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**Background Document on
Proposed Regulations by
Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) Office**

MEPA Regulations at 301 CMR 11.00 et seq.

June 2025

**Regulatory Authority:
M.G.L. c. 30, §§ 61 to 62L**

SUMMARY

The Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) Office within the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) proposes to amend its regulations at 301 CMR 11.00 et seq. The amendments propose to streamline MEPA review of housing and mixed use projects of a limited size to meet the Commonwealth’s housing production goals. This is intended as an interim measure while broader legislative proposals to address environmental permitting for preferred housing developments are advanced through the Massachusetts Legislature.¹ The regulatory amendments herein also propose streamlining for projects that do not qualify as full “Ecological Restoration Projects” under Wetlands Protection Act (WPA) regulations at 310 CMR 10.00 (for which streamlining is already available), but nevertheless seek to qualify as “Ecological Restoration Limited Projects” under WPA regulations. The above amendments align with priorities of the Healey-Driscoll Administration to expedite the delivery of housing and resiliency projects, while minimizing environmental impacts.

BACKGROUND

The MEPA program, originally enacted in 1972, requires projects for which action is needed by an “Agency” to undergo an environmental review process prior to the taking of such action. As stated in MEPA regulations, the purpose of the MEPA program is to “provide meaningful opportunities for public review of the potential environmental impacts of Projects for which Agency Action is required, and to assist each Agency in using (in addition to applying any other applicable statutory and regulatory standards and requirements) all feasible means to avoid Damage to the Environment or, to the extent Damage to the Environment cannot be avoided, to minimize and mitigate Damage to the Environment to the maximum extent practicable.” 301 CMR 11.01(1)(a); see also M.G.L. c. 30, § 61 (general purpose); id. §§ 61-62 & 301 CMR 11.02 (relevant definitions).

MEPA regulations establish certain “review thresholds,” which “identify categories of Projects or aspects thereof, of a nature, size or location that are likely, directly or indirectly, to cause Damage to the Environment.” 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)1. Provided Agency Action is required, the review thresholds determine the level of review required as follows: (i) a project that meets or exceeds an “ENF” threshold must file an Environmental Notification Form (ENF) for public review, and must undergo additional review if the Secretary of EEA so requires in his or her discretion; and (ii) a project that meets or exceeds a “mandatory EIR” threshold must file an ENF for public review, and subsequently must file one or more mandatory Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) for public review. An ENF filing undergoes a 30-day review period (with 20 days for public comment), while each EIR is subject to a 37-day review period (with 30 days for public comment). See M.G.L. c. 30, §§ 62A-62C.

EIRs for Projects Near Environmental Justice (EJ) Populations

On March 26, 2021, then-Governor Baker signed into law Chapter 8 of the Acts of 2021: *An Act Creating a Next-Generation Roadmap for Massachusetts Climate Policy* (the “Climate Roadmap Act” or “the Act”). Section 56 of the Act enacted a new definition of “Environmental Justice Population” (hereinafter “EJ Population”) for purposes of enhancing public involvement and analysis of impacts during the MEPA review process. In particular, Section 58 of the Act requires the submission of an EIR for any project that is “likely to cause Damage to the Environment”—a phrase defined in MEPA

¹ On June 24, 2025, Governor Healey submitted the “MassReady Act” to the Massachusetts House of Representatives for consideration. This bill contains provisions to streamline permitting under M.G.L. c. 91, Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. c. 131, s. 40), and MEPA for priority housing projects and nature-based solutions projects. If enacted, these provisions could result in additional MEPA regulatory changes to supplement the amendments proposed herein.

regulations to mean categories of projects that meet or exceed “review thresholds,” as described above—and is located within 1 mile of an EJ Population (or 5 miles if the project impacts air quality). The Act required that the Secretary of EEA promulgate regulations to implement Sections 57 and 58, and those regulations were promulgated on December 24, 2021.

Following the 2021 regulatory amendments (made effective January 1, 2022), the MEPA Office has maintained statistics on the number of projects that are required to file EIRs as a result of the 2021 changes. From January 1, 2022 to April 30, 2025, the MEPA Office received a total of 838 project filings, of which **428 were new projects** filing an ENF. Approximately **57 percent (total 243)** of new projects were located within a “Designated Geographic Area” (DGA) (1 or 5 miles) of EJ Populations, thereby requiring an EIR under the Climate Roadmap Act. However, because some of these projects also met or exceeded “mandatory EIR” review thresholds under 301 CMR 11.03 (which triggered a mandatory EIR filing even before passage of the Act), the number of additional projects requiring EIR solely due to the operation of the Act **totaled 164, or 38 percent of all new project filings**.

