THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON MA 02114

Meeting Minutes for December 12, 2024

Meeting held in room 108 of the MassWildlife Office,

1 Rabbit Hill Road, Westborough MA, at 11:30 a.m.

Minutes approved March 13, 2025

Members in Attendance:

Vandana Rao	Designee, Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA)
Chris Kluchman	Designee, Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities (EOHLC) (*Becca George served as designee until 12:33 p.m.)*
Anne Carroll	Designee, Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
Duane LeVangie	Designee, Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
Hotze Wijnja	Designee, Department of Agricultural Resources (DAR)
Todd Richards	Designee, Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
Tyler Soleau	Designee, Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM)
Christine Hatch	Public Member
Vincent Ragucci	Public Member
Kenneth Weismantel	Public Member
Samantha Woods	Public Member (*Joined online for first half-hour, then present in-person*)

Members Absent

Thomas Cambareri	Public Member

Others in Attendance:

Anne Malenfant	CDM Smith
Andreae Downs	MWRA Wastewater Advisory Committee
Caitlin Spence	EEA
Erin Graham	DCR
Francesco Attaccalite	DCR
Hillary Monahan	MWRA
Jason Duff	DCR
Jennifer Pederson	Massachusetts Water Works Association
John Scenna	Lynnfield Center Water District
Kate Bentsen	DFG
Katie Paight	DCR
Kerry Reed	Town of Hopkinton
Lydia Olson	Mass Rivers Alliance
Moussa Siri	MWRA Water Supply Citizens Advisory Committee
Nadia Madden	DCR
Nick Couris	Lynnfield Center Water District
Purvi Patel	EEA
Sara Cohen	DCR
Toni Stewart	DCR
Vanessa Curran	DCR

Rao called the meeting to order at 11:37 a.m.

Agenda Item #1: Welcome and Introductions

Rao welcomed in-person and online attendees to the meeting. She announced that the meeting was being recorded for the purpose of meeting minutes and invited those online who wish to speak during the meeting to indicate this in the chat window. Attendees were asked to include their names on the sign-up sheet in lieu of a formal roll-call of Commissioners.

Agenda Item #2: Executive Director's Report

Rao reminded the Commission that most of the state was in Level 3 – Critical Drought, except for the Cape and Islands which were at Level 1- Mid Drought. A new contract was recently signed with a graphic design firm to update and create new drought outreach materials, with an emphasis on developing some new materials that would be more relevant for the winter months. The Drought Mission Group is also helping to review existing outreach materials and brainstorm ideas for new materials.

Rao also described a Notice of Intent that was recently posted on COMMBUYS for a new funding opportunity through EEA, a Drought Resiliency and Water Efficiency Grant Program**.** This program will fund projects that promote climate resiliency, specifically by helping communities and public water suppliers reduce indoor and outdoor water use and improve water loss control programs. Eligible applicants will include municipalities, public water suppliers, non-profit organizations, public schools/colleges/universities, and regional planning agencies.

Rao asked if any agencies had updates to share. Bentsen announced that DER was accepting project inquiry/expression of interest calls for culvert replacement and removal projects. This was an opportunity to schedule a 30-minute call with DER staff to discuss potential culvert replacement or removal project ideas or sites. Inquiries would be accepted through January 10th. Bentsen also announced that DER was hiring for two positions, both of which were for culvert replacement technical assistance specialists. The application deadline for these positions was December 19th.

Wijnja provided an update on MDAR's glyphosate monitoring study. Last year, they did monthly sampling for 12 months for 25 water suppliers. They never found detectable glyphosate residue. Program resources did not allow the work to continue beyond that timeframe. A public report will eventually be available with the results and the data would be shared with the pesticide board subcommittee for their review on glyphosate.

Agenda Item #3: Update: Hydrologic Conditions and Drought Status

Rao introduced Graham to present the Hydrologic Conditions Report for November 2024.

- *Temperature*: Monthly average temperatures were above normal. According to the Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC), the Worcester climate site had its 3rd warmest November on record and Boston had its 8th. The Worcester climate site had its warmest fall on record and the Boston climate site its 10th. There was a question of how far back the records go. Graham answered in some places records go back to the late 1800's but would check for the climate sites and NRCC rankings.

