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CAPE COD
COMMISSION

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**208 Area Wide Water Quality Management Plan Update
Subregional Meetings
Draft Agenda – Meeting 2**

Meeting Goals:

- **Understand the Triple Bottom Line analysis to evaluate scenario planning**
- **Identify key criteria for successful collaboration for shared watersheds and evaluate existing models against those criteria**
- **Clarify the scope and charge of the Ad Hoc Monitoring Committee to meet permitting requirements and water quality goals**
- **Visualize monitoring within an adaptive management approach**

- 8:30 Welcome & Review of 208 Goals
Introductions, Agenda Overview & Goals of Today's Meeting
- 8:45 Scenario Planning
- *Overview of scenarios in all shared watersheds.*
 - *Use TBL model to discuss various options for each watershed.*
- 9:15 Regulatory, Legal, and Institutional Interactions
- *Review challenges and opportunities for collaboration across shared watersheds*
 - *Examine and evaluate tools for watershed collaboration from across the state*
- 10:45 Break
- 11:00 Implementation
- *Identify existing monitoring and proposed monitoring approaches for each of the technologies and monitoring in the water bodies for TMDL compliance.*
- 12:15 Public Comment
- 12:30 Adjourn



Outer Cape Sub Regional Group



MEETING 2

Standing Sub Regional Meeting Topics

Scenario
Planning

Regulatory,
Legal,
Institutional

Implementation

Mtg. 1

One representative
watershed

Challenges & opportunities
associated with permitting the
watershed scenario

Adaptive
management plans

Mtg. 2

**All shared
watersheds & TBL
model**

**Tools to support
intermunicipal cooperation**

Monitoring

Mtg. 3

Subregional scenarios
& TBL model

Structures for permitting

Financing &
affordability

Standing Sub Regional Meeting Topics

Scenario
Planning

Regulatory,
Legal,
Institutional

Implementation

Meeting 2 Goals:

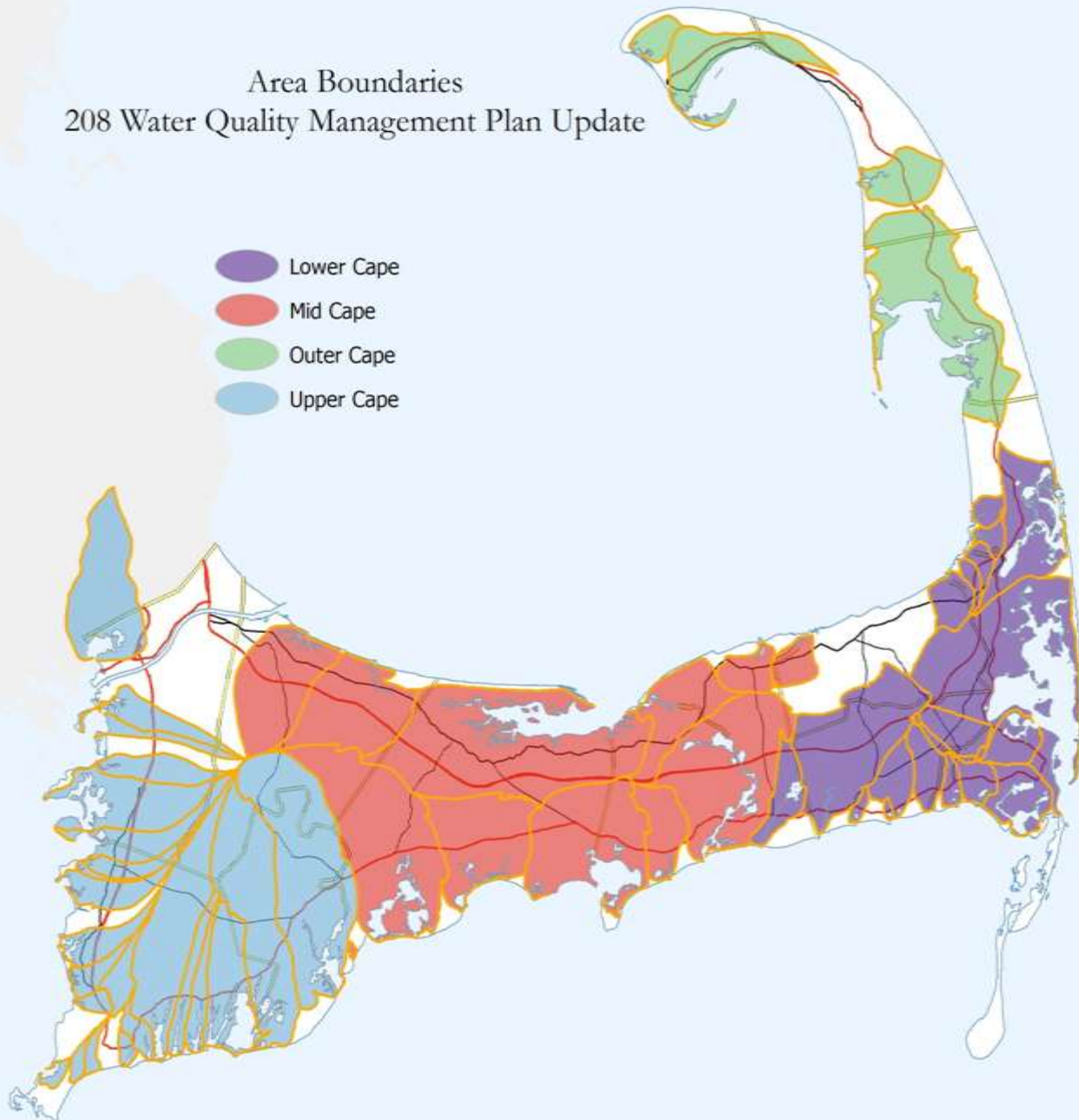
- Introduce the **Triple Bottom Line** analysis tool and its application to scenario planning
- Identify key criteria for **successful collaboration** for shared watersheds and evaluate existing models against the criteria
- Clarify the scope and charge of the **Ad Hoc Monitoring Committee** to meet permitting requirements and water quality goals
- Visualize **monitoring** within an adaptive management approach

