

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MONTACHUSETT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (MRPC) AUGUST 3, 2017

1. OPEN MEETING AND INTRODUCTIONS

J. Telepciak called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. All present were introduced.

2. APPROVAL OF JUNE 1, 2017 MRPC MEETING MINUTES

G. Corbosiero moved to approve the June 1, 2017 MRPC minutes as printed. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

3. TREASURER'S REPORT

3.1 Approval of Cash Schedules

A. Pease read the June 1, 2017 – June 30, 2017 cash schedule. Balance after last \$185,484.72; Total receipts this month \$23,421.34; Total cash on hand before this warrant \$208,906.06; Less: amount of this warrant \$118,045.22: Balance after this warrant \$90,860.84

G. Corbosiero moved to accept the June 1, 2017 – June 30, 2017 cash schedule cash schedule cash schedule as read subject to audit and to be placed on file. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

A. Pease read the July 1, 2017 – July 31, 2017 cash schedule. Balance after last \$90,860.84; Total receipts this month \$218,669.57; Total cash on hand before this warrant \$309,530.41; Less: amount of this warrant \$96,697.67: Balance after this warrant \$212,832.74.

G. Corbosiero moved to accept the July 1, 2017 – July 31, 2017 cash schedule cash schedule cash schedule as read subject to audit and to be placed on file. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

4. 3D PRINTING UPDATE

G. Eaton gave a presentation on three-Dimensional (3D) map development. He explained with the recent leap forward in 3D printing technology coupled with the availability of Lidar data it is now possible to bring the two-dimensional map into the third dimension. Lidar (light detection and ranging) is an optical remote-sensing technique that uses laser light to densely sample the surface of the earth, producing highly accurate x, y and z measurements. Lidar, primarily used in airborne laser mapping applications, is emerging as a cost-effective alternative to traditional surveying techniques such as photogrammetry. The data is captured by satellite and drones. Lidar produces mass point cloud datasets that can be managed, visualized, analyzed, and shared using ArcGIS.

Topography, data, cityscapes and more can now be 3D printed. MRPC will enhance its stellar GIS Department's capabilities to not only provide data analysis, warehousing and the printing of 2D maps to include a 3D printing map service.

Planners and the general public are using 3D printed models of landscapes for land planning and development such as for:

- Urban redevelopment, housing development and college campus planning
- Tactile maps to allow the Visually impaired to orient themselves in any location such as a college campus
- Weather analysis; 3D printed hurricane models
- Mountain and rock climbing

MRPC will apply 3D mapping and 3D printing of maps to environmental planning, flooding inundation mapping related to climate change, urban design, traffic intersection analyses and improvements, analyzing population density and socioeconomic data, community health planning and other projects. For those interested in 3D printing terminology one good source can be found here: <https://3dprintingforbeginners.com/glossary/>. A few relevant terms regarding 3D printing are as follows.

- 3D file. A 3D (three-dimensional) file is an electronic file representing a three-dimensional object. It is created via 3D modelling, which is the process of developing a mathematical representation of any 3D surface of an object via Computer Aided Design (CAD) software. It is also called a 3D model. A 3D file or model can generally be printed with a 3D printer. Common 3D file formats are .STL, .OBJ (Wavefront), .SKP (Sketchup), .3DS (3D Studio), .DXF (AutoCAD) and .SCAD (OpenSCAD).
- ABS. Short for Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene, a petroleum-based thermoplastic used to make filament for FDM-type 3D printers. Being petroleum-based, ABS is non-biodegradable, but it can be recycled. ABS is very strong, is soluble in Acetone and can easily be post-processed. Its melting temperature lies around 210-230°C and due to its shrinkage properties (a.k.a. warping) the use of a heated print bed is recommended.
- Additive Manufacturing. Additive manufacturing is the process of building up a three-dimensional object, one thin layer at a time. 3D printing is only one category of additive manufacturing, though the two terms are frequently considered to mean the same thing.
- Bed, Build platform and Build plate; see Print bed, below
- Extrude. The act of placing the build material on the build platform, normally by heating thermoplastic to a liquid state and pushing it through a small nozzle.
- Extruder. A group of parts which handles feeding and extruding of the build material. Consists of two assemblies: a cold end to pull and feed the thermoplastic from the spool, and a hot end that melts and extrudes the thermoplastic.
- FDM. Short for Fused Deposition Modeling. The term fused deposition modeling and its abbreviation to FDM are trademarked by Stratasys Inc. The equivalent term fused filament fabrication (FFF), was coined by the members of the RepRap project to provide a phrase that would be legally unconstrained in its use.

