

TOWN OF GILL

M A S S A C H U S E T T S



www.gillmass.org

SELECTBOARD MEETING MINUTES

August 20, 2018

Called to Order: The meeting was called to order at 5:30 PM.

Members Present: John Ward, Greg Snedeker, and Randy Crochier Members Absent: None

Others Present: Ray Purington, Administrative Assistant; George Brace, Janet Masucci, Gene Beaubien, Ken Sears, Stuart Elliott, Steve Connell, Mitch Waldron, and Dan Ware

Fire Department Rescue Vehicle Replacement: Fire Chief Gene Beaubien, Deputy Chiefs Ken Sears and Stuart Elliott, Fire Engineers Steve Connell and Mitch Waldron, and Dan Ware met with the Selectboard to recommend the purchase of a used 2011 Ford F-550 custom Fire Rescue Truck from the Jackson Center (PA) Volunteer Fire Company. The vehicle has 3,565 miles, and was found via the website of Brindlee Mountain Fire Apparatus, a dealer and broker of used fire equipment. Waldron, Ware, and Tyler Richardson, who is a Ford mechanic, traveled to Pennsylvania and inspected the vehicle on August 18th. Waldron drove the truck, and reported it “drives like a brand new truck.”

The Jackson Center VFC loves the truck, but it is hardly used, and they no longer need the truck as their department is downsizing. The asking price is \$145,000. The vehicle comes with any remaining factory warranty, and Brindlee Mountain is not providing a warranty in this sale. It was estimated the same truck brand new would sell for \$300,000. Included with the truck is a portable winch, hydraulic rescue spreader, cutter, ram, and pump, two rescue jacks and two rescue struts.

Earlier in the year NMH agreed to donate \$300,000 to the Town toward the purchase of a used rescue truck and a used pumper/tanker. There was consensus spending upwards of half the donation on an excellent condition, low mileage, well-equipped rescue truck makes sense, as our existing rescue is our Department’s highest use vehicle. Brindlee Mountain has assured the Fire Department that a good used pumper/tanker can be purchased for \$150,000.

There was discussion of how to transport the truck the 540 miles from Pennsylvania to Gill. It was decided to have the truck professionally shipped by a licensed hauler.

Randy made a motion, seconded by John, to authorize the purchase of the used rescue truck from Jackson Center VFC for \$145,000 and to further authorize Ray to execute any paperwork required to carry out the purchase. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative. In anticipation of the purchase, the check for the vehicle was included on this week’s vendor warrant.

Fire Department Appointment: Randy made a motion, seconded by John, to appoint Dan Ware as a Firefighter through June 30, 2019. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Purchase Orders: Acting by consensus, the Selectboard approved two purchase orders to Firematic Supply to repair a nozzle (\$665, compared to \$1,269 for a new nozzle) and to purchase three quick connect adapters needed to be able to fill the new air bottles using the Cascade system. Beaubien, Sears, Elliott, Connell, Waldron, and Ware left the meeting at 5:53 PM.

Review of Minutes: Randy made a motion, seconded by John, to approve the minutes of 8/6/18. The motion was approved by unanimous vote.

Gill 225th Anniversary: The upcoming events include a Harvest Picnic on the Town Common on September 23rd, a contra dance at the Gill Elementary School on October 12th, a presentation by the Jurassic Roadshow on October 13th, and a Community Skate at NMH on December 30th.

Project Updates: No updates to report.

Gill Center Historic District: The Selectboard received notice of a public information meeting to be held by the Mass. Historical Commission on August 28th at 6:30 PM in the Town Hall. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the nomination of the Gill Center Historic District for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Letter re Chapter 70 Funding Formula: Greg presented a revised version of the “Open Letter from Gill-Montague Civic Leaders: Chapter 70 Funding Formula Disproportionately Taxes Poorer Communities.” Figures in the letter have been updated from the version endorsed by the Selectboard in May, and wording has been tightened up, but the overall tone and message remains unchanged. The local contribution side of the Chapter 70 formula is regressive. While the extent that this is a problem is debatable, we should all be able to agree there is a problem. Acting by consensus, the Selectboard reaffirmed their support for the letter.

Job Description of Administrative Clerk: Ray presented the job description of the new Administrative Clerk position, and thanked the Personnel Committee for their involvement in reviewing and improving the document. Randy made a motion, seconded by John, to accept and approve the job description as written. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Job Description Acknowledgement Form: The Selectboard reviewed a “Job Description Acknowledgement and Signature” form prepared by the Personnel Committee. The form is intended to be used with any person interviewing for a position, and used any time a job description is updated. Randy made a motion, seconded by John, to accept and implement the use of the form. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Service Recognition: The Selectboard received and discussed the Personnel Committee’s recommendation that the Town implement a policy of Service Recognition for “all persons currently serving the Town as full-time employees, part-time employees, elected officials, or members of boards, committees, or departments who have been in continuous service for 10 or more years, with subsequent recognition to come at 5-year milestones thereafter.”

The recommendation policy grew out of the Personnel Committee’s several discussions about longevity bonuses for non-full-time employees. It was felt to be important to recognize anyone who serves the Town, and not limit the recognition based on financial compensation. The suggested form of recognition is a burgundy ball cap with “Town of Gill / 10+ Years of Service” as lettering, plus acknowledgement at Town Meeting and in the Gill Newsletter.

Randy made a motion, seconded by John, to adopt a policy of Service Recognition based upon the recommendation of the Personnel Committee. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Highway Finalists, Interviews: Ray presented the Selectboard with the names of the Preliminary Screening Committee’s two finalists for the open position in the Highway Department: Alex Urgiel and Brandon Ovitt. It was noted that Urgiel is brother-in-law to Randy, who had already recused himself from the hiring process once Urgiel applied for the position. Public interviews of the two finalists are scheduled for August 23rd at 6:15 PM.