Scenario Planning

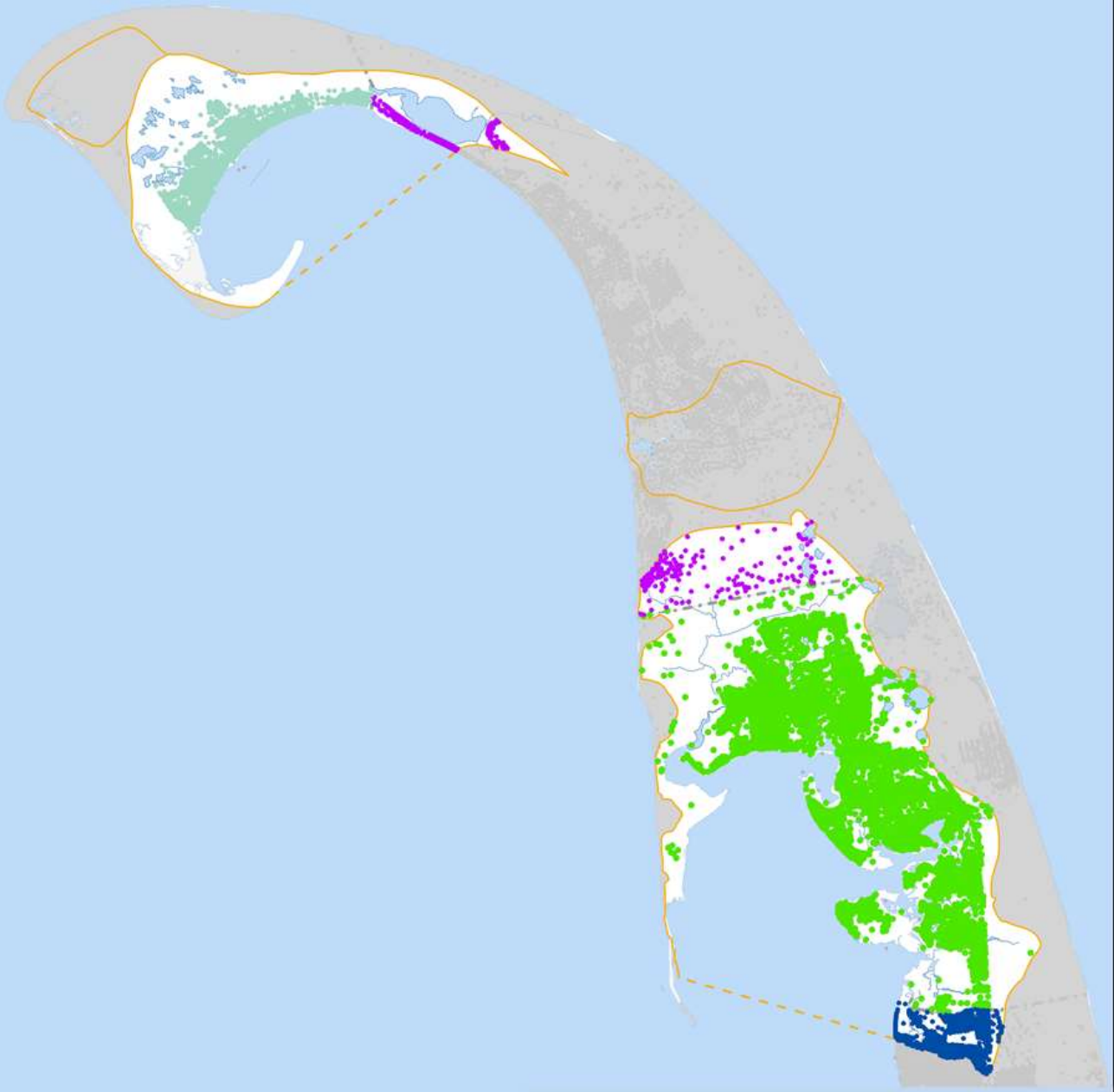
OUTER CAPE

Area Boundaries 208 Water Quality Management Plan Update

- Lower Cape
- Mid Cape
- Outer Cape
- Upper Cape



- EASTHAM
- PROVINCETOWN
- TRURO
- WELLFLEET



**TRADITIONAL
CENTRALIZED – INSIDE WATERSHED
TO REMOVE 25% OF WATERSHED LOAD**

Collecting parcels:	1,289 parcels
Miles of collection:	41 miles
Flow:	226,900 gallons per day

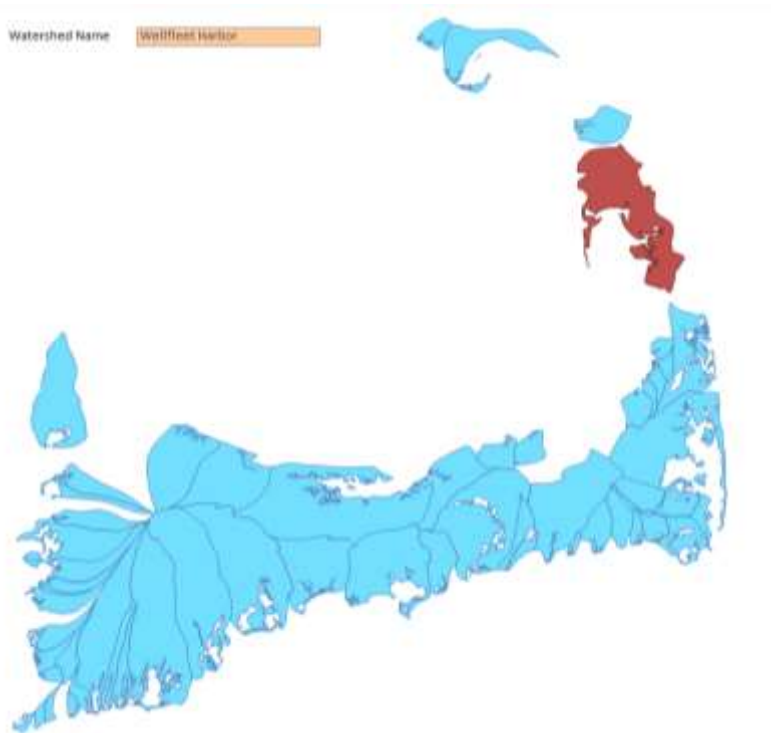
**TRADITIONAL
CENTRALIZED – INSIDE WATERSHED
TO REMOVE 50% OF WATERSHED LOAD**

Collecting parcels:	2,894 parcels
Miles of collection:	89 miles
Flow:	545,624 gallons per day

NON-TRADITIONAL TO REMOVE 50% OF WATERSHED LOAD

- 2** Permeable Reactive Barriers (Mayo Beach & Commercial St.)
Fertigation Well (Chequesset Neck)
- 20** Acres Shellfish Bed Restoration
- 150** Ecotoilets
 - Ecotoilet Demonstration Project (Mayo Beach)
 - Herring River Restoration
 - Mayo River Restoration

WELLFLEET HARBOR TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model
Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability

HOME | MODEL INPUTS | CRITERIA EVALUATION | SCENARIO BUILDER | COMPARE SCENARIOS | TBL DATABASE


Select Watershed: Community Inputs | Key Goals & Assumptions | Targets

Community Goals


Please set watershed-wide thresholds for the performance factors below. All scenarios for the watershed will be scored against these thresholds.

1	Development Buildout Timeframe <small>The estimated time when development in the watershed will reach capacity as planned by current zoning.</small>	2033
2	Min. % of TMDL Goal achieved in 20 years <small>The acceptable level of nitrogen reduction for a stable scenario within a reasonable timeframe.</small>	50%
3	Max. % of MHI as 208 Plan Wastewater Management Fee <small>The acceptable burden on households measured as a % of Median Household Income (MHI).</small>	7%
4	Max. average Capital Cost of On-Site improvement per HH <small>The acceptable burden on households investing in 208 plan related on-site improvements.</small>	\$14,000
5	Min. % of Properties in Watershed Improving in Value <small>The minimum % of properties expected to gain in value due to 208 plan improvements.</small>	20%
6	Min. % of High Quality Habitat Created in Watershed <small>The minimum % of high quality habitat being added to the existing habitat areas with the watershed.</small>	3%
7	Min. % of GHG Emission Reduction from Wastewater sector <small>The minimum % reduction of GHG compared to 2000 levels from wastewater sector.</small>	4%
8	Min. % New Jobs Created in Watershed <small>The minimum % of new jobs created in the construction, manufacturing, and retail/leisure sectors.</small>	2%
9	Min. Concentration Reduction of Phosphorous <small>The minimum amount of phosphorous concentration reduction to fresh water ponds (kg/acre/yr).</small>	18 Kg/SF
10	Min. % of TMDL Target Achievement 20 <small>Years</small> <small>The minimum extent to which a scenario achieves TMDL target in a specific time frame.</small>	50%
11	Min. % Number of Property Gains Property Value <small>The minimum % of number of properties estimated to be increase in property value with the watershed.</small>	7%
12	Min. % Value of Property Gain Property Value <small>The minimum % of total property value of properties estimated to be increase in property value with the watershed.</small>	6%
13	Min Extent of Development Areas Best Suited For Growth <small>The minimum extent to which a scenario guides development to areas best suited for growth.</small>	90%

SCENARIO 1 : Maximizing Sewer Option



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model
Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability



HOME
MODEL INPUTS
CRITERIA EVALUATION
SCENARIO BUILDER
COMPARE SCENARIOS
TBL DATABASE

Select to add/remove/edit a strategy/technology: S1. Sewering - Sewershed #1 + - ↺ ↻

Select a Location (Watershed): Wellfleet Harbor SCENARIO NAME: Scenario2b 📄 🔍 🗑️ 🔒

Current Application Stack: 1 Strategies/Technologies


+ Sewering Options

→ S1 Sewering (Sewershed #1)

	from Selection	
Total Number of Properties	2125	
Land Area (acres)	2500.8	
Existing Nitrogen Load (Kg/yr)	11706.2	
Future Nitrogen Load (Kg/yr)	19060.8	
Properties Already Sewered	1	
Application Suitability	2,124	
% Selected	80%	
Properties Impacted	2125	
Land Area Impacted	2,500.8	acre
Future Nutrient Load Impacted	19,060.8	Kg/Yr
Collection Systems		
Quantity		
Main Sewer	239,119	linear feet
Sewer Laterals	106,250	linear feet
Force Main	2	miles
Pump Station	1	Each
On-Site Pump Station		Each
STEG - Collection		Linear Foot
STEP - Collection		
Force Main		Linear Foot
On-Site Pump Station		Each
Interior Plumbing Reconfiguration		Each
Treatment Systems		
Treatment System Included	Yes	
Location (within/outside watershed)	within	
% capacity for sewershed	100%	
Treatment Facility Type	Conventional	
Effluent Disposal		
Quantity		
Infiltration Basins		Square Foot
Soil Absorption System (SAS)		Square Foot
Injection Well		Each
Wick Well		Each
Ocean Outfall		Linear Foot
Effluent Transport out of Watershed		Linear Foot