- FFF. Short for Fused Filament Fabrication. A process whereby a filament of one material (plastic, wax, metal, etc.) is deposited on top of or alongside the same (or similar) material making a joint (by heat or adhesion).
- G-Code. A widely programming language used to tell computerized machine tools what to make and how to make it. G-code defines where the machine needs to move, how fast and what path to follow.
- Heated Print Bed. A print bed with an integrated heating mechanism. The print bed is heated up in order to prevent the base of a 3D printed part from cooling and shrinking too quickly (process called warping). Also known as 'heated bed' or HPB.
- Hot End. The parts of the extruder that get hot enough to melt plastic, or potentially other materials. Hot end parts are made from materials that can stand up to ~240 °C heat. The hot end usually refers to the tip of the extruder as it should be hottest there.
- Nozzle. The part of the hot end that deposits the melted plastic material.
- PLA. Short for Polylactic Acid. A biodegradable thermoplastic polymer made from plant starch, used as a 3D printer material. Often PLA is used as a short form, actually referring to filament made of PLA.
- Print bed. The surface of the 3D printer on which the 3D printed part is formed. Also known as 'build platform', 'bed' or 'build plate'.
- Slice. A single layer of a 3D printed model. Slices vary in thickness depending on the settings used in the
- Slicer. A slicer is a software required to convert a digital 3D model into machine readable code for the 3D printer. The slicer cuts the model into horizontal layers (slices) and generates the toolpaths needed to fill them.
- STL. Short for Stereolithography. A commonly used file format in 3D printing describing the surface geometry of a 3D object without any representation of color or texture. fill them. 0.2 mm).
- Subtractive Manufacturing. Manufacturing processes based on controlled removal of undesired materials through cutting, drilling or milling to achieve the desired forms.
- Thermoplastic. A polymer that becomes pliable or moldable above a specific temperature and returns to a solid state upon cooling.

Discussion followed. G. Eaton explained MRPC will need about six months to train staff on utilization of the 3D printing hardware and software. After that we will come up with the type and cost of services we can provide

5. **ELECTRIFY AMERICA: INSTALLATION OF NEW ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS**

G. Eaton explained he recently attended a meeting regarding Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Infrastructure.

According to a May 19, 2017 article in Financial Times the sales of electric vehicles (EV) will gain significant momentum within the next decade.

- The cost of owning an electric car will draw level with that of a traditional combustion engine vehicle as early as next year in Europe, leading to earlier than expected adoption of battery vehicles by the public, according to an in-depth UBS analysis of the Chevrolet Bolt.

- The bank predicted an “inflection point for demand” for battery-driven cars after physically tearing apart a Bolt, the first mass-market long range electric vehicle, to examine its parts and determine its true production costs.
- It estimated the Bolt cost \$28,700 to manufacture, significantly less than expected, while its electric motor contains just three moving parts compared with 113 in the engine of a Volkswagen Golf. That translated into lower annual maintenance costs of \$255 for the Bolt, compared with \$610 in a Golf, UBS calculated.
- The total cost of ownership, which includes fuel and other running costs, will draw level with traditionally powered vehicles next year in Europe, and in 2023 in China and 2025 in the US, it forecasts. Source: <https://www.ft.com/content/6e475f18-3c85-11e7-ac89-b01cc67cfeec>

There are only a handful of private and public EV charging stations in the Montachusett Region. Public stations are located in:

- Athol (Public Library), four stations
- Two each at the MBTA Fitchburg-Boston Commuter Rail Parking areas at Wachusett Station, Main Street, Fitchburg Intermodal Station and the Station at Nashua Street, North Leominster
- Two EV charging stations are planned for the new parking facility at the MBTA Commuter rail station in Ayer

Several electric vehicle (EV) charging station companies have begun to build the infrastructure needed to charge cars across America. Some other stations can be found at Great Wolf Lodge and a handful of car dealerships and other private businesses throughout the region. There is a cluster of EV charging stations in the eastern Montachusett Region and only one in the western Montachusett Area (Athol Public Library).

