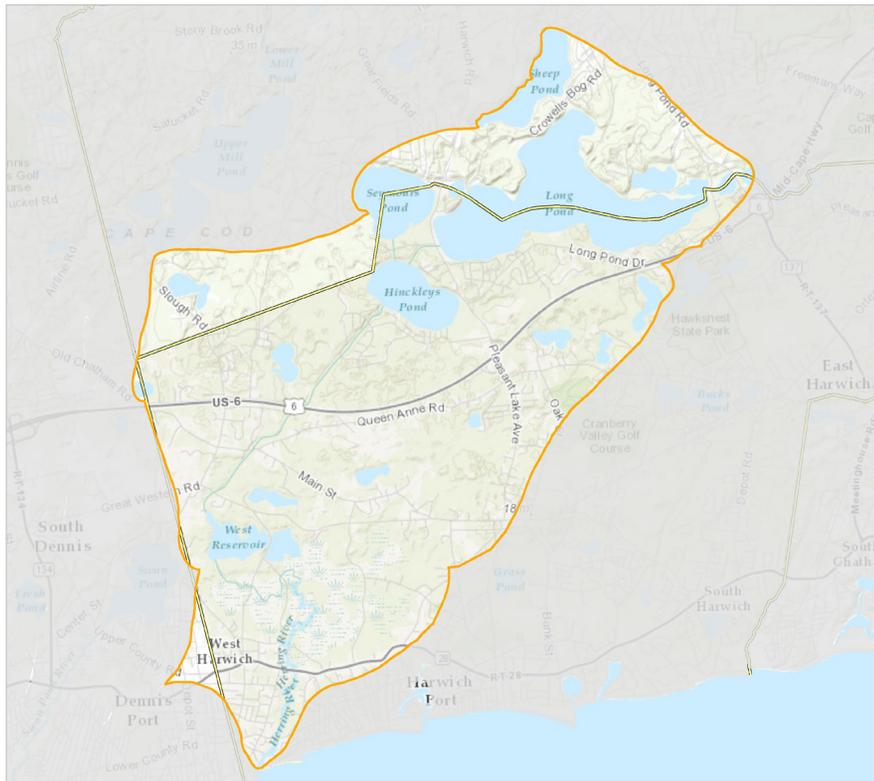


Herring River (Harwich)

HARWICH, DENNIS & BREWSTER

WATER THREAT LEVEL
MODERATE



Herring River (Harwich) Watershed

Introduction to the Watershed Reports

In 2001, the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP) was established to evaluate the health of 89 coastal embayment ecosystems across southeastern Massachusetts. A collaboration between coastal communities, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), the School of Marine Science and Technology (SMASST) at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), and the Cape Cod Commission, the purpose of the MEP is to identify nitrogen thresholds and necessary nutrient reductions to support healthy ecosystems.

The Cape Cod 208 Plan Update, certified and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the US EPA in 2015, provides an opportunity and a path forward to implement responsible plans for the restoration of the waters that define Cape Cod.

On Cape Cod there are 53 embayment watersheds with physical characteristics that make them susceptible to nitrogen impacts. In its 2003 report, “The Massachusetts Estuaries Project – Embayment Restoration and Guidance for Implementation Strategies”, MassDEP identifies the 46 Cape Cod embayments included in the

MEP. Thirty-three embayments studied to date require nitrogen reduction to achieve healthy ecosystem function. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established (or a draft load has been identified and is under review) for these watersheds. For those embayments not studied, the 208 Plan Update recommends planning for a 25% reduction in nitrogen, as a placeholder, until information becomes available.

The 208 Plan Update directs Waste Treatment Management Agencies (WMAs) to develop watershed reports within 12 months of certification of the Plan Update. The Watershed Reports outline potential “bookend” scenarios for each watershed that include two scenarios to meet water quality goals in the watershed – a traditional scenario, which relies completely on the typical collection and centralized treatment of wastewater, and a non-traditional scenario, which uses remediation, restoration, and on-site reduction techniques to remove nutrients from raw and treated wastewater, groundwater and affected waterbodies.

The intent of the Watershed Reports is to outline two distinct approaches for addressing the nutrient problem. The reports are not intended to identify preferred and detailed plans for each watershed, but to facilitate discussions regarding effective and efficient solutions, particularly in watersheds shared by more than one town. In some cases, towns have provided information on collection areas and non-traditional technologies that have been specifically considered by that town.

The 208 Update developed a regionally consistent database of the nitrogen load entering each watershed. This data set includes estimates of wastewater, stormwater and fertilizer loads - similar to methodologies used by the MEP. Using this regionally consistent database, the Watershed MVP tool (wMVP) was developed so that different strategies (i.e., bookend scenarios) to reduce excess nitrogen load

could be evaluated. The Watershed Reports use the MEP recommendations for the required nitrogen load reductions necessary to meet the threshold loads (that serve as the basis for nitrogen management), and then use the wMVP and the regionally consistent database values to develop bookend scenarios. There are variations of load between the MEP and wMVP, primarily due to differences in comparing older and newer databases.

Terms Defined

Total nitrogen load: the nitrogen load from the watershed contributed by septic, wastewater, fertilizer, stormwater, golf course, landfill, and natural sources.

