

**HANDOUT**

**PACKET**

**March 15**

**2021**

The following list of documents have been added to the Handout Packet of the Board of Selectmen Meeting for 3.15.2021 and are labeled according to their corresponding agenda item.

5.B. FY 2022 School Budget Modifications as Prepared by the Finance Committee 3.15.2021

6.A DRAFT Proposal for Regional Vaccination Collaboration 3.15.2021

6.K.2 Town of Mills Letter to Massachusetts Governor re: PFAS – Impacts Upon Municipalities

6.K.3 LSP Association Letter to Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection re: Suggestions and Requests Regarding PFAS6

6.K.4 Article from Massachusetts Municipal Associated dated March 4, 2021 titled: PFAS Continue to be a concern in 2021

6.L Memorandum from Public Buildings Director to Town Administrator dated March 12, 2021 re: High School Turf Field Snow Removal

7.A DRAFT Wayland Human Rights, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee 3.13.2021

7.B Original Charge for Advisory Group to the Town Administrator on Action Steps Involving Issues Around Racial Justice 8.10.2020

8.B.(JJ) Draft of Article JJ. Resolution to Declare a Climate Emergency AMENDED

Description	DATE	FY 21 Approved Budget	2/8/2021 FY 22 Level Service \$ Inc.	2/15/2021 FY 22 FinCom Adjustment	44,255 School Actual Cuts	2/28/2021 FinCom Additions	2/22/2021 FY 22 Add to Budget	FY 22 Includes COLA Adj.	FY 22 Additional Adjustments	FY 22 Budget Final Req.
Town Meeting Vote	9/15/2020	42,791,145						42,791,145		42,791,145
Additional added-WTA COLA	9/15/2020	568,000						568,000		568,000
Level Service	2/8/2021		825,891					825,891		825,891
Level Service	2/8/2021		172,675					172,675		172,675
Level Service	2/8/2021		648,939					648,939		648,939
FinCom Budget Adjustment	2/15/2021			(300,000.00)				(300,000)	0	(300,000)
<b>School Adjustments</b>								250,000		
Maintenance Contract	2/28/2021				(60,000)					
Facilities	2/28/2021				(167,382)					
Add Tier 1 Initiatives	2/28/2021				227,382					
Additional Payroll	2/28/2021				102,200					
Circuit Breaker	3/10/2021				(50,000)					
Bus Transportation	3/10/2021				(102,200)					
Total Cuts	3/10/2021				(50,000)					
FinCom Cut	2/15/2021				(300,000)					
Net Increase to School Budget	3/10/2021				250,000					250,000
Additional added- Other COLA	2/22/2021									0
Add to FY 22 budget-FY 21	2/22/2021									0
Add to FY 22 budget-FY 22	2/22/2021						132,000	132,000		132,000
2 % COLA added to FY-22 amt.	2/22/2021						2,640	2,640		2,640
										0
Totals Adjustments			1,647,505	-300,000	-	0	134,640	45,091,290	0	45,091,290
Adjusted Balance		43,359,145	45,006,650	44,706,650	44,956,650	44,956,650	45,091,290			

FinCom Requested Cut	(300,000)
School Actual	(50,000)
\$ Var. Request / Act.	250,000

CIP and OPEB Revenue Adjustment	250,000
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Bal. 09/15/20	43,359,145
FY21 ADD - COLA	132,000
Net FY 21	43,491,145

FY 22 Adj.	45,091,290
Net FY 21	43,491,145
\$ Inc.	1,600,145
% In.	3.68%

Concord Site - Concord/Carlisle High School, 500 Walden Street, Concord, MA 01742

Acton Site – KMart/Stop & Shop, 252 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720

March --, 2021

Jana Ferguson  
Deputy Director, Regulatory Compliance  
Bureau of Environmental Health  
MA Dept of Public Health  
250 Washington Street  
Boston, MA 02108

RE: Proposed Regional Collaboration for COVID-19 Vaccinations including the Towns of Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Sudbury, Wayland and Westford

Dear Ms. Ferguson:

We are writing to continue the discussion relative to establishment of a Regional Vaccination Collaboration of Towns in Central/Western Middlesex County inclusive of the above referenced communities. Our communities have a long history of collaboration through shared services, program partnerships and emergency preparedness activities. Additionally, many of our communities worked together to serve First Responders via the Concord Dispensing Site at Concord-Carlisle High School during January and February 2021. We know the makeup of our communities, how to outreach to our residents, how to efficiently execute emergency dispensing, how to work with our first responders, and how to recruit and deploy volunteers, all in a safe and efficient manner in accordance with the protocols, training and requirements of the state and federal government, as originally tasked almost 20 years ago.

#### Baseline Requirements Confirmed

We understand the commitment for establishment of a regional collaboration involves meeting specific geographic needs and reiterate our commitment to meet the following requirements:

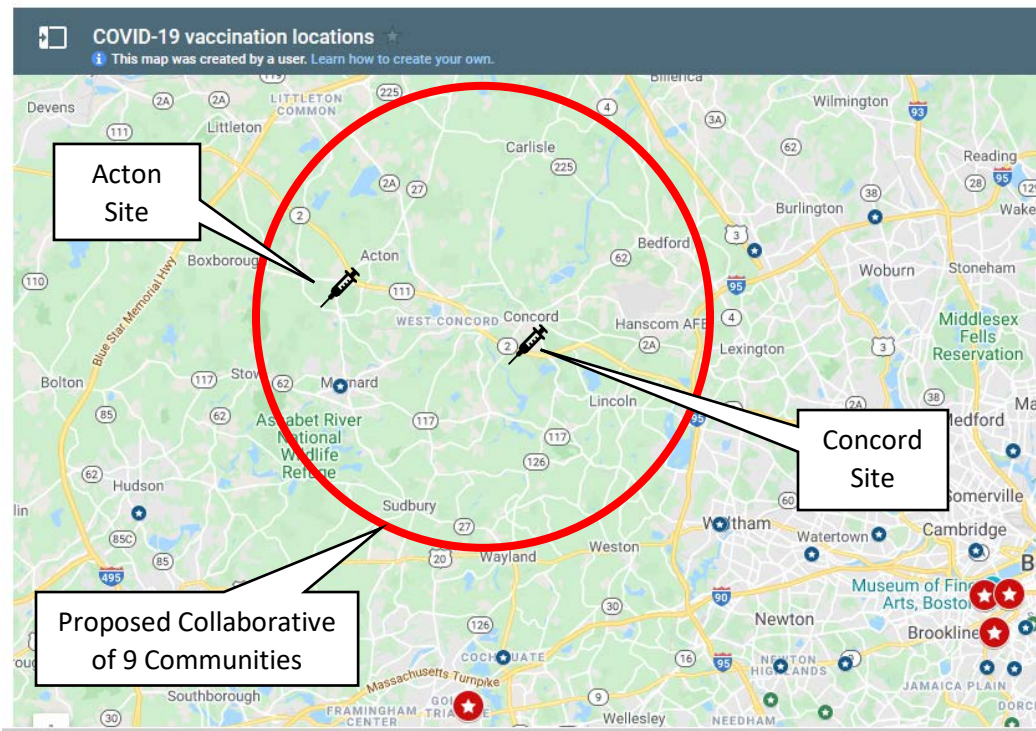
1. *Have the capacity to vaccinate minimally 750 individuals per day, 5 days per week* – our communities are well-prepared for a large through-put clinic. We have staff and volunteers available to meet the required through-put;
2. *Serve unmet need geographically, as identified by the Department of Public Health* – the state's Vaccination Site Map (inserted below) clearly indicates the many locations currently offering vaccine appointments and there are next to none in the towns that are part of this proposed collaboration;
3. *Meet an administration rate threshold of 85% and report doses within 24 hours* – we have run large flu clinics for many years and have been running smaller COVID-19 vaccination clinics this year while meeting the rate and reporting thresholds. Staff would be dedicated to this administrative task to ensure metrics are achieved and data is provided to MA DPH in a timely manner;
4. *Serve all residents of the Commonwealth; collaborations may focus outreach efforts towards those who live or work in the area but must be open to all Massachusetts*