Next Meeting: Due to the Labor Day holiday and the State Primary Election, the next Selectboard meeting will be on Wednesday, September 5th at 5:30 PM.

FirstLight License Renewal Update: The Selectboard received a mailing from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) related to a revised process plan and schedule for the relicensing of the Northfield Mountain Pumped Storage Project and the Turners Falls Hydroelectric Project. There are numerous studies yet to be completed, which has delayed FirstLight’s filing of its license application. Based on the new schedule, it appears the filing may not occur until after July 13, 2019.

George Brace left the meeting at 6:30 PM.

Warrant: The Selectboard reviewed and signed the FY 2019 warrant #5.

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 PM.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Ray Purington, Administrative Assistant.

Signed copy on file. Approved on 09/05/2018

John Ward, Selectboard Clerk

Jackson Center Volunteer Fire Co.

P. O. Box 27

Jackson Center, PA. 16133

Invoice for 2011 Rescue Truck

August 20, 2018

Purchaser: Town of Gill

1 – 2011 Ford / Custom Truck & Body Works F550 Rescue Truck

VIN – 1FD0W5HT9BEC55063

1 – Warn portable winch

1 – Genesis hydraulic rescue spreader

1 – Genesis hydraulic rescue cutter

1 – Genesis hydraulic rescue ram

1 – Genesis hydraulic pump

2 – Rescue Jack rescue jacks

2 – Rescue Jack rescue struts

Total: \$145,000.00


Clarence C. Jones

President

(724)854-0794



PURCHASE ORDER

849713

TO <i>Firematic Supply</i>	DATE
ADDRESS	DATE REQUIRED
CITY, STATE, ZIP	TERMS
SHIP TO	HOW SHIPPED
ADDRESS <i>FD Budget</i>	REQ. NO. OR DEPT.
CITY, STATE, ZIP	FOR

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	UNIT
1	Repair a TFT	665.00	
2			
3	(New nozzle)		
4	\$1269.00		
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

J. Adams
[Signature]
[Signature]

IMPORTANT PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES-PACKAGES, ETC. PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO COMPLETE ORDER BY DATE SPECIFIED.	PLEASE SEND _____ COPIES OF YOUR INVOICE WITH ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING. PURCHASING AGENT <i>Jean Beaudin</i>
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ORIGINAL

PURCHASE ORDER

84971

TO <i>FireMatic Supply</i>	DATE
ADDRESS	DATE REQUIRED
CITY, STATE, ZIP	TERMS
SHIP TO	HOW SHIPPED
ADDRESS <i>FD Budget</i>	REQ. NO. OR DEPT.
CITY, STATE, ZIP	FOR

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	UNIT
1	3 Quick connect Adapters	395.35	
2	for compressor/cascade		
3	for new air bottle		
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

J. Adams
[Signature]
[Signature]
 Total 1106.17
 +STH

IMPORTANT PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES-PACKAGES, ETC. PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO COMPLETE ORDER BY DATE SPECIFIED.	PLEASE SEND _____ COPIES OF YOUR INVOICE WITH ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING. PURCHASING AGENT <i>Jean Beaudin</i>
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ORIGINAL



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 10, 2018

RE: 212.0 0000 0027.0, 325 MAIN RD
Gill Center Historic District

TOWN OF GILL
325 MAIN ROAD
GILL, MA 01354

Re: National Register nomination / Gill Center Historic District

To the Property Owners within the District:

We are pleased to inform you that the Gill Center Historic District, Gill, will be considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's important historic resources and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the property. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire it. If a property is listed in the National Register, the owner may do anything with it that he/she wishes, unless state or federal funds, permits, or licensing are used, or unless some other regional and/or local ordinance or policy is in effect.

In Massachusetts, properties nominated to the National Register are automatically listed in the State Register of Historic Places. There are no limitations, public visitation requirements, or restrictive covenants for private properties included in the State Register. State Register properties owned by municipalities and nonprofit organizations may compete for state restoration grants.

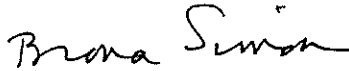
You are invited to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission at which this nomination will be considered. The Commission will meet at 1:00 p.m. on September 12, 2018, at the Massachusetts State Archives, Boston (Dorchester), Massachusetts. The Commission meeting is a public meeting and all interested parties are encouraged to attend. If you have special needs and would like to

attend the meeting, please contact the Commission and staff will make any arrangements that are necessary.

You are invited to attend a public information meeting at which the nomination will be discussed. The meeting will be held on August 28 at the Gill Town Hall, 325 Main Road, Gill, at 6:30 pm. Massachusetts Historical Commission staff, the project consultant, and representatives of the town of Gill will be available to answer any questions you may have about the nomination. All interested parties are invited and encouraged to attend.

A draft copy of the National Register nomination will be available at the Slate Memorial Library in Gill. Attached please find notices that explain, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describe the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register. Should you have any questions about this nomination prior to the Massachusetts Historical Commission meeting, please contact Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, at this office.

Sincerely,



Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Ivan Ussach, Chair, Gill Historical Commission
Bonnie Parsons, Consultant
Greg Snedeker, Chair, Gill Selectboard
Doug Smith, Chair, Gill Planning Board

Enclosures: NR Criteria, Effects and Benefits of Listing, Rights of Private Property Owners, There's a Difference



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

**THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:
EFFECTS AND BENEFITS OF LISTING**

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of historic places worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register (NR) recognizes historic properties that are significant to our communities, our state, and our nation. The NR is a federal program of the National Park Service, administered in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC). The NR recognizes unique and irreplaceable historic resources that give a sense of time and place to our downtowns, neighborhoods, village centers, and rural landscapes, and contribute to our communities' character, making Massachusetts a special place.

