Ware Water System Massachusetts Water Resources Authority Quabbin Reservoir/Chicopee Valley Aqueduct Connection Feasibility - DRAFT

To: Stuart Beckley, Town Administrator, Town of Ware

Gibby St. George-Sorel, DPW Director, Town of Ware Andy Lalashius, Water Supervisor, Town of Ware

FROM:

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Megan Olson, Staff Engineer

COPY:

Jeff Faulkner PE, Senior Project Manager, Tighe & Bond

DATE:

February 2, 2021

1 Introduction

This memorandum discusses the feasibility of utilizing the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA) which is water from the Quabbin Reservoir as a water supply for the Town of Ware.

A description of the Ware water system including the proposed Barnes Street Water Filtration Plant (WFP) is provided within this memorandum along with a discussion on the general MWRA system connection process, connection options, physical infrastructure needed for a connection, and an opinion of probable costs.

2 Ware Water System Description

The Ware Department of Public Works (DPW) maintains the public water supply to the Town of Ware which includes:

- Four groundwater supply wells
- Two chemical treatment systems (disinfection and pH adjustment)
- Two water storage tanks
- One booster pump station
- Approximately 42 miles of distribution water mains

The Ware water system serves approximately 2,350 customers broken down as follows:

- 2,153 residential
- 132 commercial
- 2 agricultural
- 24 industrial
- 32 municipal

Based on 2015 data, the average day demand was approximately 652,200 gallons per day (gpd) and the maximum day demand was approximately 1,061,000 gpd.

2.1 Proposed Water Filtration Plant

The Town of Ware initiated the design of the Barnes Street WFP to remove iron and manganese from the Barnes Street Wells.

The proposed Barnes Street WFP was planned to be designed to meet projected 2025 average day demand of 0.78 MGD and maximum day demand of 1.37 MGD. The current permitted Barnes Street well sources have a total capacity of 1.80 MGD which will be the maximum Barnes Street WFP design capacity.

Based on the February 2017 Wright-Pierce Preliminary Engineering report, the primary treatment process of the Barnes Street WFP will include GreensandPlus™ pressure filter vessels. Raw water will be dosed with sodium hypochlorite and potassium hydroxide prior to filtration. Following filtration, finish water will be dosed with potassium hydroxide. The final design of the Barnes Street WFP reached the 95% design point in May 2018 and is currently on hold. At present, the Wright-Pierce Barnes Street WFP cost estimate including design construction contingency and related hard and soft costs is \$13.2 million.

The construction of the proposed Barnes Street WFP includes:

- Three GreensandPlus[™] media filters, media, air blower for filter cleaning process, associated valving and piping, and filter control panel
- Installation of process transfer pumps, backwash pumps, finished water pumps, recycle pumps, solids/residuals pumps and other ancillary pumping systems
- Chemical feed systems
- Masonry building to house the equipment complete with treatment, chemical feed, mechanical/electrical support rooms and laboratory
- Site work including grading, raw and finished water main installation, sewer main installation, exterior process piping, utilities, and other associated equipment
- Piping, site work, equipment systems, structures, instrumentation, control and electrical systems

2.2 Project Need

Options to connect to the MWRA are being considered due to the cost of the proposed Barnes Street WFP. The Town wishes to ascertain if a connection would be viable from an administrative, technical and financial perspective. The following sections discuss the general MWRA System connection process, physical infrastructure needed to connect, and probable construction cost. The water usage information above was used for evaluating a connection option with a new 1.37 million gallons per day (MGD) booster pump station/corrosion control building. Future demand considerations, if significantly greater, would require further evaluation.

3 General MWRA Connection Process

The MWRA is a wholesale water and sewer services public authority that serves more than 3.1 million people within Massachusetts. The MWRA conveys water from the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs, with respective capacities of 412 billion gallons and 65 billion gallons, to 51 communities in the Metro-Boston area and three (3) communities in Western Massachusetts.

In addition, the MWRA currently supplies the City of Chicopee, Town of Wilbraham, and the South Hadley Fire District No. 1 with approximately 10 MGD via the CVA. Water leaving the Quabbin Reservoir, and at times water from the Ware River, is treated at the MWRA William A. Brutsch Water Treatment Plant (MWRA Brutsch WTP) on Route 9 in Ware using chlorine and ultraviolet (UV) light for disinfection. Water flows via gravity to the Nash Hill Covered Storage Tank in Ludlow. The towns are then responsible for their own corrosion control, pH and alkalinity adjustment, any additional chemical addition for water quality improvement, and compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) lead and copper rule. Chicopee utilizes sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate and Wilbraham and South Hadley Fire District #1 add sodium silicate.

Tighe & Bond contacted Katie Ronan, an Environmental Analysist at MWRA, and discussed the process of connecting to the CVA. Information was provided during a December 16, 2020 virtual meeting and via responses to questions contained within a MWRA January 15, 2021 email.

Based upon information provided by MWRA, required steps for connection to the MWRA Water System are generally as follows:

- Undertake comprehensive water supply planning and adopt effective demand management measures. MWRA's Enabling Act criteria require water conservation, local source protection and maintenance, assessment of feasibility of local sources, the adoption of Water Management Plan, and water use surveys.
- Document justification and need for connecting to the MWRA Water System.
- 3. Meet with CVA communities and gain consensus on connecting through formal vote of local governing body. (each ?)(3)
- 4. Meet with MWRA to formally begin the process of admission. Review MWRA permit requirements for CVA connection and work within MWRA easements/property.
- 5. Meet with the Water Resources Commission. Undertake an Interbasin Transfer Act (ITA) requirements review to determine if a "Determination of Insignificance" or "Significant" transfer approval process is required.
- Conduct a MEPA consultation and scoping session to develop Environmental Impact Report (EIR) content.
- 7. Prepare an EIR and respond to public comments. Confirm permit requirements and mitigation measure(s) requirements.
- 8. Obtain approval of the Legislature and Governor. The approval of the Legislature and Governor can occur at any time in the process.

Submit an application to MWRA Advisory Board and to MWRA Board of Directors. There
is no application form per se; the application consists of a compilation of
documentation developed in the preceding steps.

A checklist of the application contents is provided in MWRA's STEPS FOR ADMISSION OF NEW COMMUNITIES TO THE MWRA WATER SYSTEM included in Attachment A. Attachment B includes MWRA Policy #:OP.10 Admission of New Community to MWRA Water System.