The MEPA Office has also maintained statistics on the number of housing and mixed use projects subject to the 2021 regulatory amendments and filed with the Office between January 1, 2022 and April 30, 2025. Within this time frame, a total of **76 new housing/mixed use projects** were filed, of which 42 were located within a DGA of EJ Populations. Because some of these projects also exceeded “mandatory EIR” thresholds, the number of housing/mixed use projects requiring EIR solely due to the operation of the Climate Roadmap Act (so-called “EJ EIR” projects) **totaled 32 projects, or 44 percent of all new housing/mixed use project filings**.

Of the 32 EJ EIR housing/mixed use projects, the following characteristics were tracked:²

Characteristics of “EJ EIR” Housing/Mixed Use Projects

Under 25 acres of land alteration	28
Under 5 acres of impervious area	22
Under 2,000 average daily trips (adt) of new traffic	28
Under 2,000 tons per year (tpy) of greenhouse gas emissions associated with building energy use	30
Located outside 100-year floodplain (FEMA A or VE zone)	17
At least 10% affordability	16

Based on the foregoing, the vast majority of housing/mixed use projects that required EIR solely due to operation of the Act demonstrated modest impacts such that lengthy environmental reviews were determined to be unwarranted. Namely, 84 percent of EJ EIR projects (21 of 25 projects) that requested a form of streamlined review—either in the form of a “Single EIR” under 301 CMR 11.06(8) or “rollover EIR” under 301 CMR 11.06(13)-(14)—were allowed to proceed in the requested manner.³ As shown above, land and traffic impacts were generally under “ENF” thresholds and/or levels at which traffic studies are typically required (2,000 adt). In addition, with the exception of two projects, GHG emissions associated with building energy use remained under 2,000 tpy; these levels do not require GHG modeling even under current MEPA EJ protocols. Some projects were proposed in

² A complete list of “EJ EIR” housing projects and associated EEA#’s are listed in Appendix 1 hereto. Projects can be searched by EEA# on the Environmental Monitor search page at <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/EEA/MEPA-eMonitor/search>. Full project filings are available starting with the February 8, 2023 Environmental Monitor, and MEPA certificates are available from the July 23, 2021 Environmental Monitor (with prior certificates available in Environmental Monitor archives). See <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/the-environmental-monitor>.

³ Two of the remaining four projects (EEA #16655 and 16785) were denied streamlined review and required to file a Draft EIR, and two others (EEA #16572 and 16616) requested a “rollover EIR” (meaning that the initial “Proposed EIR” filing is re-published without a Scope) and were permitted to file a Single EIR instead.

the 100-year floodplain (FEMA A or VE zone), though 7 of these 15 projects were single family homes.

In January 2024, Governor Healey swore in members of the Commission on Unlocking Housing Production (UHPC), which was established through Executive Orders issued in conjunction with the Affordable Homes Act (St. 2024, c. 150) to advise the Healey-Driscoll Administration on strategies to address the state's housing challenges. The UHPC convened for over a year, and released its report, "Building for Tomorrow," on February 21, 2025,⁴ which provides over 50 recommendations to increase the supply of housing and lower costs for Massachusetts residents. One recommendation urged the MEPA Office to take regulatory action to exempt housing projects from conducting an EIR if the EIR is solely required based on the project's proximity to an EJ community, instead requiring that the project conduct an ENF while ensuring the same amount of outreach to EJ communities as required under the existing EIR process.⁵ The UHPC Report recommended that projects that are primarily housing but have a supportive or incidental commercial use (e.g., daycares, grocery stores, retail, etc.) should be considered "housing" projects eligible for streamlining.

On February 6, 2025, the Healey-Driscoll Administration released the first-ever Comprehensive Housing Plan for Massachusetts 2025-29 (the "Housing Plan"),⁶ which recognizes the housing challenges facing the Commonwealth and outlines five overarching strategies for tackling the crisis. The Housing Plan acknowledges that "safe, appropriate housing is a fundamental human need," and notes that the lack of a stable housing supply can indirectly lead to environmental and public health consequences, such as increased traffic due to longer commutes from affordably priced homes and decreased mental and physical health due to housing and rent instability. To counteract these challenges, the Housing Plan identifies an aggressive plan to add 222,000 year-round homes to the available housing stock over the next decade—a goal that applies to homes all types, sizes, and affordability in all regions of the Commonwealth.⁷