Attenuated nitrogen load: the nitrogen load from the watershed that reaches the embayment after the effect of natural attenuation in wetlands, ponds or streams.

Threshold: the amount of nitrogen that a water body can receive from its watershed and still meet water quality goals; this number is based on MEP technical reports or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reports.

Reduction target: an approximation of the amount of nitrogen that needs to be removed from the watershed to achieve the threshold; this number is calculated by subtracting the threshold number from the attenuated total watershed load, and is for planning purposes only.

Percent contribution: the percent of attenuated nitrogen load that a town contributes to the watershed.

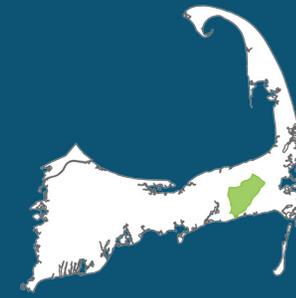
Kilogram responsibility: is calculated by applying the percent contribution to the reduction target and indicates the amount of nitrogen, in kg, that a community is responsible for addressing.

Total Maximum Daily Load: a regulatory term in the Clean Water Act, describing a value of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive while still meeting water quality standards. Establishing a TMDL is necessary when a water body has been listed on the 303D list of impaired waters.

Herring River (Harwich)

HARWICH, DENNIS & BREWSTER

WATER THREAT LEVEL
MODERATE



The Herring River is a large estuary with shoreline located in the Town of Harwich. The Herring River has a tidal reach that extends approximately 3 miles inland to West Reservoir. The River is fed by freshwater streams including the upper Herring River that extends through Hinckley Pond to Long Pond, and Coy Brook that extends east to Walker Pond. According to the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP), the Herring River is functionally a wetland with salt marsh dominant along the river's lower and mid reaches and brackish to freshwater in its upper marsh.

The Problem

The Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP) technical report (available at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/watersheds/the-massachusetts-estuaries-project-and-reports.html>) indicates that the Herring River system exceeds its critical threshold for nitrogen, resulting in impaired water quality. A MEP technical report has been completed and a draft Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for nitrogen is pending.

- **MEP TECHNICAL REPORT STATUS:** Final
- **TMDL STATUS:** Pending

Watershed nitrogen load characteristics were published in the 2013 MEP report for Herring River, reflecting current conditions at the time of writing:

- **TOTAL ATTENUATED NITROGEN LOAD (MEP CHAPTER VIII):** 22,928 Kg/Y
- **MEP SOURCES OF CONTROLLABLE NITROGEN**
 - 68% Septic Systems
 - 5% Fertilizer
 - 7% Stormwater from Impervious Surfaces
 - 4% Cranberry Fertilizer
 - 6% Farm Animal Loads
 - 10% Landfill

Since the MEP report, the Commission compiled the following updated water use and nitrogen loads using the regional wMVP database (see page 2), enabling a more current estimate of nitrogen loading. Towns have also submitted watershed characteristics that may differ from wMVP. Differences may be explained by different source years of water use data, or other assumptions. Both values are presented, when provided:

■ REGIONAL DATABASE (wMVP)

- See figure on page 1 for watershed boundary delineation
- Total Wastewater Flow: 272 MGY (million gallons per year)
- Treated Wastewater Flow: 5 MGY
- Septic Flow: 267 MGY
- Total Attenuated Nitrogen Load: 22,690 Kg/Y

■ TOWNS OF DENNIS AND HARWICH/CDM REPORTED VALUE

- Total Wastewater Flow: 234 MGY
- Treated Wastewater Flow: 17 MGY
- Septic Flow: 217 MGY

CONTRIBUTING TOWNS

Percent contributions listed below are the aggregate sub-embayment contributions identified in Appendix 8C of the Cape Cod Section 208 Plan Update (contributions are based on attenuated load where available). See Appendix 8C for detailed town allocations by sub-embayment.

WATERSHED REPORT: Herring River (Harwich)

Harwich, Dennis & Brewster

- HARWICH: 90%
- DENNIS: 6%
- BREWSTER: 4%

- 2014 INTEGRATED LIST STATUS: Category 4A for fecal coliform
 - Category 4a: TMDL is completed, EPA TMDL No. 36772
 - www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/resources/07v5/14list2.pdf

Regional Database (wMVP):

- 9,514 Acres
- 5,302 Parcels
- 72% Residential Parcels
- 1.8 acres per parcel

Towns of Dennis and Harwich/CDM Reported Values:

- 9,504 Acres
- 5,945 Parcels
- 72% Residential Parcels
- 1.7 acres per parcel

THE MEP RESTORATION SCENARIO

- WATERSHED TOTAL ATTENUATED NITROGEN REDUCTION TARGET: 24%
- WATERSHED SEPTIC REDUCTION TARGET: 38%
(The scenario represents the aggregated sub-embayment percent removal targets from the MEP technical report)