3.1 Feedback from Existing CVA Communities

Tighe & Bond reached out to some existing community water systems connected to the CVA in an informal manner and obtained the following information:

- MWRA Billing is quarterly based on previous year usage. Payment is due within 30 days
- A master meter is used for billing
- MWRA Billing is based on proportionate share of CVA costs based on flow
- Communities set their own water rates with their own customers
- Communities have their own standby chlorination facilities
- Communities have their own corrosion control chemical facilities
- MWRA performs has their own Massachusetts certified laboratory and some water samples from the community can be sent to the MWRA laboratory
- Communities generally have good working relationships with MWRA staff and are easy to communicate with
- The existing CVA Communities will be able to comment on the new request for connection. They will likely want to ensure that the new connecting communities do not impact future use/growth within the existing CVA communities
- Communities do not control MWRA rate increases

3.2 Constraints and Issues Related to Connecting

The following preliminary list of constraints and issues have been identified regarding connecting the Ware water system to the MWRA CVA system.

- Ware has existing MassDEP approved water supply wells as a viable source of supply.
- Town of Ware would need to provide approval from several entities including:
 - Ware Community (via Town Meeting) and Ware Water Commissioners (Board of Selectmen)
 - CVA member communities
 - MWRA Advisory Board
 - MWRA Board of Directors
 - Massachusetts Water Resources Commission
 - o Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs/ Massachusetts Environment Policy Act
 - Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
 - Massachusetts State Legislature

- o Massachusetts Governor
- Using both surface water and groundwater sources to supply one water system is generally not preferred and a connection to the MWRA system to provide a partial supply connection other than for an emergency condition, would require further evaluation.
- The CVA system capacity following treatment at the MWRA Brutsch WTP is limited based on CVA/transmission main conveyance hydraulics and treatment systems operational limits. The CVA communities and MWRA need to agree there is sufficient available capacity for Ware to be admitted to the system.
- If a connection is allowed, the MWRA will need to identify and/or approve the connection location and method to be utilized.
- The "buy in" cost may be perceived as high by customers. It is possible to pay the "buy in" cost over several years thereby lessening the annual impact to customers.
- The MWRA water rate structure may be perceived as high by customers. Charges are based on the previous years' usage plus outstanding debt service from the "buy in" cost.
- Identification and implementation of communication protocols, system monitoring, instrumentation and controls would require coordination with MWRA and CVA members.
- Existing topographic conditions pose difficulties for conveying water from the CVA to the Town of Ware. The CVA flows by gravity parallel to the Swift River generally in a south and west direction. The Ware water system is located to the east of the CVA and at a higher elevation than the CVA.
- Site locations for the Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building will require further identification and evaluation. Land takings, and/or temporary/permanent easements may be required.

MWRA input on the above connection constraints and issues is presented below.

- MassDEP is the lead voice on connections to ensure that the MWRA system is not abused or overused.
- If Ware continues to use existing sources, MassDEP will be interested in blending and water quality compatibility.
- If Ware is permitted to connect to the CVA system, MWRA indicated that there is no
 penalty for exceeding the volume limit that would be defined in a MWRA/Town of Ware
 contract. MWRA will supply more water, to the extent possible, if an unexpected
 emergency arises. It is expected that the volume limit defined in the contract are
 determined and agreed upon in good faith. However, if a community regularly exceeds
 contract limits, the contract would need to be revised and an additional entrance fee
 would be assessed for any increase in usage.
- If Ware were admitted and connected to the CVA system, Ware would represent approximately 8% of the new CVA total demand at the flows stated above. The 8% is derived from the total flow provided to the three CVA communities and the maximum day demand from the previous year.
- The entrance fee based on Ware's water usage would be roughly \$2.8 million based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the entire MWRA water system. The CVA's separate cost center is used for rate assessments and water rates are different for the Metro and CVA systems.

- The annual assessment for 630,000 gpd in the CVA system would be roughly \$460,000. This assessment is projected to increase by 2.5% to 3% annually.
- There is adequate capacity in the CVA system to supply Ware at the volumes indicated above. Preliminary indications are that there would not be issues with peak summer day demand. However, more detailed engineering review and hydraulic analysis would be required to confirm this. The maximum day capacity of MWRA Brutsch WTP is 16 MGD. Initial evaluation indicates that Ware's additional flow would not negatively impact existing CVA communities, though further analysis is necessary.
- The CVA is 48-inch or 36-inch diameter pipe along its alignment. Connection options are discussed in the following section.

4 CVA Connection Options

Based on discussions with the MWRA and Town of Ware, two potential options for connecting the Ware water system to the MWRA's CVA were identified. Figure 4-1 displays the two transmission main route options for connecting the Ware water system to the MWRA CVA water system. The purple lines represent the water mains in the Ware water system, the blue line represents the MWRA's CVA, and the two red lines illustrate the two alignment options for connecting the Ware water system to MWRA CVA water system. These routes were evaluated hydraulically and financially and deemed to be the most reasonable options for connecting the Ware water system to the MWRA CVA water system.

4.1 Option 1 - Belchertown Road (Route 9)

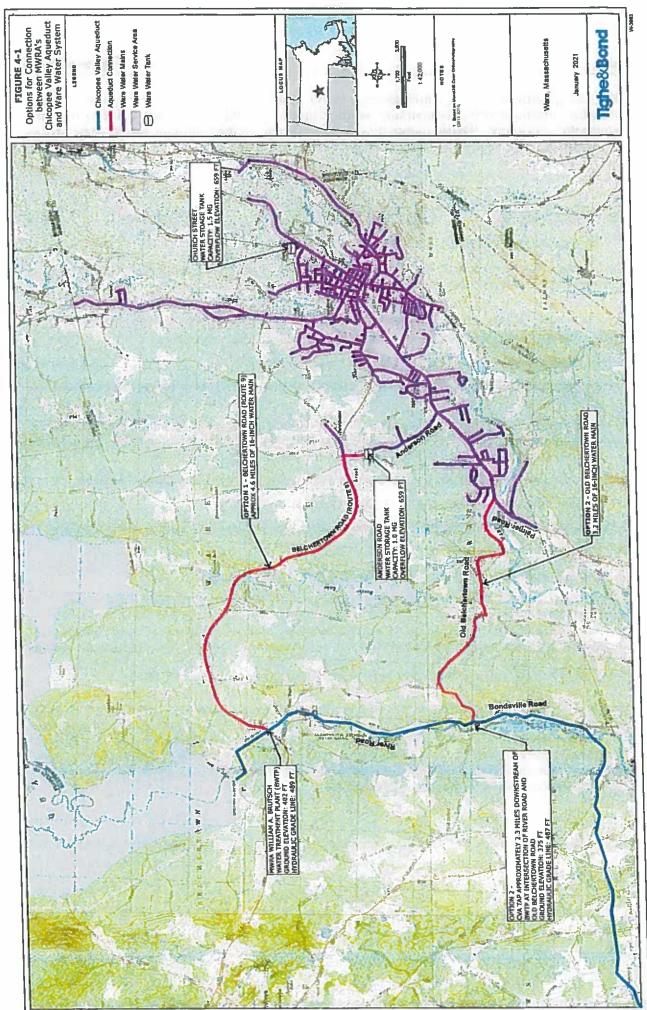
The first transmission water main route option evaluated for connecting the Ware water system to the MWRA CVA water system follows Belchertown Road (Route 9) from the MWRA Brutsch WTP to near the Ware Anderson Road WST.A 12-inch pipe would run from the CVA near the MWRA Brutsch WTP to the proposed Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building. Water would then be pumped from the Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building to the Ware water system via a 16-inch transmission main for 4.6 miles along Route 9.

