

## **UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WATER PLANNING DIVISION**

AS PART OF THE CONTINUING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM THIS REPORT IS BEING SENT TO AREAWIDE AGENCIES DESIGNATED UNDER SECTION 208 AND STATE PLANNING AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING SECTIONS 303 AND 208 OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972. LEGISLATED AND COURT IMPOSED DEADLINES COMBINED WITH CHANGING TECHNOLOGY AND WATER PLANNING METHODS MAKE THE RAPID TRANSFER OF INFORMATION ESSENTIAL. OUR PURPOSE IS TO STIMULATE THOUGHT AND AVOID UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION BUT NOT TO IMPLY A BROAD EPA ENDORSEMENT OF METHODS OR STATEMENTS. OUR DESIRE TO RAPIDLY DISTRIBUTE REPORTS OF POTENTIAL VALUE TO THE PLANNING PROCESS WILL MEAN THAT SOME MATERIAL WILL BE IN AN EARLY DRAFT FORM. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS REPORT CONTAINS INFORMATION WHICH WILL HELP ESTABLISH THE FOUNDATION TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS DEVELOPED THROUGH THE WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROCESS.



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**CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN OCPC 208 PLANNING  
PREPARED FOR OLD COLONY, MASSACHUSETTS**

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBJECT: Public Participation in Water Quality Management

DATE: JUN 29 1976

FROM: *for* *Walter S. Joseph*  
Mark A. Pisano, Director  
Water Planning Division

TO: All Regional Water Division Directors Technical Guidance Memorandum: TECH-10

ATTN: All Regional WQM Coordinators

Purpose

Each State and areawide WQM agency must develop and implement an effective program of public involvement in WQM.

The enclosed report documents the first six months of the Old Colony Planning Commission's public participation program. It is being distributed to provide State and areawide planning agencies with a first hand insight on developing a public involvement program. Some sections without general applicability have been edited.

Guidance

This report discusses the following aspects of public participation:

- the allocation of staff time to public involvement,
- mechanisms and techniques developed by the staff to engage the public in WQM planning, and
- issues which have surfaced in the first six months of the OCPC WQM program of public involvement.

The appendices present examples including invitational letters, meeting minutes, news releases, and a questionnaire.

Enclosure

cc: All Statewide Agencies  
All Areawide Agencies  
Chris Beck



# Old Colony Planning Council

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BROCKTON, MASS 02401  
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DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 17, 1976

Mr. Walter Newman, Chief, Water Quality Branch  
Environmental Protection Agency, Region I  
John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Boston, MA 02203

Dear Mr. Newman:

The following report, entitled CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN OCPC 208 PLANNING: A PROGRESS REPORT, has been prepared as part of the Old Colony Planning Council's areawide water quality management planning process. As the report shows, the Old Colony 208 staff is deeply committed to public involvement in every aspect of the 208 project.

The report discusses the overall goals of the OCPC 208 public participation program and the way in which public involvement is integral to both the technical and decision-making elements of the study. Staff organization and involvement has played an important role in the evolution of the 15 public participation mechanisms used during the first eight months of the project. Each of these mechanisms is described in detail.

Finally, the report attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of the OCPC 208 public participation program in meeting its stated objectives. Obstacles to 208 public participation, significant local issues and areawide problems as well as 208 staff response to them are analyzed.

We believe that the information contained in this report will help to further the OCPC 208 public participation objectives by expanding awareness of and involvement in the area's clean water constituency. We welcome your consideration of the report's contents.

Sincerely,

Daniel M. Crane  
Executive Director

DMC:al

## SERVING

ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN

# **Citizen Involvement in OCPC 208 Planning:**

## **A Progress Report**

The preparation of this report and the other materials herein was financed by a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency under P.L. 92-500, Section 208.

The Old Colony Planning Council is grateful to the Citizens Committee on Clean Water for their constructive suggestions and criticisms of the OCPC 208 public participation program.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN OCPC 208 PLANNING: A PROGRESS REPORT, was prepared by the following members of the Old Colony Planning Staff, under the direction of Robert F. McMahon, 208 Project Manager, and Daniel M. Crane, Executive Director.

