



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION  
100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON MA 02114

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**Meeting Minutes for October 13, 2022**

Meeting conducted remotely via Zoom meeting platform, 1:00 p.m.

*Minutes approved January 12, 2023*

**Members in Attendance:**

Vandana Rao	Designee, Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA)
Kathleen Baskin	Designee, Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
Anne Carroll	Designee, Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
Becca George	Designee, Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)
Kate Bentsen	Designee, Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
Hotze Wijnja	Designee, Department of Agricultural Resources (DAR)
Thomas Cambareri	Public Member
Christine Hatch	Public Member
Vincent Ragucci	Public Member
Kenneth Weismantel	Public Member
Samantha Woods	Public Member

**Members Absent**

Todd Callaghan	Designee, Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM)
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**Others in Attendance:**

Andreae Downs	WSCAC
Chris Bruet	USGS
Christopher Gallagher	Town of Foxborough
Danielle Dolan	Mass Rivers Alliance
Duane LeVangie	MassDEP
Elana Feinberg	EEA
Elizabeth McCann	DEP
Erin Graham	DCR/OWR
Gardner Bent	USGS
Geoffrey McAlmond	Town of Ware
Jason Duff	DCR/OWR
Jason Pollender	USGS
Jennifer Pederson	Massachusetts Water Works Association
Johnathan Bumgarner	USGS
Kara Sliwoski	DCR/OWR
Katie Ronan	MWRA
Kelsey Wentling	Connecticut River Conservancy
Lexi Dewey	WSCAC
Marcel Belaval	USGS
Read Porter	EEA
Rebecca Weidman	MWRA
Richard Bradley	Superscape Landscape
Sara Cohen	DCR/OWR

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Sarah Bower	Mass Rivers Alliance
Stephen Baksanki	Green Industry Alliance
Stephen Estes-Smargiassi	MWRA
Vanessa Curran	DCR/OWR
Viki Zoltay	DCR/OWR
Warren Lent	Green Industry Alliance

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Rao called the meeting to order at 1:04 p.m.

**Agenda Item #1: Welcome and Introductions**

Rao introduced herself, welcomed attendees and announced the meeting was being recorded for the purpose of the meeting minutes and that all votes would be taken by roll call. A roll call of members in attendance was taken by Cohen; a quorum was present. Rao introduced the newest WRC member, Christine Hatch from UMass Amherst Extension, who filled the empty seat and was sworn in by the Governor the previous day. Hatch has presented for the Commission previously and works on fluvial geomorphology related to floodplains. Hatch thanked Rao for the introduction and for being welcomed to the Commission.

Rao introduced Jason Duff, a new staff member at the DCR Office of Water Resources in the role previously held by Marilyn McCrory. Duff spent the last five years working on water conservation in the Denver, CO area. Duff thanked Rao for the introduction and noted his excitement to join the team.

**Agenda Item #2: Executive Director's Report**

Rao mentioned that though drought conditions have improved, with slow rainfall rather than short intensive bursts, the drought is still present and would be elaborated on during the Hydrologic Conditions Report shortly.

Rao also mentioned '[Imagine a Day Without Water](#),' which is an annual national campaign EEA participates in via their social media outreach, typically with a week of posting. This year's 'Imagine a Day Without Water' is Thursday, October 20, and EEA plans to post educational material each day of that week. This effort is one of the first items Duff has been working on. Duff added it is a national day of action to bring communities and policy makers together to advance greater and more equitable water investment. This year's theme is "to stand with those who don't have to imagine a day without water because they live without it today" as approximately 2 million people experience a lack of access to adequate drinking water and/or sanitation, with minority communities more likely to be affected. The campaign is to raise awareness of this water equity issue and sign the '[#OneWaterPledge](#)' to share their commitments and progress. The campaign encourages organizations to share their own educational content and have outreach events. Rao thanked Duff, asked Commissioners for any questions, and encouraged everyone to re-tweet or re-post any material EEA shares on social media.

Weismantel wanted to confirm if MWRA voted to waive their fee to join, which may open the floodgates on Interbasin Transfer work, and noted there was not much Interbasin Transfer activity shown on this month's meeting packet, aside from some older ones such as Foxborough that may need to be closed out. Rao confirmed the MWRA Board voted to waive the fee, but it only applies to communities that fall within certain criteria and asked Estes-Smargiassi to unmute to add any comments. Estes-Smargiassi said they're not expecting a flood of applicants, but will keep the WRC informed of serious inquiries and noted it's a long process from idea to approval by the WRC.

