

TOWN OF CLINTON
Open Space & Recreation Plan
2007-2011

June 2007

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Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee
Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

Preface • Acknowledgements

"We cannot leave this subject without a word upon the beauty of Clinton considered as a whole. We are peculiarly blessed by nature with a picturesque and diversified river valley, with broad terrace plains and lofty hills whence the most charming views can be obtained. Under the auspices of the town, art has added to nature by the planting of trees, the laying out of parks and the construction of public buildings of architectural merit. The religious societies, the corporations and other organizations have done their part to help on the good work by the edifices they have erected. Private citizens have assisted by the good taste they have displayed in their business blocks, residences and grounds, and the care they have expended so lavishly upon them. It seemed to be the universal expression of our visitors that the beauty of Clinton was unsurpassed by that of any town they had seen."

Clinton Memorial Volume, 1900

While this evocative description of Clinton's landscape was written more than one hundred years ago, the basic conceit upon which it relies—that art adds to nature to make a town—remains compelling today. This Plan considers one area where community endeavor and the landscape intersect; it articulates the desires of the community as they were expressed during a series of public forums, and it forecasts a course of action that is intended to augment the quality of life that is available to present and future residents of Clinton.

This Plan is the result of many months' work by many individuals. The strongest debt of gratitude is owed to the many citizens of Clinton who participated in the Open Space Planning workshops held at Town Hall in the spring and summer of 2007. The assistance and guidance provided by Beth Dahlstrom and Judi Barrett from Community Opportunities Group were instrumental in the completion of this plan, and Jason Stanton of the Montachusett Regional Planning Commission provided timely assistance with the completion of the maps included in Appendix B. At Town Hall, Town Administrator Mike Ward and Dave Baird of the Board of Assessors were especially helpful; as always, Dinorah Caraballo in the Permitting Office facilitated every task.

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SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

The Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan has been prepared in conjunction with a new Master Plan for the Town of Clinton. Its purpose is to balance the ecological, social and economic needs of the community, to preserve Clinton's natural resources and unique features, and assure that open space is a central component of the Town's long-range planning. Toward these ends, the plan intends to:

- ♦ Identify and promote the distinctive features that define the Town;
- ♦ Preserve the character of the landscape in light of future urban development;
- ♦ Protect critical natural resources from the adverse effects of development;
- ♦ Direct growth to appropriate areas;
- ♦ Enhance Clinton's recreational resources through management, upgrades and diversification;
- ♦ Encourage active participation in regional, state and federal programs that will help Clinton accomplish its goals and objectives;
- ♦ Develop a five-year strategy with specific actions to satisfy open space and recreation goals and objectives; and
- ♦ Engage residents in shaping their community's future.

The Five-Year Action Plan (Section 9) identifies many ways to work toward Clinton's open space and recreation goals and promotes opportunities for local officials, conservation groups and the public to participate. Highlights of the Five-Year Action Plan include:

- ♦ Encourage community initiatives to acquire and protect Chapter 61A land;
- ♦ Engage volunteers to assist with identifying and mapping vernal pools;
- ♦ Hire a town planner or conservation administrator to assist town boards and committees with implementing this plan;
- ♦ Establish a water quality monitoring program on South Meadow, Mossy and Coachlace Ponds;
- ♦ Adopt a local wetlands bylaw;

- ♦ Work with the Clinton Public Schools to develop science and local history programs that utilize the local landscape as an educational resource;
- ♦ Develop, install and maintain consistent signage to identify the Town's open space and recreation parcels and encourage public access where appropriate;
- ♦ Consider adopting the Community Preservation Act;
- ♦ Examine the feasibility of establishing a new town beach on either Lancaster Millpond, South Meadow, Mossy, Coachlace, or Clamshell Ponds;
- ♦ Continue efforts to make the Town's trails and parks accessible to people with disabilities.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

2.A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Clinton understands the importance of providing open space and recreation opportunities to its residents. Intensive use of existing resources in Clinton is inescapable because of the Town's small size and densely developed landscape. The Town has undergone a transformation from a historically thriving mill town to a town with a declining economic base and an increase in residential development, which has consumed much of Clinton's remaining open space areas. The purposes of the 2007-2011 Open Space and Recreation Plan are to examine the factors affecting open space in Clinton and develop a realistic, pro-active and coordinated strategy to enhance recreational opportunities and preserve the Town's unique base of natural and historically significant resources.

2.B. PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Clinton initiated the process of preparing a new Open Space and Recreation Plan in 2006 as part of a larger effort to update a 35-year-old Master Plan. Toward this end, the Town of Clinton Conservation Commission appointed an Open Space Plan sub-committee(OSPSC) that was charged with overseeing the development of this plan. The OSPSC is made up of seven members, including representatives from the Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Clinton Greenway Trust, Open Space Acquisition Committee, and other local residents.

The Open Space and Recreation Committee held numerous meetings that were posted at Town Hall and open to the public to attend. Public participation in the development of this plan occurred through three community workshops: Master Plan Day on April 21, 2007, and two public workshops specifically devoted to open space and recreation, held on May 14, 2007 and June 11, 2007. The workshops were useful tools for gathering concerns, perceptions, likes and dislikes about Clinton's existing open space and recreation areas, and the Town's future needs. The Committee considered all of the information gathered at these workshops when developing the vision, goals and objectives for the new Open Space and Recreation Plan.

The Committee also spent a considerable amount of time drafting and refining goals and objectives, and designing a five-year action strategy to accomplish them. One of the Subcommittee's primary concerns was to devise a strategy that is realistic and achievable for the Town. When municipal open space and recreation plans fail to consider a community's resource limitations, they formulate action strategies that are overly ambitious for a five-year timeframe. The Clinton Open Space and Recreation Committee has made a conscientious effort to develop a strategy that the Town can successfully implement.

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

3.A. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Clinton is a historic manufacturing community in northern Worcester County, bounded by the towns of Lancaster, Bolton, Berlin, Boylston and Sterling (Map 1). It is located about 13 miles north of Worcester and 35 miles west of Boston, and is regionally unique for its size, historic architecture, economy, and water resources. Clinton is the Commonwealth's 19th smallest town, both in total area (7.3 sq. mi) and land area (5.7 sq. mi.), and the third smallest in Worcester County. Its most noteworthy physical feature, the Wachusett Reservoir, supplies drinking water to 2.5 million people in Eastern Massachusetts through the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA).

Political boundaries are helpful for understanding a community's governmental, fiscal, population and housing characteristics, but they rarely define the location or extent of the natural resources found in cities and towns. For planning purposes, watersheds provide a more useful perspective because they relate to the topography, drainage patterns, and to a large degree variations in soils, vegetation, and wildlife. Clinton's municipal boundary includes portions of two major drainage basins (watersheds): the Nashua River Watershed, which covers about 75 percent of the Town, and the Assabet River Watershed, which covers the southeast section of Town. The watershed divide generally runs along or near Chace and Wilson Streets on the east side of Clinton, following a continuous ridge line that offers a distinctive gateway into the community.

Transportation

Clinton's principal highways include State Routes 62, 70 and 110. Route 62 follows a primarily east-west pathway across the state, from Barre to Beverly, and provides Clinton residents with access to Sterling and Route 190 to the west and Berlin and Route 495 to the east. Route 70 runs north to south between Worcester and Route 2, and Route 110, also a north-south roadway, extends from West Boylston to Salisbury, tracking the course of the Merrimack River for roughly half of its journey across Eastern Massachusetts. These roadways serve Clinton by providing access to Lancaster and Route 2 to the north and Route 290 and Worcester to the southwest. The local road network moves people on in-town trips and carries regional traffic between towns not connected to a federal or state highway.

In addition to highway access, Clinton has access to other modes of transportation. Freight rail service is available from Conrail and the Springfield Terminal Railway. The closest airport is Worcester Municipal Airport, a Primary Commercial (PR) facility with scheduled passenger service. As a member of the Worcester Regional Transit Authority (WRTA), Clinton has fixed-route service and para-transit services between Clinton and Worcester for

the elderly and disabled. Clinton's seniors also have access to out-of-town transportation to Worcester three times per week, for medical appointments and shopping excursions.

Economy

In contrast to the predominantly rural, undeveloped character of neighboring towns, Clinton's development pattern is fairly urban and the town continues to function as rural economic center. There are over 350 employer establishments in Clinton, with the largest number of establishments concentrated in the construction, manufacturing and trade, transportation and utilities industries. Manufacturing continues to be an important industry in the Town's economic livelihood. While there are only 31 manufacturing companies in Clinton today, they employ more than 1,800 people and pay the highest average weekly wage, \$1,109. Even though the number of manufacturing facilities declined by 14 percent in Clinton between 2001 and 2004, manufacturers have managed to increase their average weekly wage rate, which rose by more than an 8 percent from 2001 to 2004. Other types of industries that have grown in Clinton include transportation, warehousing and distribution.

Less than 2 percent of Clinton's residents work for out-of-state or international companies. Nearly 9 percent of its labor force commutes to adjacent towns for work while 8.1 percent travel to Marlborough and 7.5 percent to Worcester. These percentages are small considering that nearly one-fourth of Clinton's labor force lives and works in Clinton. While only 550 residents travel to Worcester to work, three times that number travel from Worcester to Clinton for employment. It is very clear that Clinton's employment base serves local and regional workers even though access to Clinton is primarily along state-numbered routes, with no direct access to the region's major highway system or public transportation service for commuters. However, Clinton's traditional role as an economic center is threatened by several conditions: the region's uneven distribution of household wealth, rapid residential growth in nearby communities, and the marketing, recruitment and financial incentives devoted to economic development in other parts of Worcester County. While Clinton businesses still employ many of the Town's own residents, it is nonetheless true that during the 1990s, the number of people who worked locally declined by 28 percent, and the number who worked at home or walked to work decreased by 19 percent.

One of Clinton's major planning goals is to remain a place that provides job opportunities to its own residents so that it does not become another "bedroom community" within the orbit of metropolitan Boston. Clinton is not alone in its struggle to retain employers and attract new ones. Many towns in Central Massachusetts, especially in northern Worcester County, have found it difficult to compete with Devens, where the state has invested heavily in the redevelopment of Fort Devens as a new regional employment center. The City of Worcester and adjacent suburbs have benefited from a sub-regional economic development strategy focused on biotechnology and related industries, but often the small, outlying towns have been eclipsed by Worcester's success. For traditional economic centers like Clinton – small in land area, largely built out and home to a mixed-income population – the challenges can be

particularly daunting. Even though they have the public water and sewer service that industries demand, they do not have large amounts of construction-ready land and often, they lack the prestige that tends to lure the Commonwealth's prominent employment sectors.

3.B. HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

Clinton's early history is inextricably tied to the history of Lancaster. After the English purchased 80 sq. mi. of land from the Nashaway Indians in 1653, John Prescott, the first European to settle the area, built a grist mill, saw mill and bridge over Counterpane Brook, near the present Water Street. Prescott's investment was eventually destroyed during a period of intense conflict with the Indians, but as the frontier moved westward these tensions began to wane. Lancaster gradually evolved into the most populous commercial town in Central Massachusetts. Its strong farming tradition gave way to manufacturing as mills set up shop along streams and riverbanks, and since the valley was located along important transportation nodes, Lancaster became a well-known regional center, second only to Worcester.

In the early 19th century, several businessmen built extensive and prosperous mill complexes on the shores of the Nashua River and Counterpane Brook. This early economic growth and its associated built environment shaped Clinton's development pattern and provided the impetus for future growth and change through the next several decades. In 1809, Clinton (then Lancaster) was the site of the first mechanized cotton cloth manufacture in Massachusetts. By mid-century, textile manufacturing dominated the economic, social and political fabric of the "Factory Village," as Clinton was known; After 1849, intersecting rail lines between Boston and Hartford and Worcester and Nashua provided an ideal location for these businesses to thrive. Population growth and disputes between agrarian and industrial interests eventually prompted a division of Lancaster's lands into ten separate communities: Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, Sterling, West Boylston, and part of Hudson. On March 14, 1850, the manufacturing village of Clinton was legally incorporated.

Clinton became a thriving industrial center largely because of the Bigelow Brothers, who arrived in 1838. In fact, the Town was named in honor of one of the Bigelows' manufacturing companies. Erastus Bigelow invented power looms to mass-produce an ornamental cloth border known as coachlace, as well as bed coverlets, carpets, wire cloth and gingham plaids. Erastus and his brother Horatio Bigelow founded and ran the Clinton Company, and later the Lancaster Mills Company, the Bigelow Carpet Company and the Clinton Wire Cloth Company. Clinton became a world leader in the manufacture of carpets, cotton gingham and wire cloth. By 1885, the Bigelow Carpet Company was world's largest manufacturer of carpets. Bigelow carpets decorated the floors of the White House, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, the Massachusetts State House, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the S.S. Titanic and many fine restaurants and theatres. The Bigelow Carpet Company held its reputation as a superior carpet manufacturer until it closed in 1933.

With the incorporation of the Town came the development of traditional community structures and services for the citizens such as a Town Hall, public library, churches, schools and banks. Horatio Bigelow helped to finance the construction of many of these facilities. In 1852, he also donated four acres to the Town for a common, insisting that “no permanent structures should ever be placed on it and that it should be cared for and beautified at public expense.” The USGS map of Clinton from 1898 shows the development of neighborhoods in association with the mills, including Burdett Hill above the Bigelow Mill and the Cedar Hill or Downtown neighborhood near the Lancaster Mills. For leisure and recreation, several neighborhood parks were developed including Carlisle Park on Burdett Hill, the Common or Central Park in downtown, and Hamilton Square Park in the Depot area.

Much of the surrounding land area remained open and rural during this time, and natural features such as Mossy and Sandy Ponds and the rolling topography of the Nashua River valley were relatively undisturbed by human intervention. As development occurred, it extended from the downtown area toward the Nashua River and to the north. Clinton continued to thrive as a vibrant mill community through the early 20th century, and many successful mills operated until the late 1920s, when the general decline of the New England textile industry and the onslaught of the Great Depression triggered a downturn in the industrial market. Some residential growth still occurred, though, mainly east toward the Nashua River off Water Street and in the Greeley Hill neighborhood in the northwestern portion of Town. With the closing of the mills by the 1930s, Clinton’s economy began to topple and the effects could be seen in the built landscape. Clinton remained relatively unchanged in layout and form through the mid-20th century. Very little residential growth occurred because there so few jobs to be found within the community. Although economically crippling at the time, Clinton’s stagnation is what preserved and protected its historic character and fabric which can be observed today.

Clinton began to reinvent its economy during the last half of the 20th century by diversifying its industrial base and finding new uses for the historic mills. With these changes came the first wave of new residential development that Clinton had experienced in many years. Housing growth occurred in most neighborhoods, along with the first development of the Woodruff Heights neighborhood, across the Nashua River to the east. Due to Clinton’s proximity to Interstate Routes 190 and 495 and State Route 2, Clinton has continued to absorb residential growth, though not to the degree seen in adjacent communities, which remained rural and undeveloped until recently.

3.C. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population, Households and Families

When Clinton was incorporated in 1850, its population included 3,115 people. By 1930, Clinton had 12,817 residents, and its population remained relatively stable for about 50 years. Since the 1980s, Clinton has gradually gained population as new housing units were

developed on the outskirts of town. The Bureau of the Census reports that in 2000, Clinton's population was 13,435. The most recent intercensal estimates (2006) place Clinton's population between 14,047 and 14,163.¹

Table 1: Population Change, 1930-2006

	Clinton		Worcester County	
	Total	Population	Total	Population
Year	Population	Density	Population	Density
1930	12,817	2,247.2	490,737	324.3
1940	12,440	2,181.1	504,470	333.4
1950	12,287	2,154.3	546,401	361.1
1960	12,848	2,252.7	583,228	385.4
1970	13,383	2,346.5	638,114	421.7
1980	12,771	2,239.2	646,352	427.2
1990	13,222	2,318.2	709,705	469.0
2000	13,435	2,355.6	750,963	496.3
2006	14,163	2,483.2	784,992	518.8

Sources: UMass State Data Center, Bureau of the Census.

Of Clinton's 5,967 households, 61 percent are families and 39 percent, non-family households. About half of the Town's families have children under 18. Among non-family households, an overwhelming majority (84 percent) are single people living alone, more than one-third being senior citizens (over 65). The presence of relatively large percentages of non-family and one-person households helps to explain Clinton's fairly small average household size, 2.33 persons. Clinton noticeably exceeds Worcester County and the state as a whole for its share of one-person households, and as a result, it lags behind the county and state for percentage of families, large or small. However, while Clinton experienced a net decline in family households during the 1990s, it has gained new families at rate roughly equivalent to that of Worcester County (more than 6 percent). Demographic projections indicate that by 2011, Clinton will have exceeded the county's five-year rate of family household growth.² This has important implications for recreation facilities and program planning.

Overall, 23 percent of Clinton's population is composed of children under 18, and 15 percent are people 65 or older. During the 1990s, Clinton experienced a decrease in young children under 5 and young adults 18-34, much like the state as a whole. It also experienced an increase in children 6-17 and adults 35-54. Although Clinton's elderly (over 65) population

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates July 1, 2006, <<http://www.census.gov>>, and Claritas, Inc.

² Claritas, Inc.

did not change significantly, the age make-up of its senior citizens changed quite a bit, with a steady decline in persons 65-74 and noteworthy growth in persons over 75. This, too, has implications for recreation, social and leisure program planning because Clinton's existing complement of programs and services may not be adequate to meet the needs of its aging population.

Table 2: Population Change by Age Cohort, 1990-2006

	Census Actual Population Count				Intercensal Estimate		
	1990	2000	Absolute Change	Percent Change	2006	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Age Cohort							
Under 5	1,025	803	-222	-21.7 %	793	-10	-1.2%
Age 5-17	1,934	2,290	356	18.4%	2,225	-65	-2.8%
Age 18-24	1,366	1,050	-316	-23.1%	1,097	47	4.5%
Age 25-34	2,889	2,060	-829	-28.7%	2,086	26	1.3%
Age 35-44	1,748	2,361	613	35.1%	2,346	-15	-0.6%
Age 45-54	1,119	1,739	620	55.4%	2,103	364	20.9%
Age 55-64	1,144	1,120	-24	-2.1%	1,409	289	25.8%
Age 65-74	1,156	921	-235	-20.3%	867	-54	-5.9%
Over 75	<u>841</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>250</u>	29.7%	<u>1,121</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2.7%</u>
Total	13,222	13,435	213	1.6%	14,047	612	4.6%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1 Table P011; Census 2000, Summary File 1 Table P12; and Claritas, Inc.

Cultural Diversity

Compared to most small towns, Clinton has a strikingly diverse population. In 2000, nearly 12 percent of Clinton's residents were racial minorities (1,586 people) and by 2006, the percentage had increased to an estimated 14.6 percent (1,992 people). The Hispanic population has also grown from about 1,560 to 1,880 people since 2000, but the proportion of white Hispanic persons has declined. Enrollment statistics from the Clinton Public Schools suggest even greater diversity than reported in Census 2000 and other sources of demographic data. During the 2005-2006 academic year, 74.9 percent of the students in the Clinton Public Schools were White; 20.1 percent, Hispanic; 3.6 percent, African American, 1.3 percent; Asian, and 0.2 percent, Native American. In addition, Clinton has an unusually large percentage of people in Spanish-speaking households: more than 10 percent of the population over 5 years of age. However, Department of Education statistics show that 19.5

percent of Clinton's 2,046 public school students speak a language other than English at home.³

A significant share of Clinton's increased diversity is due to immigration. Approximately 25 percent of Clinton's African American/Black population and two-thirds of its Asian population were born abroad. Similarly, more than half of the Hispanic population hails from Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, or Central and South America. While Census 2000 records only 104 Brazilian people in Clinton, it seems clear that Clinton has many more Brazilian immigrants today. Three local churches now serve the Brazilian community, and there are two Brazilian markets on High Street. Further, 25 percent of the 239 students enrolled in Clinton's Adult Learning Center in 2005-2006 were from Brazil.⁴

Clinton's diversity stands out in a region with very little racial or ethnic diversity. Lancaster is the only abutting town with a noteworthy number of minorities because as shown in Census 2000 statistics, just over 16 percent of Lancaster total population is African American/Black or Hispanic. However, most of Lancaster's African American total population is composed of inmates at the state prison, not persons in households. By contrast, 99 percent of the populations of Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, and Sterling are white.

Education, Labor Force and Employment

In 1970, half of Clinton adults over 25 had not completed a high school education. Another 36 percent had finished high school, and less than 5 percent had a college degree. Most of the Town's workers had manufacturing jobs, which provided a good wage for people with limited education. Today, Clinton adults are significantly more educated than their counterparts thirty years ago. The percentage of adults over 25 without a high school education has dropped to 16 percent, and 40 percent have undergraduate or associates degree degrees, or completed some college.⁵ Still, 38 percent of Clinton adults over 25 have completed no more than a high school education, which puts them at an economic disadvantage in the competition for jobs.

Although Clinton's total population increased by 213 between 1990 and 2000, its labor force declined by 24 people. Manufacturing remains a prominent source of employment for Clinton's labor force, but while a majority of the Town's residents still worked in manufacturing 30 years ago, today this can be said for just 25 percent. Other industries have

³ Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, Summary File 1 Tables P7, P8; Massachusetts Department of Education, School Profile Series: Clinton Public Schools; and Claritas, Inc.,

⁴ Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Tables P21, P22; and Christine Cordio, Director, Clinton Adult Learning Center.

⁵ Ibid.

grown as manufacturing became a smaller part of the regional economy, and since most of Clinton's labor force works locally or nearby, trends in the region's economy shape the employment opportunities available to Clinton residents. About 28 percent of Clinton's labor force works in professional, educational or health services, and 14 percent in wholesale or retail trade.⁶

Table 3. Civilian Employed Labor Force by Class of Industry

Class of Industry	1990 Census	2000 Census	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Percent 2000 Labor Force
Agriculture, forestry, related industries	86	22	-64	-74.4%	0.3%
Construction	515	349	-166	-32.2%	5.1%
Manufacturing	2,345	1,723	-622	-26.5%	25.1%
Wholesale trade	496	204	-292	-58.9%	3.0%
Retail trade	712	722	10	1.4%	10.5%
Communications, transportation, utilities	304	488	184	60.5%	7.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate	290	404	114	39.3%	5.9%
Professional and related services	649	600	-49	-7.6%	8.7%
Educational, health and social services	985	1,328	343	34.8%	19.3%
Arts, entertainment, food services	62	390	328	529.0%	5.7%
Other services	159	325	166	104.4%	4.7%
Public administration	<u>292</u>	<u>316</u>	24	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>4.6%</u>
Total	6,895	6,871	-24	-0.3%	100.0%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 3 Table DP3; Census 2000, Summary File 3 Table DP3. Author's note: some industry classifications in the 1990 Census do not correspond to the classifications used in Census 2000. The differences may explain the disproportionately large increases in arts/entertainment and "other services" employment.

Clinton's unemployment rate has fluctuated between 0.5-1 points above the state's unemployment rate for several years, but remained relatively close to the unemployment rate of Worcester County since 1999. Clinton witnessed a 15 percent decrease in its unemployment rate from 2003 to 2005, and a 7.5 percent decrease from 2003 to 2004. Clinton's unemployment rate has followed trends similar to those of Worcester County and the state as a whole. For example, Clinton experienced a significant decline in its unemployment rate between 1992 and 2000. In 2000, however, the unemployment rate increased in Clinton, Worcester County and the Commonwealth, and decreased between 2003 and 2005.

⁶ State of the Cities Data Systems Census Data: Output for Clinton Town, Employed Residents by Industry, retrieved at <http://www.socds.huduser.org> on January 18, 2007.

Income and Poverty

Clinton households continue to have significantly lower incomes than their counterparts in surrounding towns, Worcester County and the state as a whole. In 1969, the median household income for Worcester County and Clinton was nearly the same, but in the ensuing years Worcester County households fared better overall than Clinton's households. In current dollars, the economic position of Clinton households seemed to improve during the 1990s. However, when 1989 household incomes reported in the 1990 census are converted to constant 1999 dollars (reported in Census 2000), it becomes clear that overall, Clinton households were unable to keep pace with inflation.

Table 4. Median Household Income Change, 1990-2000

Geography	1990-2000 Decennial Census			1989 Income in 1999 Constant Dollars	Percent Change
	1989 Income	1999 Income	Percent Change		
Massachusetts	\$36,952	\$50,502	36.7%	\$49,667	1.7%
Worcester County	\$35,774	\$47,874	33.8%	\$48,083	-0.4%
Berlin	\$49,556	\$65,667	32.5%	\$66,608	-1.4%
Bolton	\$63,757	\$102,798	61.2%	\$85,695	20.0%
Boylston	\$52,424	\$67,703	29.1%	\$70,462	-3.9%
CLINTON	\$34,091	\$44,740	31.2%	\$45,821	-2.4%
Lancaster	\$41,552	\$60,752	46.2%	\$55,849	8.8%
Sterling	\$49,345	\$67,188	36.2%	\$66,324	1.3%

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 3, Table P080A; Census 2000, Summary File 3, Table P54.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) compares the distribution of household incomes in cities and towns to the distribution of incomes nationwide. Compared to national data, 17.7 percent of Clinton households are in the lowest 20 percent income bracket, 63 percent are in the middle 60 percent income bracket, and 19.2 percent are in the highest income bracket.⁷ As a result, the distribution of household incomes in Clinton is fairly similar to the distribution in the country as a whole, but quite different from the household income distribution in Massachusetts, which exceeds most other states for overall household wealth. This difference can be seen in a comparison of Clinton's household incomes to those of other suburbs in the Boston-Worcester area, for while 19.2 percent of Clinton's households are in the nation's top 20 percent income tier, the same applies to 34.3 percent of all non-urban communities in Eastern and Central Massachusetts.

⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Selected Data from 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census, State of the Cities Data System at <<http://socds.huduser.org/index.html>>.

Overall, the percentage of higher-income households has stayed relatively the same over the past thirty years while the percentage of middle-income families has decreased slightly. The percentage of lower-income households has increased 5 percent, however. White and Hispanic households have incomes more evenly spread through the range of incomes, although more white households have the highest incomes. Asian and Black/African-American households tend to have either lower- or higher-tier incomes, with fewer households in the middle.

In light of Clinton's low household incomes, it is not surprising to find that in 2000, Clinton had a fairly high poverty rate: 8.1 percent. While this is lower than Worcester County's Census 2000 poverty rate of 9.8 percent, it is higher than Clinton's 1969 poverty rate of 7.1 percent. Of the 1,097 people who lived below the poverty line in 2000, 693 were white. Among families, however, the poverty rate in Clinton appears to have dropped slightly; in 2000, 7.9 percent of the Town's families lived at or below the poverty threshold, but in 2006, the estimated percentage of families in poverty was 7.2 percent.⁸

One factor that contributes to Clinton's lower-income profile is its large percentage of renters. In Clinton today, nearly 46 percent of all households rent the housing unit they live in, and the percentage of renters has been about the same for the past 50 years. However, renters make up anywhere from 6 to 20 percent of the households in all neighboring towns and just 36 percent of all households in Worcester County. For its comparatively large inventory of renter-occupied housing, Clinton is more like the cities of Northern Worcester County, such as Fitchburg, with 48 percent renter households and Gardner, at 45 percent.⁹

3.D. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Clinton evolved into a mill town by the middle of the 19th century and continues to be influenced by its industrial heritage. However, nothing has affected the Town's development pattern more than the construction of the dam on the South Branch of the Nashua River in 1905. The dam caused 17 percent of the Town's original land area to be inundated for the Wachusett Reservoir, which provides drinking water to the Greater Boston area. The Wachusett Reservoir covers 6.5 sq. mi. in five communities, including Clinton, Boylston, West Boylston, and Sterling. When the dam was constructed, churches, factories, schools and homes were relocated or demolished, and graves in a local Catholic cemetery were exhumed and buried elsewhere. Built to supply water to 29 communities, the Wachusett Reservoir is considered the largest "hand dug" reservoir in the world today.

⁸ Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Tables P87, P90; and Claritas, Inc.

⁹ Herr and Associates, Clinton Master Plan, "Clinton Housing in the Seventies," 10; Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Table H4.

Clinton's early roadways originated at the center of town, where business and residential activity were situated. As development progressed during the 20th century, the Town's infrastructure began to radiate out in all directions. Most of Clinton's major roads lead to and through its central business district – a delightful downtown area that retains much of the look, feel and walkability of a late 19th century commercial center. Clinton also has six distinct neighborhoods: Water Street/Downtown, High Street North, Burditt Hill/the California District, Greeley Hill, Duck Harbor/Rigby Road, and Woodruff & The Acre.

Neighborhood Development Pattern

Downtown/Water Street. Downtown/Water Street is the historic heart of Clinton. The Town's historic mills, municipal buildings, commercial downtown, and many of its oldest residences are located here. Clinton's oldest houses are typical of 18th century farm houses, with the main house facing the street and a barn at the rear of the lot. Housing of this type can still be found in the Water Street, on Main Street and Chace Street area and other nearby neighborhoods. When the Bigelow brothers arrived from West Boylston and built three mills adjacent to the Nashua River in the mid-1800s, they attracted workers from throughout New England as well as businesses eager to locate near the mills. The mill owners built housing for workers, such as the Nelson Street Tenements, and private builders constructed additional homes. Residential development in the Downtown/Water Street area includes Victorian-era single-family structures and multi-family income properties clustered along High Street, Church Street, and Green Streets. The Clinton Home for the Aged and Corcoran House, two prominent congregate elderly facilities, are also located here, as is one of the Clinton Housing Authority's elderly housing developments. The Cedar Hill district, which contains Clinton's most impressive inventory of nineteenth-century homes, lies immediately to the east of Downtown. At the base of Cedar Hill's eastern slope is the district known as Germantown, so named for the country of origin of its earliest inhabitants

High Street North. As Clinton grew, the town expanded north in the High Street North neighborhood and south to Burditt Hill. Just north of downtown, sandwiched between Route 70 and Route 110, the High Street North neighborhood is a community of older homes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing, with houses dating from 1890-1920. Commercial uses are also located in this neighborhood.

Burditt Hill/The California District. Located south of the downtown area, Burditt Hill is a residential neighborhood of attached two-family residences and single-family homes on a hillside between downtown and the Wachusett Reservoir. The east side of the neighborhood overlooks the Lancaster Mills. The homes around Carlisle Park and closest to downtown are the oldest, with houses built between 1890-1920 interspersed with newer Cape-style homes. Homes beyond Winter Street are newer, built between the 1950s and 1970s, and they include Capes, ranches, and some Colonial homes. Because the southern half of Burditt Hill was developed more recently, lots are relatively larger and homes newer than on the north side. Toward the eastern edge of Burditt Hill, there are some multi-family homes, along with two-

family homes and smaller single-family homes on small lots with limited green space. These homes are on Grove Street, perched above Lancaster Mill Pond. The California District, so named because its earliest period of development coincides with the California gold rush, is nestled along the shore of the Lancaster Millpond, at the base of Rattlesnake Hill. It is a district of tightly-twisting lanes and shallow courts.

Greeley Hill. To the west of High Street North is the Greeley Hill neighborhood. This was the third area of Clinton to be developed. Today, U-Mass Memorial Clinton Hospital is at the center of neighborhood, and the hospital is surrounded by single family-homes and some two-family properties, built from 1900-1950.

Duck Harbor/Rigby Road. While housing in Burditt Hill, Water Street/Downtown, and High Street North are all developed along Clinton's traditional urban street grid, housing in the Duck Harbor/Rigby Road area falls along roads that are more irregular. The Woodlawn Cemetery and railroad separate the Duck Harbor/Rigby Road neighborhood from Greeley Hill and Burditt Hill. This neighborhood is in a low-lying wooded area between the two hills, and is somewhat isolated from the rest of Clinton by physical barriers, including Mossy Pond to the south, the railroad tracks and Rte. 62 to the north, and Woodlawn Cemetery to the east. Both of the Clinton Housing Authority's family housing developments are located here: Harborview Apartments, a 99-unit federal public housing project of brick row houses, and the Veteran's Development, state public housing for families, located along Fitch Road and Woodlawn. Nearby Woodlawn Street, which surrounds the cemetery, is one of Clinton's older streets, with single-family and two-family houses dating from the 1850s, and Rigby Street has a mix of older and newer housing. Fitch Road, beyond the Housing Authority's developments, is dotted with new single-family homes built since 1990, including a new 22-lot subdivision, Gorman Farms.

Woodruff and The Acre. Northeast of downtown and across the Nashua River is the area known as Woodruff and The Acre. The neighborhood breaks with the urban street grid that organizes so much of Clinton's older development. Clinton's older neighborhoods were laid out in a traditional block form, with roads running perpendicular to each other, forming relatively uniform block sizes. Deviations from the grid were made primarily to accommodate natural forms, such as the river, and to accommodate large industrial buildings, which relied on the river for water power. However, the grid serves as a major organizing structure for most of Clinton's residential neighborhoods and its downtown. By contrast, Woodruff and The Acre can be accessed from only three roads within Clinton: Route 110, Lancaster Street, and Chace Street. It has winding roads and cul de sacs, single-family homes and a large residential condominium development. Gorham and Woodruff Streets have homes from the 1950s and 1960s, but most of this area has been developed quite recently. A major contributor to development of this area was Ridgefield Condominiums, a 360-unit townhouse development constructed in the 1980s. The townhouses are in 93 buildings, with 3-4 townhouses per building. Almost half of the 737 condominiums reported in the 2000 Census are Ridgefield condominiums.

The southeast corner of Clinton, around Clamshell Pond, has several major thoroughfares, including Wilson, Chace and Berlin Road, with a mix of single-family and multi-family housing. A major new development in this area is The Woodlands. Built by the same developer who constructed the Ridgfield Condominiums, The Woodlands is a condominium community on 217 acres near Clamshell Pond. To date, about 180 units have been constructed, but the complex is permitted for a total of 492 units. Clinton hopes to acquire one of the largest remaining parcels in this area – its only remaining Chapter 61A property, Rauscher Farm.

Zoning

Clinton recodified and updated its Zoning Bylaw in 2001, and current zoning policies largely reinforce Clinton’s traditional development pattern (Map 2). The Town has a total of five use districts and two overlay districts (floodplain, wireless communications). In established residential areas, the central business district, and areas designated for commercial or industrial uses, the minimum lot area is 12,000 sq. ft. The rest of Clinton is in a single residential use district, where the minimum lot area is 18,000 sq. ft.

Table 5: Existing Zoning Districts and Basic Lot Dimensional Requirements

Use District	Total Acres	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Frontage	Maximum Lot Coverage
Residential Neighborhood District (R1)	836.2	12,000	110	25 percent
Residential District (R2)	3,182.8	18,000	110	25 percent
Business-Retail District (BR)	67.6	5,000	50	80 percent
Commercial District (C)	215.6	12,000	110	35 percent
Industrial District (I)	352.1	12,000	110	50 percent
Total	4,654.3			

Source: MassGIS.

Clinton allows single-family homes as of right in both of its residential zones and by special permit in the nonresidential districts; and two-family or multi-family housing by Planning Board special permit in all use districts. Indeed, Clinton is remarkable for its multi-family zoning regulations because most of the neighboring towns either prohibit multi-family housing or allow it only under very limited conditions. Clinton also allows accessory apartments by special permit and many types of home occupations as of right. Further, Clinton provides for a flexible development option in all of its use districts, the purposes being to protect contiguous open space, promote housing diversity and housing affordability, and to encourage high-quality, creative site layouts instead of conventional subdivisions. Finally, Clinton has a mill conversion bylaw that intends to provide flexible rules and incentives for the reuse of historic mills.

The Business-Retail District includes Clinton's downtown area, while the Commercial District runs northward along Main Street to the Lancaster town line and also applies to a small pocket of land between Greeley, Flagg and Allen Streets in the northwest part of town. There is some differentiation in uses allowed in each business district, and for the most part of the differences in use regulations make sense for each location. For example, auto-related uses and most industrial are prohibited downtown but allowed by special permit in the Commercial District, and it is easier to establish less "walkable" uses such as veterinary clinics or commercial greenhouses in the Commercial District.

Finally, Clinton's industrial zones extend from the railroad tracks into the northwest part of town, along Parker, Allen and Sterling Streets, and south and southeast of the downtown area. When Clinton recodified its zoning six years ago, the Town placed some protective controls over the types of uses that would be allowed in the industrial zones, with a clear preference for light industry and research and development activities. Other types of manufacturing uses, warehouses and distribution facilities, contractor's yards, landfills, utilities and quarrying require a special permit from the Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, or Board of Selectmen.