Clear Selection


View Scenario Overview
View Technology Performance
Compare Technologies



STRATEGY/TECHNOLOGY:

S1. Sewering - Sewershed #1

TBL Assessment for Technology



Technology Applied to:

1,906 Properties 1,862 Acres

Technology Metrics


Applied Nitrogen Reduction: 12,298 Kg/yr

Avg. Project Cost: 67,578K

Avg. O&M Cost: 73,242K


Avg Cost Per kg N Removed: 11,450 \$/kg N/yr

SCENARIO 1 : Maximizing Sewer Option



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model

Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability



HOME
MODEL INPUTS
CRITERIA EVALUATION
SCENARIO BUILDER
COMPARE SCENARIOS
TBL DATABASE

Select to add/remove/edit a strategy/technology:

f
S1. Sewering - Sewershed #1
+
-
↺

Select a Location (Watershed)

WellfleetHarbor

SCENARIO NAME: Scenario2b

Current Application Stack: 1 Strategies/Technologies

+ Sewering Options

→ S1 Sewering (Sewershed #1)

from Selection	
Total Number of Properties	2510
Land Area (acres)	2975.5
Existing Nitrogen Load (kg/yr)	13542.6
Future Nitrogen Load (kg/yr)	22448.4
Properties Already Sewered	1
Application Suitability	2,509
% Selected	80%
Properties Impacted	2510
Land Area Impacted	2,975.5 acre
Future Nutrient Load Impacted	22,448.4 Kg/Yr
Collection Systems	
Man Sewer	287,417 linear feet
Sewer Laterals	125,500 linear feet
Force Main	2 miles
Pump Station	1 Each
On-Site Pump Station	Each
STEG - Collection	Linear Foot
STEP - Collection	Linear Foot
Force Main	Linear Foot
On-Site Pump Station	Each
Interior Plumbing Reconfiguration	Each
Treatment Systems	
Treatment System Included	Yes
Location (within/outside watershed)	within
% capacity for sewershed	100%
Treatment Facility Type	Conventional
Effluent Disposal	
Quantity	
Infiltration Basins	Square Foot
Soil Absorption System (SAS)	Square Foot
Injection Well	Each
Wick Well	Each
Ocean Outfall	Linear Foot
Effluent Transport out of Watershed	Linear Foot

[Clear Selection](#)

View Scenario Overview

View Technology Performance

Compare Technologies

Impacted Area

2,976 Acres

2,510 Properties

2,509 Septic Systems

SCENARIO PERFORMANCE

Time Slider:
←
→
 Years

■ N Remaining
 ■ N Reduction
 - - - TMDL Target
 | Sulfurout

N Load Reduced: 12,625 Kg/yr
 N Load Remaining: 31,962kg/yr

TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT

FINANCIAL

F2

F1

SOCIAL

S3

S4

S5

S6

S7

ENVIRONMENTAL

E2

E1

E3


E4

S1 System Resilience	E1 Marine Water Quality	F1 Municipal Com.
S2 Employment	E2 Fresh Water Quality	F2 Direct Costs to System Users
S3 Waterway Distribution	E3 Habitat	
S4 Tourism	E4 Climate	
S5 Property Values		
S6 Tax Revenue		
S7 Land Use Compatibility		

COMMUNITY IMPACTS SUMMARY


Quality Habitat Created	0 acres
GHG Reduced	-109.8 MT CO2e/yr
N Reduction Risk Ratio on Sea Level Rise	0 %
% Properties Increase in Property Value	45 %
New Employment added	43 jobs
Additional Cost per Household	\$74/yr

SCENARIO 2 : Smaller Sewershed



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model

Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability



HOME
MODEL INPUTS
CRITERIA EVALUATION
SCENARIO BUILDER
COMPARE SCENARIOS
TBL DATABASE

Select to add/remove/edit a strategy/technology

f
S1. Sewering - Sewershed #1
+
-
↺

Select a Location (Watershed)

globe
Wellfleet Harbor

SCENARIO NAME: Scenario2b

Current Application Stack: 1 Strategies/Technologies

+ Sewering Options

→ S1 Sewering (Sewershed #1)

	from Selection	
Total Number of Properties	1235	
Land Area (acres)	1294.7	
Existing Nitrogen Load (Kg/yr)	7640.8	
Future Nitrogen Load (Kg/yr)	12781.4	
Properties Already Sewered	1	
Application Suitability	1,234	
% Selected	80%	
Properties Impacted	1235	
Land Area Impacted	1,294.7	acre
Future Nutrient Load Impacted	12,781.4	Kg/yr
Collection Systems		
Quantity		
Main Sewer	131,644	linear feet
Sewer Laterals	61,750	linear feet
Force Main	2	miles
Pump Station	1	Each
On-Site Pump Station		Each
STEG - Collector		Linear Foot
STEF - Collector		
Force Main		Linear Foot
On-Site Pump Station		Each
Interior Plumbing Reconfiguration		Each
Treatment Systems		
Treatment System Included	Yes	
Location (within/outside watershed)	within	
% capacity for sewershed	100%	
Treatment Facility Type	Conventional	
Effluent Disposal		
Quantity		
Infiltration Basins		Square Foot
Soil Absorption System (SAS)		Square Foot
Injection Well		Each
Wick Well		Each
Ocean Outfall		Linear Foot
Effluent Transport out of Watershed		Linear Foot

Clear Selection

View Scenario Overview
View Technology Performance
Compare Technologies

Impacted
1,295 Acres
1,235 Properties
1,234 Septic Systems

SCENARIO PERFORMANCE

Time Slider: 0 to 50 Years

— N Remaining
 — N Reduction
 - - - TMDL Target
 | Buildout

N Load Reduced: 5,831 Kg/yr
 N Load Remaining: 37,756 Kg/yr

TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION MAP

COMMUNITY IMPACTS SUMMARY

Quality Habitat Created	0 acres
GHG Reduced	-48.8 MT CO2e/yr
N Reduction Risk Ratio on Sea Level Rise	0 %
% Properties Increase in Property Value	25 %
New Employment added	22 jobs
Additional Cost per Household	\$444/yr

SCENARIO 2 : Smaller Sewershed



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model

Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability



HOME
MODEL #INPUTS
CRITERIA EVALUATION
SCENARIO BUILDER
COMPARE SCENARIOS
TBL DATABASE

Select to add/remove/edit a strategy/technology:

S1. Sewering - Sewershed #1
+
-
↺

Select a Location (Watershed):

Wellfleet Harbor

SCENARIO NAME: Scenario2b

Current Application Stack: 1 Strategies/Technologies

Sewering Options

S1 Sewering (Sewershed #1)

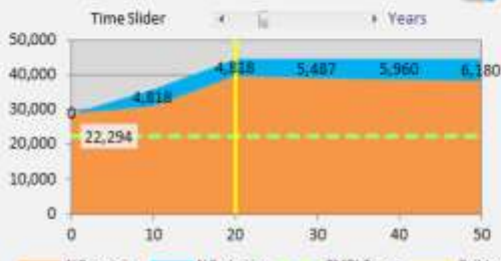
from Selection	
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Application Suitability	1,234
% Selected	80%
Properties Impacted	1235
Land Area Impacted	1,294.7
Future Nutrient Load Impacted	12,781.4
Collection Systems	Quantity
Main Sewer	131,644
B sewer Laterals	61,750
Force Man	2
Pump Station	1
On-Site Pump Station	
STEP - Collection	
STEP - Collection	
Force Man	
On-Site Pump Station	
Interior Plumbing Reconfiguration	
Treatment Systems	
Treatment System Included	Yes
Location (within/outside watershed)	within
% capacity for sewershed	100%
Treatment Facility Type	Conventional
Effluent Disposal	Quantity
Infiltration Basins	
Soil Absorption System (SAS)	
Injection Well	
Wick Well	
Ocean Outfall	
Effluent Transport out of Watershed	

[Clear Selection](#)

