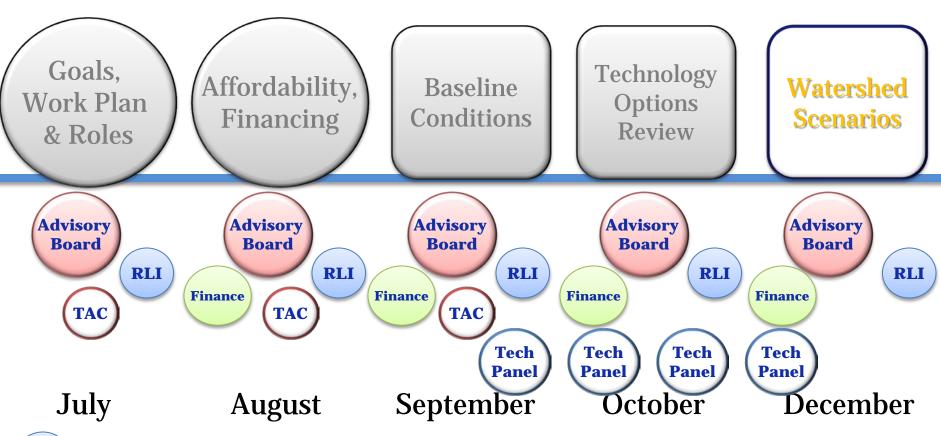
Provincetown Harbor Group



Watershed Scenarios

Public Meetings

Watershed Working Groups

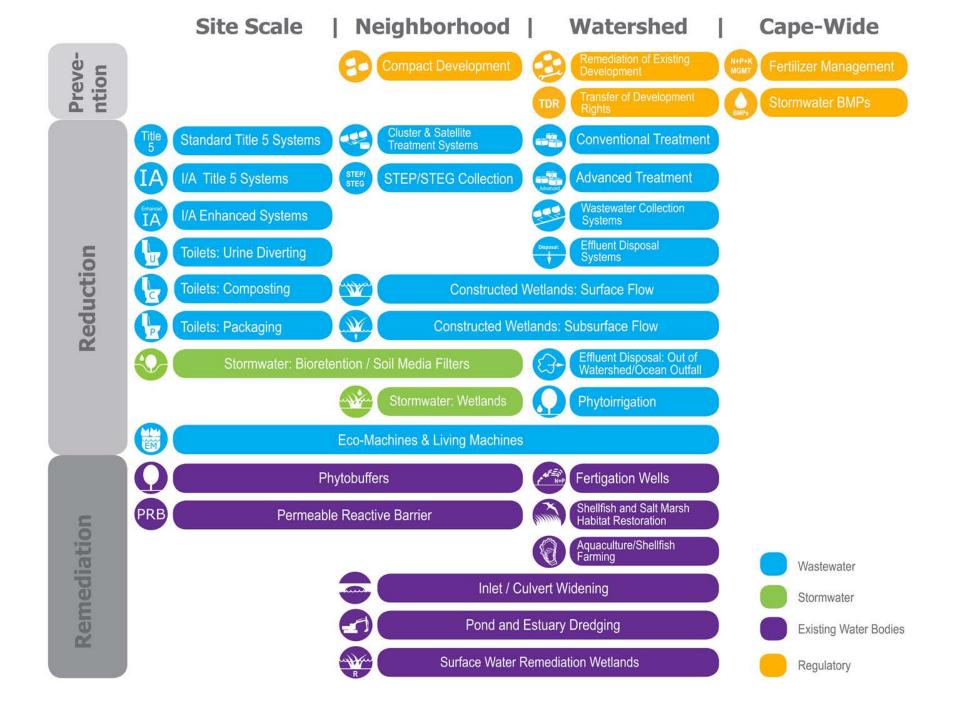


RLI

Regulatory, Legal & Institutional Work Group



