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July 31, 2026

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
ON THE
EXPANDED ENVIRONMENTAL NOTIFICATION FORM AND
PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

PROJECT NAME	: Barnstable Fire District Wells 3& 4 Water Treatment Plant
PROJECT MUNICIPALITY	: Barnstable
PROJECT WATERSHED	: Cape Cod
EEA NUMBER	: 17080
PROJECT PROPONENT	: Barnstable Fire District Water Department
DATE NOTICED IN MONITOR	: June 24, 2026

Pursuant to the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA; M.G.L. c. 30, ss. 61- 62L) and Section 11.06 of the MEPA regulations (301 CMR 11.00), I have reviewed the Expanded Environmental Notification Form (EENF), and hereby determine that this project **requires** the submission of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). In accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(13), the Proponent has submitted a Proposed EIR with a request that I allow a Rollover EIR in lieu of the usual two-stage Draft and Final EIR process. The Proponent also requested that, if a rollover EIR were not granted, a Single EIR be allowed to be submitted in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(8). I hereby grant the request for a Rollover EIR, and, therefore, I will publish notice in the next Environmental Monitor that the Proposed EIR shall be reviewed as a Final EIR pursuant to Section 11.06(14) and shall be subject to a 30-day public comment period.

Project Description

As described in the EENF and Proposed EIR (EENF/Proposed EIR), the purpose of the project is to address high levels of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), iron, and manganese in two of the Barnstable Fire District's[1] (District's) drinking water supply wells (Wells 3 and 4). According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, water from these wells is not in compliance with current United States

[1] https://www.barnstablefiredistrict.com/

Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFAS. Because of this, the District has reduced production for Wells 3 and 4 to lower the concentration of PFAS in the distribution system. The permitted withdrawal at Well 3 and Well 4 is 0.77 million gallons per day (mgd) and 0.67 mgd, respectively. However, average daily flow from Well 3 and 4 has been substantially lower, as reported in the District's 2024 Annual Statistical Report (ASR) at only 173,051 and 111,243 gallons per day (gpd), respectively.

The project includes construction of a new water treatment facility (WTF) to remove PFAS, iron and manganese from water withdrawn at Wells 3 and 4 in order to comply with EPA and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) drinking water regulatory requirements. The new WTF will consist of a of a 4,040-square foot (sf) single-story building that will contain three 10.5-foot diameter Greensand contactors and associated process mechanical valves and piping for the removal of source water iron and manganese; six 10-foot diameter granular activated carbon (GAC) contactors and associated process mechanical valves and piping for the removal of PFAS; and other related chemical storage, feed, and handling facilities.

In addition to the WTF itself, the project also includes a paved driveway to the new building, two sand filters and two infiltration basins for the treatment of water treatment residuals, a septic system for the facility bathroom, best management practices (BMPs) for the treatment and infiltration of stormwater, new yard piping to deliver water to and from the building, two new generators, three new propane tanks, yard fencing, and three new water hydrants.

Project Site

The 71.77-acre project site where the new WTF will be constructed is located on a portion of District-owned land currently in use for public water supply located at 1650 Iyannough Road/Route 132 in Barnstable, Massachusetts. The site currently consists of Wells 3 and 4, a paved access road, the Well 4 Pump House and water treatment facility. The existing property is predominantly woodlands with undeveloped forest to the north, Hathaway's Pond Recreation Area to the east, and the Hyannis Golf Club to the south and west. The existing paved access road runs east to west, connecting the site to Iyannough Road/Route 132.

Currently, water from Wells 3 and 4is pumped to the Well 4 Pump House and water treatment facility, where water from both wells is chemically treated before being pumped to the distribution system. The current facility has a capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm). The Well 4 Pump House will remain on site and continue to treat water with potassium hydroxide for pH adjustment and sodium hypochlorite for disinfection.

There are no wetland resources located on the project site. According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) Atlas (15th Edition), the site is not located within Priority or Estimated Habitat of Rare Species. The site is also not located within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The site does not contain any structures listed in the State Register of Historic Places or the Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. The project site is not located within a 100-year floodplain as mapped by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The site is located within the Wellhead Protection Overlay District.

The project site is located within one mile of three Environmental Justice (EJ) populations designated as Minority (2) and Minority and Income (1) in Barnstable.[2] There are 15 additional EJ populations within five miles of the site.

Environmental Impacts and Mitigation

Potential environmental impacts associated with the project include alteration of 2.1 acres of land, the majority of which involves tree clearing; creation of 0.18 acres of impervious area; and generation of 303 gpd of wastewater associated with a bathroom within the WTF

The purpose of the project is to provide safe drinking water by providing PFAS and other chemical treatment for water drawn from Wells 3 and 4. Measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate environmental impacts include construction of a new stormwater management system, the use of erosion and sedimentation controls during project construction, the restoration of temporarily disturbed areas following construction, and planting of 55 trees.

Jurisdiction and Permitting

This project is subject to MEPA review because it requires an Agency Action and meets/exceeds the threshold at 301 CMR 11.03(4)(b)(4) (Construction of a New drinking water treatment plant with a Capacity of 1,000,000 or more gpd). The project requires the preparation of an EIR pursuant to 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b) because it is located within a DGA (1 mile) around one or more EJ Populations. The project will require BRP-WS 24 (Approval to Construct a Facility to Treat 1,000,000 Gallons per Day or Greater) permit from MassDEP.

The project requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) from the EPA. Comments from the Cape Cod Commission (CCC) indicate that the project is considered a Development of Regional Impact (DRI) and in turn requires an application with the Commission.

The project is not seeking Financial Assistance from an Agency. Therefore, MEPA jurisdiction for EIR review is limited to those aspects of the project that are within the subject matter of any required or potentially required Agency Actions and that may cause Damage to the Environment, as defined in the MEPA regulations.

Request for Rollover EIR or Single EIR

The EENF/Proposed EIR included a request that I allow a Rollover EIR in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(13) or alternatively, a Single EIR in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(8).

The MEPA regulations provide that for projects required to submit an EIR under 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b), the Proponent may submit an EENF with a request that I allow a Rollover EIR in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(13). To support this request, the EENF must be accompanied by a

[2] "Environmental Justice Population" is defined in M.G.L. c. 30, § 62 under four categories: Minority, Income, English Isolation, and a combined category of Minority and Income.