Ecological Restoration

Since enactment of the Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA) in 2008, the Commonwealth has engaged in extensive planning efforts to prepare for climate change, including issuance of Executive Order No. 569 in 2016, which directed EEA and the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) to coordinate efforts to strengthen climate resilience. The Resilient Massachusetts Action Team (RMAT) was formed as an inter-agency steering committee responsible for implementation, monitoring, and maintenance of the state's resilience plan. Subsequently, the Commonwealth issued the 2018 Massachusetts Integrated State Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Plan (SHMCAP) and 2023 update (now titled, "ResilientMass Plan"); the 2022 Massachusetts Climate Change Assessment; and the 2025 ResilientCoast implementation plan. On January 6, 2023, Governor Healey issued Executive Order No. 604, which directed the creation of the state's first-ever Office of Climate Innovation and Resilience within the Office of the Governor. While various types of state agency actions are identified to support climate preparedness, ecological restoration plays an important role in restoring natural resources that have been degraded or destroyed by anthropogenic influences. Restoration efforts are critical in improving the state's adaptation and resiliency to future climate conditions, including by supporting biodiversity goals as recognized in Executive Order No. 618: *Biodiversity Conservation in Massachusetts*.

⁴ <https://www.mass.gov/news/unlocking-housing-production-commission-releases-recommendations-for-producing-more-housing-lowering-costs>

⁵ *Id.* at 59.

⁶ <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/a-home-for-everyone-massachusetts-statewide-housing-plan>

⁷ *Id.* at 26-28.

In September 2022, the MEPA Office proposed regulatory amendments to streamline projects that sought to qualify as “Ecological Restoration Projects” as defined in WPA regulations at 310 CMR 10.00, but not “Ecological Restoration Limited Projects” as described in 310 CMR 10.24(8) and 10.53(4). Those amendments, now reflected in 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)4. (effective January 6, 2023), allow the filing of a simplified “Notice of Project” with the MEPA Office, in lieu of an ENF. Unless the Secretary requires an ENF at his or her discretion—or the local conservation commission ultimately denies a Restoration Order of Conditions for an Ecological Restoration Project—the project may proceed to permitting following close of comments on the Notice of Project. Between January 6, 2023 and April 30, 2025, a total of 19 projects have taken advantage of the streamlining provision in 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)4., and none to date have been required to file an ENF at the Secretary’s discretion. Approximately 29 projects proposing ecological restoration activity have filed ENFs from January 1, 2022 to April 30, 2025, of which 7 projects appeared to qualify as Ecological Restoration Limited Projects and required EIR solely due to the operation of the Climate Roadmap Act.⁸

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

I. Streamlining for Housing and Mixed Use Projects (*New* 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)5. & 11.06(7)(c); *Amended* 301 CMR 11.05(4)(b))

The regulatory amendment proposed herein seeks to implement the recommendation in the February 21, 2025 UHPC Report, urging the MEPA Office to take regulatory action to “exempt housing projects from conducting an EIR if the EIR is solely required based on the project’s proximity to an EJ community” while retaining the same level of outreach required under current rules. As noted above, MEPA project statistics show that 76 of 428 new projects filed between January 1, 2022 and April 30, 2025 were housing or mixed use projects, of which 32 were required to file an EIR solely due to operation of the Climate Roadmap Act. These 32 projects are listed in Appendix 1 hereto.

As discussed, the vast majority of “EJ EIR” housing projects were shown to have modest environmental impacts that mostly fell below “ENF” thresholds or other levels that require additional studies under existing protocols, and 21 of 25 projects that requested expedited review were granted the requested relief. The core mandate of the Climate Roadmap Act is to require an EIR where a project is “likely” to cause Damage to the Environment, particularly in consideration of the potential for disproportionate adverse effects on EJ Populations. While the phrase “likely to cause Damage to the Environment” is currently defined in regulation to mean a project that meets or exceeds any MEPA review threshold in 301 CMR 11.03, the regulatory amendment proposed herein would redefine two narrow categories of projects—housing/mixed use projects of a limited size and ecological restoration limited projects (discussed below)—as no longer “presumed likely” to cause the requisite damage, provided that the projects do not meet or exceed mandatory EIR thresholds and an ENF is filed. See new 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)5. The housing/mixed use project must remain below a certain size (under 30 acres) and propose a limited amount (no more than 33%) of supportive or incidental commercial use. Upon review of the ENF, the Secretary may determine that an EIR is not required in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(7)(a), and may prescribe supplemental information in the ENF to support this determination, which shall include a description of measures taken to enhance public involvement opportunities by EJ Populations within the Designated Geographic Area (DGA) of the project site and