Infrastructure

The Wachusett Reservoir, Clinton's sole source of drinking water, serves nearly all of the Town's homes and businesses. The only part of Clinton that is not presently connected to the public water system is the South Meadow Pond area, where residents rely on private wells. The Clinton Water Department also owns the Weekepekee Watershed in Sterling, which was the Town's original water supply and is now used as a reserve.

Clinton has a 3.5 million gallon of water storage capacity, including two tanks on Burdett Hill (with respective capacities of 1.5 and .75 million gallons), a third 1.0 million-gallon tank is located off Mulberry Drive, and 225,000 gallons at the new water filtration plant. The Water Department continues to improve Clinton's water distribution system. A new water filtration plant, constructed to comply with state surface water treatment regulations, came on line in January 2006. Additional anticipated improvements include periodic water main upgrades, maintenance to the Mulberry Drive Storage tank and construction of a chlorine booster station.

Most of Clinton residences and business are connected to the public sewer system. The Town charges user fees based on metered water usage, and water revenue is used to finance the operation and maintenance costs of the system. Sewage treatment is provided at no cost to the town through a plant owned and operated by MWRA. The plant is located on Route 110 (Lower High Street) and discharges treated effluent into the Nashua River. It is permitted for 3.01 gallons per day (MGD) for primary and secondary treatment. Clinton's average daily flow is only 2.2 MGD, but actual discharges range from 2 to 4 MGD. Significant levels of inflow/infiltration prompted the adoption of a sewer moratorium that limits both new

residential and commercial construction. Testing conducted between 1993 and 1995 revealed several deteriorated sections, which are being repaired or replaced.

Clinton has a total of 48.9 miles of roadways, including 44.8 under the Town's jurisdiction. New road construction consists of local (minor) roadways that serve residential subdivisions. In addition to upgrading Clinton's water distribution system and sewer system, the Department of Public Works continues to improve Clinton's streets. Using funds from various state programs, the Highway Division has initiated an ambitious road resurfacing plan. All associated costs are reimbursed with state Chapter 90 funds.

Land Use Change

Although Clinton has been a maturely developed town for many years, its land use pattern has changed somewhat since 1970, when the Town's first master plan was prepared. Table 6 tracks acreage in primary land use classifications from 1971-1999, as reported by MassGIS (see also, Map 3). Nearly all of the decline in agricultural land and forests was attributable to lower-density residential development and new or expanded commercial development. Today, Clinton has almost no remaining farmland

Table 6. Land Use Change, 1971-1999

Class of Use	1971 Acres	1985 Acres	1999 Acres	Chg
Agriculture (Productive)	74.9	74.9	40.9	-45.3%
Agriculture (Pasture)	41.3	35.9	29.7	-28.1%
Forest	1,680.3	1,515.8	1,402.4	-16.5%
Non-Forested Wetlands	9.4	9.4	13.8	47.0%
Mining	22.9	22.9	0.0	-100.0%
Open Land	206.8	189.5	165.5	-20.0%
Recreation-Participant	29.3	59.0	56.1	91.2%
Recreation-Spectator	9.6	9.6	0.0	-100.0%
Multi-Family Housing	15.9	57.3	112.0	603.8%
High-Density Residential	495.0	488.2	488.2	-1.4%
Moderate-Density Residential	499.9	503.1	540.0	8.0%
Low-Density Residential	30.0	44.6	137.1	356.4%
Commercial	86.0	106.2	117.5	36.6%
Industrial	137.8	137.8	140.6	2.1%
Institutional/Urban Open Space	225.6	257.4	288.3	27.8%
Transportation	21.0	38.8	36.0	71.1%
Waste Disposal	25.3	61.0	45.0	78.0%
Open Water	<u>1,043.2</u>	<u>1,043.2</u>	<u>1,041.2</u>	-0.2%
Total	4,654.3	4,654.3	4,654.3	0.0%

Source: MassGIS; Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

The data reported in Table 6 measure land “covered” by various uses classes, i.e., land actually used for a particular purpose. This represents a different approach to measuring land use than the methodology used by a local assessor. While environmental planners focus on land coverage to describe how land use used and how land uses have changed, assessors report land use by the amount of land in parcels that have one or more uses. For example, virtually all of the land classified as “forest” in Table 6 is land in parcels that may be assessed as residential, commercial or industrial uses because of the buildings and other improvements they contain. The forested area represents the remaining land in these parcels, that is, the unaltered land. This is very important because using land coverage or land in parcels to estimate a community’s future development potential will produce quite different results.

Clinton’s last Open Space and Recreation Plan (2000) included an estimate of the Town’s residential buildout capacity based on parcels that were either vacant or underdeveloped, that is, parcels with existing improvements and some additional development potential. According to that analysis, Clinton had enough land to support 878 more single-family house lots. However, the study included quite a bit of state-owned land and land owned by the Town, in some cases land protected under Article 97. Excluding publicly owned land and private non-profit land that is very unlikely to be developed in the future, Clinton appears to have future growth potential for about 507 single-family homes and 341,000 sq. ft. of new commercial and industrial space.

Table 7: Additional Growth Potential, Vacant & Underdeveloped Land					
Class of Land	Parcels	Sq. Ft. Land	Sq. Ft. in Parcels of 2+ Acres	New Lots	New Nonresidential Sq. Ft.
Vacant Residential Land					
<i>Developable</i>	134	12,447,706	9,694,278	364	
<i>Potentially Developable</i>	23	2,867,119	2,426,728	36	
Existing Residential					
<i>Single-Family 4+ Acres</i>	14	7,114,219		107	
Vacant Commercial Land					
<i>Developable</i>	11	594,594	409,900		204,950
<i>Potentially Developable</i>	3	43,996	0		
Vacant Industrial Land					
<i>Developable</i>	3	184,259	135,907		203,861
<i>Potentially Developable</i>	1	30,928			
Total				507	408,811

Source: Clinton Assessor’s Office; Community Opportunities Group, Inc. Author’s note: the Town’s industrial growth potential could exceed 203,861 sq. ft. if incoming industries constructed buildings that reached the maximum height limit in the industrial district, five stories. However, most of the industrial development that occurs in suburbs today does not consist of five-story buildings. The average FAR of new construction tends to be lower than the permitted or effective FAR in industrial zoning regulations.

The estimates shown in Table 7 seem like a fairly small amount of growth potential, but what Table 7 does not report is the amount of change that could occur in the future due to redevelopment of properties such as Lancaster Mills, which was recently considered by a multi-family housing developer for demolition and new construction of more than 200 condominiums. Table 7 also does not account for the possibility that some of Clinton's vacant land or vacant/underutilized buildings may be desirable for future comprehensive permit developments. Clinton has done more than most small towns to provide affordable housing, as evidenced by its Chapter 40B Subsidized Housing Inventory, which includes 9.49 percent of Clinton's Census 2000 housing stock. However, two affordable housing developments have use restrictions that will expire soon – one in 2011, the other in 2016.

The most important message in Table 7 is that Clinton does not have many opportunities to preserve open space. The sum of Clinton's vacant residential, commercial and industrial land, land in partially improved parcels, and its last working farm is only 652 acres, or roughly 14 percent of the Town's total area.

SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

4.A. GEOLOGY, SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

An inventory of natural resources logically begins with the characteristics of the land. The shape and materials of Clinton's diverse landscape are products of the local geology. Like all of New England, Clinton's geology reveals evidence of the glacial scouring of the relatively recent past etched into the remnants of intense tectonic activity of the distant past. The erosion, weathering, and accumulation of organic materials on the land since the glacier receded have created a diversity of soil types blanketing Clinton's hills. Still, the hard rock of the crust is often visible in bedrock outcrops.

Clinton is situated along the eastern margin of the Merrimack Belt, which consists of metasedimentary and intrusive igneous rocks of Devonian to Silurian Age. Bounded to the east by the Clinton-Newbury Fault and to the west by the Wekepeke Fault, this area is known as the Nashua Trough Sub-belt. The Clinton-Newbury Fault is a major structural dislocation in northeastern Massachusetts that consists of west-dipping thrusts and reverse faults. It is visible in outcrops along fault splays on the southwest shore of Clamshell Pond and along Willow Road. The Clinton Fault, one of the town's most prominent, runs roughly down the center of Lancaster Mill Pond, under the Wachusett Dam and forms the steep narrow gorge seen from the Dam promenade. Other minor faults are found in the area, most associated with the Clinton-Newbury Fault Zone.

The bedrock that underlies Clinton consists primarily of the following four types: (1) slates, metasiltstones and phyllites; (2) schist; (3) granite; and (4) quartzite. The slates, metasiltstones and phyllites vary in both color and consistency, from light to dark gray and brownish gray, fine to very fine-grained rocks that are of marine origin.

- ♦ Years ago, the slates were quarried for roofing materials and tombstones. Due to movement along the Clinton-Newbury Fault zone, metasiltstones and phyllites contain small chevron folds that make them distinctive in outcrops. Excellent examples are found under the bridge near Duck Harbor. The slates, metasiltstones and phyllites underlie approximately 75 percent of the northern and western parts of Town.
- ♦ Clinton's schists are referred to as the Reubens Hill Igneous Complex, named after the hill adjacent to Clamshell Pond where the formation is found. They range in color and consistency from greenish-gray to brownish-gray, fine to coarse-grained well-foliated rock that is of volcanic origin. Excellent examples are found in outcrops along Willow Road and along the shore of the Wachusett Reservoir, in the Carville Basin. The Reubens Hill Igneous Complex also underlies portions of Berlin Street and Candice Street.

- ♦ Clinton's granites are classified as Ayer Granite. These light-gray, coarse grained, intrusive, igneous rocks are distinctive due to the presence of two micas (muscovite and biotite) and large white feldspar crystals. Some outcrops show strong foliation due to shear along the Clinton-Newbury Fault Zone. Wilson Hill on the Acre consists of this weather-resistant rock, and numerous outcrops appear along the railway corridor at the North Dike and along the shore of Clamshell Pond.
- ♦ Quartzites are rare in Clinton. Underlying Burdett Hill, these light-gray, fine grained, well-bedded rocks are highly resistant. They are found in the cliff along Rattlesnake Hill and in the railroad cut on the North Dike. Clinton's quartzites are shallow, submarine, channel fill deposits.

Clinton's surficial geology is attributable to glacial activity. Great ice sheets with an estimated thickness of up to two miles scraped and wore deep grooves into the land during the Pleistocene Era, 11,000 to 1.8 million years ago. As the glaciers advanced, materials scraped from the underlying bedrock were carried south. When temperatures warmed, the retreating ice sheets left sediments and meltwaters in their wake. Dense glacial tills, consisting of a mixture of sand, silt, clay, gravel and boulders, are remnants of that era. Till deposits, which usually form a thin veneer over the bedrock surface, are widespread in southern and central portions of Town.

Soils

Clinton's soils resulted from the deposition of Glacial Lake Nashua, which extended from Boylston to Ayer and was up to 200 feet deep. The shores of the lake spread along the ridge now traversed by Chase Street. Over thousands of years, sediments ran off surrounding hills and collected as thick layers of sand, silt and gravel on the lake bottom. When the lake drained, the rich sediments were left behind. Today, they extend from South Meadow Pond to Greeley Hill, and can be found along the steep walls of the Nashua River Valley, from Philbin Park on the Acre to Ridgefield. Over time, modern day rivers and their tributary streams carved valleys and terraces into these deep, varied glacial deposits. Regular flooding of these rivers and streams enhances the soils by leaving alluvial deposits within the level areas of floodplains. Floodplain deposits are evident along the Nashua River, particularly in Marhefka's Field, and Counterpane Brook (Map 4).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource and Conservation Service (NRCS) has identified prime farmland, farmland of statewide significance, and farmland of unique importance in Clinton, including 580 acres of prime farmland (Map 4A). The classification of prime farmland soils is based upon pH, lack of excessive stoniness, and favorable climatic conditions for agriculture. Soils defined as prime farmland are protected under the Surface Mining Law and must be available for use as cropland, pastureland, or forest land. State or local important farmland soils are those that "fail to meet one or more of the requirements of prime farmland, but are important for the production of food, feed, fiber, or forage crops.

They include those soils that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.”¹⁰ In Clinton, the soils found on about 454 acres qualify as farmland of statewide or unique importance, for a total of 1,034 acres of delineated farmland. In general, soils best suited for agriculture are also well-suited to competing uses, and in many locations Clinton’s farmland soils have been developed. In addition to tax incentives, which are already available, preserving the Town’s remaining farmland and areas of productive soils may require acquisition of land or of development rights to protect all or part of these important resources.

Several areas of Clinton also meet the definition of prime forest land under potential timber productivity standards published by the U-Mass Amherst Department of Natural Resources Conservation (Map 4B). The U-Mass standards for white pine productivity coincide with the Natural Resource Soil Conservation Service’s definition of prime timberland, i.e., soils with capacity for growing wood at a rate of 85+ cubic feet per acre per year.¹¹ Much like the classifications of farmland, soils with capacity for timber production also fall into less-than-prime groupings of statewide and local importance, which generally reflect lower rates of production per acre per year, and riparian forest buffer. More than half of the prime forest land in Clinton is “prime” by federal definition (853 acres) while the remaining areas (553 acres) are mainly forest land of statewide importance. Identifying and protecting forest land and farmland is important for economic, wildlife, recreational and scenic reasons.

Topography

Geologic activity and glacial sculpting left a deep imprint on Clinton’s topography, which is highly variable with a large amount of relief. The surface topography of the north, typified by the broad plains of Greeley Hill and Woodruff Heights, is less dramatic than in other sections of Town. This is largely due to the common occurrence of slates, metasiltstones and thick accumulations of glacial sediments. To the south, the topography rises steeply where resistant quartzites provide the Town’s most dramatic topographic features: Burdett Hill, the Acre and the narrow gorge between them. Rising 200 feet above the Nashua River and 511 feet above sea level, these hills are the highest points in Clinton. The Acre’s steep slopes mark the divide between the Nashua River Watershed and the Assabet River Watershed. In general, Clinton’s topography shows a northeast-southwest trending texture resulting from the presence of numerous faults along the Clinton-Newbury Fault Zone. This texture is

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service, “Ecological and Interpretive Groups,” National Soil Survey Handbook, Title 430-VI (2007), at <<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook>>

¹¹ USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, Departmental Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy (1983),

responsible for the regional direction of rivers and streams in the Nashua River Watershed and the Assabet River Watershed.

4.B. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Clinton's unique visual character is based on its steep, hilly terrain, its well preserved mill buildings and historic neighborhoods and its proximity to a large and highly scenic body of water: the Wachusett Reservoir (Map 5). This blend of natural and cultural features is typical of many New England mill towns, which often were located near water falls in rugged terrain. However, Clinton is unique because it is a relatively well preserved mill town located not only in a steep gorge but next to a large reservoir. In addition, the steep terrain and - until recently - lower development pressures have preserved a good measure of Clinton's visual character as a densely settled community surrounded by open space and rugged natural features such as steep wooded bluffs, rocky gorges, deep river valleys, woodland ponds and farmland. This contrast between a densely settled historic mill town and dramatic open spaces sets Clinton apart from most of its contemporaries.

Clinton's visual character is most threatened by the loss of remaining unprotected open spaces and natural areas both within the Town boundaries as well as in the nearby areas of adjacent towns. The development or alteration of the steep banks of the Nashua River, of Clamshell Pond, of unprotected areas near the Wachusett Reservoir and of remaining pockets of woodland and farmland within the Town would greatly reduce Clinton's visual character. Destruction or inappropriate alteration of historic mills and erosion of the urban fabric of the Town could also have a negative effect on visual quality. The Wachusett Reservoir and surrounding lands owned by DCR or protected by easement are relatively secure, though future management decisions and technical changes to the dam, the reservoir or its banks could have potential visual impacts.

The few remaining farm lots in Clinton are a traditional part of the Town, and as a source of open space they should be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations. Negotiations for the acquisition of Rauscher Farm is currently a high priority item for open space protection, as it will otherwise be acquired by a developer for residential development.

4.C. WATER RESOURCES

Watersheds

Most of Clinton lies with the Nashua River Watershed, which covers 538 sq. mi. and encompasses all or substantial portions of 31 communities in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The South Branch Nashua River flows north from the outlet of the Wachusett Reservoir at the Clinton's southwest corner, meanders through Clinton, and merges with the North Branch Nashua River at the "Meeting of the Waters" in Lancaster. From the confluence of the North and South Branches, the Nashua River flows 35 miles northward before

emptying into the Merrimack River in Nashua, New Hampshire. The South Branch watershed also extends into Sterling and Lancaster outside of the Reservoir watershed. The river receives water from South Meadow Brook and an unnamed brook, which both flow from Sterling to the complex of South Meadow ponds in Clinton, and from the Goodrich Brook that flows through Lancaster into Clinton at its northern border. East Lake Waushacum in Sterling is also part of this watershed, having been diverted in the past from Wachusett Brook by the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) in an effort to protect the quality of water in the Wachusett Watershed.

A small portion of Clinton, the southeastern corner, is located within the North Brook sub-basin of the Assabet River. The Assabet River is part of the much larger Sudbury-Assabet-Concord River Watershed, known as the SuAsCo.

Watershed Protection Act

The Watershed Protection Act (WsPA) was enacted in 1992 (the Cohen Bill) to protect the sources of water that feed the reservoirs serving 2.5 million people in more than 40 cities and towns. The WsPA establishes a “comprehensive scheme to regulate land use and activities within critical areas” of the Quabbin Reservoir, Ware River, and Wachusett Reservoir watersheds. It seeks to minimize impacts relating to the type of development, density, impervious surfaces, and proximity to streams that are tributaries to the reservoir. Toward these ends, the WsPA imposes Primary and Secondary Protection Zones along key water resources, limits impervious surfaces, and restricts hazardous waste storage and use.

In the Primary Protection Zone, which extends 400 feet from the Reservoir and 200 feet from tributaries, any alteration is prohibited. The Secondary Protection Zone covers the area between 200 and 400 feet of tributaries, surface water bodies, on land within flood plains, and over some aquifers and wetlands. There are certain restrictions on activities in the Secondary Protection Zone, including development that exceeds specific densities. Only a small amount of privately owned land in Clinton falls under jurisdiction of the WsPA.

Drinking Water

The Wachusett Reservoir is Clinton’s most dominant hydrologic feature. It is a key component in the drinking water system for metropolitan Boston. Aside from numerous tributary streams, the major sources feeding the reservoir are two moderate-size rivers, the Quinapoxet and Stillwater, and the much larger Quabbin Reservoir, which is connected to the Wachusett Reservoir through an underground aqueduct.

Clinton draws its drinking water from the Wachusett Reservoir. The Town is permitted to withdraw up to 800 million gallons of drinking water per year (MGY) from the Wachusett

Reservoir as a result of the 1898 agreement whereby a portion of the Town was flooded by the creation of the Reservoir.¹² In the past, the Town has occasionally exceeded this withdrawal limit and has been charged for the excess water use by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). However, as the 1898 agreement did not specify the implication of withdrawals in excess of the permitted amount, Clinton did not pay those bills. Average daily usage is 1.7 million gallons per day (MGD), an amount that has dropped over the past 30 years while the Town's population has remained relatively constant. Although the MWRA is capable of supplying more water than the 800 MGY that was allotted to Clinton in 1898, the resource is not unlimited, and excess withdrawals will eventually lead to financial and environmental repercussions.

Nearly all of Clinton's residents are connected to the municipal water supply, with approximately 4,100 hookups to the municipal system. Water is withdrawn from the Wachusett Reservoir through the North Dike Pump Station and treated at the Clinton Water Filtration Plant, located on West Boylston Street. The Filtration Plant came online in January 2006 and is capable of treating 4.9 MGD of drinking water. Water taken from the Reservoir is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and buffered with sodium hydroxide and sodium bicarbonate at the facility before entering the municipal distribution system.

The Filtration Plant was constructed under an Administrative Consent Order (ACOP-CE-97-5001) with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to bring the Town into compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Lead and Copper Rule of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In addition to removing potentially harmful bacteria and pathogens, the plant also removes naturally occurring organic matter (NOM) that can react with chlorine and causes taste and odor problems along with harmful disinfection by-products. Periodic lead concentrations in excess of the 90th percentile have also caused the Town to institute a corrosion control program to reduce the amount of lead and copper in the water at the consumer's tap.

The Clinton Water Department has an ongoing program to improve the drinking water distribution system. Several streets are known to have dead-end connections off of the water main, resulting in stagnant pockets of water that become rusty or cloudy. By making additional connections at these locations to other segments of the distribution system, the stagnant pockets will be eliminated. The resulting network will also be more resilient when breaks occur or repairs are needed.

Clinton also owns more than 500 acres of land in Sterling and Leominster to protect the Town's historic (pre-Wachusett Reservoir) water supply, the Wekepeke Brook reservoirs. Four communities have interest in the water resources of the Wekepeke Brook: Clinton,

¹² Clinton Water Department, 2006 Annual Water Quality Report at <<http://www.clintondpw.com/>>

Sterling, Leominster and Lancaster. Testing by DEP has shown the water quality of the Wekepeke to be very high. Leominster presently has wells in the aquifer, and Lancaster has recently conducted exploratory drilling for a potential water source. According to USGS estimates, this aquifer could yield more than 2.0 MGD.

A recent hydrologic assessment conducted by Camp Dresser and McKee on behalf of the Nashua Basin Team of the Massachusetts Watershed Initiative showed that the Wekepeke sub-basin is under a medium level of stress because withdrawals from the aquifer exceed the maximum long-term yield required to maintain stream flows. Under low-flow conditions, withdrawals from the aquifer would draw water from the brook and thereby affect its health, possibly necessitating flow releases from Clinton's reserves.

Wastewater

According to the Clinton Board of Health, 53 houses in Clinton utilize septic systems. Most of these are relatively new homes located in the South Meadow Road area, while the remainder are scattered throughout the Town on dead-end streets or in low-lying areas. The rest of Clinton is connected to the municipal sewer system. Sanitary sewer flows from Clinton and Lancaster are treated at the Clinton Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located at 677 High Street and discharges flows to the South Branch Nashua River.

The MWRA assumed responsibility for operations at the Clinton Wastewater Treatment Plant in 1987. It is a 12 MGD advanced sewage treatment plant that was built in 1978 (original permit issue date) and the most recent major upgrade was completed in 1992.¹³ The most recent National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit was issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DEP to the MWRA in November 2000. Effluent discharged from the plant must meet specific criteria for a variety of constituents, including bacteria and residual chlorine. During the average day, flow at the plant varies from 2 to 4 MGD, while greater peaks occur during storm events.

The Clinton Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) has a design capacity of 6 MGD, yet a permitted monthly average discharge rate of only 3.01 MGD. Lancaster Sewer District's permitted contribution to that flow is 0.37 MGD, with 2.64 MGD remaining for Clinton's contribution. Since flows to the WWTP occasionally exceed that rate, the Massachusetts DEP issued an administrative consent order in 1986 that requires new connections to the sewer to reduce infiltration and inflow (I & I) to offset flows from those connections. Under this program, developers are required to repair two gallons of I & I for each one gallon of sewerage added. This program currently operates on a piecemeal basis, with each developer

¹³ Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), Clinton Wastewater Treatment Plant, at <<http://www.mwra.state.ma.us/03sewer/html/clintonwwtp.htm>>.

tasked with finding and repairing a leakage site, rather than as part of a broader I & I reduction strategy.

The Clinton WWTP meets water quality criteria for most analyses. The major exceptions are copper and zinc, which regularly exceeded both acute and chronic limits in the past. An administrative order was issued in March 2002 which provided an interim limit for copper of 20 ug/L. Following operational changes at the plant, copper levels have consistently been below that level. The most recent NPDES permit was issued on September 27, 2000 and was set to expire in November 2005.

Sewage contains bacteria and viruses which to some extent are attenuated in the soil, but may cause contamination of groundwater. Nitrates and nitrogen produced by breakdown of urea can also impact groundwater, with potential effects on the health of infants. Studies have shown that septic systems are a leading source of nitrogen in groundwater. Phosphorous is another element contained in the leachate from septic systems. Nitrogen and phosphorous are natural nutrients that encourage plant growth. As the level of nitrogen in a freshwater pond rises, the resulting increased growth of algae and freshwater plants can result in eutrophication, a permanent change in water quality, ultimately resulting in the pond filling in as plants overgrow and sediments accumulate. Poor water quality will decrease the ability of rivers, streams, and wetlands to sustain wildlife, and associated algae blooms and unpleasant odors damage their attractiveness in the landscape. Eutrophication is a potential environmental effect of septic systems located too close to contained waterbodies.

Surface Water

Approximately 23 percent (1,059 acres) of Clinton's total area is covered by a surface waterbody of some type. While most of the acreage was flooded by the creation of the Wachusett Reservoir, there are also a number of smaller ponds and impoundments throughout the Town, as well as stream and river corridors, wetlands, and potential vernal pools.

Ponds & Reservoirs

The watershed to a reservoir is the geographic land area where all surface and groundwater flows downhill to the surface water. The most sensitive part of the watershed to a reservoir is called Zone A, or the area within a 400' lateral distance of the bank of a reservoir, and within 200' of the banks of its tributaries. Zone B is the area within a half-mile of the reservoir. The entire remainder of the watershed is termed the Zone C. Approximately 53 percent of the Wachusett Reservoir watershed is protected open space, either through direct ownership by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), state and local agencies, or by conservation easements. The protection of open space in the watershed is a critical component of protecting surface water quality. The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) categorizes the Reservoir as Core Habitat BM710, because it and

the “surrounding undeveloped lands provide habitat for wintering Bald Eagles and breeding Common Loons.”

The Wachusett Reservoir is a major component of the water supply for metropolitan Boston; as a result, its watershed is highly protected and activities that might affect it are closely monitored by the MWRA. The Reservoir (PWS ID#2064000) receives water from the Ware River, the Quabbin Reservoir, and its own watershed. The MWRA is permitted to withdraw 126 MGD from the Reservoir. While the Quabbin Reservoir is perhaps the best-known component of this water supply system, much of the water withdrawn from the Quabbin travels through the Wachusett Reservoir before entering the Cosgrove Intake and being piped through the Cosgrove Tunnel to the MWRA distribution system. The Wachusett Aqueduct serves as a backup system to the Cosgrove Tunnel and was employed as recently as the winter of 2003-2004 to allow connections to be made to the new Walnut Hill Treatment Plant.

Massachusetts classifies inland waters pursuant to regulations found at 314 CMR 4.03 based on the actual or intended use of the water resource. Class A waters are designated for use as a source of public (drinking) water supply. Class B waters are designated for the uses of protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; and for primary and secondary contact recreation. Class C waters are designated for the uses and protection of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; and for secondary contact recreation. All surface waters within the reservoir watershed are classified as “Class A” by the DEP.¹⁴ Although the Reservoir is a high-quality waterbody that presents an abundance of recreational opportunities, access to the portion of the Reservoir located in Clinton is prohibited because of its designation as the Intake Protection Zone for the water supply system.

There are also several smaller ponds, both named and unnamed, scattered throughout the Town, as shown on Map 6. The noteworthy water bodies include:

- ♦ **South Meadow Pond /Mossy Pond/Coachlace Pond.** Located north and west of the Wachusett Reservoir, the South Meadow/Mossy/Coachlace Pond complex consists of about 129 acres of open water and wetlands.¹⁵ The average depth for the pond complex is 9 feet, with a maximum depth of 27 feet. Boat access to all of the ponds is available from a single launch because they are inter-connected by large culverts. The 68-acre South Meadow Pond was created in the 1880s by damming South Meadow Brook, which flows from highlands in Sterling and Lancaster. The 33-acre Coachlace Pond, a converted swamp created by the damming of Counterpane Brook, lies west of Burditt Hill. The 28-

¹⁴ MDC/DWM Wachusett Reservoir Watershed

¹⁵ Mossy, Southmeadow, and Coachlace Ponds – MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife

acre Mossy Pond is a spring-fed natural pond that feeds Rigby Brook. All three ponds overlie an important aquifer feature.

- ♦ **Clamshell Pond.** To the north and east of the Wachusett Reservoir is Clamshell Pond; it is the only naturally-occurring waterbody in town that has not been decisively re-shaped by human activity. The pond is approximately 30 acres and is generally shallow, although it has a maximum depth of 30 feet near the center.¹⁶ Adjacent to Clamshell Pond are a series of shallow ponds and wetland areas.

According to the Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust, a portion of the area around Clamshell Pond has been developed in recent years with single-family homes and condominiums. Clinton's last working farm, the 62-acre Rauscher Farm, abuts Clamshell Pond. The property has previously been classified as agricultural land for tax purposes (M.G. L. c. 61A), which gives the Town with the option of purchasing the land if it is sold for other uses. Since Pulte Homes has signed a purchase and sale agreement for the property with the expectation of developing it for residential housing, the Town expects to purchase this parcel.

The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) classifies Clamshell Pond as "Living Waters" Core Habitat, noting that it "supports a robust assemblage of aquatic plants with no invasive exotic plant species, which in turn likely supports a variety of habitats for aquatic invertebrates. It is a small, headwater pond that is relatively deep in its center. Clamshell Pond is one of the few ponds in the area that has little development in its riparian areas and watershed."

- ♦ **Lancaster Mill Pond.** The Lancaster Mill Pond (South Branch) lies at the foot of the Wachusett Dam. It was created by damming the South Nashua for the Lancaster Mills.
- ♦ **Carville Basin.** The Carville Basin was formerly a five-acre pond that resulted from the impoundment of a spring-fed area. The creation of the Wachusett Reservoir flooded most this area, leaving only a remnant of the eastern shoreline exposed. The name Carville Basin remains in use on historic documents and USGS quadrangle maps.

Streams & Rivers

The South Branch of the Nashua River starts at the Wachusett dam and flows in a northerly direction toward Lancaster. DEP has classified the South Branch as Class B waters, which means it is designated for the protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; and for primary and secondary contact recreation. To protect the natural resources in the river, the DEP has established the minimum release flow from the Reservoir at 2.6 cubic feet per second (1.7 MGD). According to the Massachusetts Year 2006 Integrated List of

¹⁶ History of the Origin of the Town of Clinton Massachusetts, 1653-1865.

Waters, the Nashua River is designated as Category 5, "Waters Requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)." The targeted pollutants are pathogens, nutrients, unknown toxicity, and "questionable deposits." Sources of these pollutants include but are not limited to: pet waste, winter road maintenance materials, illicit sewer discharges, failing septic systems, bird guano, and illicit discharges of cooling water or industrial wastes. The Clinton Department of Public Works has incorporated several best management practices (BMPs) into NPDES Phase II activities that attempt to address these impairments.

Other noteworthy streams and brooks in Clinton include the following:

- ♦ **South Meadow Brook**, which flows southeast from East Waushacum Lake and the wetland meadows of Fitch Pond in Sterling to East South Meadow and West South Meadow Lakes Clinton. It traverses pastureland of the Rota Springs Dairy Farm, a historic remnant of the early dairy industry of Sterling.
- ♦ **Goodridge Brook** (sometimes known as Goodrich) is a tributary of the Nashua River that cuts across the northwest corner of the Town. The brook originates in a wetland system in Sterling, flows south and east until entering Clinton north of St. Johns Cemetery, and then flows north and east until it joins the Nashua River near South Lancaster.
- ♦ **Counterpane Brook** runs underground in some sections. The brook was dammed to create Coachlace Pond, a power source for mills. The Town's largest aquifer lies underneath the brook, which continues north from the cluster of ponds at Clinton's western border. Development activities have affected the quality of the water in Counterpane Brook.

Aquifers

At least two moderate-to-high yield aquifers exist in Clinton: the Counterpane Brook and Nashua aquifers. Clinton's surficial geology is comprised of extensive deposits of sand and gravel in the western half of the town and the floodplain region of the South Branch Nashua. These deposits form the basis for the two aquifers. In addition, dense till deposits over bedrock, consisting of a mixture of sand, silt, clay, gravel and boulders, occur in the southern and central portions of the town.

- ♦ **Counterpane Brook Aquifer.** The largest aquifer lies beneath Counterpane Brook and extends nearly the entire length of town. Dense residential, commercial and industrial development along much of its extent has contributed to water quality degradation, although at least one local industry maintains two process-water production wells that tap into this groundwater resource.
- ♦ **Nashua Aquifer.** A smaller aquifer parallels the South Branch, extending from the base of the dam that forms the Lancaster Mill Pond, beneath Reisner's Scrap Metal, to the

Lancaster town line in the vicinity of Fox Run. The Nashua Aquifer makes up a significant portion of the Zone II Recharge Area for the production wells that comprise Lancaster's drinking water supply.

Much of the Nashua River corridor through Clinton and the northeast corner of the Town are covered by a DEP Zone II overlay, reflecting the presence of a high-yield aquifer below these areas. To protect the groundwater resource from contamination, DEP has placed restrictions on development and activity in Zone II areas as listed in 310 CMR 22.21 (a) and (b). These restrictions include prohibitions against siting certain types of industrial facilities, junk yards, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, landfills, and snow disposal areas. In addition, land uses are prohibited that result in the conversion to impervious area of "more than 15 percent or 2500 square feet of any lot or parcel, whichever is greater, unless a system for artificial recharge of precipitation is provided that will not result in the degradation of groundwater quality."

Although some small private wells exist in Clinton, they are not part of the public water supply and there are no known industrial wells. DEP Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) maps do not show any state-regulated private wells in Clinton. To the north and east of Clinton, however, several IWPAs are located in Bolton.

Wetlands

Many wetland types, from vernal pools and forested wetlands to floodplains, exist along Clinton's rivers, streams and ponds. Since they are also common recharge zones for groundwater sources, it is important to identify and protect wetlands and floodplains. Though a few large, relatively undisturbed wetlands remain in Clinton, urban development has led to the destruction of several wetlands in the past 200 years. Clinton's major wetland resources include:

- ♦ The banks and vegetated wetlands associated with the Wachusett Reservoir;
- ♦ The banks, bordering vegetated wetlands, forested wetlands, and flood plains associated with the Nashua River and other brooks (Counterpane Brook, South Meadow Brook, North Brook, Rigby Brook);
- ♦ A large wet meadow north of Willow Road;
- ♦ The large vernal pools, vegetated wetlands and forested wetlands between Berlin Street and Wilson Street;
- ♦ The series of ponds, bordering vegetated wetlands and forested wetlands off Candice Street.

Wetlands are defined under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972 as areas that are inundated or saturated by ground water (hydrology) at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation (hydrophytes) typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (hydric soils). The Clean Water Act prohibits virtually any ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of all wetlands unless approved by special permit.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted the first coastal Wetland Protection Act (WPA) in the country in 1962. In the early 1970s, the act was amended to include inland wetlands. Today, the Act protects land under water bodies, banks, riverfront areas, bordering land subject to flooding, isolated land subject to flooding, certified vernal pools, coastal wetlands and bordering vegetated wetlands. M.G.L. c.131, s. 40, the Wetlands Protection Act, defines wetlands by vegetation, hydrology and topography. In Massachusetts, wetlands and associated buffer zones that border a surface water body or perennial rivers and streams are a protected natural resource. In 1996, the Rivers Protection Act added a new protected resource area and accompanying performance standards to the Wetlands Protection Act.

Floodplains

Major floodplain and floodway areas are depicted on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps of the National Flood Insurance Program for the Town of Clinton. The Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act includes jurisdiction over the 100-year floodplain, and the Massachusetts Rivers Protection Act includes jurisdiction over lands adjacent to perennial streams and rivers to protect important buffer zones. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) identify areas subject to 100- and 500-year floods along the South Branch Nashua River, Counterpane Brook, South Meadow Brook, North Brook, and Rigby Brook.

Clinton's historical development pattern led to an urban village located on the banks of the South Branch and Counterpane Brook. This built environment exists in close proximity to, and in some cases within, the floodplain. Both the Town and state have Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans filed with the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) to deal with emergencies related to flooding or possible dam failure. In addition, Clinton has a Floodplain Protection Overlay Bylaw to protect residents and property owners from hazardous flooding, to preserve the natural flood control characteristics, and the flood storage capacity of the flood plain, and to pre-serve and maintain the groundwater table and water recharge areas within the flood plain. The Floodplain District corresponds to the 100-year floodplain. Clinton's bylaw regulates development within areas delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) to comply with M.G.L. c.131, s. 40 and with requirements of the Massachusetts State Building Code. Building within the floodplain requires a special permit from the Zoning Board of Appeals.

