Interbasin Transfer Act 101

EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW!
Background

- The Interbasin Transfer Act became effective in March 1984
- It applies to *ALL* transfers of water and wastewater (not just municipal transfers)
- It is administered by the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission
- The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Office of Water Resources provides the technical and administrative work on the Act for the Commission
The 28 River Basins of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Pop Quiz!

Are transfers prohibited under the ITA?
- *No!* The ITA does *NOT* prohibit interbasin transfers, *but*:
  - It does require that rigorous environmental and water supply management standards are met *BEFORE* allowing a transfer
  - And the project must meet all the applicable criteria outlined in the Act to be approved

What is the threshold amount for review?
- There is *NO* threshold amount for regulatory review

When do ITA permits expire?
- The Act is *NOT* a permitting program, it is a one-time approval process

How is the Act triggered?
- Any increase in the capacity of a transfer system could trigger the Act, *but*
- A transfer must cross *BOTH* a town line and a basin line to be subject to the Act
What triggers the Act?

- Increases in capacity, such as:
  - A new water supply source which will be transferred out of basin as either water supply or wastewater
  - Enlargement of an existing transfer system through the addition of larger pumps or pipes
  - Changes in the operating rules of a transfer system that cause more water to be transferred (e.g. addition of a new community to a regional water supply system which has sources in a different basin)
Types of Transfers

1. WATER SUPPLY
2. WASTEWATER
3. WASTEWATER TRIGGERED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WATER SUPPLY SOURCE
Water Supply Transfer

- Use of a water supply source located in a separate river basin and community from the proposed user

- Water transferred from this source will not be returned to its basin of origin for discharge

- Example: MWRA Water Supply system
MWRA Water Supply
Wastewater Transfer

- Use of a wastewater system which collects wastewater originating in a basin and community different from the basin and community of the point of discharge. For example:
  - Enlargement of an existing wastewater system to accommodate more flow
  - Enlargement of interceptors connecting a community to a regional (out of basin) wastewater system
Wastewater Example 1

**Figure 11 - Wellesley Extension Sewer**

- **Concord**
- **Natick**
- **Needham**
- **Dover**

- **Watershed Boundary**
- **Water Transfer Route**
- **Wellesley Sewer Extension Town**

- **Scale in Miles**

- **Start of Wellesley Sewer Extension**
- **Boston Harbor**
- **Mass Coastal**
Wastewater Example 2
Wastewater Transfer Triggered by The Development of a Water Supply Source

- A new source is developed in a community which has a wastewater system with a discharge point in a different basin and community.
- Water from this source will not be returned to its basin of origin.
- Even though the wastewater capacity is not changing, increasing the in-basin water supply capacity increases the “ability” to transfer water from the donor basin and presents issues that need to be reviewed before allowing the transfer.
Example of a Wastewater Transfer Triggered by the Development of a Water Supply Source
Exemptions
Existing Systems
Intratown Transfers

**Figure 6 - Town of Wrentham & Corresponding Watersheds**

**Figure 7 - Fall River**

- Narragansett Bay
- Mt. Hope Bay
- Shore Basin
- Mass Coastal Basin
- Fall River
- Water Source
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Watershed Boundary
- Wastewater Flow
Other Exemptions

- Replacement of existing sources with sources of the same capacity
- Reactivation of unused but not decommissioned sources
- Sources developed solely to provide redundancy
- Addition of individual connections, as long as the original capacity of the system is not increased
- Increases in a WMA permit that do not require an increase in source capacity
- Emergency Connections Authorized by DEP
Levels of Review

1. Applicability
2. Insignificance
3. Approval
Determination of Applicability

- Formal review process
- However, some inquiries can be handled on the staff level
- 90-day time-line for formal process
Applicability Requests Reviewed by the WRC

- MWRA Sudbury Aqueduct (1990)
- MWRA Metrowest Tunnel (1991)
- MWRA Framingham Extension Relief Sewer (1995)
- MDC Wastewater Facilities Plan (Wachusetts Sewering) (1996)
- Holden Water Supply (2001)
- MWRA Upper Neponset Relief Sewer Project (2003)
- Shrewsbury Home Farm Well #2 (2004)
- YMCA at Leggs Hill (2006)
- Turners Falls Hannigan Brook Well (2007)
- Foxborough Regional Sewer District (2008)
- Pioneer Valley Energy Center (2008)
Determination of Insignificance