4.2 Option 2 - Old Belchertown Road

The second transmission water main route option evaluated for connecting the Ware water system to the MWRA CVA water system follows Old Belchertown Road from the intersection of River Road and Old Belchertown Road to Palmer Road (Route 32). In this option, the connection to the CVA is located further downstream on the CVA. The CVA would be tapped approximately 2.3 miles downstream from the MWRA Brutsch WTP at the Old Belchertown Road River Road intersection. A 12-inch pipe would run from the CVA to the proposed Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building. Water would then be pumped from the Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building to the Ware water system via a 16-inch transmission main for 3.2 miles along Old Belchertown Road.

4.3 MWRA Input on the 2 CVA Connection Options

A preliminary review by MWRA indicated that the proposed locations are potentially feasible. However, if Ware decides to pursue admission, field investigation would be required. There may be tradeoffs on contact time for Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) disinfection credit between the two options, which the Town of Ware would need to consider. Investigation would also be necessary to determine whether a live tap or dewatering the CVA to use an original side tap would be preferable.



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For siting purposes for a Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building, MWRA provided information on the minimum hydraulic grade line of the CVA system at the proposed connection locations. MWRA noted that a wide range of assumptions would need to be evaluated prior to design.

5 Physical Infrastructure Needed for Connection

The Town of Ware would bear responsibility for funding, constructing, owning, and maintaining the following infrastructure:

- Connection to CVA per MWRA approved method (new live tap or original side tap)
- Master Metering Vault for revenue/billing (MWRA would own this)
- Transmission main from CVA to Ware water system
- Hydrants and isolation valves for flushing, dealing with breaks along the transmission main
- Booster Pump Station/Corrosion Control Building including pumps, instrumentation and controls, chemical storage tanks and chemical metering pumps, chlorine analyzer, and standby disinfection, flow metering for chemical pump control
- Standby Generator to run the Booster Pump Station/Corrosion Control system
- Electric Service adequate for 3-phase power

Physical Infrastructure differences between options are discussed in the following sections.

5.1 Option 1 - Belchertown Road (Route 9)

Option 1 includes a 16-inch water transmission main that is approximately 4.6 miles. The desire is for a majority of the water transmission main to be installed in the grass roadway shoulder, reducing the need for pavement restoration, however a review of road right of way location and existing utilities/constraints has not been reviewed at this conceptual phase. Figure 5-1 is a photograph of a typical portion of Route 9 for the Option 1 alignment. Because Route 9 is a State Road, a MassDOT permit will be required to construct the work.

Figure 5-2 shows the elevation profile of the proposed transmission main on Route 9. Due to topography changes along the transmission main, Option 1 would require a minimum of two air release valves, one at each elevation peak along the water transmission main alignment. The total electrical loads for the booster pumps and ancillary equipment, lighting, etc. would be determined during design and furnished to the electric company to verify electric service, transformer requirements and estimated costs.



FIGURE 5-1
Belchertown Road (Route 9), Ware near Monson Turnpike Road
(source: Bing Maps®)