Technical Advisory Committee of Cape Cod Water Protection Collaborative

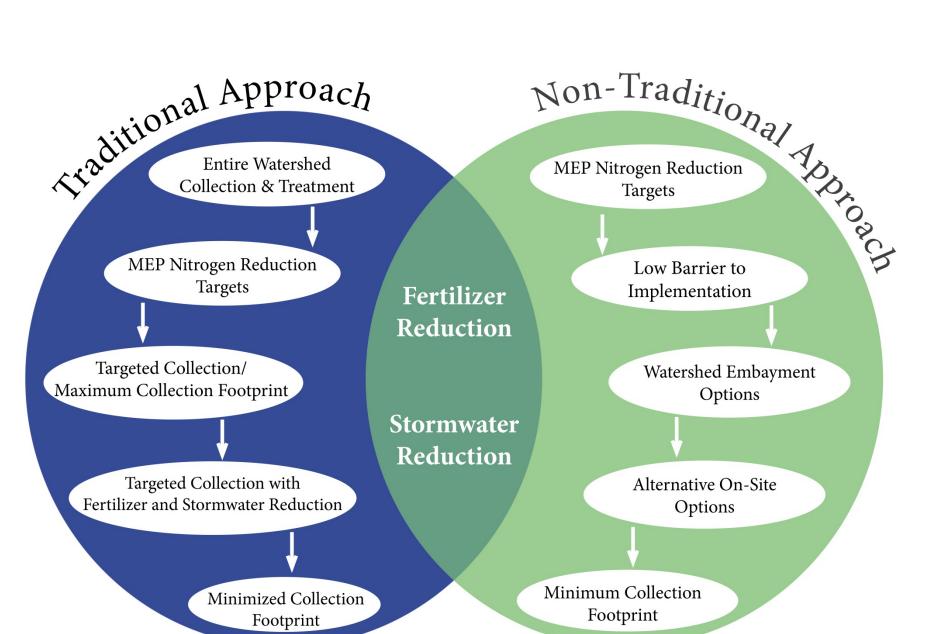


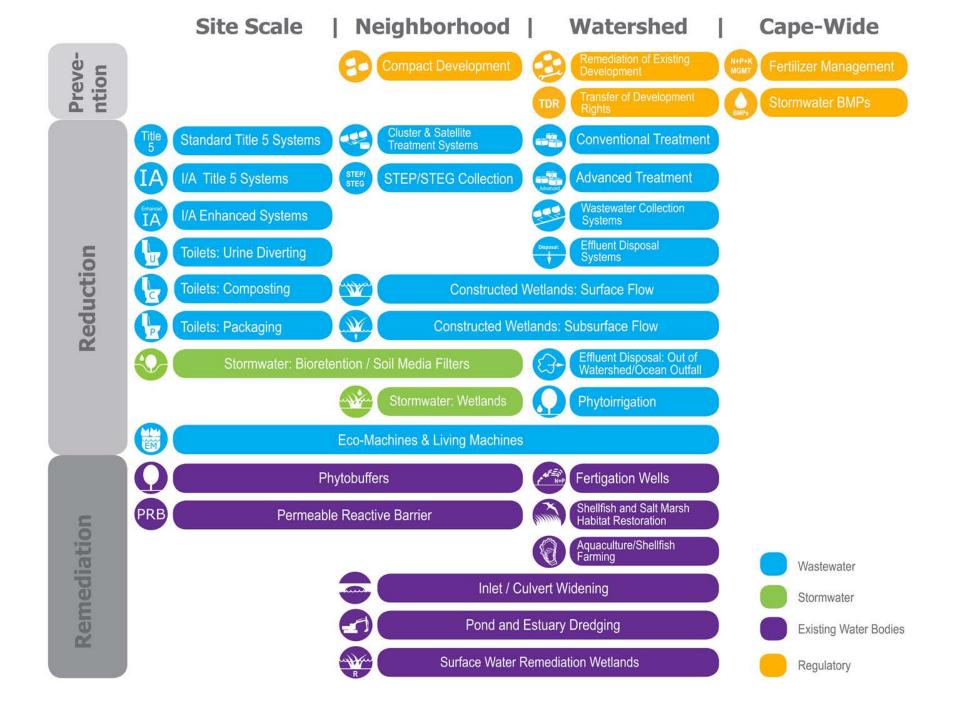


Goal of Today's Meeting:

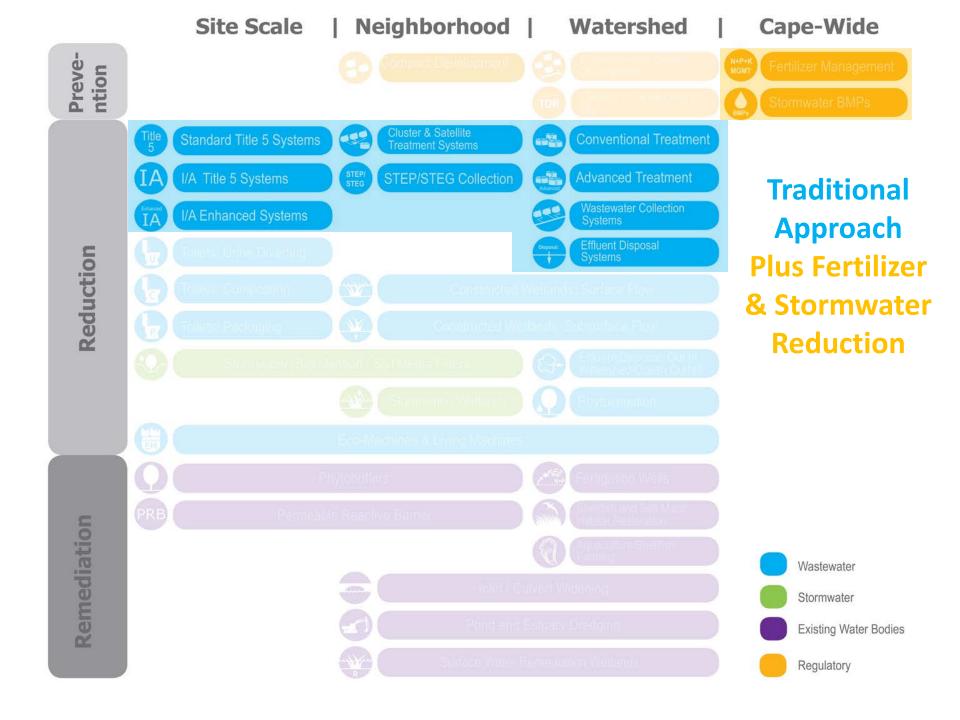
- > To discuss the approach for developing watershed scenarios that will remediate water quality impairments in your watersheds.
- > To identify preferences, advantages and disadvantages of a set of scenarios of different technologies and approaches, and
- ➤ To develop a set of adaptive management principles to guide subregional groups in refining scenarios for the 208 Plan.