Proposed EIR, which, if the request for Rollover EIR is granted, would be published as a Final EIR in a subsequent Environmental Monitor in lieu of the typical two-stage Draft and Final EIR process.

In order to allow a Rollover EIR, I must find that the dual EENF and Proposed EIR:

1. presents a complete and definitive description and analysis of the project and its alternatives, and an assessment of its potential environmental and public health impacts and mitigation measures sufficient to allow a Participating Agency to fulfill its obligations in accordance with M.G.L. c. 30, §§ 61 and 62K and 301 CMR 11.12(5);
2. demonstrates that the project will not materially exacerbate any existing unfair or inequitable Environmental Burden and related public health consequences impacting an EJ population, and will not result in a disproportionate adverse effect or increased climate change effects on an EJ population;
3. describes measures taken to provide meaningful opportunities for public involvement by EJ populations prior to filing the dual ENF and Proposed EIR, including any changes made to the project to address concerns raised by or on behalf of EJ populations;
4. shows that comments received on the dual ENF and Proposed EIR do not raise substantial issues not previously considered by the Proponent; and
5. shows that no substantive issues remain to be resolved.

The MEPA regulations at 301 CMR 11.06(8) indicate that a Single EIR may be allowed provided I find that the EENF:

a. describes and analyzes all aspects of the project and all feasible alternatives, regardless of any jurisdictional or other limitation that may apply to the Scope;
b. provides a detailed baseline in relation to which potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures can be assessed; and,
c. demonstrates that the planning and design of the project use all feasible means to avoid potential environmental impacts.

For any project for which an EIR is required in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b), I must also find that the EENF:

d. describes and analyzes all aspects of the Project that may affect Environmental Justice Populations located in whole or in part within the Designated Geographic Area around the Project; describes measures taken to provide meaningful opportunities for public involvement by Environmental Justice Populations prior to filing the expanded ENF, including any changes made to the Project to address concerns raised by or on behalf of Environmental Justice Populations; and provides a detailed baseline in relation to any existing unfair or inequitable Environmental Burden and related public health consequences impacting Environmental Justice Populations in accordance with 301 CMR 11.07(6)(n)1.

Consistent with these requests, the EENF/Proposed EIR was subject to an extended comment period under 301 CMR 11.05(9).

Review of the EENF/Proposed EIR

The EENF/Proposed EIR included a project description, an alternatives analysis, plans of existing and proposed conditions, and identification of measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate environmental impacts. Consistent with the MEPA Interim Protocol on Climate Change Adaptation and Resiliency, the EENF/Proposed EIR contained an output report from the Climate Resilience Design Standards Tool prepared by the Resilient Massachusetts Action Team (RMAT) (the "MA Resilience Design Tool"),[3] together with information on climate resilience strategies to be undertaken by the project. Comments submitted by CCC are generally supportive of the project and recommend that the Proponent schedule a pre-application meeting with CCC prior to filing development plans at the local/regional level to discuss the application requirements and the DRI review process.

Alternatives Analysis

The EENF/Proposed EIR evaluated a No Build Alternative, Decommission of Wells 3 and 4 Alternative, a Water Treatment Plant Addition Alternative and a New Water Treatment Plant Construction Alternative (Preferred Alternative). The No Build Alternative would continue the use of the existing Well 4 Pump House, which provides pH adjustment for corrosion control and disinfection, but does not treat PFAS, iron or manganese. Because this alternative does not address the goal of the project of providing treatment for these contaminants to improve drinking water quality, it was dismissed.

The District also evaluated decommissioning Well 3 and Well 4. This alternative eliminates the District's source water contaminant issues. However, this alternative does not address the District's existing and future water supply needs. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, decommissioning Wells 3 and 4 would put a large strain on the District's remaining three wells, and the District would not meet its current water demand, especially in the summer months when demands increase significantly due to population increases. As such, this alternative was dismissed.

A third alternative considered constructing an addition to the Well 4 Pump House, where water is currently being treated for pH adjustment and disinfection. This pump house addition would include both GAC media pressure vessels and greensand media filters to treat the raw water. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, this alternative addresses both the District's source water contaminant issues and its need for a restored water capacity. However, the Well 4 Pump House is located in a small depression on the land, which makes it difficult to place all required elements of the project (structures for the treatment of water treatment residuals, stormwater BMPs, etc) in this area without significant earth work to change the topography of the existing site. Additionally, the current pump house is near the center of the Zone I Wellhead Protection Area, which in turn, requires the construction of a longer septic line (415 feet) to place the septic system that supports the WTF outside of the Zone I. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, the longer septic line presents a higher risk of a leak within the Zone I. For these reasons, the District dismissed this alternative.

The Preferred Alternative consists of the construction of a new building for the treatment of water from Wells 3 and 4. Like the previous alternative, this alternative addresses both the District's source water contaminant issues and its need for a restored water capacity. However, according to the

[3] Available at: https://resilientma.mass.gov/rmat_home/designstandards/

EENF/Proposed EIR, the area proposed for this alternative requires less site grading than the previous alternative. Additionally, the Preferred Alternative places the new WTF closer to the edge of the Zone I when compared to Alternative 3 resulting in a shorter septic line (150 feet). For the reasons described above, this alternative was selected as the preferred alternative.

Environmental Justice

As noted above, the project area is located within one mile of three EJ populations designated as Minority (2) and Minority and Income (1) in Barnstable. Within the DGA containing the above EJ populations, there is one language (Portuguese or Portuguese Creole) spoken by 5% of more of residents who also identify as not speaking English very well.

Effective January 1, 2022, all new projects in a DGA (as defined in 301 CMR 11.02) around EJ Populations are subject to new requirements imposed by the Chapter 8 of the Acts of 2021: *An Act Creating a Next-Generation Roadmap for Massachusetts Climate Policy* (the "Climate Roadmap Map") and amended MEPA regulations at 301 CMR 11.00. Two related MEPA protocols—the MEPA Public Involvement Protocol for Environmental Justice Populations (the "MEPA EJ Public Involvement Protocol") and MEPA Interim Protocol for Analysis of project Impacts on Environmental Justice populations (the "MEPA Interim Protocol for Analysis of EJ Impacts")—are also in effect for new projects filed on or after January 1, 2022. Under the new regulations and protocols, all projects located in a DGA around one or more EJ populations must take steps to enhance public involvement opportunities for EJ populations and must submit analysis of impacts to such EJ populations in the form of an EIR.