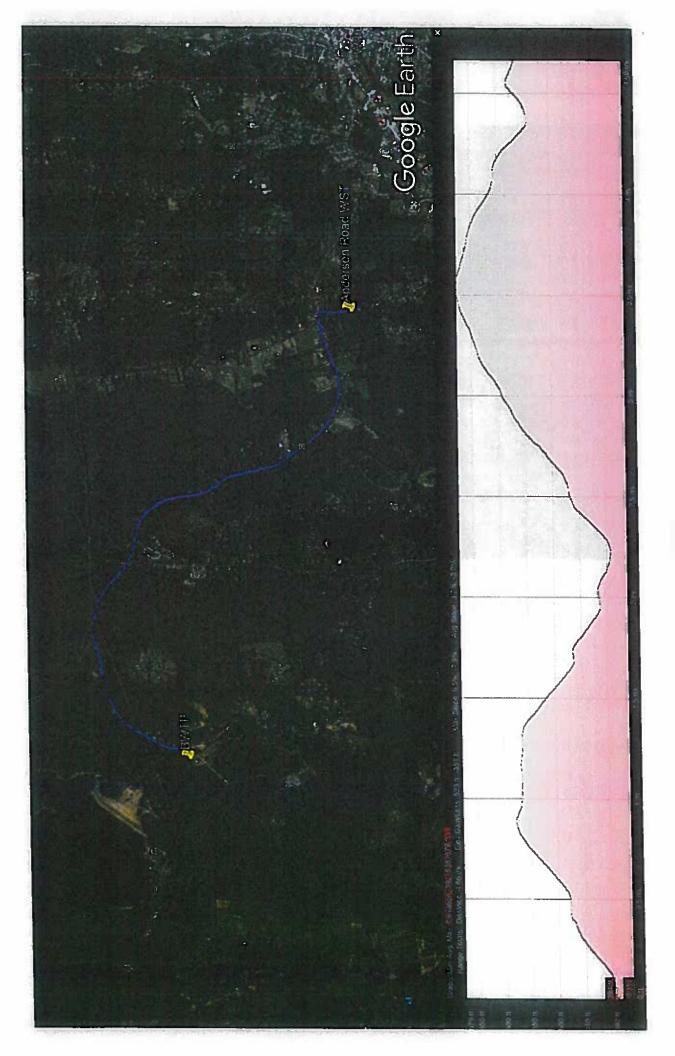


FIGURE 5-2 Option 1 - Route 9 Elevation Profile

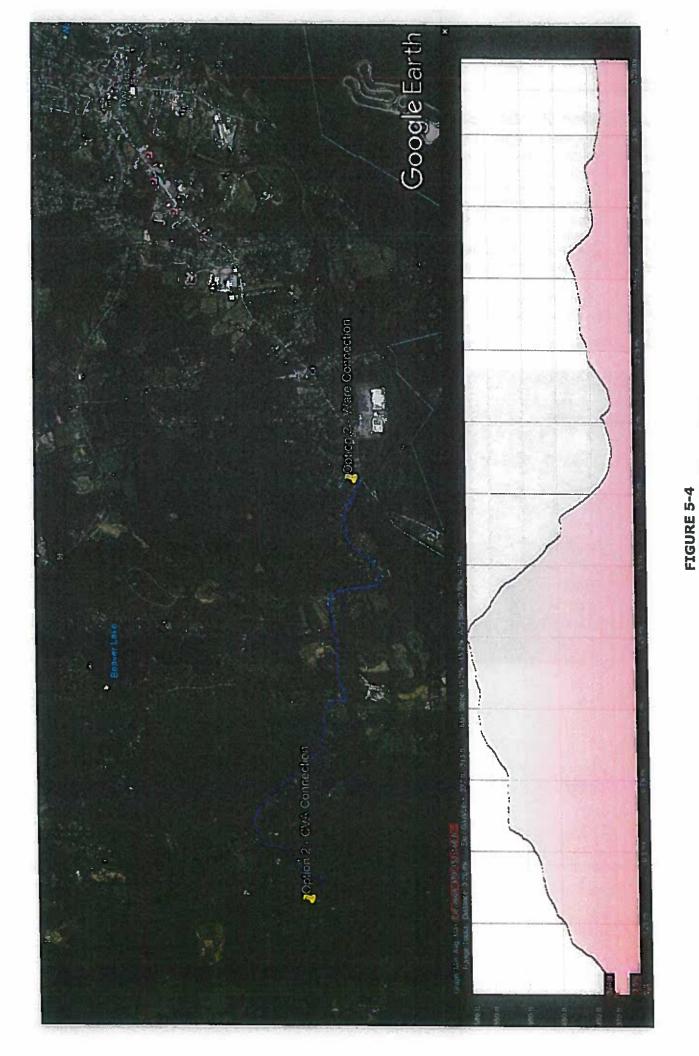
5.2 Option 2 - Old Belchertown Road

Option 2 includes a 16-inch water transmission main that is approximately 3.2 miles along town-owned Old Belchertown Road. This option is 1.3 miles shorter than Option 1. To provide electric service, 3 phase power extension to the Ware booster pump station/corrosion control building is possibly needed for Option 2. The total electrical loads for the booster pumps and ancillary equipment, lighting, etc. would be determined during design and furnished to the electric company to verify electric service, transformer requirements and estimated costs. The transmission main would connect from Old Belchertown Road to the existing 12-inch water main on Palmer Road (Route 32). Old Belchertown Road is a primarily residential road with some sharper turns, narrow road widths, and areas of steep terrain.

Figure 5-3 is a photograph of a typical section of Old Belchertown Road. A minimum of one air release valve would be required at the peak elevation along the 3.2-mile water transmission main alignment. **FIGURE 5-4** Figure 5-4 demonstrates the elevation profile of Old Belchertown Road where the 16-inch transmission main would be installed.



FIGURE 5-3
Old Belchertown Road, Ware
(source: Bing Maps®)



Option 2 - Old Belchertown Road Elevation Profile

6 Opinion of Probable Cost

6.1 Conceptual Costs

For the 2 options, conceptual costs for the physical infrastructure needed for the connection have been developed and are presented in Attachment C Opinion of Probable Construction Costs. These costs reflect simplified quantity estimates and unit pricing to capture current conceptual costs plus engineering and contingency. These costs are for the purposes of planning; they exclude costs for special construction and are not intended to be in the itemized cost estimate. The following special construction costs are not included:

- Drainage system work
- Utility relocation
- Environmental resource area restoration
- Work required for contaminated soils or groundwater

The above bulleted items, if determined to be required, would add to the project cost.

Conceptual cost estimates are based on a projected August 2021 Engineering News Record (ENR) 20-City Average Construction Cost Index of 11799. The projection is based on a three percent annual increase of the August 2020 index. The conceptual cost are based on Class 5 level construction cost estimates, as defined by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE) International Recommended Practices and Standards. According to these standards, the estimate class designators are labeled Class 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, where a Class 5 estimate is based on the lowest level of project definition and a Class 1 estimate is closest to full project definition and maturity. The end usage for a Class 5 estimate is project screening or feasibility purposes. The expected accuracy range of a Class 5 estimate is between +50% to -30%. The level of project definition for a Class 5 estimate is between 0% and 2%. As further engineering is completed to define the scope of construction, the class of cost estimate will further refine the accuracy needed to support allocation of funds for construction of the project.

A summary of opinion of probable construction costs for each option is included in Attachment C based on preliminary quantities. Construction costs include the following:

- Connection to CVA per MWRA approved method (new live tap or original side tap)
- Master Metering Vault for revenue/billing (MWRA would own this)
- Transmission main from CVA to Ware water system
- · Valves for isolation at 1,000 foot spacing
- Hydrants for flushing at 2,000 foot spacing
- Air release valves/manholes
- Temporary trench paving
- Permanent trench paving
- Half Road width Mill and Overlay paving for State Road
- Rock/boulder excavation Allowance based on 15% of excavated material being rock
- Bridge/culvert crossings Allowance of \$750,000. Survey, review of record drawings, geotechnical investigations and preliminary design would be needed to establish this cost in greater detail as noted below.

- Booster Pump Station/Corrosion Control Building including pumps, instrumentation and controls, chemical storage tanks and chemical metering pumps, chlorine analyzer, and standby disinfection, flow metering for chemical pump control
- Standby Generator to run the Booster Pump Station/Corrosion Control system
- Electric service/3-Phase Power Allowance
- Police Detail Allowance
- Environmental Resource area protection
- Contractor General Conditions (bonds, insurance, etc.) at 15% of construction cost
- Engineering and Contingency Allowance at 40% of construction cost
- Materials and Bidding Contingency at 25% of construction cost

Survey, geotechnical investigations, permitting and design would be needed to further define project costs. Table 6-1 presents an Opinion of Probable Project Costs.