NR listing is an important preservation planning tool that encourages preservation, but it does not guarantee that listed properties will be preserved. The NR is not a design review program, but it does provide limited protection from state and federal actions, as well as eligibility for certain matching state restoration grants (when available) and certain tax benefits for certified rehabilitation projects.

STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

Properties listed in the NR are automatically listed in the State Register of Historic Places as well. The State Register is a compendium of properties with historic designations, listed by municipality, and serves as a reference guide, helping to determine whether a state funded, permitted, or licensed project will affect historic properties. The State Register review process helps ensure that listed properties will not inadvertently be harmed by activities supported by state agencies. The State Register is published annually and is available through the Statehouse Bookstore.

EFFECTS OF NR LISTING FOR PRIVATE PROPERTIES:

NR status in itself places no constraints on what owners may do with their property when using private funding, unless state or federal funds, permits, or licensing are used, or when some other regional or local bylaw, ordinance, or policy is in effect. NR listing does not impose additional restrictions to already existing local regulations or ordinances, nor does listing eliminate regulations currently in effect. Please be aware, however, that certain local ordinances, including demolition delay, may reference NR designation as a condition triggering review. NR-listed buildings may qualify for exemptions from some aspects of the State Building Code. Owners of private property listed in the NR have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them, or even to maintain them. Owners can do anything they wish with their private property provided that no federal or state funding, licensing, permitting, or approval is involved. If owners use state or federal funds to alter their property or need state or federal permits, the proposed alteration will be reviewed by MHC staff. The review is triggered by the funding or permitting source, not by the historic designation. Local funding and permitting do not trigger MHC review. Owners may affix plaques to their listed properties, if they choose, but it is not required. MHC does not provide or review plaques. City or town sign ordinances should be consulted.

EFFECTS OF NR LISTING FOR PROPERTIES OWNED BY MUNICIPALITIES AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

All NR properties that are owned by municipalities and nonprofits are eligible to compete for grants from the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF), a state-funded competitive matching grant program that supports the preservation and maintenance of properties and sites listed in the State Register. These may include buildings, parks, landscapes, cemeteries, sites, objects, and archaeological locations. Eligible projects may include: pre-development projects, such as pre-construction documents or feasibility studies; development projects, for construction activities including stabilization, protection, rehabilitation, and restoration; and acquisition projects, specifically allocated for endangered listed properties.

Municipalities may erect markers identifying National Register historic districts, but this is not required. MHC does not provide or review markers.

EFFECTS OF NR LISTING FOR INCOME-PRODUCING PROPERTIES:

Certain federal tax provisions may apply for NR-listed income-producing properties. The federal tax code contains a variety of incentives to encourage capital investment in historic buildings and to spur revitalization of historic properties. These incentives encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings listed in the NR. The federal tax incentive program has encouraged private investment and rehabilitation of historic properties since 1976 and has been particularly valuable to Massachusetts. This program allows owners of applicable NR buildings to qualify for a 20% Investment Tax Credit, in effect a 20% rebate, based on rehabilitation costs. These credits help pay for the unique costs associated with rehabilitation of historic properties.

The National Park Service certifies the rehabilitation, and the MHC Technical Services staff advises and assists owners during the application and review process. The rehabilitation must be deemed substantial and must meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Applications should be submitted to MHC before rehabilitation work begins in order to receive the most useful advice and best results.

Under the Massachusetts Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, a certified rehabilitation project on an income-producing property is eligible to receive up to 20% of the cost of certified rehabilitation expenditures in state tax credits. There is an annual cap, so there are selection criteria that ensure the funds are distributed to the projects that provide the most public benefit. The MHC certifies the projects and allocates available credits. Properties on the NR, or those eligible for listing, may be eligible to receive the credits. As with the federal program, rehabilitation under the Massachusetts tax credit program must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The state rehabilitation tax credit may be used in tandem with the federal investment tax credit.

The Federal tax code also provides for federal income, estate, and gift tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial interest in historic property, principally easements. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Individuals should consult their legal counsel or the appropriate Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of these provisions.

FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING ALL THE PROGRAMS MENTIONED ABOVE MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH MHC'S WEB SITE (WWW.SEC.STATE.MA.US/MHC) OR BY CONTACTING MHC AT 617-727-8470.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.



Massachusetts Avenue Historic District, Worcester, both a Local and National Register Historic District

Can a property be designated both as part of a National Register District and as a part of a Local Historic District?

Yes, in this case property owners receive all the benefits from the federal listing and the assurance that the local bylaw or ordinance will protect the historic area from inappropriate alteration.

If my property is within a National Register District, will it eventually be designated a Local Historic District as well?

Not necessarily. An M.G.L. Chapter 40C Local Historic District is established only by a two-thirds majority vote of your city council or town meeting. It is a completely separate local process.

State Register of Historic Places

Properties within Local Historic Districts and National Register Districts are automatically included in the State Register of Historic Places.

Listing in the State Register:

- provides limited protection from adverse effects by state-involved projects.
- when available, provides owners of municipal or private non-profit properties opportunity to apply for 50% matching state grants through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund.

If you would like more information on historic district designation, contact either your local historical commission or the Massachusetts Historical Commission, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125 (617) 727-8470, www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

There's a Difference!



Local
Historic
District

Granby Local
Historic District

National
Register
District

Sumner Hill Historic
District, Jamaica Plain:
a National Register
Historic District



MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

William Francis Galvin
Secretary of the Commonwealth

There is a difference...

There are substantial differences between a Local Historic District and a National Register District. This brochure has been prepared by the Massachusetts Historical Commission to help clarify these differences.

National Register Districts

A National Register District is part of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the list of individual buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts, deemed important in American history, culture, architecture, or archaeology. It is a federal designation and is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Massachusetts Historical Commission as the State Historic Preservation Office.