4.D. VEGETATION

The most recent MacConnell Land Use data (Table 6) show that forests cover about 30 percent of Clinton's total area and agriculture, 1.1 percent. Most of Clinton's forested land lies in outlying sections of the Town, along the banks of the South Nashua River, and within the Wachusett Reservation. Clinton's forests are fairly typical of the southern New England hardwood forest types found throughout the region. A diverse mixture of hardwoods and conifers gives the land a quilted appearance from a distance, and also provides a wide range of habitats for wildlife. Oak, hickory, birch, maple, and Eastern white pine dominate the canopy, while the understory is populated with ferns, wildflowers, and assorted shrub species.

An exceptional characteristic of the Town is the presence of a rare natural community known as "Dry Riverside Bluff." Found only in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the Dry Riverside Bluff community occurs next to rivers in steep, sandy areas. It provides habitat for species that enjoy dry conditions and open space, and it is globally endangered. The soils tend to be excessively drained, loamy, sands and the vegetation, ranging from woodland to scrubland, relies on periodic fires and slope erosion to thrive. Some examples of the types of flora found in a Dry Riverside Bluff environment include American hazelnut, lowbush blueberries, woodland sunflower, trembling aspen, individual or thicketed scrub oak, and goat's rue.¹⁷ In Clinton, this natural community also contains the world's largest population of Spreading Tick-Trefoil (*Desmodium humifusum*), a state-listed endangered species (see also, "Wildlife" below).

After the Dry Riverside Bluff community was discovered in Clinton ca. 1988, the Nature Conservancy, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Nashua River Watershed Association and the Town of Clinton entered into an agreement to manage the area and protect the rare species found there. The agreement identified several parcels that should be acquired and protected as a contiguous open space system, including a 12-acre parcel that Clinton already owned. The Nature Conservancy subsequently negotiated the purchase of a 42-acre parcel along Water Street and The Nashua River Watershed Association negotiated the donation of a third, 13-acre parcel to the Town. To date, the other parcels have not been acquired or placed under a conservation restriction. Contiguous open space in this area could provide a critical link in the Nashua River Greenway. If managed carefully, the area has the potential to become an important passive recreational area for activities that would not adversely affect the ecology of the Bluff.

¹⁷ Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP), "Dry Riverside Bluff" Fact Sheet, Natural Communities Fact Sheet Series, <www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/natural_communities>.

4.E. FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Clinton's forests, open fields, riverbanks, and wetlands provide a diversity of habitats. The presence of the Wachusett Reservoir is clearly a contributing factor, for 69 percent of the land in the Wachusett Watershed is undeveloped forest and wetlands. Clinton benefits from this largely untouched land.

Fisheries

The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife lists four Clinton ponds within their database: South Meadow, Mossy, Coachlace, and Lancaster Mill Ponds. Three interconnected ponds – South Meadow, Mossy, and Coachlace – are located in the western part of Clinton directly north of the Wachusett Reservoir. The fish population in these ponds includes 11 identified species. The gamefish include chain pickerel and large mouth bass. Panfish include yellow perch, white perch, bluegills, black crappie, yellow bullheads, brown bullheads, pumpkinseeds, and goldenshiners. In addition, smelt is a vital forage fish in this water body. Both major tributaries – the Quinapoxet and the Stillwater Rivers – are stocked each spring with trout. Although prohibited in Clinton, shore fishing at designated locations on the Wachusett Reservoir is a popular pastime for anglers.

Each year, the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife stocks these bodies of water and the Lancaster Mill Pond with trout. The use of South Meadow, Mossy, and Coachlace Ponds is "moderate to heavy," according to the Fisheries and Wildlife Division. While not stocked regularly, Clamshell Pond is suitable for fishing, according to an EPA assessment conducted in 2002. However, Clamshell Pond is somewhat isolated and difficult for the general public to access.

While the Wachusett Reservoir makes up about 25 percent of Clinton's total area and is home to approximately 24 fish species, fishing is prohibited along Clinton's reservoir shoreline. The area is defined as an intake protection zone by the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Water Supply Protection. As a result, Clinton residents have to leave town in order to fish on the banks of the reservoir, or upon its two major tributaries, the Stillwater and Quinapoxet rivers. Still, the distinction of being an intake protection zone means that Wachusett Reservoir and its surroundings serve as one the best habitats for wildlife in the Clinton's area.

Wildlife

A fisheries and wildlife inventory is important for open space and recreation planning because there is an obligation to preserve habitat for common species as well as rare ones. Moreover, communities need to consider the interactions between humans and other species both for safety and species welfare.

Many common species have been observed in Clinton, including large and small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. The large mammals include black bears, moose, and white-tailed deer. Some of the smaller mammals that reside in Clinton are grey foxes, red foxes, bobcats, hares, raccoons, striped skunks, bats, mice, moles, shrews, squirrels, and beavers. Among amphibians, Clinton has spotted salamanders, the eastern newt, eastern red-backed salamander, milksnake, and the American toad. Mallards, wild turkeys, mourning doves, the common raven, the European starling and a wide variety of common birds reside here as well. Wildlife in Clinton is generally consistent with the rest of the Commonwealth, but there are some exceptions. According to NHESP, Clinton is home to several rare or endangered species. Clinton's inventory includes two amphibians, two birds and four vascular plants (Table 8).

Table 8: Rare or Endangered Species Observed in Clinton

Taxonomic Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	State-Listed Status	Most Recent Observation
Amphibian	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Marbled Salamander	Threatened	2006
Amphibian	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	Special Concern	1999
Bird	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	Special Concern	2004
Bird	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow	Threatened	1999
Vascular Plant	<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>	Grass-leaved Ladies'-tresses	Threatened	2001
Vascular Plant	<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>	Papillose Nut-sedge	Endangered	1988
Vascular Plant	<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i>	Dwarf Mistletoe	Special Concern	1898
Vascular Plant	<i>Desmodium humifusum</i>	Spreading Tick-trefoil	Endangered	1988

Source: Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

The Wachusett Reservation serves as important wildlife habitat in Clinton. The Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) has made its home here. Protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Common Loon winters as far south as Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1975, it made its way to Massachusetts after nearly a century's absence. Since that time, accelerated management efforts have helped increase its breeding population from one recorded pair in 1975 to eleven pairs in 1992. According to NHESP, the leading cause of adult loon mortality on New England lakes is lead poisoning induced by ingesting fish sinkers. Additional threats include acid rain, pesticides, shoreline development, recreational boaters, and the flooding of nests due to fluctuating water levels.

Two other rare species, the Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*) and the Four-Toed Salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*) are also found in Clinton. Marbled Salamanders are largely terrestrial creatures that occur in deciduous or mixed woods of the southern New England hardwood type, but they rely on wooded vernal pools or shallow depressions for breeding. The Marbled Salamander is classified as threatened because Massachusetts is near

the northern limit of its range and the state has lost wetland habitat. The Four-Toed Salamander relies on forested areas, bogs, swamps dominated by red maple and Atlantic white cedar, vernal pools and other perennial wetlands for habitat. It is threatened by habitat destruction resulting from road construction, development and timber harvesting.

Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are unique habitats centered on ephemeral ponds that typically dry out once a year, or at least once every few years. As a result of this cyclical pattern, they do not maintain reproducing fish populations, and are therefore critical for a number of amphibian and invertebrate species whose life cycle depends on habitat that is free from fish predators. While this type of habitat is naturally scarce and is not explicitly protected, there are a number of rare and endangered species whose populations are dependent on protecting vernal pools in the landscape. The NHESP Aerial Survey of Potential Vernal Pools identifies potential locations of 26 vernal pools in Clinton, four of which have been certified. All four are located in the southeast corner of the Town, near Clamshell Pond.

4.F. SCENIC RESOURCES AND UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS

Clinton has many scenic attributes and unique features that set it apart from surrounding communities (Map 5). The Town's old mills, ornate churches and mixed residential neighborhoods attest to its history as a thriving manufacturing village and make Clinton a regionally distinctive place. Clinton's varied topography provides interesting glimpses of church spires, clock towers and roofscapes, as well as Wachusett Mountain, which can be seen from various locations. While public access has been severely limited for a number of years, the promenade atop the Wachusett Dam, affords panoramic views in every direction. Surrounded by farms, woods and a few scattered houses, Clamshell Pond, in southeastern Clinton, is a place of scenic beauty. The site of early Indian and English farming communities, Clamshell Pond lies adjacent to Reuben's Hill in Berlin, a landscape deemed "distinctive" by the 1981 Massachusetts Landscape Inventory.

4.G. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Contaminated Sites

Clinton has had an extensive history of industrial activity, the remnants of which can be seen in the mill buildings and waterways throughout the downtown area. A residual byproduct of past and present industrial activities is a number of sites that have been contaminated with oil and/or other hazardous materials. Massachusetts DEP monitors Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites through the Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) in accordance with M.G.L. Chapter 21E and 310 CMR 40.00, the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP). Two basic classification systems are used, depending on the severity of the contamination and the type of cleanup required.

The first classification is used to track a site once it has been identified and classified for severity of contamination. These sites are generally referred to as Chapter 21E sites. The second classification is used to track sites where oil and/or hazardous material contamination remain after a cleanup has been conducted. These sites are registered under the Activity and Use Limitation (AUL) program to identify activities and uses of the property that may and may not occur, as well as the property owner's obligation and maintenance conditions that must be followed to ensure the safe use of the property. Table 9 lists the 21E and AUL sites in Clinton, their Release Tracking Number (RTN), and the type of contamination present. Some have been remediated to meet state standards and that the response actions were sufficient to achieve a level of no significant risk or at least ensure that all substantial hazards were eliminated. (See Map 9)

Table 9: Chapter 21E and AUL Sites in Clinton

Owner	Address	RTN	Category	Type of Contamination
MacGregor Mills	75 Green Street	2-0015167	21E	Cyanide
William Reisner Corp	33 Elm Street	2-0001009	21E	Oil
Boston Gas Plant	136 Pleasant Street	2-0010846	21E	Coal Tar Pitch
Amory Packaging Corp	184 Stone Street	2-0000029	21E	Unknown
Prism Development	140 Brook Street	2-0015745	21E	Oil & Hazardous Material
Parker Construction Company	Rigby Road	2-0000692	21E	Unknown
Cardillo Service Station	712 Main Street	2-0014360	21E	Oil
Main Street Coal and Fuels, Inc.	546-556 Main Street	2-0014559	21E	Oil & Hazardous Material
Main Street Coal and Fuels, Inc.	546-556 Main Street	2-0015420	21E	Oil
Rockbestos Suprenant Cable	172 Sterling Street	2-0011434	AUL	Oil
Surprenant Cable Corp	172 Sterling Street	2-0011386	AUL	Oil & Hazardous Material
Injectronics	1 Union Street	2-0012702	AUL	Fuel Oil #6
Lancaster Mills Fmr	1 Green Street	2-0001037	AUL	Petroleum Based Oil

Table 9: Chapter 21E and AUL Sites in Clinton

Owner	Address	RTN	Category	Type of Contamination
Shanberg Estate	811 817 Main Street	2-0011387	AUL	Oil & Hazardous Material
MDC Division of Watershed Management	500 Wilson	2-0010013	AUL	Fuel Oil #2

Source: MassGIS, DEP.

Other Challenges

Impacts of Septic Systems on Groundwater and Surface Waters

Of the 5,597 housing units in Clinton, approximately 53 (0.9 percent) continue to use septic systems for treatment of sanitary sewage. The Clinton Board of Health has no information on recent failures or replacements, but note that many of the systems are from recent developments that would comply with Title V regulations. Because of the Wachusett Reservoir's importance as a drinking water source, reducing contamination potential from on-site systems has long been a priority goal in the Reservoir's watershed management.

Stormwater and Common Household Contaminants

Road and parking lot runoff, lawn fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides are also sources of groundwater contamination associated with development. Stormwater runoff contains hydrocarbons, nitrogen, suspended solids and coliform bacteria deposited on the street by cars, pets, and other sources. Untreated runoff is a major source of poor water quality, with potential to contaminate both surface and groundwater. Its effects will increase as the Town continues to become more developed. As part of the Wachusett Reservoir management plan, much of the watershed contributing to the Reservoir has been protected by the MWRA or by the adjacent Towns. However, the Nashua River and nearby aquifers provide drinking water for additional towns downstream from Clinton.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for control of stormwater runoff include the use of open, natural drainage systems that improve water quality of the runoff and aid flood prevention. These systems include wet basins, vegetated swales and creation of wetlands to retain and recharge stormwater pollution while absorbing pollutants. Stormwater is detained in swales for short periods of time while ponds and wetlands treat stormwater for longer periods. In contrast, a closed system is one that relies on curbs, gutters, catchbasins, pipes, and culverts to quickly divert stormwater to other locations. Increases in impervious areas also contribute to flooding by increase peak stormwater flows as water travels more quickly over hard surfaces, bypassing groundwater recharge and discharge that are crucial to normal stream flow.

While it is often highly desirable to utilize infiltration practices for stormwater management, they are not always appropriate for discharges located near drinking water resources. For example, a recent project implemented by the MWRA at the Cosgrove Inlet facility diverted stormwater away from an existing leachfield to an outfall on the North Brook, as it was determined that the leachfield was located too close to the reservoir. The Town's NPDES Phase II report lists stormwater discharges to 13 surface waterbodies, including the Wachusett Reservoir. The Town should seek available state grants and funding sources for drainage improvements and stormwater mitigation for public drainage facilities in the Zone II's, the Reservoir watershed, and other sensitive areas.

Chemical substances such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides contain significant amounts of nitrogen and phosphorous. When these products are used, spilled, or discharged on the ground in watersheds or recharge areas to surface waters and groundwater, contamination may result. The Town's Stormwater Management Program includes components to inform residents of these issues, including a classroom education component, a public service announcement, and posting information on the Town's website. In addition, the Clinton DPW has worked with local Boy Scouts to stencil storm drains, and collects waste oil at the DPW garage to reduce the possibility of contamination from these sources.

Hazardous Materials Resulting From Commercial and Municipal Activities

Like septic system leachate, stormwater and household contaminants, certain materials used by businesses can have major effects on water quality. Many commercial and home businesses, such as printing, photography, woodworking, and automobile repair use chemicals that contain hydrocarbons, sodium, and volatile organic compounds. Although only a small percentage of Clinton's land is actively used for agricultural purposes, pesticides and herbicides used in agricultural activities are also considered hazardous materials.

Clinton has 59 businesses that are registered with the EPA as having the potential to release contaminants. They range from gasoline stations to metalworking operations to 21-E listed sites, with solvents and heavy metals already having been released to the environment. Underground gasoline and heating oil tanks, landfills, salt storage areas and junkyards are also sources of groundwater contamination. These land uses must be identified and managed to reduce the potential for degradation of the Town's water resources. It is important for the Town to take the necessary steps to prevent contamination since treating water after chemical pollution has occurred can be extremely costly.

The former Clinton landfill was located on South Meadow Road, near South Meadow Pond. This unlined landfill was in operation from before 1940 to 1988, when it was closed and capped. The site is 19 acres and maintained by the Town. Since the landfill was capped prior to regulations requiring a post-closure monitoring plan, none was written at the time of the closure. The DEP has requested the compilation of a comprehensive site assessment (CSA) which will provide monitoring and maintenance plans for the site. The Town is in the process of reviewing this document at this time. There is currently no known groundwater

contamination by leachate escaping from the landfill. However, there are concerns about naturally-occurring iron and arsenic being released from the surrounding soils because of the anoxic conditions encountered by groundwater which flows through the landfill. A management plan for this concern will be addressed in the CSA. The Town's solid waste is currently hauled to the Waste Management, Inc.'s Fitchburg landfill, located in Leominster, MA.

The DCR Bureau of Watershed Management is responsible for monitoring and containing releases to the Wachusett Reservoir. Local spill kits were made available to communities around the reservoir, providing equipment to handle releases of up to 2,000 gallons of petroleum products. The Clinton Local Fire Department is the first responder.

Railroad tracks cross through the South Meadow Pond complex and through the downtown area. A spill or accident in the proximity of the Pond can be a potential environmental hazard.

SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION INTEREST

Clinton's inventory of conservation and recreation land includes 39 sites with a combined total of more than 780 acres. Seventy-one percent of the land is permanently protected (See Appendix A, Map 9, Open Space Map, and Appendix B, Detailed Inventory). Levels of protection described in this plan generally adhere to criteria established by the Division of Conservation Services:

- ♦ Land is protected if it is owned by the town's Conservation Commission or Water Department, one of the state's conservation agencies (i.e. the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management), a nonprofit land trust (i.e. the Nature Conservancy), or if the town received state or federal funds for the purchase or improvement of the property. Private land is considered protected if it has a deed restriction in perpetuity, if an Agricultural Preservation Restriction has been placed on the property, or if DEP has placed a conservation restriction on it as part of the Wetlands Conservancy Program.
- ♦ Land owned by other agencies (local school department, recreation commission, Department of Defense) is not protected.

Unfortunately, most of Clinton's existing recreation facilities lie within the latter category and while a conversion is unlikely, it could occur. The following is a list of all open space and recreation areas in Clinton as determined by the Open Space and Recreation Committee. An inventory of privately-held parcels of interest is included as part of Appendix B. Please also refer to Appendix C for a list of recreation programs and activities, and Appendix D for the Town's Section 504 Self-Evaluation and ADA Transition Plan.

5.A. PRIVATELY OWNED LAND

Site: 525 Water Street

Owner: Private

Acreage: 1.20 acres

Zoning District:

Description: Recreation land

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Bufton Farms (253 Chase Street)

Owner: Private

Acreage: 11.20 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description:

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Tall Pines – South of Aqueduct

Owner: Private

Acreage: 38.17 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Conservation land

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Goodridge Brook (1181 Main Street)

Owner: Private

Acreage: 5.80 acres

Zoning District: Commercial

Description: Conservation Land

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Nathan Heights, Phase I

Owner: Private

Acreage: 7.02

Zoning District: R1

Description:

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Rauscher Farm (20 Clamshell Road)

Owner: Private

Acreage: 34.00 acres

Zoning District:

Description: Chapter 61A

Level of Protection: Temporary

Site: Saint John's Field (125 R Chestnut Street)

Owner: Private

Acreage: 2.36 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Gymnasium and playing field with two small baseball diamonds.

Level of Protection: Unprotected

Site: Turner Hall (60 Branch Street)

Owner: Private

Acreage: 2.3 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Gymnasium

Level of Protection: Unprotected

5.B. PUBLIC & NON-PROFIT LAND

Site: 225 Fitch Road

Owner: Town of Clinton Conservation Commission

Acreage: 2.08 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description:

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: 142 Wilson Street

Owner: Town of Clinton Conservation Commission

Acreage: 25.93 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description:

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: 1 Bolton Road

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Acreage: 42.60 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Conservation, including portion of Clinton Dry Prairie Bluff

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Wachusett Reservoir

Owner: Metropolitan District Commission (MDC)

Acreage: 468.70 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Restricted area for Greater Boston Water Supply; limited public access

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: 100- ISL Rogers Field Way

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Department of Fish & Wildlife

Acreage: 1.00 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Floating island in Mossy Pond

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: 48 South Meadow Road

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Department of Fish & Wildlife

Acreage: .23 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Boat Access to South Meadow Pond

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: 26 Rogers Filed Way
Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Department of Fish & Wildlife
Acreage: 15.10 acres
Zoning District: R2
Description: Conservation
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: The O.P. (155 Park Street)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: 2.80
Zoning District: R1
Description: Town of Clinton Water Supply
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: End of Pearl Street and Prescott Street
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: 13.00
Zoning District: R1
Description: Conservation
Level of Protection: Limited

Site: End of Elm Street (X River)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: 12.50 acres
Zoning District: R1
Description: Conservation
Level of Protection: Limited

Site: Woodlawn Cemetery
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: 20.00 acres
Zoning District: R1
Description: Historic Cemetery
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Reservoir Pines
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: 5.00 acres
Zoning District: R2
Description: Cemetery
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Duck Harbor (Duffy Park)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: .01
Zoning District: R1
Description: Landscaped area at Coachlace Pond
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Triangle Park (176 Chestnut Street)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: Not listed on Assessor's Card
Zoning District: Business-Retail
Description: Small landscaped area at police Station
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Central Park (243 Church Street)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: 3.82 Acres
Zoning District: R1
Description: Town Common with benches, walkways and fountain.
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Turini Corner (Milestone Park; 350 High Street)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: .06 acres
Zoning District: Business-Retail
Description: Neighborhood Park
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Memorial Park Depot (Hamilton Square, 636 Main Street)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: .83 acres
Zoning District: Commercial
Description: Neighborhood Park
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Acre Park (Berlin and Chase Street)
Owner: Town of Clinton
Acreage: .03 acres
Zoning District: R1
Description: Neighborhood Park
Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Carlisle Park (68 Beacon Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: 1.16 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Neighborhood Park

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Lakeside Field (58 Fitch Road)

Owner: Town of Clinton Housing Authority

Acreage: Not listed on Assessor's Card

Zoning District: R2

Description: Small play area located at Housing Authority building

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Ash Street Playground (80 Church Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: Not listed on Assessor's Card

Zoning District: Business-Retail

Description: Park area with play equipment

Level of Protection: Limited

Site: Fuller Field (570 High Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: 7.62 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Large lit football field with bleachers, locker facilities and one large and small baseball field.

Level of Protection: Limited

Site: Vale Street Playground (Savage Field, 36 Vale Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: 6.12 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Neighborhood playing fields.

Level of Protection: Limited

Site: EDW Philbin Park (Berlin and Chase Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: .93 acres

Zoning District: R1

Description: Neighborhood Park with play equipment and water feature. Handicapped accessible water fountain and parking available.

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Rogers Field (0 Rogers Field Way)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: 1.93 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Neighborhood playing fields

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: Clinton Middle/High Playing Fields (75 West Boylston Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: 48.38 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Middle School and High School Playing Fields

Level of Protection: Limited

Site: Elementary School Play Area (140R School Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: .15 acres

Zoning District: Business-Retail

Description: Tot Lot

Level of Protection: Limited

Site: Parkhurst School (560 High Street)

Owner: Town of Clinton

Acreage: Not available at Assessor's Office

Zoning District: Commercial

Description: Playground

Level of Protection: Limited

Site: 4 Hillside Ave

Owner: Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust

Acreage: .22 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Land set aside for neighborhood "pocket park"

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: South Meadow Road

Owner: Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust

Acreage: .11 acres

Zoning District: R2

Description: Access to South Meadow Pond

Level of Protection: Permanent

Site: 457 Brook Street

Owner: Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust

Acreage: 2.41 acres

Zoning District: Commercial

Description: Access to Counterpane Brook

Level of Protection: Permanent

SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION

6.A. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

In 2006, the Clinton Planning Board hired a team of consultants to prepare a new Master Plan, and to provide technical assistance for a new Open Space and Recreation Plan and a Housing Plan for the Town. The consultants worked throughout the fall to collect and analyze data about the Town, prepare an inventory of Clinton's public facilities and parks, and compile a series of maps and a photo inventory for use in the planning process. The town subsequently established a Master Plan Committee, which began to meet in January 2007. By the end of April, Clinton had held its first public workshop for the new Master Plan (Master Plan Day, April 21, 2007).

These efforts formed a backdrop for the Open Space Committee's first open space planning workshop on May 14, 2007, to generate community input for the Open Space and Recreation Plan. The workshop was advertised in the Times & Courier, on local cable access, and in the Town Hall and Library, and invitations were sent to owners of open space properties in Clinton. Approximately 60 people attended the first workshop. Participants were asked to name and mark on a map the parcels they consider to be current open space, properties they would like to see kept as open space in the future and recreation areas, and then to discuss why they felt these parcels were important to Clinton. Residents listed more than 20 parcels of significant importance as open space/recreation land in the community. They went on to discuss why the Town should have open space and recreation areas and how these properties should potentially be used.

The second public workshop was held by the Open Space and Recreation Committee on June 11, 2007. Approximately 25 people attended this meeting. The second workshop was advertised in the same manner as the first. Following a presentation of the results of the May 14, 2007 workshop, participants at the June 11, 2007 meeting were asked to discuss why they were interested in the Town's Open Space and Recreation needs. Thereafter, they were asked to list, discuss and refine some goals and objectives to help guide the Open Space and Recreation Committee in forming the vision for the 2007-2011 Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Both public workshops were helpful in shaping Clinton's open space and recreation goals (See *Appendix: Meeting Minutes*). These meetings were a useful tool in gaining a better understanding of Clinton's needs and desires for continued preservation of open space and recreation land within the Town. All suggestions made by residents at the public workshops were considered when developing the goals and objectives of this plan.

6.B. STATEMENT OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION GOALS

Clinton is a small, densely developed town with physical characteristics that dictate heavy use of existing resources. The Town's extensive water resources and many open space areas provide recreational opportunities and shape the landscape of the Town. If adequately protected and thoughtfully managed, these physical resources can be enjoyed by future generations.

The goal of the 2007 Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan is to examine the various factors affecting open space in Clinton and develop a strategy through a proactive and coordinated approach, to enhance recreational opportunities and preserve the community's broad base of natural and cultural resources. Section 8 of this plan, titled "Goals and Objectives", elaborates upon the Town of Open Space and Recreational desires; Section 9 presents a 5-year Action Plan, intended to enact the satisfaction of those desires.

SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

7.A. SUMMARY OF RESOURCE PROTECTION NEEDS

As a community characterized by its small land area, steep slopes and growing population, Clinton needs to view the protection of natural resources as a major priority. Areas in need of protection include water resources, particularly, the South Branch River Corridor and South Meadow, Mossy, Coachlace and Clamshell Ponds; and land resources, including the preservation of the Clinton Prairie Bluff System, the Rauscher Farm (currently privately owned), and open space parcels and scenic vistas. These should be Clinton's open space protection priorities.

Participants at both public workshops were asked why they chose to attend the meeting. Many responded that they were concerned about the preservation of currently unprotected open space and want to prevent the loss of the Town's valuable natural resources. Others in attendance indicated that they wanted to ensure the character of Clinton is preserved through the creation of an Open Space and Recreation Plan that is consistent with sustainable growth. All residents agreed that the 2007-2011 Open Space and Recreation Plan should be a vehicle for educating Clinton's population about what open space is, where open space is located in Clinton and how these areas can be utilized by the community. Toward these ends, residents agreed that public education should be a priority at all levels of local government and will require systematic communication, cooperation and awareness.

7.B. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY'S NEEDS

As a result of discussions at the public workshops, the community's needs are divided into four distinct categories, preservation, expansion, management and linkage. Participants want to see the preservation of several open space parcels including, but not limited to, the Rauscher Farm; the expansion of and accessibility of recreation areas to include the needs of populations currently under-served, such as adolescents, the elderly and handicapped; better management of land and facilities through the creation of a map identifying open space and recreation areas; and continuous open space parcels by linking parcels to each other, thereby creating a more "walkable" Clinton.

Clinton is sensitive to the need to ensure its recreation programs and facilities in town are available to all populations, including the elderly and handicapped. The Parks and Recreation Department has for the past several years been actively integrating ADA-Compliant facilities at its park and recreation areas and the town offers a Special Needs Summer Playground Program each year. Since the preparation of the previous Open Space and Recreation Plan (2000), several parks and recreational facilities have been updated to better serve those with special needs. In addition, improvements have been and are

continuing to be made to the downtown area to make the area more pedestrian friendly, which has enhanced the quality of life for residents, both young and old in Clinton.

7.C. MANAGEMENT NEEDS, POTENTIAL CHANGE OF USE

Those in attendance at the public workshops said they were pleased with the overall level of communication among town staff, boards and committees regarding open space and recreation needs in Clinton. However, many people agreed that Clinton needs professional staff to manage implementation of the Open Space and Recreation Plan and Master Plan, and to ensure that the goals and objectives outlined in these plans are being achieved. In addition, the Town needs to create educational opportunities and promote open space and recreation opportunities in town.

Residents fear that if major parcels such as the Rauscher Farm and the Brandli parcel are not preserved as open space, the properties will be developed. Several parcels have been identified by the Town as open space priorities in the future should they become available for purchase. It is the general consensus of those present at the public workshops that Clinton must make open space and recreation a priority today and on an ongoing basis in the future.

SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Five Year Action Plan

The Goals and Objectives of the Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan may be broadly classified into four categories of intent; the **protection** of existing natural and recreational resources; the **expansion** of these resources, and the community's enjoyment of them; the establishment of **linkages** to connect these resources one to another, both locally and regionally; and the establishment of a structural and administrative capacity for the **management** of these resources and this plan.

The action items intended to attain these goals and objectives are presented below in two formats. The first of these associates each action item with the goal that it is intended to achieve; in many instances, because of the consonance of these goals, accomplishment of certain action items will bring the community closer to the attainment of more than one goal. The second format in which the goals and action items are presented is a timeline, suggesting a sequence in which these action items will be undertaken and designating an agency responsible for action. This timeline is not intended to be rigid, and in only a few instances are the initiation of certain action items predicated on the successful completion of a preceding action item.

Many of the action items that follow are included as a direct result of citizen input generated at the first two public forums that were conducted in conjunction with the preparation of this Open Space and Recreation Plan.

A. Protection

Goal 1: Manage all open space land resources to ensure wildlife and habitat protection, the conservation of natural resources and for recreational uses.

1. Apply conservation easements to town-owned properties in priority areas.
2. Create a management plan for all town-owned parcels of open space and recreational interest.
3. Engage the community in the maintenance of open space parcels
 - a. Actively seek out the participation of youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Golden Eagles in maintenance and improvement activities appropriate to their abilities.
 - b. Seek to include activities related to the maintenance of open space parcels in Clinton's Senior Citizen Tax Abatement Program.
4. Ensure all Parks provide a friendly and safe atmosphere.

Goal 2: Manage and identify all water resources to ensure water quality, preservation of habitat and for recreational uses.

1. Involve volunteers with the identification and mapping of Clinton's wetlands, including vernal pools.
2. Engage the community in the maintenance of Clinton's lakes, rivers, and streams.
 - a. Support the Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust's annual River Walk.
 - b. Involve the community in an annual "Clean-Up" day for important water bodies, including the Nashua River, Counterpane Brook, and South Meadow Pond
3. Continue remediation efforts to reverse eutrophication of South Meadow, Mossy and Coachlace Ponds
4. Establish a water quality monitoring program on South Meadow, Mossy and Coachlace Ponds
5. Support the continued implementation of the town's EPA NPDES Phase II Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

B. Expansion

Goal 1: Increase community awareness of Clinton's natural and recreational resources

1. Create a master list of all open spaces in Clinton (addresses, acreage, activities, directions, etc.) to be posted on Clinton website, in Clinton Town Hall, in Bigelow Library and any other appropriate location.
2. Design and systematically implement a signage program for Clinton's Parks and Open Space Parcels.
3. Make copies of 2007 Open Space Plan available to public at Town Hall, the Public Library, the High School, and on-line
4. Work constructively with the Clinton Schools in initiatives that utilize the local landscape for instruction in science, resource protection, and local history.
 - a. Use Clinton's rivers and streams as a device to explain local history.
 - b. Use the differing geologies of sandy north Clinton and rocky south Clinton as a device to explain the Ice Age, glacial Lake Nashua, and to explain why the Wachusett dam is built where it is.
 - c. As part of the school system's existing Summer Enrichment program, design a "field seminar" that explores Clinton's landscapes, including wetlands, streams and rivers, forests, meadows, and the Clinton Prairie Bluff.

- d. Incorporate adopt-a-pond or wetland programs into the public school science curriculum.
 - e. Assist the school system in an “outreach” program, making the resident expertise in matters of biology and life sciences, geology, resource protection, and history available to Clinton students.
- 5. Establish self-learning nature trails through the Clinton Prairie Bluff that do not disrupt the ecology of the Bluff, but foster an understanding of and appreciation for the wildlife and plants that comprise the system
- 6. Examine the feasibility of constructing a nature observatory in the Clamshell Area.

Goal 2: Increase recreational opportunities available to the people of Clinton

- 1. Identify unmet recreational desires and assess the community’s capacity to meet these desires.
 - a. Assess community capacity to provide for a “dog park”
 - b. Construct a town boat ramp on South Meadow Pond.
 - c. Examine the feasibility of establishing a new town beach on either Lancaster Millpond, South Meadow, Mossy, Coachlace, or Clamshell Ponds.
 - d. Identify special recreational desires of Clinton’s growing elderly population.
 - e. Identify special recreational desires of Clinton’s culturally diverse population
- 2. Develop playground on the north side of town on CGCT parcel.
- 3. Improve parks and playgrounds by upgrading facilities
- 4. Construct picnic tables in appropriate locations.
- 5. Continue efforts to make all trails and parks handicapped-accessible.

Goal 3: Increase Clinton’s Inventory of Open Space and Recreational Space

- 1. Encourage the acquisition of open space
 - a. Encourage community initiatives to purchase lands currently under Chapter 61A protection.
 - b. Work with private property owners on the establishment of open space and recreational easements.

- c. Encourage the Planning Board to consider the protection or provision of Open Space a matter of high priority for the community, when consistent with principals of sustainable development.

C. Linkages

Goal 1: Enhance habitat quality and the creation of wildlife corridors by prioritizing contiguous parcels of interest.

1. Prioritize the protection of Rauscher Farm, which is situated between the 150-acre Woodlands parcel and the Wachusett reservation.
2. Ensure that the proposed network of trails connecting the Bufton Farm parcel to the SuAsCo's Garfield Woods is implemented.

Goal 2: Enhance the quality of life available to the people of Clinton by facilitating the linkages of neighborhoods to parcels of natural and recreational interest.

1. Maintain and upgrade the sidewalks/crosswalks throughout the town to encourage walking and to facilitate access to parcels of natural and recreational interest.
2. Explore the possibility of establishing linear parks or walkways along the Nashua River and Counterpane Brook.
3. Ensure that the proposed parking spur and river access at 1181 Main Street are implemented.

Goal 3: Foster linkages that connect Clinton and its landscape to the regional landscape.

1. Work to bring the Central Mass. Rail-Trail to Clinton.
2. Examine the feasibility of developing a multi-purpose trail along the railroad spur that extends from Water Street, along the Vale Street Playground, to the Clinton Prairie Bluff.
3. Assist the Nashua River Watershed Association in the creation of the Nashua Greenway.
4. Work with the Town of Lancaster to determine the best strategy for protecting its groundwater supply and to address its sewerage issues.
5. Work in partnership with The Nashua River Watershed Association, land trusts, and state and federal conservation agencies to protect priority parcels.

D. Management

Goal 1: Develop an administrative and structural capacity to further the attainment of plan goals

1. Maintain the Open Space Sub-Committee to manage the implementation process of the action items with guidance from the Clinton Conservation Commission.
2. Hire professional staff-a Town Planner or Conservation Agent- whose responsibilities in part shall be to assist citizen boards in the implementation of the Open Space Plan.
3. Insure that all parties that are charged with responsibilities in this plan are given a full presentation of the plan, including the Board of Selectmen, the Planning Board, and the Parks and Recreation Commission.
4. Revise and update the Action Strategy so that it reflects Clinton's changing needs.
5. Hold meetings twice a year with all responsible parties listed in the Action Strategy to gage their progress and ascertain plans for accomplishing each action.

Goal 2: Amend zoning bylaws and adopt regulations to comply with Plan recommendations.

1. Review existing growth management strategies to determine their effectiveness.
2. Ensure that the Master Plan is regularly updated.
3. Amend subdivision regulations so that all developers must submit both conventional and flexible development designs.
4. Adopt a Wetlands Protection Bylaw.
5. Use Best Management Practices that incorporate the use of naturally occurring vegetation around ponds.

Goal 3: Seek funding for purposes of natural resource acquisition or protection, and for the expansion of recreational opportunities available to the people of Clinton.

1. Seek funding to enhance recreation facilities through the Community Block Grant Program, Self-Help Program, Highway Enhancement Grant Program, and other grants offered by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, and/or the Department of Conservation and Recreation
2. Establish a municipal fund to purchase conservation easements. A real estate transfer tax is one option to consider.
3. Consider local adoption of the Community Preservation Act.