- *Precipitation*: Precipitation was below normal to normal. It was better than in past months with most of it coming in the latter half of the month. The 3-month and 6-month look-backs are still showing the severe lack of recent months' precipitation.
- *Snow Cover:* Some the events in the latter half of November brought snow, some of which still remained in the western and north central parts of the state at the end of the month.
- *Evapotranspiration:* The Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI) was elevated across all Regions at both the 1-month and 2-month look-back periods.
- *Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)*: The KBDI was still elevated at the end of the month in all Regions except Cape Cod and the Islands. Graham noted some links to articles that discussed wildfires during October and November in Massachusetts including the number of acres burned. https://www.wbur.org/news/2024/11/22/massachusetts-drought-rainy-weather-brushfire-conditions https://commonwealthbeacon.org/environment/2024-fire-season-in-massachusetts-burns-more-acres-in-2-months-than-previous-2-years/ https://www.wamc.org/news/2024-12-02/great-barrington-fire-department-declares-butternut-fire-controlled-after-almost-two-weeks-1-700-acres-of-burning https://www.wgbh.org/news/local/2024-12-06/rain-has-put-out-wildfires-but-the-drought-persists-across-most-of-massachusetts
- *Streamflow*: Streamflow was very much below normal during November except for one gage on Cape Cod that was in the normal range. Several gages were at record lows.
- *Flooding*: There was no flooding in November to report.
- *Groundwater*: Groundwater ranged from below normal to normal. The only Region without any below-normal wells was Cape Cod.
- *Lakes & Impoundments*: At the end of November, ten of the reported lake and impoundment levels were below their 30th percentile. Every Region except for Cape Cod had at least one lake or impoundment below normal.
- *MA Drought status*: Since the last WRC meeting there are three more regions in Level 3- the Western, CTRV, and Southeast and the Cape Cod and Islands Regions are at Level 1.
- *US Drought Monitor (USDM)*: Conditions worsened over the course of the month. At the end of November there were areas of D3 (Extreme Drought), D2 (Severe Drought), D1 (Moderate Drought), and D0 (Abnormally Dry).
- *NOAA Climate Prediction Center outlooks*: The December outlook shows chances leaning for below-normal temperatures and no strong signal for precipitation. The seasonal outlook shows chances leaning for above-normal temperatures and no strong signal for precipitation. Graham noted a YouTube link to the NWS Boston's 2024-2025 Outlook for Southern New England recorded webinar: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZrF9qtbt8w. Both the December and seasonal drought outlooks show drought persisting. Graham noted an article discussing the drought forecast. https://www.vermontpublic.org/local-news/2024-11-29/winter-forecast-shows-drought-could-persist-in-much-of-new-england.

Rao asked the Commissioners if they would like to receive the Hydrologic Conditions Report in an email as an attachment or as a link. She asked for feedback on not just the data but also the presentation. There was a brief discussion of the storm that happened the day before- totals ranging from 2.5" to 4" were observed across the state, which will help with the current deficits.

Agenda Item #4: Presentation and Discussion: Drought Response and Communication

Rao called attention to the drought conditions reaching a Level 3 - Critical Drought very quickly and how it helped mobilize the Interagency Mission Group. Mentioning that the group was made up of EEA agencies, MEMA, and MWRA which started to think about what kind of impacts we are seeing and the kinds of responses they need to have. They spent time on communication and had a marketing firm helping with that. Rao then invited Carroll and Duff to walk through some of the communication products and efforts taken in response to this drought. A question was asked about who to turn to if a private well dries up. Rao's response was that typically you can reach out to the Department of Public Health, although no one is really regulating the quantity aspect of a private well; the DPH regulates the quality. She mentions that when a private well dries up the resident often does not know where to go or what to do. Rao stated that with help from MassDEP staff, they developed a FAQ specifically targeting private well owners to walk them through different scenarios which they may see during a drought, what causes the issues, and who they should go to. Rao stated they also provided information on federal funding sources up to $10,000 to help private well owners and that all this information is available on the drought website. Rao reminded everyone of the many different resources on the drought website that can be found on www.mass.gov/drought, as well as resources being shared via social media accounts.

Duff then started the presentation on Drought Response and Communication to the commission. He mentioned that the specific outreach materials removed outdoor watering restrictions because it was more focused on indoor uses for this time of year. Duff showed a new drought infographic which had been changed to reflect what drought means in MA, as well as the main components of information reflecting indoor water use items that should be looked at and monitored during a drought at this time of year. Next he covered a new tips for saving water resources that highlights ways to save water indoors during a drought such as choosing high efficiency plumbing products, turning off water while brushing teeth or shaving, taking showers less than 5 minutes and using water-saving shower heads, washing only full loads of laundry, fixing any leaks, creating a kitchen compost bin instead of garbage disposal, and collecting and reusing clean household water for indoor plants.