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*residents* – the partner communities listed above would concentrate outreach to our communities but understand that the clinics would need to be open to all Massachusetts residents and would appropriately list the regional clinic locations and appointment times on PrepMod and the COVID-19 Vaccination Locations map; and,

5. *Provide public links for vaccine appointments on Mass.gov/COVIDVaccine* – we have been working with PrepMod for months and are capable of establishing, managing and promoting clinics via the state system and on the state website.



### Collaborative Demographics

Population over 18:

Population over 65:

Total Population:

Number of available vaccinators (EMTs/Firefighters, Medical Professionals):

Number of non-medical staff and volunteers:

### Proposed Vaccination Sites

The collaborative is proposing to vaccinate residents of Massachusetts via two sites.

Site 1 - KMart/Stop & Shop Site, 252 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720 – walk through site, adverse effects waiting period inside (easily convertible to drive-up)

Concord Site - Concord/Carlisle High School, 500 Walden Street, Concord, MA 01742

Acton Site – KMart/Stop & Shop, 252 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720

- Owned by the Stop & Shop Supermarket Co.
- Currently vacant, no other businesses operating on the property
- ~5+ Acre site
- Building ~ 65,000 Sq Ft
- Loading Dock in rear
- Access around entire building
- Utilities
- Facilities
- Dedicated phone/internet provided by Acton IT department Phone # when manned: 978-929-6619
- Approximately 230 marked parking spaces with additional unmarked areas to park or run drive-thru clinic
- Building entrances on east and north sides allow for single direction pedestrian traffic
- Two site entrances on East side Main Street (Rte. 27), one site entrance on north side Massachusetts Avenue (Route 111)
- Convenient to Routes 2 and 495

Site 2 – Concord/Carlisle High School, 500 Walden Street, Concord, MA 01742 – walk through site – adverse effects waiting period in vehicle

- Owned by the Town of Concord, MA
- Temporary structure on-site
- Attendees drive up to site, exit vehicles, enter temporary structure for check-in, screening, vaccination, check-out and wait in vehicle during post-vaccination monitoring period while being monitored by public safety personnel.
- ~5+ Acre site
- Building ~ 65,000 Sq Ft
- Loading Dock in rear
- Access around entire building
- Utilities
- Facilities
- Dedicated phone/internet provided by Acton IT department Phone # when manned: 978-929-6619
- Several hundred marked parking spaces
- Structure entrances on east and west sides allow for single direction pedestrian traffic
- Primary site entrance is off Walden Street which is approximately 500 feet from Route 2.

Please see attached maps for site layouts.

Vaccine Ordering, Storage and Capacity

Concord Site - Concord/Carlisle High School, 500 Walden Street, Concord, MA 01742

Acton Site – KMart/Stop & Shop, 252 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720

The Acton Health Department will be responsible for ordering and receiving vaccine on behalf of the collaborative. The Health Department, located at ADDRESS? has sufficient storage for over ??? doses of vaccine in dedicated, a pharmacy grade refrigerator and freezer. Vaccine would be distributed from this location daily to support scheduled vaccination clinics. Refrigerator and freezer temperatures are monitored twice daily and both are on emergency power.

### Clinic Registration, Administration and MIIS Data Collection

Clinics will be scheduled using PrepMod, with local Councils on Aging and other town departments assisting those residents of our communities with acquiring on-line appointments should they not have access to the internet. Non-medical administrative staff will ensure clinics are closed in PrepMod within 24 hours and data transmitted to MIIS within the required timeframe.

Administrative staff will also assist residents with access to transportation to their vaccination appointment, should the need exist.

### Vaccine Dispensing – Hours and Staffing

Given our collective experience, we project that up to 150 doses of vaccine/hour can be distributed from each dispensing site by trained staff and volunteers. Over a 6 hour clinic, that throughout equates to up to 900 doses distributed per day. Our communities have varying levels of staffing and volunteers but collectively we have:

??? medical personnel - paid Health and Fire Staff and volunteers (MRC, student nurses, paid contractors)

??? non-medical personnel – paid Health, Fire and Other Town Staff (CERT, other Town volunteers)

This credentialled workforce will rotate into each clinic with an estimated 13 medical and 20 non-medical personnel for each clinic day. These numbers are fluid and scalable based on site needs and actual realized throughput.

We anticipate the following staffing needs for each clinic:

Non-Medical - 15

Flow Maintenance - 6

Check-in – 2

After Effects Monitors - 3

Check-out - 4

Medical - 13

Screening – 3

Vaccine Drawers – 2

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Vaccinators - 8

We anticipate the following Clinic Schedule 8 am – 3 pm (6 hour clinic, plus 1 hour total for set-up and break-down):

Wednesday - Acton

Thursday – Acton

Friday - Acton

Saturday - Concord

Sunday – Concord

For all of the clinics, medical personnel capable of timely to an attendee’s anaphylactic reaction will be present. For most of the clinics EMTs will be vaccinating and on-hand with ambulances on-site. In the event that an ambulance is not on-site, local public safety personnel are on-call and readied that response to the clinic may be required.

#### Site Security

The vaccine storage facility as well as the dispensing sites are secure and monitored by local public safety.

#### Summary

The communities in this Collaboration have the experience, interest, and ability to run successful regional clinics for the residents of the Commonwealth and have the unique ability to support local residents through the registration process and assist with special accommodations including transportation and housebound visits. We have a long history of running flu clinics in our communities. Our proposed site is convenient, accessible, and staffed by familiar faces. Many of our residents are unwilling or unable to travel to Mass Vaccination sites or just prefer to go a local municipal clinic which are more familiar to them.

The Towns in this Collaboration have secured the necessary supplies, staffing, venues and community support to effectively and efficiently operate these proposed regional vaccination sites. Now we are asking for the state’s consideration and support. We are prepared to activate our site(s) within 3 weeks of approval. We would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you directly to present our plan and answer any questions. We also ask that, if there is something within our plan that would need to be changed to make it more compliant or desirable to be approved, that we be afforded the opportunity to make amendments, in lieu of a final negative determination.

Should you have any questions or wish to schedule a time to further discuss this proposal please contact Heidi Porter, Director of Health and Human Services for the Town of Bedford, MA at 781-275-6507.