HERRING RIVER (HARWICH) ESTUARY

- EMBAYMENT AREA: 45 acres
- EMBAYMENT VOLUME: 26 million cubic feet

HERRING RIVER (HARWICH) WATERSHED

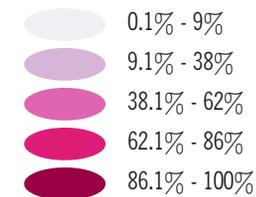
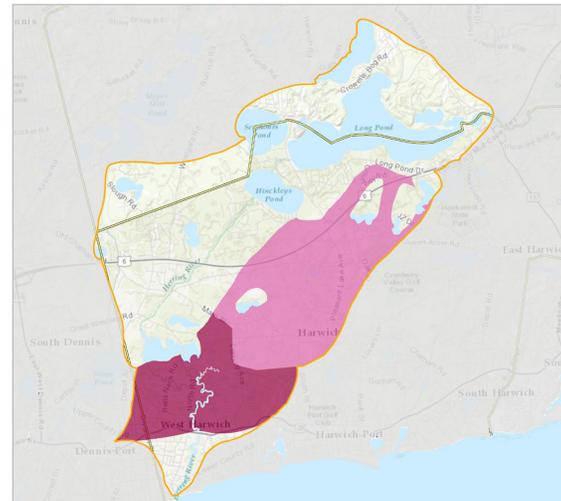
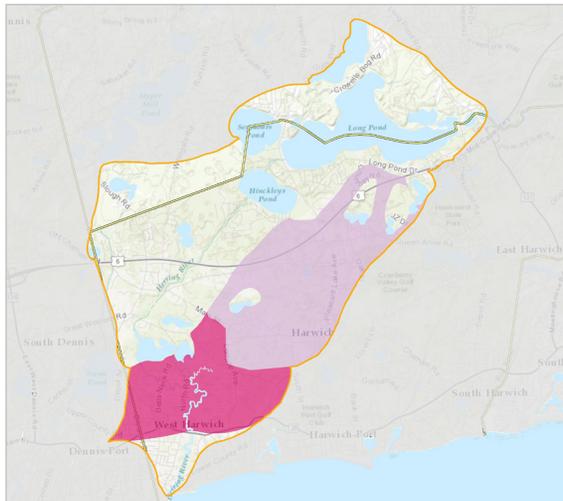
General watershed characteristics according to the current wMVP regional database (see figure on page 1 for watershed boundary) follow. Towns have also submitted watershed characteristics that may differ from wMVP. Differences may be explained by changes due to development in the intervening years, or other assumptions. Both values are presented, when provided:

■ WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

Freshwater Sources

PONDS

- IDENTIFIED SURFACE WATERS: 44
- NUMBER OF NAMED FRESHWATER PONDS: 27
- PONDS WITH PRELIMINARY TROPHIC CHARACTERIZATION: 18



Subwatersheds with Total Attenuated Watershed Removal Targets

(Left) Benthic and atmospheric loads directly on embayments are not included.

Subwatersheds with Septic Attenuated Nitrogen Removal Targets

(Right)

- **2014 INTEGRATED LIST STATUS:** 2 (Long Pond and Hinckleys Pond)

Dennis and Brewster have participated in the Pond and Lake Stewardship (PALS) program that has helped establish baseline water quality.

STREAMS

- **SIGNIFICANT FRESHWATER STREAM OUTLETS:** 2
 - Herring Run:
 - Average Flow: 42,111 cubic meters per day (m³/d)
 - Average Nitrate Concentrations: 0.12 milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 - Lothrop Road:
 - Average Flow: 20,533 m³/d
 - Average Nitrate Concentrations: 0.15 mg/L

Stream data from MEP technical report. Nitrate concentrations higher than 0.05 mg/L background concentrations, evident in public supply wells located in pristine areas, provide evidence of the impact of non-point source pollution on the aquifer and receiving coastal water bodies.

DRINKING WATER SOURCES

- **WATER DISTRICTS:** 3
 - Harwich Water Department
 - Brewster Water Department
 - Dennis Water District
- **GRAVEL PACKED WELLS:** 2
 - 1 has nitrate concentrations between 1 and 2 mg/L
 - 1 has no public data
- **SMALL VOLUME WELLS:** 0

Drinking water data from Cape Cod Commission and MassDEP data sources – nitrate values obtained from drinking water wells are from 2009-2012. The state and federal drinking water limit for nitrate is 10 mg/L. The Cape Cod Commission nitrate loading standard is 5 mg/l.

Degree of Impairment and Areas of Need

For the purposes of the Section 208 Plan Update, areas of need are primarily defined by the amount of nitrogen reduction required as defined by the TMDL and/or MEP technical report. The aggregated watershed removal rates for the Herring River watershed are 24% and 38% for total watershed nitrogen loads and septic nitrogen loads, respectively. More specifically the targeted amount of nitrogen reduction required by subwatershed is shown in the figures below: Subwatersheds with Total Attenuated Watershed Removal Targets and Subwatersheds with Septic Attenuated Nitrogen Removal Targets.

Habitat in the Herring River system ranges from healthy in the upper marsh system to significantly impaired in the lower portion of the estuary due to eelgrass loss. The ecological health of a water body is determined from water quality, extent of eelgrass, assortment of benthic fauna, and dissolved oxygen and ranges from severe degradation, significantly impaired, moderately impaired, or healthy habitat conditions.