SECTION 9: FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN

Year 1: 2007	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
1. Involve volunteers with the identification and mapping of Clinton's wetlands, including vernal pools.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
2. Encourage community initiatives to purchase lands currently under Chapter 61A protection.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
3. Prioritize the protection of Rauscher Farm, which is situated between the 150-acre Woodlands parcel and the Wachusett Reservation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Parks and Recreation, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
4. Encourage the Planning Board to consider the protection or provision of Open Space a matter of high priority for the community, when consistent with principles of sustainable development.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board		

Year 2: 2008	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
1. Hire a Town Planner or Conservation Agent whose responsibilities shall include assisting citizen boards in the implementation of this plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, Conservation Commission		
2. Create a management plan for all town-owned parcels of open space and recreational interest.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
3. Protect town properties in priority areas with conservation restrictions (see Appendix G).	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission		
4. Review existing growth management strategies to determine their effectiveness.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board		
5. Continue remediation efforts to reverse eutrophication of South Meadow, Mossy and Coachlace Ponds.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
6. Establish a water quality monitoring program on South Meadow, Mossy and Coachlace Ponds.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission		
7. Work to bring the Central Mass. Rail-Trail to Clinton.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
8. Work with the Town of Lancaster to determine the best strategy for protecting its groundwater supply and to address its sewerage issues.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen		

Year 3: 2009	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
9. Adopt a local wetlands protection bylaw.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
10. Amend zoning bylaw and subdivision regulations so that all developers must submit both conventional and cluster designs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board		
11. Work constructively with the Clinton Schools in initiatives that utilize the local landscape for instruction in science, resource protection, and local history. a. Use Clinton's rivers and streams as a device to explain local history. b. Use the differing geologies of sandy north Clinton and rocky south Clinton as a device to explain the Ice Age, glacial Lake Nashua, and to explain why the Wachusett dam is built where it is. c. As part of the school system's existing Summer Enrichment program, design a "field seminar" that explores Clinton's landscapes, including wetlands, streams and rivers, forests, meadows, and the Clinton Prairie Bluff. d. Incorporate adopt-a-pond or wetland programs into the public school science curriculum.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	School Department		

Year 3: 2009	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
e. Assist the school system in an "outreach" program, making the resident expertise in matters of biology and life sciences, geology, resource protection, and history available to Clinton students.				
12. Engage the community in the maintenance of open space parcels. a. Actively seek out the participation of youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Golden Eagles in maintenance and improvement activities appropriate to their abilities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission, Parks and Recreation		
b. Seek to include activities related to the maintenance of open space parcels in Clinton's Senior Citizen Tax Abatement Program.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen		
13. Identify special recreational desires of Clinton's growing elderly population	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Council on Aging, Parks and Recreation Commission		
14. Identify special recreational desires of Clinton's culturally diverse population	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation Commission		
15. Design and systematically implement a signage program for Clinton's parks and open space parcels.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
16. Construct a town boat ramp on South Meadow Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen		

Year 4: 2010	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
1. Consider local adoption of the Community Preservation Act.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust, Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Board of Selectmen		
2. Assess community capacity to provide for a "dog park"	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation Commission, Conservation Commission		
3. Examine the feasibility of constructing a nature observatory in the Clamshell Area.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	School Department, Clinton Conservation Greenway Trust		
4. Examine the feasibility of developing a multi-purpose trail along the railroad spur that extends from Water Street, along the Vale Street Playground, to the Clinton Prairie Bluff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
5. Establish self-learning nature trails through the Clinton Prairie Bluff that do not disrupt the ecology of the Bluff, but foster an understanding of and appreciation for the wildlife and plants that comprise the system.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
6. Ensure that the proposed network of trails connecting the Bufton Farm parcel to the SuAsCo's Garfield Woods is implemented.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		

Year 5: 2011	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
1. Establish a municipal fund to purchase conservation easements. A real estate transfer tax is one option to consider.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
2. Explore the possibility of establishing linear parks or walkways along the Nashua River and Counterpane Brook.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Clinton Conservation Greenway Trust		
3. Examine the feasibility of establishing a new town beach on either Lancaster Millpond, South Meadow, Mossy, Coachlace, or Clamshell Ponds.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation Commission, Board of Selectmen		
4. Ensure that the proposed parking spur and river access at 1181 Main Street are implemented.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
5. Develop playground on the north side of town on CGCT parcel.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
6. Construct picnic tables in appropriate locations.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		

Ongoing Tasks	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
1. Maintain the Open Space Subcommittee to manage the implementation process of the action items with guidance from the Clinton Conservation Commission.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
2. Hold meetings twice a year with all responsible parties listed in the Action Strategy to assess their progress and ascertain plans for accomplishing each action.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
3. Revise and update the Action Strategy so that it reflects Clinton's changing needs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission		
4. Ensure that the Master Plan is regularly updated.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board		DCR
5. Support the continued implementation of the town's EPA NPDES Phase II Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Department of Public Works, Planning Board, Conservation Commission		Phase II for High Street
6. Continue efforts to make all trails and parks handicapped accessible.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Department of Public Works, Parks and Recreation Commission, Disability Commission		
7. Seek funding to enhance recreation facilities through the Community Block Grant Program, Self-Help Program, Highway Enhancement Grant Program, and other grants offered by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs,	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Parks and Recreation Commission		

Ongoing Tasks	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
and/or the Department of Conservation and Recreation.				
8. Work with private property owners on the establishment of open space and recreational easements.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Planning Board, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
9. Use Best Management Practices that incorporate the use of naturally occurring vegetation around ponds.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Department of Public Works, Conservation Commission		
10. Assist the Nashua River Watershed Association in the creation of the Nashua Greenway.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
11. Work in partnership with The Nashua River Watershed Association, land trusts, and state and federal conservation agencies to protect priority parcels.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission		
12. Engage the community in the maintenance of Clinton's lakes, rivers, and streams. a. Support the Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust's annual River Walk.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
b. Involve the community in an annual "Clean-Up" day for important water bodies, including the Nashua River, Counterpane Brook, and South Meadow Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Conservation Commission, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust		
13. Ensure all parks provide a friendly and safe atmosphere.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation		
14. Improve parks and playgrounds by upgrading facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Parks and Recreation		

Ongoing Tasks	Milestone	Responsible Parties	Evaluation Date	Comments/ Additional Information
15. Maintain and upgrade the sidewalks/crosswalks throughout the town to encourage walking facilitate access to parcels of national and recreational interest.	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Completed <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Applicable	Board of Selectmen, Department of Public Works, Planning Board		

SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS

(Attached)



MONTACHUSETT

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

R1427 Water Street Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420
(978) 345-7376 FAX (978) 348-2490 Email: mrpc@mrpc.org

July 25, 2007

Philip Duffy
Clinton Planning Board
Town Hall
242 Church Street
Clinton, MA 01475

RE: 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Mr. Duffy:

MRPC staff has completed a review of Clinton's Open Space and Recreation Plan (OS&RP). Staff used the Open Space Guidebook published by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Division of Conservation Services (EOEA DCS) to determine if the local planning document contained the sections required by the EOEA.

Clinton's Plan is an excellent document, thorough and put together very well. We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all local residents and officials for completing a well-prepared document.

The ADA/504 Access Survey of applicable facilities appears to be comprehensive. The Action Plan Map and accompanying maps are well done and convey the highlights of the action steps to the reader.

Thank you for the opportunity to review Clinton's Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Sincerely,

Laila J. Michaud
Executive Director



Nashua River Watershed Association

592 MAIN STREET, GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01450-1230

TEL: 978/448-0299 FAX: 978/448-0941

www.NashuaRiverWatershed.org

July 25, 2007

John Woodsmall
Chair, Clinton Open Space Plan Subcommittee
Clinton Town Hall
242 Church Street
Clinton, MA 01510

Dear Mr. Woodsmall:

The Nashua River Watershed Association (NRWA) is pleased to endorse and support Clinton's 2007 Update of the Open Space and Recreation Plan that has been prepared in large part by members of the town Open Space Plan Subcommittee. Its goals are laudable, its actions implementable including the offer to "assist the NRWA in the creation of the Nashua Greenway".

Much can be summed up in this quote from the Plan: "Clinton does not have many opportunities to preserve open space". Additionally, we note the following: "The development or alteration of the steep banks of the Nashua River, of Clamshell Pond, of unprotected areas near the Wachusett Reservoir and of remaining pockets of woodland and farmland within the Town would greatly reduce Clinton's visual character." Indeed, with nearly all of the farmland -- with the exception of the highly-threatened Rauscher Farm -- and much of the undeveloped forested parcels in town already converted to other uses, a plan such as this is crucial for guiding targeted conservation efforts.

As appropriate parcels are protected from development and public trails, facilities and other cultural/recreational opportunities are enhanced and made accessible to the general public, both environmental quality and quality of life will improve. Furthermore, protection of open space in Clinton means that its significant water resources -- the Wachusett Reservoir and the "headwaters" of the South Nashua River, not to mention its two aquifers -- will not be impacted by new non-point sources of pollution. We encourage the Conservation Commission's and most notably the Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust's ongoing work to provide active and passive recreation and "conservational" use of land available to residents of Clinton and throughout the Nashua River basin.

This finely-written and well-researched plan indicates that the committee responsible for its completion was most serious in its efforts. We commend and support its acceptance. If you have any questions or desire further information please contact me at (978) 448-0299.

Sincerely,

Al Futterman
Land Programs and Outreach Director



Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust

CONSERVE. PRESERVE. PROTECT. ENJOY.

Clinton, Massachusetts | 978-365-9377

Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust
PO Box 683
Clinton, MA 01510

July 23, 2007

John Woodsmall
Clinton Open Space Plan Subcommittee
Clinton Town Hall
242 Church Street
Clinton, Massachusetts 01510

Dear John,

The Board of Directors of the Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust has reviewed the Town of Clinton Open Space & Recreation Plan Draft for 2007-2011. The board approved this letter in support of the plan at a meeting on July 23, 2007.

The CGCT board is particularly pleased with the plan's goals and objectives which have incorporated input from the community. Many of our members participated in the public forums and we are pleased to see the ideas presented in the public forum integrated into the plan.

The CGCT board is aware that the CGCT has an active role in the implementation of this plan. We plan to create new committees to focus on some aspects of the plan. We realize that our success in implementing the plan is dependent on the support of our members and that some additional training / information sharing will be required to be successful. We are ready and willing to work with the Clinton community and our neighboring communities to implement this plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frannie Hodge".

Frannie Hodge
President, Clinton Greenway Conservation Trust



SUDBURY
VALLEY
TRUSTEES

Protecting the natural resources of the Sudbury, Assabet and Concord River Valleys since 1953

July 22, 2007

Clinton Open Space Plan Subcommittee
Clinton Town Hall
242 Church Street
Clinton, MA 01510

Dear Sir or Madam:

Sudbury Valley Trustees is pleased to submit this letter in support of the Town of Clinton's 2007-2011 Open Space and Recreation Plan.

As a partner in the development of the Rauscher Farm preservation project, Sudbury Valley Trustees is thrilled to work with the citizens of Clinton on a project that will enhance the Town's quality of life and enhance the Mt. Pisgah region generally. We support your outstanding planning process to meet the Town's municipal needs, achieve balanced growth, and preserve the Town's unique character in the years ahead. We look forward to continued collaboration with Clinton officials to protect Rauscher Farm and other important resources identified in your plan.

Sudbury Valley Trustees urges a favorable review of the Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Ronald McAdow
Executive Director





TOWN OF CLINTON

Office of the Selectmen
242 Church Street
Clinton, Massachusetts 01510
Tel: (978) 365-4120 • Fax: (978) 365-4130

BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Mary Rose Dickhaut
Anthony M. Fiorentino
Kevin R. Haley
Joseph P. Notaro, Jr.
Robert V. Pasquale, Jr.

Michael J. Ward
Town Administrator

July 18, 2007

Mr. John Woodsmall, Chairman
Open Space and Recreation Plan Subcommittee
Clinton Town Hall
242 Church Street
Clinton, MA 01510

RE: Open Space and Recreation Plan Review

Dear Mr. Woodsmall:

Please accept this correspondence as notice that the Clinton Board of Selectmen has reviewed the updated Town of Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan and unanimously voted to endorse the contents of the final draft document as prepared by the Open Space and Recreation Plan Subcommittee.

The members of the Open Space and Recreation Plan Subcommittee have spent a tremendous effort into producing this comprehensive document. All interested town boards and commissions were represented throughout this process, including a large community group session.

If you need any additional information pertaining this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Robert V. Pasquale, Jr., Chairman
Clinton Board of Selectmen

RVP/mjw



TOWN of CLINTON MASSACHUSETTS

PERMITTING OFFICE

Town Hall
242 Church Street
Clinton, MA 01510
Tel: 978-365-4127
Fax: 978-365-4130

Conservation Commission • Planning Board • Zoning Board of Appeals

John Woodsmall, chair
Town of Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee
242 Church Street
Clinton, MA 01510

July 19, 2007

Dear Mr. Woodsmall;

The Town of Clinton Planning Board has reviewed the draft Open Space and Recreation Plan(OSRP) for the Town of Clinton 2007-2011, prepared by the Conservation Committee's Open Space and Recreation Plan sub-committee and Community Opportunities Group, inc. At a public meeting held July 18, 2007, the Planning Board voted 4-0 to endorse the plan and its contents.

The Planning Board notes that Section 9 of the OSRP, entitled "5-year Action Plan", it is charged with the accomplishment of the following tasks

Year 1: 2007

- Encourage community initiatives to purchase lands currently under Chapter 61A protection
- Prioritize the protection of Rauscher Farm, which is situated between the 150-acre Woodlands parcel and the Wachusett reservation
- Encourage the Planning Board to consider the protection or provision of Open Space a matter of high priority for the community, when consistent with principals of sustainable development

Year 2: 2008

- Hire professional staff-a Town Planner or Conservation Agent whose responsibilities in part shall be to assist citizen boards in the implementation of the Open Space Plan.
- Review existing growth management strategies to determine their effectiveness

Year 3: 2009

- Amend subdivision regulations so that all developers must submit both conventional and cluster designs.

Year 4: 2010

- Consider local adoption of the Community Preservation Act
- Ensure that the proposed network of trails connecting the Bufton Farm parcel to the SuAsCo's Garfield Woods is implemented

Year 5:2011

- Establish a municipal fund to purchase conservation easements. A real estate transfer tax is one option to consider
- Explore the possibility of establishing linear parks or walkways along the Nashua River and Counterpane Brook
- Ensure that the proposed parking spur and river access at 1181 Main Street are implemented

Ongoing

- Ensure that the Master Plan is regularly updated.
- Support the continued implementation of the town's EPA NPDES Phase II Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Work with private property owners on the establishment of open space and recreational easements.
- Maintain and upgrade the sidewalks/crosswalks throughout the town to encourage walking facilitate access to parcels of national and recreational interest

Insofar as members of the Planning Board participated in the activities of the sub-committee and were involved in the review of draft materials and the formulation of goals and objectives, we acknowledge the responsibilities that are charged to our Board and looking forward to participating in the implementation of the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

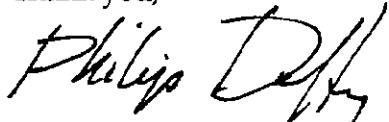
The Planning Board also wishes to make the following comments concerning the text of the draft OSRP;

- **Section 3.B;** First paragraph, first sentence should read, "Clinton's *early* history is inextricably tied to the history of Lancaster."
- **Section 3.B;** Fifth paragraph, third sentence should read in part, "...when the onslaught of the Great Depression *and the general decline of the New England textile industry* triggered a downturn in the industrial market". The precipitous decline of Clinton's benchmark industries actually began in 1926, three years prior to the onset of the Great Depression
- **Section 3.C;** First paragraph, Clinton's population in 1850 was actually 3,115
- **Section 3.D;** section on Woodruff and the Acre, change "Chace Road" to "Chace Street".

- **Section 4.E;** First paragraph on fisheries should be re-written, as it appears to cite the Quinapoxet and Stillwater rivers as tributaries of South Meadow Pond, rather than the Wachusett Reservoir
- **Section 4.E;** Third paragraph on fisheries, first sentence, change "finishing" to "*fishing*".
- **Section 4.F;** While the promenade atop the Wachusett Dam is cited, it should be mentioned that public access to the promenade has been non-existent for years.
- **Section 4.G;** Third paragraph on "Stormwater and Common Household Contaminants" suggests "The Town should seek available state grants and funding sources for drainage improvements and stormwater mitigation for public drainage facilities in the Zone II's, the Reservoir watershed, and other sensitive areas". This recommended action is not included in the "Goals and Objectives" or "5-year Action Plan" sections of the draft Open Space and Recreation Plan.

If you require any further information, please contact Dinorah Caraballo in the office of the Permitting Clerk; her number is 978 365 4127.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phil Duffy". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "P" and a cursive "Duffy".

Phil Duffy, chair
Town of Clinton Planning Board

SECTION 11: REFERENCES

Federal Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Natural Resource Conservation Service. National Soil Survey Handbook. <<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook>>

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Natural Resource Conservation Service. Departmental Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy (1983).

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Summary Files 1, 3. American Factfinder at <www.census.gov>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census 2000. Summary Files 1, 3. American FactFinder at <www.census.gov>

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Department of Housing and Community Development. Clinton Community Profile. <www.mass.gov/dhcd>

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<www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/>

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Massachusetts Outdoors 2000! Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

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Environmental Information (MassGIS). <www.mass.gov/mgis/massgis.htm>

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<www.mwra.state.ma.us/03sewer/html/clintonwwtp.htm>.

Local and Regional Sources

Town of Clinton. Water Department. Annual Water Quality Reports. 2005-2006.

Montachusett Regional Planning Commission. Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan 2000-2005.

Montachusett Regional Planning Commission. Town of Clinton E.O. 418 Community Development Plan. 2004.

Watershed Associations

Nashua River Watershed Association. <www.nashuariverwatershed.org/>

Organization for the Assabet River. <www.assabriver.org/>

SuAsCo Watershed Community Council. <<http://www.suasco.org/>>

Other Sources

Herr and Associates. Planning for Clinton: Clinton Master Plan. 1972.

Claritas, Inc.

Community Opportunities Group, Inc. Master Plan Technical Paper: Housing and Residential Development (Draft). 2007.

Community Opportunities Group, Inc. Master Plan Technical Paper: Natural Resources (Draft). 2007.

SECTION 12: APPENDIX

Appendix A: Maps

Map 1: Regional Context
Map 2: Zoning Map
Map 3: Current Land Use
Map 4: Soils Map
Map 4A: Prime Farmland
Map 4B: Prime Forest
Map 5: Unique Features
Map 6: Water Resources
Map 7: Plant and Wildlife Map
Map 8: Environmental Challenges
Map 9: Open Space Inventory Map
Map 10: Action Plan Map

Appendix B

Inventory of Lands Of Conservation and Recreation Interest (Table)

Appendix C

Recreation Program Statistics

Appendix D

ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan
Section 504 Assessments

Appendix E

Minutes, Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee Meetings

Appendix F

Open Space Planning Workshop Attendance Lists

Appendix G

Protected Land Protocol (DCS)

APPENDIX A: MAPS

Map 1: Regional Context

Map 2: Zoning Map

Map 3: Current Land Use

Map 4: Soils Map

Map 4A: Prime Farmland

Map 4B: Prime Forest

Map 5: Unique Features

Map 6: Water Resources

Map 7: Plant and Wildlife Map

Map 8: Environmental Challenges

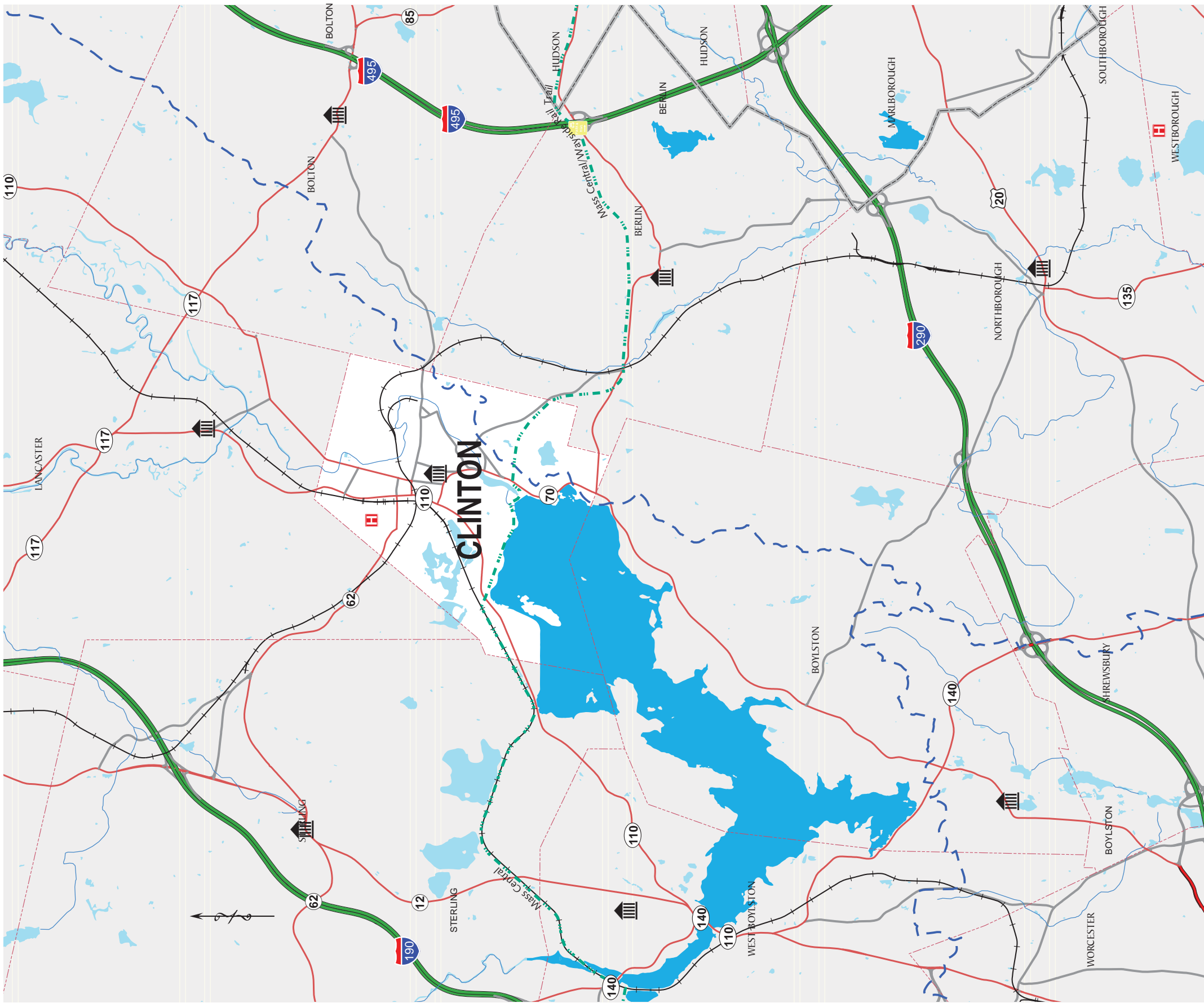
Map 9: Open Space Inventory Map

Map 10: Action Plan Map

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



This map is for general planning purposes only. The data used to create the map are not adequate for making legal boundary or zoning determinations. Exercise caution when interpreting the information on this map.

Map 1

Regional Setting

May 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton

Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

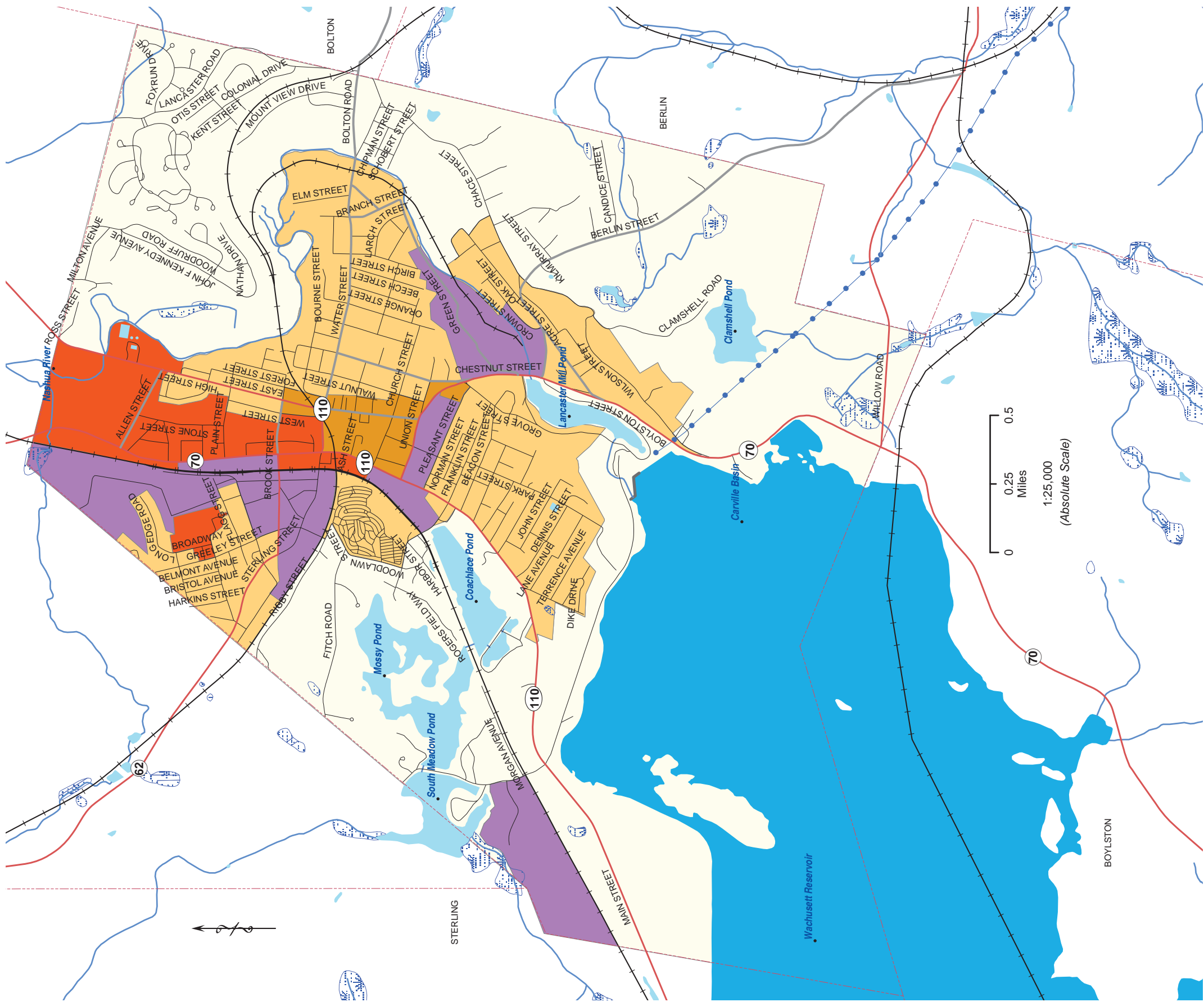
Boston, Massachusetts

Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



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Map 2

Existing Zoning

May 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton

Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

Boston, Massachusetts

LEGEND

Town Boundary

Railroad

ROADWAYS

Limited Access Highway

Other Multi-Lane Highway

Other Numbered Highway

Major Road, Collector

Local Roads

Stream

Ditch/Canal

Aqueduct

Dam

Pond, Lake, Ocean

Reservoir

Wetland

ZONING MAP (Unofficial)

Residential

Residential Neighborhood

Business-Retail

Commercial

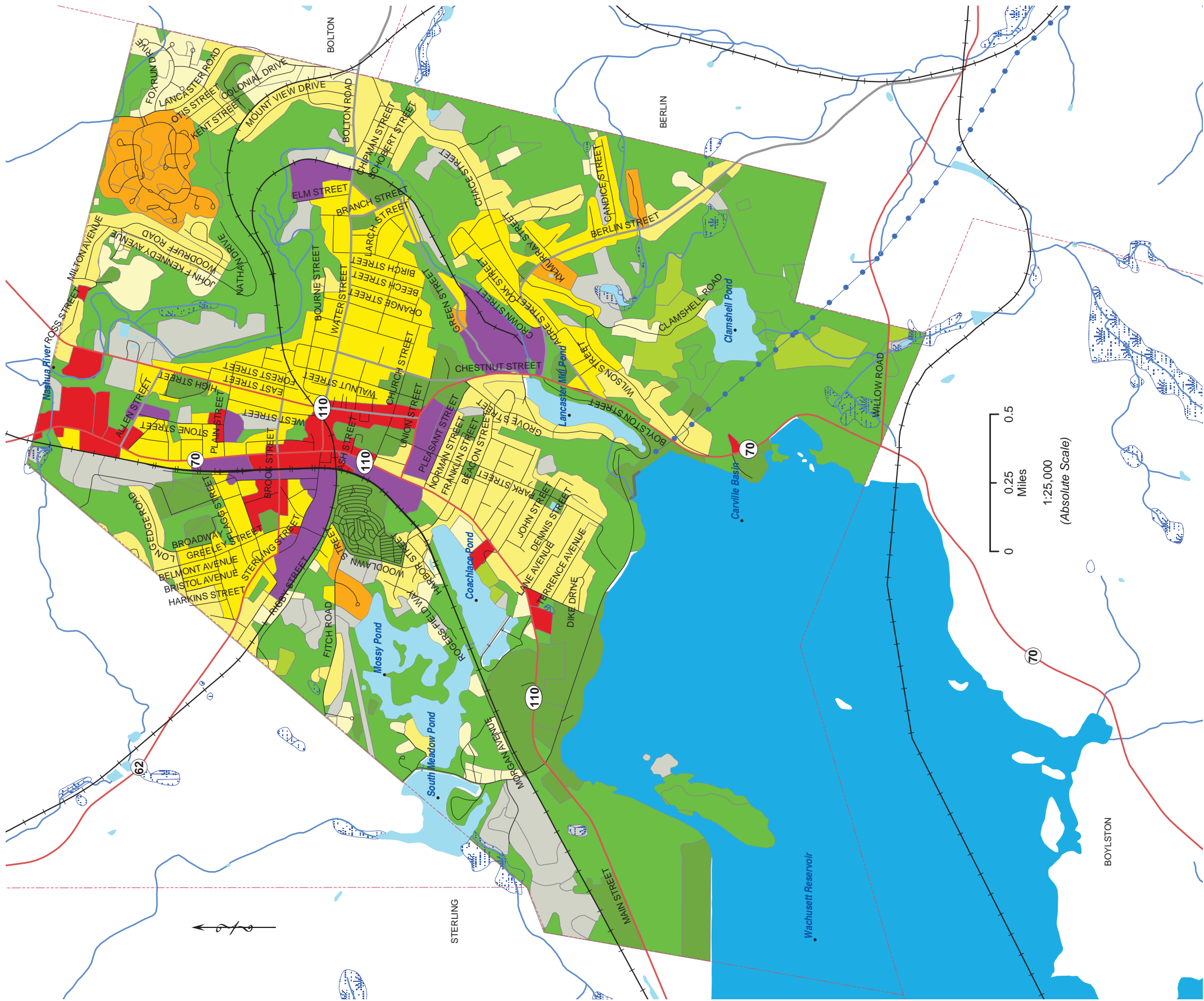
Industrial

Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



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Map 3

Existing Land Uses

May 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton

Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

Boston, Massachusetts

LEGEND		WATER RESOURCES	LAND USE
ROADWAYS	Town Boundary	Pond, Lake, Ocean	Agriculture
	Railroad	Reservoir	Forest
	Limited Access Highway	Wetland	Recreation, Urban Open Space
	Other Multi-Lane Highway	Stream	Higher-Density Residential
	Other Numbered Highway	Ditch/Canal	Moderate-Density Residential
	Major Road, Collector	Aqueduct	
	Local Roads	Dam	
			Lower-Density Resident
			Multi-Family
			Commercial
			Industrial
			Other

Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



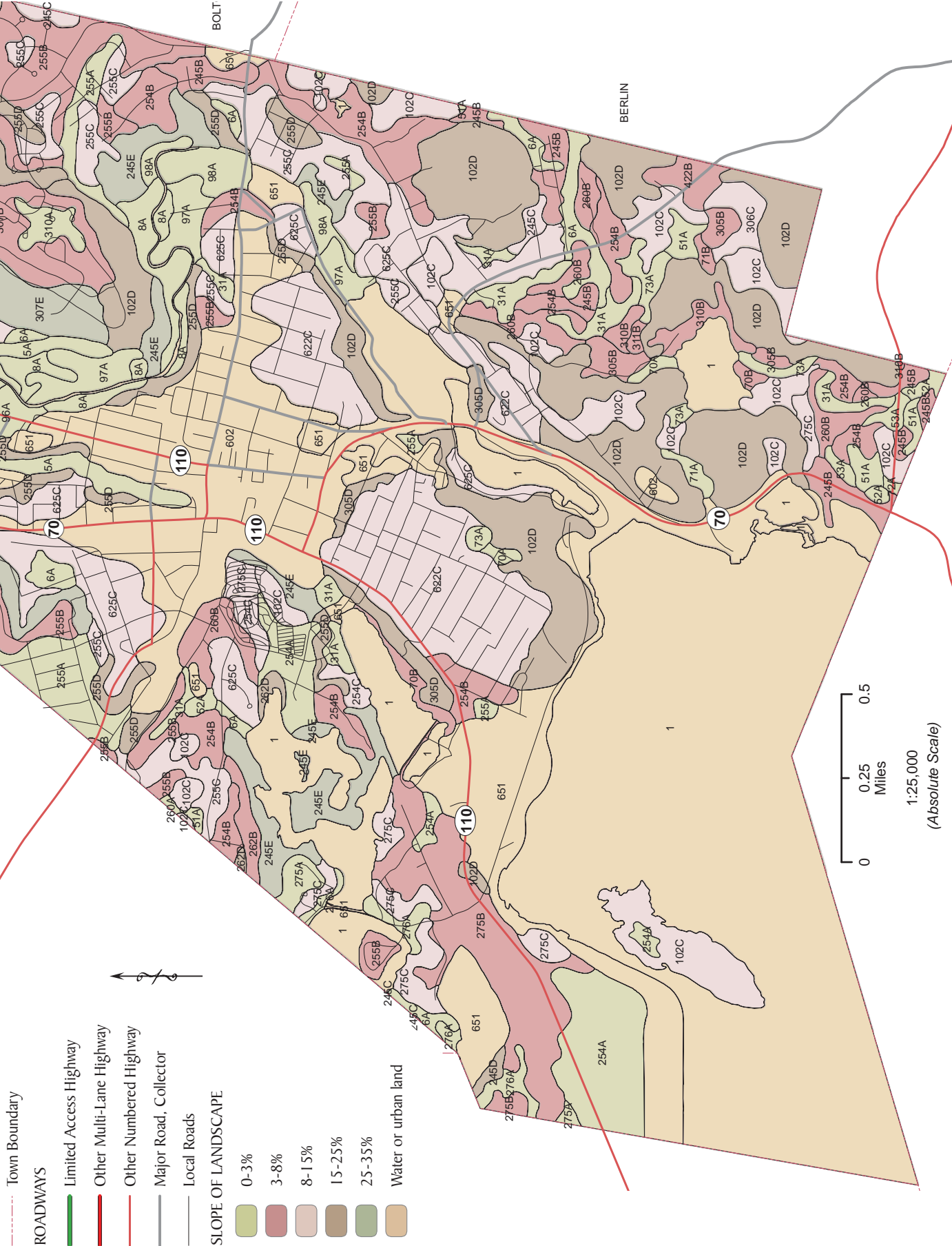
Map 4

Soils

June 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton
Community Opportunities Group, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

Data Sources: MassGIS, Montachusett Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



Map Codes	Taxonomic Class Code	Map Unit Name	Acres	Map Codes	Taxonomic Class Code	Map Unit Name	Acres
1	W	Water	1,044.1	305D	PaD	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15-25% slopes	28.5
602	Ur	Urban land	423.8	306C	PbC	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes, very stony	14.5
651	Ud	Udorthents, smoothed	317.7	307B	PcB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes, extremely stony	63.0
102C	ChC	Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 3-15% slopes	168.4	307E	PcE	Paxton fine sandy loam, 25-35% slopes, extremely stony	37.3
102D	ChD	Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15-25% slopes	431.0	310A	WrA	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	11.9
245B	HgB	Hinckley sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	55.6	310B	WrB	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	17.1
245C	HgC	Hinckley sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	9.5	311B	WsB	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes, very stony	2.4
245D	HgD	Hinckley sandy loam, 15-25% slopes	177.4	31A	Wa	Walpole fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	46.3
249A	De	Deerfield sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	5.1	422B	CcB	Canton fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes, extremely stony	13.5
254A	MeA	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	104.3	51A	Sw	Swansea muck, 0-1% slopes	33.4
254B	MeB	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	157.0	53A	Fp	Freetown muck, ponded, 0-1% slopes	7.4
254C	MeC	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	13.0	5A	Sa	Saco silt loam, 0-3% slopes	57.1
255A	WnA	Windsor loamy fine sand, 0-3% slopes	66.8	622C	PdC	Paxton-Urban land complex, 8-15% slopes	229.8
255B	WnB	Windsor loamy fine sand, 3-8% slopes	144.3	625C	HuC	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0-15% slopes	174.2
255C	WnC	Windsor loamy fine sand, 8-15% slopes	135.9	6A	Sc	Scarboro mucky fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	50.4
255D	WnD	Windsor loamy fine sand, 15-25% slopes	99.0	70A	RdA	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	6.0
260A	SdA	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	1.0	70B	RdB	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	10.9
260B	SdB	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	58.2	71A	RsA	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes, extremely stony	5.0
262B	QnB	Quonset loamy sand, 3-8% slopes	9.9	71B	RsB	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes, extremely stony	2.7
262D	QnD	Quonset loamy sand, 15-25% slopes	4.9	72A	Wg	Whitman loam, 0-3% slopes	1.1
275A	AgA	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	10.7	73A	Wh	Whitman loam, 0-3% slopes, extremely stony	19.6
275B	AgB	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	120.5	8A	Lm	Limerick silt loam, 0- 3% slopes	46.0
275C	AgC	Agawam fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	49.8	96A	HaA	Hadley very fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	13.1
276A	NgA	Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	20.0	97A	Su	Suncook loamy fine sand, 0-3% slopes	61.6
305B	PaB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	19.2	98A	Wo	Winoski very fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	47.1