View Scenario Overview
View Technology Performance
Compare Technologies

Impacted

1,295 Acres 1,235 Properties 1,234 Septic Systems

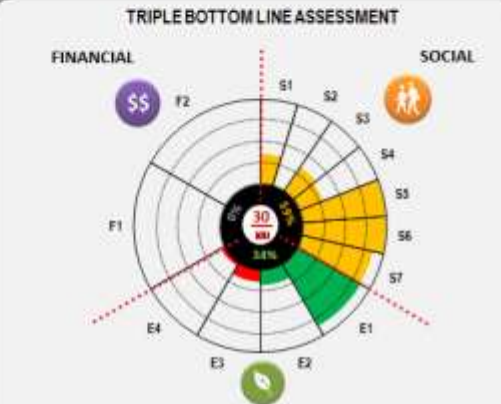


SCENARIO PERFORMANCE

Time Slider: 0 to 50 Years

N Load Reduced: 5,831 Kg/yr N Load Remaining: 37,750 Kg/yr

TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT




ENVIRONMENTAL

- S1 System Resilience
- S2 Employment
- S3 Ratepayer Distribution
- S4 Tourism
- S5 Property Values
- S6 Tax Revenue
- S7 Land Use Compatibility
- E1 Marine Water Quality
- E2 Fresh Water Quality
- E3 Habitat
- E4 Climate
- F1 Municipal Costs
- F2 Direct Costs to System Users

COMMUNITY IMPACTS SUMMARY


Quality Habitat Created	0 acres
GHG Reduced	-49.6 MT CO2e/yr
N Reduction Risk Ratio on Sea Level Rise	0 %
% Properties Increase in Property Value	26 %
New Employment added	22 jobs
Additional Cost per Household	\$/HH/yr

SCENARIO 3 : Alternate Technology Applications



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model

Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability



HOME
MODEL INPUTS
CRITERIA EVALUATION
SCENARIO BUILDER
COMPARE SCENARIOS
TBL DATABASE

Select to add/remove/edit a strategy/technology: + - ↺

Select a Location (Watershed): SCENARIO NAME: 📄 ↺ ↻ 🗑️


Current Application Stack: 5 Strategies/Technologies

+ Watershed Options

- W1 Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRBs)
- W7 Aquaculture/Shellfish
- W11 Inlet/Culvert Widening
- W14 Salt Marsh Habitat Restoration

+ Alternative On-Site Options

- A3 Toilets: Urine Diverting



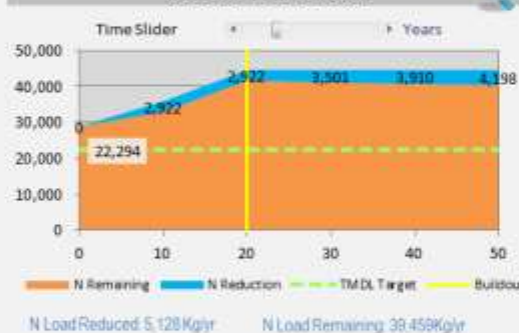
	from Selection
Total Number of Properties	119
Land Area (acres)	75.8
Existing Nitrogen Load (Kg/yr)	616.1
Future Nitrogen Load (Kg/yr)	729.4
Properties Already Sewered	0
Application Suitability	119
% Selected	100%
Properties Impacted	112
Land Area Impacted	72.9
Future Nutrient Load Impacted	729.4 Kg/Yr

[Clear Selection](#)


View Scenario Overview
View Technology Performance
Compare Technologies

Impacted Area 400 Acres 556 Properties 555 Septic Systems

SCENARIO PERFORMANCE




TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT



COMMUNITY IMPACTS SUMMARY


Quality Habitat Created	12 acres
GHG Reduced	0 MT CO2e/Yr
N Reduction Risk Ratio on Sea Level Rise	0 %
% Properties Increase in Property Value	4 %
New Employment added	59 jobs
Additional Cost per Household	\$/HH/Yr

SCENARIO 3 : Alternate Technology Applications



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Model

Environmental + Social + Financial Sustainability



HOME
MODEL INPUTS
CRITERIA EVALUATION
SCENARIO BUILDER
COMPARE SCENARIOS
TBL DATABASE

Select to add/remove/edit a strategy/technology: A3. Toilets: Urine Diverting + - ↺

Select a Location (Watershed): Wellfleet Harbor SCENARIO NAME: Scenario2b ↺ ↻ ↷ ↶ ↵ ⌂



Current Application Stack: 5 Strategies/Technologies

+ Watershed Options

- W1 Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRBs)
- W7 Aquaculture/Shellfish
- W11 Inlet/Culvert Widening
- W14 Salt Marsh Habitat Restoration

+ Alternative On-Site Options

- A3 Toilets: Urine Diverting

	from Selection
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Application Suitability	119
% Selected	100%
Properties Impacted	112
Land Area Impacted	72.9
Future Nutrient Load Impacted	729.4 Kg/Yr

[Clear Selection](#)

View Scenario Overview
View Technology Performance
Compare Technologies

Impacted Area


400 Acres

556 Properties

555 Septic Systems

SCENARIO PERFORMANCE

Time Slider: 0 to 50 Years



█ N Remaining █ N Reduction - - - TMDL Target █ Buildout

N Load Reduced: 5,128 Kg/yr N Load Remaining: 39,450 Kg/yr

TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT

FINANCIAL


Icons: \$, F1, F2

ENVIRONMENTAL

Icons: E1, E2, E3, E4

SOCIAL

Icons: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7

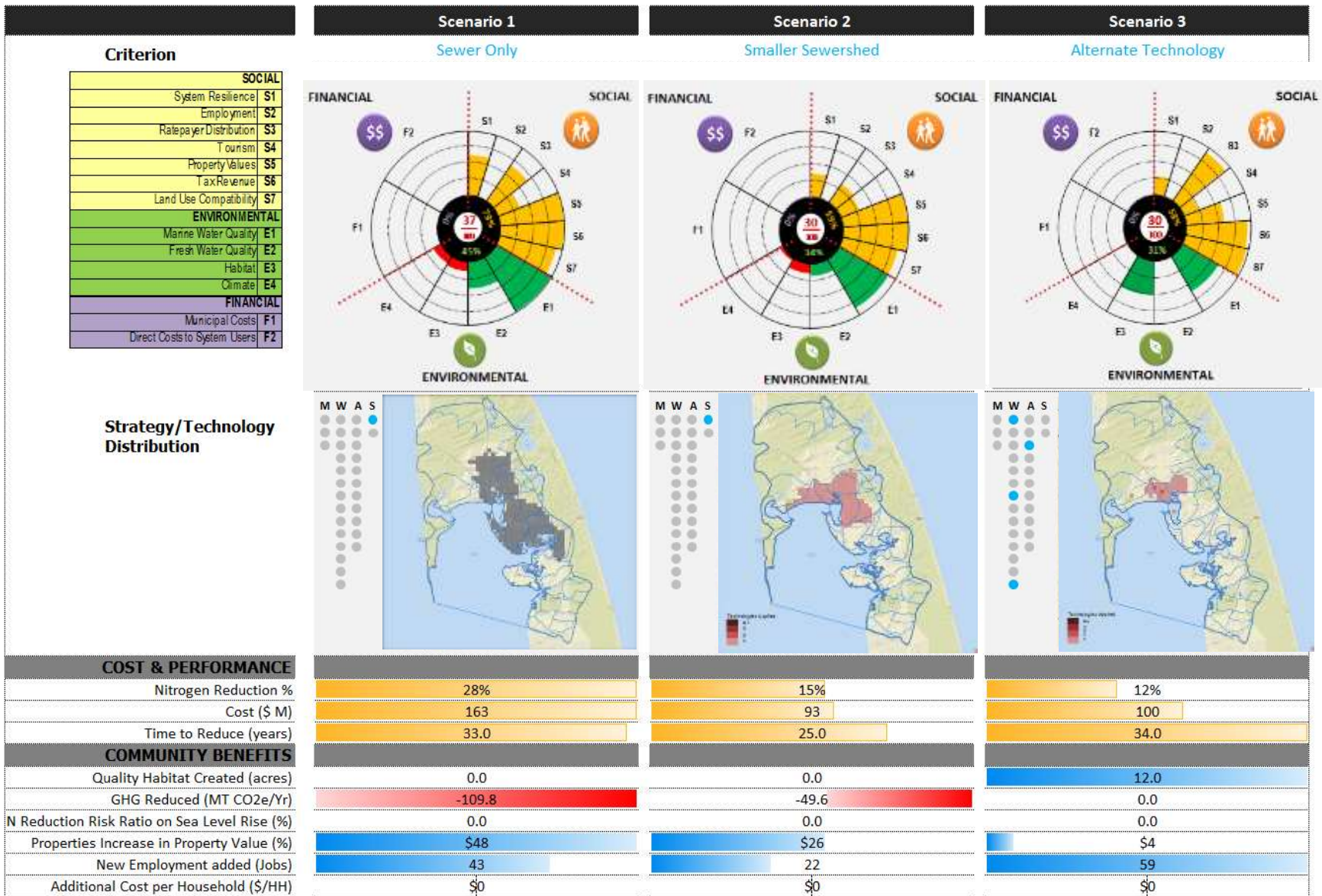


31 System Resilience E3 Marine Water Quality F3 Municipal Costs
 S2 Employment E2 Fresh Water Quality S2 Direct Costs to System Users
 S3 Ratepayer Distribution E3 Habitat
 S4 Tourism E4 Climate
 S5 Property Values
 S6 Tax Revenue
 S7 Land Use Compatibility