Rao added the opportunity is for communities with water quality issues (PFAS), or within a stressed basin with impacted/depleted water resources and keeps aside 20 MGD of MWRA water for these opportunities. Rao said applications will have to come before the WRC, but they take time to go through the MEPA process first; many communities may come to the WRC at similar times, as MWRA is already having discussions with some. Rao added it takes time to determine if an Interbasin Transfer is required due to hydrological and other analyses that are needed before an applicant goes through the MEPA process. Rao confirmed Foxborough has been on active status for some time. WRC staff has been actively working with Foxborough and plan to bring it to the WRC next month.

Rao asked Commissioners for any updates to share, which there were none.

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

Rao introduced Graham to present the Hydrologic Conditions Report for September 2022.

- *Temperature*: mostly normal across the state.
- *Precipitation*: normal (Northeast, Cape Cod, and Islands regions) to above normal (Western, CT River Valley, Central and Southeast regions). Though some areas received above normal precipitation, they are still lagging in other indices.
- *Streamflow*: overall improved significantly in September, but some gages are still lagging, specifically in the Ipswich and Parker Rivers and Cape Cod region. Post-Labor Day rainfall kept many gages in the normal range after being low through August.
- *Groundwater*: mixed levels across the state, but the regions' medians improved except for the Islands, though most are still at elevated index severity levels. Some wells in the Northeast and Cape Cod regions are still lagging.
- *Lakes & Impoundments*: all regions' levels were at or below the 30<sup>th</sup> percentile except the Western region.
- *Keetch-Byram Drought Index*: improvement in Western and CT River Valley regions, which are no longer at elevated index severity levels; however, all other regions are at level 2, except the Southeast region which is at level 1.
- *Evapotranspiration*
  - *Crop Moisture Index*: values were in the slightly dry/favorably moist range across the state.
  - *Evaporative Demand Drought Index*: elevated levels were shown in the Northeast, Cape Cod and Islands regions.
- *Drought status*: Drought Management Task Force met last week; all regions improved except for the Islands which stayed at level 2. Two additional areas of concern were the Northeast region, within the Parker and Ipswich River basins, and the Cape Cod region, within the "elbow."
- *US Drought Monitor*: gradually improved throughout September, but still showing persistent elevated level in the northeast.
- *NOAA Climate Prediction Center outlooks*: the western part of the state showed an increased chance of below-normal temperatures, but equal chance above-normal, normal or below-normal temperatures for the eastern part. Precipitation showed equal chances for above-normal, normal, or below-normal conditions. The October drought outlook showed persistence across most of the state with drought removal on Cape Cod; the seasonal outlook through December showed a mix of drought removal and drought remaining, but improving across the state.

Rao thanked Graham and asked if anyone had any questions. Woods departed at 1:32pm.

**Agenda Item #4: Vote: Meeting Minutes, July 2022**

Rao invited a motion to approve the July 2022 WRC meeting minutes. Rao informed Hatch that although she was not a commissioner for that meeting, she is welcome to vote (per EEA legal counsel) and accept the minutes if she felt they accurately represented what occurred during the meeting.

V O T E	A motion was made by Weismantel with a second by Ragucci to approve the meeting minutes from the July 14, 2022 WRC meeting.
	The roll-call vote to approve was unanimous of those present.

**Agenda Item #5: Discussion: Draft WRC Annual Report, FY2022**

Rao said the annual report is a legislative obligation of the WRC, to be submitted by December 5, so the draft report will be reviewed today, and final version will be brought back to the commission next month for a vote. Rao highlighted that FY2022 was terrific, staff prioritized and were extremely busy doing cutting edge research and drought related tasks. She added that three WRC staff members received awards in FY22, congratulated and thanked them: Carroll and Zoltay both received River Advocate awards, for their commitment to science in decision making, from the Massachusetts Rivers Alliance; the Director of Flood Hazard Management Program, Joy Duperault, received the Louthain Award for Distinguished Service to the Association of State Flood Plain Managers.