Concord Site - Concord/Carlisle High School, 500 Walden Street, Concord, MA 01742  
Acton Site – KMart/Stop & Shop, 252 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720

Sincerely,

Town of Acton  
John Mangiaratti, Town Manager  
Sheryl Ball, Director of Public Health

Town of Bedford  
Sarah Stanton, Town Manager  
Sarah Thompson, Chair, Board of Health  
Heidi Porter, Director of Health and Human Services

Town of Carlisle  
Timothy Goddard, Town Administrator  
Linda Fantasia, Director of Public Health

Town of Concord  
Stephen Crane, Town Manager  
Susan Rask, Director of Public Health

Town of Lincoln  
Timothy Higgins, Town Administrator

Town of Maynard  
Gregory W. Johnson, Town Administrator  
Kathy McMillan, Board of Health Chair  
Kelly Pawluczzonek, Health Agent  
Anthony Stowers, Fire Chief/Emergency Management Director

Town of Sudbury  
Henry Hayes, Town Manager  
William Murphy, Director of Public Health

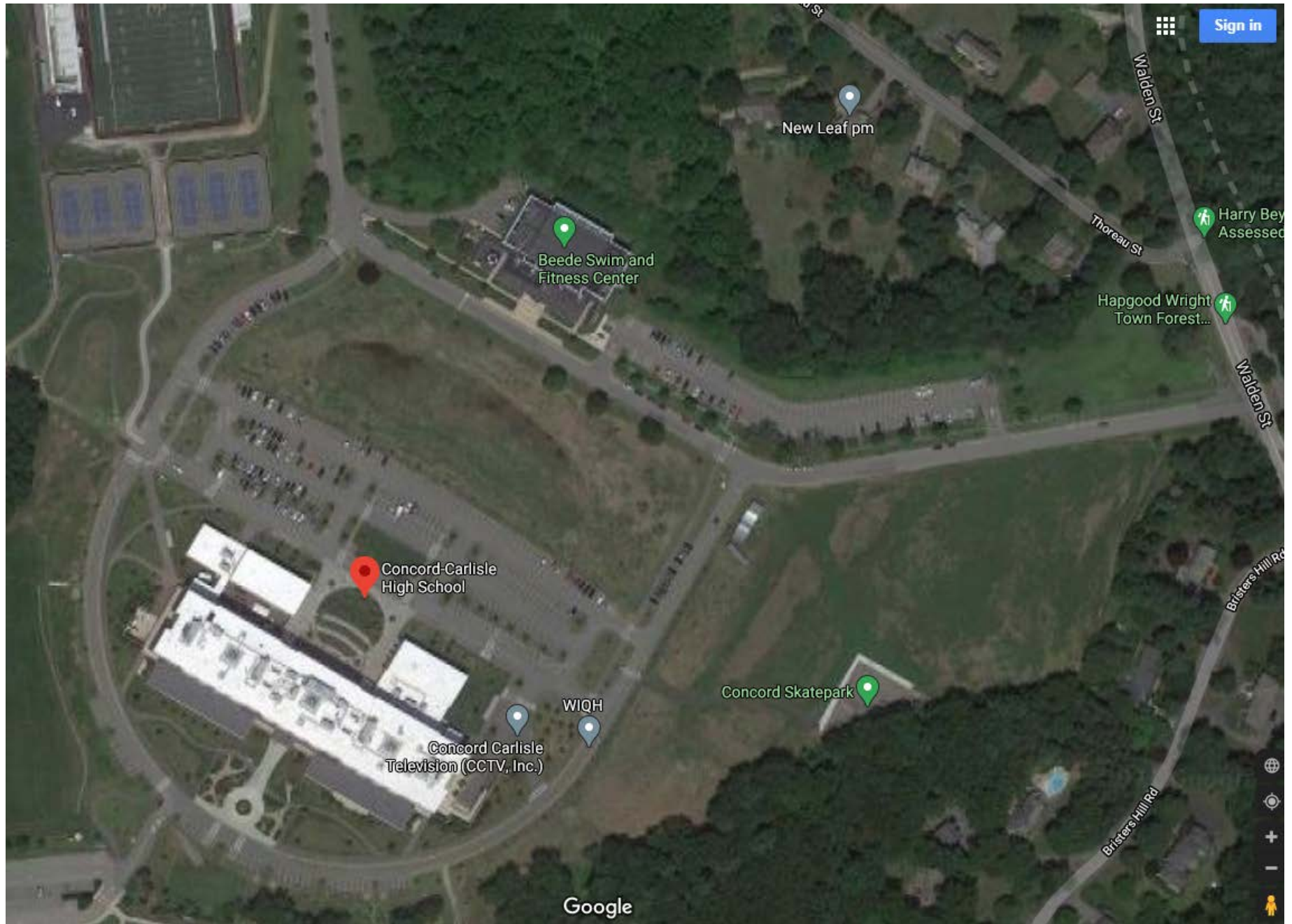
Town of Wayland  
Louise Miller, Town Administrator  
Julia Junghanns, Director of Public Health

Town of Westford  
Jodi Ross, Town Manager  
Jeffrey Stephens, Health Director

ATTACHMENT A - Acton Site - KMart/Stop & Shop, 252 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720



ATTACHMENT B - Concord Site - Concord/Carlisle High School, 500 Walden Street, Concord, MA 01742





# TOWN OF MILLIS

James J. McCaffrey, Chair  
Peter C. Jurmain, Vice-Chair  
Erin Underhill, Clerk

## OFFICE OF THE SELECT BOARD AND TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

Veterans Memorial Building  
900 Main Street • Millis, MA 02054  
Phone: 508-376-7040  
Fax: 508-376-7053

Michael Guzinski  
Town Administrator  
[mguzinski@millisma.gov](mailto:mguzinski@millisma.gov)

Karen M. Bouret  
Operations Support Manager  
[kbouret@millisma.gov](mailto:kbouret@millisma.gov)

February 18, 2021

The Honorable Charles D. Baker, Governor  
Office of the Governor  
Massachusetts State House  
Beacon Street #280  
Boston, MA 02133

### **RE: PFAS – Impacts Upon Municipalities**

Dear Governor Baker:

We, the Select Board of the Town of Millis, are writing to you as a result of the recent enactment of a DEP regulation dealing with PFAS. Recognizing that this is an unprecedented time of severe financial and emotional stress for all of the residents in the Commonwealth, this new and extremely stringent regulation has further increased these stress levels. As a direct result of these new regulations, which has set the PFAS limits at 20ppt for our potable water (as opposed to the federal limit of 70ppt), we've had to shut down two out of our Town's five wells. Recent tests have indicated that an additional one or two wells may need to be shut down in the near future. These wells are only slightly over the 20ppt legal limit; however we may have no choice but to shut down these wells in order to be in compliance with the new regulation. Of even greater import, in the event additional wells must be shut down, the Town will not be able to meet the water needs of the community with the remaining wells. The consequences of the shutdown would entail trucking in water, finding approved (regularly tested and certified) sources of bottled water and trying to procure temporary filtration facilities which presently have a six month or greater lead time at a cost to the community of over a quarter of a million dollars.

The long-term remedies for mitigating PFAS to meet the new standards pose a significant set of financial and emotional issues for our Town and its residents. Consultations with the Town's professional engineers and hydrogeologists, as they pertain to these concerns, lead us to conclude that the only way to conform to the new regulation is to construct a large filtration system at each affected well site. It is anticipated that the cost of constructing a filtration system for the two wells that have been shut down will be in excess of \$3.5 million. This will impose a significant tax/water-rate impact burden on our community whose residents have already suffered severe financial impacts as a result of the COVID pandemic.