Listing in the National Register:

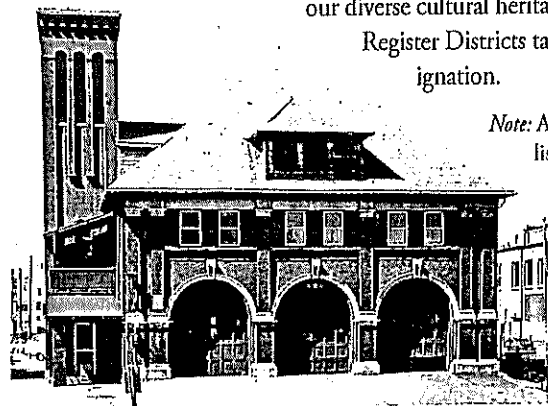
- recognizes that the area is important to the history of the community, state, or nation.
- allows the owners of income-producing properties certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.
- provides limited protection from adverse effects by federal or state involved projects.

If there is no state or federal involvement in a project (such as federal licenses, permits, or funding) and no pertinent local or regional regulations (such as a local historic district), then listing in the National Register of Historic Places does not in any way limit an owner's handling of the property.

There are over 900 National Register Districts in Massachusetts.

The National Register of Historic Places, begun in 1966, promotes an appreciation of our diverse cultural heritage. Communities with National Register Districts take great pride in this federal designation.

Note: A National Register District cannot be listed if a majority of the property owners submit notarized objections. Every owner of record of private property has the opportunity to comment and/or object to the nomination, and has one vote regardless of whether they own a single property, multiple properties, or a portion of a property.



Fire Station, Melrose Town Center Historic District, both a Local and National Register Historic District

Local Historic Districts

In general, local historic districts are far more effective at preventing inappropriate changes than a National Register District. In a local historic district, a locally appointed Historic District Commission reviews proposed changes to exterior architectural features visible from a public way. For instance, if a building addition is proposed in a local historic district, the property owner must submit an application to the Historic District Commission. The Historic District Commission holds a public hearing and makes a determination on whether the new addition is appropriate. If the addition is deemed appropriate, the Historic District Commission issues a Certificate, allowing the work to progress. Many Historic District Commissions have prepared *Historic District Design Guidelines* that clarify how proposed projects should respect the existing historic character.

Local Historic Districts in Massachusetts were first established on Beacon Hill and Nantucket in 1955. There are now over 200 local historic districts in Massachusetts. Local Historic Districts have been very effective at saving historic structures, neighborhoods, and villages from inappropriate alteration and demolition.

Following the steps outlined in Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40C, Local Historic Districts are established by a two-thirds majority city council or town meeting vote.

By establishing a local historic district, a community recognizes the importance of its architectural heritage and how vulnerable it is to inappropriate alterations without this local regulation.

Many proposed changes are exempt from review. In a local historic district, there is no review of interior features. In addition, a variety of exterior features are often exempt such as air conditioning units, storm doors, storm windows, paint color, and temporary structures. The decision on which features are exempt from review depends on how the local bylaw or ordinance is written and passed by your city council or town meeting vote.

This brochure has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender, or disability in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS TO COMMENT AND/OR TO OBJECT TO LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places have an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit, to the State Historic Preservation Officer, **a notarized statement** certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property in a district has one vote regardless of how many properties or what portion of the property that the party owns.

If a majority of property owners within a district object to National Register listing, the district will not be listed. If the majority of owners in a district do not object, the properties within the district for which an objection has been received will not be removed from the district nomination.

If the owner of an individually nominated property, or the majority of owners of an individually nominated property, objects to National Register listing, the property will not be listed.

In both cases of district nominations and individually nominated properties for which objections have been received, the State Historic Preservation Officer may submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property or district is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project that will affect the property or district.

In addition, properties and districts thus determined eligible are automatically listed in the State Register of Historic Places. State bodies shall be responsible for conducting the appropriate studies and for providing the information necessary for an adequate consideration of modifications or alterations to the proposed undertaking that could eliminate, minimize, or mitigate an adverse effect to State Register properties.

If you wish to object to or comment on the nomination of your property to the National Register, please send your comments to this office before the date of the Massachusetts Historical Commission meeting at which your property will be considered. After the date of the meeting, comments or objections may be directed to the National Park Service, National Register office. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register, the Federal tax provisions, the State Register and the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund, are available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission upon request.

RESULTS OF LISTING IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES

Eligibility for Federal tax provisions: If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitations of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

(over)

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67.

Consideration in planning for Federal, Federally licensed, and Federally assisted projects: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 800.

Consideration in issuing a surface coal mining permit: In accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit, where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 *et seq.*

Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available: Presently, funding is unavailable.

Eligibility for state restoration grants: If a property is listed in the National Register, it is automatically included in the State Register of Historic Places. All municipally and nonprofit-owned properties included in the State Register are eligible to compete for 50% matching grants from the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund. The Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund is a state-funded matching grant program established in 1984 to support the preservation and maintenance of properties and sites listed in the State Register of Historic Places.

Eligible projects include:

PRE-DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (for studies necessary to enable future development or protection of a State Register property, feasibility studies including plans and specifications and certain archaeological investigations);

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (for construction activities including stabilization, protection, rehabilitation, and restoration); and

ACQUISITION PROJECTS (funding for the latter is specifically allocated for endangered State Register properties).