Rao introduced Carroll to present the draft Annual Report. Carroll said they were honored to receive the awards but wanted to acknowledge and thank the whole team as the report reflects everyone’s work. Carroll said the report includes overall program descriptions and fiscal year highlights (07/01/21 – 06/30/22).

Highlights include:

- Successful launch of the [Drought Dashboard](#)
- Award of another USGS grant for upgrading real-time well equipment
- Though during FY2023, the Flood Hazard Management Program will have a new staff member within the next month
- Auburn’s Interbasin Transfer application was approved
- Review and revisions to the Interbasin Transfer Act Performance Standards is ongoing
- Curran added that there are often informal Interbasin Transfer Act consultations that take place but are not significant enough to be included on the WRC meeting packet list
- Adjustments were made to the Conserve MA Water website and Drought Dashboard
- Staff received helpful feedback to adjust social media materials
- Cohen partnered with Massachusetts Water Works Association and other industry experts to host a workshop for water suppliers for data management and analysis best practices, which had high interest in a follow-up workshop

Carrol acknowledged comments received from Pederson that will be incorporated as well as any other comments received at the meeting. Rao added that the final report will be on next month’s agenda for a vote and asked commissioners to review and send their feedback in the next few

weeks. Rao inquired if commissioners wanted to proceed with the scheduled 5-minute break or move onto the next presentation; it was agreed upon to move onto the next presentation.

**Agenda Item #6: Presentation: Water Management Act Regulations (310 CMR 36.00) Revisions 2022**

Rao said the Water Management Act (WMA) specifically calls out the WRC to set policy and guidance for implementation and incorporation into the WMA; the WRC also approves WMA regulations. The presentation by DEP outlines changes to the regulations that the WRC has previously heard. Rao welcomed Baskin to introduce the presentation.

Baskin introduced LeVangie, the Program Chief for the WMA Program at DEP, and Beth McCann, also a member of that program. DEP is proposing to change regulations, which were first proposed last year but were delayed. The draft regulations are being presented for public comment, and for review and consideration by the WRC, which will approve any changes to the regulations. Most of what is presented was shared at the July 2021 meeting, except for some minor changes. Baskin noted that this regulation change is very timely, as the purpose is to address conditions during a drought. DEP is seeking to have non-essential water use follow the conditions outlined in the Drought Management Plan (DMP) when the Secretary of EEA declares a drought. Baskin added that this would be applied to registrations, which do not currently include conditions requiring water use restrictions. LeVangie stated most of this presentation was given during the July 2021 WRC meeting, at which time the regulations were out for public comment, and those comments are still being considered by DEP.

Presentation slides can be accessed at: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/october-13-2022-revisions-to-the-water-management-act-regulations-310-cmr-3600/download>

Highlights include:

- There are only four areas in the WMA regulations that are proposed for change: two definitions, 36.07 Registration Conditions, 36.17 Effective Dates and Expiration Dates for Permitting by Water Source, and 36.43 Orders, Violations and Penalties. The most significant proposed change is to condition registrations during times of drought. There are roughly 65 registered-only systems, which this will impact, while there are around 190 public water suppliers who have permits, many of which have similar conditions in them
- Through the summer, as needed, DEP produces a map showing the current municipal water use restrictions.
- The goal of the regulation change is to align restriction levels for registered systems during times of drought to correlate to the DMP and current drought status as declared by the Secretary. The following are the recommendations in the DMP:
  - If Level 1 Mild Drought – non-essential outdoor water-use restrictions are 1 day per week watering, before 9am or after 5pm
  - If Level 2 Significant Drought – hand-held hoses or watering cans only, before 9am or after 5pm
  - If Level 3 Critical Drought – all non-essential outdoor water-use is banned
  - If Level 4 Emergency Drought – all non-essential outdoor water-use is banned
- Non-essential outdoor water-use definition has been clarified based on comments received since July 2021 presentation to better define commercial operations of a business, specifically for wedding/event venues.