COMMUNITY IMPACTS SUMMARY

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GHG Reduced	0 MT CO2e/yr
N Reduction Risk Ratio on Sea Level Rise	0 %
% Properties Increase in Property Value	4 %
New Employment added	59 jobs
Additional Cost per Household	\$/HH/yr

SCENARIO COMPARISONS



Regulatory, Legal, Institutional

COLLABORATION
MODELS

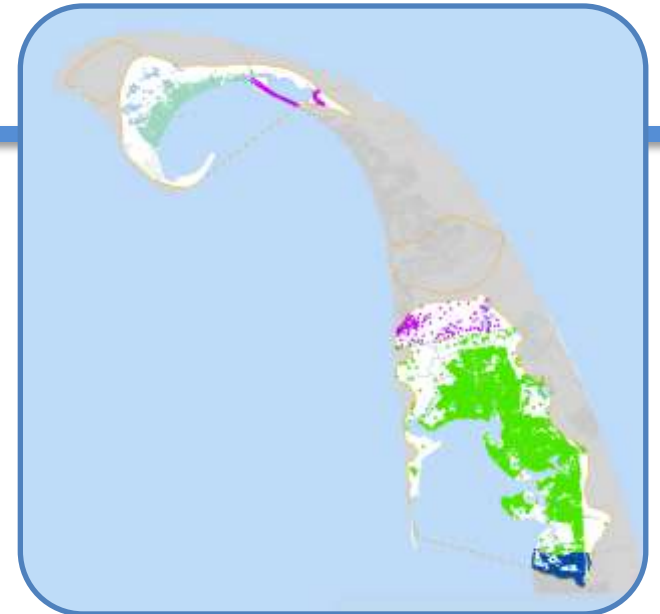
JURISDICTION OF THE PROBLEM

Nitrogen:

- Does not follow town boundaries

Watershed based approach:

- look across entire watershed
- identify cost-effective, environmentally effective plan to restore estuary



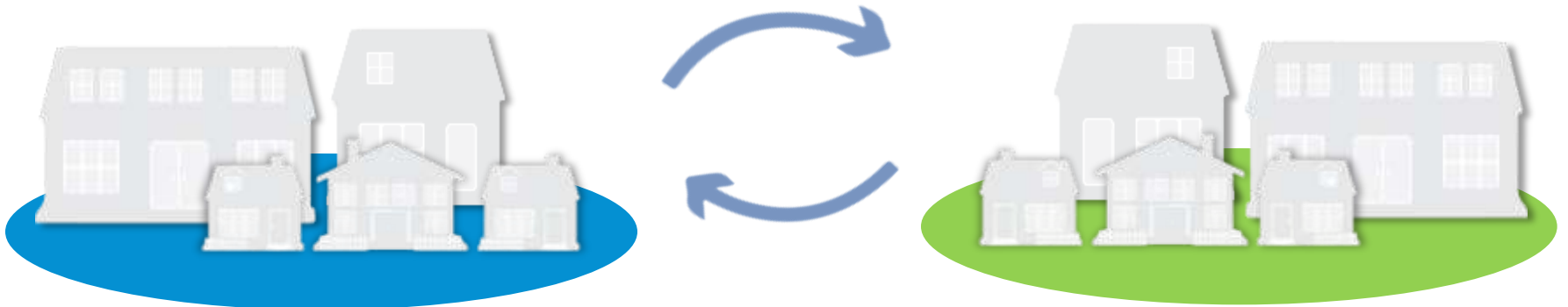
JURISDICTION OF THE SOLUTION

**Multi-town
collaboration**

**Shared actions
by towns**

Collaborative relationships

- Build successful intermunicipal relationships
- Begin with existing watersheds



REQUIREMENTS OF CLEAN WATER ACT / EPA

208 plan requirement:

- State must designate one or more waste management agency (WMA)

WMA must be able to:

- Carry out plan
- Manage waste treatment
- Design & construct new, existing works
- Accept/utilize grants
- Raise revenues
- Incur indebtedness
- Assure each town pays its costs



COLLABORATION CHALLENGES

FROM SUB-REGIONAL MEETING 1



Who decides?

Who pays?

Who manages?

COLLABORATION CHALLENGES

Who decides?

Who pays?

Who manages?

- Which solutions to implement and when and how to re-assess?
- Different levels of planning across towns (including approved CWMPs)
- Different town decision-making processes and publics
- Timeline required for building agreement
- Managing disagreement

COLLABORATION CHALLENGES

Who decides?

Who pays?

Who manages?

- Coordinating multiple town funding approval processes
- Applying for and allocating off-Cape funding opportunities
- Differences in willingness/abilities to pay
- Assigning financial responsibility for: capital funding, operation and maintenance, monitoring, data management, reporting
- Managing disagreement

COLLABORATION CHALLENGES

Who decides?

Who pays?

Who manages?

- Preparing the watershed plan for permitting
- Building, operating, maintaining, monitoring, and reporting
- Ultimate responsibility for water quality outcomes
- Managing disagreement

WHAT ARE WE MISSING?

**WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS/CRITERIA OF A
SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATION?**

COLLABORATION MODELS

INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENTS

What is it?

Written agreement between municipalities to perform services or activities

Authority:

M.G.L. c. 40 § 4A

What it does:

Allows towns to contract with each other/other government units (RPA, water/sewer com)

Types:

1. Formal contract
2. Joint service agreement
3. Service exchange arrangements

Key Considerations:

- Modified authority enables Board of Selectmen rather than Town Mtg.
- Max. 25 years
- Establishes maximum financial liability of parties
- Components:
 - Purpose, term of agreement
 - Method of financing
 - Responsibilities
 - Costs of services
 - Indemnification
 - Insurance
 - Alternative dispute resolution
 - Personnel property

ATTLEBORO - NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

The Situation:

- Town and City have common borders
- Sewer services could be more efficiently provided by connecting neighborhoods in the Town to the City's existing treatment facility and City neighborhoods to the Town's facility

Why the solution was chosen:

- Mutually beneficial
- Allows the towns to contract with each other for specific geographic areas

ATTLEBORO - NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH

Who decides?

- Town of North Attleborough through its Board of Public Works
- City of Attleboro through its Mayor and Municipal Council

Who pays?

- Apportioned to the ratepayers in the City and Town on basis of their contributions

Who manages?

- Each town manages their treatment facility independently
- Both entities can review and reject proposed changes to the other's infrastructure

FEDERAL/MUNICIPAL PUBLIC-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS

What is it?

Shared service agreement

Authority:

Section 331 National Defense Authorization Act - United States Code 10, c. 137 §1226

What it does:

Authorizes DoD Secretary to enter into intergovernmental support agreements with state/local governments

Examples:

Towns may seek to utilize capacity from wastewater facility on Joint Base Cape Cod

Key considerations:

- Must serve best interest of the state/local government and military
- Provides mutual benefits not achieved on own
- Benefit may be monetary or in-kind
- May be entered into on sole source basis
- May be for a term not to exceed 5 years
- Towns enter into partnership agreement with JBCC

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

Situation:

- Air Force was seeking to exchange underutilized assets in excess land
- City of North Las Vegas needed land to build a Water Reclamation Facility
- In exchange for leasing property, the Air Force received in-kind consideration in the form of a fitness center and water supply infrastructure

Why the solution was chosen:

- Mutual benefit to both Air Force and city
- Achieved a common purpose
- Enabled the city to build a 25 million gallon/day facility with ability to expand (double size) for future growth

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

Who decides?

- Strategic Asset Utilization Division, or CIU for Air Force negotiates agreement for Air Force
- Mayor of City of North Las Vegas for the city

Who pays?

- No money was exchanged
- In-kind benefit
- Exchange of Air Force's excess land for receipt of use of fitness center and onsite infrastructure

Who manages?