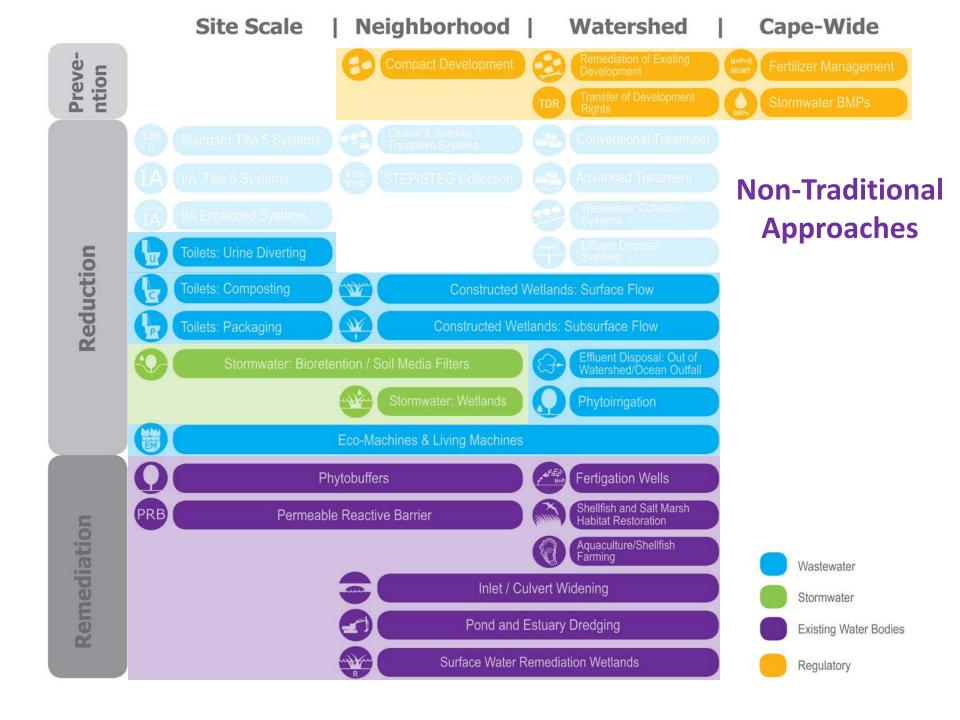
208 Planning Process





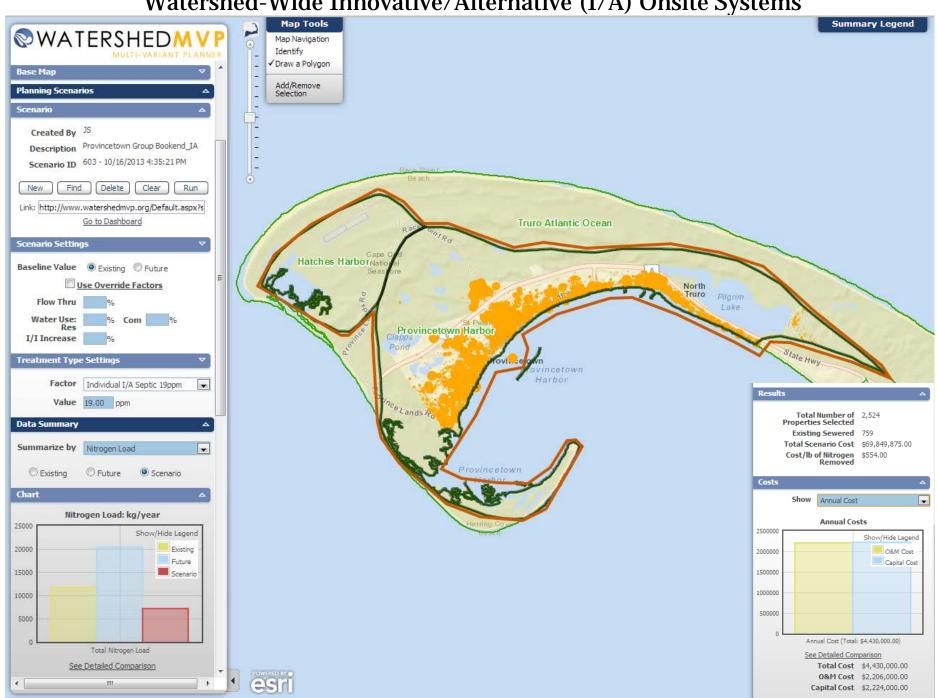