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-preparation and  
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M. Ann Lundberg, Secretary

-typing

Russel Brami, Graphics Coordinator

-cover, map, chart

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Secretary	Anthony P. Anacki	Bridgewater
Treasurer	A. Stanley Littlefield	Abington

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## DELEGATES

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East Bridgewater	Charles A. Benson	Paul Tesson
Easton	Richard H. Chase	Charles L. Hattaway
Hanson	Robert Allison	Thomas F. Horan
Kingston	Herbert F. Macy	Lawrence B. Westgate
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Marilyn Furlong	Bridgewater
Irving Mendelson	Brockton
William Crowley	East Bridgewater
David Woodhouse	Easton
John Mullin	Hanson
Jack Foley	North River Watershed Assn.
Jean Foley	Pembroke
William Jordan	Pembroke
Donald Seablom	West Bridgewater
Elbert Clayton	Whitman

## OCPC LIAISONS TO THE 208 STUDY

Charles Benson

Richard Chase

# Contents

	PAGE
<b>1. Introduction</b>	1-1
<b>2. Staff Involvement</b>	2-1
<b>3. Citizen Involvement Mechanisms</b>	3-1
A. Citizens Committee on Clean Water	3-2
B. Clean Water Task Force Technical Committee	3-4
C. Old Colony Planning Council	3-6
D. Old Colony Water Pollution Control District	3-7
E. Water Quality Workshops	3-8
F. Discussions with Town/City Officials	3-11
G. Technical Assistance to Town Governments	3-12
H. Involvement of Local Schools	3-13
I. Public Information Program	3-14
J. Newspaper Clipping File	3-15
K. Distribution of Interim Reports	3-16
L. Visits to Problem Areas with Local Citizens	3-18
M. Involvement with Public Participation Programs of Adjoining Regional Planning Agencies	3-19
N. Local Groups	3-20
O. Water Quality Mailing List	3-21

## 4. Citizen Involvement Issues

4-1

- A. Obstacles to 208 Public Participation in the OCPC Area

4-1

- B. Evaluation of OCPC 208 Public Participation Objectives

4-4

## Appendices

### Figure

Following  
Page

- 1. OCPC 208 Area

1-1

### Table

- 1. OCPC 208 Professional Staffing: Public Participation and Other Planning Responsibilities

2-1

# 1 Introduction

Section 208 water quality planning offers several unique opportunities. Among these opportunities in the OCPC 208 area are the following: the analysis of water quality problems on an areawide basis, the investigation of non-point as well as point sources of pollution, the examination of groundwater problems as well as surface water quality problems, the investigation of non-structural as well as structural solutions, and the implementation ability of 208 planning. Related to the last and perhaps the most challenging opportunity of 208 planning is public participation.

