIGN NEEDS TO BE ADDED
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	SIGN WILL COMPLY
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	Not to dugouts
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	NEEDS TO BE RE-LEVELLED
Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	
Curb cut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
RAMPS			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Slope Maximum 1:12		X	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		X	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface		X	
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom		X	NEEDS TO BE ADDED
Handgrip oval or round		X	No rails
Handgrip smooth surface		X	No rails
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"		X	No rails
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		X	No rails
Non-slip surface	X		
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	X		

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs		X	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		X	Access to dugouts
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	X		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		X	THERE ARE NONE
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		X	THERE ARE NONE
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	X		
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and <i>not</i> be the service entrance		X	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		N/A	
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)		N/A	
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door		N/A	
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist		N/A	

Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space		N/A	
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible		N/A	
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened		N/A	
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed		N/A	
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum		N/A	
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance		N/A	
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted		N/A	

NOTES

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

STAIRS and DOORS- POOL AREA			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Stairs NO POOL AREA ANY MORE			
No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			

Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"			
1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules AT POOL			
No portable accessibility facility present			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>

5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Coat hook is 54" high			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			

Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
<i>Fixtures</i>			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

NOTES – THE ABOVE NEEDS LOT OF WORK TO COME INTO COMPLIANCE

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Floors			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			

Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
Telephones N/A			
Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor			
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide			
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES – SEE BELOW N/A			
Switches, Controls and Signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs- SEE BELOW			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			

Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers at least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

NOTES – ALL SWITCHES AND CONTROLS AND SIGNS NEED TO BE REDONE SO AS TO COMPLY

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area N/A			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides			
Lifting device			
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide			
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool			
Non-slip surface			

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/WESTERN PARK AREA 2016

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use N/A			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening			
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance			
Floors are non-slip surface			

Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve			
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat			
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose			
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor			
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long			
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds			
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar			
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line			

LOCATION

PICNICKING No Access			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		X	TABLE NEEDS WORK TO COMPLY, OR NEW ONE NEEDS TO BE PURCHASED

For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		X	SAME AS ABOVE
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground		X	SAME AS ABOVE
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions		X	SAME AS ABOVE
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter		X	SAME AS ABOVE

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.	
Trails – N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities – N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all – YES
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths – YES
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair – YES
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths- YES
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating – YES – GRANDSTANDS
Boat Docks – N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities – N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming – N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/EASTERN/PRIDE PARK 2016

PARKING			
<i>Total Spaces</i>		<i>Required Accessible Spaces</i>	
Up to 25		1 space – X	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
<i>Specification for Accessible Spaces</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	SIGN NEEDS TO BE INSTALLED

Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	WILL MEET REGULATIONS
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	X		
Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	X		
Curb cut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	X		
RAMPS – N/A THERE ARE NONE			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION: GOODALE PARK/EASTERN/PRIDE PARK 2016

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		X	
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs		X	

Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	X		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
Entrances – N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and <i>not</i> be the service entrance			No Accessible portable bathroom Or Picnicking area Or Spectator area
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

FACILITY INVENTORY LOCATION: BANDSTAND/TOWN COMMON 2016

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES - THE ITEMS BELOW DO NOT APPLY
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Picnic Shelters		Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
	Shade provided	
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: N/A *ballfield *basketball *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES - THE ITEMS BELOW DO NOT APPLY
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

LOCATION: BANDSTAND/TOWN COMMON 2016

PARKING			
<i>Total Spaces</i>	<i>Required Accessible Spaces</i>		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces – X		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	4 spaces		
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
<i>Specification for Accessible Spaces</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	X		NO REAL ENTRANCE OR PATH TO AUDIENCE AREA
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	SPACE ONE PROVIDED ABOVE
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	IS ON GRADE AT CURB SIDE
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	X		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	NEEDS TO BE SET TO CORRECT HEIGHT

Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	X		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	X		
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	X		ROAD IS AT GRADE TO LAWN
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			N/A
RAMPS			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Slope Maximum 1:12	X		
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	X		NO PATH TO GAZEBO RAMP
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		X	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface		X	
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom		X	NEEDS TO BE ALTERED
Handgrip oval or round		X	NEEDS TO BE ADDED
Handgrip smooth surface	X		N/A
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"		X	NEEDS TO BE ADDED TO RAMP
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			WILL COMPLY WHEN ADDED
Non-slip surface		X	NEEDS GRIT ADDED TO SURFACE
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	X		N/A

FYI – no handrail to any of the benches

LOCATION: BANDSTAND/TOWN COMMON 2016

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	PATH NEEDS TO BE ADDED TO THE RAMP
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	X		
No ponding of water		X	
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs		X	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		X	PATH NEEDS TO BE ADDED

3 ft wide minimum		X	WILL BE WHEN CONSTRUCTED
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		X	WILL MEET REQUIREMENTS WHEN CONSTRUCTED
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	WILL MEET REQUIREMENTS WHEN CONSTRUCTED
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		X	THERE ARE NONE
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs		X	THERE IS NO CURB
Entrances N/A OPEN SPACE			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and <i>not</i> be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

LOCATION: MIXTER FIELD 2016

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Picnic Shelters		Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis & soccer	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating NONE
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

LOCATION: MIXTER FIELD 2016 X=Previously

PARKING			
<i>Total Spaces</i>	<i>Required Accessible Spaces</i>		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces X		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	4 spaces		
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
<i>Specification for Accessible Spaces</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	THERE IS NO ACCOMMODATION FOR ADA PARKING
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	X		
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	X		
	X		
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	X		

Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	X		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	X		
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	NEED CUT
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	WILL BE WHEN WORK IS COMPLETED
RAMPS N/A			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall & wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION: MIXTER FIELD 2016

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	NEEDS CURB CUT
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water	X		
Path of Travel N/A NO PATH			
Path does not require the use of stairs			

Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and <i>not</i> be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES – **PATH OF TRAVEL SHOULD BE LOOKED AT TO MAKE SITE MORE ACCESSIBLE**

LOCATION: RAIL TRAIL 2016

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES - THE ITEMS BELOW DO NOT APPLY
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.		
Trails		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
Enough space between equipment for wheelchair		
Game Areas: N/A *ballfield *basketball *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests Bait Shelves

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES - THE ITEMS BELOW DO NOT APPLY
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance		Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired
		Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings

LOCATION: Rail Trail 2016

PARKING			
<i>Total Spaces</i>		<i>Required Accessible Spaces</i>	
Up to 25		1 space – X	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
<i>Specification for Accessible Spaces</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	NO PARKING ON TOWN PROPERTY – COULD BE ADDED

Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	NO PARKING ON TOWN PROPERTY – COULD BE ADDED
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	NO PARKING ON TOWN PROPERTY – COULD BE ADDED
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	NO PARKING ON TOWN PROPERTY – COULD BE ADDED
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	NO PARKING ON TOWN PROPERTY – COULD BE ADDED
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	ROUGH PAVEMENT AROUND WATER DEPT. BULDING
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	X		
Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	X		NO CURBS FROM ROAD; PATH FROM PARKING FLAT THROUGHOUT
Curb cut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			N/A
RAMPS N/A			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			

Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION: Rail Trail 2016

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
<i>Specification</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Comments/Transition Notes</i>
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	X		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	ROUGH PAVEMENT AROUND WATER DEPT. BULDING
No ponding of water		X	
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		

Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	X		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	X		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		THERE ARE NONE
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		X	THERE ARE NONE
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs		X	THERE IS NO CURB
Entrances N/A OPEN SPACE			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and <i>not</i> be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			

Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES The Rail Trail is a walking path, and distance to the entrance shouldn't be a factor. If the town must have its own handicapped parking, one or two spaces could be added before the Water Department building. The trail itself is flat, wide, and smooth. The three items that may need to be addressed are the broken pavement around the entrance, several washouts along the river side of the path near the one mile marker, and the possibility of adding some kind of guard rail along the steepest slopes.