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



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Map 4A

Prime Farmland

June 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton

Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

Boston, Massachusetts

LEGEND

Town Boundary

ROADWAYS

WATER RESOURCES

FARMLAND CLASSIFICATION

100-Year Floodplain

Prime Farmland

Farmland of State Importance

Farmland of Unique Importance

Limited Access Highway

Other Multi-Lane Highway

Other Numbered Highway

Major Road, Collector

Local Roads

Pond, Lake, Ocean

Reservoir

Wetland

Stream

Ditch/Canal

Aqueduct

Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



Map 4B

Prime Forest

June 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton
Community Opportunities Group, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

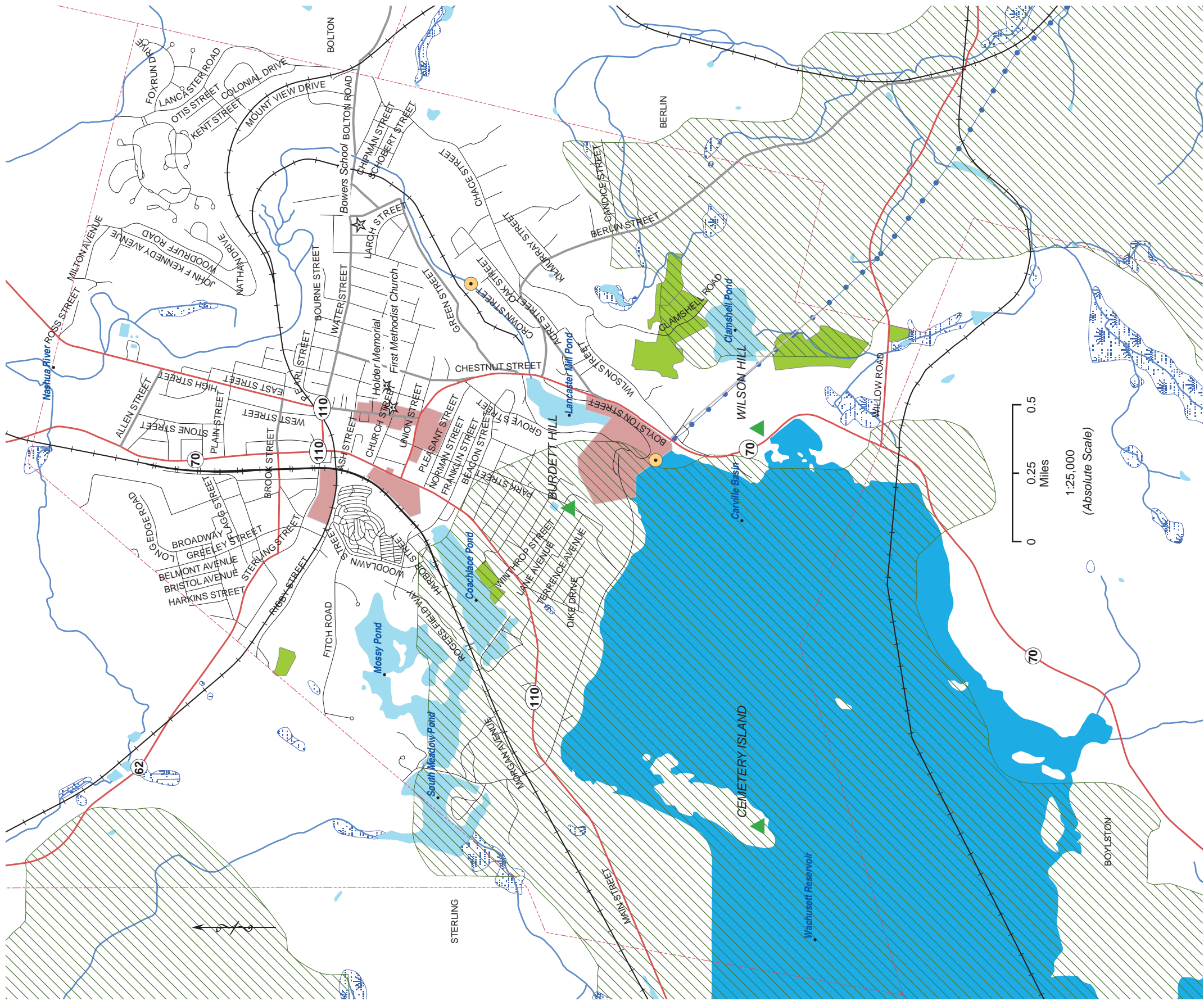
Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

LEGEND		WATER RESOURCES	
ROADWAYS	Town Boundary	Prime 3 Wet	Pond, Lake, Ocean
	Limited Access Highway	Statewide Importance	Reservoir
	Other Multi-Lane Highway	Statewide Importance Wet	Wetland
	Other Numbered Highway	Local Importance	Stream
	Major Road, Collector	Local Importance Wet	Ditch/Canal
	Local Roads		Aqueduct
			Dam

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



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Map 5

Unique Features

May 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton

Community Opportunities Group, Inc.

Boston, Massachusetts

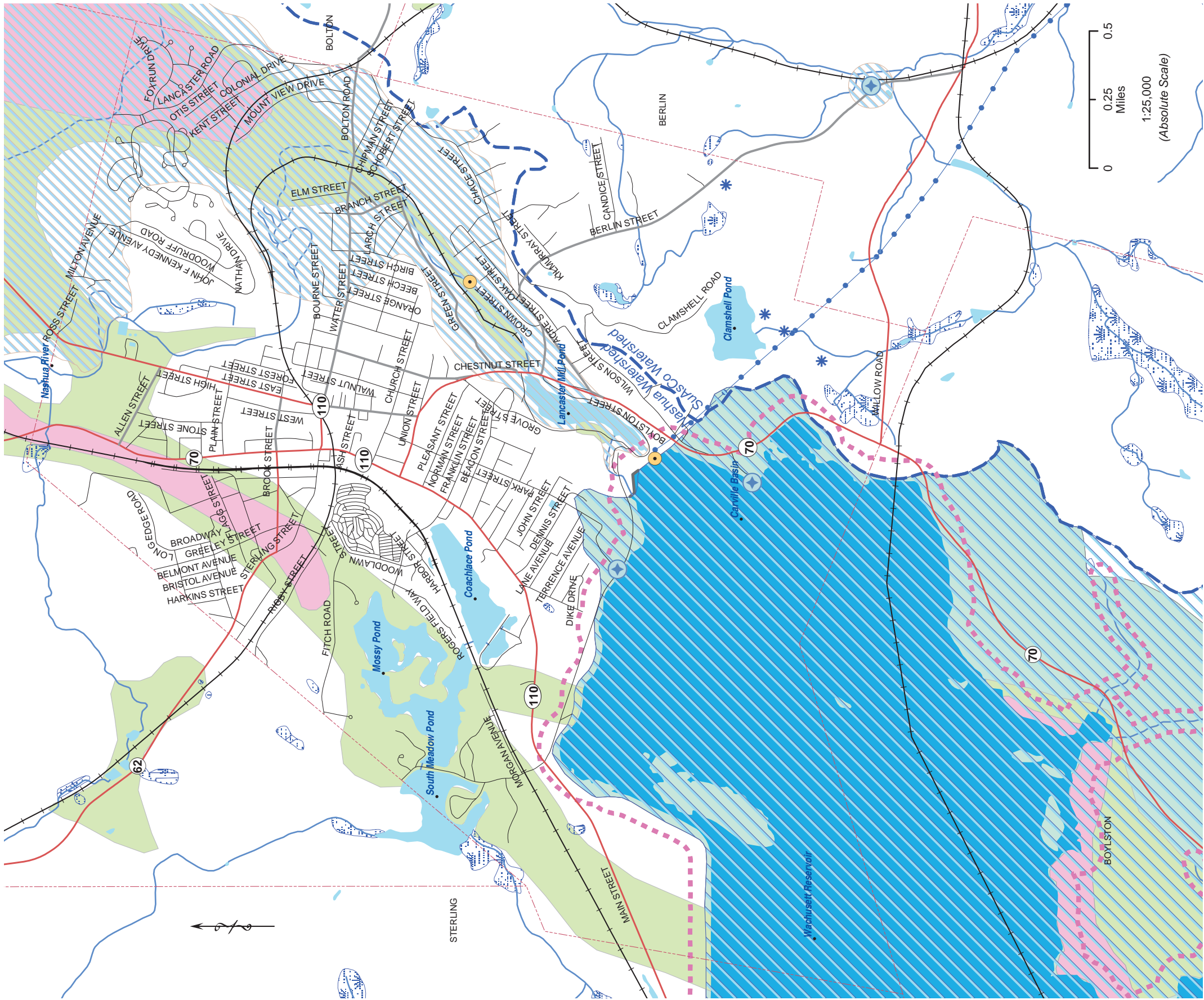
LEGEND		WATER RESOURCES		Historic Areas	
Town Boundary	---	Pond, Lake, Ocean	■	Historic Sites (National Regi	★
Railroad	—+—	Reservoir	■	Landscape Features	▲
ROADWAYS		Wetland	■	Scenic Landscapes	▨
Limited Access Highway	—	Stream	—	Anadromous Fish Runs	●
Other Multi-Lane Highway	—	Ditch/Canal	—	Agriculture	■
Other Numbered Highway	—	Aqueduct	—		
Major Road, Collector	—	Dam	—		
Local Roads	—				

Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



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Map 6

Water Resources

May 2007

Prepared for the Town of Clinton
Community Opportunities Group, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

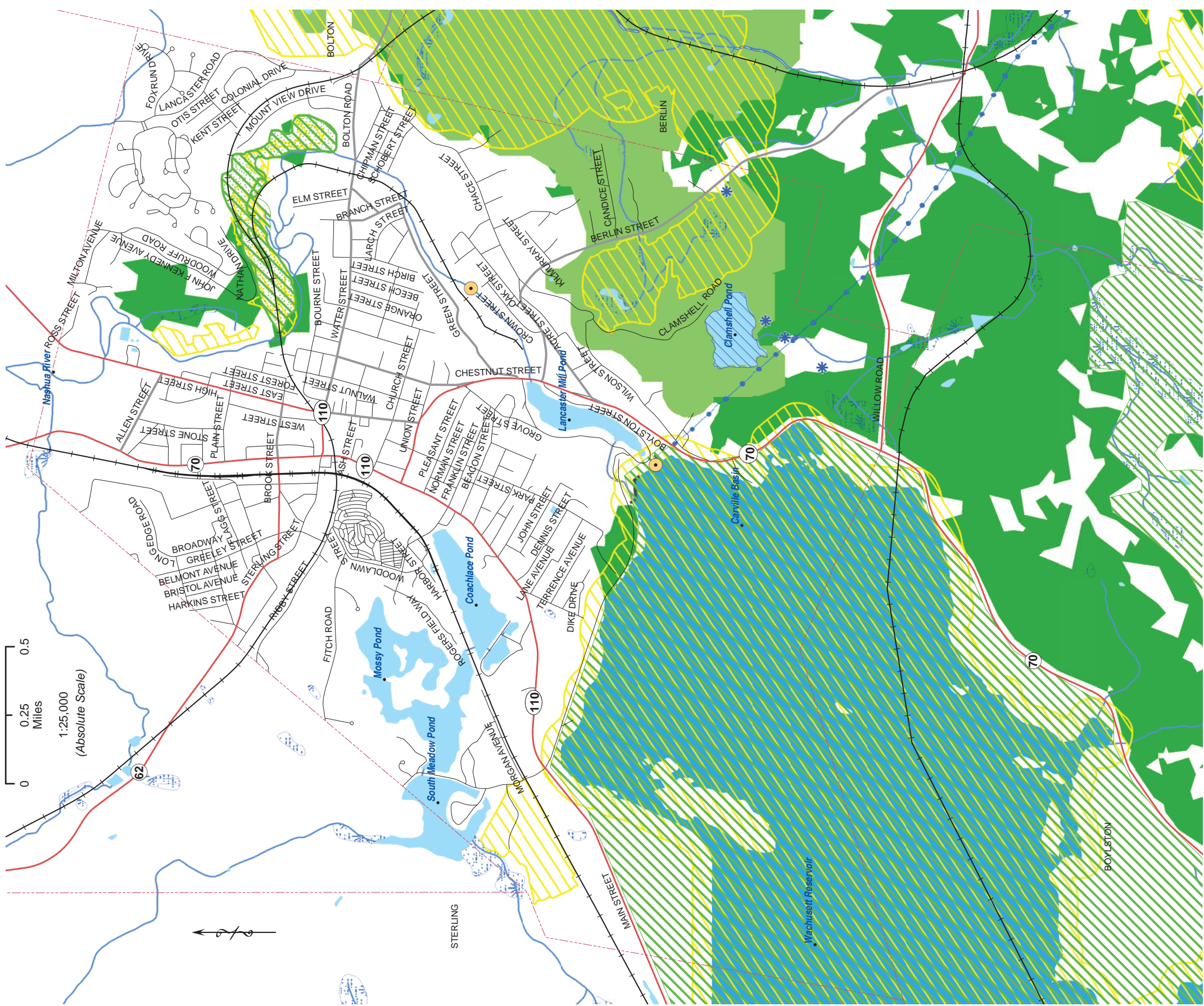
Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

WATER RESOURCES		Aquifers	WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION ZONES	
Town Boundary	Railroad	Watershed Boundary	High Yield	DEP Zone II
ROADWAYS		Pond, Lake, Ocean	Medium Yield	DEP Drinking Water Supply
Limited Access Highway	Other Multi-Lane Highway	Reservoir	Low Yield	Outstanding Resource Waters
Other Multi-Lane Highway	Other Numbered Highway	Wetland	Zone A	Zone B
Major Road, Collector	Local Roads	Stream		
		Ditch/Canal		
		Aqueduct		
		Dam		

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011



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Map 7
Plants & Wildlife
May 2007
Prepared for the Town of Clinton
Community Opportunities Group, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts
Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

LEGEND

- Town Boundary
Railroad
ROADWAYS
Limited Access Highway
Other Multi-Lane Highway
Other Numbered Highway
Major Road, Collector
Local Roads

- Anadromous Fish Runs
NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
NHESP BioMap Core Habitat
NHESP BioMap Supporting Natural Lands
NHESP Living Waters Core Habitat
NHESP Living Waters Supporting Watershed
NHESP Natural Communities
NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species

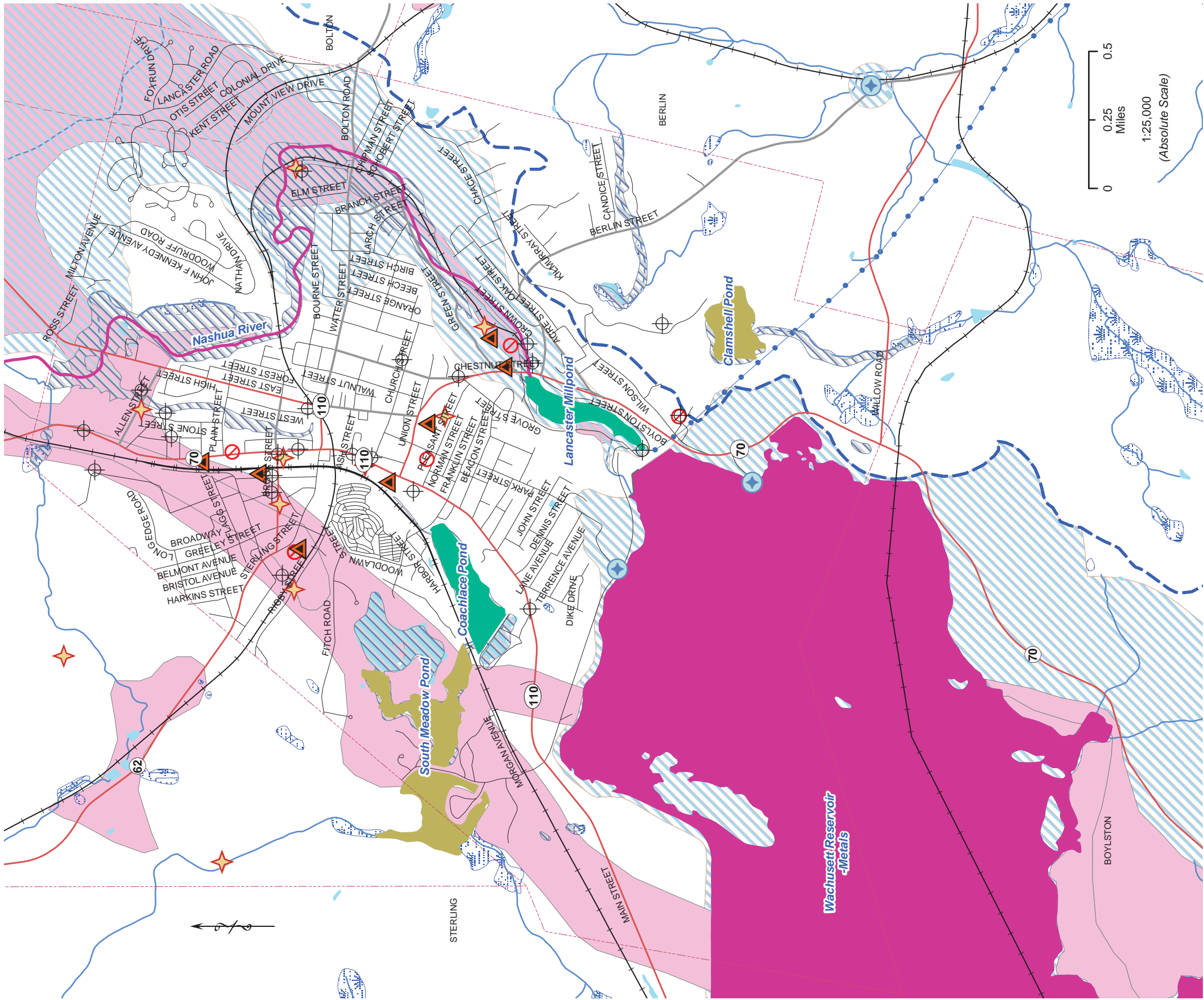
WATER RESOURCES

- Pond, Lake, Ocean
Reservoir
Wetland
Stream
Ditch/Canal
Aqueduct
Dam

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

2007-2011

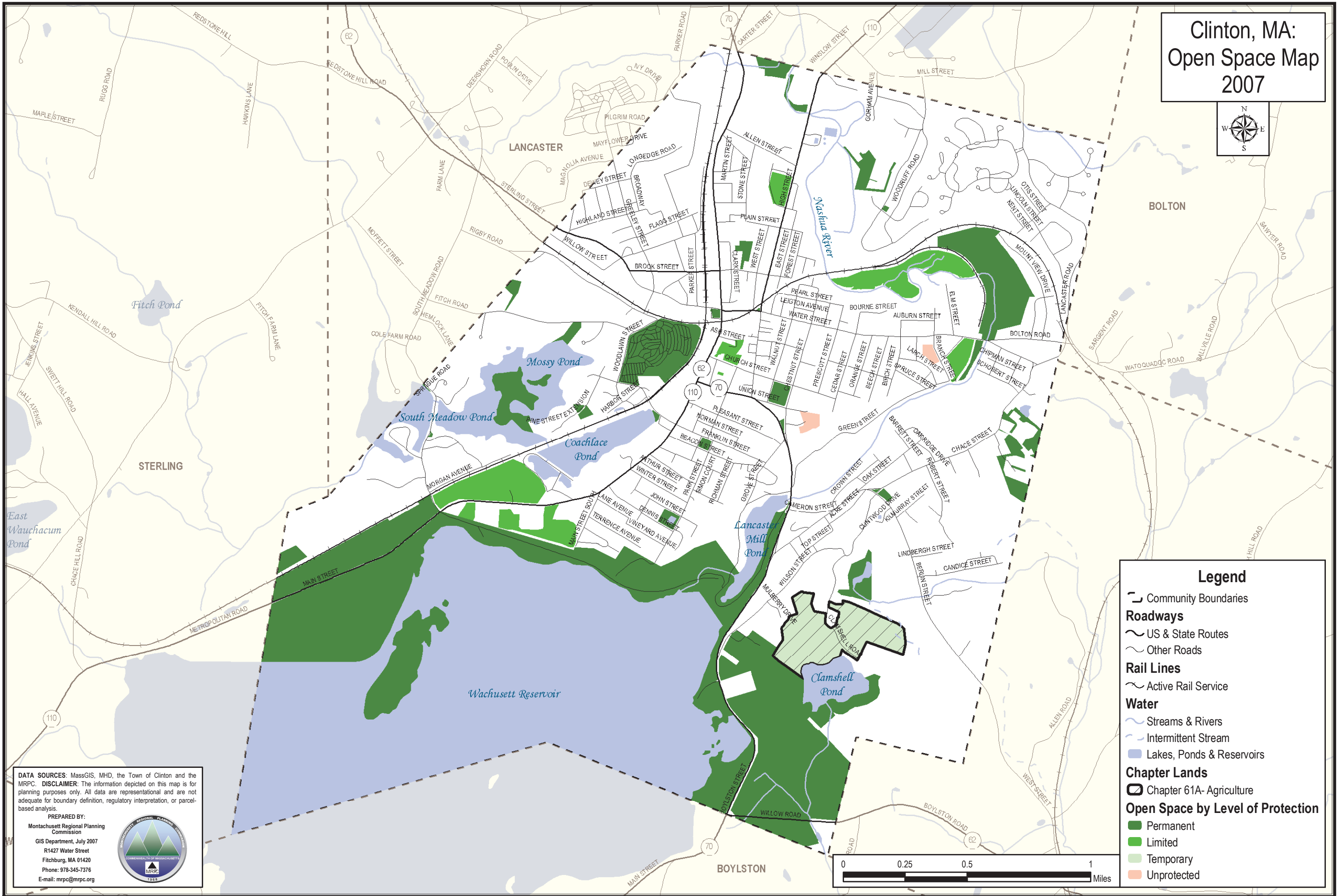


Map 8
Environmental Challenges
Prepared for the Town of Clinton
Community Opportunities Group, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

Data Sources: MassGIS, Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission,
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

WATER RESOURCES		ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS		Integrated List of Waters (200	
	Town Boundary		Watershed Boundary		Category 2
	Railroad		Pond, Lake, Ocean		Category 3
ROADWAYS			Reservoir		Category 4a
	Limited Access Highway		Wetland		Category 4c
	Other Multi-Lane Highway		Stream		Category 5
	Other Numbered Highway		Ditch/Canal		
	Major Road, Collector		Aqueduct		
	Local Roads		DEP Water Supply		
			Water Resource Protection Area		
			Underground Storage Tank		
			Hazardous Waste Generator		
			Chapter 21E Site		
			AUL Site		
			Transmission Lines		

Clinton, MA: Open Space Map 2007



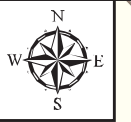
Legend

- Community Boundaries
- Roadways**
 - US & State Routes
 - Other Roads
- Rail Lines**
 - Active Rail Service
- Water**
 - Streams & Rivers
 - Intermittent Stream
 - Lakes, Ponds & Reservoirs
- Chapter Lands**
 - Chapter 61A- Agriculture
- Open Space by Level of Protection**
 - Permanent
 - Limited
 - Temporary
 - Unprotected

DATA SOURCES: MassGIS, MHD, the Town of Clinton and the MRPC. **DISCLAIMER:** The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. All data are representational and are not adequate for boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-based analysis.

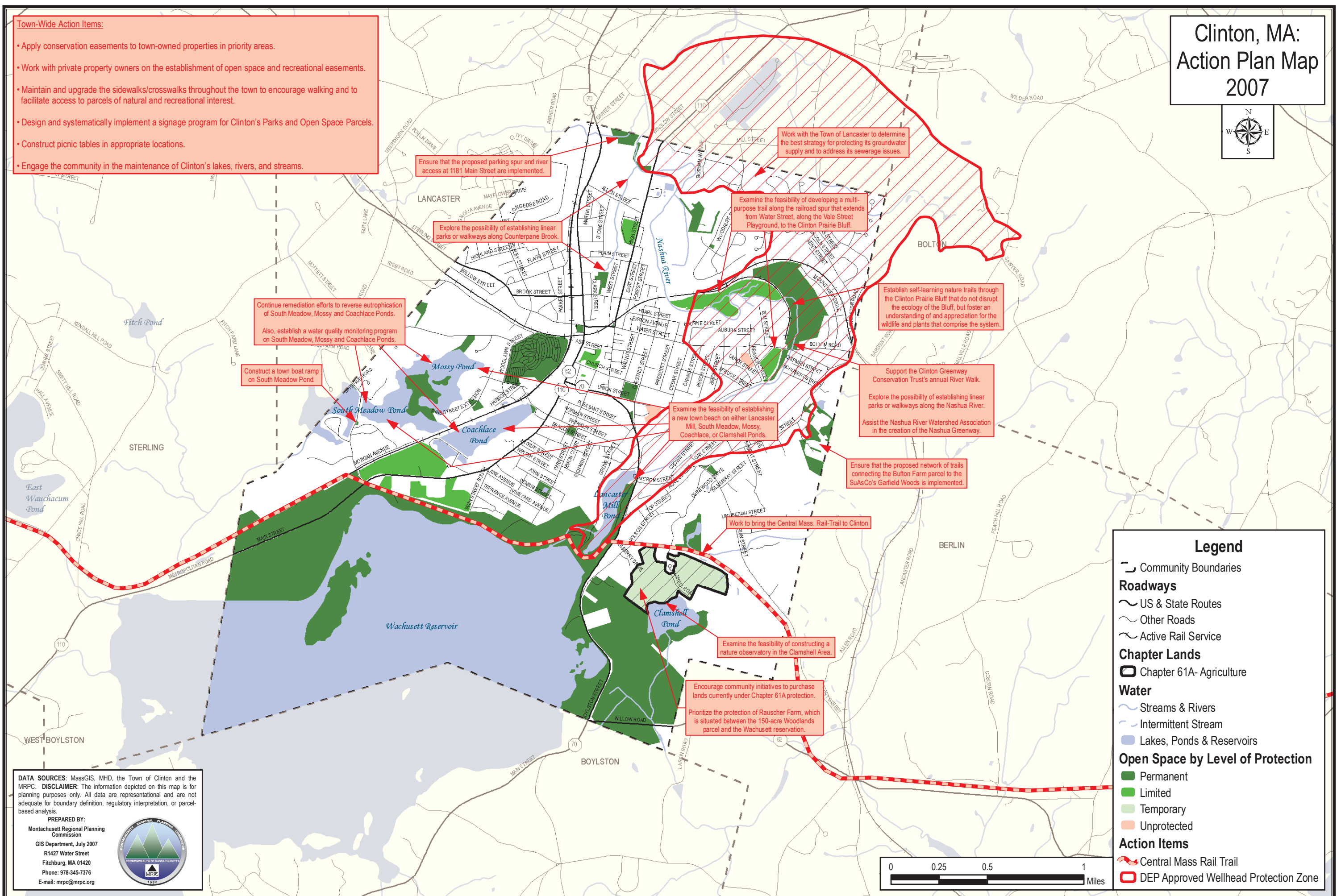
PREPARED BY:
 Montachusett Regional Planning Commission
 GIS Department, July 2007
 R1427 Water Street
 Fitchburg, MA 01420
 Phone: 978-345-7376
 E-mail: mrpc@mrpc.org

Clinton, MA: Action Plan Map 2007



Town-Wide Action Items:

- Apply conservation easements to town-owned properties in priority areas.
- Work with private property owners on the establishment of open space and recreational easements.
- Maintain and upgrade the sidewalks/crosswalks throughout the town to encourage walking and to facilitate access to parcels of natural and recreational interest.
- Design and systematically implement a signage program for Clinton's Parks and Open Space Parcels.
- Construct picnic tables in appropriate locations.
- Engage the community in the maintenance of Clinton's lakes, rivers, and streams.



Legend

Community Boundaries

Roadways

US & State Routes

Other Roads

Active Rail Service

Chapter Lands

Chapter 61A- Agriculture

Water

Streams & Rivers

Intermittent Stream

Lakes, Ponds & Reservoirs

Open Space by Level of Protection

Permanent

Limited

Temporary

Unprotected

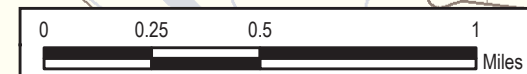
Action Items

Central Mass Rail Trail

DEP Approved Wellhead Protection Zone

DATA SOURCES: MassGIS, MHD, the Town of Clinton and the MRPC. **DISCLAIMER:** The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. All data are representational and are not adequate for boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-based analysis.

PREPARED BY:
Montachusett Regional Planning
Commission
GIS Department, July 2007
R1427 Water Street
Fitchburg, MA 01420
Phone: 978-345-7376
E-mail: mrpc@mrpc.org



APPENDIX B

Lands of Conservation Interest

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

Recreation Program Statistics

APPENDIX C: RECREATION PROGRAM STATISTICS

Sponsored by the Clinton Parks and Recreation Commission

- Fall & Winter
- Flag Football
- Annual Daddy-Daughter Dance
- Mother-Son Movie Night
- Boys & Girls Flag Football League
- Boys Basketball Grades 1-3
- Girls Basketball Grades 4-8
- Boys Basketball League
- Skiing
- Various Trips(2-day, 3-day, or week-long)
- Day Excursions and trips to professional ballgames
- Summer Day Camp Grades 1-4

Sponsored by the Clinton Senior Center

- Swimmimg
- Yoga
- Art Lessons
- Cribbage
- Knitting
- Congregate Lunch
- Bingo
- Garden Club
- Stay-Well Classes
- Holiday Parties
- Monthly Newsletter
- Income Tax Consulting
- Birthday Calls
- In-Town Transportation
- Out-of-Town Transportation
- Meals-on-Wheels
- Outreach
- Referrals
- Computer Classes
- Walking Program

Sponsored by Turner's Hall

- Gymnastics Academy

Sponsored by St. John's Gym

- Senior Dance Class
- Unstructured youth play(ages 14-17)
- Adult Volleyball League
- Adult Basketball League

Sponsored by Clinton Youth Soccer Association

- Co-Ed Youth Soccer(ages 4-6)
- Boys Youth Soccer(ages 7-14)
- Girls Youth Soccer(ages 7-14)
- Indoor Soccer
- Spring Soccer

Sponsored by Clinton Minor League

- Co-Ed T-Ball(ages 4-6)
- Boys Baseball(ages 7-10)
- Fall Baseball

Sponsored by Clinton Little League

- Boys Baseball(ages 11-12)

Sponsored by Clinton Lassie League

- Girls Softball(ages 7-12)

Sponsored by Clinton Pop Warner League

- Boys Flag Football(ages 6-7)
- Boys Football(ages 8-14)

Sponsored by Clinton Schools

- Summer Enrichment Programs

Sponsored by Clinton Softball Association

- Adult Men's Softball

Sponsored by Clinton Women's Softball Association

- Adult Women's Softball

Sponsored by Clinton POPS(Past Our Prime Softball) League

- Over-40 Softball League

APPENDIX D

ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan

Section 504 Assessments

SECTION 504 EVALUATIONS

TRIANGLE PARK

DUCK HARBOR

TURIN1 PARK

PHILBIN MEMORIAL

SAVAGE FIELD/VALE STREET

CENTRAL PARK

CARLISLE PARK

HAMILTON SQUARE/DEPOT

OLD HIGH SCHOOL FIELD

OLD HIGH SCHOOL FIELD

Ramps

<u>Section</u>		Building
Yes	No	Comment
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location <u>N/A</u>	
25.2	Slope maximum 1: 12	
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	
25.4	Handrails on both sides	
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	
	Handgrip oval or round	
	Handgrip smooth surface	
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	
	Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail	
25.5	Non-slip surface	
25.6	Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location _____	
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	
25.4	Handrails on both sides	
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	
	Handgrip oval or round	
	Handgrip smooth surface	
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	
	Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail	
25.5	Non-slip surface	
25.6	Level. platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	

COMMENTS _____

Ramps

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	-	-	_____
	# of total spaces _____			
	# of hp spaces _____			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
	15-25	1 space		
	26 - 40	5% but not less than 2 spaces		
	41 - 100	4% but not less than 3 spaces		
	101 - 200	3% but not less than 4 spaces		
	201 - 500	2% but not less than 6 spaces		
	501 - 1,000	1.5% but not less than 10 spaces		
	1,001 - 2,000	1% but not less than 15 spaces		
	2,001 - 5,000	.75% but not less than 20 spaces		
	5,001 or more	.50% but not less than 30 spaces		
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	_____		_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet			_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	_____		_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	_____		x Spring CC
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign			_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	_____		_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	_____		_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	x		_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	_____		_____
	b. Sloped sides	_____		_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	_____		_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	_____		_____
COMMENTS _____				

Parking.