The Massachusetts Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA) invited a cross-section of representatives from MA and NH to a meeting with Electrify America held last Friday, July 28th; the Executive Director attended this meeting. This included regional planning agencies in the Boston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Within this MSA Electrify America will install dozens of electrical vehicle (EV) charging stations throughout the Boston MSA and other MSAs across the US. Electrify America’s mission, challenge and plan are summarized below.

- Electrify America: Mission
 - Powering electric mobility from coast to coast – and everyday stops in between.
- Electrify America: Challenge
 - Electrify America is investing \$2 billion over the next 10 years in Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) infrastructure and awareness, representing the largest commitment of its kind to date. We will build a nationwide network of workplace, community, and highway chargers that are convenient and reliable. Our investment will enable millions of Americans to discover the benefits of electric driving.
 - Source: <https://www.electrifyamerica.com/>
- Electrify America: Plan

- Electrify America LLC, based in Reston, Virginia, will invest \$2 billion over the next 10 years in Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) infrastructure and education programs in the U.S. Over four 30-month cycles, Electrify America will invest \$1.2 billion nationwide (in states other than California) and \$800 million in California, one of the largest ZEV markets in the world. This investment represents the largest of its kind.
- Electrify America's vision is to establish a premier ZEV charging network that is comprehensive, technically advanced and customer-centric -- to drive ZEV adoption by reducing charging anxiety and increasing convenience. One of Electrify America's guiding principles is to build a network that is economically sustainable for the long term. Our infrastructure investment, combined with our education and access programs, will enable millions of Americans to discover the benefits of ZEV driving.
- Source: <https://www.electrifyamerica.com/our-plan>

Some highlights of the meeting include the following:

- 32 EV models are now available; 65 will be available in the near term
- Projection: 78% of charging of electric cars will be done at people's homes
Leaf and I3 cars can only charge on 50kw chargers; 350kw chargers are the goal for the newer EVs coming out by 2021
- 350 kw batteries will charge a car in 15 minutes
VW Settlement with government provided the funds for the build-out of this infrastructure in the MSAs
2021 to 2022 is the tipping point for auto makers to meet higher CO2 (carbon dioxide) emission standards, so by this time the car companies will pushing EVs very heavily
- There will be multiple chargers per station
Existing EV charging stations are typically "clubs" that an EV owner must belong to in order to use a fee-for-service station
- Electrify America EV charging stations will not require "club" membership
- MA DEP has been promoting and/or developing EV charging stations

The "ask" to meeting participants was to learn more about developable sites in the respective sub-regions of the Boston MSA (MAPC, MRPC, OCPC, MVPC, southern NH, etc.). RPAs are requested to provide information for suitable locations for the installation of EV charging stations. The Executive Director will work with MRPC staff to provide data to Electrify American within two weeks.

Discussion followed about charging stations. N. Piazza mentioned that the Town of Lancaster has a charging station. K. Natrowicz added that in the western section of the State, Big Y supermarkets also have charging stations in which you can use a credit card.

G. Eaton indicated that he would email cities and towns regarding if they had locations in their communities where they would like to see charging stations.

6. RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA AND ZONING

G. Eaton indicated that he presented an update on the new Recreational Marijuana statute at last night's meeting with the Athol Board of Planning and Community Development (BPCD). Highlights of the presentation are below.