TABLE 6-1Opinion of Probable Project Costs

| Description | Option 1 Belchertown Road (Route 9) | Option 2 Old Belchertown Road |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Opinion of Construction Cost with Engineering and Contingency as presented in Attachment C | \$25,900,000 | \$19,800,000 |
| Land Acquisition Allowance | \$250,000 | \$250,000 |
| Anticipated MWRA System Buy-in fee | \$2,800,000 | \$2,800,000 |
| Total | \$28,950,000 | \$22,850,000 |

6.2 Project Impacts

6.2.1 Potential to Supply New Customers

Abutters along the water transmission main, at a sufficient distance from the booster pump /corrosion control facility that provides sufficient contact time to comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule, may have the ability to connect to the new water main. This ability could fuel additional growth in the area where private wells are not feasible and there are suitable soils for wastewater disposal systems in the area.

6.2.2 Project Abutters and Community Outreach

Abutters will experience various impacts associated with construction activity under each option. Traffic patterns will also be impacted throughout construction, and appropriate coordination, approvals, notifications, and signage should occur prior to the start of the

project. Traffic Control and Police Detail allowances generally include estimated hours based on construction duration, detours including barriers, signage, and portable changeable message signs.

6.2.3 Wetlands

Identification of wetlands and other water body impacts will be assessed regardless of which option is chosen. A Wetlands Protection Act Notice of Intent will be filed with the Ware Conservation Commission and the MassDEP, if needed. Erosion controls barriers will be installed based upon wetland and riverfront buffer zones and sedimentation control devices will be installed in all catch basins within the project area.

7 Summary

From the preliminary feasibility perspective, the MWRA CVA system is a potentially viable water supply source for the Town Ware if MassDEP and the CVA communities are agreeable to allow admittance to the system, and the MWRA, MEPA, WRC, Massachusetts legislature and Governor approve a connection.

Two potential connection options were evaluated from a planning perspective. These options would require infrastructure improvements, including transmission main, Ware booster pump/corrosion control building and appurtenances that would cost in excess of \$20,000,000 to construct. Permits to construct these improvements would be required from applicable local and state agencies. In addition to construction costs for improvements, an admittance fee of \$2,800,000 would need to be paid to MWRA. A summary of costs is presented in Table 7-1.



Project Cost Comparison **MWRA CVA MWRA CVA** Connection **Barnes Street** Connection Description Option 1 WFP Option 2 **Belchertown Road** Old Belchertown Road (Route 9) \$13,200,000 **Total Cost** \$28,950,000 \$22,850,000

Given that Ware currently has viable permitted water supply wells that are not contaminated, it may be difficult to obtain concurrence or agreement from MassDEP that a connection to the CVA system is warranted or approvable. It is likely that the timeline to obtain approval will be several years unless an emergency connection is required for some reason.

Due to the estimated cost to construct improvements and join the MWRA CVA system, and the multiple year timeline to obtain acceptance to the MWRA system, Tighe & Bond recommends that the Town of Ware proceed with construction of the Barnes Street WFP.

8 Attachments

The following are included as attachments.

- A MWRA'S STEPS FOR ADMISSION OF NEW COMMUNITIES TO THE MWRA WATER SYSTEM
- B MWRA Policy #:OP.10 Admission of New Community to MWRA Water System MWRA OP.10
- C Opinion of Probable Construction Cost

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APPENDIX A



Admission of New Community to MWRA Water System

Policy #: OP.10

| Effective Date: November 12, 2014 | Last Revised: 11/12/2014 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Contact: Planning Department, Operations | Former Policy #: OP.10 |
| Reviewed by Chief Operating Officer: Michael J. Hornbrook | Date: 11/12/2014 |
| Reviewed by Internal Audit: John A. Mahoney | Date: 11/12/2014 |
| Approved by Executive Director: Frederick A. Laskey | Date: 11/12/2014 |

Purpose

This policy explains the criteria and process the MWRA will use to evaluate a request for admission of a new community to the MWRA water system and requests from state, county, institutional and federal facilities for water service to locations in communities not included in section 8 (d) of MWRA's Enabling Act (St.1984, c.372).

Eligibility

This policy applies to communities seeking admission to the MWRA water system, and to state, county, institutional, and federal facilities seeking MWRA water for a location outside MWRA's water service area as set forth in section 8 (d) of MWRA's Enabling Act (St.1984, c.372).

Town of Ware

2020 Water Rate Model

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| | 25% OF Contribution | 24.5 | 2 | ž: | 7 T | 77. | 7.7% | 7.7% | 7.8% | 177 | 181 | 1.17 | 5 |

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In this Policy

This policy contains the following parts:

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Admission Criteria

In evaluating whether to permit the admission of new communities to the MWRA waterworks system, the MWRA must evaluate the following two groups of criteria:

A. Enabling Act Criteria

- The MWRA must, in accordance with Section 8 (d) of Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1984, find that the following six criteria are met:
 - The safe yield of the watershed system, on the advice of the MDC, is sufficient to meet the new community's demand.
 - No existing or potential water supply source for the community has been abandoned, unless the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has declared that the source is unfit for drinking and cannot be economically restored for drinking purposes.
 - A water management plan has been adopted by the community and approved by the Water Resources Commission.
 - Effective demand management measures have been developed by the community, including the establishment of leak detection and other appropriate system rehabilitation programs.
 - A local water supply source feasible for development has not been identified by the community or DEP.
 - A water use survey has been completed which identifies all users within the community that consume in excess of twenty million gallons a year.
- Admission of the applicant community into the MWRA has received approval from the MWRA Advisory Board, the General Court, and the Governor.
- An applicant community has accepted the extension of MWRA's water system
 to the community by majority vote of the city council if a city or a majority vote
 of the town meeting if a town.

Admission Criteria continued

 Providing water service to a state, county, institutional or federal facility outside MWRA's water service area has received approval from the MWRA Advisory Board.

B. Other Criteria

- Any expansion of the MWRA water service system shall strive for no negative impact on the interests of the current MWRA water communities, water quality, hydraulic performance of the MWRA water system, the environment, or on the interests of the watershed communities; shall attempt to achieve economic benefit for existing user communities; and shall preserve the rights of the existing member communities. Any evaluation of the impacts of new communities shall clearly evaluate all changes to system reliability.
- The applicant community has met all legal requirements for admission; and
- Upon admission, the applicant community will pay fair compensation for past investment in the MWRA waterworks system by existing user communities.

Application Process

A. Application

An applicant shall submit three copies of a completed application to the MWRA Executive Director for review. A copy shall also be submitted to the MWRA Advisory Board. MWRA staff will review and evaluate the completed application to determine whether the requirements of the Enabling Act and additional requirements can be met, and whether water service can be provided by MWRA without jeopardizing standards and requirements set forth in this policy.