We therefore request your assistance in the aforementioned areas of concern. Specifically, we would strongly urge you to defer implementation of this new regulation for at least two more years. During this period of regulation suspension, we request that:

- The Commonwealth provide the communities with a better understanding, in layman's language, of the true, documented and scientifically established risks associated with the consumption of specific levels of PFAS compounds over specific periods of time.
- That the Commonwealth explain in clear language where these compounds come from, how prevalent they are throughout the state, the country, and world, and the scientific research that is still ongoing to determine the long-term effects on human beings at various exposure levels.
- That the Commonwealth offer financially acceptable alternatives to the communities so that they can conform to the new standards in a financially prudent and timely manner.
- That the Commonwealth offer a reasonable time-period for compliance with these new laws and that existing users be reassured that they will not suffer any substantial immediate deleterious effects as a result of consuming water from the public and private water supplies during this interim period.
- That the Commonwealth provide a list of alternative sources of water for those private well owners and towns whose water supply is considered unacceptably compromised by these contaminants, and that the Commonwealth provide financial relief to those individuals and entities during the period that they are implementing remedial measures that are approved by the Commonwealth.
- That information be provided that allays any fears of the potential for immediate consequences of using public and private water supplies while new remediation facilities are being constructed.
- That financially acceptable testing alternatives have been established for both private wells and public water supplies that will reassure users that the water that they are consuming meets reasonable standards as presently understood by the scientific and testing community, and that these standards will be revised as new, scientifically corroborated data become available.

We have attached some additional information regarding the specific measurements, issues and alternatives with which the Town of Millis is actively working to try to meet the new DEP standards as demanded by the recent law.

We recognize that these laws are intended to protect our residents to the greatest degree possible. However, it has also become clear from the analytical data provided to us by the DEP and the Federal Government that these chemicals are prevalent in water supplies throughout most of the Commonwealth and that we have been consuming these byproducts of manufacturing and technology for decades. As such, there is no need for an immediate cessation of consumption in most cases, and that there are almost no baselines that have been established in any community throughout the Commonwealth that would help us to better understand both the source for further mitigation purposes, and the impact of these chemicals on consumers over some extended period of time. The impact of these regulatory changes will most certainly extend far beyond the

Town of Millis. We expect scores of communities in Massachusetts will soon be in the same predicament that we find ourselves. It will surely require the active participation of your administration to address the many concerns connected to this matter.


In order to discuss these issues and concerns in more depth we respectfully request a meeting with you and/or the Lieutenant Governor, as well as the members of our State Legislative Delegation in the sincere hopes that these matters of vital interest are properly addressed .

Thank you very much for your consideration in this important matter.

Respectfully,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
James J. McCaffrey, Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Peter C. Jurmain, Vice-Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Erin Underhill, Clerk

cc: The Honorable Karyn Polito, Lt. Governor  
Senator Becca Rausch  
Representative David Linsky  
Representative Shawn Dooley

# Attachment

In order to provide a little better context to the situation in the Town of Millis we've provided the following summary of the issues and our related concerns:

## **1. Summary of Impacts to Millis Water Supply from PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)**

The Town of Millis water supply is facing a growing crisis with its water supply relating to PFAS:

- Two of the Town's six wells (Wells 1 and 2) have been taken offline for exceeding the new MassDEP drinking water regulation (maximum contaminant limit or MCL) of 20 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for PFAS6.
- Wells 3 and 5 are above 10 ng/L and require monthly sampling. The sampling alone costs the Town approximately \$2,400 per month.
- Wells 4 and 6 are currently below 10 ng/L but only slightly (approximately 8 ng/L).
- All six of the Town's wells show increasing concentrations of PFAS6.

The Town's officials and residents are increasingly concerned about the water system and potential impacts to their health. Millis is not alone. More than two dozen water systems in the Commonwealth have also been impacted and the number is growing. Many systems have had to install temporary and permanent treatment facilities costing millions of dollars. Millis is facing a similar expense, compounded as it is likely needed at multiple locations in a very short period of time. The sources of the PFAS at each of these locations is unknown, and likely disparate. Some of the impacted wells (e.g. Wells 1 and 2) are near past industrial sites where use of PFAS chemicals have either been documented or implicated. However, Wells 5 and 6 are in a wooded location and adjacent to the Charles River without obvious high risk land use watershed. Millis lacks the resources to investigate the origins of the contamination. We feel that MassDEP should be doing much more to determine sources and ambient groundwater concentrations of PFAS so that the true impacts of PFAS on the environment and both private and public wells can be better understood and addressed. In addition, much more funding is needed, and quickly, to support communities facing expensive treatment costs.

## **2. Background**

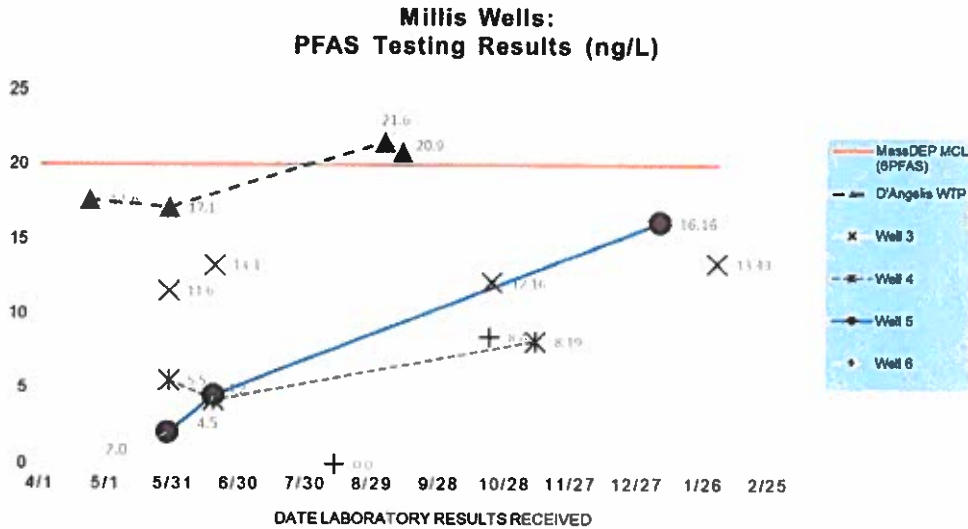
PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a group of numerous human-made chemicals used since the 1950s to manufacture stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick products, and used in some fire-fighting foams. Because these chemicals have been used in many consumer products, most people have been exposed to them. PFAS have been detected in groundwater, wastewater, and even in rainfall. PFAS stay in the environment for a long time and do not break down easily. As a result, PFAS may be widely detected in soil, water, air, and food.

The Town of Millis has been closely tracking the issue of PFAS since early 2019, and in the spring of 2020, the Town decided to take the proactive measure of beginning to voluntarily test its water supply wells in advance of any promulgated regulation. In September 2020, Millis discovered levels of PFAS in its Well 1 and Well 2, which feed the D'Angelis Water Treatment

Plant (WTP) which were above the MassDEP proposed limit of 20 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for PFAS6. Although this was not a violation at the time, Millis took immediate precautionary action to shut down the WTP and reached out to coordinate with MassDEP.

Millis also retained the services of Kleinfelder, its consulting engineer, to evaluate the data, to assist the Town with developing educational materials to keep the public informed, and to advise on next steps regarding treatment. Meanwhile, Millis continued coordinating with MassDEP and testing its public supply wells. In October of 2020, the 20 ng/L MCL was published, making this level enforceable, along with many new monitoring and public notification requirements. As Figure 1 below shows, the testing results have continued to worsen, and in January, Millis voluntarily took Well 5 offline as a precaution when test results of 16 ng/L were received. Well 6 is only a short distance from Well 5 and Millis fears that it may similarly be impacted in the near future. If Millis must shut down both Wells 5 and 6 in addition to Wells 1 and 2, its ability to meet daily water demands will be in jeopardy.