- On Friday, July 28th Governor Baker signed the state legislature's revisions to the new Recreational Marijuana law that was adopted in November 2016 at the ballot by the state's electorate
- Massachusetts Regional Planning Agencies, Recreational Marijuana Working Group
 - In June, representatives from the states 13 Regional Planning Agencies agreed to form an informal RPA working group is to allow for the efficient and timely sharing of information through coordination of key staff members. The objective is to facilitate a framework for the 13 RPA's to share and host information for member communities related to the efficient and full implantation of the new (now revised) marijuana law, and to:
 - Increase efficiency by establishing an information sharing plan amongst the RPA's and member communities.
 - Provide more comprehensive technical assistance through providing updated information and, ultimately, the preparation of model bylaws for use by member communities.
 - Reduce the amount of repetition amongst municipalities; many towns will face similar questions and create similar paths and providing information quickly to member communities can reduce help redundancy.
 - Foster a partnership with other municipal groups, such as the Mass Municipal Association and Mass Municipal Lawyers Association.
- Land Use and Zoning
 - **Recreational Marijuana establishments may apply for licenses to operate in April 2018. The law allows the issuance of licenses to operate in June where stores may open their doors on July 1st. MRPC urges communities to address local zoning issues prior to the opening of such businesses next year.**
 - MRPC is reviewing the new statute to determine how local zoning controls may address the following issues and will provide further guidance:
 - Time, place, and manner of a marijuana establishment
 - Limiting the number of marijuana establishments in a city or town.
 - Cultivation, processing, and manufacturing of marijuana that could be considered a "public nuisance"
 - Standards for public signs related to marijuana establishments
 - Consequences for violating marijuana related ordinances
 - About 80 cities and towns have adopted a local moratorium in order to have time to take the pulse of residents on zoning and siting issues and come back later with recommendations. Moratoriums were also intended to give cities and towns adequate time to review the expected changes to the law and the regulations that will follow.
 - The new law eliminates a prior provision requiring municipalities to allow recreational marijuana establishments in any "area" where a medical marijuana

treatment center is already located. Instead, the law protects only the conversion of an existing registered marijuana dispensary to a recreational marijuana establishment engaged in the same type of activity.

- Banning Sales of recreational Marijuana
 - The MRPC is not advocating for or against the ban of the sales of recreational marijuana in any community. Should communities opt to pursue this path MRPC urges local leaders to seek assistance from their respective legal counsel. More information concerning the banning of the sale of recreational marijuana can be found, below.
 - Communities where voters rejected Question 4 have until Dec. 31, 2019, to ban recreational marijuana businesses through their standard ordinance or bylaw process. This provision will apply to the 91 communities where Question 4 did not pass – about one-quarter of the municipalities in the Commonwealth.
 - In communities where Question 4 passed, the municipal government must prepare an ordinance or bylaw, which must then be reviewed and summarized by municipal counsel. Following this review, the question – by a vote of the board of selectmen or by the city or town council with the approval of the mayor – must be placed on the ballot at a regular or special municipal election.
 - After Dec. 31, 2019, this ballot requirement will apply to every city and town.
 - The new law also provides language for the local ballot question.
 - About 30 cities and towns thus far have voted to ban recreational marijuana businesses, with the majority being cities and towns where voters rejected Question 4. These bans are "grandfathered" under the new law.
- Tax rate
 - The law approved in November set the state tax rate at 10 percent (a 3.75 percent marijuana excise tax plus the state sales tax of 6.25 percent), plus a local-option tax of up to 2 percent, for a maximum of 12 percent.
 - The law signed by the governor increases the marijuana excise to 10.75 percent and increases the local-option tax cap to 3 percent, for a new total rate of up to 20 percent.
 - The law also creates a more confining structure for communities entering into host community agreements, requiring that they be renegotiated every five years and limiting community impact fees paid to the municipality by the licensee to 3 percent of the establishment's gross sales.

Sources: www.mma.org, <http://www.massmarpa.org/recreational-marijuana>, [https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts Marijuana Legalization, Question 4 \(2016\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts_Marijuana_Legalization,_Question_4_(2016)), and multiple online media outlets.

Discussion followed.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Building and Permit Fees in the Montachusett Region

Building and Planning Board Permit rates by community is available as a handout and has been uploaded to the MRPC website. The data was collected by one of our newest members of the MRPC, Ms. Karen Chapman, Principal Planner. The project was completed earlier this summer upon receiving a request from Mayor Stephen DiNatale, Fitchburg. MRPC will update the information annually.

8. STATUS REPORTS

8.1 Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

MRMAPPER & Mobile Apps (General)

MRMapper WebApps have been upgraded to v2.4.

Comprehensive Planning

Distressed Property Identification and Revitalization (DPIR) App – We are currently in the process of updating the DPIR inventory spreadsheet so that we can create GIS information from the data. This data will be used develop a MRMapper WebApp for the communities to track and edit relevant information. This project is expected to be completed in September.