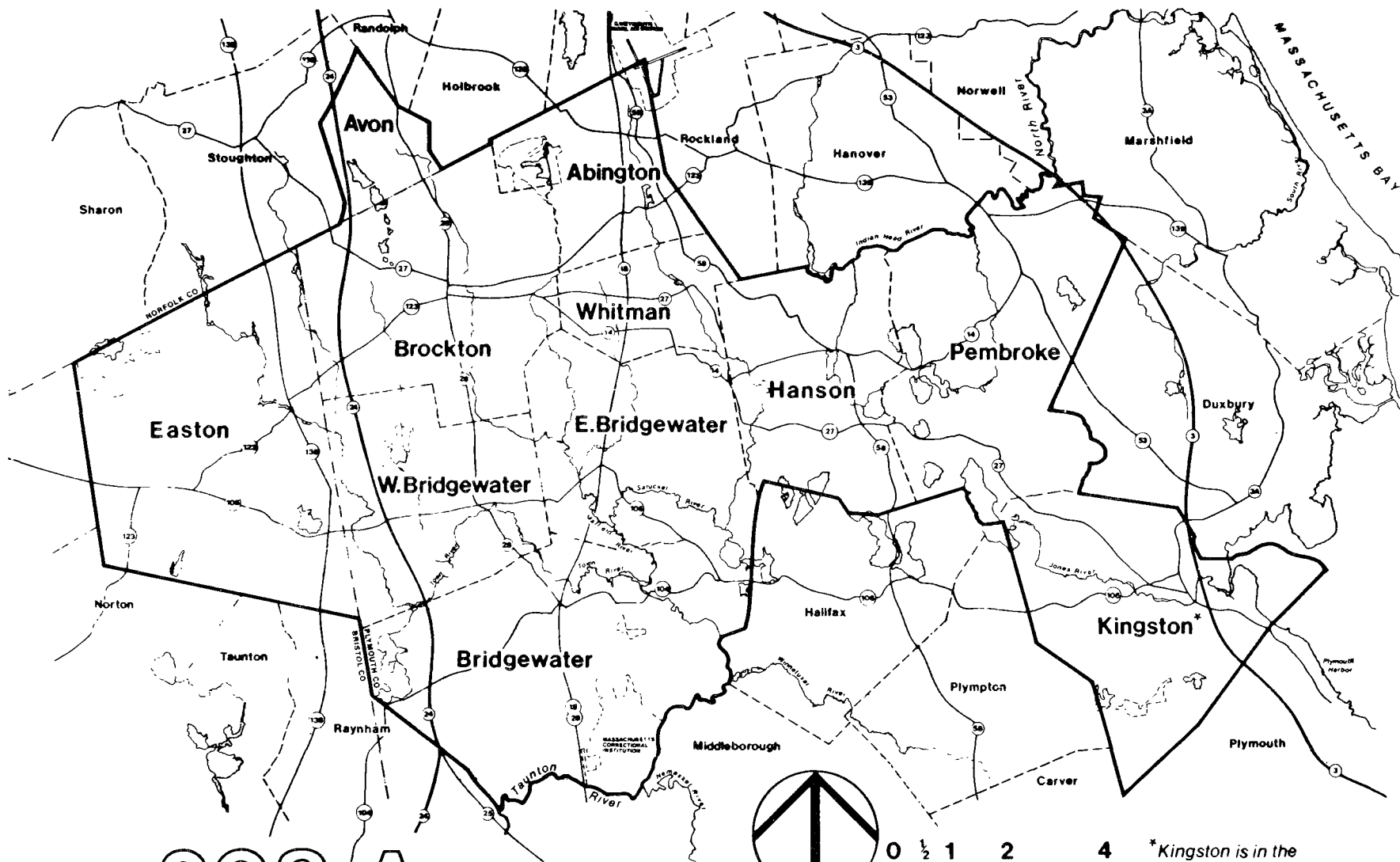
Water pollution control planning activities that come under the umbrella of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act all have public participation requirements. What makes the public participation mandate in Section 208 planning unique? Probably the most significant reason is that under EPA Region I guidelines, 208 agencies have been required to allocate a minimum of 10 percent of the total 208 budget to public participation activities. This requirement has enabled 208 agencies to commit adequate staffing and time to a public involvement program.

Given this mandate, OCPC has in the first six months of its 208 program embarked upon an extensive public participation program. As indicated in the OCPC 208 Project Control Plan, the 208 public participation program in the Old Colony area has four primary goals:

- 1) develop on-going public participation mechanisms to involve the public in 208 planning.
- 2) develop public awareness of water quality issues and problems.
- 3) involve the public in the technical and policy aspects of planning including goal definition and plan selection.
- 4) develop public support for the implementation of the 208 plan.

The purpose of this report is to review the OCPC 208 public participation activities aimed at achieving these goals. Section 2 briefly indicates the OCPC staff structure that has thus far been used to implement the public participation program. The major portion of this report is Section 3 which details the mechanisms and techniques developed by the staff to engage the public in the OCPC 208 program.

The final section of this report, Section 4, reviews some of the public participation issues that have emerged in the first six months of the OCPC 208 program. These issues are discussed not only for OCPC's own evaluation purposes but also because they might have relevance to other 208 programs in New England.



# 208 Area 1 Old Colony Planning Council

\* Kingston is in the Council Area but not included in the 208 Study Area.

# 2 Staff Involvement

During the first six months of the OCPC 208 program, the public participation effort has evolved from a "one-person public participation coordinator" concept to a concept whereby the entire OCPC 208 staff has been involved in public involvement activities. This change in direction has been necessitated not only by the amount of public participation activities undertaken and the resulting demand on staff time, but has also been required in order to achieve the goal of integrating the technical aspects of the planning process with the public involvement activities. Consequently, a minimum of fifteen percent of each staff person's time has been devoted to public participation activities. The breakdown of OCPC staff time and public participation and other responsibilities is indicated in Table 1.

Overall coordination and responsibility for execution of public participation activities is retained by one person on the staff -- the public participation coordinator. The entire staff is involved, however, in the actual completion of activities. This involvement by other staff members may range from the review of a workshop questionnaire to a presentation at a workshop, a staff meeting concerning public participation strategy, attendance at a local ad hoc group meeting, or a field inspection of a problem area mentioned by a local resident. Through this multi-staff involvement in public participation activities, the artificial distinction between public participation activities and the technical planning has been broken down. Of major importance, OCPC 208 public participation is perceived not in terms of a public relations effort but as a genuine public involvement effort. It is not a side show activity, but an integral portion of the planning process.