- Based on the Environmental Impacts of Transfers of Less Than 1 MGD
- Formal Process
- 90-day Time-Line for a Determination
- Criteria for Insignificance Include (but not limited to):
  - Withdrawal is less than 5% of the instantaneous flow
  - Consideration of the water-dependant resources
  - Consideration of the cumulative impacts of the transfer
• Some transfers of less than 1 MGD could potentially have significant environmental impacts
• A negative Determination of Insignificance is NOT a “No”
• The project might be able to be approved under a full application
• If a project is determined to be “insignificant”, there is no need for further review under the ITA.
Insignificance Requests Reviewed by the WRC

- Southbridge DPW Water Supply to the Mass Turnpike and areas of Charlton (1994)
- MWRA Metrowest Tunnel Dewatering (1995)
- Hopkinton Water Purchase from Ashland (1999)
- Rockport Long Beach Sewer Project (2001)
- Essex Sewer Project (2002)
- Sager-Perron Sewering Project (2002)
- Charlton Water Connection to Oxford (2002)
- Cohasset Water Sale to Linden Pond Development (2004)
- Hopkinton South Street Sewer Connection (2009)
Application for Approval

- Eight Criteria that must be met (although not all of them may be applicable to the project)
  - Completion of the MEPA Process
  - All viable in-basin sources must have been developed or ruled out as not viable
  - All practical water conservation measures must have been implemented
  - For existing surface water sources, a forestry management plan must have been implemented
  - Reasonable in-stream flow in the donor basin must be maintained
  - For groundwater transfers, a pumping test must be conducted and provided with the application
  - The receiving community must have or be developing a local water resources management plan
  - Cumulative impacts must be considered
• These criteria should be met **BEFORE** applying for ITA approval!
How do You Know What the Commission Expects?

- The Commission developed Performance Standards in 1999 to outline how a proponent should address each criterion

- The Performance Standards only apply to a full application for approval

The Performance Standards are Available at: http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/intbasin/docs/finalps.pdf
Application for Approval Process

- A full application for approval under the ITA triggers an EIR under the MEPA process.
- The WRC has developed 4 Scopes to address ITA issues through the EIR process (available at: http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/intbasin/actionapp.htm).
- The Act and regulations require that the MEPA process be completed *BEFORE* the Commission can hold public hearings or make a decision on an application for approval.
Timelines for an Application for Approval

- The Secretary’s Final Certificate on the EIR must be issued
- All information requested for ITA review (generally through the MEPA process) must have been received
- The WRC must accept the application as complete
- The Commission then has 60 days to hold 2 public hearings, one in the donor basin and one in the receiving community.
- Staff recommendation to approve or deny the application made at next possible Commission meeting
• Within 2 weeks of presentation of the Staff Recommendation, an additional public hearing is held.

• A decision MUST be made within 60 days following the close of the final public hearing.
Applications for Approval Reviewed by the WRC

- Brockton Pine Brook/Howard Reservoir Project (1986)
- MWRA Wellesley Extension Sewer (1988)
- Brockton Pine Brook (1990)
- North Reading Water Purchase from Andover (1991)
- Natick Elm Bank (1992)
- MWRA New Neponset Valley Relief Sewer (1992)
- Bedford Admission to the MWRA (1992)
- Dedham-Westwood Fowl Meadow Well (1992)
- Canton Well #9 (1998)
- Braintree-Weymouth Relief Facilities (1999)
- Stoughton Cedar Swamp Wellfield (1999)

- Foxborough Witch Pond Well (2001)
- Stoughton Admission to the MWRA (2002)
- Weymouth Landing Sewer Project (2002)
- Aquaria Desal Project (2003)
- Brockton Water Purchase from Aquaria (2004)
- Cummingsville Branch Replacement Sewer (2005)
- Reading Admission to the MWRA (2005/2007)
- Avalon Bay Sewer connection (2007)
- Wilmington Admission to the MWRA (2007)
Interbasin Transfer Web Site

http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/intbasin/index.htm
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