Board of Selectmen
Town of West Boylston
140 WORCESTER STREET
WEST BOYLSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01583

CHRISTOPHER A. RUCHO, Chairman
SIOBHAN M. BOHNSON, Vice Chairman
BARUR R. RAJESHKUMAR, Clerk
PATRICK J. CROWLEY, Selectman
JOHN W. HADLEY, Selectman

Phone: (774) 261-4010

email: selectboard@westboylston-ma.gov

TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON
EQUAL ACCESS TO PARKS AND RECREATION
FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

GRIEVANCE POLICY

Maximum opportunity will be made available to received citizen comments, complaints, and to resolve grievances or inquiries.

STEP 1

The Town ADA Coordinator will be available to meet with citizens and employees during regular business hours.

When a compliant, grievance, request for program policy interpretation or clarification is received either in writing, through a meeting or telephone call, a record will be created which shall include the name, address, telephone number of the person contacted and the nature of their request or complaint. Anonymous complaints or requests for information will be accepted and a record created with available information.

If the person, making the complaint or request for information is identified, the complaint, grievance, request for program policy interpretation or clarification will be responded to within ten working days in a format that is sensitive to the needs of the recipient (i.e. verbally, enlarge type, etc.)

Copies of the request or complaint and the response will be forwarded to the Park Commission.

If the grievance is not resolved at this level, it will progress to Step 2.

STEP 2

A written grievance will be submitted to the Town Administrator. Assistance in writing the grievance will be available to all individuals. All written grievances will be responded to within ten working days by the Town Administrator in a format that is sensitive to the needs of the recipient.

If the grievance is not resolved at this level, it will progress to Step 3.

STEP 3

If the grievance is not satisfactorily resolved, citizens will have the opportunity to meet with the Board of Selectmen, with whom local authority for final grievance resolution lies.



Board of Selectmen

Town of West Boylston

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Vision Statement

*It is the Vision of the Town of West Boylston to make West Boylston
the most ideal place*

In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to live, work, recreate, worship, and raise a family

Mission Statement

It is the mission of our government in West Boylston to provide all of the citizens with the highest quality of basic services, directed at publicly expressed community needs, at the least possible cost. This includes providing high quality constituent services to the citizens of the community, continually supporting a strong economic base for the community, maintaining small town flavor, and continuing to work in the best long term interests of the community while working as a team. Our goal is to leave this community better than we found it.

USDA Nondiscrimination Statement

In accordance with the Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institute is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. (Not all prohibited basis apply to all programs.) To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider employer and lender.



POLICY No.: K-4
DATE ADOPTED: 2-6-08
DATE UPDATED: 1-6-2016

TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON BOARD OF SELECTMEN POLICY

Non-Discrimination

Purpose:

Our Town prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of:

- Age (40 and above),
- Criminal record (applications only),
- Physical, mental, or psychiatric disability,
- Genetics (results of genetic testing),
- Maternity Leave,
- National origin or ancestry,
- Race or color,
- Religion,
- Sex,
- Sexual orientation, or
- Active military status.

Toward this end, the Town commits itself to take affirmative measures to ensure equal opportunity in the areas of recruitment, hiring, promotion, demotion or transfer, layoff or termination, rates of compensation, in-service or apprenticeship training programs, and all terms and conditions of employment. The town is committed to fostering and encouraging a workplace comprised of individuals of diverse backgrounds, races, genders, abilities, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, and ages.

All town employees are encouraged to take diligent, affirmative steps to ensure equal opportunity and respect for diversity, not only in the internal affairs of the Town departments and agencies, but also in their relations with the public, including those persons or organizations doing business with the Town

Policy: The policy of the Town is to:

- a. Recruit, hire, and promote in all job classifications without regard to race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or age.
- b. Make decisions about employment so as to encourage the development of a diverse workforce.
- c. Ensure that employment and promotion decisions are made in accordance with the principles of equal opportunity, by imposing only valid, job-related requirements for employment and promotional opportunities.
- d. Ensure that all other personnel actions such as compensation, benefits, transfers, layoff, recall, training, tuition assistance, and social and recreational programs will be administered without regard to race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or age.
- e. Prohibit any kind of harassment based on race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or age.

