

HANDOUT

PACKET

April 10

2021

The following list of documents have been added to the Supplemental Packet of the Board of Selectmen Meeting for 5.10.2021 and are labeled according to their corresponding agenda item.

3. Draft Proposed Capital Budget – Fiscal 2022 breakdown and PFAS Capital Budget Item Blurb
5. Framingham-Wayland Town Line Report Sudbury River Potter Road-Framingham Stonebridge Road Wayland as prepared by Guerriere & Halnon, Inc.
6. Memorandum from Town Administrator to Board of Selectmen dated May 10, 2021 re: Recommendation re Opt-Out of State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board (“SRMCB”) Conducted Mosquito Spraying

Proposed Capital Budget - Fiscal 2022				
DPW			Change	
1	Town Wide Road Reconstruction	CC \$	600,000	
2	Heavy Equipment Replacement - Dump Truck H20	B	275,000	
3	Stormwater Management	FC	50,000	
4	Sidewalk Improvements - Study & Construction	FC	50,000	
Facilities				
5	Fire Station #2 Rehab. Add'l Funding	B/SB	575,000	
6	Public Safety Building Exterior Painting & Sealing	FC	135,000	
7	Conservation Truck Replacement	FC	62,000	
8	Library Upper and Lower Level Rehab - Design	FC	50,000	
Fire				
9	Ambulance	B	345,000	
10	Breathing Air Compressor	AMB	95,000	
11	Fire Vehicle - Car 2	AMB	67,000	
12	Extrication Tools	AMB	65,000	
Information Technology				
13	Network and Wireless Elementary Schools	FC	320,000	
14	Public Safety Records Management CAD Software	FC	285,000	
JCC				
15	Public Safety Radio System Replacement	FC	350,000	
Police				
16	In-Car Video Recording Equipment Replacement	FC	50,000	
Schools				
17	Middle School Corridor Repair: Carpet with Floor Tiles & Locker Replacement	B	564,000	
18	Replacement of Student Storage Systems	FC	152,100	
19	Middle & High School Voice Lift System	FC	115,000	
20	School Space Study and Construction	FC	100,000	
21	Replacement of Fire Alarm Control Panel/Smoke Detector	FC	87,400	
22	Happy Hollow Chair Lift	FC	75,000	
23	Loker Egress Doors	FC	40,000	
DPW Water Enterprise Fund				
24	Heavy Equipment Replacement - Utility Truck W-9	WR	200,000	
25	Water Main - Design & Construction	WR	100,000	
26	PFAS6 Remediation in Town's Drinking Water Supply	B/SB	1,600,000	1,600,00
TOTAL BUDGET			\$ 4,807,500	\$ 6,407,500
SUMMARY OF FUNDING SOURCES				
BORROWING (within the levy)	B	\$ 1,669,429	\$ 2,539,841	
CASH CAPITAL (FY22 taxation)	CC	600,000		
FREE CASH (unspent funds from prior years)	FC	1,921,500		
SURPLUS BONDS (unspent bond proceeds)	SB	89,571	819,159	
AMBULANCE FUND (ambulance fees)	AMB	227,000		
WATER REVENUE (water fees)	WR	300,000		
TOTAL FUNDING SOURCES			\$ 4,807,500	\$ 6,407,500

26. Budget: Department of Public Works Water Enterprise Fund- \$1,600,000

Title: PFAS6 Remediation of Town's Drinking Water Supply

Project Advocate(s): Director, DPW

Description: this projects funds two potential short-term options: treatment and an emergency MWRA connection. The project would also include filter membrane replacements at the Baldwin Pond Treatment Plant, winterization of the treatment trailers at Happy Hollow and Chamberlain Wells, further engineering work for short term and long term options and an engineering study of potential sources of PFAS6. The cost also includes a potential emergency connection to the MWRA if that option is chosen by the Board of Public Works. Cost estimates at this stage are preliminary and the project may come below the \$1,600,000 total depending on the option chosen. The funds requested may also be used for additional or other work related to PFAS6 remediation as needed.

ITEM	COST
Filter Membrane Replacements	\$150,000
Winterization of Treatment Trailers x 2	\$300,000
Engineering for Short & Long Term solutions and study of potential sources	\$150,000
MWRA Emergency Connection	\$1,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,600,000

Justification: on October 2, 2020, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) promulgated a new drinking water regulation and maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 20 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for the sum of six per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (called PFAS6). Results at one of the four points of entry (POE), where water enters the pipes serving the Town, exceeded the PFAS6 MCL drinking water standard for the period from January 2021 to March 2021. Because of this, the Town received a Notice of Non-Compliance (NON) from the MassDEP on April 9, 2021. Wayland must provide, to MassDEP for review and approval, a written plan of how and when the Town will come into compliance with the PFAS regulations. If the Town is unable to implement a short-term solution, then the Town must provide an alternative source of water for drinking and cooking for the sensitive population served (pregnant or nursing women, infants, and people diagnosed with a compromised immune system).

Relationship to General Plan:

History:

Source of Funds: Surplus Bonds and Borrowing

In the 5 Year Capital Plan?: No



**Guerriere &
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FRAMINGHAM-WAYLAND TOWN LINE REPORT

SUDBURY RIVER

POTTER ROAD-FRAMINGHAM STONEBRIDGE ROAD-WAYLAND

March 19, 2021

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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This report is in regard to the location of the Town Line between the City of Framingham and Town of Wayland at the Sudbury River where Potter Road in Framingham meets Stonebridge Road in Wayland and is based on an investigation of public records recorded at the Middlesex District Registry of Deeds as well as other available information. The Sudbury River is the dividing line between the municipalities.