He then showed some outreach products and resources available on the website and for use on social media covering topics of car washing, faucet aerators, efficient appliances, "Don't let the water run", and finding and fixing leaks while showing snapshots of what they look like. He also showed graphics for water saving tips with toilets and how to find leaks. He then went over the resources made available for private wells, fire danger, flooding during drought, hydrant flushing, the drought impact reporter, and alternative plant watering. The last of the resources he covered were graphics on finding leaks, a guide to understanding your water bill, and a home water use calculator that residents can use to help calculate how much water they are using and identify areas where they can improve on water saving.

Duff also reviewed materials that included drought action recommendations for residents and businesses which were similar to the information being sent out in the drought press releases and includes how to aggressively reduce indoor water use, following local water restrictions and fixing leaks, refraining from outdoor fires or flammable materials, and monitoring your total household water use. He reminded everyone that this presentation would be shared and to use the links to the resources from the presentation. He continued to explain next steps they are

taking to produce better outreach products and resources which are being worked on in collaboration with a graphic design company. One project they recently started was to revamp the "Drought FAQ" resource. They are also creating a short video on "what you can do during drought". He also discussed the new "Drought Resiliency and Water Efficiency" grant program, which has a notice of intent posted and a full RFR coming soon.

Lastly, Duff mentioned that WRC staff would be putting together a "Local Drought Management Plan Guidance Document" which will be discussed later in the meeting by another staff member. He ended by showing the longer drought video that was created last year with a reminder that staff would be working to either revamp this video or create multiple short videos to make them more accessible to different audiences.

Rao asked Commissioners if they had any questions, comments, or feedback. She noted that Duff had pulled together all the materials shown into a single PowerPoint that can also be shared to water suppliers, municipalities, and environmental organizations that will make it more easily downloadable. Rao reinforced that they are looking for feedback on any of the materials. Richards commented that they have a monthly fishery staff meeting so they can talk about drought and things they can provide as resources for people. He brought up the point that because of the time of year there is not much insight they can provide in terms of water conservation. Richards stated he believes they are missing a big opportunity both for flood resilience and drought resilience by not pitching all of this in terms of our land use planning. He mentioned that if we make sure the watershed is topped off because we have infiltration, and because we are being more efficient with water getting into the groundwater table, we will have the platform to push drought messages all year round as well as increasing the likelihood of retaining water and reducing the likelihood of drought. Rao replied that she agrees and while looking at these record low metrics that we have never seen before, it points to land use influences. She explained that they are doing a study right now with USGS to figure out what drives low flow in streams, but that one reason recharge isn't happening like it used to is because of the drastic difference between our landscapes now compared to the 1960's. Rao commented that at the municipal level they should talk about what can be done to change the approach to development.

Carroll responded that this might be coming out in the executive order on biodiversity, which might include some guidance for what you could do as a protection for nature. Richards says that is correct but he's not sure they are enforcing that message and pushing it strongly enough and suggests that it should be required to be checked or addressed before coming to a Conservation Commission or Planning Board. He continued that it could have an incentive process or an education process to promote these actions, and that people should be considering drought and flooding during every planning project.

The Commissioners then discussed whether stream flow is a good enough measurement to use for gauging infiltration. Richards comments that it shouldn't be used as a direct measurement but that it is a contributing factor to infiltration, and land use such as deforestation and different developments increases the stream density which makes streams flashier and doesn't always recharge the aquifer. Rao added that it is the ambient conditions changing that is their concern. She stated that this is always a tough conversation during Drought Management Task Force meetings because we know that there are some areas where streams are drying but other other

indices at the regional level are still normal. She also mentioned that there's always a conversation about how we assess the conditions at that larger scale.

A question was asked whether the products being worked on with Shields would be able to be editable, so that when more specific information was needed to be sent out staff could change the information quickly and get the message out without having to contract new work again. Rao said that this had been discussed briefly and that staff would bring the idea up with the graphic designers again. Another comment was made that the drought video was good but too long. Rao replied that staff will also bring that comment to the consultant and ask for the next round of products to include 30 second videos or reels for social media that can be easily shared. Lastly, a comment was made about how it seems more important to cover what people should do to help during drought, rather than focusing on what drought looks like in MA.