- Registered golf courses would be required to implement Seasonal Demand Management Plan with graduated reductions in non-essential irrigation based on drought levels; currently there are 87 registered courses versus the 62 permitted golf courses that already have reductions in non-essential irrigation during drought in their permits.
- Public water supply registered-only systems that are supplied entirely by surface water reservoirs have the ability to do an alternative restrictions plan, but are required to have useable reservoir storage greater than 3 times the sum of registered volume plus any required releases; the timeframe was based on past drought experiences.
- The multi-year drought storage definition has been clarified since July 2021 based on the feedback from WMA Advisory Committee.
- Those registrants with the required storage have the ability to develop their own drought management plan with specific criteria, to be approved by DEP and then implement their own restriction plans.
- PWS that are both registered and permitted have to follow the permit conditions.
- Non-essential outdoor water-use restrictions vary between permits and registrations; permits use streamflow and groundwater (Cape and Islands) as a potential trigger instead of drought status.
- Permit term expiration dates in the regulations are being revised as the Permit Extension Acts and COVID orders have skewed the original timelines.
- 373 total comments received in 2021 on the draft regulations, both in opposition and support of the regulations.
- Hope to pass regulations sometime in December to issue new registrations by April 2023.

#### Discussion:

Dolan inquired about the municipal water-use restriction map on DEP's website and why it had not been updated recently, to which LeVangie replied their restrictions expire on September 30 so there is no plan to update the map at this time. Rao asked if communities are required to let DEP know of restrictions beyond September 30. LeVangie replied that PWS are required to notify DEP within 14 days of implementing mandatory restrictions; they do not have to tell DEP again if those restrictions go beyond September 30. LeVangie added that communities do not need to let DEP know when they lift restrictions either, which some have done recently.

Rao asked LeVangie to confirm that the entire multi-year drought storage definition is new for the regulations but the redline text is changes since the July 2021 presentation, which he confirmed. LeVangie added that the non-essential definition proposed is not currently in the regulations either.

Regarding the proposed definition of Multi-Year Drought Storage, Pederson asked for clarification on the 3 times the registered volume definition, as opposed to 3 years of actual use. LeVangie confirmed that it is 3 times the annual registered volume.

Weismantel asked LeVangie to explain the non-essential outdoor water use section for parks and recreation. LeVangie noted this is a question asked often, and that communities put significant investment into public areas; for example, if a sports field is not irrigated during a drought, it won't be a functioning field for long which can lead to health and safety issues, in addition to using more water to re-establish the field afterwards. LeVangie added that he encourages communities to do their irrigating in the early morning as opposed to evening commute times so that public

perception is not skewed. Rao noted she has seen public comments on her town's social media pages when sports fields are being irrigated during a drought. Baskin added that this parks and ballfields exemption is related to the park's ability to function, in the same way that businesses relying on water would get an exemption. However, the exemption of parks and ballfields also deals with social equity and the opportunity for people to enjoy shade and public parks, especially with high temperature days as a result of climate change. DEP has published a notice to reviewers that Baskin encouraged people to look for when reviewing the regulations that addresses this issue with pros and cons.

Bentsen provided comments from herself and Todd Richards regarding irrigation for public parks and recreation fields. Both agree that it should not be considered under non-essential water use and if it does remain, it should be subject to tiered water-use restrictions similar to golf courses, also with different categories depending on vegetation being irrigated.

Dolan inquired about making watering-time restrictions and reduced volumes to maintain functional use for the parks and recreation exemption included in the regulations as opposed to recommendations to registrants. LeVangie noted that permittees have specific watering times in their permits and acknowledged the validity of the comment and its need to be addressed.

Rao asked if basins may not get to drought level restrictions if the permit condition triggers are prompted. LeVangie noted it can go both ways, as sometimes a permit condition can be triggered but there may not be a drought status present in that area.

Baskin noted that electronic submittal of comments is preferred, as DEP is moving locations soon.