In order to insure that each staff member is apprised of another staff members' activities at a local meeting or to insure that there is a comprehensive understanding of a local workshop, staff meetings, staff memorandums, and staff briefings are all used. For instance, after a local workshop is held, the staff may receive informal comments and queries from several different residents. Staff briefings and the resulting written workshop summaries insure that public comments and ideas are not forgotten but discussed and, where appropriate, dealt with. Similarly a comprehensive newspaper clipping file is maintained for each of the local newspapers. Each staff member reviews the clippings to help keep abreast of local water quality related issues and the activities of local groups.

As indicated in the next section, OCPC has used a variety of mechanisms to reach the public and to be reached by the public. The experiences thus far have helped the staff to make refinements in particular public participation strategies. An attempt has been made to not only learn from our own 208 experiences, but to also review public participation activities and materials in other 208 agencies. In addition, EPA public participation workshops have been attended, EPA materials reviewed, and published public participation concepts have been consulted.

# Table 1

## OCPC 208 PROFESSIONAL STAFFING: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND OTHER PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES

### TITLE

Project Director	Program Management	.70
	Management Systems	.15
	Public Participation	.15
	TOTAL	1.00
Environmental Planner	Land Use	.35
	Water-Related Land Use	.30
	Management Systems	.20
	Public Participation	.15
	TOTAL	1.00
Environmental Planner	Stormwater	.25
	Non-Point Sources	.20
	Management Systems	.30
	Water-Related Land Use	.10
	Public Participation	.15
Environmental Planner	Facilities Planning	.30
	Industrial Sources	.35
	Management Systems	.20
	Public Participation	.15
	TOTAL	1.00
Public Participation Coordinator	Public Participation	.60
	Non-Point Sources	.40
	TOTAL	1.00
Interns	Involvement in all	
	208 planning elements	

# 3 Citizen Involvement Mechanisms

The OCPC 208 staff has pursued many different mechanisms and techniques in order to achieve its public participation objectives. This diversity of mechanisms is directed to serving the broadest possible public in each community. In addition, a special effort has been made to involve local public officials, town/city boards, and other local groups in the public participation program. In this way, citizens are given a choice regarding: the kind of task to be performed; their level of personal time commitment to the 208 planning process; the degree to which their input is technical or non-technical; whether they take an advisory or decision-making role; and whether they deal with local or both local and areawide issues.

The OCPC 208 public participation program is an integral component of the entire 208 planning process. Documenting this process serves several important functions. First, it provides the OCPC 208 staff with another opportunity to inform the public of the areawide water quality study. Second, it gives the public a chance to review and evaluate the public participation effort to date, and to suggest ways in which it might be made more effective. Finally, it gives the 208 staff a chance to both inform and receive comments on the public participation program from EPA and the other 208-related agencies in New England.

This documentation of public participation is condensed from lengthy notes and files kept on every aspect of the 208 planning process. For each public participation mechanism/technique, the following items are discussed:

Date: The date or time period for each item is reported as recorded on the OCPC 208 master calendar.

Public Served: The target population for each mechanism/technique is identified. Listed also are those sections of the public who benefit indirectly from the public participation effort.

Staff Involved: This item documents the fact that the entire 208 staff has been involved in every aspect of the public participation program.

Purpose: Each public participation mechanism/technique is conceived as a way to achieve the objectives and work through the strategies set forth in the OCPC 208 project control plan. The specific goal of each public participation effort is discussed under this section.

Format: For each mechanism specific aspects of organization and structure are discussed.

Materials generated: Each public participation mechanism/technique has generated considerable materials and information. This section summarizes the content and character of the materials while appendices A-J contain examples of these materials.

Results/Input to Study: This section evaluates the results of each mechanism and details the impact to the on-going 208 planning process.

## A. Citizens Committee on Clean Water

This Committee is comprised of representatives (appointed by town/city government officials) from each OCPC 208 community. Other interested and concerned citizens regularly attend the meetings. Further, representatives from the Old Colony Planning Council attend meetings to serve as a liaison between the 208 Citizens Committee and the Planning Council.

Date: 10/16/75, 11/13/75, 12/11/75, 1/8/76, 2/12/76

Public Served: Elected community officials and the public at large.

Staff Involved: The entire 208 staff prepares for and attends all Citizens Committee meetings.