20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comment</u>
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	—	_____
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	—	_____
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<u>X</u>	—	_____
20.4	No ponding of water	—	<u>X</u>	_____
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	<u>X</u>	—	_____
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	<u>X</u>	—	_____
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	<u>X</u>	—	_____
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	<u>X</u>	—	_____
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<u>X</u>	—	_____
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	_____
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. <u>plus</u> width of door swinging into the space	<u>N/A</u>	—	_____
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	<u>N/A</u>	—	_____
26.5	Door mats less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick are securely fastened	<u>N/A</u>	—	_____
	" " more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick are recessed	—	—	_____
	Grates in path of travel have openings of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. maximum	—	—	_____
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	_____
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	—	<u>Spring 00</u>
COMMENTS _____				

Site Access, Walks, Entrances

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
28 STAIRS Location <u>N/A</u>				
28.2 No open risers				
Nosings not projecting				
28.3 Handrails on both sides				
Handrails 34 inches above tread				
Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)				
28.4 Handgrip oval or round				
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"				
Handgrip smooth surface				
28.5 1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail				

28 STAIRS Location	Yes	No	Comment
28.2 No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
28.3 Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34 inches above tread			
Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
20.4 Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
Handgrip smooth surface			
28.5 1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			

COMMENTS _____

Stairs

Section		Building		
		Yes	No	Comment
27	DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>			
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening			
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door			
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds			
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors			
27.7	Threshold max. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides			
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices) Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor			
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			
27	DOOR Location _____			
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening			
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door			
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds			
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors			
27.7	Threshold max. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides			
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices) Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor			
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Doors

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Doors

Section	Building
27 <u>COOR, continue&</u>	
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the Coor	
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	
COMMENTS	

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
		Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>Comment</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor			
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)			
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor			
<u>COMMENTS</u> <u>Handicapped Toilet will be leased for Season</u>				

Restrooms

Moors, Drinking Fountains, 1 elepnones

Section	FLOORS/HALLS	Location	Yes	No	Comment
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped		N/A		
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip				
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored				
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.				
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor				
36	<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u>	Location			
	(Where provided at least one should comply)				
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor				Will be installed
	Hand operated push button or lever controls				Spring 00
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible				
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width				
	" " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain				
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach				
37	<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u>	Location	N/A		
	(Where provided at least one should comply)				
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor				
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width				
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified				

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephones

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>	
		Yes	<u>NO</u> <u>Comien t</u>
38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>		
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thennostadts, etc. <u>minimum</u> 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor		
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,		
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals		
39	<u>SIGNS</u>		
39.1.	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess		
39.2	Letters/numbers lkin. high min. Letters/numbers raised .03 in. Letters/numbers contrast with the background color		
COMMENTS			

Signs, Signals, Switches

HAMILTON SQUARE/DEPOT

Ramps

Section		Building		
		Yes	No	Comment
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location <u>N/A</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12			
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
25.4	Handrails on both sides			
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface			
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom			
	Handgrip oval or round			
	Handgrip smooth surface			
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
	Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
25.5	Non-slip surface			
25.6	Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction			
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location _____			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12			
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails			
25.4	Handrails on both sides			
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface			
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom			
	Handgrip oval or round			
	Handgrip smooth surface			
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
	Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
25.5	Non-slip surface			
25.6	Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction			
COMMENTS _____				

Ramps

Parking

23 <u>PARKING</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	_____	_____	_____
	# of total spaces _____			
	# of hp spaces _____			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
	15-25	1 space		
	26 - 40	5% but not less than 2 spaces		
	41 - 100	4% but not less than 3 spaces		
	101 - 200	3% but not less than 4 spaces		
	201 - 500	2% but not less than 6 spaces		
	501 - 1,000	1.5% but not less than 10 spaces		
	1,001 - 2,000	1% but not less than 15 spaces		
	2,001 - 5,000	.75% but not less than 20 spaces		
	5,001 or more	.50% but not less than 30 spaces		
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	_____	_____	_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet	_____	_____	_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	_____	_____	_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	_____	_____	_____
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	_____	_____	_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	_____	_____	_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	_____	_____	_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	_____	_____	_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	_____	_____	_____
	b. Sloped sides	_____	_____	_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	_____	_____	_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	_____	_____	_____
COMMENTS	<u>Parking Needs to be Marked Near Walkway entrance</u>			

Parking

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
20	<u>SITE ACCSSS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	___	___
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	___	___
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<u>X</u>	___	___
20.4	No ponding of water	___	<u>X</u>	___
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	<u>X</u>	___	___
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	<u>X</u>	___	___
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	<u>X</u>	___	___
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	<u>X</u>	___	___
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<u>N/A</u>	___	___
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	___	___	___
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. <u>plus</u> width of door swinging into the space	___	___	___
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	___	___	___
26.5	Door mats less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick are securely fastened	___	___	___
	" " more than $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick are recessed	___	___	___
	Grates in path of travel have openings of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. maximum	___	___	___
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	___	___	___
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	___	___	___
COMMENTS _____				

Site Access, Walks, Entrances

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
28 STAIRS Location <u>NA</u>				
28.2 No open risers				
Nosings not projecting				
28.3 Handrails on both sides				
Handrails 34 inches above tread				
Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)				
28.4 Handgrip oval or round				
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"				
Handgrip smooth surface				
28.5 1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail				

28 STAIRS Location	Yes	No	Comment
28.2 No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
28.3 Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34 inches above tread			
Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
20.4 Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
Handgrip smooth surface			
28.5 1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			

COMMENTS _____

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No	<u>Comment</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	_____	_____	_____
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	_____	_____	_____
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	_____	_____	_____
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	_____	_____	_____
27.7	Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides	_____	_____	_____
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	_____	_____	_____
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in above the floor	_____	_____	_____
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	_____	_____	_____
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	_____	_____	_____
27	<u>DOOR</u> Location _____			
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	_____	_____	_____
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull' side of door	_____	_____	_____
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	_____	_____	_____
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	_____	_____	_____
27.7	Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides	_____	_____	_____
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	_____	_____	_____
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	_____	_____	_____
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	_____	_____	_____
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	_____	_____	_____

Doors

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Doors

Section	Building
27 <u>COOR, continued</u>	
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the Coor	
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	
COMMENTS	

Section	Building		
	Yes	No	Comment
30 <u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9 Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor			
30.7 One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)			
30.8 Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor			
COMMENTS			

Restrooms

Floors, Drinking Fountains, 1 elephones

Section	Building	Yes	NC	Comment
<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>N/A</u>				
29.1 Each story one COMMON level cr ramped				
29.2 Floor surfaces non-slip				
29.3 Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored				
5.12 Corridor width minimum 3 ft.				
26.6 Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protruae into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor				
36 <u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>one will be installed soon</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)				
36.1 Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor				
Hand operated push button or lever controls				
spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible				
36.2 If recessed, recess min. 30" width				
" " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain				
36.3 If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach				
37 <u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>N/A</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)				
37.2 Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor				
37.4 Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width				
37.5 Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified				

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone?

Section

Building _____

38 SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS

N/A

Yes No Comment

38.1 Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor

Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,

39.3 warning signals have visual as well as audible signals

39 SIGNS

N/A

39.1. Min. **54** in., max. 60 in. above floor
Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess

39.2 Letters/numbers 1 1/2 in. high min.
Letters/numbers raised .03 in.
Letters/numbers contrast with the background color

COMMENTS _____

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

HAMILTON SQUAREDEPOT

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES:

2. NECESSARY CHANGES:

Purchase ADA Water Fountain

3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:

*HIRE plumber to install in Park after Water Dept.
installs a water line to The Center of Park year 2001*

4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

CARLISLE PARK

Ramps

Section	Building	
Yes	No	Comment
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location <u>N/A</u>		
25.2 Slope maximum 1: 12		
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft between handrails		
25.4 Handrails on both sides		
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface		
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom		
Handgrip oval or round		
Handgrip smooth surface		
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		
25.5 Non-slip surface		
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction		
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location _____		
25.2 Slope maximum 1:12		
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails		
25.4 Handrails on both sides		
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface		
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom		
Handgrip oval or round		
Handgrip smooth surface		
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		
25.5 Non-slip surface		
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction		
COMMENTS _____		

Ramps

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	-	-	_____
	# of total spaces _____			
	# of hp spaces _____			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
	<u>15-25</u>		1 space	
	26 - 40	5%	but not less than 2 spaces	
	41 - 100	4%	but not less than 3 spaces	
	101 - 200	3%	but not less than 4 spaces	
	201 - 500	2%	but not less than 6 spaces	
	501 - 1,000	1.5%	but not less than 10 spaces	
	1,001 - 2,000	1%	but not less than 15 spaces	
	2,001 - 5,000	.75%	but not less than 20 spaces	
	5,001 or more	.50%	but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	_____	_____	_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet	_____	_____	_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	_____	_____	_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	_____	_____	_____
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	_____	_____	_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	_____	_____	_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	_____	_____	_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	_____	_____	_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	_____	_____	_____
	b. Sloped sides	_____	_____	_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	_____	_____	_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	_____	_____	_____
COMMENTS	<u>Because Parking is impossible</u>			

Parking

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u> N/A </u>	lies	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers			_____
	Nosings not projecting			_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides			_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread			_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round			_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			_____
	Handgrip smooth surface			_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers	_____		_____
	Nosings not projecting	_____		_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides	_____		_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	_____		_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip smooth surface	_____	_____	_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

COMMENTS _____

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	so	Comment
27 DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices) Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				
27 DOOR Location _____				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull. side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices) Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				

Doors

0

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
		Yes	No	<u>Comment</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	-	-	
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)	-	-	
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	-	-	
COMMENTS				

Restrooms

Moors, Drinking Fountains, 1 elephones

Section	Building	
<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>Yes</u> <u>N/A</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comment</u>
29.1 Each story one common level or ramped	---	---
29.2 Floor surfaces non-slip	-	-
29.3 Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	---	---
5.12 Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	---	---
26.6 Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	-	-
36 <u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)		
36.1 Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	---	---
Hand operated push button or lever controls	---	---
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	---	---
36.2 If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	---	---
36.3 If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	---	---
37 <u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>N/A</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)		
37.2 Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	---	---
37.4 Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width	---	---
37.5 Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	---	---

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone:

Section		Building		
		Yes	No	Comment
38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>			
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostads, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor			
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,			
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals			
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1.	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess			
39.2	Letters/numbers <u>1 1/2</u> in. high min. Letters/numbers raised .03 in. Letters/numbers contrast with the background color			
COMMENTS				

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

CARLISLE PARK

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES: Park is located on A Hill
Sidewalks are not sloped for wheelchairs
All entrances of Park are either down Hill or up Hill
2. NECESSARY CHANGES:
Re design Park
3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:
on going
4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN
ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

CENTRAL PARK

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	-	-	_____
	# of total spaces _____			
	# of hp spaces _____			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>		<u>Required HP Spaces</u>	
	15-25		1 space	
	26 - 40		5% but not less than 2 spaces	
	41 - 100		4% but not less than 3 spaces	
	101 - 200		3% but not less than 4 spaces	
	201 - 500		2% but not less than 6 spaces	
	501 - 1,000		1.5% but not less than 10 spaces	
	1,001 - 2,000		1% but not less than 15 'spaces	
	2,001 - 5,000		.75% but not less than 20 spaces	
	5,001 or more		.50% but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	_____		_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet	X		_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	_____		_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	X		_____
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign			_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	X		_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	_____		_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	X		_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	_____		_____
	b. Sloped sides	_____		_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	_____		_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	_____		_____

COMMENTS _____

Parking.

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u> </u>	lies	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers			_____
	Nosings not projecting			_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides			_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread			_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round			_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			_____
	Handgrip smooth surface			_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u> </u>	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers	_____		_____
	Nosings not projecting	_____		_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides	_____		_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	_____		_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip smooth surface	_____	_____	_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

COMMENTS _____

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	so	Comment
27 DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				
27 DOOR Location _____				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull. side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				

Doors

0

Doors

<u>Section</u>	<u>Building</u>
27 <u>DOOR. continued</u>	
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	_____
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	- - _____
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	___ _____
 <u>COMMENTS</u> _____	

Doors

Floors, Drinking Fountains, 1 elepnones

Section	Building	
<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location	Yes	<u>No</u> <u>Comment</u>
29.1 Each story one common level or ramped		
29.2 Floor surfaces non-slip		
29.3 Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored		
5.12 corridor width minimum 3 ft.		
26.6 Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protruae into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor		
36 <u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location		
(Where provided at least one should comply)		
36.1 Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor		
Hand operated push button or lever controls		
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible		
36.2 If recessed, recess min. 30" width		
" " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain		
36-3 If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach		
37 <u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>N/A</u>		
(Where provided at least one shoulh comply)		
37.2 Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor		
37.4 Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width		
37.5 Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified		

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone5

Section

N/A

Building

38 SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS

Yes NO Comment

38.1 Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor

Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,

39.3 Warning signals have visual as well as audible signals

39 SIGNS

39.1. Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor
Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess

39.2 Letters/numbers 1 1/2 in. high min.
Letters/numbers raised .03 in.
Letters/numbers contrast with the background color

COMMENTS

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

CENTRAL PARK

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES:

Entrances - 2 ARE not ADA because of the Water Runoff
Trash Cans - 2 High
Need to Have H P Parking on Walnut Street & Signage

2. NECESSARY CHANGES:

Replace Trash Cans & Set lower into ground
Install Water Fountain This Spring
Replace Sidewalks to Eliminate Holes & Lips around the Park
Paint Parking Space next to Entrance

3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:

Spring 00 for New Water Fountain
New Trash Cans & Benches 2001-2002
Spring 00 for parking on Walnut St.

4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

SAVAGE FIELD/VALE STREET

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	-	-	_____
	# of total spaces <u>Open Parking</u>			
	# of hp spaces <u>2</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
	<u>15-25</u>		1 space	
	26 - 40	5% but not less than	2	spaces
	41 - 100	4% but not less than	3	spaces
	101 - 200	3% but not less than	4	spaces
	201 - 500	2% but not less than	6	spaces
	501 - 1,000	1.5% but not less than	10	spaces
	1,001 - 2,000	1% but not less than	15	spaces
	2,001 - 5,000	.75% but not less than	20	spaces
	5,001 or more	.50% but not less than	30	spaces
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	<u>X</u>		_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet		<u>X</u>	_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	<u>X</u>		_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		<u>X</u>	<u>Missing</u>
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign			_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<u>X</u>		_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)			_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)			_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides			_____
	b. Sloped sides			_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12			_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow			_____
COMMENTS _____				

Parking

Site Access, Walks, Entrances

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u> N/A </u>	lies	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers			_____
	Nosings not projecting			_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides			_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread			_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round			_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			_____
	Handgrip smooth surface			_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers	_____		_____
	Nosings not projecting	_____		_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides	_____		_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	_____		_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip smooth surface	_____	_____	_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

COMMENTS _____

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	so	Comment
27 DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				
27 DOOR Location _____				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull. side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				

Doors

Doors

<u>Section</u>	<u>Building</u> _____
27 <u>DOOR. continued</u>	
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	_____
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	- - _____
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	___ _____
 <u>COMMENTS</u> _____	

Doors

<u>Section</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comment</u>
30 PUBLIC RESTROOM Location _____				
Doors comply with Section 27		—	—	
Vestibules comply with Section 26.3		—	—	
30.3 5 ft. turning space measured 12 in.-from the floor		—	—	
30.4 At least one <u>SINK</u> :	N/A			
a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim		—	—	
b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall			—	
c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width			—	
d. Open knee space min. 27 in. height				
e. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)				
30.5 At least one <u>STALL</u> :				
Accessible to person in wheelchair				
60 in. wide X 72 in. deep				
Stall door 36 in. wide		—	—	
a. swings out		—	—	
b. self closing		—	—	
c. pull latch		—	—	
d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor				
e. coat hook 54 in. high				
<u>Toilet</u>				
a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall				
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to farthest wall/fixture				
c. Top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor				
<u>Grab Bars</u>				
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet				
b. 1½ in. diameter				
c. 1½ in. clearance to wall			—	
d. located 30 in. above and parallel to the floor		—		
e. acid-etched or roughened		—		
f. 42 in. long		—		

Restrooms

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
30 PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued				
30.9 Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor				
30.7 One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)				
30.8 Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor				
COMMENTS	Handicapped Port-O-Let To be Rented for the Summer Season			

Restrooms

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephones

Section	FLOORS/HALLS Location	Building		Comment
		Yes	No	
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	-	-	
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	---	---	
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	---	---	
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	---	---	
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	-	-	
36	DRINKING FOUNTAINS Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)			
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor Hand operated push button or lever controls spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	---	---	
36.2	if recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	---	---	
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	---	---	
37	PUBLIC TELEPHONES Location <u>N/A</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)			
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	-	-	
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width	-	-	
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	-	-	

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone?

Section		Building		
		Yes	No	Comment
38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>			
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostads, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor			
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,			
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals			
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1.	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess			
39.2	Letters/numbers <u>1 1/2</u> in. high min. Letters/numbers raised .03 in. Letters/numbers contrast with the background color			
COMMENTS				

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

SA VAGE FIELD/KALE STREET

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES:

Playground not ADA
Picnic Tables not ADA
No Fountain
No Signage for Parking

2. NECESSARY CHANGES:

Purchase Handicapped Water Fountain
Purchase New Playground Equipment That has Transfer Decks
and is ADA
Purchase New Signs for Parking

3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:

New HP Parking Signs Spring '00"
New Water Fountain Spring '00"
Apply for Grant to purchase new ADA Equipment

4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

PHILBIN MEMORIAL

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
30 PUBLIC RESTROOM Location _____				
Doors comply with Section 27				
Vestibules comply with section 26.3				
30.3 5 ft. turning space measured 12 in.-from the floor				
30.4 At least one <u>SINK</u> :				
a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim				
b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall				
c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width				
d. Open knee space min. 27 in. height				
e. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)				
30.5 At least one <u>STALL</u> :				
Accessible to person in wheelchair				
60 in. wide X 72 in. deep				
Stall door 36 in. wide				
a. swings out				
b. self closing				
c. pull latch				
d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor				
e. coat hook 54 in. high				
<u>Toilet</u>				
a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall				
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to farthest wall/fixture				
c. Top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor				
<u>Grab Bars</u>				
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet				
b. 1½ in. diameter				
c. 1½ in. clearance to wall				
d. located 30 in. above and parallel to the floor				
e. acid-etched or roughened				
f. 42 in. long				

Restrooms

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	_____	_____	_____
	# of total spaces _____			
	# of hp spaces _____			
	<u>Total</u> <u>Spaces</u>			
	<u>15-25</u>			
		<u>Required</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
		1	space	
	26 - 40	5%	but not less than	2 spaces
	41 - 100	4%	but not less than	3 spaces
	101 - 200	3%	but not less than	4 spaces
	201 - 500	2%	but not less than	6 spaces
	501 - 1,000	1.5%	but not less than	10 spaces
	1,001 - 2,000	1%	but not less than	15 spaces
	2,001 - 5,000	.75%	but not less than	20 spaces
	5,001 or more	.50%	but not less than	30 spaces
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	_____	_____	_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet			_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	_____	_____	_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	_____	_____	_____
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign			_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	_____	_____	_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	_____	_____	_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	_____	_____	_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	_____	_____	_____
	b. Sloped sides	_____	_____	_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	_____	_____	_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	_____	_____	_____
COMMENTS _____				

Parking

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers Nosings not projecting			_____ _____
28.3	Handrails on both sides Handrails 34 inches above tread Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____ _____ _____ _____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2" Handgrip smooth surface			_____ _____ _____
28.5	14 in. clearance between wall and handrail	____	____	_____
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers Nosings not projecting			_____ _____
28.3	Handrails on both sides Handrails 34 inches above tread Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)	____		_____ _____ _____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2" Handgrip smooth surface	____	____	_____ _____ _____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	____		_____
COMMENTS _____				

Stairs

Section		Building		
27	DOOR Location	Yes	No	Comment
27.2	Minimum 34 in. clear opening			
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door			
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds			
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors			
27.7	Threshold max. 1/2 in. high, bevelled on both sides			
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor			
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			
27	DOOR Location			
27.2	Minimum 34 in. clear opening			
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull'side of door			
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds			
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors			
27.7	Threshold max. 1/2 in. high, bevelled on both sides			
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor			
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Doors

b

Doors

<u>Section</u>	<u>Building</u> _____
27 <u>DOOR. continued</u>	
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	_____
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	- - _____
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	___ _____
 <u>COMMENTS</u> _____	

Doors

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
30 PUBLIC RESTROOM Location _____				
Doors comply with Section 27				
Vestibules comply with section 26.3				
30.3 5 ft. turning space measured 12 in.-from the floor				
30.4 At least one <u>SINK</u> :				
a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim				
b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall				
c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width				
d. Open knee space min. 27 in. height				
e. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)				
30.5 At least one <u>STALL</u> :				
Accessible to person in wheelchair				
60 in. wide X 72 in. deep				
Stall door 36 in. wide				
a. swings out				
b. self closing				
c. pull latch				
d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor				
e. coat hook 54 in. high				
<u>Toilet</u>				
a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall				
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to farthest wall/fixture				
c. Top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor				
<u>Grab Bars</u>				
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet				
b. 1½ in. diameter				
c. 1½ in. clearance to wall				
d. located 30 in. above and parallel to the floor				
e. acid-etched or roughened				
f. 42 in. long				

Restrooms

Floors, Drinking Fountains, 1 elephones

Section	Building			
<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location	Yes	No	<u>Comment</u>	
29.1 Each story one common level or ramped	---	---		
29.2 Floor surfaces non-slip	---	---		
29.3 Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	---	---		
5.12 Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	---	---		
26.6 Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	---	---		
36 <u>DRINKING POUNTAIWS</u> Location				
(Where provided at least one should comply)				
36.1 Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	-	-		
Hand operated push button or lever controls	-	-		
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	-	-		
36.2 If recessed, recess min. 30" width	-	-		
" " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	-	-		
36.3 If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	-	-		
37 <u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location				
(Where provided at least one should comply)				
37.2 Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	-	-		
37.4 Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width	-	-		
37.5 Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	-	-		

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone:

Section		Building		
		Yes	No	Comment
38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>			
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostads, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor			
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,			
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals			
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1.	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess			
39.2	Letters/numbers <u>1 1/2</u> in. high min. Letters/numbers raised .03 in. Letters/numbers contrast with the background color			
COMMENTS				

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

PHILBIN MEMORIAL

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES:

Playground Equipment not ADA
Need Walkway to Basketball Court & Equipment

2. NECESSARY CHANGES:

Reconstruct / Re design playground, Tennis & Basketball
Courts Parking AREA

3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:

As soon as Money has been Donated by Nypre Fric

4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

TRIANGLE PARK

Ramps

Section	Building	
Yes	No	Comment
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location <u>N/A</u>		
25.2 Slope maximum 1: 12		
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft between handrails		
25.4 Handrails on both sides		
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface		
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom		
Handgrip oval or round		
Handgrip smooth surface		
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		
25.5 Non-slip surface		
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction		
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location _____		
25.2 Slope maximum 1:12		
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails		
25.4 Handrails on both sides		
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface		
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom		
Handgrip oval or round		
Handgrip smooth surface		
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		
25.5 Non-slip surface		
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction		
COMMENTS _____		

Ramps

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>
	# of total spaces <u> </u>			
	# of hp spaces <u> </u>			
	<u>Total</u> <u>Spaces</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
	<u>15-25</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>space</u>	
	26 - 40	5%	but not less than 2 spaces	
	41 - 100	4%	but not less than 3 spaces	
	101 - 200	3%	but not less than 4 spaces	
	201 - 500	2%	but not less than 6 spaces	
	501 - 1,000	1.5%	but not less than 10 spaces	
	1,001 - 2,000	1%	but not less than 15 spaces	
	2,001 - 5,000	.75%	but not less than 20 spaces	
	5,001 or more	.50%	but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	b. Sloped sides	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	d. Textured or painted yellow	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

COMMENTS This park is more a "Signs" not a park
Parking - is possible at The Police Station

Parking

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<u>X</u>		
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>	
20.4	No ponding of water	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>	
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>	
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>	
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair			
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. <u>plus</u> width of door s-dinging into <u>the space</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that <u>makes</u> elevators accessible	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
26.5	Door mats less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick are securely fastened " " more than $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick are recessed Grates in path of travel have openings of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. <u>maximum</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
COMMENTS	<u>There /1/Q, NO entrances to The Park.</u>			

Site Access, Walks, Entrances

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers Nosings not projecting		X	_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides Handrails 34 inches above tread Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	X		_____ _____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2" Handgrip smooth surface	X		_____ _____ _____
Z&5-	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	X		_____

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers Nosings not projecting			_____ _____
28.3	Handrails on both sides Handrails 34 inches above tread Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____ _____ _____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2" Handgrip smooth surface			_____ _____ _____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

COMMENTS Stairs are very steep and lead onto a
Side Walk

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	so	Comment
27 DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				
27 DOOR Location _____				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull. side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				

Doors

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
30 PUBLIC RESTROOM Location <u>N/A</u>				
Doors comply with Section 27				
Vestibules comply with Section 26.3				
30.3 5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor				
30.4 At least one <u>SINK</u> :				
a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim				
b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall				
c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width				
d. Open knee space min. 27 in. height				
e. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)				
30.5 At least one <u>STALL</u> :				
Accessible to person in wheelchair				
60 in. wide X 72 in. deep				
Stall door 36 in. wide				
a. swings out				
b. self closing				
c. pull latch				
d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor				
e. coat hook 54 in. high				
<u>Toilet</u>				
a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall				
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to farthest wall/fixture				
c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor				
<u>Grab Bars</u>				
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet				
b. 1½ in. diameter				
c. 1½ in. clearance to wall				
d. located 30 in. above and parallel to the floor				
e. acid-etched or roughened				
f. 42 in. long				

Restrooms

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
		Yes	No	<u>Comment</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	-	-	
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)	-	-	
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	-	-	
COMMENTS				

Restrooms

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

TRIANGLE PARK

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES: *• Park does not have any Benches or walkways. Entrance is all along the Sidewalk on Chestnut Street*
2. NECESSARY CHANGES:
3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:
4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

DUCK HARBOR

Ramps

Section	Building	
Yes	No	Comment
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location <u>N/A</u>		
25.2 Slope maximum 1: 12		
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft between handrails		
25.4 Handrails on both sides		
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface		
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom		
Handgrip oval or round		
Handgrip smooth surface		
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		
25.5 Non-slip surface		
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction		
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location _____		
25.2 Slope maximum 1:12		
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails		
25.4 Handrails on both sides		
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface		
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom		
Handgrip oval or round		
Handgrip smooth surface		
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		
25.5 Non-slip surface		
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction		
COMMENTS _____		

Ramps

Parking

23	<u>PARKING</u>	Yes	No	Comments
23.4	Parking lot or garage		<u>X</u>	_____
	# of total spaces _____			
	# of hp spaces _____			
	<u>Total</u> <u>Spaces</u>		<u>Required HP</u> <u>Spaces</u>	
	<u>15-25</u>		1 space	
	26 - 40		5% but not less than 2 spaces	
	41 - 100		4% but not less than 3 spaces	
	101 - 200		3% but not less than 4 spaces	
	201 - 500		2% but not less than 6 spaces	
	501 - 1,000		1.5% but not less than 10 spaces	
	1,001 - 2,000		1% but not less than 15 'spaces	
	2,001 - 5,000		.75% but not less than 20 spaces	
	5,001 or more		.50% but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrance.	_____	<u>X</u>	_____
	Where hp spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 feet			_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	_____		_____
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	_____		_____
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign			_____
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	_____	_____	_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	_____	_____	_____
23.6	Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	_____		_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	_____		_____
	b. Sloped sides	_____		_____
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	_____		_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	_____		_____
COMMENTS	<u>Handicapped Parking not Marked</u> <u>Too Much of A Slope - Park is on 2 Streets</u>			

Parking.

Section	Building	Yes	No	Comment
20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	X	
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/4 inch	—	—	
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	X	
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	-	-	
26.3	Vestibule 4 ft. <u>plus</u> width of door swinging into the space	—	—	
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	-	-	
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	-	-	
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	-	-	
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2 in. maximum	—	—	
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	-	-	
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	-	-	
COMMENTS _____				

Site Access, Walks, Entrances

Entrances are not ADA

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	NO	Comment
28 STAIRS Location _____				
28.2 No open risers			<u>X</u>	
Nosings not projecting			<u>X</u>	
28.3 Handrails on both sides			<u>X</u>	
Handrails 34 inches above tread				
Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)				
28.4 Handgrip oval or round				
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"				
Handgrip smooth surface				
28.5 1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail				

Section	Building	Yes	NO	Comment
28 STAIRS Location _____				
28.2 No open risers				
Nosings not projecting				
28.3 Handrails on both sides				
Handrails 34 inches above tread				
Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)				
28.4 Handgrip oval or round				
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"				
Handgrip smooth surface				
28.5 1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail				

COMMENTS There are two steps leading up to Benches
and Monument Both entrances of Drive a Lip

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	so	Comment
27 DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				
27 DOOR Location _____				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull. side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				

Doors

Section

Building _____

		lies	<u>No</u>	<u>Comment</u>
30	PUBLIC RESTROOM Location <u>N/A</u>			
	Doors comply with Section 27			
	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3			
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in.-from the floor			
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim			
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall			
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width			
	d. Open knee space min. 27 in. height			
	e. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair			
	60 in. wide X 72 in. deep			
	Stall door 36 in. wide			
	a. swings out			
	b. self closing			
	c. pull latch			
	a. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor			
	e. coat hook 54 in. high			
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall			
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to farthest wall/fixture			
	c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor			
	<u>Grab Bars</u>			
	a. on back and side wall closest to water closet			
	b. 1½ in. diameter			
	c. 1½ in. clearance to wall			
	d. located 30 in. above and parallel to the floor			
	e. acid-etched or roughened			
	f. 42 in. long			

Restrooms

Section	Building		
	Yes	No	Comment
30 <u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9 Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor			
30.7 One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)			
30.8 Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor			
COMMENTS			

Restrooms

Floors, Drinking Fountains, 1 elephones

Section		Building		
	FLOORS/HALLS Location <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No	Comment
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped			
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip			
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.			
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor			
36 DRINKING FOUNTAINS Location <u>N/A</u>				
(Where provided at least one should comply)				
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor			
	Hand operated push button or lever controls			
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width			
	" " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain			
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach			
37 PUBLIC TELEPHONES Location <u>N/A</u>				
(Where provided at least one should comply)				
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor			
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width			
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified			

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone5

Section

Building

- 38 SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS *N/A*
- 38.1 Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor
- Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,
- 39.3 Warning signals have visual as well as audible signals
- 39 SIGNS
- 39.1. Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor
Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess
- 39.2 Letters/numbers 1 1/2 in. high min.
Letters/numbers raised .03 in.
Letters/numbers contrast with the background color

Yes NO Comment

COMMENTS

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

DUCK HARBOR

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES: - stairs, Lip to Entry way

2. NECESSARY CHANGES:
cut curb away from entrances

3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:

Spring 00-01

4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN
ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:

TURINI PARK

Ramps

Section	Building
Yes	No
Comment	
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location <u>N/A</u>	
25.2 Slope maximum 1: 12	
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	
25.4 Handrails on both sides	
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	
Handgrip oval or round	
Handgrip smooth surface	
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail	
25.5 Non-slip surface	
25.6 Level platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	
25 <u>RAMP</u> Location _____	
25.2 Slope maximum 1:12	
25.3 Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	
25.4 Handrails on both sides	
Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	
Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	
Handgrip oval or round	
Handgrip smooth surface	
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail	
25.5 Non-slip surface	
25.6 Level. platforms (4 ft. X 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	
COMMENTS _____	

Ramps

Site Access, Walks, Entrances

Stairs

<u>Section</u>		<u>Building</u>		
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u> N/A </u>	lies	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers			_____
	Nosings not projecting			_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides			_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread			_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round			_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			_____
	Handgrip smooth surface			_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location _____	Yes	<u>NO</u>	<u>Comment</u>
28.2	No open risers	_____		_____
	Nosings not projecting	_____		_____
28.3	Handrails on both sides	_____		_____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	_____		_____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom risers (if no safety hazard and space permits)			_____
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"	_____	_____	_____
	Handgrip smooth surface	_____	_____	_____
28.5	1½ in. clearance between wall and handrail			_____

COMMENTS _____

Stairs

Section	Building	Yes	so	Comment
27 DOOR Location <u>N/A</u>				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				
27 DOOR Location _____				
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening				
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull. side of door				
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds				
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors				
27.7 Threshold max. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, bevelled on both sides				
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)				
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor				
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked				
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened				

Doors

Doors

<u>Section</u>	<u>Building</u> _____
27 <u>DOOR. continued</u>	
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	_____
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	- - _____
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	___ _____
 <u>COMMENTS</u> _____	

Doors

Section

Building _____

		lies	<u>No</u>	<u>Comment</u>
30	PUBLIC RESTROOM Location <u>N/A</u>			
	Doors comply with Section 27			
	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3			
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in.-from the floor			
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim			
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall			
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width			
	d. Open knee space min. 27 in. height			
	e. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair			
	60 in. wide X 72 in. deep			
	Stall door 36 in. wide			
	a. swings out			
	b. self closing			
	c. pull latch			
	a. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor			
	e. coat hook 54 in. high			
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall			
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to farthest wall/fixture			
	c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor			
	<u>Grab Bars</u>			
	a. on back and side wall closest to water closet			
	b. 1½ in. diameter			
	c. 1½ in. clearance to wall			
	d. located 30 in. above and parallel to the floor			
	e. acid-etched or roughened			
	f. 42 in. long			

Restrooms

Section	Building		
	Yes	No	Comment
30 <u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9 Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor			
30.7 One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 inches)			
30.8 Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor			
COMMENTS			

Restrooms

FLOORS, Drinking Fountains, 1 elephones

Section		Building		
	FLOORS/HALLS Location <u>N/A</u>	Yes	No	Comment
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	---	---	
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	---	---	
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	-	-	
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	-	-	
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	---	---	
36	DRINKING FOUNTAINS Location <u>N/A</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)			
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	-	-	
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	-	-	
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	---	---	
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	-	-	
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	-	-	
37	PUBLIC TELEPHONES Location <u>N/A</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)			
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	-	-	
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in in width	---	---	
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	-	-	

Floors, Drinking Fountains, Telephone5

Section

Building

N/A

Yes No Comment

38 SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS

- 38.1 Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thennostadts, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor
- Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above floor,
- 39.3 Warning signals have visual as well as audible signals

39 SIGNS

- 39.1. Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor
Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess
- 39.2 Letters/numbers 1 1/2 in. high min.
Letters/numbers raised .03 in.
Letters/numbers contrast with the background color

COMMENTS

Signs, Signals, Switches

TRANSITIONAL PLAN FOR:

TURINI PARK

1. PHYSICAL OBSTACLES:

Trash Barrel not ADA

2. NECESSARY CHANGES:

Trash Barrel need to be closer to Walkway

3. SCHEDULE OF CHANGES:

Spring 00

4. DIRECTOR OF PARKS & RECREATION ALONG WITH TOWN ADMINISTRATOR AND DISABILITY COMMISSION:



TOWN OF CLINTON

ADA SELF-EVALUATION
And
TRANSITION PLAN

Prepared by Griffin-Brooks Consulting
September, 2002

Town of Clinton

ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan

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Executive Summary

Introduction

It is the policy of the Town of Clinton to provide equal access to all Town sponsored services, programs, and activities for citizens and employees with disabilities. Equal employment opportunity will be provided for all qualified individuals with a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The Town of Clinton has been working for a number of years to improve handicap access to its facilities, programs, services and pedestrian spaces. It has an ADA Coordinator (Town Assistant Administrator) and an active Disability Commission.

The Town Hall and library have been improved with a an elevator. There is a fully accessible high school and middle school as well as an accessible elementary school. There are accessible recreational facilities and bleachers, an accessible police station and fire station with a TDDY 911 emergency system. All of Clinton's Commissions and Boards meet in accessible spaces and all of the Town's voting activities take place in "State Certified" accessible spaces in Town Hall.

The Town is also currently completing the following accessible building projects: a streetscape project in a retail district, a new elementary school, and the rehabilitation of the historic "old fire station". The old fire station is being transformed into a complex that will house an intergenerational center and School Department Offices.

However, the Town of Clinton recognized that in order to achieve full compliance with ADA regulations, it needed to complete a self-evaluation process.

Self-Evaluation Process

The self-evaluation process was comprised of the following: A Self-Evaluation Survey, review of Town policies and the development of a Transition Plan.

The Self-Evaluation Survey Tool was an extensive questionnaire that was completed by all Town Department Heads or Program Managers. The survey required the Department Heads to identify and evaluate any existing activity, program or service barriers to the disabled citizen.

The self-evaluation process also included the development of a Transition Plan that identified physical obstacles in Town owned or leased facilities that limited the accessibility of its programs or activities to individuals with disabilities.

The Clinton Disability Commission played a significant role in developing the ADA Transition Plan and was part of the team that conducted the "barrier-removal" evaluation of the Town's facilities. Members of the Clinton Disability Commission have been certified as ADA Community Access Monitors by the Massachusetts Office on Disability. Other team members included Michael Ward, Town Assistant Administrator and ADA Coordinator, Donald Lowe, Community and Economic Development Director, William Spratt, Superintendent of Public Works, and Kate Griffin-Brooks, Griffin-Brooks Consulting. A draft Transition Plan was prepared by Griffin-Brooks Consulting.

The Clinton Disability Commission held a public hearing to review, amend and prioritize the items of the proposed Transition Plan. The plan was then presented to the Clinton Selectmen who voted unanimously to approve the Transition Plan through a resolution.

OVERVIEW OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), signed into law on July 26, 1990, provides comprehensive civil rights protection to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, state and local government services, a telecommunications. Regulations issued by the U.S. Justice Department clarify the obligation applicable to local government services.

Background on the Disability Rule

Subtitle A of the Title II of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities. This subtitle prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the services, programs, or activities of all state and local governments. While some state and local governments are presently covered by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the ADA extends disability discrimination prohibitions to all services, programs, and activities provided or made available by public entities or any other instrumentalities or agencies. The regulation covers all facilities, including building structures, sites, roads, walks, passageways, parking lots, and other properties.

The coverage of the rule can be broken down in three main categories. These include:

- 1) Employment activities (which may also be covered by the employment rules of Title I of ADA);

- 2) Programs and activities involving the general public; and
 - 3) Public services directly administered by the entities for program participants.
- In addition to these, the rule covers communication with the public through telephone contact or any other use of the public facilities.

Definition of Disability - as Defined by the ADA

In determining obligation under ADA, it's important what constitutes a disability. The term "disability" means:

- (a) A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual;
- (b) A record of such an impairment; or
- (c) Being regarded as having such impairment. In such a case that an individual meets any one of these three tests, he or she is considered an individual with a disability for coverage under the ADA.

Definition of Impairment - as Defined by the ADA

An "impairment" is any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological, musculo-skeletal, special sense organs, respiratory (including speech organs), cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genitourinary, hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine, or any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

Definition of Substantially Limiting Impairments

The "impairment" must be one which limits a major life activity. Such activities include caring for one, performing manual tasks, and walking. Minor or trivial impairments are those expected to be of temporary duration and are not regarded as disability for the purpose of the ADA.