Community Engagement

Consistent with the MEPA EJ Public Involvement Protocol, the Proponent sent advance notification of the project in the form of an EJ Screening Form to the "EJ Reference List" developed based on a list provided by the MEPA Office and consisting of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and tribes/indigenous organizations. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, no responses to the EJ Screening Form were received. The District held an in-person public meeting on May 13, 2026, at which the project received general support according to the filing.

After filing the EENF/Proposed EIR, a MEPA remote site visit/consultation session was held on July 9, 2026. The notice for the meeting was translated into Portuguese or Portuguese Creole with an offer to provide translation services, no requests were made. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, additional public meetings will be held through the local permitting process.

Baseline Conditions Assessment / Project Impacts

The EENF/Proposed EIR included a baseline assessment of any existing "unfair or inequitable Environmental Burden and related public health consequences" impacting the identified EJ populations in accordance with 301 CMR 11.07(6)(n)(1) and the MEPA Interim Protocol for Analysis of EJ Impacts. The baseline assessment included a review of the data provided by the Department of Public Health (DPH) EJ Tool applicable to the DGA regarding "vulnerable health EJ criteria"; this term is defined in the DPH EJ Tool to include any one of four environmentally related health indicators that are measured

to be 110% above statewide rates based on a five-year rolling average. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, the data surveyed indicate that no municipalities or census block groups within the DGA exceed 110% of the statewide rates of any of the four vulnerable health EJ criteria, which include Childhood Lead Exposure, Childhood Asthma Emergency Department Visits, Low Birth Weight and Heart Attack Hospitalizations.

The EENF/Proposed EIR indicated that the following sources of potential pollution exist within the DGA, based on data available in the DPH EJ Tool:

- MassDEP Major Air and Waste Facilities: 3
- Tier II toxics use reporting facilities: 11
- Underground storage tanks (USTs): 4
- Municipal Buildings and Healthcare Facilities: 2
- Road Infrastructure: 6
- MBTA Bus and Rapid Transit: 8
- Energy generation and supply: 3

According to the output report from the MA Resilience Design Tool included in the EENF/Proposed EIR, the project site has a high exposure to extreme precipitation (stormwater flooding) and to extreme heat. EJ populations near the site are likely also exposed to these climate risks. According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, the project will not exacerbate climate risks within the DGA because the project is limited to construction of the WTF, which is not proposed to be located within the floodplain. The project is unlikely to exacerbate extreme heat in EJ populations because the project does not propose significant new impervious area or land alteration exceeding MEPA review thresholds (minimum of 5 or more acres of impervious area and 25 or more acres of land alteration), is located on a largely undisturbed site which is forested and otherwise covered by vegetation. In addition, the project proposes to plant 55 trees.

According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, the project will not have disproportionate adverse effects on EJ populations because there will be minimal air emissions associated with the construction and operation of the project; the project will cause a minimal increase in traffic during operations and have minimal traffic impacts during the construction period; and stormwater runoff will be managed on-site. The purpose of the project is to protect the public health of all residents served by the water from Wells 3 and 4, including residents in EJ populations, by constructing a treatment facility that will ensure that the drinking water from the wells meets drinking water standards, including limits for PFAS as well as treating for iron and manganese. In addition, the project also includes two sand filters and two infiltration basins, which is designed to hold 55,000 gallons of backwash waste, for the treatment of water treatment residuals. Comments from MassDEP note that the project's plan for treating residuals is consistent with other drinking water treatment plants.

Impervious Area and Stormwater

As noted above, the project will result in the direct alteration of 2.1 acres of land (the majority of which will require tree clearing). The EENF/Proposed EIR states that 55 trees will be planted on the project site as mitigation. Comments from CCC note that the EENF/Proposed EIR references

planting Bermuda Grass on the site. Comments state that Bermuda grass is not native to the region and recommend planting only a native blend of fescue grasses and wildflowers.

In addition, the project will create 0.18 acres of impervious surfaces. The project includes the construction of a stormwater management system to mitigate this impact. As described in the EENF/Proposed EIR, stormwater runoff generated by the project will be collected and treated through a combination of best management practices (BMPs), including deep sump catch basins, an oil/grit separator, a sediment forebay, an infiltration basin, a rain garden and dry wells. The system will be capable of attenuating the present-day 100-year storm event (24-hr precipitation depth of 7.41 inches), and will provide 44% total suspended solids (TSS) removal prior to infiltration, and a minimum of 80% TSS removal prior to discharge. The filing states that the stormwater management system can be upgraded to accommodate future storms, as further discussed below.

Water Supply

Under its existing Water Management Act (WMA) Permit, the permitted withdrawal at Well 3 and Well 4 is 0.77 mgd and 0.67 mgd (1.44 mgd total), respectively. The project does not propose to increase the District's water supply nor groundwater withdrawal. However, because of concentration of PFAS above the USEPA's MCL, the District has reduced production for Wells 3 and 4 to lower the concentration of PFAS in the distribution system to average daily flows 173,051 gpd for Well 3 and 111,243 gpd for Well 4. As noted above, the proposed WTF will treat groundwater from the District's Wells 3 and 4 in order to comply with EPA and MassDEP drinking water regulatory requirements and allow both wells to reach their full production. The treatment facility will remove iron and manganese using Greensand contactors and will remove PFAS using granular activated carbon contactors following chemical pre-treatment at the current Well 4 Pump House. As noted above, the project will require a WS24 permit from MassDEP for the construction of the treatment facility. Comments from MassDEP strongly supports the project and note that its successful implementation will provide safe drinking water to the customers of the Barnstable Fire District.

Climate Change

Effective October 1, 2021, all MEPA projects are required to submit an output report from the MA Resilience Design Tool to assess the climate risks of the project. Based on the output report, the new WTF has a "High" exposure rating based on the site's location for stormwater and riverine flooding due to extreme precipitation and to extreme heat. Based on the 30-year useful life and the self-assessed criticality identified for the project, the MA Resilience Design Tool recommends a planning horizon of 2070 and a return period associated with a 50-year (2% annual chance) storm event when designing the WTF for extreme precipitation. The MA Resilience Design Tool recommends planning for the 90th percentile with respect to extreme heat (which indicates an increase in extremely hot days as compared to a historical baseline).