Agenda Item #5:

Rao invited a motion to approve the meeting minutes for September 12, 2024.

VOTE	A motion was made by Weismantel with a second by Ragucci to approve the meeting minutes for September 12, 2024. The roll-call vote to approve was unanimous of those present.

Agenda Item #6: Vote To Accept as Complete the Lynnfield Center Water District's Interbasin Transfer Act Application for a Supplemental Water Interconnection to the MWRA

Rao introduced the project reminding Commissioners that today is just a vote to accept the application as complete to set the approval process in motion for Lynnfield Center. Curran began by acknowledging the proponents present including John Scenna and Nick Couris from Lynnfield Center and Anne Malenfant who is the consultant to Lynnfield Center. Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD) is the applicant and recipient of the up to 0.83 MGD of water from MWRA who is the donor. The transfer is intended to improve resilience and redundancy. LCWD has two sources in the stressed Ipswich River Basin and water quality issues with iron, manganese, PFAS and nitrate. LCWD is located in the Ipswich and North Coastal Basins and MWRA's sources are in the Chicopee and Nashua River Basins. Curran showed maps of the major basins with MWRA reservoirs and a close up of the LCWD water system.

Curran reviewed a brief, recent history of LCWD adding new wells to their collection of sources in 1997 and again in 2013. Three studies were done – 2017, 2018, and 2021 – to evaluate additional potential sources of water. An Expanded Environmental Notification Form was published in the Massachusetts Environmental Protection Agency's (MEPA) Environmental Monitor in 2023. Subsequently a Single Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) was published in October 2024. WRC staff reviewed the SEIR and commented that no additional information was needed for completeness for ITA. A MEPA Certificate was issued in November that the project complies with MEPA regulation.

For a timeline, next steps are today's vote to accept the application as complete. Curran reviewed the timeline for two public hearings in January with subsequent request for a WRC vote on a draft recommendation in February. A third public hearing will take place in February with a vote on a final recommendation in March.

Hatch expressed concern about having the two January meetings close together and whether having them farther apart would be possible and result in more participation. Curran responded that it is possible if others strongly feel the same. Weismantel asked whether one is in the receiving and one is in the donor basin. Curran responded that they are both on Zoom. Rao acknowledged that they used to be held at a physical location in each basin. LeVangie asked whether being on Zoom has increased participation. Curran did not think it has despite all the notifications that do go out by the proponent to all water and sewer departments in the basins and in the Environmental Monitor. Rao reflected that in some recent cases there have been some residents but asked if there is sufficient advertisement. She mentioned perhaps social media could be an additional avenue. Richards agreed that more outreach is important and that it requires a lot of people and organizations to all reach out.

Olson asked about the water quality issues and whether they affect all the wells. Curran answered that the two Ipswich wells have PFAS contamination. There is a treatment plant being constructed originally for treatment of iron and manganese, but they are adding PFAS treatment as well so that multiple sources can be treated at the plant, but it is not yet available. Scenna thanked the Commission for having this project on the agenda today and confirmed that Curran accurately conveyed the problems with water quality at multiple wellfields which this project addresses. Woods asked if there was a checklist for completeness. Curran answered that the completeness determination is made in collaboration with other state agencies. The merits of the application are judged starting at this stage in the process. Rao confirmed that staff comes to the Commission only once it is deemed that all information needed for evaluation is received. Today's vote will begin the 120-day review process. Curran added that the evaluation is in terms of the ITA criteria and whether all was provided to assess those criteria. Cohen clarified that staff is currently recommending a completeness vote. Woods stated that additional information cannot be asked after this. Rao clarified that more information can be asked after today's vote as minor back and forth continues to happen between staff and the applicant as they work closely throughout the process.

V O T E	A motion was made by Weismantel with a second by Hatch to approve to accept as complete the Lynnfield Center Water District's Interbasin Transfer Act Application for a Supplemental Water Interconnection to the MWRA. The vote to approve was unanimous of those present by roll call.

Agenda Item #7: Presentation: Draft Local Drought Management Plan Guidance

Rao gave an overview of the multi-year effort to develop guidance for municipalities and public water supply systems for drought management plans. While the document was not distributed before today's meeting, it will be sent soon to the WRC. She introduced Graham to present a preview.