Application Process, continued

B. Requirements

 In a formal application for entrance to the MWRA waterworks system, an applicant community must provide detailed documentation to enable MWRA to make the necessary findings required by MWRA's Enabling Act (Section 8 (d) of St.1984, c.372).

In addition to providing documentation for the Section 8 (d) findings above, the applicant must provide the following.

- Documentation of approvals from the Secretary of Environmental Affairs in the MEPA process, the Water Resources Commission in the Interbasin Transfer Act process, the MWRA Advisory Board, the DEP on local source feasibility, the General Court, and the Governor. Prior to a formal application to MWRA, MWRA will strive to streamline the approval process, by review of application material concurrently with other approval processes, and by coordination with state agencies to document environmental and hydraulic impacts on MWRA's system.
- A detailed description of the water conservation and water accountability
 programs undertaken by the community and other entities including: leak
 detection and repair, commercial and industrial water conservation, residential
 water conservation efforts, large meter downsizing, meter replacement,
 municipal facility conservation, unaccounted-for water analysis (present data
 for UAW levels in last 3 years), true cost pricing and conservation based pricing
 for water and sewer service.
- Communities shall provide a plan for water conservation. MWRA encourages
 communities to have a plan that adheres to the Commonwealth's water
 conservation standards, including guidelines for lawn and landscapes.
 (Enforcement shall be the responsibility of the Water Resources Commission
 (WRC), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and other
 Commonwealth agencies.)
- A description (and copy) of municipal zoning and non-zoning measures
 designed to protect local sources of supply with a comparison showing how
 they meet DEP's regulations and policies for adequate water supply protection
 measures.

Application Process, continued

- Copies of any studies conducted on existing and potential local water source safe yield, protection needs, contamination threats, and water demand forecasts.
 If no studies are available on a potential local source known to the community or DEP, then the applicant should prepare documentation on estimated safe yield, protection needs and contamination threats, even for those sources previously determined to be infeasible to develop.
- A disaggregation of the community's total water consumption by customer class: residential, industrial, commercial, municipal facilities, unaccounted-for, other, and agricultural. A listing of large customers using over one million gallons a year should be provided.
- A Local Water Supply Management Plan if the applicant is a community. For a
 plan contents, refer to Attachment A. A Water Management Plan approved by
 the Water Resources Commission will also satisfy MWRA's Local Water
 Supply Management Plan requirement. A community's application must
 address how the requested connection is consistent with the stated objectives of
 the community's Local Water Supply Management Plan.

All other applicants (*i.e.*, state, county, institutional, and federal facilities) must address how the proposed water connection/water use is consistent with a Local Water Supply Management Plan, if it exists. MWRA also reserves the right to reject applications for those cases in which the community does not have a Local Water Supply Management Plan.

Application Process, continued

C. MWRA Review of Application

Upon receipt of an application for admission to the waterworks system the MWRA will:

- Review the application's documentation on the necessary findings required by the MWRA's Enabling Act, and other criteria listed in the Admission Criteria.
- Review documentation submitted pursuant to the Requirements section of this Policy (Section B.) to help determine if MWRA can make the findings required listed in Admission Criteria.
- Analyze the applicant's demand impact on the MWRA waterworks system and
 consider the projected long-term demand of the system with the new
 community and contrast it to the MWRA's operations through average, wet and
 drought scenarios. The analysis must include the possibility of increased usage
 of MWRA supplies by partially supplied and non-MWRA communities due to
 drought conditions. Impacts on service to other community connections under
 various hydraulic conditions and to reservoir and watershed conditions must
 also be evaluated.
- Upon the request of the applicant, and subsequent to the completion of application review by MWRA staff and following consultation with the Advisory Board, submit a status report to the Board of Directors to inform it of the request, staffs' review and the status of other pending permits or approvals.

Application Process, continued

D. Concurrent Reviews

Other regulatory approvals or permits may be required before a request for service may be approved. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain all such approvals. Copies of all applications or requests for regulatory approval shall be submitted to the MWRA as early as practicable to facilitate MWRA review of the request. MWRA will cooperate with other regulatory agencies to coordinate its review where possible, and will review and comment in other regulatory processes as appropriate. Final action by MWRA cannot be taken until the following regulatory approvals, where required, have been obtained.

- Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
- Interbasin Transfer Act Water Resources Commission
- Local water supply source feasibility Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

E. Legislation

Legislation is required to extend MWRA's water system to a local body not listed in Section 8 (d). Proposed legislation should be submitted to MWRA for review before filing. MWRA may require that certain conditions be included in the proposed legislation.

Water Supply Agreement

If MWRA approves the request for new service, it will establish appropriate terms and conditions of service in the form of a water supply agreement for an initial term of five years. The agreement will be consistent with MWRA's Continuation of Contract Water Supply regulations (360 CMR 11.00). Before contract renewal, MWRA will reevaluate and assess the status of the community's demand management efforts.

The agreement will set forth as appropriate:

- Firm limits on usage, including average and maximum daily use of MWRA
 water and a stipulation that any increase beyond the stated amounts would
 require a contract revision and recalculation of the entrance fee. Any significant
 increase will also require new approval by the MWRA Advisory Board and
 MWRA Board of Directors.
- A requirement that the applicant assume all costs of connection and pay an entrance fee.
- A requirement that the applicant continue to use all local non-MWRA sources of water to the maximum feasible extent.
- A requirement that the applicant continue to implement all practicable conservation measures. Communities shall be encouraged to adhere to the Commonwealth's water conservation standards, including guidelines for lawn and landscapes, and follow the MWRA's regulations for Leak Detection (360 C.M.R. 12.00).
- A requirement that the community protect local sources of supply in accordance with DEP's guidelines for water supply protection measures.
- Other conditions as may be appropriate.

Waivers

The MWRA may, in its discretion, waive any of the conditions or requirements set forth in this Policy and Procedure, not otherwise mandated by law or regulation, if it finds that the community has demonstrated unusual factors or extraordinary circumstances which would make imposition of the condition or requirement upon that community unfair or inappropriate and finds that the proposed action will not jeopardize the MWRA's ability to supply its water communities.

Connection Costs and Entrance Fees outlined in the following sections shall not be waived.