For additional information and preapplication forms, contact the Grants Division, Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Consideration in planning for State funded, permitted, and licensed projects: Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 9, Section 26-27C, directs all state bodies and persons subject to the State Register to consult the State Register early in the planning process in order to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effect to properties listed in the State Register. For further information, please refer to 950 CMR 71.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, William Francis Galvin, Secretary, Massachusetts Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125 (617) 727-8470

An Open Letter from Gill-Montague Civic Leaders:
Chapter 70 Funding Formula Disproportionately Taxes Poorer Communities

In its search for ways to increase education funding, particularly for poorer and rural districts, the legislature should consider making changes to fix a glaring inequity in the current system, namely the provision that forces poorer towns to pay into the system at a higher rate so that wealthier towns may pay at a lower one.

Elementary and secondary public education in Massachusetts is funded under legislation referred to as Chapter 70. That law establishes "foundation budgets" for each town that represent the minimum expenditures considered necessary to provide an adequate education for our children. The law further provides that, on a state-wide basis, the towns shall provide "local contributions" equaling 59% of those foundation budgets, and the state shall provide the rest.

The Chapter 70 formula is complicated, but in broad outline it calculates local contributions for every town by applying one percentage number (similar to a tax rate) to the town's property wealth and another percentage number to its income wealth. These percentages are calibrated so that, statewide, the total property wealth and income wealth contributions are equal, and together they add up to the 59% requirement. Since the same percentages are applied to the two wealth figures of every town in the state, there is an equitable distribution of local burden for public education costs based on the wealth of the towns of the Commonwealth. (In this letter, we call the amount so calculated the "initially calculated local contribution".) So far so good.

However, Chapter 70 has a further provision that limits (or "caps") each town's actual local contribution to 82.5% of the town's foundation budget. This means that whatever the earlier calculation shows, no town's local contribution can be greater than the cap, and any excess is simply ignored. As one would expect, it is generally the towns with larger property and income wealth whose initially calculated local contributions exceed the 82.5% cap. The result in FY19 is that 148 towns (out of 351) contribute at lower percentage rates than towns with lower wealth figures that do not reach the 82.5% cap. Since the total of local contributions in the state must equal 59% of the state-wide foundation budget, the reduced contributions from towns affected by the cap must be offset by increased contributions from towns that are not affected. Thus, the original percentage figures have to be raised, but the raise only affects those towns which do not meet the 82.5% cap. This results in a clear subsidy of the affluent by the less affluent.

As an example, consider the towns of Greenfield and Weston. In FY2019, each is educating roughly 2,000 students and has a foundation budget of a little over \$20 million. Greenfield's initially calculated local contribution (based on its wealth assessment), before application of the cap, is just over \$10 million. Weston's initially calculated local contribution (also based on its wealth assessment) is more than \$83 million. In the end, Weston's actual local contribution is less than \$18 million due principally to operation of the 82.5% cap, which means it is contributing barely 21% of its initially calculated local contribution. Because Greenfield has a much lower wealth assessment and thus is not affected by the cap, its actual local contribution

is 100% of its initially calculated contribution. Poorer towns pay the full rate; wealthier towns do not.

It should be noted that if there were no cap on local contributions, many of the more affluent towns would be required to contribute above and beyond their own foundation budgets, and they would thus help fund the public education costs of other towns. This is not possible under the current law because there is no mechanism for collecting and distributing the portion of a town's local contribution that exceeds its foundation budget. However, the magnitude of the inequity built into the current law is indicated by the fact that, for FY19, the difference between the initially calculated local contributions of towns benefitting from the 82.5% cap, and the smaller amount they actually are being required to pay due largely to the cap, totals for all such towns about \$1.778 billion, as shown by the data sheets accompanying this letter. Given that the statewide local contribution target is about \$6.2 billion, this is truly a huge amount of local contribution to be shifted away from those towns. And to repeat, this is money that must still be found, and it is currently raised principally from those towns not affected by the cap. If there were no cap and wealthy towns in fact paid 100% of their initially calculated local contribution into the system, as less affluent communities do now, a burden of many hundreds of millions of dollars would be lifted from those less affluent towns.

The unfairness and inequity in the current system are obvious. We should reject a system that collects funds for public purposes on a basis that requires economically disadvantaged communities to pay disproportionately more than their wealthiest counterparts. As citizens, we can and do debate the uses to which our public funds are put, and we certainly don't always agree. But once the decisions have been made, all of us owe it to our fellow citizens to step up and pay our fair share. When it is discovered that this, in fact, is not happening to a very large degree, our legislators and the governor should work diligently to rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

TOWN OF GILL

M A S S A C H U S E T T S



www.gillmass.org

ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK (Part-time)

Statement of Duties: Provides administrative and recordkeeping support and assistance to the Town Administrative Assistant, Board of Health, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA), and Conservation Commission and other Town Boards and Departments as directed by the Town Administrative Assistant and as required and allowed by budgeted resources.

Supervision: Works under the general supervision of the Town Administrative Assistant in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Town and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The employee receives task- and project-specific guidance from the individual Chairs or Department Heads for whom (s)he is working, as scheduled by the Town Administrative Assistant.

The employee uses initiative in carrying out recurring responsibilities independently. The supervisor provides additional, specific instruction for new, difficult or unusual assignments, including suggested work methods. The employee is expected to recognize instances which are out of the ordinary and which do not fall within existing instructions; the employee is then expected to seek advice and further instructions. Reviews and checks of the employee's work are applied to an extent sufficient to keep the supervisor aware of progress, and to insure completed work and methods used are technically accurate and instructions are being followed.

Supervisory Responsibility: Employee is not responsible for the regular supervision of any town employees.

Confidentiality: The employee has access to confidential information such as legal proceedings, client and department records, and Communicable Disease Reports from the Board of Health. Accordingly, the employee must ensure the confidentiality and security of sensitive information.

Judgment: Various standardized practices, procedures, or general instructions govern the work and in some cases, may require additional interpretation. Judgment is needed to locate, select and apply the most pertinent practice, procedure, regulation or guideline. The employee must exercise best efforts to employ good judgement and avoid missed deadlines and other adverse public relations to the Town.