The MA Resilience Design Tool output indicates that the maximum annual daily rainfall exceeds 10" within the overall project's useful life and the project is creating impervious area. In addition, the project site is anticipated to have more than a 30 day increase in days over 90 degrees Fahrenheit within project's useful life and existing trees are being removed as part of the proposed project. These two series of factors, respectively, are indicated in the MA Resilience Design Tool as contributing to the

"High" exposures for the extreme precipitation (stormwater flooding) and extreme heat climate parameters. According to MA Resilience Design Tool output, the projected 24-hour precipitation depth associated with a 2070 50-year storm event is 8.7 inches. Therefore, it appears that the stormwater system, which is designed to attenuate the current 100-year storm event (7.41 inches), would not be resilient to future climate conditions as recommended by the MA Resilience Design Tool. The EENF/Proposed EIR states that there is sufficient space to add more BMPs to upgrade the stormwater system to adapt to future storms. I encourage the Proponent to continue to evaluate ways to improve the capacity of the stormwater management system to accommodate larger storm events under future climate conditions.

To mitigate for extreme heat, the project proposes to plant 55 trees. In addition, EENF/Proposed EIR indicates that the project was designed to minimize tree clearing to the greatest extent possible, specifically, by utilizing the existing access road.

GHG Emissions

According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, the project's total emissions from water treatment processes and heating, cooling, and ventilation of conditioned spaces will be approximately 5.9 tons per year (tpy). Because this project does not exceed any mandatory EIR thresholds and is required to submit an EIR only because it is located within a DGA of EJ populations, a GHG analysis was not required because the project's GHG emissions from conditioned spaces will be less than 2,000 tpy.

Construction Period

According to the EENF/Proposed EIR, the project will commence in the Winter of 2027 and be completed by the Fall of 2028. All construction and demolition (C&D) activities should be managed in accordance with applicable MassDEP regulations regarding Air Pollution Control (310 CMR 7.01, 7.09-7.10), and Solid Waste Facilities (310 CMR 16.00 and 310 CMR 19.00, including the waste ban provision at 310 CMR 19.017). The project should include measures to reduce construction period impacts (e.g., noise, dust, odor, solid waste management, etc.) and emissions of air pollutants from equipment, including anti-idling measures in accordance with the Air Quality regulations (310 CMR 7.11). I encourage the Proponent to require that its contractors use construction equipment with engines manufactured to Tier 4 federal emission standards, or select project contractors that have installed retrofit emissions control devices or vehicles that use alternative fuels to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM) from diesel-powered equipment. Off-road vehicles are required to use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel (ULSD). If oil and/or hazardous materials are found during construction, the Proponent should notify MassDEP in accordance with the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP; 310 CMR 40.0000). All construction activities should be undertaken in compliance with the conditions of all State and local permits. I encourage the Proponent to reuse or recycle C&D debris to the maximum extent.

Mitigation & Section 61 Findings

The Proposed EIR includes a separate chapter summarizing proposed mitigation measures and includes draft Section 61 Findings. It contains commitments to implement these mitigation measures, identifies the parties responsible for implementation, and includes a schedule for implementation. As

described in the EENF/Proposed EIR, the Proponent has committed to implement the following measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate Damage to the Environment:

Environmental Justice/Public Health

- Provide drinking water to all residents, including residents in EJ populations, that meets drinking water standards
- Construct a new stormwater management system that designed to comply with the SMS to minimize potential off-site flooding
- Plant 55 native trees to minimize heat island effect

Stormwater Management

- Construct a new stormwater management system that will be designed to comply with the SMS, including requirements to treat and convey the present-day 100-year storm event (24-hour precipitation depth of 7.41 inches).
- Install sedimentation and erosion controls around work areas and other stormwater management measures required by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with the NPDES General Permit.

Water Supply

- There is no increase in District water supply nor groundwater withdrawal. The permitted withdrawal at the project site is 1.44 MGD.
- The project includes two sand filters and two infiltration basins, which is designed to hold 55,000 gallons of backwash waste, for the treatment of water treatment residuals. Comments from MassDEP note that the project's plan for treating residuals is consistent with other drinking water treatment plants.

Climate Change

- Plant 55 native trees at the site.
- Construct a new stormwater management system that will be designed to comply with the SMS, including requirements to treat and convey the present-day 100-year storm event (24-hour precipitation depth of 7.41 inches). The EENF/Proposed EIR states that there is sufficient space to add more BMPs to upgrade the stormwater system to adapt to future storms.

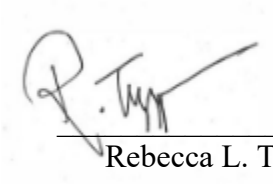
Construction Period

- Tree protection is proposed at trees that are to remain on site
- Contract specifications will require the contractor to comply with the provisions of MGL Chapter 90, section 16A and the DEP Anti-Idling Regulations (310 CMR 7.11(b)).
- The contractor shall also abide by the MassDOT diesel retrofit specification.
- Install and maintain sedimentation and erosion controls around work areas and implement other stormwater management measures in accordance with the SWPPP.

- Notify MassDEP if any contaminated soil and groundwater is encountered during construction.

Conclusion

Based on a review of the EENF and Proposed EIR and consultation with Agencies, I find that the Proposed EIR meets the standard for a Rollover EIR under 301 CMR 11.06(13)-(14). Accordingly, I will publish notice in the next *Environmental Monitor* that the Proposed EIR shall be reviewed as a Final EIR pursuant to the provisions at 11.06(14); the Final EIR shall be subject to a 30-day public comment period.