Cambareri noted that irrigation restrictions are tough on homeowners with properties that allow for outdoor recreation, citing family examples. He added that his town has an irrigation well for public recreation spaces but has observed ambiguity and confusion about irrigation and drought messaging. Cambareri inquired about language in the September drought declaration as it noted that "MWRA water supply system is not experiencing drought conditions as defined within its individual plan" but that other private wells, streams, wetlands, vernal pools, etc. within the MWRA service areas are being impacted by drought conditions as it relates to permitted and registered systems. Rao said MWRA supplies water to 40+ communities in the Greater Boston area and the water comes from outside of that area; however, the Greater Boston area is in some level of drought based on the indices, which was the intention of the statement in the declaration. LeVangie added some systems are supplied by local surface water sources but also connected to MWRA. Cambareri asked for clarification on how MWRA communities are affected by the drought. LeVangie said if they are both registered and connected to MWRA, then there will be restrictions based on their registration. Estes-Smargiassi added that it is confusing, but for this drought and other recent droughts, MWRA supplies have been full and in normal operating range, which means they don't need to impose restrictions, but have an outreach program around water conservation and share information on social media often. MWRA has fully supplied communities and partially supplied communities (that also have ground or surface water sources). MWRA has been able to maintain supply as its communities have significantly reduced their water use since the 1980s; overall MWRA water use is down by about 1/3 even with adding new customers. Rao noted that technology efficiencies and addressing of leaks has truly helped reduce water use through the years.

Bentsen inquired about the multi-year drought storage system and drought management plans that have to receive approval from DEP, and which water conservation actions are chosen and how those plans compare to non-multi-year systems. If stricter, then it is a moot point, but if less strict, DFG has concerns as many systems still have poor RGPCD and unaccounted for water, which they would like to see improved especially during drought. Bentsen noted she'll confirm if Richards has submitted these comments to DEP.

Pederson asked LeVangie if a comment was submitted during the comment period to facilitate the change in the multi-year drought storage definition. LeVangie said he believed it was based on feedback from the advisory committee in July on what exactly it meant, but not from a written comment. Pederson noted she felt responsible for that as the original definition mentioned available storage and she had inquired about what that meant. Pederson said she believes MWRA will be the only system that qualifies under this exemption and that the 3 times volume amount is based on professional judgement and not science, which is a problem. Pederson noted that there are true financial implications of the policy that will disproportionately impact different areas and she will be submitting more comments to DEP.

Rao offered to work with DEP staff as to what items should be included as part of a drought plan, and review those that come in. Cohen added that she hopes with the guidance provided, some of the revenue concerns can be addressed, specifically during a drought.

LeVangie acknowledged Pederson's comments and noted that New Bedford has a permit and doesn't seem fundamentally different from Fall River and has survived and performed well with water-use restrictions in their permit. He added that DEP has two grant solicitations out right now: the M36 grant for PWS audits and the Water Management grant (formerly SWMI) that can be applied toward minimization and mitigation actions, and drought plans.

Carroll commented on the multi-year drought storage definition and how it is experience driven and not arbitrary, since the drought of record in MA lasted more than 3 years.

Rao commended DEP on its efforts for this important step in drought management, during at time of climate change, in standardizing the response during a drought. She reminded that this is non-essential water-use related only, and if an emergency drought were experienced, the Governor can implement additional restrictions. Rao encouraged commissioners to review the draft regulations and share their comments with DEP as they hope to be back in December for a final vote on these regulations.

Baskin departed at 3:00pm.

**Agenda Item #7: Presentation: Annual Update on the DCR-USGS Cooperative Hydrologic Monitoring Program**

Rao introduced Johnathan Bumgarner, Director of the USGS New England Water Science Center, his team, Marcel Belaval and Jason Pollender, and reminded commissioners that USGS presents annually on their programs and longstanding cooperative program on the monitoring networks. Bumgarner thanked Rao and noted he started in his position just before Covid began, that he would talk about their program. Bumgarner stated he came to this position from the New Mexico Water Science Center, and previously the Texas Water Science Center. Bumgarner introduced



Belaval, who introduced himself as the new Deputy Director at the USGS New England Water Science Center but was formerly the EPA Region 1 hydrologist in the drinking water program.

Hatch departed at 3:05pm.

Bumgarner reviewed USGS's position, as part of the Dept. of the Interior, a non-regulatory agency to provide science to policy and decision makers. USGS Science Centers are distributed in each state and territory. Bumgarner showed [USGS's website](#) to highlight some of their projects, locations and how they align with USGS's missions, as well as the [New England Water Science Center website](#). Though USGS has a longstanding cooperative program with the state, they have other available resources to leverage for other projects. USGS has approximately 180 staff throughout 5 New England offices, working on various groundwater, streamflow, water quality, interpretive, PFAS, climate, drought, and other projects. Bumgarner showed how to locate specific data on their website for anywhere in the country, as well as their active project list, which shows the cooperative projects with the state. USGS is able to do cooperative projects through funding available to them. Bumgarner showed how to sign up for and access their newsletter, WaterMark. Bumgarner added that they are hiring for student and recent graduate positions and introduced Jason Pollender.