MEP ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND WATER QUALITY

The MEP report provides the following characterization of the estuary's health:

- **OVERALL ECOLOGIC CONDITION:** Healthy to Significantly Impaired
- **TIDAL WETLANDS (UPPER ESTUARY) – WEST:** Healthy
- **TIDAL WETLANDS (UPPER ESTUARY) – MAIN CREEK:** Healthy
- **TIDAL WETLANDS (UPPER ESTUARY) – EAST:** Healthy
- **TIDAL RIVER (LOWER ESTUARY):** Significantly Impaired
- **SENTINEL STATION:**
 - Total Nitrogen Concentration Threshold: 0.37 mg/L
 - Total Nitrogen Concentration Existing: 0.48-0.97 mg/L
(As reported at the MEP sentinel water-quality monitoring station)

Traditional & Non-Traditional Scenarios

SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

Through the 208 Stakeholder process, the Commission developed “bookend” scenarios – one looking at a possible solution using traditional collection and treatment, the other examining a possible suite of non-traditional technologies – to address the nitrogen management needs in each watershed. These bookend scenarios provide guidance for communities as they continue to discuss alternatives, priorities, and opportunities for identifying well-considered solutions that will address communities’ needs and interests.

REGIONAL DATA

In preparation for this effort, the Commission collected regionally consistent data for the purposes of watershed scenario development. Both parcel data and water use data was identified and collected for the entire region. While the scientific basis for planning is the thresholds identified in the MEP technical reports, each report uses data from different years, and in some cases the MEP data used are 10 or more years old. In addition, there are watersheds on Cape Cod without the benefit of an MEP report; therefore, similar data was not available for planning purposes.

The updated regional data set was used to estimate wastewater, stormwater and fertilizer loads, using the same methodologies as the MEP. This approach allows for a reevaluation of existing development, which may have changed

in the last 10 years. Parcel data included in the regional database is from 2010-2012 and water use data is from 2008-2011, depending on the water supplier and based on best available data. This approach allows for regionally consistent watershed scenario development.

WATERSHED SCENARIOS

The watershed scenarios that follow outline possibilities for the watershed. A series of non-traditional technologies that might be applicable are included, as well as the amount of residential load that would need to be collected if a traditional collection system and treatment facility was implemented. The pie charts show the load to be collected for treated effluent disposal both inside and outside the watershed.

Site specific analyses of collection areas may result in the need to collect wastewater from more or fewer parcels to meet the nitrogen reduction target. The scenarios presented are conceptual and are meant to inform discussions regarding effective and efficient solutions; they are not specific recommendations and should be viewed as resource information for additional and more detailed wastewater management planning.

In Herring River (Harwich), the Towns of Harwich and Dennis have done additional and more detailed planning. Included in the last section of this report is a description of their efforts, along with details of plans developed to date.

TOTAL ATTENUATED NITROGEN LOAD VALUES (FROM WMVP)

Herring River (Harwich) Nitrogen Sources	Total Attenuated Watershed Nitrogen Load (kg-N/yr)
Wastewater ¹	16,242
Fertilizer ²	2,425
Stormwater	2,777
Other ³	1,245
TOTAL WATERSHED LOAD	22,690
Total Watershed Threshold	17,511
TOTAL ATTENUATED LOAD TO BE REMOVED	5,179

1. Includes nitrogen loads from septic systems and wastewater treatment facilities.
2. Includes nitrogen loads from lawns, cranberry bogs, and golf courses.
3. Includes nitrogen loads from landfills and atmospheric deposition to vacant land.