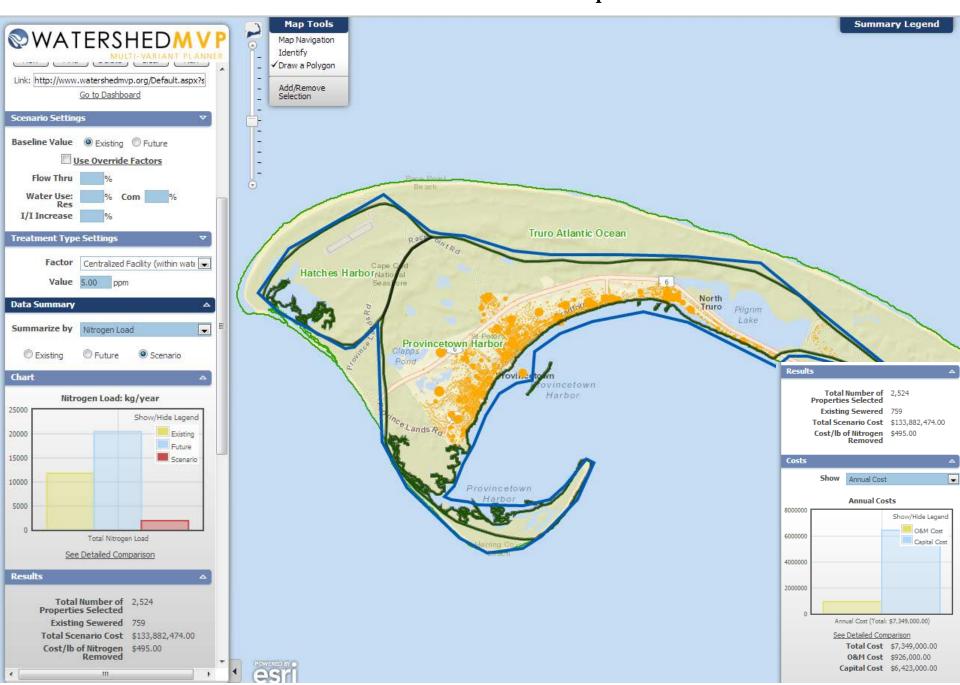


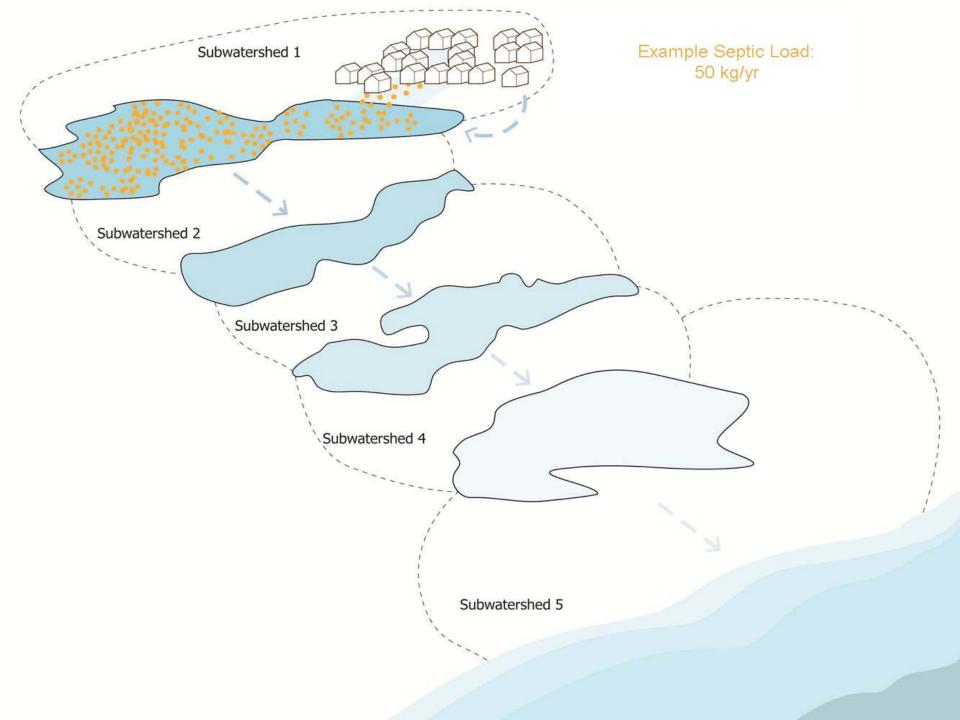