Work Environment: Employee performs work in a municipal office setting subject to frequent interruptions. Noise or physical surroundings may be distracting, but conditions are generally not unpleasant.

Employment is based upon a fixed number of hours per year. The workload varies, as does the number of hours per week. There is a typical number of hours per week, but the hours worked in any given

week may be more or less depending on workload and scheduled meetings.

The work schedule includes attendance at some scheduled evening meetings as required.

Nature and Purpose of Relationships: Relationships are primarily with co-workers and the public involving frequent explanation, discussion or interpretation of practices, procedures, regulations or guidelines in order to render service, plan or coordinate work efforts, or resolve operating problems. Other regular contacts are with service recipients and employees of outside organizations. More than ordinary courtesy, tact and diplomacy will be required.

Productive Work Environment: The employee is required to work in a manner that is positive, productive, respectful, and encourages teamwork at all times.

Occupational Risk: Duties generally do not present occupational risks to the employee.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities:

The essential functions or duties listed below are intended only as illustrations of the various types of work that may be performed. The omission of specific statements of duties does not exclude them from the position if the work is similar, related, or a logical assignment to the position. This list is not in any specific order of importance, and the work is to be performed as prioritized and directed by the Town Administrative Assistant.

- Compile, format, and publish Annual Town Reports
- Attend evening meetings and take and transcribe meeting minutes and hearing records for the Zoning Board of Appeals and Planning Board; work with Chairs to develop and post meeting agendas; prepare and collate handouts for meetings
- Respond to oral and written inquiries regarding town services and procedures
- Provide customer service both in person and on the telephone; receive, respond to, and direct visitors to appropriate departments and officials
- Prepare, post, and mail hearing notices and arrange for timely publication in the newspaper
- Sort, open, review, and process mail as appropriate; notify Chairs of correspondence as needed
- Organize and file all records for Board of Health, Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning Board, and other departments or committees as required
- Prepare, type, and distribute correspondence and other information to and for town departments and boards
- Assist in the preparation of the Town's annual operating and capital budgets
- Update department and board information on town website
- Prepare articles and/or news briefs for town newsletter and local newspapers
- Processes schedule for payment of bills
- Prepare and submit status reports for state and federal grants
- Maintains necessary office supplies including postage stamps and etc.
- Attend training events relevant to the position

Education and Experience: Associate's degree or beyond; one to three (1-3) years prior work experience, with municipal experience preferred; or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Employee will need to complete online Conflict of Interest Law training provided by the Massachusetts State Ethics Commission. Employee will attend job-related training as required.

Knowledge, Abilities and Skills:

Knowledge: Working knowledge of Microsoft Office software applications including email, word processing, and spreadsheets. Knowledge of Town organization and departments, municipal services, zoning procedures and public hearings is preferred, but not required.

Abilities and Skills:

- Plan and prioritize work, perform multiple tasks within a timely manner, and be self-motivated
- Communicate clearly and concisely verbally and in writing
- Interact appropriately and effectively and establish and maintain effective working relationships with committee members, town employees and officials, and the general public
- Access the internet to obtain information in support of department operations
- Operate Windows-based computers and other office equipment in an efficient manner
- Organize and maintain accurate and detailed records
- Compose meeting minutes, hearing records, town reports, and other documents
- Reviewing and edit documents of self and others
- Perform work accurately and efficiently despite frequent interruption

Physical and Mental Requirements

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals to perform the position's essential functions.

Physical Skills: Little or no physical demands are required to perform the work. Work effort principally involves sitting to perform work tasks, with intermittent periods of stooping, walking, and standing. The employee is occasionally required to lift, push, or pull objects such as office equipment, office supplies, and/or printer/copier paper.

Motor Skills: Duties may involve assignments requiring application of hand and eye coordination with finger dexterity and motor coordination such as the operation of a computer and other office equipment, filing of papers, and stuffing envelopes.

Vision and Hearing Skills: The employee is required to constantly read printed and electronic documents and reports for understanding and analytical purposes. The employee is rarely required to review non-written materials or to determine color differences. The employee is required to make and receive telephone calls.

This job description does not constitute an employment agreement between the employer and employee, and the employer may exercise its employment-at-will rights at any time. This job description is subject to change by the employer, as the needs of the employer and requirements of the job change.

TOWN OF GILL

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Job Description Acknowledgement and Signature

This job description is intended to describe the general nature and level of work performed by people assigned to this classification. It is not intended to be construed as an exhaustive list of all responsibilities, duties and skills required of employees assigned to this position. Other duties may be assigned. The Town of Gill reserves the right to revise the functions and duties of the job or to require additional or different tasks be performed when circumstances change (e.g., emergencies, changes in personnel, work load, rush jobs or technological developments).

I have read the job description and understand I have the opportunity to ask any pertinent questions for clarification before applying my signature. By signing below, I am stating I understand the contents of this job description and understand the responsibilities, requirements and duties expected of this position.

I also understand receipt of this job description does not constitute an offer of employment nor does it constitute a contract of employment. If an offer of employment is made and accepted, I understand this job description will not alter my status as an at-will employee and I would have the right to terminate my employment at any time and for any reason, and the Town of Gill maintains a similar right.

I am able to perform the essential functions of this position with or without reasonable accommodation: _____ Yes _____ No

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Acknowledged for the Town of Gill by: _____

Service Recognition

From 8/9/18 Personnel Committee:

Longevity for Non-Full-Time Employees: The Committee continued the discussion from 7/26/18. It was noted there still needs to be a discussion and recommendation around whether certain elected officials are considered to be employees, primarily for the purposes of benefits and certain aspects of compensation. The topic will be considered at a future meeting, date to be determined by the Chair.