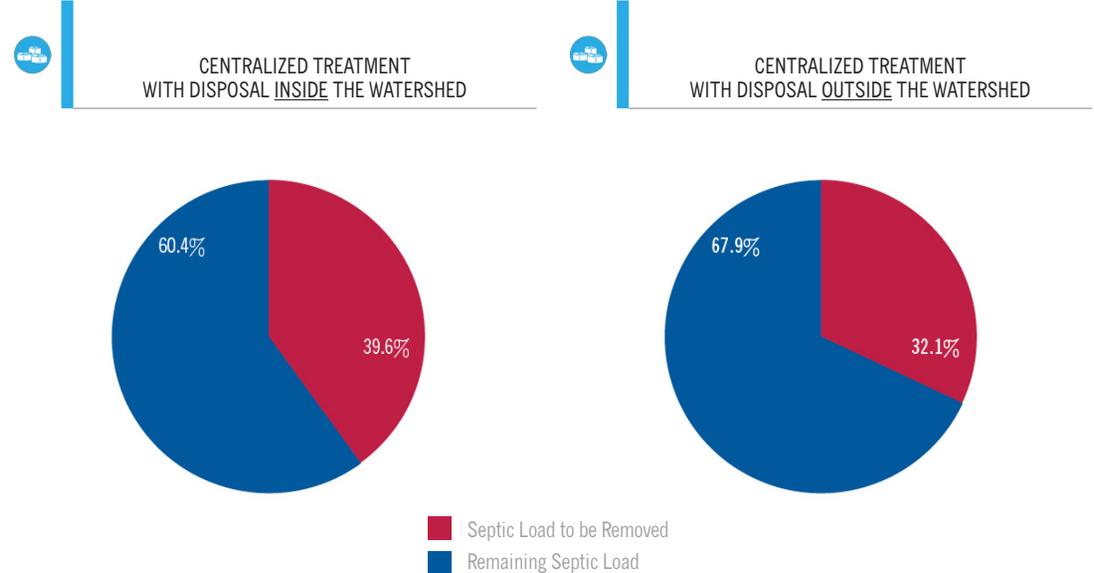
Traditional & Non-Traditional Scenarios

Non-Traditional

UNIT OF APPLIED TECHNOLOGY	ATTENUATED NITROGEN REMOVED IN KG/Y
 25 % Nitrogen Reduction - Fertilizer Management	606
 25 % Nitrogen Reduction - Stormwater Mitigation	694
 3,100 Linear Feet - Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB) (Capture load calculated by wMVP: 2,277.2 kg/Y)	1,651
 4 Acres - Fertigation - Turf	16
 30 Acres - Fertigation - Cranberry Bogs	180
 325 Square Feet - Floating Constructed Wetlands	130
 522 Units - Ecotoilets (UD & Compost)	1,104
 1,542 People - UD School or Public Facility	360
 800 Units - I & A Systems	1,104
 444 Units - Enhanced I & A Systems	1,104
TOTAL	6,949

A summary of the approach and methodology that was applied using non-traditional technologies follows at the end of this report.

Traditional



Assumes load to be collected and treated is disposed in the watershed, requiring additional collection to offset the load.

Assumes that the load to be collected and treated is removed from the watershed so no offset is required.

Town of Harwich Local Progress

The Town of Harwich submitted its Draft Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP) for review in 2013 and its Final CWMP Single Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) in March 2016. The Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) Unit issued its certificate on May 13, 2016. Since 2007, Harwich wastewater planning efforts have been coordinated predominantly by the Wastewater Implementation Committee (WIC) and Board of Selectmen (BOS).

The recommended plan detailed in the CWMP was developed by the WIC and BOS working closely with their consultant, CDM Smith, Inc., and includes a core system of collection and conveyance utilizing two centralized treatment facilities. Implementation of the plan is phased over 40 years and was chosen as the preferred scenario because it allows for multiple effluent recharge sites in different watersheds, allows for easier phasing with adaptive management, presents a regional solution between the Towns of Harwich and Chatham (and potentially Dennis in the future), and reduces the overall size of the facilities in Harwich. Proposed treatment and disposal facilities in the Herring River watershed are part of phases 4A, 4B, 5, 6, and 7 to be completed by 2028, 2032, 2037, 2042 and 2047 respectively.

The plan also allows infrastructure components to be implemented, results monitored and the later program phases adapted as needed. The plan includes recommended non-infrastructure program components which include fertilizer and stormwater management programs, potential land use

changes, open space acquisition, and several community involved conservation and pollution reduction programs.

At the Spring 2017 Town Meeting, Harwich voted to fund design of a portion of phase 2 of the CWMP and the cost to implement the Chatham IMA and purchase capacity at the Chatham treatment facility for a total cost of \$9,035,000. In addition, Harwich voted to fund the Cold Brook restoration project (also part of phase 2 of the CWMP) in the amount of \$2,000,000.

Town of Harwich Watershed Scenario Details

Herring River (Harwich)	CREDITS		REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES			REMEDIATION AND RESTORATION TECHNOLOGIES			REMOVAL
NAME OF TECHNOLOGY	% Nitrogen Reduction	Load Reduction (kg-N/yr)	# Properties / Units	Flow Collected (gpd)	Load Reduction (kg-N/yr)	# Units Proposed	Unit Metric	Load Reduction (kg-N/yr)	Total Scenario Load Reduction (kg-N/yr)
Scenario									11,600**
Centralized Sewer			2,340	482,219*	11,600				

NOTES:

Pilot PRB: A portion of an effluent recharge basin could be used to pilot a PRB for enhanced nitrogen removal from treated WWTP effluent. Based on groundwater flow in the area surrounding the effluent recharge site at HR-12, a mat style PRB may be suitable for a pilot application so that all flow into the recharge basin will be captured. Full analysis of potential pilot PRB siting at the HR-12 recharge basin still needs to be performed and was not conducted as part of the CWMP/SEIR.

* Average daily flow collected includes buildout and estimated inflow and infiltration.

** Total reduction value includes effluent recharge within the watershed.

Town of Dennis Local Progress

In August 2015, Dennis, led by its Comprehensive Wastewater Management Task Force (CWMTF) and its consultant CDM Smith, completed its Water Quality Evaluation and Mitigation Alternative Study Final Report. The report provides an updated needs assessment, as well as potential nitrogen management scenarios. The scenarios include locations and layouts of offsite wastewater solutions and other non-traditional nitrogen management technologies. Four scenarios were chosen for more detailed comparison and analysis. During the fall of 2015 and winter of 2016, Dennis evaluated these four scenarios, as well as additional community partnership scenarios with the neighboring towns of Harwich and Yarmouth. The Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP) nitrogen reduction goals were the primary factor in the scenarios, but economic development goals and protection of non-nitrogen areas of concerns also shaped the chosen scenario (scenario 6A from the Water Quality Evaluation and Mitigation Alternative Study Final Report). This recommended plan proposes to include a minimum of six phases and will occur over a 30-year period.