The area of concern is located in the Northeasterly portion of Framingham and Westerly portion of Wayland. Potter Road in Framingham runs easterly to Wayland where it becomes Stonebridge Road. The Sudbury River flows northerly under the road.

Background:

The current bridge used by vehicular traffic was constructed in 1957 and replaced “Stone’s Bridge” as the traveled way. Stone’s Bridge is still extant and located approximately 200 feet Northerly (down river) of the 1957 bridge. It was constructed in the 1850s and replaced various bridges that had been at that site since the late 1600s.

Research:

The major impetus to construct the 1957 bridge was the flooding caused by Hurricane Diane in August 1955. The new bridge location forced the relocation of StoneBridge Road in Wayland and a map was recorded in June 1957 (Plan 864 of 1957) showing the new location extending approximately 1,000 feet Westerly from the intersection of the old road to the center of the river at the Framingham line. Wayland also recorded a deed on April 14, 1959 (Book 9353 Page 270) referencing and matching the plan. This deed has bearings and distances and extends the line “to the town line between Wayland and Framingham in the Sudbury River”.

Stonebridge Road changes to Potter Road once it crosses the river into Framingham and this portion of the road relocation history is not as clearly defined. I could find no recorded documentation in regard to the road being adjusted at the Registry of Deeds.

In 1957 the land involved was owned by the Generazio family and New England Sand and Gravel Co., Inc. and in 1965 they subdivided both sides of the road. Plan 29 of 1965 depicts the North side of the road and Plan 30 of 1965 depicts the South side of the road at the river. Neither map shows either bridge or provides the bearings and distances to mathematically connect the Framingham portion of the road to the Wayland portion. Plan 29 of 1965 and Plan 329 of 1965 show the portion of land where the old road would have crossed the river to connect with Potter Road but the maps do not indicate any physical location of that nor do the lots deeded out reference the old road or any rights which may exist in relation to it.

Summary:

The question to be answered currently is where is the town line and in which municipality is the 1957 bridge located in?

This may seem like an obvious and easy question to answer however due to the poorly documented legal history of the bridge it is vague. Local history indicates that the river “was re-routed to flow under the new bridge” (see Town of Wayland website) and if the historic town line is the center of the river did the town line move when the river was moved?

There is no recorded evidence of the river being moved nor deeds conveying adjusted boundaries to the adjoining land owners involved specific to the river’s location. There is also no recorded evidence of the town line being formally adjusted. The general rule of riparian boundaries is that they shift with changes due to accretion or erosion but retain their original location if brought about by avulsion or by artificial causes so if the river gradually shifts then, in theory, so does the town line.

It is not a simple legal matter or process to move or adjust a town line and no recorded evidence was found that this took place.

The lack of formal documentation of the river being moved in the 1950s leads to the conclusion that the river is generally in the same place and the recorded plans and deeds mentioned in paragraph four clearly state that the intention of the relocation of Stonebridge Road in Wayland was to extend “to the town line...at Framingham...at the Sudbury River”. The other information on the plans and deeds such as bearings and distances are informative however they do not override the clear intention of the boundary being the border with Framingham. The bridge obviously goes over the river and it is my considered opinion that the bridge is shared by Framingham and Wayland.

Jeffrey J. Stefanik has been a licensed Land Surveyor since 1996 and is registered in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York.



Jeffrey J. Stefanik, P.L.S.
Survey Manager





TOWN OF WAYLAND
41 COCHITUATE ROAD
WAYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS 01778

MEMORANDUM

To: Board of Selectmen
From: Louise Miller, Town Administrator
Date: May 10, 2020
Re: Recommendation re Opt-Out of State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board ("SRMCB")
Conducted Mosquito Spraying

The Health Director recently learned of legislation that allows municipalities to opt out of mosquito control spraying conducted by the State. In July 2020, the legislature amended M.G.L. Chapter 252, by adding, among other provisions, Section 2A(b)(2) allowing a municipality to opt out of spraying, either aerial or other mosquito control spraying, conducted by the State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board ("SRMCB") under M.G.L. c. 252, Section 2A(a). The deadline to register to opt-out is this month. While Wayland has seen an elevated risk for EEE in the past, the SRMCB mosquito spraying has only occurred once in the past 21 years.

The steps to be completed for Wayland to opt out of SRMCB conducted mosquito spraying are in the attached guidance from the State.

By way of background for the Board of Selectmen discussion, the Town is a member of the East Middlesex Mosquito Control Project (East Middlesex). East Middlesex would qualify as an alternative mosquito management plan, making Wayland eligible for the opt-out. The opt-out does not apply to mosquito control spraying performed by East Middlesex. The Town has a contract with East Middlesex that is discussed and reviewed annually by the Board of Health. The contract totals \$15,000. As part of the mosquito control program, East Middlesex does surveillance of the mosquito population. In addition, East Middlesex does aerial mosquito control by helicopter in the spring of any high risk mosquito breeding area. This year, the weather has not been conducive to spraying and it looks like this part of the program will not occur. Another part of the annual program is to place mosquito larvicide briquettes in all catch basins as soon as the spring catch basin cleaning is completed. This normally happens in June. In past years, we have also added truck-mounted and backpack spraying in years when the Town's EEE risk level has been elevated.

We are informed by the State that we are in the 3rd year of a 3-year EEE cycle. The State has also stated that they believe that EEE cycles are extending. Initially, the State reported that the cycles may be as long as 6-15 years. Since then, they have revised their reporting stating instead that the cycles may last 5-7 years.

While Wayland meets the criteria for opting out of the SRMCB mosquito spraying, I recommend that the Town not opt out this year, primarily because we are in a EEE cycle and East Middlesex was not able to complete the early part of the Town's mosquito control program. Natick, Sudbury, Framingham, and Hudson have informed us that they are not opting out of the SRMCB spraying this year.