July 31, 2026
Date

Rebecca L. Tepper

Comments received:

07/24/2026 Cape Cod Commission (CCC)
07/27/2026 Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)/Southeast Regional Office (SERO)

RLT/NSP/nsp

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CAPE COD COMMISSION

Via Email

July 24, 2026
Rebecca Tepper, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Attn: MEPA Office, Nicholas Perry, MEPA Analyst
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900, Boston, MA 02114

Re: Expanded Environmental Notification Form (EENF)
Proposed Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)
EEA No. 17080 (Cape Cod Commission File No. EENF-2026-015)
Barnstable Fire District Wells 3 and 4 Water Treatment Plant

Dear Secretary Tepper:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the above-referenced EENF/PEIR. The Cape Cod Commission ("Commission") supports municipal efforts, such as the above-referenced Project, to preserve or improve water quality. The Project is located within one mile of Environmental Justice (EJ) communities and exceeds the Environmental Notification Review Threshold for Construction of a new drinking water treatment plant with a capacity of 1,000,000 or more g.p.d. (301 CMR 11.03(4)(b)4.).

Located in the town of Barnstable, the proposed Project involves construction of a new water treatment plant for the treatment of drinking water from Wells 3 and 4 for the removal of PFAS, iron, and manganese. The proposed Project includes a new building (4,040 sf), paved driveway to the new building, two sand filters, two infiltration basins for treatment of water treatment residual (also known as backwash), a septic system for the facility bathroom, stormwater control measures (SCMs) for treatment and infiltration of stormwater, new yard piping to deliver water to and from the building, new underground utilities, two new generators, two new propane tanks, yard fencing, and three new water hydrants. The total area of disturbance is approximately 2.1 acres.

Any development for which the Secretary requires an EIR is deemed a Development of Regional Impact ("DRI") under § 12(i) of the Cape Cod Commission Act ("Act"), c. 716 of the Acts of 1989. Consistent with the 2025 Regional Policy Plan (RPP) and Technical Bulletins, Commission staff offer

the following comments for consideration as the proponent completes an EIR and prepares for DRI Review.

Water Resources

The RPP Water Resources Goal is to maintain a sustainable supply of high-quality drinking water and protect, preserve, or restore the ecological integrity of Cape Cod's fresh and marine surface water resources. The proposed project is located in areas mapped as MassDEP Approved Wellhead Protection Areas, the Barnstable Harbor embayment watershed, and Great Marsh subembayment watershed. It is not located in Lake Wequaquet or Hathaway Ponds watersheds or Contributing Areas to Ponds (CAPs).

The Applicant proposes to manage stormwater using control measures designed to catch, treat, and infiltrate stormwater. Post construction SCMs are divided into three treatment trains:

- Deep sump catch basins, oil/grit separator, sediment forebay, infiltration basin
- Filtering rain garden, sediment forebay, infiltration basin
- Dry wells which will receive roof runoff

The project plans also show 2 infiltration trenches, one alongside the road to well 4 and the other south of the water treatment building. These are not part of treatment trains; they are designed to capture stormwater to reduce flows on the project site.

While there is an increase in impervious areas, Commission staff appreciate the Applicant providing some impervious cover disconnection by routing much of the cleaner roof runoff to drywells and away from SCMs designed for runoff from paved surfaces. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the sites impervious area is being directed to and treated by infiltration SCMs. The Project meets the Town treatment requirements of 90% TSS and 60% total phosphorus removal by retaining the volume of runoff equivalent to 1.0 inch multiplied by the total amount of impervious area on the new development site. Commission staff recommend that the applicant clarify the amount of new impervious areas that the project is proposing as there are differing quantities offered throughout both the EENF and PEIR.

Commission staff recommend that the onsite septic system be an I/A enhanced nitrogen removal system to prevent contamination of the underlying aquifer, given its location within a Zone II and proximity to a Zone I Wellhead Protection Area.

The Additional Control Measures section in the PEIR indicates that the applicant will minimize hazardous materials stored on site. Because this project is located within Wellhead Protection Areas, staff recommend no hazardous materials be stored onsite. If necessary to store them onsite, 110% secondary containment plus additional volume to include the 100-yr, 24-hr storm event must be provided.

Natural Resources

The RPP goal for Wildlife and Plant Habitat is to protect, preserve, or restore wildlife and plant habitat to maintain the region's natural biodiversity. In addition, the RPP goal for Open Space seeks to conserve, preserve, or enhance a network of open space that contributes to the region's natural and community resources and systems.

The proposed site is an approximately two-acre wooded portion of a much larger (over 70-acre) wooded parcel permanently protected for water supply protection and adjacent to other large tracts of permanently protected conservation and recreation lands. It is mapped as protected open space (for water supply), BioMap Core Habitat, and Wellhead Protection Area. There are no wetlands or wetland buffers within the proposed limit of work/clearing, and the site is not within the floodplain. Other than the existing paved access road, well pump houses, and water treatment facility, the site is undeveloped. The two acres of land will be cleared to accommodate a proposed new water treatment plant.

The Applicant considered appropriate alternatives and proposes reasonable mitigation measures to minimize impacts to natural resources including stormwater BMPs and erosion and sedimentation controls. While some clearing of trees will be required, staff appreciates the applicant siting the new treatment plant close to the existing wells and where less grading is required. Although the proposed project impacts approximately two acres of wooded open space, it aligns with the Town's goal to protect its public water supplies and is appropriately sited close to existing wells within a public water supply protection area.

Regarding the Project's proposed Planting / Landscaping Plan, the project narrative references planting Bermuda Grass and native shrubs on the site. Bermuda grass is not native to the region. Commission staff recommend planting only a native blend of fescue grasses and wildflowers. Proposed shrubs and other grasses (*Carex pensylvanica* and *Panicum virgatum*) are appropriate. Staff recommend that the Applicant provide clarification on the proposed grass plantings and avoid the use of Bermuda grass.

Community Design

The RPP goal for Community Design is to protect and enhance the unique character of the region's built and natural environment based on the local context.

The Project will include a new 4,040 square foot building and associated infrastructure. The building is rectangular with two 100ft facades and two 40ft facades. The Commission typically recommends that for every 50 ft of facade there should be at least 10ft of facade variation to break up building mass and reduce building scale. However, staff suggest that the significant change in roof height and adequate screening from public ways is sufficient to address the Commission's Community Design Goal as it relates to building design.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) reviewed the application in January 2026 where it was determined that the project is unlikely to affect significant historic or archeological resources. However, because the site has been undisturbed since at least the 1930s, staff suggest that the Applicant include a general discovery plan in case of unanticipated archeological

discoveries, and keep the MHC informed of any changes that may result in an increase of undisturbed woodland clearing. The Project site is not within a Local Historic District or National Historic District and is not in proximity to any historical buildings or structures.