Community-Related

Athol Downtown Parking Map – This map has been completed. A MRMapper WebApp has been created for, and is being reviewed by, the Town.

Fitchburg Parcel Enhancements – No new information.

Shirley Open Space and Master Plan – We are currently editing the draft maps to included recent updated provided by the Town. This project is expected to be completed in August.

Ayer Parcel Enhancements – We are currently in the process of updating the parcel data, maps and MRMapper WebApp. This project is expected to be completed in August.

Lancaster Open Space Update – We are in the process of updating several maps related to Lancaster's Open Space Plan update. This project is expected to be completed in August.

Shirley Parcel Enhancements – We are currently in the process of updating the parcel data, maps and MRMapper WebApp. This project is expected to be completed in August.

Transportation-Related

Sidewalk Inventory – MRPC is currently working on mapping an inventory of sidewalk locations and conditions along the MART bus routes in Fitchburg and Leominster in order to determine where the bicycle and pedestrian connections are and where they are needed. It is anticipated that this will be the first year in a continuing effort to improve these types of connections throughout the region.

Miscellaneous

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Data processing – Data for the region has been processed in order to create 2-foot contours, a Digital Surface Model (DSM) and a Digital Terrain Model (DTM). Additional ‘smoothing’ will be required for the 2-foot contour data creation and is expected to be complete in August or September. These products will be key in future 3D modeling and printing activities.

8.2 Planning and Development

Federal Economic Development Administration (EDA)

As part of this contract, MRPC provides assistance to communities seeking grant funds to improve economic vitality. MRPC staff assisted Shirley and Winchendon to prepare a regional FY17 Community Development Block Grant applications that were just recently funded. **Shirley** will receive \$795,953 to provide housing rehabilitation assistance to 18 units and to support a fuel assistance program. **Winchendon** will receive \$557,335 for Chestnut Street improvements, housing rehabilitation assistance to two units and for a fuel assistance program.

MRPC prepared and submitted multiple grant applications to the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources to assist the Town of Hubbardston and Templeton to become Green Communities and to assist with administration of existing Green Communities for Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Royalston, and Westminster.

A Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee meeting was held on June 29, 2017 at Ayer Town Hall. A presentation was made on innovative Form-Based/Character-Based Zoning Codes by Alan S. Manoian, Director of the Ayer Office of Community & Economic Development.

Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Massachusetts Region Brownfields Assessment Program

Funds for environmental site assessments (ESA) for Hazardous Substances have been allocated to projects. However, some funds for environmental site assessments (ESA) for petroleum remain.

District Local Technical Assistance (DLTA)

Projects that MRPC staff are working on include:

Hubbardston: Master Plan Economic Development Element

Athol: Master Plan Economic Development Element

Ashburnham: Master Plan Economic Development Element

Shirley: Create a Permitting Guidance Handbook

Lancaster: Assist with the update of the 2010 Lancaster Open Space & Recreation Plan

Ayer: Transit oriented Development Planning Project in the Downtown Ayer Rail Commuter Station/Depot Square and Park Street Corridor Area.

Westminster: Housing Production Plan.

Harvard: Research and Recommend Land Use Strategy(s) for Protecting Water Supplies.

Sterling: Feasibility Study of Future Sewage Services in Specified Regions of the Town.

Lunenburg: Facilitate the Formation of a Business – Town Partnership including a Charrette

Montachusett Enterprise Center

Affordable Housing (40B) Homes Constructed in Partnership with Monty Tech: 32 Whitney Drive and 10 Monroe Drive, Ashburnham

The development of a marketing plan for the sale of these two houses is underway. Marketing and sales should be completed by this fall or winter.

Receivership Program Cases

- During MEC's most recent Housing Court visit as a Receiver appointed by the Worcester Housing Court (July 19th) the Judge approved of the Motion by Receiver for Approval of Final Account and Termination of Receivership 112 Harvard Avenue, Athol. This house was placed for sale on the open market in June; within three days MEC received an offer in excess of its investment.
- Upon completion of the final renovations to the kitchen at 207 Adams Drive, Athol MEC will list the property for sale and seek a buyer. Given the hotter market in the North Quabbin Region we anticipate receiving an offer in the short term and a sale of the home soon after an offer has been received.
- The following Athol Receivership cases have been completed: 41 Lewis Street, 107 Stevens Street, 119 Everett Avenue, 1158 Main Street and 1768-70 Main Street.
- The Executive Director has informed the staff that should MEC reengage its Receivership program effort we will only seek approval from the Housing Court to manage one case at a time before proceeding to another case.