Purpose: The primary role of the Citizens Committee is to determine on-going policy for the 208 study. Specifically, they advise the OCPC staff of the political implications of proposed actions; of implementation feasibility of proposed actions, and of changes that should take place in proposed actions. The Committee provides comments and criticisms on the interim reports of the 208 staff and the project consultants. In addition, the Committee also suggests issues in each of the communities to explore and the best means for dealing with them. As such, they maintain close contact with the OCPC staff and consultants on a variety of political and technical questions.

A second important responsibility of the Citizens Committee is to assist OCPC in galvanizing more widespread public participation in each of the local communities. In addition to helping the staff organize the local community workshops, the Citizens Committee representatives make recommendations as to the use of information techniques in their communities, approaches to use, and people to contact.

A third primary role of the Citizens Committee is to address and help resolve conflicts that arise in the study period. Because of its inherent areawide nature, the Citizens Committee is a logical group to deal with conflicting water goals and issues among the local communities.

Format: Meetings of the Citizens Committee for Clean Water usually include the following kinds of items: a) update on status of 208 staff and consultants work; b) presentation of new materials or information (from the 208 staff and/or consultants) for review and evaluation; c) update on status of public participation program, discussion and evaluation of current mechanisms, and suggestions for new approaches. Each item affords the group an opportunity for open discussion of local and areawide issues, conflicts, and goals.

Materials Generated: Letters requesting appointments, letters welcoming local representatives, list of members, letters announcing meetings, agenda, and minutes. (See Appendix A)

Results/Input to Study:

- 1) Initial identification of local priorities for 208 study.

Suggestions for public participation program; how to organize workshops; ways to broaden public contact with the 208 staff and citizens committee; feedback on media releases and workshops.

Information concerning local and areawide issues: local problem areas and areas worth preserving; local issues and conflicts linked to water-related land use, water supply and wastewater disposal; inter-town issues and conflicts (surface water supplies in Pembroke, Brockton's stand-by reservoir in Avon, pollution of Salisbury Plain, Matfield, and Taunton Rivers by Brockton Sewage Treatment Plant, etc.).

Comments on and evaluation of 208 staff interim reports. Have recommended that more background information be provided committee and general public (e.g., groundwater information paper). (See Chapter 3, Section K).

Evaluation of consultants work for the 208 project: suggestions for redefinition of consultants contracts in order to provide outputs of value and interest to the general public.

## B. Clean Water Task Force Technical Committee

This Committee is comprised of appointed representatives from the whole range of state and federal agencies concerned with water quality management. Membership also includes representatives from the adjoining 208-designated regional planning agencies (Metropolitan Area Planning Council and Southeast Regional Planning and Economic Development District) with whom OCPC has Memoranda of Understanding. (See Appendix B for list of members). The Committee meets once a month for the entire duration of the study.

Date: 9/23/75, 10/28/75, 12/2/75, 1/20/76, 2/24/76

Public Served: The general public and public officials in the OCPC 208 area, adjoining 208-designated area, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Nation.

Staff Involved: The entire 208 staff prepares for and attends all the Technical Committee Meetings.

Purpose: The Old Colony 208 Technical Committee plays several important roles in the 208 study. These include:

- provision of technical advice and methodological assistance
- coordination with adjacent and other 208 programs
- coordination with on-going state and federal programs
- coordination with local environmental groups
- provision of a vehicle for data exchange

Format: Meetings of the Technical Committee usually include the following kinds of items: a) update on the status of the 208 staff and consultants work; b) presentation of new materials or information (from 208 staff and/or consultants) for review and evaluation; c) update on the status of the public participation program. Each item affords the group opportunities for open discussion of the technical, legal, and jurisdictional issues and conflicts in the OCPC 208 study.

Materials Generated: Letters requesting appointments, list of representatives, letters announcing meetings, agenda, minutes, Memoranda of Understanding with MAPC, SRPEDD. (See Appendix B).

### Results/Input to Study:

- 1) Reviews, and evaluates 208 consultants scope of services.
- 2) Evolves working relationships with agencies with which OCPC has MOU's.
- 3) Reports on status of work (pertaining to the OCPC 208 project) in state and federal offices.

- 4) Evaluates interim outputs from OCPC 208 staff and consultants.
- 5) Provides data (e.g., DWPC water sampling data) necessary to the progress of the 208 project.
- 6) Suggests ways to involve the public in the 208 planning process

### C. Old Colony Planning Council

The Old Colony Planning Council is comprised of one representative and one alternate from each of the eleven (11) member communities. The OCPC planning area is congruent with the 208 area except that the 208 area does not include the community of Kingston. The Council meets monthly and makes decisions through a majority vote procedure.