Cape Cod Commission staff are available to answer any questions you may have about these comments. A pre-application meeting between the Applicant and Commission staff is strongly encouraged prior to filing development plans at the local level to discuss the application requirements and the DRI review process.

Sincerely,



Kristy Senatori
Executive Director

Cc: Project File
Stephen Olson, H2Olson Engineering, Inc., via email
James Kupfer, Director of Planning & Development, Town of Barnstable, via email
Barnstable Cape Cod Commission Representative, via email
Cape Cod Commission Chair, via email
Cape Cod Commission Committee on Planning and Regulation Chair, via email

Commonwealth of Massachusetts | Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Protection

Southeast Regional Office

Address: 20 Riverside Drive, Lakeville, MA 02347 | **Phone**: 508-946-2700

Maura T. Healey	**Kim Driscoll**	**Rebecca Tepper**	**Bonnie Heiple**
Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary	Commissioner

July 24, 2026

Rebecca L. Tepper,
Secretary of Energy and Environment
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
ATTN: MEPA Office
Boston, MA 02114

RE: EENF Review EOEEA 17080.
BARNSTABLE. Barnstable Fire District Wells 3&4 at 1650 Iyannough Road/Route 132

Dear Secretary Tepper,

The Southeast Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has reviewed the Expanded Environmental Notification Form (EENF) for the Barnstable Fire District Wells 3&4 at 1650 Iyannough Road/Route 132, Barnstable, Massachusetts (EOEEA #17080). The Project Proponent provides the following information for the Project:

"The proposed project involves the construction of a new water treatment plant for the treatment of water from Well 3 and Well 4. Levels of PFAS in Well 3 and Well 4 have been identified to be over the maximum containment level (MCL) set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). A pilot scale treatability study conducted in April of 2025 recommended the use of granular activated carbon (GAC) media to remove PFAS and greensand media to remove source water iron and manganese. The complete Pilot Scale Treatability Study Report is presented in Attachment D. The proposed facility will be equipped with three (3) 10.5-foot diameter GreensandPlus™ media filters and associated process mechanical valves and piping, six (6) 10-foot diameter GAC media pressure vessels and associated process mechanical valves and piping, potassium hydroxide (KOH) storage, feed, and handling facilities, and sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) storage, feed, and handling facilities.

Along with the 4,040 square foot building, the project consists of a paved driveway to the new building, two 2) sand filters and two (2) infiltration basins for the treatment of water treatment residuals, a septic system for the facility bathroom, best management practices (BMPs) for the treatment and infiltration of stormwater, new yard piping to deliver water to and from the building, new underground electrical lines to deliver power to the building, new underground fiberoptic lines to transmit SCADA information, two (2) new generators, three (3) new propane tanks, yard fencing, and three (3) new water hydrants, one located at the end of the paved access road. Refer to the Design Drawings included in Attachment A for exact locations."

Bureau of Water Resources (BWR) Comments:

Wetlands and Waterways Comments: As proposed, this Project does not affect wetlands or waterways protected resources and is therefore not subject to the Wetlands Protection Act or M.G.L. c, 91.

Drinking Water: The proposed Route 132 Treatment Facility will treat groundwater from the District's wells 3 and 4. The treatment facility will remove iron and manganese using Greensand contactors and will remove per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) using granular activated carbon contactors following chemical pre-treatment at the current Well 4 Pump station. This Project also proposes the construction of two (2) sand filters and two (2) infiltration basins for the management of water treatment residuals. The total water withdrawal from wells 3 and 4 will not increase. The disposal of the backwash and sanitary lavatory wastewater of the treatment facility is consistent with other drinking water treatment plants. The waste disposal plan will be included in the submittal for the construction permit review.

The Proponent has properly identified the need to submit a WS24 for the construction of this treatment facili**ty.** The MassDEP Southeast Region Drinking Water Program strongly supports this important project to provide safe drinking water to the customers of the Barnstable Fire District.

Water Management Act: The Project will have no effect on any Water Management Act authorizations, therefore, there are no comments.

Stormwater:

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Stormwater Permit:

The Project Proponent acknowledges that its activities will require filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Access to information regarding the NPDES Stormwater requirements and an application for the Construction General Permit is obtained by completing and submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA via the Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) | US EPA.

The Proponent is advised to consult with Meridith Finegan at finegan.meridith@epa.gov or by phone at 617-918-1533 for questions regarding EPA's NPDES Construction General Permit requirements.

In addition, the Proponent is reminded that local Planning Boards (and/or other local authorities) may require stormwater controls beyond that of the Wetlands Protection Act. These controls are usually created to keep stormwater onsite so as not to create nuisance conditions offsite

Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) Comments:

Based upon the information provided, the Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) searched its databases for disposal sites and release notifications that have occurred at or might impact the proposed Project area. A disposal site is a location where there has been a release to the environment of oil and/or hazardous material that is regulated under M.G.L. c. 21E, and the Massachusetts Contingency Plan [MCP – 310 CMR 40.0000].

There are no listed MCP disposal sites located at or in the vicinity of the site that would appear to impact the proposed Project area.

Interested parties may view a map showing the location of BWSC disposal sites using the MassGIS data viewer at MassMapper. Under the Available Data Layers listed on the right sidebar, select "Regulated Areas", and then "DEP Tier Classified 21E Sites". MCP reports and the compliance status of specific disposal sites may be viewed using the BWSC Waste Sites/Reportable Release Lookup at: Search for Waste Site & Reportable Releases

The Project Proponent is advised that if oil and/or hazardous material are identified during the implementation of this Project, notification pursuant to the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (310 CMR 40.0000) must be made to MassDEP, if necessary. A Licensed Site Professional (LSP) should be retained to determine if notification is required and, if need be, to render appropriate opinions. The LSP may evaluate whether risk reduction measures are necessary if contamination is present. The BWSC may be contacted for guidance if questions arise regarding cleanup.

Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan: The Project Proponent is advised that a spills contingency plan addressing prevention and management of potential releases of oil and/or hazardous materials from pre- and post-construction activities should be presented to workers at the site and enforced. The plan should include but not be limited to, refueling of machinery, storage of fuels, and potential on-site activity releases. Information related to spills prevention best practices may be obtained at the following web page: Spill Prevention?