The Committee settled on "Service Recognition" instead of financial compensation for long-serving part time employees, and expanded the eligibility to include all persons who provide service to the Town, but excluding people who perform in a vendor capacity. Those being recognized might also receive a ball cap (burgundy hat with white letters) emblazoned with "Town of Gill / 10+ Years of Service," if the Town Accountant agrees buying hats is an appropriate use of Town funds. Ray will check with the Accountant on this. (8/14/18 – checked with Town Accountant, no issues using Town funds in this way.)

Tupper made a motion, seconded by Randy, for the Personnel Committee to recommend the Selectboard adopt a policy whereby each year the Selectboard will recognize service to the Town by providing hats of a design to be determined by the Selectboard. Recognition will be for all persons currently serving the Town as full-time employees, part-time employees, elected officials, or members of boards, committees, or departments who have been in continuous service for 10 or more years, with subsequent recognition to come at 5-year milestones thereafter (15 year anniversary, 20 year anniversary, and etc.). The motion carried by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 opposed.

From 7/12/18 Personnel Committee:

Longevity Bonus for Non-Full-Time Employees: The Committee continued its discussion of providing longevity bonuses for non-full-time employees. There was general agreement that a longevity bonus is not related to retention or compensation of employees, and is more a recognition of service to the Town. "Service Recognition" was felt to be a better term, to draw a distinction between this and the longevity bonus provided to full-time employees.

Ways of recognizing service were discussed. Ideas included:

- Handing out a list at Town Meeting which includes names of all non-full-time employees and their years of service, and invite employees to attend for milestone anniversary years
- Publish the same list annually in the Gill Newsletter and on the Town's website.
- Provide ball caps emblazoned with "Town of Gill 10+ years of service" and possibly the person's department. The rear panel of the cap could say "Since XXXX", where XXXX is the year the person was hired by the Town.

It was pointed out the Town's policy for longevity bonuses for full-time employees should be updated to address what happens when a part-time employee becomes a full-time employee, and how the part-time years are counted toward the employee's longevity bonus calculation.

The Committee also answered the three questions posed by the Selectboard at their 5/29/18 meeting:

- How is an employee categorized as less-than-20 or 20-or-more hours per week? Is it an annual average, the week with the highest hours during a year, or another method?

Answer: By changing to "Service Recognition," rather than a financial bonus, the number of hours worked does not matter.

- How does the policy handle someone who has been an employee for more than 10 years (therefore eligible for longevity), but who worked part-time for a number of years before moving to full-time? Or an employee who has some years as "less-than-20" and some years as "20-or-more"?

Answer: It is suggested the total hours an employee worked as a part-time employee be converted to years ($40 \text{ hours/week} \times 52 \text{ weeks/year} = 2,080 \text{ hours/year}$) and credited toward the eligibility for a longevity bonus.

- Should the bonus apply to minimal participation employees, for example, a part-time police officer who works traffic details but rarely works a shift for the Police Department?

Answer: "Service Recognition" will apply to all employees regardless of number of hours worked.

**FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426**

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Board of Selectman
GILL, TOWN OF
325 Main Road
Gill, MA 01354-

Docket No.: P-1889

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426
August 10, 2018

OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

Project No. 1889-085 – Massachusetts/New
Hampshire/Vermont
Project No. 2485-071 – Massachusetts
FirstLight Hydro Generating Company

**Subject: Revised Process Plan and Schedule – Northfield Mountain Pumped
Storage Project and Turners Falls Hydroelectric Project**

To All Interested Parties:

On April 29, 2016, FirstLight Hydro Generating Company (FirstLight) filed a license application for the Turners Falls Hydroelectric Project No. 1889 (Turners Falls Project) and the Northfield Mountain Pumped Storage Project No. 2485 (Northfield Mountain Project). In the license application, FirstLight indicated that it would amend its license application after completing additional field work, consultation, and analyses on studies that were not complete when the application was filed. On May 13, 2016, the Commission issued public notice of the license application, stating that Commission staff would issue a revised procedural schedule after FirstLight files the remaining study reports and amends the license application.

As of April 29, 2016, FirstLight had completed 11 of the 39 studies required for the relicensing process.¹ Since filing its license application, FirstLight has completed an additional 19 studies.² Study determinations requiring additional information for the nine

¹ A study determination for studies 3.1.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.14, 3.3.17, 3.4.2, 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.7, 3.7.2, and 3.7.3 was issued on January 15, 2016, with no modifications to those studies.

² A study determination for studies 3.2.1, 3.3.4, 3.3.11, 3.3.18, 3.4.1, 3.6.1, and 3.6.5 was issued on June 29, 2016, with no modifications to those studies. A study determination for studies 3.1.3, 3.3.6, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.12, 3.3.13, 3.3.16, and 3.6.6 was issued on February 17, 2017, with no modifications to those studies. A study determination for studies 3.3.5, 3.3.10, and 3.8.1 was issued on June 27, 2017, with no modifications to those studies. A study determination for study 3.3.3 was issued on May 31, 2018, with no modifications to that study.

remaining studies were issued on June 29, 2016, February 17, 2017, and June 27, 2017.³

Revised Study Reports Filed with the Commission

Between April 3, 2017 and May 1, 2018, FirstLight filed revised study reports for six of the remaining nine studies as follows. On April 3, 2017, FirstLight filed a revised study report for study 3.1.2 (*Northfield Mountain/Turners Falls Operations Impact on Existing Erosion and Potential Bank Instability Study*), and study report addenda for studies 3.3.1 (*Conduct Instream Flow Habitat Assessments in the Bypassed Reach and Below Cabot Station*) and 3.5.1 (*Baseline Inventory of Wetland, Riparian, and Littoral Habitat in the Turners Falls Impoundment, and Assessment of Operational Impacts on Special Status Species*). On May 1, 2017, FirstLight filed a study report addendum for study 3.3.2 (*Evaluate Upstream and Downstream Passage of Adult American Shad*) and a study report errata for study 3.3.1. On July 28, 2017, FirstLight filed a study report addendum for study 3.3.20 (*Entrainment of American Shad Ichthyoplankton at the Northfield Mountain Pumped Storage Project Study*). Finally, on May 1, 2018, FirstLight filed study report addenda for studies 3.3.1 and 3.3.15 (*Assessment of Adult Sea Lamprey Spawning within the Turners Falls Project and Northfield Mountain Project Areas*).