Entrance Fees

The MWRA will charge an entrance fee to cover the new community's fair share of the costs of the waterworks system in place at the time user joins. The entrance fee may be paid in one lump sum, or may be paid pursuant to up to a 25-year, interest-free payment plan with a grace period for the first three years, with payments to be made in years 4-25. The 25-year, interest-free payment plan shall be subject to review by the Board of Directors every five years. To be eligible for this multi-year, interest-free payment plan, a new community must take substantive steps toward admission to the MWRA prior to the adoption of any revised policy by the Board of Directors. Substantive steps include any of the following: affirmative vote to join MWRA by Town Meeting, City Council or Board of Directors, or submission of MEPA documentation indicating MWRA is the preferred option and subsequent completion of MEPA process in a timely manner.

New communities joining the MWRA waterworks system as well as communities admitted to the MWRA since 2002 who desire to increase their MWRA-approved withdrawal shall be eligible for the interest-free payment plan. The entrance fee recovers the new user's proportional share of the waterworks system's asset base, which has already been paid for by the existing users of the system. The net asset value charge will be determined through allocating 25% of the net asset value to peak use and the remaining 75% to average use.

MWRA system average annual use and peak six-month average use will be based upon the prior five calendar years of average of water consumption. The user's projected need for MWRA water will be based upon a detailed analysis of local supplies and shortfalls. Its average annual use and peak six-month average use may be based upon its projected need, but in no case shall the projected need be more than the amount approved under MEPA and the Interbasin Transfer Act. Firm contract limits will be established based upon the usage volumes used in the entrance fee calculation.

The formula is as follows:

75% of NAV Allocated to Average Use +25% of NAV Allocated to Peak Six-month system use = Total Entrance Fee

Average Use

New user's projected MWRA "average use" needs X NAV of

System "average use" of Total Waterworks System

Peak Use

New user's projected MWRA "peak use" needs X NAV of Total Waterworks System System "peak use"

Entrance Fees, continued

If the applicant community has purchased MWRA water under an emergency supply agreement and has paid charges, which include asset value contributions, then those contributions will be treated as credits against the total entrance fee. Payments of premium charges under an emergency supply agreement are not credited against the entrance fee.

Connections and Connection Costs

All new community water system connections shall be made directly to the MWRA transmission system wherever practical. The applicant community must pay all the costs of providing the connection. The MWRA will charge the costs to the new user as they are incurred, and as well as expenditures by MWRA for outside services necessary to make the connection. These costs may include, but are not limited to, costs of preliminary and final design, land acquisition, environmental review, pumping and storage facilities, and actual construction including construction services and resident inspection. The new user will pay only the connection cost incurred to serve its own needs. If other existing users will benefit from the new pipelines and facilities, the MWRA will assume an appropriate portion of the connection costs that will be added to the overall capital costs for water.

Application of Individual Users

The MWRA Enabling Act allows for arrangements involving the extension of the waterworks system to any local body, institution, agency or facility of the commonwealth or federal government if MWRA finds that the additional demand will not jeopardize the delivery of water to existing users and the MWRA Advisory Board approves arrangements beyond six months in length. All requests from state, county, institutional, and federal facilities outside the water service area will be subject to the policies and procedures outlined above, including the payment of entrance fees and connection costs. Connections and withdrawals by private entities outside the water service area shall remain prohibited. In the event exceptions arise to this prohibition, the applicant will be subject to the policies and procedures outlined above and shall obtain approval from: the receiving community; the transporting community; regulatory bodies, where required; the MWRA Advisory Board; the MWRA Board of Directors; and the Governor and General Court.

Annual Update

MWRA staff shall provide an annual update to the MWRA Board of Directors on the status of any new connections (connections approved within the preceding five years) into the MWRA system. This annual update shall at a minimum include information regarding the proponent entity's compliance with the conditions of approvals as stipulated within the water supply agreement and/or other affiliated contractual arrangements with the MWRA; and the status of payments due to either the MWRA or the proponent entity.

Attachment A

Local Water Supply Management Plan Outline

Water Supply

- Identify existing and potential water supplies in the community, zone II delineations, Interim Wellhead Protection Zones, and/or Zones A and B delineations for surface water sources, and watershed boundaries.
- Describe source water protection program, including compliance with DEP source water protection regulations.
- Identification of all water supply options, including compliance with DEP water protection regulations.
- Identification of all water supply options, including local, regional and conservation options.

Regional Plans

 Describe any existing regional or watershed plans and how these plans relate to the plans of the local community. Refer to reports and plans developed by regional planning agencies, local watershed associations, and other appropriate regional and/or non-governmental agencies.

Future Plans

- Analysis of existing zoning and master plan, including EOEA build-out analyses available from Massachusetts GIS.
- Identification of future water and wastewater needs and various alternatives for meeting these needs.
- Summary and evaluation of water infrastructure plans based on build-out and future needs.
- Overall summary based on above information.

Analysis and Conclusions

• An action plan, with timetables for implementation of the recommendations of the plan, a budget, and identification of people responsible for implementation.

APPENDIX B

STEPS FOR ADMISSION OF NEW COMMUNITIES TO THE MWRA WATER SYSTEM

Communities seeking admission to MWRA must complete the following steps:

- Undertake comprehensive water supply planning and adopt effective demand management measures. MWRA's Enabling Act criteria require water conservation, local source protection and maintenance, assessment of feasibility of local sources, the adoption of Water Management Plan, and water use surveys. Typically, these efforts begin prior to the formal start of the admission process which is frequently, although not always, marked by the submission of an initial MEPA document. Communities typically look to MWRA after they have determined that conservation and local sources alone are not sufficient or feasible to meet water supply needs.
- Demonstrate acceptance of admission, by majority vote of city council if a city or majority vote of Town Council if a town. In the instance of a water district, a majority vote of its governing board is required.
- Obtain applicable regulatory approvals. This often includes Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act and Interbasin Transfer Act (ITA) reviews.

The MEPA regulations list specific thresholds that trigger MEPA review, including: a) a new Interbasin Transfer of 1 mgd or more, or any amount determined significant by the Water Resources Commission; b) new water service to a municipality or district if the project is undertaken by an agency, and c) construction of one or more pipelines 5 miles in length.

Water Resources Commission review under the ITA is triggered by actions that increase the ability to transfer water (or wastewater) out of a donor basin. WRC may find transfers of 1 mgd or less to be insignificant if certain criteria are met. The level of review associated with "A Determination of Insignificance" is less than the review associated with a "Significant" transfer. For "Significant" transfers, WRC requires that communities seeking admission to MWRA follow a prescribed EIR scope that addresses donor basin and receiving area criteria derived from the ITA. The EIR represents the application to the WRC. MEPA review must be completed before WRC may hold hearings or approve (or deny) the interbasin transfer. I

- Obtain approval of the Legislature and Governor. The approval of the Legislature and Governor can occur at any time in the process.
- Submit an application to Advisory Board and to MWRA Board of Directors. There is no
 application form per se; the application consists of a compilation of documentation
 developed in the preceding steps. A checklist of the application contents is found on the next
 page.