Board Meeting

A Board of Directors meeting was held earlier today at 12:30 PM.

8.3 Transit

Ayer/Shirley/Devens/Fixed Bus Route

On June 14, 2017 staff attended a meeting with Mass Development, Devens Enterprise Commission and representatives of Devens businesses to present an update on the new Shuttle Service. The new bus route connects Devens businesses with the MBTA commuter rail station for the reverse commute (Last Mile) and with the Fitchburg/Leominster labor force; and to connect the residents of Ayer, Shirley and Devens with the Shopping Centers in Leominster.

Ayer Parking Facility

On June 20, 2017 staff attended the Ayer Board of Selectmen meeting and presented a schematic concept design of the Depot Square Plaza and project update. Staff continues to assist Montachusett Area Regional Transit (MART) in working with Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA), Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA), Division of Capital Asset Management and Maintenance (DCAMM), Division of Conservation and Recreation

(DCR), Town of Ayer and Weston & Sampson consultant to move forward with the construction of the proposed project.

Wachusett Commuter Rail Station and Layover Facility

No new information.

8.4 Transportation

Montachusett MPO Endorsements

At the MPO meeting held July 19th, the Montachusett Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) voted to endorse the following:

FFY 2017 Highway Element Amendment #5 of the FFY 2017-2021 TIP

Amendment #5 reflects changes to the cost of one project under Section 1B Federal Aid

MassDOT Project ID	Municipality Name	MassDOT Project Description	Funding Source		Total	Federal Funds	Non-Federal Funds
608250	Royalston	ROYALSTON-BRIDGE REPLACEMENT, R-12-001 (B35), STOCKWELL ROAD OVER LAWRENCE BROOK	STP-BR-OFF	From	\$862,500	\$690,000	\$172,500
				To	\$1,544,693	\$1,235,754	\$308,939

Bridge Projects – Off System as a result of changes to the layout.

No comments were received during the comment period.

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) 2017-2018

The UPWP is a budget and programming tool that outlines our work activities for the year that will cover October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018. The comment period began on Monday June 26th and closed on Monday July 17th. The Montachusett Joint Transportation Committee (MJTC) reviewed the draft UPWP as well as any comments received to date at its July 12th meeting. The UPWP is budgeted at \$725,176 (\$647,248 in “PL” funds and \$77,928 in FTA/Local funds). Comments were received from the MassDOT Office of Transportation Planning (OTP) that identified “both general guidance and specific comments on the MPO’s 3C planning process related to the content of this document as released for public review”. Responses to the comments were reviewed and the UPWP was updated accordingly.

Montachusett Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Subregion 1 Representative

On May 16, 2017, the Montachusett Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) was notified that Subregion 1 Representative John Columbus would no longer be a Selectmen in the Town of Templeton and therefore could no longer serve as the official representative to the MPO. The Alternate Representative to the MPO from this subregion

remains Barbra Anderson of Winchendon along with her self-appointed designee of Albert Gallant of the Winchendon DPW.

MPO Subregion Representatives – as of May 2017

Communities Represented	Position	Name	Community	Designee
Athol, Hubbardston, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Winchendon	Representative			
	Alternate	Barbara Anderson	Winchendon	Al Gallant

To ensure proper representation for the communities of Subregion 1, the Montachusett MPO asked if any current Board of Selectmen member from one of the remaining six municipalities (Athol, Hubbardston, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston) was interested in serving as a Representative to the MPO. The major responsibility of the Subregion representative is to advocate on behalf of the communities in their subregion, as well as the Montachusett Region as a whole, and to keep their communities informed of the MPO process and its decisions. The Representative can also appoint a designee of their choice to serve in their absence at any duly constituted MPO meeting. Meetings are currently scheduled for the third Wednesday of the month at 1:00 pm at the MRPC offices. Term of membership is typically three years with the next formal selection process scheduled for spring/summer 2019.