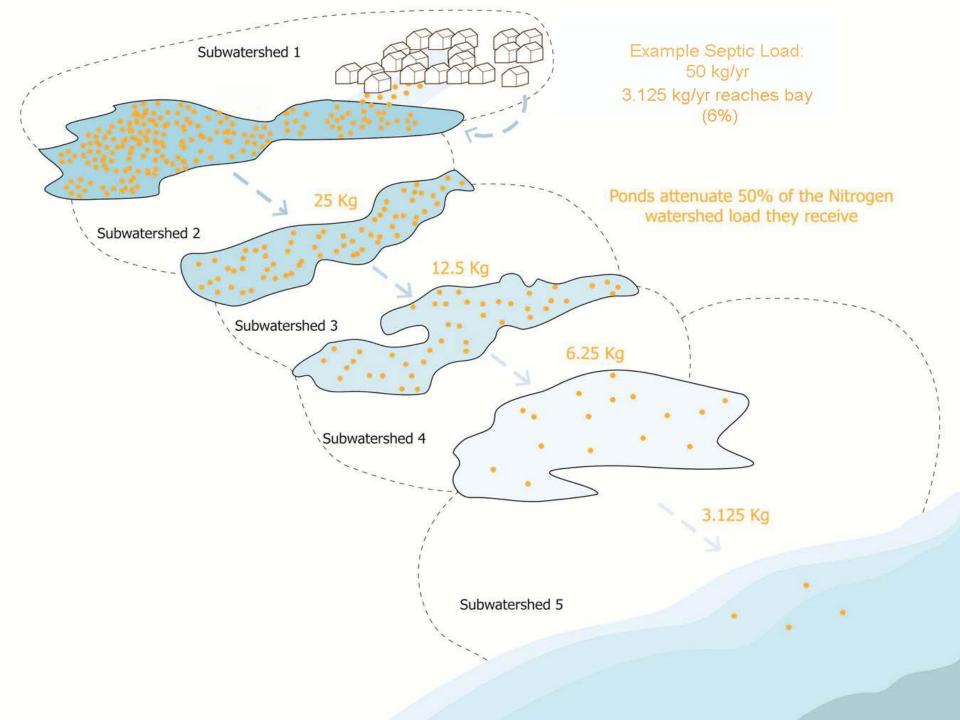
Watershed-Wide Innovative/Alternative (I/A) Onsite Systems