Public Accommodations

ADA requires public accommodations to be maintained in operable working condition so as to permit ready access and accessibility by persons with disabilities. However, a public entity need not provide personal devices such as wheelchairs or hearing aids to make the program accessible.

While a public entity must attempt to make existing facilities readily accessible and usable, it's not necessary that each existing facility be accessible, and usable by individuals with disabilities. Nor is it necessary to make fundamental alterations in the nature of the services, programs or activities, or to incur undue financial or administrative burdens. The public entity need not take any action which would threaten or destroy the historic significance of a historic property. However, with regard to historic preservation, the public entity must provide alternative methods to achieve program accessibility; i.e., by providing audio-visual material devices to depict those portions of a historic property which cannot otherwise be made accessible.

Communication

A public entity must ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities. To assure that communication, the public entity shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids. "Auxiliary aids" include such services or devices as qualified interpreters, assistive listening headsets, television captioning, telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD's), Braille materials, and large prints. A public entity must also ensure telephone emergency services including 911 services, and post signs at all inaccessible entrances to each of its facilities, directing users to an accessible entrance.

New Construction

For new construction and alteration, the new construction must be designed and built in such a manner that the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with a disability if construction is commenced after January 26, 1992. Public entities may choose between two technical standards for accessible design: The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS) or the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for buildings and facilities (ADAAG).

Transportation

Under the ADA, public transportation providers must offer accessible services to individuals with disabilities. The ADA affects public transit in the following categories: accessible vehicles, services, and facilities.

Self-Evaluation Requirements

Public entities are required to do self-evaluation to determine if their operations tend to impact the ability of the disabled person to utilize the public services or facility. The self-evaluation should include:

- 1) A list of interested persons consulted.
- 2) A description of areas examined and any problems identified.
- 3) A description of any modification made.

Transitional Plan Requirements

In the event that structural changes to facilities will be undertaken to achieve program accessibility, a public entity must develop a transition plan setting forth the steps necessary to complete such changes. A public entity shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with disabilities or organizations representing individuals with disabilities to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments.

The transition plan shall at a minimum:

- 1) Identify physical obstacles in the public entity's facility that limits the accessibility of its program or activities to individual with disabilities.
- 2) Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible.
- 3) Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance.

- 4) Indicate the official responsible for implementation.
- 5) If the public entity has already complied with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, then the transition will apply only to those policies and practices that were not included in the previous plan.

Complaint Procedures\Public Notice

A complaint procedure to resolve grievances in prompt and equitable manner is required of all jurisdictions employing 50 or more employees. The grievance procedure must be formally adopted and published.

Cities and towns of all sizes are required to advise all applicants, beneficiaries and other interested persons that information is available on how government programs are complying with ADA.

General Overview of Town Operations

Town Operations

The Town of Clinton has over 400 employees providing services such as fire-fighting, emergency rescue, law enforcement, inspections, planning, economic development, water and sanitation services, recreation, events, classes, and public information dissemination.

The Town provides high quality municipal services to protect, preserve, and enhance the Town for present and future generations. It strives to be a high-performing, inclusive government, which partners with the community to create and preserve a safe, clean, and vibrant Town.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) has made revolutionary changes in almost every segment of American life. The potential scope of the ADA is enormous when one considers the number of Americans who have disabilities.

The Town has continually strived to eliminate barriers that may prevent persons with disabilities from enjoying employment, access to Town facilities and services or other benefits.

In an effort to comply with the provisions of the ADA and to ensure that the operation of each Town service, activity, and program is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, the Town has evaluated its facilities and developed a transition plan. This plan outlines structural changes required for program accessibility and evaluates its services, policies and practices.

Activities, Programs and Services Standard Practice Delivery System

A comprehensive self-evaluation was undertaken by the Town of Clinton for the purpose of reviewing and assessing the Town's Activities, Programs and Services for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Each department head was asked to complete a comprehensive survey that consisted of six sections: Program Background, General Public Contact, Intensive Client Contact, Contracting, Purchasing and Staff Training.

The "General Public Contact" portion of the survey was the most comprehensive section of the survey. It was also the survey section most relevant to all Town Departments. The following three categories: Public Contact, Printed Materials, and Meetings, outline the many ways that Clinton Town employees interact with the community as part of their standard practice delivery system.

Public Contact

Public contact is typically defined as one-on-one interaction between staff member(s) and member(s) of the general public. Public contact may take one or more of the following forms:

Telephone - Most Town offices receive numerous calls on a daily basis requesting information on a wide range of topics. Additionally, the Town provides special phone hotline service through Emergency Assistance 911 that is accessible to the deaf through TTDY service.

Other examples are:

- Requests for information and assistance
- Registration for various programs or services
- Reporting abandoned vehicles, graffiti or code violations
- Interviews with witnesses, victims, etc.

Internet - The Town provides access to varied information via its web page. Citizens are able to view information regarding municipal events, meetings, news and updates, and information on doing business.

Counter/Walk-in Assistance - Many offices within the Town receive "foot traffic" on a regular basis, as part of the day-to-day operation. Individuals "walk in" to request information and a variety of types of services, including:

- Applications for various licenses and permits
- Payment collection on bills or citations
- Document requests
- Services specific to a department

- Emergency assistance
- Employment applications

Volunteers - The Town uses volunteers to enhance many of its programs. Some volunteers work directly with the public in a variety of roles, such as:

- Staffing special events, fairs and celebrations
 - Providing staff and/or program support to departments
- Applicants for employment go through an interview process. Depending upon the type of work they perform, they may be asked to take additional skill tests. Other uses of interviewing and/or testing are:
- Witness, suspect and victim contacts
 - Complaint investigation

Printed Materials

In addition to direct public contact, information regarding Town services, programs and activities is distributed through the use of printed materials. Although the initial contact may be by phone, a typical request could be for a brochure, report or application.

Applications - Many Town activities or service requests, which must comply with rules, regulations, or ordinances, are processed through the use of applications. Applications are also required as the initial step of employment, registration for participation in programs and services offered by the Town, and membership to boards or commissions. The format of the application varies based on the purpose. Some typical areas of use are:

- Obtaining a license or permit to build a structure, operate a business or reserve a facility for a special event or activity
- Applying for a staff, board or commission position with the Town
- Registering for programs or activities

Brochures/Fliers - These are used as informational and promotional tools to enhance participation. Brochures and fliers provide information to the public about workshops or community education programs or can be used to promote an upcoming special event. Examples are:

- Announcements regarding community meetings or event
- Information on fire safety, recycling, and water conservation
- Newsletters
- Educational or recreational programs

Billing - The means by which the Town collects fees and other revenues for activities and/or services provided to the public, including the following:

- Utility bills
- Citations

- Licenses
- Class or activity registration

Noticing - Provides legal notification to the public on municipal affairs.

Examples are:

- Agendas and public notices for Selectmen, Commissions and Boards
- Scheduled public hearings
- Official publications in local media

Document/Records/Staff Reports - These reflect the legal and historical records of the Town. Examples are:

- Administrative staff reports
- Meeting minutes
- Contracts and agreements
- Ordinances and resolutions
- Budget or audit documents

Meetings

Meetings are a part of the daily operation. Some meetings are formal and noticed. Others are working sessions focusing on project management or Town operations. Some examples are:

Official Public Meeting

- Selectmen
- Planning Commission
- Other Boards and Commissions

Inspections - In order to ensure public compliance with state and local ordinances, qualified staff from various departments conduct inspections.

These include:

- Code enforcement
- Fire prevention
- Occupancy
- Certification audits

Project Meetings - Meetings used to review projects include:

- Pre-proposal/ pre-construction meetings
- Walk-throughs

Advisory/Focus Groups

- Task forces
- Emerging and Small Business Enterprise Advisory Committee
- Affirmative Action Advisory Committee

Visual Displays - Materials used for informational, educational or training purposes, include:

- Bulletin boards materials
- Audio and visual presentation i.e. internet and local cable television

- **Classes and Workshops** - Classes and workshops are conducted by some of the Town Departments. At times the Town contracts with outside providers to offer classes and workshops on the City's behalf. Examples of such include:
 - Recreational classes and activities
 - Training and educational classes
 - Workshops and presentations

Activities, Programs and Services (APS) Unique Program Delivery Systems

The "Unique" activities, programs and services (APS) differ from the Standard Practice Delivery System (APS) in its basic delivery system. There are two forms of the unique (APS); Accessible or Inaccessible, which are defined below.

1) **ACCESSIBLE Unique (APS)** deliver its services and interactions in a way other than that of the Town's standard practice delivery system. Most unique (APS) are just as accessible as the common (APS), though very specialized. The following are examples:

Emergency Response - The Fire Department responds to fire suppression, rescue, emergency medical aid, and hazardous material emergencies.

Arrest of Suspects - The Police Department arrest and cites suspects.

Securing Vendors/Contractors/Consultants - Through solicitation and the RFP process, Town staff advertises for, interviews and contracts with vendors, consultants and contractors for the procurement of material, supplies, design, or project development.

2) **INACCESSIBLE Unique (APS)** exist to cover circumstances where, because of safety concerns, required proficiency levels, and/or sanctioned requirements of law enforcement procedures, (APS) are and will likely be inaccessible to some members of the community with disabilities. Other methods of (APS) delivery are necessary. Each inaccessible unique (APS) listed below is followed by a brief description of the areas of concern that may make that (APS) inaccessible.

Recreation & Competitive Sports - The Parks and Recreational Department offers a broad range of recreational activities. Most recreational (APS) held in a class or clinic can be adapted to allow participation by persons with disabilities.

Where competitive leagues and tournaments are offered to the general public, the flexibility to be adaptive is impacted by safety

concerns, proficiency requirements and/or the rules of the sanctioning organization. In all cases, a review of each individual situation will occur in order to explore all possibilities and opportunities for participation.

Generally: Individuals needing assistive devices that may pose a hazard for the safe play of others are likely to be denied participation (someone in a wheelchair or wearing an unpadded brace may present an on the floor/field hazard to teammates and opponents). Such decisions are made on a case by case basis. Safety for both the participant and other players must be considered in all cases.

When an umbrella organization sanctions an event, the published rules of that organization will provide the framework for determining proficiency/skill levels of play, unless governing regulations allow rule modification by the local agency.

Assistive devices will be provided to enable equal opportunity when it has been determined that safety, sanctioning rules and proficiency levels can be met. The Town will continue its efforts to provide services in the most integrated setting possible.

Self-Evaluation Survey Summary

The following Town Departments received and completed the Self-Evaluation Survey: Town Administrator, School Department, Department of Public Works, Library, Police Department, Fire Department, Council on Aging, Retirement Board, Veterans Services, Town Clerk, Building Commission, Parks and Recreation Department, Town Accounting Office, Town Treasurer, Board of Assessors, Town Collector. (sample of survey available in Appendix 1)

A review and evaluation of the surveys has made it clear that it will be necessary for the Town of Clinton to make some reasonable and minor modifications in policies, practices, and procedures to ensure equal access to individuals with disabilities. These include but are not limited to a written Grievance Policy, a Reasonable Accommodation Policy, Emergency Evacuation Procedures, ADA Training for new hires and general staff, and a written assistive services and devices process that will be included on all public meeting agendas and notices.

The following Administrative Procedures, Employment Practices, and Policy and Procedures actions will further enhance the Town of Clinton's ADA compliance efforts.

Administrative Procedures

1. The Town of Clinton will adopt a written Grievance Policy/Procedure
2. Questions concerning general ADA policy, reasonable accommodations, and grievances by citizens or employees not resolved by departments shall be directed to the ADA Coordinator for resolution.
3. The ADA Coordinator shall resolve issues/grievances, convene an ADA Compliance Committee Meeting to hear appeals of citizen grievances, or simply make recommendations to departments, the Town Manager, his/her designee or the Selectmen as appropriate.
4. The Town will make every reasonable effort to provide auxiliary aids and services to provide effective communication and will adopt a written communication procedure to be used by all Departments, Boards and Commissions.
5. Building inspections will ensure that all plans for new construction and major alterations comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) or Title III standards of the ADA prior to issuing a building permit. The review and inspection process will include parking, ramps, signage and access for new and existing facilities.
6. All departments are responsible for continually monitoring and evaluating current policies, procedures, facilities and programs to achieve and maintain compliance with this directive and in turn the Americans with Disabilities Act.
7. The Town will adopt a written emergency evacuation procedure
8. The Clinton Disability Commission will be notified of all reasonable accommodation decisions and grievance procedures and will act as a source of information on the ADA for the Town of Clinton

Employment Practices

The Town's employment practices have been in compliance with the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and, therefore, significant changes are not necessary to comply with the ADA. The following actions will be taken to meet new or expanded requirements.

- Continue to review employment rules and regulations to ensure that they do not discriminate against individuals with disabilities.
- As recruitment occurs, physical or cognitive skills shall be reviewed to ensure that requirements relate to performance of essential functions of the positions.
- With the exception of positions covered by regulation, there are no automatic disqualifications for medical conditions. Each case is considered individually and reasonable accommodation is considered in all cases.
- Positions requiring a physical agility examination will be reviewed to ensure the job relatedness of all physical activities simulated in the test.
- Reasonable accommodations are available upon request to ADA Coordinator for use in the selection/hiring process. However, a written "Reasonable Accommodation Policy" needs to be adopted
- Job announcement should be available, upon request, in alternate formats.
- The Town's EEO/AA Statement will be included on job fliers and employment applications.
- Potentially discriminating language is not allowed in job postings, applications or test material.
- Orientations for interview panels shall include a discussion of non-discriminatory conduct for the interview selection process.
- Outreach efforts shall include mailings to agencies servicing persons with disabilities.

Policies and Procedures

Policies

One required component of the self-evaluation is a review of policies that affect accessibility to Town services. The ADA requires that where policies are found to be discriminatory, appropriate modifications will be made.

A review was made of all existing policies within the Town. This review considered both official and informal policies. Some areas require policies to be created; other policies need to be modified.

The policies that follow reflect actions taken and are recognized by the Town of Clinton as basic in providing activities, programs and services to all residents of the community and to job applicants and employees.

- It is the Town's intent to ensure that all individuals - employees, applicants and the public-at-large - are knowledgeable of the requirements of ADA and is informed on the process and resources used by the Town to make services, activities and programs accessible.
- The Town will assure equal employment opportunity and fair employment practices through affirmative action to all persons regardless of race, color, ancestry, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, sexual orientation, medical condition or disability.
- Town activities, programs, and services will be offered in an accessible fashion. Requests for reasonable accommodation will be responded to positively where no proficiency, safety and/or sanctioned requirements are in place.
- Efforts will be taken to ensure that all public meetings are accessible. If no notification is received prior to a meeting, items of interest may be rescheduled to a time when a needed accommodation can be provided.
- All material prepared for official public meetings of the Town will be available, upon request, in alternate formats.
- All Town contracts made with entities that will provide a service, activity or program to the public, on behalf of the Town, should include a clause requiring compliance by the contractor with all Town policies concerning accessibility.
- Procedures to ensure compliance with the ADA and implementation of these policies will be developed and disseminated to appropriate Town staff.

Procedures

- New employee orientation will include a section that covers Town policies concerning ADA.
- Training will be provided on disability awareness to new employees and general staff.
- Notification to the public will occur through statements. On all public meeting agendas and announcements, the process for requesting auxiliary aids will be noted.
- Upon request, the following assistive services and devices may be made available (This list is not meant to be all-inclusive):
 1. Large-Type documents
 2. Documents on tape or in Braille-readers for individuals with visual impairments
 3. Amplification or listening devices for the hearing impaired participating in Town sponsored meetings.
 4. Interpreters.
 5. Transcripts from meetings and of City produced video programs.
 6. All agendas, event fliers, meeting or activity display ads, etc. will contain the following or similar note:

"In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this (event/meeting), please contact (name) at (phone number). The request should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation for participation."

- Efforts will be made to include individuals with disabilities in graphic depictions showing participants in Town activities, programs, and services
- All informational brochures, booklets, and fliers will contain the following or similar statement:

"In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, this document is available in alternate formats by contacting (name) at (phone number)."

- Phone listings in Town publications and local directories will contain information developed to alert individuals to 911 services that will include reference to direct TTY access.
- Where counter heights are too high to be accessible, an alternate transaction area will be identified and/or

lapboards or clipboards will be provided as an assistive device.

TOWN OF CLINTON TRANSITION PLAN

PROCESS

1. Town properties identified by Assessors Office
2. Clinton Disability Commission meets to discuss Transition Plan project
3. Clinton Disability Commission Members that are certified Community Access Monitors assist in the evaluation of the Town Hall, Library, Police Station, and Central Park using a checklist of "Standards for Accessible Design".
4. Old Fire Station evaluation is conducted with School Superintendent Philbin and Donald Lowe, Community and Economic Development Director.
5. Evaluation of all other Town properties conducted by Kate Griffin-Brooks
6. First Draft of Plan delivered to Jan Rusiecki, Disability Commission Chairperson, and Donald Lowe, Community and Economic Development Director on September 3rd.
7. Comments of Disability Commission Members incorporated into draft plan.
8. Estimates for cost of work requested
9. Public Hearing Advertised
10. Public Hearing convened with the purpose of taking comments and suggestions and prioritizing items on the draft Transition Plan
11. Incorporate suggested changes into Transition Plan
12. Submit completed Plan to Disability Commission and Select-Board for approval

Town Properties Evaluated for ADA Transition Plan

Town Hall, 242 Church Street

Library, 54 Walnut Street

New Clinton Fire Department, 559 Main Street

Old Clinton Fire Department, 42 Church Street

Clinton Police Department, 176 Chestnut Street

School, 560 High Street

School, 140 School Street

School, 75 Boylston Street

School, 200 Boylston Street

Central Park, 243 Church Street

Park, 68 Beacon Street

Park, 350 High Street

Memorial Park Depot, 636 Main Street

Playground, 36 Vale Street

Philbin Memorial Park, Berlin and Chace

Fuller Field, 570 High Street

Veterans Memorial Athletic Complex, 50 West Boylston Street

Water Filtration Plant

Clinton Civil Defense, 359 High Street

Clinton Cemetery, 225 West Boylston Street

D.P.W. Garage, 99 Woodlawn Street

142 and 144 Church Street Parking Lots

Pond Court Parking Lot

24 Walnut Street Parking Lot

18 Water Street Parking Lot

High Street Parking Spaces

Town of Clinton Transition Plan Priorities

The Transition Plan is a required element of ADA regulations. It is a written plan that identifies the modifications and physical changes necessary to achieve program, service and activity access.

At a September 17, 2002 Public Hearing, the Clinton Disability Commission developed the following list of ADA Transition Plan priorities.

1. Library
2. Town Hall
3. Central Park
4. Parking Areas
5. Public Ways
6. High School
7. Middle School
8. Fuller Field
9. Park, 36 Vale Street
10. Philbin Memorial Park
11. Park, 68 Beacon Street

TOWN OF CLINTON TRANSITION PLAN

Town Buildings

Facility: Clinton Town Hall, 242 Church Street

Responsible Party: Building Inspector

Date for Completion of Work: June, 2003

Estimate for all work: \$24-30,000.00

Structural Changes

1. Install automatic door opener on Walnut Street entrance
2. Install rubber EZ-Edge Ramp bevels on all office thresholds and basement egress (24 in all)
3. Install Braille sign for elevator emergency button
4. Provide lighting for handicap entrance on Walnut Street
5. Provide lighting for basement egress
6. Provide a location sign for elevator in entry hall
7. Provide a table (28"-34" high with 27" of knee room) to hold the Assessor's hallway computer and provide a chair
8. Adjust pressure on front door (Church St.)
9. Install non-slip treads on main staircase or a sign that states "slippery when wet-please use elevator"
10. Repair concrete pavement area that leads to ramp

11. Install a sign in front of Walnut Street entrance that states "Handicap Parking Only"

12. Install an upright handicap parking sign in front of Town Hall

13. Move handicap van space across the street to include 96" unloading space with signage and striping

14. Add a table in Chambers that has 27" knee clearance and that has a table top between 28" and 34" from the floor with microphone

15. Have offices such as the Retirement Office, Treasurer's Office, Town Administrator's Office rearrange their furniture to create 36" wide entry aisles

16. Make first floor bathrooms accessible and remove accessible signs from basement and second floor bathrooms

17. Provide signage (including Braille signs) on basement and second floor bathrooms directing disabled to accessible first floor bathrooms

18. Provide sign at Church Street entrance that directs people to handicap entrance/ramp on Walnut Street

19. Secure railing along handicap ramp

20. Have policy/procedure in place to ensure that when auditorium seats are in use there is a wide enough aisle created for wheelchair seating (60"). In areas that have the capacity for 51-300 seats there must be four wheelchair spaces provided. Wheelchair spaces must have a complete view of the stage and must be fixed for the duration of an event.

21. Install at least one TTDY phone (text phone for deaf and hearing impaired) in the Town Hall

Facility: Clinton Library, 54 Walnut Street

Structural Changes

1. Install automatic door at handicap entrance
2. Install visible and auditory fire alarm system
3. Provide illuminated Exit signs on all floors
4. At least one computer (perhaps the one on first floor) in study area needs to be raised from between 28" to 34" and have 27" clear for knees for wheelchair access
5. Provide sign on Walnut Street entrance that locates handicap parking
6. Repair hard surface in front of handicap entrance
7. Repair driveway off Walnut Street that leads to handicap entrance
8. Adjust closing time on elevator door (the current setting of six seconds is too fast)
9. Install lever handles on sink in handicap bathrooms in basement
10. Adjust closing speed of handicap bathroom door
11. Install accessible soap dispenser and toilet paper holder

Facility: Clinton Police Department, 176 Chestnut Street

This facility is totally accessible. The Police Department has a 911 TTDY relay emergency system, accessible holding cells, an accessible conference area, and utilizes an ambulance if there is a need to arrest a disabled citizen.

Facility: Clinton New Fire Department, 559 Main Street

Structural Changes

1. Move handicap parking space to completely paved area and include upright handicap sign

Facility: Clinton Old Fire Department, 42 Church Street

This structure is currently being renovated under a grant from the Mass Historic Commission by the School Department. It will house an intergenerational center and offices and conference room on the first floor and administrative offices on the second floor. It will require a lift, or an elevator for access to the second floor. It is possible that this building could receive a variance for this requirement -if applied for- from the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board.

Facility: Clinton Middle School, 75 West Boylston Street

Structural Changes

1. Replace one missing handicap parking sign
2. Create accessible pathway to playing fields

Facility: Clinton High School, 200 West Boylston Street

Structural Changes

1. Develop access to playing fields
2. Create accessible shower for girls locker room

3. Provide visual fire alarms throughout entire school
4. Make tot-lot accessible
5. Install striping between existing side by side handicap spaces for wheelchair access
6. Address slope of curb cuts
7. Add curb cuts for access to playground and woodshop
8. Create 36" accessible aisle in Nurse's Office
9. Provide counter at Credit Union that is accessible
10. Decrease door pressure on entry-way door

Facility: Former Clinton High School, 80 Church Street

This building has been demolished and a new elementary school is currently being constructed on this site

Facility: Elementary School, 140 School Street

This building has an elevator and is considered an accessible school. The Town has plans to apply for a grant that will among other things provide for new accessible sidewalks on School Street.

Facility: Clinton Civil Defense Building, 359 High Street

There is no parking or sidewalk access to this building. Any meetings that relate to civil defense need to be held in an accessible space in a location other than this building.

Facility: Clinton Cemetery, 225 West Boylston Street

The cemetery office building is accessible.

Facility: Clinton D.P.W. Garage, 99 Woodlawn Street

The D.P.W. Superintendent has an accessible office space at Town Hall. However, this space could be accessed through the garage doors.

Facility: Clinton Water Filtration Plant, 55 West Boylston Street

This building is under construction and plans should be reviewed for handicap access

Town Fields and Parks

Facility: Fuller Field, 570 High Street

Structural Changes

1. Move small set of bleachers blocking ladies room
2. Add EZ-Edge Ramp bevel to bathrooms
3. Create paved pathway to baseball diamond
4. Repave blacktop to playground area
5. Create opening in wooden berm surrounding play equipment
6. Install rubber mat surface in play area
7. Install handicap accessible play equipment

Facility: Central Park, 243 Church Street

Structural Changes

1. Add handicap parking space with signage on Union Street
2. Add handicap parking space with signage on Walnut Street nearest curb cut
3. Create accessible curb cuts on all four corners of
4. Repair access to pathways

from curb cuts

5. Create accessible pathways throughout the park

Facility: Turini Park, 350 High Street

This pocket park with benches at the corner of High Street and Water Street is completely accessible

Facility: Park, 36 Vale Street

Structural Changes

1. Create accessible route to fields
2. Create seating area on flat site
3. Pave and line parking area
4. Create handicap parking spaces

Facility: Park, 68 Beacon Street

Structural Changes

1. Repair curb cuts
at all four corners
2. Blacktop paths repaved to create
accessible pathways

Facility: Philbin Memorial Park, Berlin and Chace Street

Structural Changes

1. Repair curb cut
2. Install upright handicap parking sign
for existing handicap parking space
3. Pave path to play equipment
about 20'
4. Repair existing pavement

Facility: Memorial Park Depot, 636 Main Street

This park with benches and paved pathways at the corner of Main and Water Street is completely accessible

Facility: Clinton Veterans Athletic Complex, West Boylston Street

This outdoor recreational facility has accessible bleachers, fields and a track area. It has the appropriate number of handicap parking spaces that are striped and signed.

1. Install railing along ramp

Facility: Philip Weihs Pool, 50 West Boylston Street

Structural Changes

1. Reline and sign
handicap parking (in process)
2. Change "no dogs"
rule to accommodate service animals

Note: Pool facilities are accessible and there is a wheelchair lift for the pool

Town Parking Areas

Facility: 142 and 144 Church Street Parking Lots

Structural Changes

1. Create at least 3 handicap parking
Spaces with pavement signage and
Upright signs
2. Create a handicap van space with a
96" side aisle with appropriate signage

Facility: Pond Court Parking Lot (#10, 14, 18, 22, 29)

Structural Changes

1. Create at least one handicap parking space with appropriate signage

Facility: 24 Walnut Street Parking Lot

Structural Changes

1. Repave and reline lot

Facility: 18 Water Street Parking Lot

Structural Changes

1. Repave and reline lot
2. Create curb cut
3. Provide at least one handicap parking space with appropriate signage

Facility: High Street Parking Spaces

Structural Changes

1. There should be at least one handicap parking space provided for every 25 spaces (but at least one) and at least one van accessible space with a 96" striped aisle on either side of High Street between Union Street and Church Street. The spaces should be located adjacent to the new curb cuts. The same holds for the area between Church and Water Street.

Model Grievance Procedures

American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Grievance Procedures

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to secure, in the easiest and most efficient manner, resolution of grievances. For the purpose of this organization, a grievance shall be defined as a complaint regarding access or alleged discrimination.

Scope

This procedure shall be available to all individuals utilizing the services and facilities of the Town, applicants for employment with the Town, and all employees of the Town of Clinton.

Complaint Process

STEP 1

All grievances are to be submitted in writing to the ADA Coordinator. The grievant shall set forth in the body of the grievance the nature of the complaint, the facts upon which it is based, the specific nature of the perceived barrier to access or alleged discrimination, and the relief requested. No grievance shall be accepted which has been submitted: 1) More than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the occurrence of the event giving rise to the grievance; or 2) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the grievant, through the use of reasonable diligence, should have had knowledge of the event.

Within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the written grievance, the ADA Coordinator will meet with the grievant, and attempt to resolve the grievance. The ADA Coordinator will provide a written response to the grievant within ten (10) calendar days of the meeting. If the ADA Coordinator's response does not resolve the grievance to the satisfaction of the grievant, he or she may proceed to Step 2 by giving written notice no more than ten (10) days after the ADA Coordinator's response is received or due.

STEP 2

All written requests of appeal will be considered by the ADA Compliance Committee. The committee shall be comprised of three (3) members; a Select Board Member, the Town Administrator or his/her designee, and a member of the Clinton Disability Commission appointed by the Select Board to serve a term of two (2) years. Consultation will be sought from an expert in the specific

disability area related to the complaint in question. Following the Committee's review of the written appeal, a hearing will take place in which the grievant may present the specifics of the grievance and the desired relief. The Clinton Disability Commission will be notified. Notice of the public hearing will be given and the proceedings of the hearing shall be open to the public. The Commission shall issue a written decision within forty-five (45) calendar days of being notified of the appeal. All committee proceedings shall be recorded, transcribed and maintained. If the complaint still has not been resolved to the satisfaction of the grievant, he or she may proceed to Step 3 by giving written notice no more than ten (10) calendar days after the ADA Committee's written decision is received or due.

STEP 3

Step 3 appeals will be considered by the Select Board in a public hearing. A determination must be made within thirty (30) days of the public hearing. All determinations of the Select Board shall be final.

Records

Record of proceedings and action taken on each request a complaint must be maintained for each level of the grievance process.

Reprisal

Reprisal against any grievant or witness is prohibited.

Reasonable Accommodation Policy

EXPLANATION:

The methods that a program may use to assure equal opportunity to persons with disabilities will vary according to the type of service and the nature of the disability in question. The regulations require adjustments to service delivery methods and/or settings to meet the individualized needs of disabled recipients. These accommodations may include changes in service policies and practices and/or provision of specialized equipment or auxiliary aids. The following policy provides a definition and examples of service recipient accommodations.

I. MODEL POLICY

If the provision of services to qualified persons with disabilities requires accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of the individual to enable equal participation in activities, programs, or services

provided by the Town, efforts shall be undertaken to provide accommodation.

A. Definition:

Service recipient accommodation is an adjustment to service delivery methods and/or settings to meet the individualized needs of a disabled applicant or candidate for services. It includes changes in service policies and practices and/or provision of specialized equipment. Service recipient accommodation removes, on a case-by-case basis, barriers which prevent or limit equal opportunity and fair treatment in such areas as eligibility and admissions standards and requirements, pre-registration, registration, re-licensing, licensing methods, and participation in activities and programs.

B. Examples of Service Recipient Accommodation:

1. Service Restructuring:

- Counseling
- Client service specifications
- Transfers
- Reinstatements
- Compensation
- Benefits
- Client assessment systems
- Service termination procedures
- Department sponsored activities

2. Support Service Accommodations:

- Readers
- Markers
- Interpreters

3. Special Testing Arrangements:

- Test administration methods
- Exam format and/or time frame
- Practical examination of skills

4. Equipment Accommodations:

- Writing Aids
- Braille typewriter
- Braille writer
- Cassette recorder
- Dictation equipment
- Line Spacer
- Magnetic ruler
- Mouth sticks

- Slate and stylus
- Talking calculator

Speaking Aids

- Loudspeaker/amplifier
- Microphone
- Teletype writing devices

Visual Aids

- Closed circuit television
- Image sensing devices
- Magnification devices

Reading Aids

- Book aids
- Cantilevered table
- Page turner
- Magnifying glasses
- Projector
- Taped/recorded materials

Reaching/Grasping Aids

- Tongs
- Knobs
- Lever handles
- Switches

Hearing Aids

- Assistive Listening Devices
- Headset
- Teletype writing devices

5. Architectural Accommodations

Doorways and Entrance Doors

- Widened
- Automatic

Fixtures

- Dispensers
- Drinking fountains
- Electrical switches
- Elevator panels
- Files
- Public telephones
- Shelves and counter tops

Paths of Travel

- Elevators
- Handrails
- Ramps
- Parking
- Walkways

II. Departmental Responsibilities for Implementation

- A. All announcements and application forms for service should invite applicants and clients to identify if specialized accommodations are needed.
- B. Money for accommodations should be in the budget. Fees for reasonable accommodations cannot be imposed on the clients.

III. Service Recipient Accommodation Request, Review & Approval Procedure

A. General Responsibilities

- 1. Applicants/Candidates for Services or Service Recipients are to provide as much information as possible on:
 - a. Type of accommodation needed
 - b. Availability of accommodation
 - c. Benefit of accommodation, and be knowledgeable about information regarding most useful and helpful types of accommodations to meet the needs of this current situation.
- 2. Department "Request Reviewers"
 - Are to gain knowledge and information about:
 - a. Various types of accommodation for individual recipient's special needs
 - b. Availability of accommodation
 - c. Benefit of accommodation to performance of service requirements
 - d. Alternative types of accommodations to meet the specific situation

Consult with the applicant or candidate for services or service recipient in identifying his/her special needs related to the service and in determining which modifications/accommodations are most appropriate.

- B. The procedure for submitting and reviewing service recipient Accommodation requests are presented on the following charts:

NOTE: Some accommodations may be pre-approved or very simple and need not be involved in the formal request procedure, such as the availability of a reader for a visually impaired client or Assistive listening devices for the hearing impaired.

Major steps in submitting and reviewing service recipient accommodation requests:

1. The applicant/candidate or service recipient makes a request for some accommodation.

Review Action: Initiates request and submits it to the program manager

2. Request review process: Program Director reviews the request for type of the request for type of request and approval level required

Review Action: If within the program director's area of authority, and the request is approved, the program director initiates action to implement the request and advises the Applicant/candidate or service recipient.

If not within area of authority, the program director advises applicant/candidate or service recipient that his/her request is being sent to the department director (or designee)

If the request is denied, the department director provides applicant/candidate or service recipient with a copy of request including rationale for denial, the options to appeal, and the appeal process.

If the request is denied, the department director provides applicant/candidate or service recipient with a copy of request including rationale for denial, the options to appeal, and the appeal process.

3. Appeal Resolution Process: Town Administrator may require an investigation of the appeal, facilitate departmental resolutions and render decision.

The Town Administrator requires an investigation of the appeal and initiates action to facilitate resolution. If not informally resolved within 10 working days of the receipt of the appeal, the Town Administrator may:

1. Extend the time frame for resolution if sufficient progress warrants the extension.
2. Render a decision, which shall be final.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

All buildings that are open to the public must be prepared to provide safe exit of all occupants and visitors in an emergency situation. Under ADA Section 504 listing the requirements for program accessibility, emergency procedures must also make equal provision for the safety and evacuation of disabled persons.

The following information may be used as a guide to assist staff when responding to emergencies and providing assistance to persons with disabilities. It is recommended that all staff, board, and commission members be expected to familiarize themselves with the procedures.

Basic Guidelines: Emergency Evacuation Procedures for Persons with Disabilities

In emergency evacuation situations, persons with disabilities must be assisted according to the extent of their disability and the nature of the emergency. NEVER LEAVE A DISABLED PERSON ALONE IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION.

1.0 Visually Impaired

1.1 Describe the nature of the emergency.

1.2 Offer to guide them and inquire whether they might prefer taking your elbow. Lead them to a safe area. Advise them of any obstacles. Most visually impaired persons are familiar with the immediate area and can be independent once a safe area is reached.

1.3 Do not take cane or dog away.

2.0 Hearing Impaired

2.1 Persons with impaired hearing may not hear the warning bells and buzzers used for evacuation of buildings.

2.2 Usually they will sense the emergency situation by noting the actions of other occupants of the building. If necessary, write down the nature of the emergency and direct them to the nearest evacuation route.

3.0 Persons Using Crutches, Canes or Walkers

3.1 Before moving a semi-ambulatory person, discuss and agree upon a procedure.

3.2 Usually they can be lifted without complications or jeopardizing their health.

3.3 They may be lifted using a 2-man lock-arm carry or can be transferred to an office-type chair (preferably with arms) and carried down stairs by two persons.

4.0 Persons Confined to Wheelchairs

4.1 DO NOT REMOVE A PERSON FROM A WHEELCHAIR UNLESS THE OCCUPANT AGREES TO SUCH A PROCEDURE.

4.2 The requirements of persons in wheelchairs vary considerably with the type of disability and individual preference.

4.3 Some persons can tolerate only minimal movement. Lifting them from their wheelchair may result in severe pain or injury. Removal from the chair may induce spasticity or result in loss of use of an artificial respirator on the chair. Some occupants may be connected to a catheter bag.

4.4 Some electric wheelchairs with batteries weigh in excess of 400 pounds.

4.4.1 The batteries are usually the sealed type and the cables are connected to the terminals with wing nuts for easy removal.

4.4.2 The batteries should be removed before attempting to carry the electric chair down a flight of stairs either with or without the occupant in the chair. The batteries can be carried separately.

4.4.3 It may be possible to lift a light-weight model chair that is unoccupied with the batteries attached. If this procedure is used, be sure the batteries are not tilted or bounced.

4.4.4 If the wheelchair occupant uses a respirator, the batteries must be reinstalled as soon as possible. In some cases it may be necessary to wait for a portable respirator to be used while the occupant is disconnected from his battery operated system before moving the occupant from the emergency situation.