- City of North Las Vegas built facilities in accordance with the lease agreement

INDEPENDENT WATER AND SEWER DISTRICTS

What is it?

Independent public instrumentality for establishing shared water/sewer systems

Authority:

M.G.L. c. 40N §§ 1-25

What it does:

One or more municipalities may join to form a regional water and sewer district

Requirement:

Town meeting vote required to establish/operate

Key considerations:

- Special unpaid district planning board for two or more towns forms to study advisability, construction and operating costs, methods of financing, issues report
- May submit proposed agreement for town meeting vote which shows:
 - Number, composition method of selection of members of board
 - Municipalities to be within district
 - Method of apportioning expenses
 - Terms by which town is admitted or separated from district
 - Detailed procedure for preparation/adoption of budget

GREATER LAWRENCE SANITARY AND CHARLEMONT SEWER

Greater Lawrence

The Situation:

- A 1963 report on Merrimack River pollution called for several facilities in key areas, including one for these four communities

Why the solution was chosen:

- A sewer district was among the recommendations in the 1963 report

Charlemont

The Situation:

- The town was in violation for direct sewer discharge to Deerfield River

Why the solution was chosen:

- Only a small portion of town population wanted to participate

GREATER LAWRENCE SANITARY AND CHARLEMONT SEWER

Who decides?

Greater Lawrence

Approved by Town Meeting and City Councils in each community

Charlemont

Direct petition of the Legislature by residents within the district

Who pays?

Greater Lawrence

Annual assessment to member communities, not users. Full bonding powers.

Charlemont

100% user fees from within the district. Lapsed bonding powers. Operates at a structural deficit.

Who manages?

Greater Lawrence

7-member commission appointed on a population basis by member communities

Charlemont

Elected 3-member board

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT DISTRICTS

What is it?

District designated by Mass DEP for one or more towns (or designated parts) established for the "prompt and efficient abatement of water pollution"

Authority:

Massachusetts Clean Waters Act (M.G.L. c. 21, §§28-30, 32, 35, 36).

What it does:

Creates district responsible for abatement plan

Types:

1. Town voted district
2. DEP voted district

Key considerations:

- Adopt bylaws/regulations
- Acquire, dispose of and encumber real/personal property
- Construct, operate and maintain water pollution abatement facilities
- Apportion assessments on the member municipalities
- Issue bonds and notes, raise revenues to carry out the purposes of the district
- Member municipalities may then impose assessments on residents, corporations and other users in the district
- If town fails to pay its share, state may pay it for them out of other funds appropriated to that town

UPPER BLACKSTONE WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT DISTRICT

The Situation:

- Blackstone River was the recipient of industry toxins
- In 1968, the Legislature passed an emergency law for the immediate preservation of the public safety and welfare to create the Upper Blackstone Water Pollution Abatement District

Why the solution was chosen:

To enable the City of Worcester and the Towns of Auburn, Boylston, Holden, Leister, Millbury, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, shrewsbury and West Boylston to create a sewer district

UPPER BLACKSTONE WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT DISTRICT

Who decides?

- City of Worcester by its City Council
- Towns of Auburn, Boylston, Holden, Leister, Millbury, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury and West Boylston by Town Meeting

Who pays?

- Apportioned among the city/towns on basis of their contributions to the flow entering the district's facilities

Who manages?

- The District, which is governed by a Board comprised of one member from each district

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC AUTHORITY

What is it?

Could create separate legislative entity

Authority:

Mass. Legislature

What it could do:

Create construct that provides for funding mechanisms outside town meeting

What it could potentially do:

- Plan, build, finance, own and operate certain wastewater collection treatment, disposal and septage management assets and programs
- Research, develop, own and operate non-traditional wastewater treatment assets and programs
- Provide services for residential WW systems
- Plan and protect drinking water resources on Cape Cod through protection plans and policies
- Develop and enforce policies and procedures governing customer metering, billing and collection systems

MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY (MWRA)

The Situation:

- Federal District Court in Massachusetts ruled that wastewater discharged into the Boston Harbor was in violation of the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act requirements
- Court ordered MWRA to develop and implement a program to provide treatment of its wastewater as required by that law

Why the solution was chosen:

In accordance with the court-ordered schedule, MWRA undertook a program of improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment facilities serving the metropolitan Boston area.

MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY (MWRA)

Who decides?

- The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) was established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1984 to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Metropolitan District Commission's Water and Sewer Division

Who pays?

- The Authority has its own powers to issue bonds and assessments to pay expenses

Who manages?

- Board of Directors, consisting of 11 members, who are deemed to act on behalf of the independent authority to perform "an essential public function"

REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT

What is it?

Regional Board of Health

Authority:

M.G.L. c. 111 §27B

What it does:

Has all the powers and duties of boards of health/health department of a town
Includes wastewater regulatory powers of Board of Health

Who may belong:

One or more towns

Key considerations:

- Can form by votes of two or more boards of health and their respective town meeting to delegate some/all of its legal authority to regional board
- Estimate budget each December, assessor then includes this amount in the tax levies each Board may order treasurer to pay town's share of cost/expense of the district
- Reimbursement from Commonwealth for "initial capital outlays"
- Subj. to appropriation – Requires matching funds from town
- HB 3822 – proposes removal of town meeting requirement

Quabbin Regional Health District

The Situation

- Quabbin Health District formed in response to issues occurring in Belchertown, Ware, and Pelham.
- Issues included a hazardous landfill, lack of oversight and consistency in providing required public health services, citizen complaints, septic issues, and concerns from MDPH and DEP around the communities' inability to address state mandates.

Why the solution was chosen:

Joint effort by the towns to provide their town with quality public health professionals and services in response to problems.

Quabbin Regional Health District

Who decides?

- Established by town meeting vote by the towns of Belchertown, Ware and Pelham

Who pays?

- Towns of Belchertown, Ware and Pelham jointly

Who manages?

- Towns of Belchertown, Ware and Pelham jointly

**HOW WELL DO EACH OF THESE MODELS MEET THE
CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION?**

**HOW WELL WOULD EACH OF THESE MODELS
ADDRESS THE SITUATION ON THE OUTER CAPE
AND CAPE COD?**

Implementation

MONITORING

SECTION 208 AREA WIDE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

MONITORING SUBCOMMITTEE

Mission:

To provide advice and guidance on appropriate monitoring protocols for technology efficiency and total maximum daily loads, while identifying a process for consolidating all available monitoring data in a central location and format.

SECTION 208 AREA WIDE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

MONITORING SUBCOMMITTEE

Roles and Responsibilities:

- Establish performance monitoring protocols for technologies that may be a part of watershed permits in the future
- Establish compliance monitoring protocols for meeting total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) in the water body
- Establish process and structure for consolidating and cooperation of existing monitoring programs and data in to a centralized location
- Identify region-wide monitoring needs and develop proposals