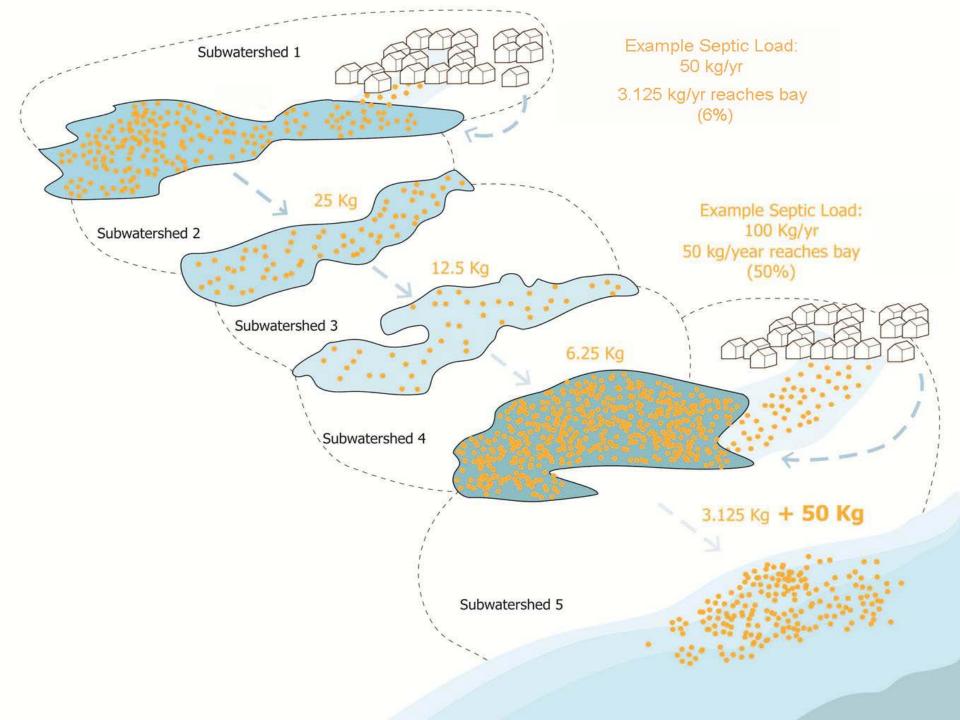


Watershed-Wide Centralized Treatment with Disposal Inside the Watershed

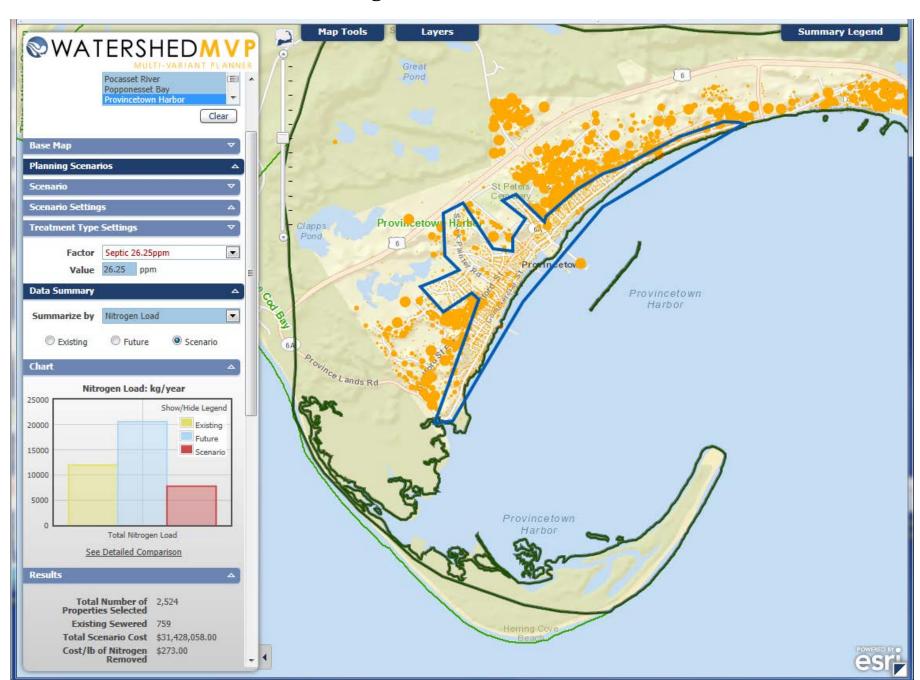


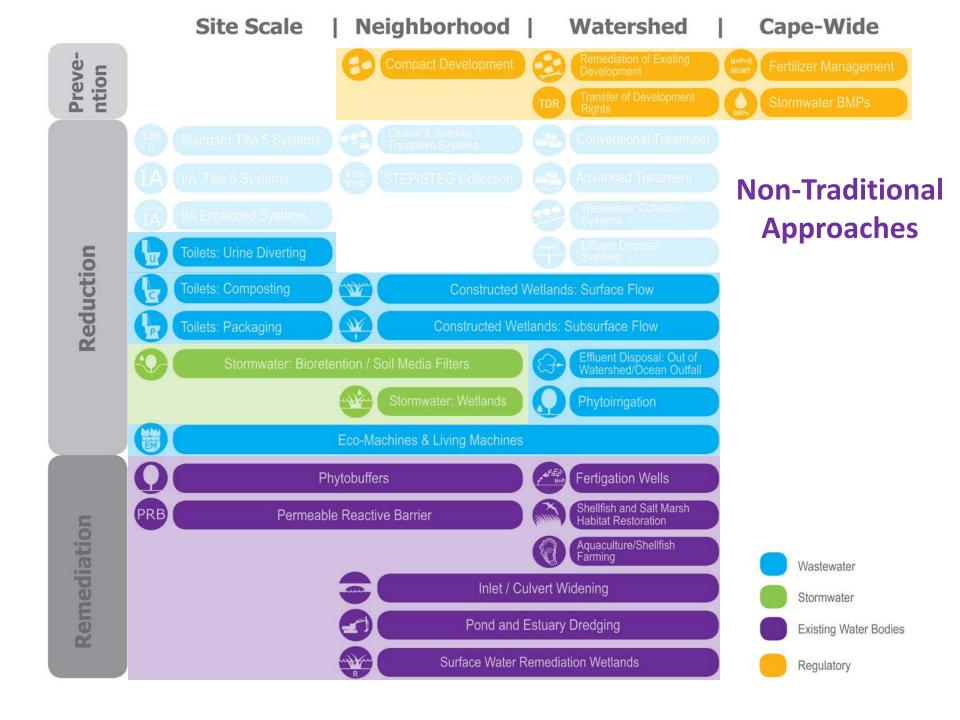






Existing Centralized Treatment











Targets/Reduction Goals

Present Load: X kg/day



Target: Y kg/day



Reduction Required:

N kg/day

Other Wastewater Management Needs

A. Title 5 Problem Areas

C. Growth Management

B. Pond Recharge Areas

Low Barrier to Implementation

- A. Fertilizer Management
- B. Stormwater Mitigation





Watershed/Embayment Options

- A. Permeable Reactive Barriers
- C. Constructed Wetlands

B. Inlet/Culvert Openings

D. Aquaculture

PRB







Alternative On-Site Options

- A. Eco-toilets (UD & Compost)
- B. I/A Technologies

- C. Enhanced I/A Technologies
- D. Shared Systems













Priority Collection/High-Density Areas

- A. Greater Than 1 Dwelling Unit/acre
- B. Village Centers

- C. Economic Centers
- D. Growth Incentive Zones















Adaptive Management:

A structured approach for addressing uncertainties by linking science and monitoring to decision-making and adjusting implementation, as necessary, to increase the probability of meeting water quality goals in a cost effective and efficient ways.



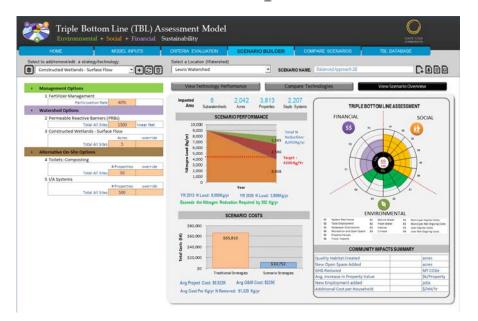
Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Introduction

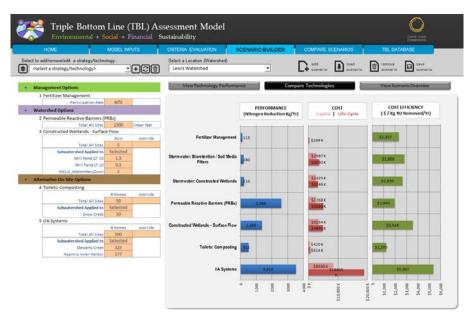
What is triple bottom line analysis? Air quality Triple Bottom Line Analysis water quality Provides a full accounting of the financial, social, and environmental consequences of investments or **TBL** policies **Community development** Often "TBL" analysis is used to identify the best alternative and to report to stakeholders on the **Natural Resources** public outcomes of a given investment.



Why develop a TBL model?

- Develop triple bottom line model to consider the financial, environmental, and social consequences of water quality investments and policies in Cape Cod.
- TBL Model evaluates the "ancillary" or downstream consequences of water quality investments not the direct Phosphorous or Nitrogen levels.







SOCIAL

Scenario 3

Maximum Performance

ENVIRONMENTAL

61%

4,680

\$9,800

\$610

\$1,800

\$183

\$540

2.4

5.0

3.3

\$2,000

252

\$37

FINANCIAL

HOME MODEL INPUTS CRITERIA EVALUATION SCENARIO BUILDER COMPARE SCENARIOS TBL DATABASE

Scenario 1 Scenario 2 Minimum Cost Cost Effective Criterion Scores FINANCIAL FINANCIAL SOCIAL SOCIAL System Resilience S1 Ratepayer Distribution \$3 Recreation and Open Space | \$4 Property Values S\$ Fiscal Impacts \$6 **ENVIRONMENTAL** Marine Water E1 Freigh Water E2 FINANCIAL Municipal Capital Costs F1 Property Owner Capital Costs ENVIRONMENTAL Property Owner Other Costs F4 **ENVIRONMENTAL** Strategy/Technology Distribution

	COST & PERFORMANCE
	Nitrogen Reduction %
	Remaining Nitrogen Load (Kg N)
	Life Cycle Costs (\$K)
	Municipal O&M Cost (\$K)
	Municipal Project Cost (\$K)
	Property Owner O&M Cost (\$K)
Acustus us us us	Property Owner Project Cost (\$K)
	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
larararara	Quality Habitat (acres)
	New Open Space Added (acres)
	GHG Reduced (MT CO2e/yr)
Avg. I	ncrease in Property Value (\$/pty)
	New Employment Added (jobs)

Additional Cost per Household (\$/HH/yr)