All proposed scenarios in Dennis, including scenario 6A, include combinations of traditional sewerage methods with centralized treatment facilities, as well as non-traditional nitrogen management options including aquaculture, and permeable reactive barriers (PRB). Furthermore, the baseline of each scenario is the assumption that Dennis will implement stormwater and fertilizer management programs. As suggested in the 208 Plan Update, up to a 25% nitrogen reduction credit can be obtained by towns that implement

stormwater and fertilizer management programs to reduce nitrogen contributions to each watershed. In addition to implementing the stormwater and fertilizer management program, scenario 6A includes a hybrid sewer collection system with a mix of gravity, pressure and vacuum sewers and one centralized wastewater treatment facility. The recommended plan meets the MEP nitrogen reduction goals and also provides sewers to all of Dennis' planning districts and several areas of concern (AOCs). It also allows flexibility to implement partnership options. In the future, Dennis may implement sewerage in additional areas identified under Scenario 7A in the Water Quality Evaluation and Mitigation Alternative Study.

Since submission of the 208 Plan Update, the town of Dennis and CDM Smith has met with Cape Cod Commission staff to discuss potential watershed scenarios and the use of the decision support tools generated through the 208 planning process. Cape Cod Commission staff participated in a November 2015 wastewater forum planned by the town and sponsored by the Board of Selectmen and Wastewater Task Force, to promote an understanding of the wastewater issues in Dennis, what is being done and what needs to be done. The forum was geared toward the local Financial Committee, Capital Committee, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Economic Development Committee, Water Quality Advisory Committee and any interested citizen. It is anticipated the town will submit a plan for regulatory review this year.

In June 2016, Dennis received \$15,000 from the Commission to evaluate effluent recharge sites and possible community partnerships. An additional \$35,000 was provided for the towns of Dennis, Harwich and Yarmouth for a regional treatment facility cost study. Funding was part of \$142,149 in local grants made by the Commission in support of 208 Plan implementation.

At the Spring 2017 Town Meeting, Dennis voted to transfer \$300,000 from the Solar Special Revenue Fund to the Wastewater Stabilization Fund and to appropriate \$125,000 to establish a Swan Pond Shellfish Program.

In June 2017, Dennis submitted their CWMP to the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office for review.

Town of Brewster Local Progress

In 2009, the Town of Brewster formed a Comprehensive Water Planning Committee (CWPC). The CWPC was charged with coordinating the efforts of the Town staff and consultants. The Town chose to pursue development of an Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (IRWMP) because it wanted to closely evaluate drinking water and freshwater pond issues in addition to coastal water quality impairments.

Phase I of the IRWMP was completed in 2011. As a result the Town initiated a number of intermediate projects to expand the Town's data and understanding of water quality. In January 2013, Phase II of the IRWMP was issued. The report recommends a number of alternatives for coastal nitrogen reduction in the Pleasant Bay watershed, including innovative/alternative (I/A) and cluster systems, fertilizer reduction, irrigation wells to recycle and reduce groundwater concentrations, permeable reactive barriers, and alternative toilets.

The Town of Brewster has submitted the IWRMP to the Cape Cod Commission for a 208 consistency review. The goals of Phase III are to:

- Evaluate the Pleasant Bay nitrogen management alternatives identified in the Phase II report and select a preferred plan with recommendations for what Brewster needs to do to restore water quality within Pleasant Bay;
- Finalize recommended stormwater regulations developed in Phase II;

- Encourage proper management of stormwater, septic systems, fertilizers and other potential pollutants that impact Brewster's Ponds (e.g., new regulations);
- Continue with current outreach activities (e.g., website, brochure);
- Facilitate communication between the CWPC, the Cape Cod Commission, the public, and with other Town boards and agencies involved in the project.

The Town is continuing its efforts toward drinking water protection through bylaws and the Brewster Water Protection District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC). A number of specific opportunities for stormwater treatment have been identified and conceptual designs have been developed. There are a number of freshwater pond protection strategies that are also recommended.

In the fall of 2014, Brewster adopted local nitrogen-oriented fertilizer management regulations consistent with the Cape-wide Fertilizer Management DCPC.

Brewster is a member of the Orleans, Brewster and Eastham Ground Water Protection District which, until June 1, 2016, operated the Tri-Town Septage Treatment Facility in Orleans. The member towns voted to decommission and remove the facility, which is expected to take place in 2017.

In a June 2016 letter to the Commission Brewster provided an update on watershed planning. The information in this letter,

along with information from the IWRMP, was used to inform the watershed reports for Brewster watersheds.

Much of the focus has been on the Pleasant Bay watershed, as Brewster's nitrogen contribution is far greater to Pleasant Bay than it is to Herring River or Bass River. Given the small contribution of nitrogen in the Herring River watershed from Brewster and the significant attenuation in the upper parts of the watershed, Brewster does not need to remove nitrogen from the Herring River watershed at this time. However, under buildout conditions it is possible that nitrogen mitigation will be needed. As with the Pleasant Bay watershed, the Town will evaluate the adoption of a Health Regulation requiring the use of nitrogen reducing leaching facilities as a cost effective mechanisms for managing buildout impacts to Herring River.