**ebFigure 1: Town of Millis Supply Well PFAS (ng/L); Results through 2/1/21**



### 3. Treatment Solutions and Costs

Millis needs to act quickly to implement major upgrades to install treatment at its wells. Kleinfelder developed a preliminary order-of-magnitude budgetary estimate for adding granular activated carbon (GAC) filters to the D'Angelis WTP, which was estimated at approximately \$3.5M. It's important to note, this estimate was based upon an accelerated but non-emergency timeline of approximately one year (combined) for design and construction. In light of the rece

Well 5 results, and the rising trends at other wells, it is quite possible that Millis could be faced with an emergency situation.

Implementing emergency treatment could require either a temporary treatment solution and/or an accelerated design-build process for a more permanent facility. An accelerated design-build facility would be more costly for a number of reasons. For example, components (such as concrete building slab) must be oversized to mitigate uncertainty in existing site conditions, and treatment components may need to be winterized in temporary shelters to be later converted



to permanent structures. In addition, emergency procurement of treatment filters is likely to be more costly.

Kleinfelder has also researched preliminary pricing for temporary and mobile treatment units. These are also very costly for municipal scale drinking water; significant initial costs are involved (on the order of \$200,000) and monthly costs of over \$10,000.

During July 2020, Millis and Kleinfelder submitted a PFAS Grant Application to MassDEP, but were not among the awardees. This would have provided up to \$200,000 to defray design costs. When a second funding round was announced, the Town re-applied in November and is awaiting the decision.

March 12, 2021

*Via email*

Paul Locke , Assistant Commissioner  
Elizabeth Callahan, Acting Division Director, Policy & Program Development  
Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup  
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
One Winter Street  
Boston, MA 02108

Subject: LSPA suggestions and requests regarding PFAS6

Dear Paul and Liz:

The LSP Association (LSPA) appreciates the opportunity to provide input and feedback to MassDEP regarding current regulatory issues and technical initiatives. This letter addresses several topics regarding per- and poly-fluorinated compounds (PFAS), including the six PFAS regulated under the MCP (PFAS6). The LSPA has a group formed from several of its committees working on issues related to the implementation of the PFAS-related MCP revisions and the impacts of PFAS across the Commonwealth. Our suggestions are organized in three categories: PFAS Background Conditions and MCP Release Exemptions; MassDEP Private Well Sampling Program; and Waste Management.

In support of the issues raised in this letter, and to assist LSPs in implementing the PFAS regulations, the LSPA respectfully requests that MassDEP seek out participation by LSPA members and other stakeholders in the further development and implementation of PFAS regulations and guidance, and that MassDEP participate in the LSPA's working group. We also request that the issues raised in this letter be discussed at a BWSC Advisory Committee meeting in the coming months.

#### **PFAS Background Conditions and MCP Release Exemptions**

The LSPA believes current technical information indicates that potentially substantial concentrations of PFAS6 may be present in soil and groundwater in many locations across the Commonwealth where it is not possible to attribute that presence to an identifiable source or sources. Current research suggests that PFAS compounds can be present in the environment at concentrations associated with conditions that meet the MCP definition of "Background." Potentially confounding sources include but are not limited to septic systems (a collection point for PFAS in household products, in foods or

products in contact with food, and in human wastes); historic or current presence of PFAS in municipal water supplies; airborne deposition; precipitation; stormwater, surface water, and watershed related contributions; application during firefighting (documented and undocumented, including vehicle accidents); and widespread spraying of insecticides such as Anvil10+10. Anecdotal information indicates that there is inconsistency across the MassDEP regional offices regarding whether PFAS6 detected at or above Reportable Concentrations at a residential property where the only logical source is the septic system should or should not be a Reportable Condition under the MCP.

The LSPA respectfully requests that MassDEP issue an interim guidance and/or policy statement as soon as practical, or include additional PFAS-related revisions to the MCP before they are finalized, that includes or addresses the following:

1. Compile available national and international data on PFAS associated with the above-referenced background conditions and provide those data with analysis and interpretation to the regulated community.
2. Conduct sampling as warranted to develop local (Massachusetts) data on actual PFAS6 concentrations in septic system effluent as well as PFAS6 attributable to other non-point source background conditions.
3. Clarify that concentrations of PFAS6 attributable to the following are not MCP releases: application of pesticides consistent with labeling where such pesticides contain PFAS either by design or as a manufacturing or packaging by-product, and permitted residential septic effluent.
4. Expand the definition of Anthropogenic Background to include PFAS detected in environmental media that are not attributable to a release and consistent with typical background concentrations (as established above in item 1).
5. Clarify that background PFAS may be excluded from risk characterization.
6. Clarify that PFAS compounds that are not the regulated PFAS6 subgroup can be quantitatively excluded from risk characterization even if analytical data are available indicating their presence.
7. Consider an exemption for application of AFFF by local Fire Departments consistent with its intended purpose (fighting or prevention of fires), as a way to recognize the complexity of assigning responsibility for emergency response activities to property owners. (This exemption would not include locations where AFFF was applied in non-emergency situations). Similar to pesticides, AFFF was used consistent with its intended purpose and labeling by Fire Departments across the Commonwealth without knowledge of potential health and environmental risks. In many cases, firefighting activities took place on properties not directly associated with the source of the fire (e.g., vehicle fires/spills, transformer fires) or were caused by forces outside the property owner's

control (e.g., vehicle accident, lightning strike, appliance malfunction). In almost all cases, property owners had no control over the use of AFFF at their property.

### **MassDEP Private Well Sampling Program**

The *MassDEP Private Wells PFAS Sampling Program* Q&A indicates that homes with PFAS6 detections exceeding 20 ppt will be identified and reported as disposal sites under the MCP. Of course, this will trigger responsibility for the homeowner to evaluate the source of the PFAS and either initiate cleanup responsibility or file a Downgradient Property Status Opinion. This is in addition to the homeowner's need to procure a clean drinking water supply or otherwise address the risks posed by the PFAS. This approach places undue financial and legal burdens on potentially innocent homeowners and may discourage sampling. The impact of these burdens may be disproportionate in disadvantaged communities. Alternative approaches can be implemented that do not impose regulatory requirements at residential properties with PFAS6 detections (see New Hampshire's program for sampling private water supply wells).

Many, although not all, Massachusetts residential properties served by private wells are also served by septic systems and are in suburban, exurban, or rural locations with no obvious, typical PFAS sources within substantial distances. MassDEP acknowledges in the Q&A document that "...it would be unusual for a residential property to be the source of significant amounts of PFAS in groundwater..."

The LSPA respectfully requests that MassDEP consider the following:

1. An exemption of applicable residential properties from categorization as Disposal Sites in the forthcoming MCP revisions, or an immediate moratorium on declaring residential properties with PFAS6 concentrations above MMCLs identified through the MassDEP or similar sampling program as Disposal Sites under the MCP unless a known source of PFAS is within 500 feet of the property or the affected supply well. We suggest that this exemption/moratorium also extend to PFAS6 exceedances detected via private sampling undertaken voluntarily or as part of a property transaction.
2. In cases where a known source exists, provide an expedited DPS form that minimizes homeowner expense while linking impacted properties to the source site. Clarify who will perform, and who will fund the DPS assessment and submittal for these homeowners.
3. Expand the proposed program to provide a mechanism for "blind" and/or "double-blind" sampling to allow potentially affected parties to protect their health while avoiding potential notification requirements.