The MRPC reached out to these communities in emails on May 24th and July 12th to solicit the names of interested individuals. On July 13th, we received an email from the town of Templeton indicating that Board of Selectmen member Ms. Julie Richard was interested in the position. After discussion with the MPO, it was decided that a quick poll of the Subregion 1 communities would be conducted and if approved, Ms. Richard would assume the Subregion 1 Alternate position with Barbara Anderson moving to the Representative position. Polling will take place in early August.

Update to Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between MPO's Related to the Boston Urbanized Area

The Montachusett Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) was provided with information regarding efforts to update and revise a MOU between various MPO's and state DOT's that deals with coordination efforts for the Boston Urbanized Area (UZA). The prior MOU was based on the 2000 census and involved the Boston MPO as well as the Merrimack Valley, Northern Middlesex, Old Colony and Southeastern Massachusetts MPOs. The 2010 census has expanded the Boston UZA to where it now reaches into the Montachusett and Central Massachusetts MPOs as well as into New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Therefore, a new MOU is being drafted that will help define coordination efforts across these borders. As of now, the Boston MPO is tasked with drafting the MOU and once all parties agree, MPO endorsement will be sought.

Next MJTC Meeting – September 13, 2017 at 6:30 p.m.

Next MPO Meeting – September 20, 2017 at 1:00 p.m.

9. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Meeting Attendance					
Name	M/A	Representing	Appointment Date	PRESENT	ABSENT
Johnson, Kyle	A	Ashburnham	7.2015		X
Hoyt, Roger	M	Ashburnham	7.2011	X	
Pease, Alan	M	Ashby	7.2001	X	
Stacy, Wayne	A	Ashby	7.2005		X
Truehart, Duane	M	Athol	7.2016		X
Rebecca Bialecki	A	Athol	7.2017		X
Duffy, Phil	M	Clinton	12.2011		X
Lowitt, Peter	N/V	DREZ	7.2001		X
Caron, Paula	M	Fitchburg	7.2002	X	
Gross, Allen	M	Gardner	2.2005		X
Graves, Scott	A	Gardner	7.2015		X
Burke, Russ	M	Groton	7.2016	X	
Maiore, Rich	M	Harvard	7.2017		X
Bratko, Thomas	M	Hubbardston	7.2016		X
Stauder, Michael	A	Hubbardston	7.2016		X
Christopher, Thomas	M	Lancaster	7.2016		X
Piazza, Noreen	A	Lancaster	7.2016	X	
Prokowieiw, David	M	Lunenburg	7.2015		X
Allen, Nancy	A	Petersham	7.2015		X
Telepciak, John	A	Phillipston	10.201	X	
Natrowicz, Kyle	M	Royalston	7.2015	X	
Barclay, James	A	Royalston	7.2017		X
Widing, Sarah	M	Shirley	7.2015	X	
Pineo, Michael	M	Sterling	7.2014	X	

Kilcoyne, John	A	Sterling	7.2014		X
Rich, Dennis	M	Templeton	7.2017		X
Terenzini, Carter	A	Templeton	9.2016		X
King, Cindy	A	Townsend	7.2016		X
Weist, Linda	M	Westminster	7.2017	X	
Corbosiero, Guy	M	Winchendon	7.2011	X	
Cyganiewicz, Austin	A	Winchendon	7.2015		X

Staff Present: Glenn Eaton, Brad Harris, Linda Parmenter, George Kahale

Guests Present: Barbara Yocum, Shirley; Michael Jeffreys, Lunenburg; Maribel Cruz, Gardner, Steve McDonough, Ameresco

DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED AT MEETING:

August 3, 2017 MRPC Meeting Handout

June 1, 2017 MRPC Meeting Minutes

Cash Schedules (6 1 17 –6 30 17 and 7 1 17 – 7 31 -17)

EV Charging Stations in the Montachusett Region Chart

Massachusetts EV Charting Stations

Building and Permit Fees in the Montachusett Region Spreadsheet

Eastern Hellas Planitia Chart

Endorsed Urbanized Area Designation MPO Memo of Understanding

MPO Subregion Email