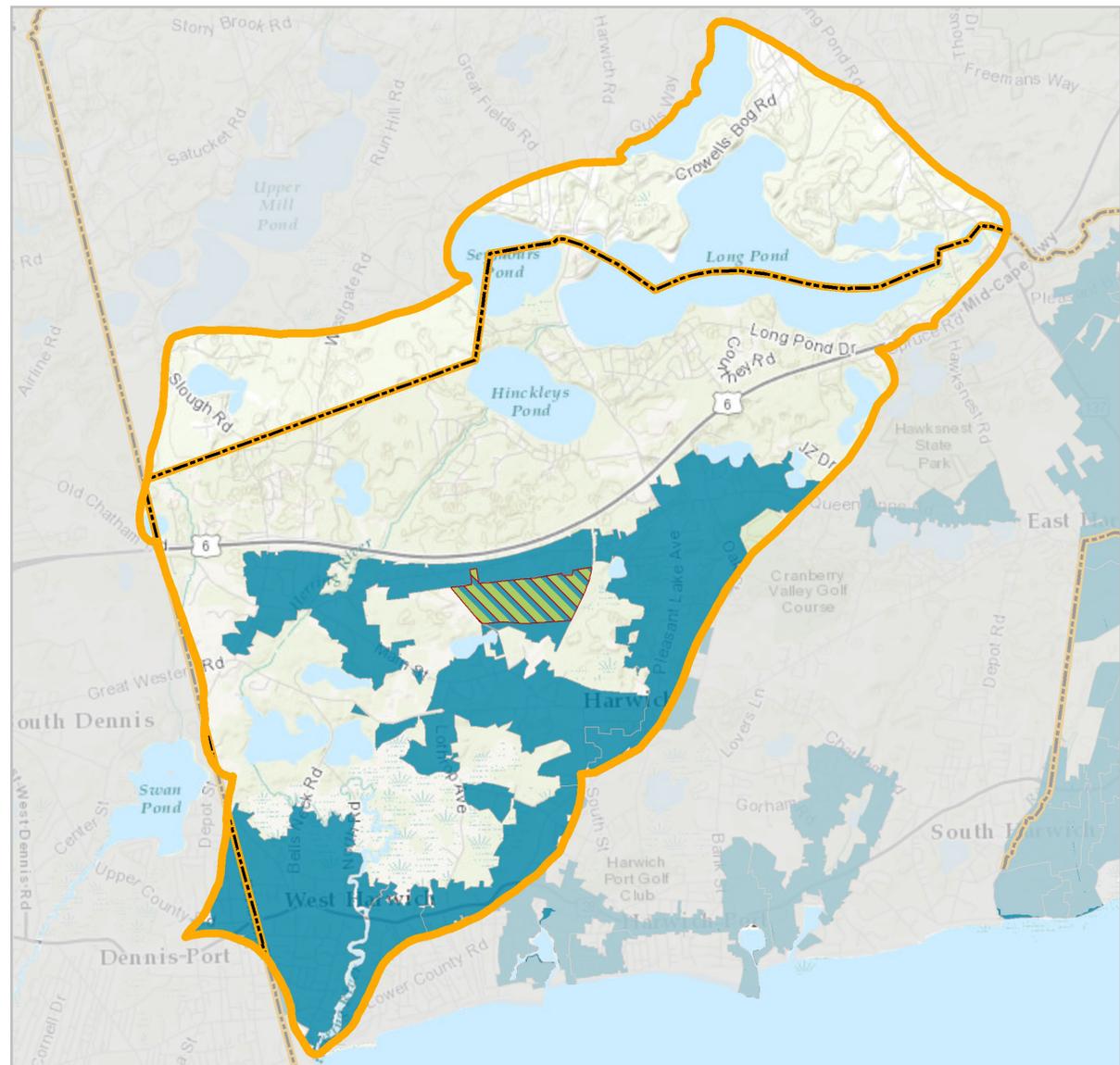
Scenario Maps

Herring River (Harwich) Watershed Scenario HARWICH

Representative locations of conceptually proposed infrastructure

Legend

-  Treatment & Effluent Recharge
-  Town Lines
-  Embayment Watersheds
-  Proposed Sewershed



Methodology for Selecting Non-Traditional Technology Scenarios

This section summarizes the approach and methodology that was applied during the 208 Update to develop plans for reducing nitrogen loading to estuaries using non-traditional (NT) technologies. It includes descriptions of regional credits for stormwater and fertilizer reductions, regional screening for potential sites for several technologies, and site-specific analyses for others. Nitrogen attenuation rates for each technology were derived from the Technologies Matrix. The nitrogen thresholds for each embayment were determined from the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP).

This section summarizes the approach and methodology that was applied during the 208 Update to develop plans for reducing nitrogen loading to estuaries using non-traditional (NT) technologies. It includes descriptions of regional credits for stormwater and fertilizer reductions, regional screening for potential sites for several technologies, and site-specific analyses for others. Nitrogen attenuation rates for each technology are noted below, based on the Technologies Matrix or newer data. The nitrogen thresholds for each embayment were determined from the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP).

Regional credits were developed for potential stormwater retrofits and fertilizer reductions. They were calculated as a percent reduction of existing nitrogen loads as identified in the MEP reports and updated GIS data developed by the Cape Cod Commission.