4. Provide a database for sharing information collected as part of this program, so that larger plumes and potential release sites can be identified. Such a database should allow sharing of data by generalized location rather than address.
5. Provide a well-funded assistance program for affected residences meeting proper criteria to allow them to properly address their water supply issue and conduct MCP Response Actions.

### **Waste Management**

PFAS6 Disposal Sites are active under the MCP. Assessment and cleanup of such sites is resulting in generation of Remediation Wastes (environmental media) as well as treatment system wastes, such as carbon and other filter media. By inclusion in the MCP, the PFAS6 compounds are now hazardous materials; however, no additional categorization has occurred. It is our understanding that MassDEP, at least in certain regions, has instituted a *de facto* ban on PFAS-impacted soil disposal/reuse within the Commonwealth, and has stipulated MassDEP approval of disposal facilities. As site discovery accelerates and MCP response actions necessarily proceed, PFAS waste disposal and management will adversely impact the timeliness and costs for response actions (particularly if in-State options are not identified), will stretch limited resources such as landfill space, and may ultimately delay or hinder cleanup.

LSPA respectfully requests that MassDEP:

1. Identify in-state disposal, recycling, and/or treatment options for PFAS-impacted soil.
2. Eliminate or provide rationale for the *de facto* ban on disposal/reuse of PFAS-impacted soil within the Commonwealth.
3. Clarify the regulatory status of PFAS treatment system wastes and provide guidance and options for proper disposal or treatment.

We appreciate your consideration of these items, which are both time-sensitive and critical to our practice. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions.

Sincerely,



Michele Paul, LSP  
President



Wendy Rundle  
Executive Director

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PUBLIC WORKS, ENERGY AND UTILITIES

4

2021

## PFAS continue to be a concern in 2021

Home → News → Public Works, Energy and Utilities

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The public health concerns about the “forever chemical” – PFAS, or per and polyfluoroalkyl substances – will not be subsiding in 2021.

Because PFAS are water soluble, over time these chemicals from firefighting foam, manufacturing sites, landfills, spills, air deposition from factories and other sources can seep into surface soils. From there, PFAS can leach into groundwater or surface water, and can contaminate drinking water.

Last Oct. 2, the Department of Environmental Protection amended its drinking water regulations to establish a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 20 parts per trillion (or ppt) for the sum of six PFAS compounds, known as PFAS6. This drinking water standard is set to protect against adverse health effects for all people consuming the water. The regulations detail the sampling requirements and corrective actions that approximately 1,600 public water systems must take when the MCL is exceeded, as well as the provisions for public education and notice of violations of the MCL.

The schedule set by MassDEP’s new regulations for public water systems to test for PFAS began this year. Large public water systems, serving more than 50,000 people, began compliance monitoring on Jan. 1. Public water systems serving between 10,000 and 50,000 people are to begin monitoring on April 1, with smaller systems, serving 10,000 or fewer people, starting on Oct. 1. Transient non-community public water systems (e.g., hotels and restaurants) must collect, analyze and report sampling results by Sept. 30, 2022.

The big concern, of course, is that many public water systems will detect PFAS and need to install costly treatment at the expense of other necessary system upgrades. The state






has made funding available for limited sampling as well as reimbursement for the design of PFAS treatment. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, administered by the Clean Water Trust, also has funding to address PFAS contamination via low-interest loans.

Based on experiences in other states, the MassDEP does not expect to find widespread PFAS contamination, but acknowledges that the cost to an individual public water system will depend upon the extent of PFAS contamination at that system. If PFAS detections are widespread and at elevated levels, new state funding to support municipal capital infrastructure and other financial and technical assistance associated with PFAS testing, monitoring and remediation will be necessary.

The concerns of municipal leaders about PFAS, however, should not stop with their own public water system. Private wells provide drinking water to more than 500,000 Massachusetts residents. The MassDEP is encouraging PFAS sampling of residential wells, especially if a well is located near potential sources or near other water supplies where PFAS has been detected.

Private drinking water wells are not regulated by the MassDEP, however. Un-permitted releases of oil and hazardous materials, including PFAS6, into the environment are regulated under Chapter 21E and by the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, which has a "reportable concentration" of 20 ppt for PFAS6 in groundwater used as drinking water. As a result, homeowners who test their private well and find that PFAS6 exists in groundwater in concentrations equal to or above 20 ppt are required to notify the MassDEP, undertake MCP response actions, and may find themselves subject to significant legal and financial responsibilities under Chapter 21E. For municipalities, this means potentially more MCP "disposal sites" in their communities, and where the PFAS6 source is not known, at-risk and frustrated residents.

PFAS has also been identified in discharges from wastewater treatment plants. In Massachusetts, such discharges are regulated by the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program. The MassDEP runs a parallel surface water discharge 

permitting program. Both programs control water pollution by regulating “point sources” that discharge pollutants to surface waters.

Last summer, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began issuing draft NPDES permits for several Massachusetts wastewater treatment plants, with requirements to monitor influent, effluent and sludge for PFAS<sup>6</sup>. The MassDEP has also been setting conditions in its Massachusetts Surface Water Discharge Permits to monitor discharges for PFAS and to monitor its significant industrial users’ discharges for PFAS. Finally, the MassDEP has concerns regarding the levels of PFAS produced from wastewater treatment and other processes residuals.

In Massachusetts, the water infrastructure – drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems – is primarily a local responsibility. The financial burden for PFAS compliance at public water supplies and wastewater treatment plants will inevitably lead to higher water and sewer rates – and public pushback on rate increases. More significant are the risks stemming from permit requirements that cast wastewater treatment plants as “sources” of PFAS or as “polluters,” even though operations do not add PFAS during treatment and only receive PFAS from upstream dischargers (including residential users), that could set back years of effort to educate the public on the true costs and high value of clean water.

Written by Robert D. Cox Jr., environmental attorney and managing partner at Bowditch & Dewey LLP

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**TOWN OF WAYLAND  
BOARD OF SELECTMEN**

***Wayland Human Rights,  
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion  
Committee***

**Purpose.** There shall hereby be established an advisory committee to the Board of Selectmen to be known as the Wayland Human Rights, Diversity, Equity<sup>1</sup>, and Inclusion Committee, hereinafter referred to as the “Committee.” The purpose of creating the Committee is to affirm that the Town of Wayland is an inclusive community that has, as one of its core values, the freedom from discrimination, disrespect, bigotry, other forms of microaggressions, macroaggressions, hatred and oppression, and to reaffirm the Town’s commitment to upholding and defending the rights of all individuals to enjoy the free and equal exercise of their human and civil rights and privileges.

To that end, the Committee strives to ensure that all persons enjoy the equal opportunity to participate in local affairs, including but not limited to housing, employment, education, public accommodation, access to Town services, insurance, credit, banking and health care, regardless of race, color, ancestry, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, religion, disability, health status, marital or familial status, military or veteran status, socioeconomic status, and/or ex- offender status.

**Composition.** The Town Administrator or designee shall serve as an ex officio non-voting member of the Committee. The Committee shall consist of nine (9) voting members and may have up to an additional seven (7) non-voting members. The non-voting membership of the Committee shall include two (2) youth members. To the greatest extent possible, the members of the Committee shall be diverse and be drawn from underrepresented groups. To that end, the Board of Selectmen shall strongly endeavor to ensure that its members represent: (1) historically marginalized communities, and (2) relevant experience in human rights/equity, community engagement, municipal government, and advocacy for individuals who are targets for mistreatment or discrimination.