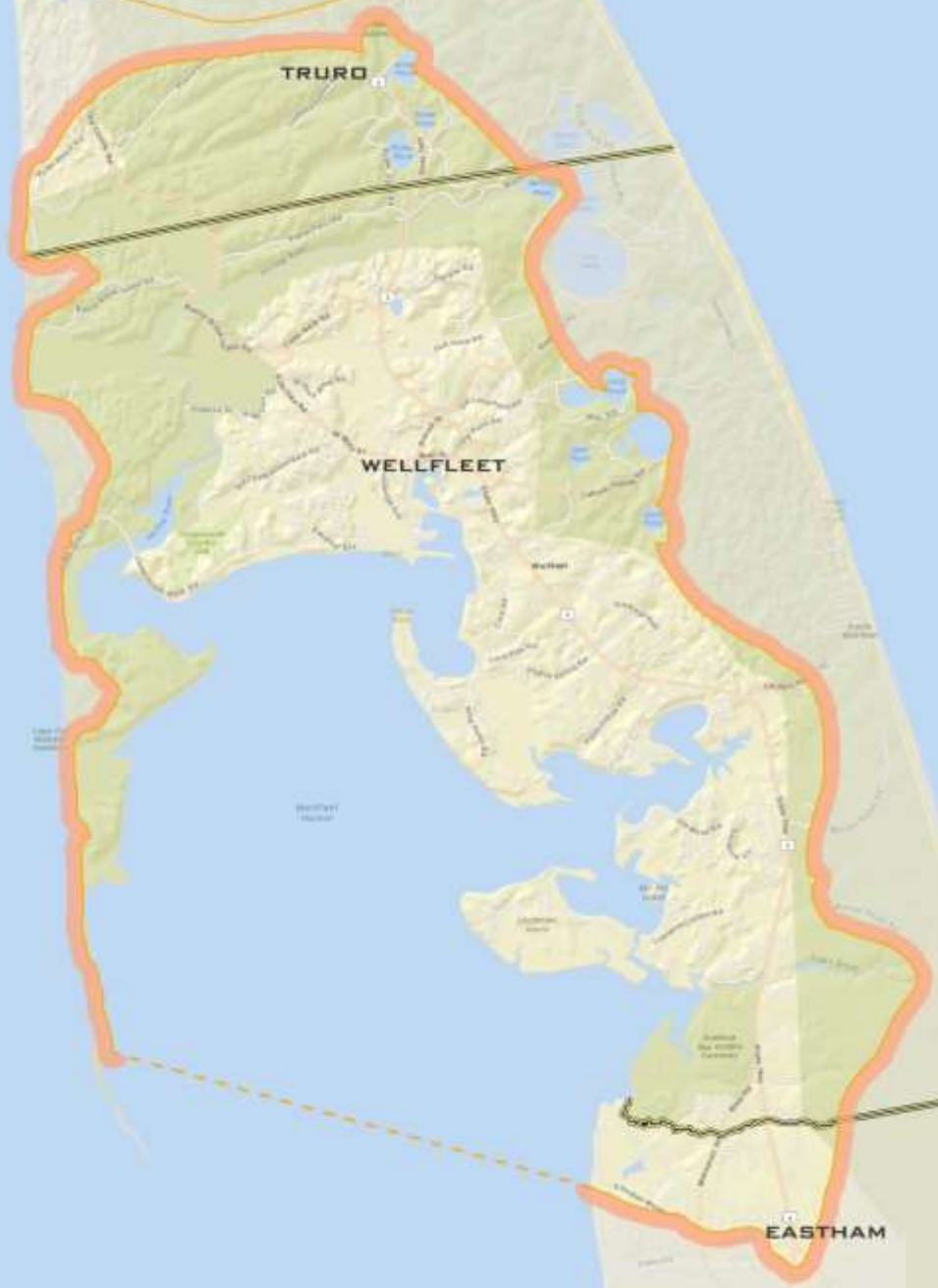
SECTION 208 AREA WIDE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

MONITORING SUBCOMMITTEE

Invited Members:

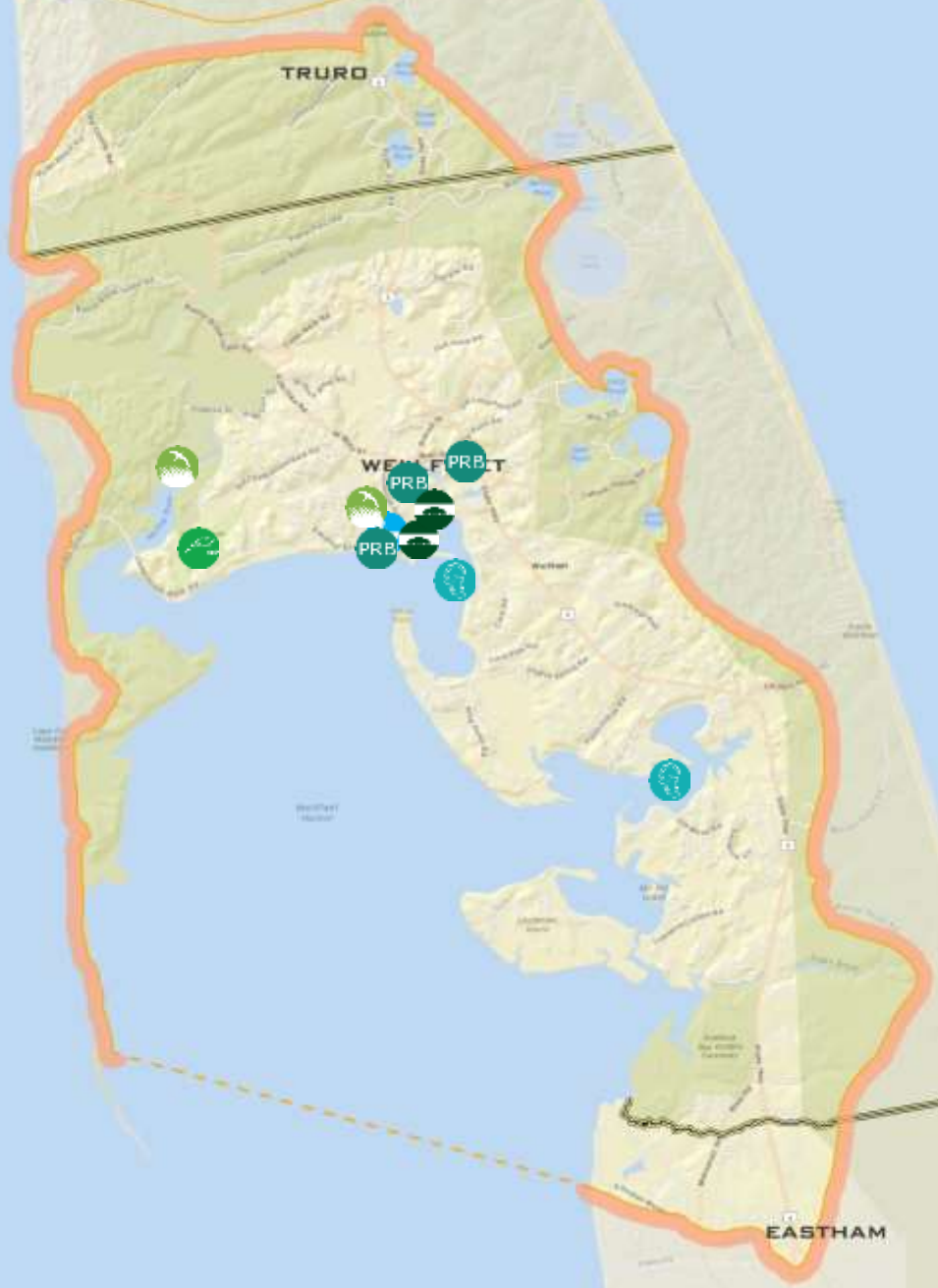
DEP, EPA, Provincetown
Center, WBNERR, Town Rep,
Academics,
Institution/Agency

"Subregional Working Group - Outer Cape - Meeting 2"












Sources: Esri, DeLoo Kong, Esri (Thailand)

"Subregional Working Group - Outer Cape - Meeting 2"



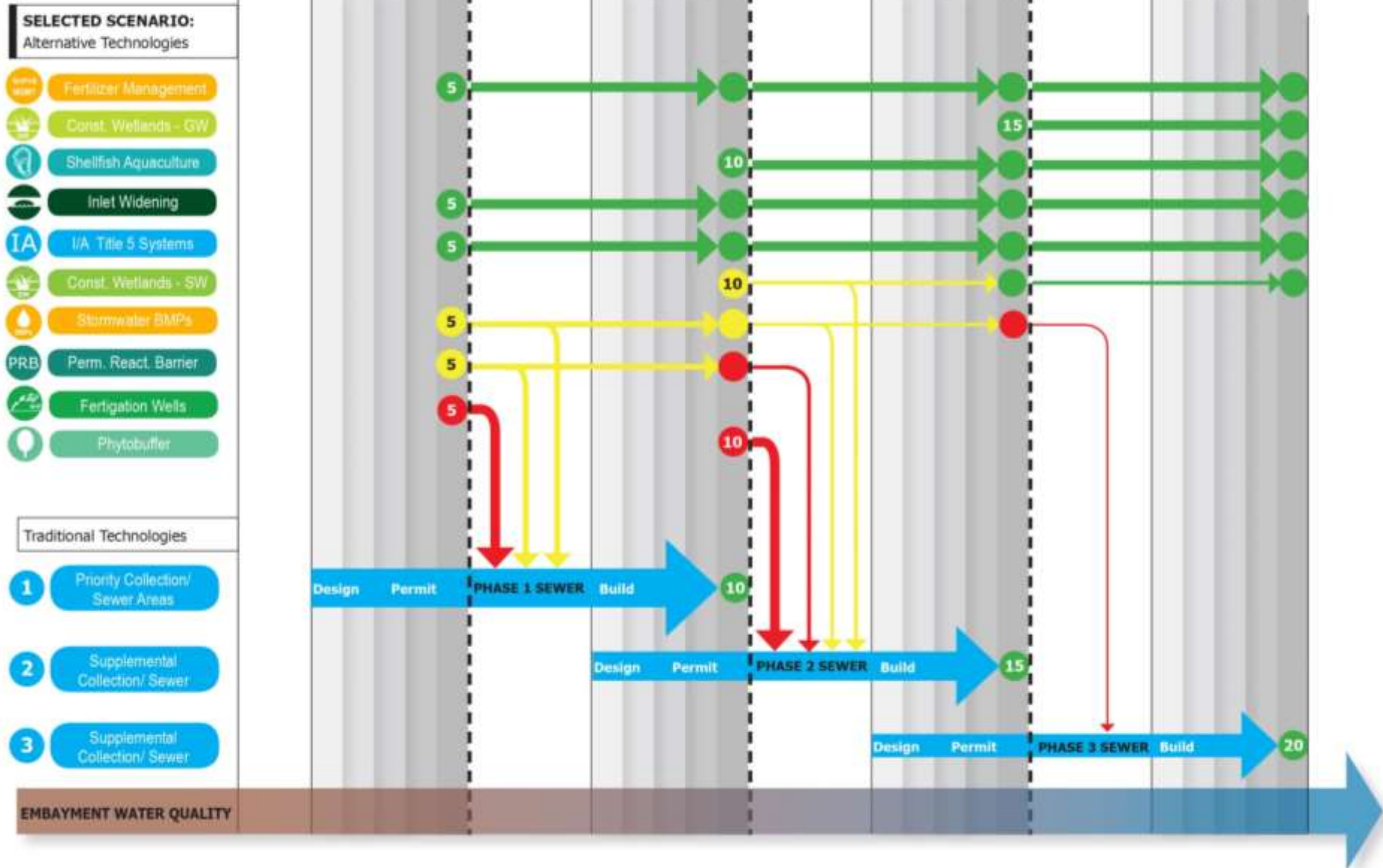
Sources: Esri, DeLoo Kong, Esri (Thailand)