The Three Remaining Ongoing Studies

The June 29, 2016 study determination required FirstLight to consult with fisheries agencies after all fish migration studies are completed to determine if additional analysis of the modeling results from study 3.3.9 (*Two-Dimensional Modeling of the Northfield Mountain Pumped Storage Project Intake/Tailrace Channel and Connecticut River Upstream and Downstream of the Intake/Tailrace*) is necessary to describe the effects of the Northfield Mountain Project on fish migration. FirstLight has not filed information on its consultation efforts or whether additional analysis is anticipated.

The February 17, 2017 study determination for study 3.7.1 (*Phase IA Archeological Survey*) clarified that FirstLight is required to conduct Phase IB surveys along all legally-accessible portions of 24,425 meters of shoreline that was identified as archaeologically sensitive and actively eroding within the Turners Falls Project boundary,

³ The June 29, 2016 study determination required modifications to study 3.3.9. The February 17, 2017 determination required modifications to studies 3.3.1, 3.3.15, and 3.5.1, and accounted for FirstLight's commitment to provide additional information to stakeholders on studies 3.1.2, 3.3.2, and 3.5.1. In addition, the February 17, 2017 determination clarified the scope of study 3.7.1, including the need to conduct additional field surveys. The June 27, 2017 determination accounted for FirstLight's commitment to provide additional information to stakeholders on studies 3.3.19 and 3.3.20.

and conduct Phase II investigations on sites that are identified as archaeologically sensitive during the Phase IB surveys. FirstLight sought rehearing of the study determination, which the Commission denied on March 15, 2018.⁴ The Commission established a September 1, 2018 deadline for FirstLight to file the results of the Phase IB and Phase II investigations. On August 8, 2018, staff provided an extension of time until December 15, 2018 for FirstLight to file the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Phase IB reports, and an extension of time until March 15, 2019 to file the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Phase II reports.

In its April 13, 2018 filing, FirstLight states that the revised study report for study 3.3.19 (*Evaluate the Use of An Ultrasound Array to Facilitate Upstream Movement to Turners Falls Dam by Avoiding Cabot Station Tailrace*) will be completed by October 15, 2018.

Revised Process Plan and Schedule

To establish a schedule for stakeholders to request modifications to the revised study reports that have been filed with the Commission and the revised study reports that will be filed in the future for ongoing studies, we are issuing the attached revised process plan and schedule for the nine studies that are pending and have not yet been completed, including studies 3.1.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.9, 3.3.15, 3.3.19, 3.3.20, 3.5.1, and 3.7.1.⁵ The process plan and schedule may be revised in the future, as appropriate. After FirstLight files the amended license application, Commission staff will issue a revised procedural schedule with target dates for the milestones needed to process the application. If you have any questions, please contact Brandon Cherry at (202) 502-8328 or brandon.cherry@ferc.gov.

Sincerely,



Vince Yearick
Director
Division of Hydropower Licensing

Attachment: Revised Process Plan and Schedule

⁴ *FirstLight Hydro Generating Company*, 162 FERC ¶ 61,235 (2018).

⁵ Commission staff last issued a process plan and schedule for FirstLight's projects on May 5, 2016.

REVISED PROCESS PLAN AND SCHEDULE

The process plan and schedule do not include all milestones that will be needed to process the amended license application. Shaded milestones are unnecessary if there are no study disagreements. If a due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the due date is the following business day. Early filings or issuances will not result in changes to these deadlines.

Responsible Party	Milestone	Date	FERC Regulation
FirstLight	Filed Revised Study Reports for Studies 3.1.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.15, 3.3.20, and 3.5.1	4/3/17 to 5/1/18	5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	Study Report Meeting	10/9/18	5.15(c)(2) 5.15(f)
FirstLight	File Study Report Meeting Summary	10/24/18	5.15(c)(3) 5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	File Requests for Study Plan Modifications	11/23/18	5.15(c)(4) 5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	File Responses to Disagreements/Amendment Requests	12/23/18	5.15(c)(5) 5.15(f)
FERC	Issue Director's Determination on Disagreements/Amendments	1/22/19	5.15(c)(6) 5.15(f)
FirstLight	File Revised Study Reports for Studies 3.3.9, 3.3.19, and 3.7.1 ¹	3/15/19	5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	Study Report Meeting	3/30/19	5.15(c)(2) 5.15(f)
FirstLight	File Study Report Meeting Summary	4/14/19	5.15(c)(3) 5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	File Requests for Study Plan Modifications	5/14/19	5.15(c)(4) 5.15(f)
All Stakeholders	File Responses to Disagreements/Amendment Requests	6/13/19	5.15(c)(5) 5.15(f)

Responsible Party	Milestone	Date	FERC Regulation
FERC	Issue Director's Determination on Disagreements/Amendments	7/13/19	5.15(c)(6) 5.15(f)
FirstLight	File Amended License Application	TBD	5.27
FERC	Issue Notice of Acceptance and Ready for Environmental Analysis	TBD	5.22(a)

¹ On August 8, 2018, staff provided an extension of time until December 15, 2018 for FirstLight to file the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Phase IB reports for study 3.7.1, and an extension of time until March 15, 2019 to file the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Phase II reports for study 3.7.1.