**Term.** The voting members shall be appointed initially as follows, and thereafter for terms of three years: three (3) members until 30 June 2022; three (3) members until 30 June 2023, and three (3) members until 30 June 2024. Non-voting members shall be initially as follows, and thereafter for terms of three years: two (2) members until 30 June 2022; two (2) members until 30 June 2023, and three (3) members until 30 June 2024. The members of the Committee shall serve without compensation. Members may only serve two (2) consecutive terms. Members are eligible to be re-appointed to the committee after one (1) year of break in service.

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<sup>1</sup> Equity is defined as: the condition of fair and just inclusion into a society. Equity will exist when those who have been most marginalized have equal access to opportunities, power, participation and resources, and all have avenues to safe, healthy, productive and fulfilling lives. (thanks to MAPC for definition).

**Duties.** The Committee shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Selectmen, and shall have the following charge and responsibilities:

1. Create action plans for advancing the purpose and goals of the Committee, and periodically conduct equity assessments and audits in collaboration with appropriate Town officials and for resolving issues identified in any such assessment.
2. Serve as a portal for residents or visitors to make a report about concerns, complaints or questions of discrimination or unequal treatment of individuals within the Town of Wayland, so that victims and witnesses can feel safe and town officials can investigate such reports, concerns, complaints or questions. The Committee shall develop procedures for accepting and managing complaints, whether anonymous or named, and protecting the reputation of all parties involved as appropriate and legally required. While the Committee may report and render recommendations on certain issues involving the Town, the Committee does not have the authority to formally investigate complaints, the power to subpoena witnesses or take sworn testimony, or the power to adjudicate or mediate the resolution of disputes between individuals or entities.
3. Recommend resolutions or policies for adoption by the Board of Selectmen or the Town Administrator, or for the Board of Selectmen or Town Administrator to recommend for adoption by other departments, boards, and committees within the Town;
4. Recommend programs and initiatives to promote diversity, inclusion, awareness and anti-discrimination in the Town;
5. Promote an understanding of the diverse cultures within the Town and surrounding areas by working with governmental and non-governmental human rights organizations through education, organization of community events, conferences, public speaking programs, educational panels, celebrations and other community actions;
6. Serve as a resource to the Board of Selectmen with respect to issues that challenge any individual or group's enjoyment of their basic human rights in the Town;
7. Collaborate with representatives from historically disadvantaged groups to better understand barriers to inclusion, diversity, and equity in the community, promote mutual understanding and respect for differences, develop strategies for ending inequities and eliminating these barriers;
8. Annually, and more often as may be requested or as may be needed, provide a written report to the Board of Selectmen on the Committee's activities, and hold a public forum to review and discuss the annual report.

The Committee may also prepare written or oral reports on racial, religious, ethnic, gender, disability, age, and civic initiatives or relationships, including on police relations, to cultivate and encourage an atmosphere of mutual understanding and harmonious intergroup relationships in the Town, at its own initiative or on the request of Town entities, businesses, or residents.

9. Collaborate with other towns' human rights committees to share resources, conduct joint meetings, and make joint recommendations as appropriate on issues concerning the communities in the region;
10. Encourage citizen attendance at panels, meetings, conferences, celebrations or other educational or community events held by municipal or regional human rights committees, private or public corporations, organizations, high schools, or universities.

**Procedures.** The Committee shall annually select from amongst its members a chair, vice- chair, and clerk. The clerk shall be responsible for the preparation of meeting minutes, agendas, and other administrative matters for the Committee, all of which shall be posted in accordance with the Open Meeting Law.

A majority of members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of those present and voting shall be sufficient for any action taken by the Committee, unless otherwise required by law. The Committee shall be subject to and governed by the requirements of the Open Meeting and Public Records Laws.

**Charge for Advisory Group to the Town Administrator on Action Steps  
Involving Issues Around Racial Justice  
August 2020**

Subsequent to the killing of George Floyd in May 2020, as well as too many other Black lives unnecessarily extinguished over the years, ongoing demonstrations in Wayland have been organized to protest racial injustice and inequity throughout our country. Our community is not immune from issues involving racism as recent heartbreaking posts on social media have brought examples of such injustice closer to home.

In an effort to provide a Town-wide forum for the Wayland community to convene and engage in education and dialogue around issues involving race, equity, and racial justice, the Town Administrator will assemble an advisory group comprised of up to eight Wayland residents who will assemble for the purpose of discharging the following tasks.

Community Conversations on Race

- Gather information from surrounding communities to determine different models for convening Town-wide forums focused on issues around race, equity, and racial justice;
- Draft a set of recommendations to the Board of Selectmen indicating which two or three models would most appropriately meet the needs of the Wayland community;
- Present the set of recommendations to the Board of Selectmen at a public meeting; and
- Subsequent to approval of a particular model by the Board of Selectmen, serve as the lead body in organizing the initial community event.

Exploring the Concept of a Human Rights Committee

- Gather information from surrounding communities to determine different models for standing up a Human Rights Committee; and
- Draft a set of recommendations to the Board of Selectmen indicating i) if a Human Rights Committee would serve a necessary and beneficial role in Wayland, and if so, ii) what appropriate model for a Human Rights Committee would best serve Wayland's needs.



# TOWN OF WAYLAND

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BOARD OF SELECTMEN  
LEA T. ANDERSON  
MARY M. ANTES  
THOMAS J. FAY  
CHERRY C. KARLSON  
DAVE WATKINS

DATE: March 12, 2021

TO: Louise Miller, Town Administrator

FROM: Kenneth "Ben" Keefe, Public Buildings Director

RE: High School Turf Field Snow Removal

Below are bullet points reflecting the decision and execution process involved in removing snow from the High School Stadium Turf Field while ensuring the Order of Conditions (OOC) was followed and that the Happy Hollow Wells experienced as minimum an impact as possible

- Approached by Athletic Director and Head Football Coach regarding the need to remove snow from the High School Turf Field due to upcoming spring football season.
- Investigated alternatives other than the turf field. Upon investigation, no reasonable alternatives were found due to all other high schools resuming spring seasons and colleges not allowing "outsiders" on campuses due to COVID19. Reviewed OOC to determine if snow removal allowed. Confirmed that is allowed with a few stipulations noted below:  
[Snow removal from the artificial turf field is not recommended. If necessary, snow shall not be removed by plowing or shoveling using conventional equipment. Only specialized equipment shall be used for snow removal operations. Chemicals and other substances shall not be used for treatment of snow and ice. Snow shall not be stored on the field or in the wetland buffer zone.](#)
- All conditions of the OOC were followed during the snow removal. The OOC is unclear concerning the storage of the snow. It was interpreted to mean that snow should not be stored on any field adjacent to the turf field or in the buffer zone. Prior to removal all the snow and infill was located/stored on the turf field. Storing the snow on or as close as possible to the turf field would most closely match the pre-plowed conditions.
- Spoke with manufacturer to determine impact on warranties and best methods to be employed. Manufacturer confirmed that as long as snow is removed following recommendations in the O&M Manual there would be no impact on the warranty. Furthermore, it was stated that many or most turf fields have the snow removed because year round use is one of the reasons that makes the turf fields so useful and popular.