¹ Following a Draft EIR and Final EIR (DEIR and FEIR), MEPA review may also include a Supplemental FEIR (SFEIR) or a Notice of Project Change.

• It is important to note that the time required to complete the preceding steps is highly variable.

Contents of A Community's Application to MWRA and Advisory Board (Based on Enabling Act Criteria and OB#10, Admission of New Communities to Waterworks System) Information on water demand from MWRA (typical peak, emergency peak, and average use). Documentation that no water supply source has been abandoned without a DEP declaration Documentation that no local supply source feasible for development has been indentified by the community or DEP. Documentation that Effective Demand Management Measures have been established; detailed description of water conservation and water accountability programs undertaken Water use survey of users consuming more than 20 million gallons/year Description of municipal zoning and non-zoning measures designed to protect local sources of supply Disaggregation of community's total water consumption by customer class Documentation on safe yield, protection needs and contamination threats Local Water Supply Management Plan or Water Management Plan approved by WRC. Documentation of community's adoption of the approved Plan. Copy of signed legislation documenting approval of Legislature and Governor MEPA Sign-off (Certificate of Adequacy) WRC Approval of Interbasin Transfer, if applicable. Documentation of acceptance of admission, by majority vote of city council if a city or majority vote of

Entrance Fee:

The entrance/connection fee is based on system shares. If a community's water use will represent 1% of the system total, the connection or entrance fee will be 1% of the net asset value (NAV) of the water system. Currently the NAV of the water system is \$892,008,000, and the connection fee for a 1 mgd customer would be roughly \$4.4 million. That fee is payable over up to 25 years, interest free, with a three-year grace period.

The estimated per million gallon charge for water is approximately \$4,300 for FY21 and is projected to increase 3.9% annually in future years.

Town Council if a town or majority vote of governing board if a water district.

APPENDIX C

Tighe&Bond

Option 1 - Belchertown Road (Route 9)

| Item Description | Estimated Quantity | Unit | Unit Cost | Total Estimated Cost | Rounded Cost |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| Connection to CVA | 1 | EA | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | ON THE PARTY OF TH |
| MWRA Master Meter Vault | 1 | 1.5 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | |
| 16-inch Ductile Iron Water Main | 24,400 | LF | \$350 | \$8,540,000 | |
| 16-inch Butterfly Valve | 26 | EA | \$8,500 | \$221,000 | |
| Hydrants | 13 | EA | \$6,000 | \$78,000 | |
| Air Release Valve/Manhole |] 2 | EA | \$8,500 | \$17,000 | |
| Temporary Trench Paving (6' wide, 3" depth) | 2800 | TONS | \$100 | \$280,000 | |
| Permanent Trench Paving (8' wide, 8" depth) | 3800 | | \$100 | \$380,000 | |
| Milling (1/2 width of State Road) | 38000 | SY | \$4 | \$152,000 | |
| 1 1/2" Overlay (1/2 width of State Road) | 1400 | TONS | \$100 | \$140,000 | |
| Rock/Boulder Excavation Allowance | 4880 | CY | \$100 | \$488,000 | |
| Bridge/Culvert Crossings Allowance | 1 | L5 | \$750,000 | \$750,000 | |
| Booster Pump Station/Corrosion Control Building | 1 | LS | \$1,750,000 | \$1,750,000 | |
| Standby Generator | 1 | LS | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | |
| Electric Service/ 3-Phase Power Allowance | 1 | LS | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | |
| Police Detail Allowance | 1 | LS | \$375,000 | \$375,000 | |
| Environmental Resource Area Protection | 10,000 | LF | \$8 | \$80,000 | |
| | Contractor G | ieneral C | onditions (15%) | \$2,043,900 | 2.35.25.25.25.25 |
| | | | Subtotal | \$15,669,900 | \$15,700,000 |
| | | | ntingency (40%) | \$6,267,960 | \$6,300,000 |
| | Material and Big | lding Co | ntingency (25%) | \$3,917,475 | \$3,900,000 |
| | | | Total | \$25,855,335 | \$25,900,000 |
| | | | SAY | \$25,860,000 | \$25,900,000 |

Option 2 - Old Belchertown Road

| Item Description | Estimated Quantity | Unit | Unit Cost | Total Estimated Cost | Rounded Cost |
|---|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Connection to CVA | 1 | EA | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | A DAVIDOR OF THE |
| MWRA Master Meter Vault | 1 | ls i | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | |
| 16-inch Ductile Iron Water Main | 17,500 | LF | \$350 | \$6,125,000 | |
| 16-inch Butterfly Valve | 18 | EA | \$8,500 | \$153,000 | |
| Hydrants | 9 | EA | \$6,000 | \$54,000 | |
| Air Release Valve/Manhole | 2 | EA | \$8,500 | \$17,000 | |
| Temporary Trench Paving (6' wide, 3" depth) | 2,000 | TONS | \$100 | \$200,000 | |
| Permanent Trench Paving (8' wide, 8" depth) | 3,500 | | \$100 | \$350,000 | |
| Rock/Boulder Excavation Allowance | 3,500 | CY | \$100 | \$350,000 | |
| Bridge/Culvert Crossings Allowance | 1 | LS | \$750,000 | \$750,000 | |
| Booster Pump Station/Corrosion Control Building | 1 | LS | \$1,750,000 | \$1,750,000 | |
| Standby Generator | 1 | LS | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | |
| Electric Service/ 3-Phase Power Allowance | 1 | ایا | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | |
| Police Detail Allowance | 1 | l LS | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | |
| Environmental Resource Area Protection | 10,000 | LF | \$8 | \$80,000 | |
| | Contractor G | eneral C | onditions (15%) | \$1,568,100 | |
| | | | Subtotal | \$12,022,100 | \$12,000,000 |
| | Engineeri | ng & Co | ntingency (40%) | \$4,808,840 | \$4,800,000 |
| | Material and Bio | ding Co | ntingency (25%) | \$3,005,525 | \$3,000,000 |
| | | | Total | \$19,836,465 | \$19,800,000 |
| | | | SAY | \$19,840,000 | \$19,800,000 |

CY=Cubic Yard EA=Each

LF=Linear Foot

LS=Lump Sum

SY=Square Yard