NON-TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR PILOT PROJECTS (PRELIMINARY)

Technology	Monitoring	Frequency
 Constructed Wetlands	WQ samples inlet/outlet (N)	Monthly during growing season
 Pond Dredging	WQ samples inlet/outlet of pond (N/P)	Quarterly
 Salt Marsh Restoration	Area of restoration, wetland types (GIS and field confirmation)	Annually
 Shellfish Bed Restoration	Area of restoration/density of shellfish/landings N content of shellfish Denitrification in benthic (N,DO) WQ samples (N)	Annually Annually - composite 20 animals Annually - three locations Monthly during summer -three locations
 Phytobuffer	WQ samples inlet/outlet (N)	Monthly during growing season
 Fertigation Wells	Pumping volume/rate WQ samples (N)	Monthly Monthly during summer
 Shellfish Aquaculture	Annual landings from each grant N content in shellfish	Annually Annually - composite 20 animals
 PRB Perm. React. Barrier	2 upgradient/2 downgradient wells – WQ samples (N, DO) Well in media - WQ samples (N, DO, N gas)	Quarterly Quarterly
 Inlet Widening	Salinity measurements to confirm model WQ samples at sentinel station	Two tidal cycles Two tidal cycles
 Eco Toilet Systems	Numbers/locations/types of installations WQ samples (N/P) - grey water	Running database Quarterly - three locations per watershed

Adaptive Management

"Subregional Working Group - Outer Cape - Meeting 2"



All materials and resources for the Outer Cape Sub Regional Group will be available on the Cape Cod Commission website:



<http://watersheds.capecodcommission.org/index.php/watersheds/outer-cape>

Outer Cape Sub Regional Group



MEETING 2

Intermunicipal Agreements

Federal/Municipal public-public partnerships

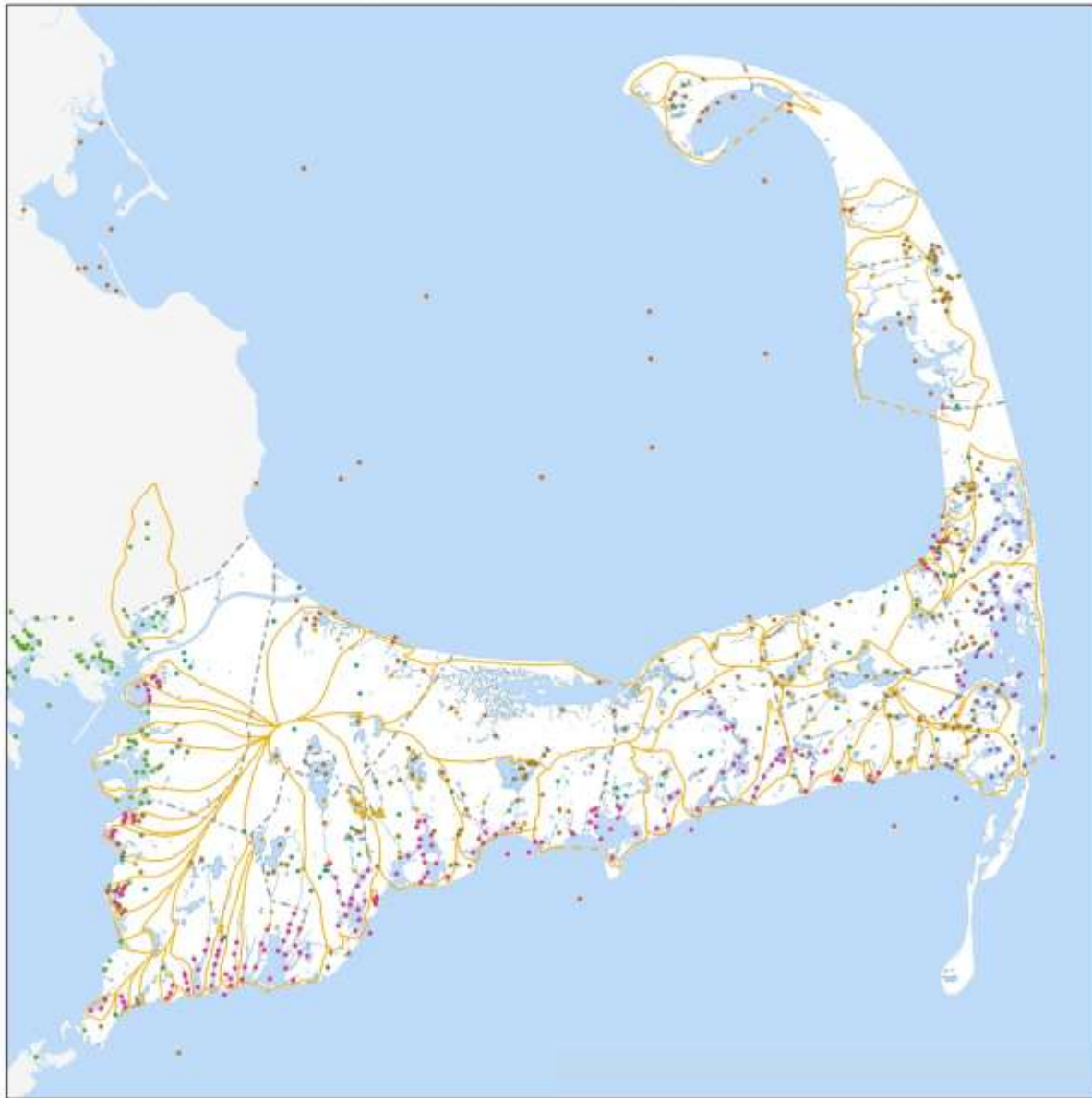
Independent Water and Sewer Districts

Water Pollution Abatement Districts

Independent Authority





Regional Health District

CURRENT NITROGEN MONITORING



- Groundwater Discharge Permits
- Center for Coastal Studies Stations
- Pleasant Bay Alliance Stations
- Massachusetts Estuaries Project Stations
- Coalition for Buzzards Bay Stations
- DEP Water Management Group Stations
- Ponds & Lakes Stewardship Ponds

TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY MONITORING FRAMEWORK

	Technology	Monitoring	Frequency
	Conventional Treatment	GWDP Influent/ Effluent WQ + quantity	Quarterly - three down & one up gradient
	Satellite Treatment Systems	GWDP Influent/ Effluent WQ + quantity	Quarterly - three down & one up gradient
	Cluster Treatment Systems	Board of Health performance monitoring similar but less rigorous than GWDP - varies based on conditions, groundwater monitoring may not be required	Varries
	I/A Title 5 Systems	Influent/ Effluent WQ + quantity	Quarterly