5.0 Wheelchairs have moveable or weak parts, which are not constructed to withstand the stress of lifting. Follow the instructions from the wheelchair occupant on how and where to lift the wheelchair.

5.1 If it is necessary to carry a wheelchair and occupant down the stairs, at least four persons should assist.

5.2 Occupant should be securely strapped into wheelchair.

6.0 IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE COMMON SENSE, ASSESS THE SITUATION THOROUGHLY AND DECIDE ON POSSIBLE OPTIONS.

DECISION DEPENDS ON TIME AVAILABLE, NUMBER OF PERSONS AVAILABLE AND INDIVIDUAL TOLERANCE OR PREFERENCE OF THE PERSON BEING MOVED.

Guidelines and Suggestions

These are suggestions to help departments understand and plan for the needs of persons with disabilities in Town offerings. For the purpose of this guideline, four broad impairment categories were identified. They are as follows: Visually Impaired, Hearing Impaired, Mobility Impaired, and Learning Impaired. Please be aware that some individuals experience more than one disability. A description of each impairment category is listed below. The vast majority of persons with disabilities can receive and/or participate in the same services/activities/programs as individuals within the community who do not have disabilities.

Definitions

Visually Impaired (VI) A person is considered legally blind if their visual acuity is 20/200 or less in the better eye with the best correction. A person who is legally blind may have some useful vision. Many people with severe vision problems can enjoy many of the same activities the sighted enjoy if someone will offer guidance and orientation to the surroundings.

Hearing Impaired (HI) Total or partial impairment of hearing may result from a variety of causes, the onset being either at birth or occurring later in life. Impairments vary from mild to severe. A person with a hearing impairment may use a hearing aid to increase his/her hearing capabilities, or read lips or sign to communicate. A person with a hearing impairment may also have some difficulty with speech.

Mobility Impairment (MI) A person's mobility may be limited as a result of a traumatic accident, birth defects or aging. Weakness may range from involvement of one arm or leg to involvement of all extremities and trunk. A person may use a wheelchair, walker, scooter, prosthetic limb, cane or crutches to assist with mobility.

Learning Impairment (LI) Ability to learn may be hampered by a traumatic accident or birth defect resulting in brain damage. Learning impairments vary from mild to severe. A person may have speech or communication problems in addition to cognitive and memory problems. New material to be learned may need to be adapted according to a person's limitations.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STAFF TRAINING

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL IMPAIRMENTS

- Keep in mind that a person who has a disability is a "person" just like anyone else.
- If you don't know what to do or say, allow the person who has a disability to help put you at ease.
- Offer assistance if asked or if a need seems obvious, but don't insist.
- Be considerate of the extra time it may take for a person to get things said or done.
- Speak directly to a person who has a disability. Don't consider a companion to be a conversational go-between.
- If the facility in which you offer services, activities or programs is not accessible, or an individual has difficulty with transportation, consider a home visit, interview by phone, arrange a meeting in an accessible facility or mail printed information.
- Ensure that goods, services, privileges, advantages, accommodations and services, are provided to an individual with a disability in the "most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of the individual."

NOTE: Accommodations or adjustments that are made for one individual with a disability may not be necessary or desirable for another who has a similar disability.

VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (VI)

Provide staff assistance to individuals who may need help with reading information or filling out an application.

Make all signage large print, provide contrasting color, and use simple color like black on white.

HEARING IMPAIRMENT (HI)

In testing or interviewing situations, present information to the applicant in written form, or use an interpreter, if appropriate.

If required, communicate by exchanging written notes.

If a person lip-reads, position them in a place where they can see the speaker.

MOBILITY IMPAIRMENT (MI)

Provide accessible vehicles for activities involving City provided transportation

Rearrange office furniture or conference rooms to accommodate wheelchairs.

LEARNING IMPAIRMENT (LI)

One-on-one or small group communication is ideal for learning.

When talking on the phone, speak slowly and clearly. Allow the person enough time to comprehend and respond to you.

PUBLIC CONTACT

- When talking on the phone, speak slowly and clearly to allow the person enough time to respond to you. (LI)
- Use a TTY. (HI)
- When interacting with a person one on one, speak clearly and face the person with whom you are speaking. (HI)
- Always identify yourself when beginning a conversation. (VI)
- Communicate with pencil and paper. (HI)
- If public counter height is above 34" in your office, find an alternate meeting spot, i.e., a lower table, a lower bench, or pull up a chair and sit next to the person at eye level. (MI)
- Provide assistance in filling out an application. (VI, LI)
- Provide assistance to those who may need help with reading information. (VI, LI)
- Have staff available to answer questions either over the phone or at the counter. (ALL)
- Rearrange office furniture to accommodate wheelchairs in the office, or use an alternate location. (MI)
- Take extra time to explain things one on one. (LI)
- Use repetition, especially with verbal information. (LI)

- Simplify instruction (both written and verbal). (LI)
- Make a flier with commonly asked questions and answers. (HI)
- Make home visits or interview by phone if individuals can't come to you. (ALL)
- Train employees and volunteers to recognize disabilities and to make appropriate accommodations. (ALL)
- In testing situations or interviews, present the information to an applicant in written form. (HI)
- Provide alternate ways to do staff testing based on a person's limitations. (ALL)
- Assist with tour of station/facility. (VI, MI)
- Document tours of facilities and historical sites with videotape and audiocassette productions. (MI, VI)
- Tours of a facility or historical site could be further enhanced through use of an interpreter, pre-labeled equipment and flashcards. (HI)
- Hire a reader or get a qualified volunteer to assist on excursions. (VI, MI) Use accessible vehicles for excursions as needed. (MI)

PRINTED MATERIALS

- Increase type size of handouts, applications, citations, bills, violation reports, etc. With pre-printed materials, blow them up on a copier and when recording request 12-point type. (VI)
- Mail printed information to individual requesting information from an inaccessible facility or to individuals who have problems with transportation. (MI)

MEETINGS / TRAINING / ACTIVITIES

- Wheelchair clearance under a table is 27".
- Assist with the opening of doors in building and meeting rooms. (VI,MI)
- Know the group to which you are presenting. Call ahead and find out if any of your audience members has special needs and plan accordingly. (ALL)
- Use clear and descriptive audiovisual materials during presentations, i.e. video, film and overhead projectors. (ALL)
- At special events make all signs in large print. (VI)
- Use a PA system when making a presentation to a group. (HI)
- Staff, volunteers and family can assist participants during activities. (ALL)
- Pair a person with impairment with a non-impaired person to assist in participation in class. (ALL)
- Increase the lighting where the staff and participants are working. (VI)

- Provide auxiliary assistance with interpreters, written material, and assistive listening devices during meetings, classes, and workshops. (HI)
- Call people with reminders of meetings instead of mailing fliers. (VI)
- Use tactile teaching at workshops and educational presentations. (VI,LI)
- If the activity site is a grass area, provide staff that can assist with wheelchair mobility over the grass area. (MI)
- Use a lot of praise. (LI)
- Make learning situations "fun;" it promotes motivational learning. (LI)
- Provide success-oriented activities. (LI)
- For wheelchair sports classes, participants must meet eligibility requirements. (MI)
- Use adaptive equipment to allow greater independence in various programs. (ALL)
- Use flashcards for instructions during classes, i.e. swimming. (HI)
- Provide alternate vehicles for transportation when arresting. (MI)
- Remove barriers for wheelchair access at parks and facilities. (MI)

Model Public Notice AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

The Town of Clinton does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs or activities.

Michael Ward, Town Administrator/ ADA Coordinator, 1-978-365-4120 has been designated to coordinate compliance with the non-discrimination requirements contained in Department of Justice regulations implementing Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), including section 35.107. Information concerning the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the rights provided there under, is available from the ADA coordinator, and from the Office on the Americans with Disabilities Act, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20035-6118, (202) 514-0301 [Voice], 514-0381 [TTY].

Model Policy Announcement Accessibility of Public Meetings

TO: All Department Directors, Chairs, Boards and Commissions

FROM: Office of the Town Administrator

SUBJECT: Accessibility of Public Meeting Places

Effective immediately: all meetings, conferences and hearings sponsored by or for Town departments, boards and commissions shall be held to the greatest extent possible in facilities that are free from architectural and communication barriers.

It is recommended, in order to facilitate and ensure understanding, that departments include a statement such as "the Facility is accessible to persons with disabilities," on all announcements for meetings, conferences and hearings.

The announcement should also include a statement to allow participants to identify if specialized accommodations are needed. For example, "if specialized accommodations are needed (e.g., interpreters), please call four working days in advance to make arrangements."

If you have questions regarding this policy, please contact Michael Ward, ADA Compliance Officer, at 978-365-4120.

APPENDIX E

Minutes, Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee Meetings

Open Space and Recreation Planning Update Meeting
May 14, 2007
Town Hall, Clinton, MA

Meeting was called to order at 7:15pm by John Woodsmall

Introductions of all attendees were made

John Woodsmall explained what Open Space was and gave an overview of the 2000 Clinton Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Frannie Hodge then spoke about the need for updating the Open Space document

1. Planning Tool for the future
2. Qualify for funding with a current plan
3. Explanation of the sections of the plan (intro, history of town, etc.)
4. Inventory of plans for conservation
5. Analysis of needs – need to prioritize community goals

Question from attendee – What is the range of funding/grants we can get?

1. Self help grants – up to \$500K and require to be matched
2. Qualify for other funding
3. Urban self help – area of \$50K for renovation and rehabilitation of recreation areas.

Question from attendee – When do we need to complete the plan?

The application for the self help grant is due at the end of July 2007. We need to have the OS Plan completed before then and our goal is to submit it by the end of June 2007. Since we have an existing plan we will be updating components. Mostly the community input component.

Question from attendee – What will carry forward from the 2000 OS Plan?

Reinstituting the Clinton Conservation and Greenway Trust

Discussion #1

Map Exercise: Beth Dalstrom lead a discussion asking participants to name the parcels of land that they think are open space, potential open space, and why these parcels may or may not be important.

1. Rauscher Farm – last large piece of land and acquiring said land is on a tight time line. If funding is not arranged this year the parcel may go to residential development. Cost effective to keep it as open space.
2. Marhefka Farm – want to keep as open space so as to keep Clinton less congested and a nice visual when driving into town.

3. Brandi Parcel – in Lancaster but owned by Clinton – would like it to be set aside for passive recreation.
4. Small open space parcels near Rauscher Farms (Berlin St). These parcels are small and sort of wedged in, owners of property may be amenable to open up their land for walking or maybe put it into a Conservation Trust.
5. End of Mossy Pond – area accessible by Power Station (Lakeside Fields) – allow more access to the pond.
6. Woodlands – Al Bafaro – owns 215 acres, of that 135 acres will not be build on. Plans to open Clamshell Pond Road for Public access, horse farm. Most of the land is under 61A.
7. Playgrounds on Acre and Chase Streets – wonderful area to bring the kids to play and socialize
8. CSX Line – goes down to Reisner's scrap yard and then to Weetabix, if we can get Mass Central Line to go through Clinton it would be a nice connector.
9. Central Mass Rail Trail
10. All of the parks in town, Central, Burditt Hill, etc.
11. Wachusett Dam area, would like to see top of Dam reopened for passive recreation and walking trails. Maybe even sailing. Although the top of the Dam is owned by the MWRA maybe Clinton can petition the MWRA for access.
12. Southmeadow Pond, Coachlace Pond, Mossy Pond – access is via someone of the Pond's property or via the Cauffee Dam.
13. Duffy Park – (Coachlace and New Harvard Road, sitting area near Post Office) – little areas and corners of Clinton. Feeling of creating space where there is not a lot of it.
14. Counterpane Brook
15. Banking of Chestnut Street that goes down to Dunn and Company
16. Banking behind Oxbow Court and Elementary School. Need to do some sort of clean up or encourage those who use the area to keep it clean. Maybe no dumping signs could be posted.
17. Land behind Water Filtration Plant and causeway behind the ball fields – if cleared up can be used for fishing or walking - Muddy Pond and Small Pond are connected with Coachlace Pond. If Clinton does own this land maybe we can do a walking trail.
18. Landfills in town – ones that are capped can they be used for golf courses or driving ranges.

19. St. John's Gym – land next to Amory

20. Nashua River

Side note:

Clinton is a small community (5.75 miles) and is densely populated. The need to preserve our open space is critical. Watershed is under MASS. Still need to identify wildlife corridors.

Side note:

Survey in 2000 – results were that people wanted sidewalks and wanted this request to be put into the updated Plan.

Discussion #2

Why to have open space and what should be the uses.

Uses

Walking, biking, fishing, boating, snow shoeing, picnicking, playing, passive recreation, kite flying, target practice, education for our children and the general public, protection, conservation and identification of wildlife

Non Uses

Dirt bike riding, fire starting, noise pollution or pollution of any kind.
How do we determine what is noise pollution?

These resources belong to the public and should be enjoyed by the public. Open space offers a sense of community

Other:

1. Love to see an area set up for dog walking
2. Lancaster Mill Pond – can MDC help town to reopen this beach
3. Need public to be aware of the Open Space areas in Clinton – how the spaces are to be used and what activities are allowed
4. Want a place for target shooting and practice on town rifle range.
5. Look into asking those with open space on private land for “right of way – walking access” across land.
6. Need a public right of way to the Open Space properties and waterways in Clinton. Looking for footpaths
7. Link up our Open Space with other towns where the open spaces abut one another.
8. Recreation Goals – current offerings for kids in Clinton is great but needs to be expanded
9. Need to keep the open spaces we have clean and useable. There is trash (example Nashua River) flowing down the river when it rises. We need to have clean, safe useable space.

Side Note:

There was a general consensus that all Open Space in Clinton should be listed in a central location (town official website). Also need a corresponding list of activities available per each space. Also at each Open Space location have a sign posted with the name of the Open Space and the activities permitted in that Open Space. A suggestion was made to place picnic tables in Open Space areas.

What are the criteria for Prioritizing the Open Space?

1. Time bound considerations
2. Identify the participants that will use the areas – what type of access
3. Identifying what we have and get information out to the public. Whose property you have public easement rights. Learn what is out there.
4. Biodiversity – property supports – MASS GIS – identifying vernal pools and wildlife, make sure non human friends are being taken care of.

What are the protection responsibilities of the various constituency groups?

ConCom – we enforce the Wetlands Protections Act, protect resources and administer Conservation restrictions. Maintaining and acquiring Conservation land in Clinton.

Greenway Trust – is a land trust who owns small parcels. Focus on land protection and access. Provide access and awareness to the open space. Coordination with Department of Conservation and Recreation for access to specific areas.

Open Space Acquisition Committee – Six member committee, appointed by the town to preserve Rauscher Farm. Created because at the 2006 Town Meeting a vote was taken to put down a 200K deposit on the land and give us the right to first refusal.

Planning Board – see all development proposals and open space has been a part of it and obtain conservation deeds and restrictions. Responsible for introducing zoning.

Discussion on Rauscher Farm

How do we make it possible to for this to be accomplished?

Status:

1. Complete Open Space Plan
2. Hold Public Forum

Why purchase the land?

1. curb density and sprawl
2. protect open space
3. Biodiversity
4. Continuous open space
5. Adjacent to rail trail

How – town executed the right of first refusal and will need to raise funds. Group is applying for Self Help Grants, Agricultural Grants as well as Federal Grants.

- Warrant on the Town Meeting
- Need to have Town Election to make purchase
- Closing on property if funding or awarded Self Help Grant
- All of this about a year away

Once completed then determine access and use of land. If get the Self Help Grant a large portion of the land would have a conservation restriction. Would also have an Agricultural Restriction and would lease some land to a farmer.

Benefits – the cost of community services goes up with development. Having open space will help us. Sudbury Trustees will probably be the trustees of the land and the group will work with them to maintain.

The second public forum scheduled for Saturday, June 2nd will need to be rescheduled as it is Clinton Graduation.

Meeting ended at 9:00pm

Open Space and Recreation Planning Committee

Meeting: June 4, 2007

Called to order: 7:18pm

Attendees: Frannie Hodge, John Woodsmall, Phil Duffy, Greg Sandberg and Laura Taylor

Business:

Election of Officers:

Motion by Greg Sandberg for John Woodsmall to be Chairperson of committee –
Seconded by Frannie Hodge – Unanimous

Motion by Laura Taylor for Frannie Hodge for Vice Chairperson of committee –
Seconded by Greg Sandberg - Unanimous

Motion by Phil Duffy for Laura Taylor for Secretary of committee – Seconded by
Greg Sandberg. – Unanimous

Discussed items to be addressed at Open Space and Recreation Planning Public
Forum scheduled for June 11th.

Meeting Closed at 9:00pm

Open Space and Planning Public Meeting Minutes

Monday, June 11, 2007

Meeting Opened: 7:10pm

Committee Members Present:

Gregg Sandberg, John Woodsmall, Frannie Hodge, Richard Thomson, Phil Duffy and Laura Taylor

John Woodsmall opened the meeting, the committee introduced themselves and then John went through the information that was collected during public meeting in May.

Phil Duffy and Frannie Hodge then led a discussion recapping the goals and objectives and status of goals from the 2000 Open Space and Planning Recreation Plan.

Phil Duffy then posed the question: "Why are people here?"

Responses:

1. Concerns about Brandli Parcel and South Meadow – Conservation Property
2. Raise level of conservation awareness around town
3. Raising profile of open space and value (quality of life and dollar value) to the community
4. Preserve character of Clinton – create a plan of development consistent with sustainable growth.
5. What is open in a recreational way to Clinton residents
6. Want to educate the public
7. Clean air, trees – Phil went over the parcels in town and size
8. Spiritual awareness – Rail Trail – would like to share open spaces for all to enjoy.
9. Share my backyard
10. Brandli – used by sportsman
11. Did not even know that there was open space available
12. Prevent loss of natural resources
13. Communication Awareness

Wish List of Goals for the 2007 Open Space and Recreation Planning Document

1. Buy Rauscher Farm for all to enjoy
2. Make sure open space is taken care of – mowed, pruned, and picked up (no litter)
3. Bike Trail, Walking Trails, Dog trails
4. Sidewalks, cross walks, historic walks
5. Create ownership responsibility
6. Create Management Plan for each open space parcel
7. Implement Plan and provide updates
8. Ask Clinton Greenway Trust to get behind plan (2007) and make it happen. More like oversee the plan and assign responsibility to committees, groups in town, etc. Keep the plan moving and provide status of what goals/objectives are being implemented.
9. Encourage use of open space in an ecologically sound manner – ownership and responsibility (Clean Up Days).
10. Publish a map with open space parcels listed, what is allowed in each parcel, wildlife, activities, etc. Create a uniform design for signs. Identification
11. Post open space information on Clinton Web Site
12. Use the schools to educate all levels (nature's workshops)
13. Adult education (raise awareness)
14. Start a volunteer group to assist with classification of the open space – utilize the ground swell to increase and manage the awareness of open space.
15. Educate the town boards on open space
16. Hire a professional staff (of one) to manage the Master Plan and Open Space Plan and coordinate with all boards in town to ensure that goals are being met and implemented.
17. Coordinate all volunteers.
18. Raise town consciousness – slide show once a year for town's people and all boards.
19. Post 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan in Town Hall, website, library
20. Like to see open space used for something – forestry
21. Map of Freedom Trail

22. Ensure open spaces are handicapped accessible (wheel chairs, blind, deaf)
23. Promote where to go for exercise in Clinton, promote walking in town (sidewalks)
24. Better management of the parks in town (Acre Park). Manage Graffiti, maintenance, trash – how do we police these areas. Ensure the surface of parks is kid friendly.
25. Increase age diversity of parks
26. Re-establish equipment at Vale Street Park
27. Why go to the Park – concentrate activities by age groups at locations
28. Find summer jobs for youth to keep parks and open spaces clean and maintained
29. Educate Parents as well regarding keeping open spaces clean – need buy in from community as a whole
30. Safety Rules for open space areas, also just making sure areas are safe.
31. Neighborhood Groups (working together to keep Clinton beautiful) (Pride Centers)
32. Address adolescent recreation needs
33. Utilize the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts and Girl Scouts
34. Town Beach

Meeting Closed at 8:40pm

Open Space and Recreation Planning Committee

Meeting: June 18, 2007

Called to order: 7:05pm

Attendees: Frannie Hodge, John Woodsmall, Phil Duffy, Greg Sandberg and Laura Taylor

Business:

Went over the goals of the Open Space and Recreation Planning gathered from the Public Forum on June 11th and decided that our focus would be on four areas: Protection, Linkage, Expansion and Management

Meeting Closed at 8:20pm

Open Space and Recreation Planning Committee
Meeting: July 9, 2007
Called to order: 7:10pm

Attendees: Frannie Hodge, John Woodsmall, Phil Duffy, and Laura Taylor

Business:

The Committee began reviewing the Final Draft of the Open Space and Recreation Planning Document sent by Beth Dalhstrom and prepared action items for moving forward and finalizing the plan.

Next Open Space and Recreation Planning Committee Meeting: July 16, 2007

Next Public Forum scheduled for July 23, 2007

Meeting Closed at 8:45pm

**Open Space Sub Committee Public Forum
Presentation of Final Draft of Open Space and Recreation 2007 Plan
July 23, 2007
Town Hall, Clinton, MA**

Meeting was called to order at 7:11pm by John Woodsmall

Committee Members Present: John Woodsmall, Gregg Sandberg, Laura Taylor, Philip Duffy, Frannie Hodge, Robert Kane and Richard Thomson

John Woodsmall gave an overview of the agenda:

Presentation of Plan – Goals, Objectives and Action Items

Goals – placed into four categories – Protection, Expansion, Linkage and Management – Presented by John Woodsmall

Below are the questions/answers posed during this portion of the evening.

Question:

Attendee requested further explanation of the maps.

Response:

The maps are made up land that has some designation of open space, in the back of the 2007 Plan there is an appendix of privately held parcels.

Question:

Do we have wildlife corridors identified? .

Response:

We have identified them in the plan, examples: Nashua River, Rail Trail, etc.

Question:

What is Linkage?

Response:

Some parcels are owned by the state, some by a Trust, some by the town, try to join us these parcels to provide continuous means of access for wildlife and humans.

Action Plan – Year 1 – Year 5 Plan – Presented by Phil Duffy

Question:

When plan is presented how do we make sure it gets implemented, who is charged with making sure what is in the plan is implemented?

Response:

The Conservation Commission will meet twice a year with the responsible committees to ensure the plan is implemented. As well the Open Space Sub Committee will remain an active committee. We also need the citizens of Clinton to keep these issues alive and volunteer to be part of this process.

Question:

Will Rauscher Farms be given a conservation easement?

Response:

A requirement of the self help grant is to put a conservation restriction on Rauscher Farms.

Question:

Is there an easement on the Garfield Woods train tracks?

Response:

Not sure if the land in question is in Clinton. The Conservation Commission needs to look into the requirements of the easement restrictions.

Question:

Does this process occur every 5 years?

Response:

Yes

Question:

Why are we waiting until Year 5 to establish a municipal fund and how would the Town Planner you are proposing be funded.

Response:

We put the municipal fund into Year 5 because if in Year 4 the Community Preservation Act is successfully passed it shows consensus and community support and then we can look to the Town for funds. In Year 1 and Year 2 we would not have the support needed that needs to build up. In the interim we do have access to state and federal funds that can be used for trails and signs.

Ongoing Tasks – Phil Duffy continued presenting

The ongoing task to improve the sidewalks came up in the 2000 Plan, is in the current Master Plan and this plan.

Next Steps:**Question:**

How long does approval from DCS take?

Response:

It may take between 5 or 6 months and they may come back to the Sub Committee with a list of changes to the Plan. Once the plan is approved we can qualify for more grants. Also having this plan completed is an Action Item for the Master Plan.

Additional Comments from the Attendees:

Attendees thanked the Sub Committee members and in turn the Sub Committee thanked the members of the community for their input.

Suggestion from attendees to distribute the 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan to the six towns surrounding Clinton.

Once the Open Space Plan is accepted the Sub Committee will schedule another public forum.

Action Items: Send out copies of the presentation to attendees who requested it.

The Sub Committee collected a list of volunteers that are interested in assisting the Sub Committee in moving the 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan forward.

Al Bafaro
Bill Latimer
Dianne Mather
Jack Graves
Joyce Carpenter Henderson
Gloria Parkinson
James Leblanc
David Hennis
Paula Nedved

Other:

Mr. Al Bafaro presented the Tall Pines Open Space Plan for the Sub Committee's for inclusion into the 2007 Final Draft Open Space and Recreation Plan. Mr. Bafaro explained to the committee that the land behind the Woodlands is open to the public and he would be providing access by foot or horse. In his Tall Pines Open Space Plan is a suggestion for a "Nature's Classroom" on the land.

Mr. Bafaro pointed out that in one place in the 2007 Final Draft Open Space and Recreation Plan it states that Clinton has 38 acres of open space. He saw in other locations that the amount of open space was 150 acres.

Mr. Bafaro also brought to our attention that there may be a "right of access" between Rauscher Farms and his land.

Meeting Closed at 8:35pm

APPENDIX F

Open Space Planning Workshop Attendance Lists

SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, MAY 14, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
JEAN SIFLEET	120 S. Meadow Rd.	978.368.6104 Jean@SMARTFAST.COM
DIANNE MATHER	753 MAIN ST	978.733.1180 DMATHER@CS.COM
GEORGE SANDBERG	16 Colonial Dr.	
John Woodsmall	17 James St.	778.368.1903
FRANNIE HODGE	16 HARBOR ST.	FRANNIE HODGE@COMCAST.NET 978-368-0030
Ella Wallat	244 Chace St.	978-368-8035
Bill Latimer	38 Lane St	williamlatimer@aol.com 368-8766
Richard Thompson	309 Chestnut St	978.855-8070
Kurt Wallin	252 Chace St	978.368-2733

SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, May 14, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
FRANK W. POTAS JR.	135 WALNUT ST CLINTON, MA.	978-368-8879
Joan Underdown	135 Walnut St Clinton MA	978-368-8879
Kevin Wallat	252 CHACE ST Clinton, MA.	978-365-7276
Larry Cassella	27 Conger Rd Worcester, MA	826-4456 508-444-0220
Cheryl LaFortune	21 Roxbury St Worc.	508-414-0220
Margaret Pauscher	923A RIDGEFIELD CIR, CLINTON	
CHRISTINE LATINI	127 Berlin St #1 Clinton	CHUSTL2@aol.com
Laura Taylor	9 Horseshoe Lane	taylorbfabf@comcast.net
MARY BAUM	31 Pearl St.	978-368-7477

SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, May 14, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
DORA WILLIE VAZQUEZ-PUL	42 So meadow Rd	978-368-8673
Greg Stahl	290 Chestnut St	gregstahl@gregorystahl.com
Gloria Parkinson	90 Haskell Ave.	gloria.parkinson@vorp.com
Jim Webster	11	jwebster@parkinsonsgroup.com
David S Dennis	44 Pond View Drive	firststreet22@comcast.net
Anthony Taglietti	7 Vineyard ave	A.Pagnone111@union.net
James LeBlanc	44 Pond View Dr.	JamesLeBlanc@comcast.net
Lori McDermott	158 Walnut St	lorib-mcd@yahoo.com
Robert Kane	2905c ST	Academy@AKHCAcademy.com

Mrs. Thomas Williams 10155232 850 70772 602116 85 9411102 not
 Mrs. Thomas Williams 20155232 850 70772 602116 85 9411102 not

SIGN-IN SHEET
 CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
 MONDAY, May 14, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
Patrick Brosnan	44 Hill St.	978-368-3105
Yoanna Osborne	180 Main St.	978-365-9509
Nancy Hilliard	29 Kilnurray St.	978-365-6006
Robert LANA	355 Appleton	978-368-3593
Ken Barber	25 So Meadow Rd	978-368-3413
Al Bello	1 Woodlands	978 365 5922
Maureen Killeck	325 Main St	365-3801
KEN MACGRAY	325 MAIN ST.	365-3801
Chris Ebstern	353 Church St	368-4186


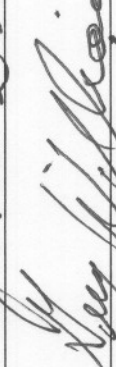
SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, May 14, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
Bill Connolly	46 windhop st	978 368 4313
Karen New Lan	14 woodlark Rd	978-568-8646
Rita Alessandrine	6 Mulberry Dr	978 365 6194
Domenec Alessandrine	1 Mulberry Dr	978 365 6194
Jack GRAVES	120 Prescott St.	978-368-4877
Jana Mosciello	28 So. Meadows Rd	978-368-8402
LT Chason	88 Middle 3rd Lane	978-368-8098
Michael J. Diodoneli	193 Berlin St. Clinton	978-365-5568
Phil D. De Ha	260 Chupen st.	" 365.7914

SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, May 14, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
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WINSOME ERKAN	40 So MEADOW RD	SAME ↑
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KAREN KETFE	104 SOUTH MEADOW RD	978 365-5780
Blannie Paradise	Backsprint Rd	978-368-3335 keek-karen@emc.com
Janet Medwed	46 S. Meadow Rd	Lancaster 368-8021
	117 Beren St	Clinton MA
Jane Deere	71 Oak Street	978 365-3129
	92 South Meadow Rd.	978-365-0911
Richard Kerver	29 William St #22 Worcester	r.kerver@gmail.com

Tom Callinan 78 Wilson Street 978 365 6761 TCallinan@Comcast.net.

Deborah Grant 17 Clamshell Rd. 978-365-6736 deb0204@Comcast.net

Annette Ross 387 Wilson St. 978-368-9934

Michael Hughes 74 Prospect St. 978-368-3635 mahughes@rcn.com

Scott Tringali 8 MEGAN CIR 978-368-6989 tringali@yahoo.com

9028-208-859

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CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, June 11, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
Richard Thompson	305 Chestnut St. Clinton	978-855-8020
Lauren NewSham	14 Woodruff Rd. Clinton	368-8646
Bob		
Arglo Guannucci	40 Walnut #2H	—
Nancy Hilliard	29 Kilnurray Jr.	978 365 6006
Diane Stevens	15 Clamshead Rd.	365-3649 Steve 442 2404
Annette Ross	387 Wilson St	368-9934
Phil Duppy	260 Church St	

SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, June 11, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
JANET LIPOKA	221 CHASE ST	978 365 2734
Betty H. Plutschke	233 Chase St	978-365-9585
Bill Connolly	46 Winthrop St	978 368 4313
Carmine Cardillo	99 Flag St	978-365-4315
DIANNE MATHER	753 MAIN ST.	DMATHER@CJ.COM
KURT WALLAT	252 CHASE ST	978-365-2733
Laura Taylor	9 Horseshoe Lane	978 286 1029
Bill Latimer	38 Lowe St	978-368-8766
Maureen Kiffredy	325 Main Street	978 365 3801

SIGN-IN SHEET

CLINTON OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN WORKSHOP
MONDAY, June 11, 2007

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER AND/OR EMAIL ADDRESS
CHRISTINE LATINI	127 BERLIN ST #1	CHRISTLA@AOL.COM
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Sanara Moscillo	28 South meadow Rd.	smoscillo@aol.com
christine Ebstein	353 Church St.	chrisebstein@gmail.com 978-368-4186/508-612-1156
ARLENE LATINI	117 BERLIN ST	
Robert LATINI	117 BERLIN ST	
Jaime Guannace	444 Wilson St	jguannace@verizon.com

Open Space Sub Committee Public Forum July 23, 2007
Attendee Sign In Sheet

Name

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APPENDIX G

Protected Open Space - Leaving Legal Footprints

The Problem

Town-owned conservation land and parkland may not be legally protected open space.

Open Spaces across the Commonwealth may not be as protected from development as we thought. A recent ruling by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court (June 2005 *Town of Hanson v. Lindsay*) found that land acquired for conservation purposes as stipulated in the Town Meeting Vote, but *not* subsequently reflected in the deed, can be “disposed”, (in this case it was sold), without going through a stringent public review process. In this particular case, the town meeting vote required that the deed reflect the conservation designation and when the deed did not have the conservation language, the court found that it was not conservation land, and not subject to Article 97.

Legally Protected Open Spaces

Some Background

Citizens of Massachusetts have a state constitutional *right to a clean environment* as first established under an amendment adopted in 1918. Subsequently, Article 97 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts provides that “the people shall have the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic qualities of their environment.” “Lands and easements taken or acquired for such purposes shall not be used for other purposes or otherwise disposed of except by laws enacted by a two thirds vote, taken by yeas and nays, of each branch of the general court.” These public lands include both state-owned lands and municipal lands acquired for conservation or recreation purposes.

Article 97

Philosophy of Article 97 – 1973 Opinion of Attorney General Quinn.

- Public has the right to clean air, water, freedom from excessive noise, natural, scenic, historic, esthetic qualities of their environment. (“The fulfillment of these rights is uniquely carried out by parkland acquisition.”)
- Land Protection: “the protection of the people in their right to the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources... in harmony with their conservation.”

The Quinn opinion broadly defines lands acquired for Article 97 purposes, asserts a wide definition of “natural resources” protected, gives examples of both conservation and recreation lands that are protected, and applies this protection to lands acquired both before and after the effective date of Article 97. “[W]hile small greens remaining as the result of constructing public highways may be excluded, it is suggested that parks, monuments, reservations, athletic fields, concert areas and playgrounds clearly qualify.”

Removing Land from Legal Protection under Article 97

EOEA Article 97 Disposition Policy - No Net Loss

The policy of EOEA and its agencies is to protect, preserve and enhance all open space areas covered by Article 97 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The goal of this policy is to ensure no net loss of Article 97 lands under the

ownership and control of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions (*i.e.*, municipalities and counties.) Exceptional circumstances must exist for EOEa and its agencies to support an Article 97 disposition. Determination of “exceptional circumstances” includes a finding that all options to avoid the Article 97 disposition have been explored and no feasible and substantially equivalent alternatives exist, including the evaluation of other sites for the proposed activity.

EOEA's Disposition Process – Purposefully Onerous

- 1) Municipal conservation commission must vote that the land is surplus to its needs
- 2) Municipal park commission must vote the same if it is parkland in question
- 3) Town Meeting or City Council must also vote to remove the land from protected status
- 4) Municipality must file an Environmental Notification Form with EOEa's MEPA Unit
- 5) The disposition request must pass by a two-thirds majority vote of the Massachusetts Legislature and be signed by the Governor.

Finally, if the property was either acquired or developed with grant assistance from EOEa's Division of Conservation Services (DCS) (*i.e.*, Self-Help, Urban Self-Help or Land and Water Conservation Fund), the converted land must be replaced with land of equal monetary value and recreational or conservation utility. While conversions do occur, the process is purposefully onerous to protect these conservation and recreation lands in perpetuity.

A Solution – Research and Re-record

Research Acquisition History and Deed

Research the acquisition history and deeds for all municipal conservation and parkland and identify those parcels that have affirmative Town Meeting Votes or City Council Orders stipulating that the land is for either conservation or recreation use, and deeds echoing that particular purpose for acquisition. You may discover some surprises as the research uncovers which lands have the most protection as “open space.” The deed may stipulate that the land is to be managed by the conservation commission or park commission, or that it was donated to the town with deed restrictions, or for park or conservation purposes. If the property was acquired or developed with DCS grant assistance, the grant agreement should have been recorded as an adjunct to the deed. The authorizing Town Meeting Vote or City Council Order may also be recorded as an adjunct to the deed (*i.e.*, request that the Register of Deeds or Land Court clerk make a marginal reference on the deed or title).

Consider the following:

- Some publicly owned lands can be sold or developed easily (with local legislative approval) either to private parties or for other public purposes. For example, school playgrounds and ballfields are often not protected parklands.
- Some deed restrictions may only last for a period of years (typically, 30 years) and not in perpetuity.

The Fix - Record a Confirmatory Deed

If you discover that the Town Meeting Vote or City Council Order authorizing the acquisition of a conservation property or park property stated that the land to be acquired was for either conservation or recreation use, but the accompanying deed does not reflect that intent, fix it by recording a corrective deed. Again, it may also be prudent to record the authorizing Town Meeting Vote or City Council Order as an adjunct to the deed.

Sample for Conservation Land

"...hereby grants to the TOWN OF _____, a Massachusetts municipal corporation, through its Conservation Commission for administration, control, and maintenance under the provisions of M.G.L., Chapter 40, §8C, as amended, with _____ covenants the land as bounded and described as follows:..."

Sample for Parkland

"...hereby grants to the TOWN OF _____, a Massachusetts municipal corporation, through its Park Commission (department) for administration, control, and maintenance under the provisions of M.G.L., Chapter 45, §14, as amended, with _____ covenants the land as bounded and described as follows:"