No retaliatory action against those persons who file complaints of discrimination or against individuals who cooperate in such investigations will be tolerated. Violation of this policy will lead to appropriate disciplinary action up to and including termination from Town Service.

Anyone who feels that he or she has been discriminated against by the Town on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or age in employment practices may file a grievance in accordance with the procedures described in the Discrimination Grievance Procedure section.

Discrimination Complaint Procedure

The purpose of this procedure is to encourage local resolution of problems concerning employment. It is important to note that complainants are not required to exhaust the Town's procedures prior to filing a state or federal complaint or taking court action.

Anyone who feels that he or she has been discriminated against or harassed on the basis of race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or age in employment practices should first attempt to resolve the problem by discussing it with their Department Head or, where that may not be feasible, the Town Administrator or a member of the Appointing Authority Board.

Once verbal notification is given and resolution cannot be reached, the complainant will be asked to file a written complaint with the Town Administrator with a copy to the Department Head. Complaints should be in writing and should include information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of complainant and location, date and description of the problem. Reasonable accommodations, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint will be made available for persons with disabilities who are unable to submit a written complaint.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the Town Administrator will meet with the petitioner to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the Town Administrator will respond to the petitioner in person or in writing. The response will explain the position of the Town and may offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

All complaints received by the Town Administrator and responses from same, will be kept by the Town for at least three (3) years. Such documents will remain strictly confidential. It should also be known that the record of the complaint will not be part of the personnel file of the complainant but could be placed in the personnel file of any employee who is disciplined as a result of the investigation.

An appeal from the Town Administrator may be taken to the Board of Selectmen, by a notice in writing. The Board of Selectmen will provide the complainant with an opportunity to appeal and will issue a written decision if the matter is not satisfactorily resolved.

Employees who discuss discrimination or harassment complaints with Town supervisors need to understand that supervisors are required by law to stop any unlawful conduct. The Town will preserve confidentially as far as it reasonably can, but not to the extent that the discrimination or harassment continues.

This grievance procedure is meant to be informal, and cannot be legally binding on either part. Any complaint involving existing civil or criminal litigation may not be addressed using this informal procedure.

No retaliatory action will be taken against those persons who file complaints of discrimination on the basis of race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or age, or against individuals who cooperate in such investigations.



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Phone: (774) 261-4010

email: selectboard@westboylston.ma.gov

June 21, 2017

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re: Open Space & Recreation Plan Update for the Town of West Boylston

Dear Ms. Cryan,

On behalf of the West Boylston Board of Selectmen, I am pleased to offer this letter of support for the update of the town's Open Space and Recreation Plan, as prepared by our Open Space Implementation Committee.

The Open Space Implementation Committee has done a commendable job on the update. They held public meetings and encouraged input from other town boards and committees. The Committee also held a public hearing during which they welcomed comments from town residents. We feel the end result is an updated plan which will be a resource for the town for many years.

We thank you for considering our update and for your continued support of our open space and recreation efforts.

With regards,

TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON

CHRISTOPHER A. RUCHO
Chairman

CC: Members of the Open Space Committee



Town of West Boylston
**140 WORCESTER STREET
WEST BOYLSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01583**

Anita M. Scheipers, Town Administrator
774.261.4088 Phone & Fax
ascheipers@westboylston-ma.gov

June 7, 2017

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re: Open Space & Recreation Plan Update for the Town of West Boylston

Dear Ms. Cryan,

Please be advised, that as the Town Administrator of the Town of West Boylston, under the provisions of Chapter 23 of the Acts & Resolves of 1995, I have appointed Bentley Herget, who serves in the role of Building Commissioner, as the ADA Coordinator for the Town of West Boylston.

If any additional information is needed, please don't hesitate to contact me at the above number.

With regards,

TOWN OF WEST BOYLSTON

ANITA M. SCHEIPERS
Town Administrator