Graham started the presentation with a history of the guidance document and the efforts leading up to its development. After the 2016 drought, a group of water suppliers approached the state looking for assistance in setting triggers. A working group was formed. The working group was fortunate to have the help of a consultant who was working on a similar effort in a neighboring state. State staff analyzed some data and the beginnings of a framework were developed. The

work was set aside as state staff updated the Massachusetts Drought Management Plan (MA DMP), which was finished in 2019. Drought planning efforts then turned toward the MA drought dashboard. In 2022 we received a Resilient Mass Implementation Grantand were able to hire a consultant, Comprehensive Environmental Incorporated (CEI), to further develop and finish the local drought management plan guidance. A steering committee was formed consisting of water suppliers and state staff. Over the course of about one year, a framework was drafted and tested and the guidance document developed. State staff are grateful for the Steering Committee as they provided input and feedback throughout the process. Graham thanked Massachusetts Water Works Association and Jennifer Pederson for hosting two remote workshop sessions in June delivered by CEI. CEI first gave an introductory session, then followed up with a more in-depth and interactive session.

The purpose of the guidance is to provide local public water suppliers with guidance to develop robust and analytically grounded drought plans for resiliency during droughts under current and potential future conditions. The guidance was developed to be applicable to a range of systems. The document can be used by water suppliers to either develop a drought plan by themselves or used as a resource should they decide to hire outside help. It doesn't require the use of specialized tools, only spreadsheets are needed. The guidance is based on the AWWA M60 Drought Preparedness and Response Actions manual and the MA DMP, which in Section 8 outlines the AWWA steps. It is more specific to Massachusetts than the AWWA M60 manual. Our work focused on Steps 2 through 5.

Step 1 is Form a Drought Planning Team. There is a short section on that. Step 2 is Forecast Supply in Relation to Demand. This is where the bulk of CEI's work started. The objective of this step is to develop a reasonable estimate of potential shortfalls based on a range of supply and demand scenarios. First, normal supply conditions are determined and then reduced supply conditions are estimated. Current demands are determined and then future demands are estimated. Potential supply shortfalls are then quantified.

Step 3 is to Assess Methods for Balancing Supply and Demand. Methods to reduce demand and to augment supply are evaluated to address the potential water supply shortfalls. This is a planning exercise to create a savings strategy. The guidance contains a menu of demand reduction and supply augmentation methods with a range of savings. The objective is to encourage proactive planning and to get an idea of what is possible in a water supply system to address the potential shortfalls.

Step 4 is Establish Triggers and Action Levels. First, indicators are selected. Usually this is a water level, or it could be some external measure like streamflow or precipitation. Second, the sources are selected, which are the sites that will be monitored. Third, triggers and action levels are established. This can be tricky and often requires a few tries. Usually, average normal levels are evaluated along with the critical level. Working within these two parameters and then checking against past droughts, triggers and action levels are established. A monitoring plan is then developed.

Step 5 is Develop a Staged Response. This step establishes the water saving goals that are applied to each of the action levels set in Step 4. AWWA gives some percentages as starting points, but

these might not be high enough. Using more system-specific information from Steps 2 and 3 will give a more realistic idea of savings goals and required actions.

Step 6 is to Adopt the Drought Management Plan. Step 7 is to Implement the Drought Management Plan, which includes an emphasis on staffing levels needed for a drought response. Additional Resources in the appendix include Appendix A- a series of spreadsheets showing the steps 2-5 testing CEI did on three systems- a groundwater system, a surface water system, and a combination system all of which had shown stress in recent droughts. There was a range of service populations. Appendix B has additional tools and resources including free ones like those from EPA. Appendix C has "How to Perform a Bathymetric Survey" which gives some best practices for completion of a bathymetric survey and a stage storage curve. It includes some language useful for a request for a proposal should a supplier wish to hire a contractor.

The next step is to finish the state internal review and then format the document so it can be shared with the WRC. The plan is to ask for a vote either in January or February to release the document as a working draft online. State staff could continue to receive feedback and continue to refine the document as needed. State staff also think it would be helpful to develop a checklist of elements that go into a drought plan.

Rao opened the meeting to questions and comments. There was a question about the bathymetric surveying instructions and extrapolation. Graham answered that a goal of Appendix C was to provide instructions for survey and curve that could be used in more sophisticated modelling if needed. Suppliers on the Steering Committee thought it would be useful to have a document that could be handed over to a contractor to complete the survey and curve. There was a question about accounting for storage in the watershed and if that contributes to the reservoir- is that factored in? Graham answered no and that in the "days-of-supply-remaining" example, there is the assumption of no inflow to the reservoir.