⁸ A complete list of Ecological Restoration Limited Projects that required EIR solely due to 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b) together with associated EEA#’s is listed in Appendix 2 hereto. Appendix 2 also includes a list of (full) Ecological Restoration Projects that have already benefited from existing streamlining provisions in 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)4. Projects can be searched by EEA# or Monitor date on the Environmental Monitor search page at <https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/EEA/MEPA-eMonitor/search>.

a description of any Environmental Burdens or Environmental Benefits that may result for nearby EJ Populations by reason of the Project. See new 301 CMR 11.06(7)(c).

In addition to *new 301 CMR 11.06(7)(c)*, existing provisions at 301 CMR 11.05(4)(b) would be amended to state that “advance notification” rules requiring early notice of a project to EJ Populations shall apply equally to housing/mixed use projects eligible for the new streamlining provision.

As stated above, this regulatory proposal recognizes the fundamental role that housing plays in sustaining communities, including the indirect benefits to the environment and public health resulting from a stable housing supply. It also recognizes the severity of the current housing crisis and the critical need to meet housing demand. These amendments are intended as an interim measure while broader legislative proposals to address environmental permitting for priority housing and nature-based solutions projects are advanced through the Massachusetts Legislature. Future MEPA regulatory changes to implement any new statutory provisions may supplement the proposed amendments herein.

II. Streamlining for Ecological Restoration Limited Projects (*New 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)5. & 11.06(7)(c); Amended 301 CMR 11.05(4)(b)*)

As noted, the MEPA Office previously promulgated regulatory amendments, made effective on January 6, 2023, to allow “Ecological Restoration Projects” as defined in WPA regulations to file a simplified Notice of Project with the MEPA Office, in lieu of an ENF. Unless the Secretary requires an ENF at his or her discretion—or the local conservation commission ultimately denies a Restoration Order of Conditions for an Ecological Restoration Project—the project may proceed to permitting following close of comments.

The regulatory amendment proposed herein seeks to expand streamlining options for “Ecological Restoration Limited Projects” under 310 CMR 10.24(8) or 10.53(4), which do not qualify for streamlining under 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)4., but whose “primary purpose [nevertheless] is to restore or otherwise improve the natural capacity of a Resource Area(s) to protect and sustain the interests identified in [the WPA], when such interests have been degraded or destroyed by anthropogenic influences.” 310 CMR 10.04. Because the purpose of these projects is to restore natural ecological functions and *improve* the environment, it is reasonable to state in regulation that the impacts associated with such projects are no longer presumed to be likely to cause Damage to the Environment. See new 301 CMR 11.01(2)(b)5. As with housing/mixed use projects, the Secretary, upon review of the ENF, may determine that an EIR is not required in accordance with 301 CMR 11.06(7)(a), and may prescribe supplemental information in the ENF to support this determination. See new 301 CMR 11.06(7)(c). A list of the seven (7) projects between January 2022 and April 2025 that would have been eligible for this streamlining is included in Appendix 2 below. A project that exceeds mandatory EIR thresholds would not qualify for this streamlining, and would continue to require EIR review. As noted above, Governor Healey has proposed broader legislative proposals to address environmental permitting for priority housing and nature-based solutions projects. Future MEPA regulatory changes to implement any new statutory provisions may supplement the proposed amendments herein.

As with housing/mixed use projects, existing provisions at 301 CMR 11.05(4)(b) would be amended to state that “advance notification” rules requiring early notice of a project to EJ Populations shall apply equally to ecological restoration projects eligible for the new streamlining provision.

III. Transition Rules (301 CMR 11.17)

This proposed amendment states that the changes included in this regulatory proposal shall apply to any new project for which an ENF (or expanded ENF) is filed following the effective date of the

amendments. Specifically, all new projects filed on or after the applicable deadline for publication in the Environmental Monitor, established under 301 CMR 11.15(2)(b), will be subject to the new rules.

SMALL BUSINESS IMPACT

These proposed amendments to 301 CMR 11.00 are not anticipated to have an impact on small businesses, as the amendments are intended to streamline MEPA procedures and will remove the EIR requirement for certain projects. Project proponents include small businesses undertaking various projects that are subject to MEPA review due to the presence of “Agency Actions.” A wide range of private entities engage in the MEPA process as project proponents, though the regulatory amendments herein would mainly impact entities undertaking housing/mixed use and ecological restoration projects, including real estate developers, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations. Many of these proponents may qualify as small businesses.