- Followed procurement regulations and obtained 3 quotes.
- Obtained insurance certificate and guarantee from the lowest quote, Turf Prep, LLC of Woburn MA. Vendor previously assisted the General Contractor in turfs installation and will be the vendor who responds to any warranty claims.
- When vendor arrived on site they were met by the Athletic Director and a plan was discussed as to how to move and store the snow. No snow was pushed towards the direction of the Happy Hollow Wells (the visitor bleachers side). The snow was stored on the other 3 sides of the field. The majority of the snow was stored on the turf itself with some overflow on the track surface.
- Because the nature and amount of snow, some infill had moved with the snow.
- The infill has been and continues to be blown into the field in the days following as the snow banks continue to melt.
- Infill did not leave the confines of the stadium and most did not leave the turf field itself.
- When melting is complete all infill will be blown back in the field and will be groomed to redistribute the infill.

Respectfully submitted

Kenneth Keefe  
Public Building Director



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## Article JJ. Resolution to Declare a Climate Emergency

Proposed by: *Petitioners*

*estimated cost: \$TBD by Advisory team*

To determine if the town will vote to the below resolution:

**WHEREAS**, there is already cascading environmental harm, severe health impacts, and destruction due to the current average global warming of 1°C;

**WHEREAS**, restoring a safe and stable climate will require deep greenhouse gas emissions reductions through rapid, unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society;

**WHEREAS**, progress toward this future is already underway in Massachusetts, a national leader on climate initiatives;

**WHEREAS**, Wayland has already undertaken important steps on climate and is better positioned than most municipalities to lead the way on the critical transition away from fossil fuels and can act as a model for other communities;

**NOW, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED** that the Town of Wayland declares that a climate emergency threatens our town, all human civilization, and the natural world; and that a climate emergency mobilization effort to meet this challenge is both a moral imperative to remedy environmental harms and an opportunity to convert to a just and ecologically sustainable economy and improve human lives;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Town of Wayland supports a town-wide mobilization of municipal departments, boards, commissions, residents, and businesses, to reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2030 by 50% and with an ambition of 75% from its 1990 baseline levels;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Town Meeting requests that the Board of Selectmen charge the Energy and Climate Committee (1) to invite all municipal stakeholders to a meeting to be held within 90 days of the passage of this resolution to educate them about the risks posed by the Climate Emergency, the process the Town of Wayland is planning to address it, and to encourage municipal participation in the development of a Climate Mobilization Action Plan, and (2) to convene an advisory team consisting of some of its members, municipal representatives, and a diverse group of residents, and (3) to have researched and developed, by the following Annual Town Meeting, a Climate Mobilization Action Plan for Wayland that explains the benefits, costs, strategies and tactics of reducing community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2030 by 50% and with an ambition of 75% from its 1990 baseline levels. The plan should address greenhouse gas reduction; resilience and adaptation; engagement; and education; taking into account any negative consequences of recommended actions to residents both within and beyond our town's borders;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Town of Wayland shall submit a certified copy of this resolution to Wayland's elected officials at the county, state, and federal levels and seek all relevant support and assistance in effectuating this resolution and encourage a state-wide, regional, and national climate emergency mobilization effort.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE COMMENTS:** This resolution asks for the Town of Wayland, its government, residences and businesses to recognize the climate crisis, convene a volunteer staffed

Climate Advisory group and produce a Climate Mobilization Action Plan. This plan would provide actions, activities and costs designed to significantly reduce community wide green-house gas emissions by 50% by the year 2030 with the ambition of reaching 75% reduction of green-house gasses from the 1990 baseline levels.

State and federal legislation is supposed to be forthcoming, however this article requests that the town begin taking action as there have already been several delays by the state, and the lack of consensus around climate change at the federal level leaves legislation / recommendations at risk of not materializing for many years. Creating a Climate Mobilization Action Plan would allow the town residents to then vote on this action plan and the required costs associated with implementing a plan that would exceed current state mandates in green-house gas reduction – positioning the Town of Wayland as a leader in climate change

The development of the Climate Mobilization Action Plan will seek and generate information and ideas throughout its construction. There will be opportunities for outreach from the beginning of the work to its completion, both to educate and to acquire information. This resolution will provide all residents with opportunities to participate in the plan.

Funds requested would be used as follows:

<b>Postage</b>	Send certified copies of resolution to appropriate officials	\$50
<b>Website buildout</b>	Central location for blog with sharing tips to citizens and businesses, for announcements, for a sense of community	\$500
<b>Domain name (2 years)</b>	IT necessity	\$25
<b>Domain privacy and protection, basic (2 years)</b>	IT necessity	\$20
<b>Hosting (2 years)</b>	IT necessity	\$180
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$775

These funds would be used to establish a website to communicate to the town the advisory groups findings, progress and create a place in which residents of Wayland may engage with one another about the climate issues and possible resolutions.

The Board of Selectmen recommends approval. Vote: 0-0-0

The Energy & Climate Committee recommends approval. Vote: 0-0-0

**ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR:** Climate change is seen by the scientific community as a significant concern faced by humanity, with rippling and escalating consequences if ignored. Recognizing the climate crisis creates a cultural pivot that mobilizes us at the municipal and individual level to respond with urgency. Reducing emissions at a more rapid pace should prevent the worsening effects of heat waves, storms and flooding, the rampant spread of new diseases, population dislocations, disruptions to food supply, and numerous other effects from greenhouse gas emissions.

The resolution supports the production of an action plan to provide a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 – striving for 75% - in accord with the minimum that some science says is needed. This is a significantly greater commitment than the incremental attention to emissions reductions in the past and would help to make Wayland a town committed to reducing the effects of green-house emissions – and make the town attractive to those who wish to reside in a climate change focused community.

The development of the Climate Mobilization Action Plan, will be done for a small expense of \$775 to support the advisory groups efforts of the committee and its communication to the towns people. The committee itself will be composed of a diverse set of volunteer residents who will bring their professional skills, expertise, passion and commitment to this endeavor.

This resolution and the Climate Mobilization Action Plan is advisory only; it creates no obligation on the town or its residents or businesses to act but puts forth a plan that would allow the town residents to understand what is necessary to achieve significantly reduced green-house gasses and having a greater impact on climate change issues.

**ARGUMENTS OPPOSED:** Some residents may feel that climate change is not an issue and that funds should not be diverted to support this resolution.

Some residents may see this resolution as unrealistic either because of its level of ambition or its reliance on no-cost volunteer resources to research and develop the Climate Mobilization Action Plan.

**Petitioners' Comments:** The climate crisis has been widely acknowledged as the greatest threat humanity faces, the single greatest crisis we face and one with escalating consequences if addressed only incrementally. Recognizing the climate crisis as an emergency mobilizes us at the municipal and individual levels to respond with the urgency that is required. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's report starkly stated the dire consequences if we do not reduce emissions sufficiently by 2030: heat waves, storms and flooding, the rampant spread of new diseases, population dislocations, and disruptions to food supply among others. Taking bold action is the best way we can exert pressure upward to state and federal levels just as 1800 other municipalities around the world already have. Wayland has the knowledge and resources to lead. We owe it to our children, our grandchildren, and the planet itself to declare an emergency and respond accordingly.

**RECOMMENDATION:** The Finance Committee recommends approval. Vote 0-0-0

**QUANTUM OF VOTE:** Majority

*For more information about this article, contact main petitioner Michael Delman at [mdelman@beyondbooksmart.com](mailto:mdelman@beyondbooksmart.com)*