Bureau of Air and Waste (BAW) Comments:

Air Quality: The Proponent should implement measures to alleviate dust, noise, and odor nuisance conditions, which may occur during the construction activities. Such measures must comply with MassDEP Bureau of Air and Waste Prevention (former BWP) Regulations 310 CMR 7.01, 7.09, and 7.10. To determine the appropriate requirements please refer to:

- 310 CMR 7.09 Dust, Odor, Construction, and Demolition
- 310 CMR 7.10 Noise

To comply with 310 CMR 7.09(2), the Proponent may be required to file a BWP AQ-06 notification form ten days prior to site activities. More information can be found here: BWP

AQ06 Notification Prior to Construction or Demolition and here: eDEP Online Filing System Screen-by-Screen Guidance for Completing the Detailed Notification Form

New Source Review:
MassDEP's Air/New Source Review Program reminds the Proponent of the following information:

Many industrial, commercial and institutional development activities have facility heating and supplemental or emergency power generation units associated with them that may require air quality permitting/plan approval from MassDEP before construction or operation. If required, such applicable equipment and/or activities must be certified through MassDEP's Environmental Results Program (ERP) at 310 CMR 7.26 or approved by MassDEP, prior to construction via the Plan Application program at 310 CMR 7.02, depending on equipment type, specifications, size, activities and/or emissions etc.

Smaller sized equipment/units such as engines (emergency and non-emergency), combined heat and power (CHP) units and boilers may not require an air quality permit/plan approval but instead may be subject to 310 CMR 7.26 performance standards and ERP certification. For example:

- 310 CMR 7.26(30) thru (37) – Boilers; and
- 310 CMR 7.26(40) thru (45) – Engines and Combustion Turbines (including Emergency Engines and Turbines)

Learn more about these provisions at Compliance Certification: Commercial, Industrial or Institutional Boiler and Submit a Compliance Certification: Stationary Engine or Turbine.

Some proposed facilities and/or activities may include process-related air emissions sources such as solvent cleaning, other disinfection, chemical reactors, solid or liquid material handling and storage. Equipment and/or activities and associated potential emissions that do not meet the applicability requirements of the ERP provisions, may require a plan approval pursuant to 310 CMR 7.02. Learn more about whether Plan Approval is required for your Project at MassDEP Air Plan Applications.

The Air Pollution Control Staff in MassDEP's Boston and Regional Offices can provide assistance regarding the applicability of MassDEP's regulations for any such equipment and/or activities planned.

Construction-Related Measures:

The Project Proponent reports: "*The contractor shall also abide by the MassDOT diesel retrofit specification, which states that any diesel-powered non-road construction equipment with engine horsepower ratings of 50 and above to be used for 30 or more days over the course of construction will either be EPA Tier 4-compliant or will be retrofitted with EPA-verified (or equivalent) emission control devices such as oxidation catalysts or other comparable technologies (to the extent that they are commercially available) installed on the exhaust system side of the diesel combustion engine.*"

MassDEP reminds the Project Proponent of the following: If a piece of equipment is not available in the Tier 4 configuration, then the Proponent should use construction equipment that has been retrofitted with appropriate emissions reduction equipment. Emission reduction equipment includes EPA-verified, CARB-verified, or MassDEP-approved diesel oxidation catalysts (DOCs) or Diesel Particulate Filters (DPFs). The Proponent should maintain a list of the engines, their emission tiers, and, if applicable, the best available control technology installed on each piece of equipment on file for Departmental review.

Massachusetts Anti-Idling Law:

The Project Proponent reports: "*Contract Specifications will require the contractor to comply with the provisions of MGL Chapter 90, section 16A and the DEP Anti-Idling Regulations (310 CMR 7.11(b)), which prohibit unnecessary engine idling and require engines to be shut down if the vehicle is stopped for more than five minutes.*"

MassDEP reminds the Proponent that unnecessary idling (i.e., in excess of five minutes), with limited exception, is not permitted during the construction and operations phase of the Project (310 CMR 7.11). Regarding construction period activity, typical methods of reducing idling include driver training, periodic inspections by site supervisors, and posting signage. In addition, to ensure compliance with this regulation once the Project is occupied, MassDEP requests that the Proponent install permanent signs limiting idling to five minutes or less on-site.

Solid Waste Management: The Proponent is proposing to construct a new water treatment plant for the removal of PFAS, iron, and manganese on a parcel of land owned by the District associated with the existing pump houses for Well 3 and Well 4.

The Project Proponent reports*: "The solid waste generated from this project may include asphaltic pavement, concrete, and/or metal associated with the construction of the new water treatment plant and associated structures. The disposal will be completed according to local, state, and federal regulations."*

MassDEP's Solid Waste Section provides the Proponent with the following information:

1. Should solid waste be discovered during earthen removal/excavation, the Project Proponent shall notify and contact the MassDEP's Solid Waste Management Section for guidance.

2. *Compliance with Waste Ban Regulation*s: Waste materials discovered during construction that are determined to be solid waste (e.g., construction and demolition waste) and/or recyclable material (e.g., metal, asphalt, brick, and concrete) shall be disposed, recycled, and/or otherwise handled in accordance with the Solid Waste Regulations including 310 CMR 19.017: Waste Bans. Waste Ban regulations prohibit the disposal, transfer for disposal, or contracting for disposal of certain hazardous, recyclable, or compostable items at solid waste facilities in Massachusetts, including, but not limited to, metal, wood, asphalt pavement, brick, concrete, and clean gypsum wallboard. The goals of the waste bans are to: promote reuse, waste reduction, or recycling; reduce the adverse impacts of solid waste management on the

environment; conserve capacity at existing solid waste disposal facilities; minimize the need for construction of new solid waste disposal facilities; and support the recycling industry by ensuring that large volumes of material are available on a consistent basis. Further guidance can be found at: MassDEP Waste Disposal Bans | Mass.gov

MassDEP recommends the Proponent consider source separation or separating different recyclable materials at the job site. Source separation may lead to higher recycling rates and lower recycling costs. Further guidance can be found at: Construction Materials - RecyclingWorks Massachusetts

For more information on how to prevent banned materials from entering the waste stream the Proponent should contact the RecyclingWorks in Massachusetts program at (888) 254-5525 or via email at info@recyclingworksma.com. RecyclingWorks in Massachusetts also provides a website that includes a searchable database of recycling service providers, available at Recyclingworks in Massachusetts - RecyclingWorks Massachusetts