MUNICIPAL IMPACT

Municipalities participate as both project proponents and commenters in the MEPA review process. As with small businesses, these proposed amendments to 301 CMR 11.00 are not anticipated to have an impact on municipalities, as the amendments are intended to streamline MEPA procedures and will remove the EIR requirement for certain projects. Municipalities undertaking ecological restoration activities would benefit from the proposed streamlining provisions.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The MEPA Office originally launched a regulatory review effort in 2021, which culminated in an extensive regulatory revision to implement the requirements of the Climate Roadmap Act. A MEPA Advisory Committee was formed in September 2021 to provide input and advice to inform this effort. Following the 2021 regulatory revisions, the MEPA Office launched a “Phase 2” regulatory review effort at the request of stakeholders to deliberate on additional changes that could be considered to improve the MEPA process. The MEPA Advisory Committee, consisting of over 20 stakeholder groups and key agency representatives, met on a biweekly to monthly basis in early 2022 to discuss the entirety of MEPA regulations and associated policies and protocols. That process resulted in a second set of regulatory changes made effective on January 6, 2023.

With respect to the regulatory amendment proposed herein, the MEPA Office participated in numerous stakeholder meetings in 2024-25, including by attending meetings of the UHPC and additional stakeholder meetings organized by EEA and MassDEP with respect to permit streamlining for resiliency and other project types. The MEPA Office plans to notify and/or convene the MEPA Advisory Committee during the public comment period.

Remote (virtual) public hearings on this M.G.L. c. 30A regulatory package will be held via Zoom at the following dates and times:

- July 15, 2025, 2-4pm (register at link below):
<https://zoom.us/meeting/register/-CnBWqcNRlalgqBXg0q0Ow>
- July 16, 2025, 2-4pm (register at link below):
https://zoom.us/meeting/register/0mclX2LjRZGerGc4O_QFbg
- July 16, 2025, 6:30-8:00pm (register at link below):
<https://zoom.us/meeting/register/fF6MvpqrRFes9IQrkWfVxw>

Following public hearings, written comments will be accepted until **5:00pm on July 18, 2025** by email at MEPA-regs@mass.gov, or by mail to MEPA Office, Attn: Tori Kim, 100 Cambridge Street, 10th fl., Boston, MA 02114. A copy of the proposed regulations will be made available on the MEPA website at <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/301-CMR-1100-mepa-regulations>, or may be obtained by sending an email to MEPA-regs@mass.gov.

To request written language translation or oral interpretation at public hearings, please contact MEPA-regs@mass.gov (insert “Language Translation Request” in subject line). A summary of these regulatory amendments, together with a notice of public hearing dates, were posted in Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Haitian Creole, and Vietnamese on the MEPA website at <https://www.mass.gov/regulations/301-CMR-1100-mepa-regulations>. Oral interpretation in the above languages will be provided at the public hearings. A request for oral interpretation in other languages must be received at least three (3) business days prior to the public hearing date at which the interpretation is requested. To request other reasonable accommodations, contact Melixza Esenyie, ADA and Diversity Manager at Melixza.Esenyie2@mass.gov or 617-626-1282.

To subscribe and receive regular updates regarding the MEPA regulatory review effort, please send a blank email to subscribe-mepa_reg_review@listserv.state.ma.us. Please ensure that both the subject line and the body of the email are blank and that the email does not contain an automatic signature or your email address will not be added to the listserv.

APPENDIX #1
Housing/Mixed Use Projects Requiring EIR Under 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b)
New ENF Filings from January 1, 2022 to April 30, 2025