Rao closed the discussion by suggesting that if anything else comes to mind Commissioners can email herself or Graham.

Agenda Item #8: Presentation: MIT Policy Hackathon: Water-Smart Approaches to Climate Change and Equitable Growth

Rao introduced the MIT Hackathon project which EEA was invited to participate in, and which included participation by WRC staff including Purvi Patel, Nadia Madden, Caitlin Spence, Jason Duff, Erin Graham and Viki Zoltay. MIT approached EOEEA to request submittal of a challenge brief on climate solutions. Nadia and Purvi presented the challenge brief and it was chosen by 18 teams.

Patel introduced the project and summarized the background we provided in our briefing, which included the housing shortage in MA and the need to provide zoning for multifamily housing. We asked how we could reinform development to be focused in areas where it reviewed climate change in terms of drought and flooding, and where water and wastewater infrastructure is present with capacity to accommodate new development. The challenge also asked teams to manage risks and ensure equity. The challenge question asked how the government can support growth that is water smart and resilient to climate risks such as droughts and floods, while ensuring that equitable solutions are prioritized. We asked the teams to look at what datasets,

tools and methods are available to answer this question. We also asked what policies and mechanisms can the state implement to ensure that decisions are water smart, and that water and wastewater decisions are not an afterthought. Lastly, the challenge asked how the State can improve inclusion of underserved communities in decision making around growth and infrastructure upgrades. The teams started with 18 datasets which were refined to 11. Hackers had a day and a half. Datasets were lumped into four buckets including Climate, Equity, Water Resources and Infrastructure.

Madden then described the judging which took place on Sunday. Each team had 3 minutes to pitch their solution. From these presentations, three semi-finalists were chosen. All the teams understood the challenge, but only a couple teams really analyzed the data and created policy solutions. The winner was Hydro Homies. A key to their solution was to be proactive around development. They developed an index for climate risk and environmental justice. Their approach used data analysis and mapping to determine which areas in the state would be water smart to develop. They used Greenfield for their example. They also identified a state grant program for affordable housing where they suggested revising the grant guidelines and adding a water-readiness assessment at the start of the process.

Madden also noted the runner-up, Aqua Equity who also did some excellent analytics and who we will invite for a follow-up presentation to learn more about their proposed approach. Patel noted that this presentation today is a "teaser", and we can invite these teams to the WRC in the future for more detailed presentations if the Commission is interested.

Kluchman noted that EOHLC is thinking about these challenges all the time. She offered her staff to be available to provide background information to the teams on the affordable housing grant program.

Rao asked about the background of the participants. Madden responded that they are mostly graduate students or recent graduates who work in data analytics, as well as people who work in policy but not necessarily water policy. Rao noted it was nice to get a fresh perspective. Hatch asked whether the teams were looking at flood hazards. Madden said yes, they had looked at some of these.

Pederson asked what the benefit to the teams was. Madden responded that this Hackathon provides free advertising for the master's program at MIT – it provides a weekend-long taster of the program.

Rao invited Commissioners to join WRC staff for our next internal water policy meeting where we will hear a more detailed presentation from the Hydro Homies. Klutchman stated that she would like to attend, and Ragucci said he may be able to join.

V O T E	A motion was made by Weismantel with a second by LeVangie to adjourn the meeting. The vote to adjourn was unanimous of those present.

Meeting adjourned, 1:48 pm.

Documents or Exhibits Used at Meeting:

1. WRC Meeting Minutes: September 12, 2024
2. WRC Meeting Schedule for 2025
3. Letter dated November 21, 2024 from the WRC to MEPA regarding the staff recommendation to accept as complete the Lynnfield Center Water District's Interbasin Transfer Act application for a supplemental water interconnection to the MWRA
4. Letter dated November 15, 2024 from the WRC to MEPA regarding the Expanded Environmental Notification Form (EENF) for the Revere High School Project in the City of Revere
5. Interbasin Transfer Act project status report, December 2, 2024
6. Hydrologic Conditions in Massachusetts, November 2024 (available at https://www.mass.gov/info-details/monthly-hydrologic-conditions)

Compiled by: WRC Staff

Agendas, minutes, and other documents are available on the web site of the Water Resources Commission at https://www.mass.gov/water-resources-commission-meetings. *All other meeting documents are available by request to WRC staff at 10 Park Plaza, Suite 6620, Boston, MA 02116.*