3. *Asphalt, brick, and concrete (ABC) rubble*: such as the rubble generated during construction, must be handled in accordance with the Solid Waste regulations. These regulations allow, and MassDEP encourages, the recycling/reuse of ABC rubble. The Proponent should refer to MassDEP's Information Sheet, entitled " Using or Processing Asphalt Pavement, Brick and Concrete Rubble, Updated February 27, 2017 ", that answers commonly asked questions about ABC rubble and identifies the provisions of the solid waste regulations that pertain to recycling/reusing ABC rubble. This policy can be found on-line at the MassDEP website: Using or Processing Asphalt Pavement, Brick & Concrete Rubble . For more information on how to prevent banned materials from entering the waste stream the Proponent should contact the Recycling Works in Massachusetts program at (888) 254-5525 or via email at info@recyclingworksma.com. Recycling Works in Massachusetts also provides a website that includes a searchable database of recycling service providers, available at Recycling Works in Massachusetts.

4. *Tree removal/land clearing*: As defined in 310 CMR 16.02, clean wood means “discarded material consisting of trees, stumps and brush, including but limited to sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, and new or used lumber”...etc. Clean wood does not include wood from commingled construction and demolition waste, engineered wood products, and wood containing or likely to contain asbestos, chemical preservatives, paints, stains or other coatings, or adhesives. The Proponent should be aware that wood is not allowed to be buried or disposed of at the Site pursuant to 310 CMR 16.00 & 310 CMR 19.000 unless otherwise approved by MassDEP. Clean wood may be handled in accordance with 310 CMR 16.03(2)(c)7 which allows for the on-site processing (i.e., chipping) of wood for use at the Site (i.e., use as landscaping material) and/or the wood to be transported to a permitted facility (i.e., wood waste reclamation facility) or other facility that is permitted to accept and process wood.

If you have any questions regarding the Solid Waste Management Program comments above, please contact Michelle McCloud at Michelle.McCloud@mass.gov or Jennifer Wharff at Jennifer.Wharff@mass.gov.

Climate Change/Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

Drinking Water Treatment Facilities: The Proponent should consider the potential impacts

of climate change as part of the design and operation of the proposed drinking water treatment facility. Drinking water treatment plants are among the largest energy consumers in many cities and towns across Massachusetts. Therefore, minimizing the life-cycle operational costs and associated greenhouse gas emissions will have long-term economic and environmental benefits for the community and the Commonwealth.

MassDEP suggests review of the following resources, as well as any other governmental, industry, or research institute reports to identify GHG and energy reduction strategies, and climate resilience and adaptation measures that the Proponent, as feasible, should commit to implement or continue to explore upon completion of the MEPA review. The resources listed below under Implementation also include potential funding sources.

Planning and Design:

- EPA's Adaptation Strategies Guide for Water Utilities – 2015 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-04/documents/updated_adaptation_strategies_guide_for_water_utilities.pdf;
- *Assessment:*
- *EP*A's Strategies for Saving Energy at Public Water Systems - 2013 https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-04/documents/epa816f13004.pdf
- EPA's Energy Efficiency in Water and Wastewater Facilities – 2013 Energy Efficiency in Water and Wastewater Facilities: A Guide to Developing and Implementing Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programs
- EPA's Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) – 2016 Climate Resilience Evaluation & Awareness Tool (CREAT) | U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit
- Massachusetts Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program - https://www.mass.gov/municipal-vulnerability-preparedness-program.

Implementation:

- EPA – Reducing Operating Costs and Energy Consumption at Water Utilities – 2017 https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/reducing-operating-costs-and-energy-consumption-water-utilities
- Massachusetts Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) Loan Assistance - https://www.mass.gov/state-revolving-fund-srf-loan-program;
- MA DOER's Green Communities Grant Program https://www.mass.gov/info-details/green-communities-grants
- The Massachusetts' Gap Energy Grant Program: An innovative funding model for realizing energy benefits in the water sector - The Massachusetts' Gap Energy Grant Program
- MassDEP's Clean Energy Results Program – Massachusetts' Return-on-Investment: A Gap Funding Model for Success – 2016 Massachusetts' Return on Investment: A Gap Funding Model for Success - Dibara - 2016 - Journal AWWA - Wiley Online Library

- EPA – Reducing Operating Costs and Energy Consumption at Water Utilities – 2017 https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-04/documents/water_utility_heat_pump_brochure_508.pdf;
- Massachusetts Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) Loan Assistance - https://www.mass.gov/state-revolving-fund-srf-loan-program;
- Mass save® Municipal Energy Saving Program Mass Save | Municipal Energy Manager Grant
- MA DOER's Green Communities Grant Program https://www.mass.gov/green-communities-designation-grant-program; and
- USDA Rural Development Grant & Loan Assistance (Water & Wastewater) Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island | Rural Development.

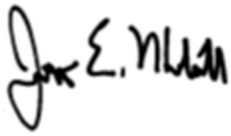
Proposed s.61 Findings:

The "Certificate of the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs on the Expanded Environmental Notification Form" may indicate that this Project requires further MEPA review and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. Pursuant to MEPA Regulations 301 CMR 11.12(5)(d), the Proponent will prepare Proposed Section 61 Findings to be included in the EIR in a separate chapter updating and summarizing proposed mitigation measures. In accordance with 301 CMR 11.07(6)(k), this chapter should also include separate updated draft Section 61 Findings for each State agency that will issue permits for the Project. The draft Section 61 Findings should contain clear commitments to implement mitigation measures, estimate the individual costs of each proposed measure, identify the parties responsible for implementation, and contain a schedule for implementation.

Other Comments/Guidance:

The MassDEP Southeast Regional Office appreciates the opportunity to comment on this EENF. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact George Zoto at George.Zoto@mass.gov or Jonathon Hobill at Jonathan.Hobill@mass.gov.

Very truly yours,



Jonathan E. Hobill,
Regional Engineer,
Bureau of Water Resources

JH/GZ

Cc: DEP/SERO

ATTN: Brian Harrington, Acting Regional Director
John Handrahan, Deputy Regional Director, BWSC
Mark Dakers, Acting Regional Director, BAW
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