Pollender gave an overview of his presentation; slides can be accessed at:

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/october-13-2022-dcrusgs-cooperative-monitoring-program-annual-update/download>

Highlights include:

- USGS's data is used for various planning and design work
- There are approximately 142 stream gages in MA
- Stream gage annual O&M cost is ~\$909,000 (which covers all expenses for the year), with DCR's portion being ~\$684,000
- USGS's cooperative partnership with MA began in 1909
- Installation of a stream gage costs approximately \$25,000, but can vary depending on site
- USGS's water year and fiscal year both begin on October 1 each year
- Explanation of the types of stream gage sensors, data collection and discharge process
- Common problems with stream gages are beaver dams/debris, vandalism, ice damage, outdated equipment
- Precipitation and weather stations are also throughout the state; price varies depending on what equipment is/is not already at the site, ~\$3,300-6,700 per gage
- Tide gages collect stage data only, ~\$7,000 per gage
- 108 groundwater wells around the state, 61 realtime and 47 monthly manually measured (which are slowly being upgraded to realtime), ~\$5,770 for realtime well cost, and \$980 per manual well
- Groundwater annual O&M is ~\$345,000, with DCR's portion being ~\$279,000
- There are 69 observation wells in the MA Climate Response Network
- The organizational breakdown of the FY23 hydrologic monitoring program budget, between the state, USGS and Federal Priority Streamgage, for a total of \$1,258,706
- The breakdown of the state's portion of the program budget by stream gages, groundwater wells, water quality, precipitation/weather stations, and tide gages

Discussion:

Ragucci said he'd appreciate coordinating with Bumgarner for student job opportunities as he is on the board of the Science and Engineering school at Merrimack College.

Cambareri inquired about where the PFAS projects were shown on USGS's website. Bumgarner said they are about halfway down the active projects, listed as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. USGS has a national PFAS lab in West Virginia, which is run by a staff member from the New England Water Science Center.

Pollender asked Rao that his presentation covered all the items she was looking for, which she confirmed it did. Rao noted that it is nice to get an update on the overall program, about the projects the state has received grant money for and to continue getting support via additional funding on the state level. Rao added there will always be a desire for more data and the state will continue to seek funding to do so.

Hatch inquired if there were any plans for soil moisture monitoring, Rao said she believed there was one soil moisture gage. Zoltay said they had acquired a soil moisture gage from MassDOT, but only having one site for the state was not enough for a network, so it has been discontinued, though the historical data is still available, if needed. Zoltay noted a soil moisture network would need to be built from scratch, so efforts have focused on improving the existing other networks. Rao added that in conversing with the MA Dept. of Agriculture, though farmers are concerned with soil moisture, they're most concerned with the soil moisture on their own properties. Rao told Hatch they'd love to have further conversations about this topic, and who it would be useful for, the types of data needed, and the criteria on establishing a soil moisture network.

Rao asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting.

V O T E	A motion was made by Weismantel with a second by Ragucci to adjourn the meeting. The roll-call vote to approve was unanimous. Motion carried.
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Meeting adjourned, 3:50 pm.

**Documents or Exhibits Used at Meeting:**

1. WRC Meeting Minutes: July 14, 2022
2. FY2022 Draft WRC Annual Report
3. Materials for agenda item #6, Water Management Act Regulations
  - a. Redline version
  - b. Beginning on October 6, 2022, the proposed regulations will be available at: [www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/news/comment/](http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/news/comment/). All comments previously filed in July 2021 are available at [310 CMR 36.00: Massachusetts Water Resources Management Program](http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/news/comment/).
4. Interbasin Transfer Act project status report, October 3, 2022
5. Hydrologic Conditions in Massachusetts, October 2022 (available at <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/monthly-hydrologic-conditions>)

*Agendas, minutes, and other documents are available on the website 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 251 Causeway Street, 8<sup>th</sup> floor, Boston, MA 02114.*