- **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT:** Most Cape communities have already begun the process of identifying significant untreated stormwater discharges and developing appropriate mitigation projects. With the prospect of the MS4 regulatory requirements it was assumed that additional mitigation efforts would be implemented. Based upon the evidence developed by the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center that several vegetated stormwater management practices (including bioretention and constructed wetlands) are able to achieve nitrogen reductions of 50% or more and the assumption that only a portion (estimated at 50%) of identified sites would be retrofitted a 25% nitrogen reduction credit was assumed for each watershed. Specific locations and number of locations were not identified; this was deferred to individual towns to consider as part of the suite of nitrogen management strategies.
- **FERTILIZER REDUCTIONS:** Based upon the success of most Cape Cod towns to implement either regulatory or non-regulatory fertilizer management programs and the efforts of the Cape Cod Extension Service in

educating homeowners a 25% reduction in fertilizer applications was assumed for each watershed.

Regional GIS screening methods were developed to identify locations for some non-traditional technologies. A GIS viewer was developed as an on-line tool for staff and consultants to utilize during the watershed planning process.

- **CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS/ PHYTOREMEDIATION:** A GIS-based screening method was developed by the Cape Cod Commission to identify and rank parcels of land that have potential for the location of constructed wetlands and phytoremediation. The ranking utilized parcel size and ownership, depth to groundwater, suitable soils, distance from wetlands, and undeveloped parcels. A nitrogen removal rate of 500 kg/Y/acre and 532 kg/Y/acre was used for Constructed Wetlands and Phytoremediation, respectively.
- **PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIERS (PRBS):** A GIS-based screening method was developed to identify existing roads that are proximate to receiving waters, downgradient of high density development, run perpendicular to groundwater flow (to have the highest potential to intercept nutrients in groundwater), and where the depth to groundwater is relatively shallow to maximize the area of saturated thickness treated in the aquifer.

Methodology for Selecting Non-Traditional Technology Scenarios

■ **FERTIGATION WELLS:** Golf courses were mapped to identify areas where fertigation wells could be utilized to recapture nitrogen-enriched groundwater and re-apply it to the managed turf areas to serve both irrigation and fertilization needs. Most golf courses were assumed to be eighteen holes with a fertilized area of 75 acres. Fertigation water was assumed to have an average concentration of 5 mg/liter. An uptake/attenuation rate of 80% was applied resulting in an assumed nitrogen reduction of 300 kg/year for each golf course with effectively located fertigation wells. In some cases other irrigated areas (such as athletic fields and cemeteries) were identified as potential fertigation locations. Assuming the use of 730 gpd/acre for turf areas, a nitrogen removal rate of 4 kg/y/acre was used for fertigation of turf areas. Assuming a higher flow rate of 2,200 gpd/acre for cranberry bogs, a 12 kg/y/acre removal rate was used for fertigation of cranberry bogs.

The MVP tool and other site-specific tools were utilized to quantify nitrogen load reductions for several potential NT interventions.

■ **PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIERS:** for each PRB that was identified during the prior GIS-screening process an approximate capture area was identified using available water table maps and the wMVP tool. Upgradient contributing areas were digitized within wMVP and the nitrogen load was calculated. A nitrogen

reduction of 72.5% was applied (calculated as an average of the reported attenuation range from the Technologies Matrix).

■ **CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS (WITH COLLECTION):** Constructed wetlands were considered as a tertiary, polishing treatment for existing wastewater treatment plants. This included small-scale wastewater treatment systems. A nitrogen removal rate of 500 kg/Y/acre was used.

■ **AQUACULTURE/OYSTER REEFS:** Potential areas for aquaculture and/or oyster reef restoration were considered based upon discussions with town representatives and review of maps to identify potential areas for these operations without significant conflicts to navigation. In some cases actual recent aquaculture expansions were included where they were developed after the MEP reports were prepared. An assumption of 1 million oysters per acre was used with a nitrogen removal rate of 250 kg/Y/acre.

■ **FLOATING CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS:** Potential areas for floating wetlands were considered in areas where no conflicts with navigation or swimming areas were identified. A nitrogen removal rate of 0.4 kg/Y/sq foot was used.

■ **INLET WIDENING AND COASTAL HABITAT RESTORATION:** Only considered in areas where these projects were identified by towns or state agencies and where detailed hydrologic investigations and modeling

had been performed due to wide variations in nitrate load reduction, flushing impacts, impacts on flooding, and costs (dredging only, replacing infrastructure, removing and replacing roadways or bridges, etc.). Nitrogen removal rates were based on MEP or other studies.

■ **INNOVATIVE & ALTERNATIVE SEPTIC SYSTEMS AND ECOTOILETS:** In most cases specific locations for these technologies were not identified. Rather general estimates for the percent adoption were provided based upon discussions with the stakeholder groups and their views on potential adoption rates. In some watersheds a 5% adoption rate was included based upon this stakeholder input. In a limited number of instances specific locations for these technologies were included based upon town input and suggestions. A nitrogen removal rate of 1.658 kg/Y for each system was used for I&A Septic Systems, and 2.984 kg/Y for enhanced I&A systems. A removal rate of 2.542 kg/Y was used for each home installation of an Ecotoilet, and 0.467 kg/Y for installation of urine diversion toilets in public settings.

Finally, the locations of specific technologies were discussed during the 208 stakeholder engagement process. Stakeholders across the Cape 'groundtruthed' potential NT locations and NT scenarios were adjusted accordingly.