EEA Number*	Municipality	Project Type	ENF Environmental Monitor Date	Review Status
16532	Lancaster	Single Family Subdivision + Multifamily	3/9/2022	Review Ongoing
16533	Peabody	Multifamily	3/9/2022	Complete
16547	Chelmsford	Multifamily	4/25/2022	Complete
16572	Bourne	Single Family Home	6/24/2022	Complete
16578	Easton	Single Family Home	7/8/2022	Complete
16592	Salem	Multifamily	8/24/2022	Complete
16616	Salem	Multifamily	10/24/2022	Complete
16626	Raynham	Multifamily	11/9/2022	Complete
16629	Worcester	Multifamily	11/23/2022	Complete
16644	Franklin	Multifamily	12/23/2022	Complete
16655	Marion	Single Family Home	1/25/2023	Review Ongoing
16679	Boston	Multifamily	3/22/2023	Complete
16682	Bolton	Single Family Subdivision	4/10/2023	Complete
16683	Taunton	Mixed Use	4/10/2023	Complete
16685	Milton	Single Family Home	4/10/2023	Complete
16741	Raynham	Multifamily	7/26/2023	Complete
16756	Acushnet	Single Family Subdivision	9/8/2023	Complete
16769	Oak Bluffs	Single Family Home	11/8/2023	Complete
16800	Truro	Single Family Home	2/23/2024	Complete
16816	Boston	Mixed Use	3/22/2024	Complete
16819	Bridgewater	Mixed Use	4/10/2024	Review Ongoing
16821^	Lakeville	Multifamily	4/10/2024	Complete
16785*	Provincetown	Mixed Use	4/16/2024	Review Ongoing
16859	Beverly	Multifamily	8/7/2024	Review Ongoing
16860	Medford	Multifamily	8/7/2024	Complete
16873	Plympton	Single Family Home	9/11/2024	Review Ongoing
16911	Medford	Multifamily	1/8/2025	Complete
16917^	Wareham	Single Family Subdivision	1/24/2025	Review Ongoing
16925	Salem	Mixed Use	2/26/2025	Review Ongoing
16927	Boston	Mixed Use	2/26/2025	Review Ongoing
16941	Winthrop	Single Family Home	4/9/2025	Review Ongoing
16943	North Attleborough	Single Family Subdivision	4/23/2025	Review Ongoing

The projects noted with (^) indicate those that would not be eligible for streamlining, as they proposed over 30 acres of land alteration. In addition, mixed use projects noted with () were identified as dedicating more than 33% of gross square footage to incidental or supportive commercial uses, and, therefore, would not qualify.

***In total, 29 of 32 EJ EIRs filed from January 2022 to April 2025 were identified as potentially qualifying for streamlining under new 301 CMR 11.06(7)(c).*

APPENDIX #2
Ecological Restoration Limited Projects
Requiring EIR Under 301 CMR 11.06(7)(b)
New ENF Filings from January 1, 2022 to April 30, 2025

EEA Number	Municipality	ENF Environmental Monitor Date	Review Status
16560	Dennis	5/25/2022	Complete
16646	Framingham	1/11/2023	Complete
16707	Plymouth	5/24/2023	Complete
16779	Woburn	12/8/2023	Review Ongoing
16861	West Yarmouth	8/7/2024	Complete
16902	Beverly	12/11/2024	Review Ongoing
16847	Northampton	1/8/2025	Review Ongoing

(Full) Ecological Restoration Projects
Eligible for Streamlining Under Existing Regulations
Public Notice Filings from January 6, 2023 to April 30, 2025

Project Name	Municipality	Public Notice Environmental Monitor Date	Decision Date
McTaggerts Pond Dam Removal	Fitchburg	2/24/2023	3/27/2023
Home Brew Dam Removal	Uxbridge	3/8/2023	4/7/2023
Upper Connamessett Bogs	Falmouth	3/22/2023	4/21/2023
Red Lily Pond Dam Removal/Fish Ladder	Barnstable	3/22/2023	4/21/2023
Carpenter Pond Dam Removal	Dudley	4/26/2023	5/26/2023
Temple Street Dam Removal	Duxbury	8/9/2023	9/8/2023
Forge Pond Fishway	Kingston	11/22/2023	12/22/2023
Thousand Acre Reservoir Dam	Athol	12/22/2023	1/11/2024
Patrill Hollow Pond Dam	Harwick	12/22/2023	1/11/2024
Salmon Brook Dam	Brookfield	12/22/2023	1/11/2024
Cusky Pond Dam	New Braintree	12/22/2023	1/11/2024
Bel Air Dam	Pittsfield	2/7/2024	3/8/2024
Larkin Dam	Newbury	2/7/2024	3/8/2024
Old Swamp River Dam	Weymouth	4/10/2024	5/10/2024
Weston Brook	Windsor	7/10/2024	8/9/2024
Church Manufacturing Co. Dam Removal and Chicopee Brook Restoration Project	Monson	8/23/2024	9/23/2024
Marstons Mills Bogs	Barnstable	12/11/2024	1/10/2025
Old Hay Street Barrier Removal	Newbury	4/23/2025	5/23/2025
Red Brook Road Culvert	Mashpee	4/23/2025	5/23/2025