The Council is the formally designated planning agency to perform the 208 study in the Old Colony area. The Council is being kept abreast of on-going 208 activities by monthly staff reports and by representation on the Citizens Committee on Clean Water. Through these linkages, it is providing input into the on-going decision-making activities of the Citizens Committee.

Date: 1/22/75, 2/26/75, 3/26/75, 4/23/75, 5/21/75, 6/25/75, 7/23/75, 8/27/75, 9/24/75, 11/5/75, 12/10/75, 1/28/76, 2/25/76.

Public Served: Council delegates, town/city officials, Old Colony Water Pollution Control District and the general public.

Staff Involved: The 208 project manager (or another 208 staff person) attends every meeting of the OCPC.

Purpose: The Council will formally adopt the 208 plan. On a month-to-month basis, the Council performs the following specific roles:

- reviewing monthly progress of the 208 study
- reviewing outputs
- approving contract and budget matters
- relating other Council work elements, such as economic development and housing goals to the water quality program

Format: 208 Staff person presents for review and evaluation such items as: updates on 208 study progress, contractual arrangements with consultants, staff hiring (during the initial phase of 208 work), interim output reports, etc.

Materials Generated: Minutes from monthly meetings. (See Summary, Appendix C)

Results/Input to Study:

- 1) Suggests areawide considerations to be addressed by the study.
- 2) Reviews budgeting matters and staff hiring.
- 3) Provides important data on housing, land use, transportation, and economic development for the OCPC 208 communities.

D. Old Colony Water Pollution Control District (OCWPCD)

Representatives from the four member communities (Abington, Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, and Whitman) meet once a month to plan and discuss progress of future shared wastewater treatment facilities. Planning, design, and construction will occur with the support of 201 funding.

Date: 5/16/75, 5/23/75, 6/12/75, 8/7/75, 10/22/75, 11/5/75, 11/20/75, 1/7/76, 1/15/76, 2/4/76

Public Served: Local officials and residents of the four member communities, residents in non-member downstream communities in the OCPC 208 area, and residents of communities in the lower Taunton area (SRPEDD 208 area).

Purpose: 208 Staff involvement in the OCWPCD serves the following purposes:

- 1) Coordination of 201/208 planning programs for maximum benefit and efficiency.
- 2) Exchange of information on problem septic tank areas, potential sewer service areas, future development priorities in each of the member communities.
- 3) Representation of issues and conflicts in non-member communities that pertain to the efforts of the OCWPCD.

Format: 208 staff people present for review and consideration information on: 208 study progress, and work with 208 and 201 consultants. 208 staff has provided information on population, land use, water supply, natural features, as well as technical assistance on organizations, budgetary matters, and relationship to EPA and other agencies.

Materials Generated: Memorandum of Understanding (See Appendix B).

Results/Input to Study:

- 208 staff and 208 area as a whole kept apprised of OCWPCD planning
- In future, OCWPCD will present plans for sewer service areas, design and construction of treatment facilities, and eventual removal capacities to the 208 staff for evaluation

## E. Water Quality Workshops

Water Quality Workshops have been held in each of the ten area communities to inform the general public and town/city officials of the scope and progress of the 208 study as well as to identify the issues and priorities specific to each community.

Date: Easton, 12/4/75, 7:30 P.M., Easton Town Hall  
Avon, 12/8/75, 7:30 P.M., Avon High School  
Abington, 12/9/75, 8:00 P.M., Abington Town Hall  
Pembroke, 12/10/75, 8:00 P.M., Pembroke Town Hall  
Whitman, 12/15/75, 7:30 P.M., Whitman Town Hall  
Brockton, 1/21/76, 7:30 P.M., Brockton Public Library--Main Branch  
West Bridgewater, 1/22/76, 7:30 P.M., West Bridgewater Town Hall  
Bridgewater, 1/28/76, 7:30 P.M., Bridgewater Academy Building  
East Bridgewater, 2/5/76, 7:30 P.M., East Bridgewater Middle School  
Hanson, 2/11/76, 8:00 P.M., Indian Head School

Public Served: The general public and public officials.

Staff Involved: Entire 208 staff

Purpose: The water quality workshops were conceived to serve many purposes:

- 1) Introduce the community to its representative on the Citizens Committee for Clean Water.
- 2) Introduce the 208 water quality staff (and on some occasions its consultants) to the community.
- 3) Explain the nature and purpose of the 208 planning process.
- 4) Report on the progress of the 208 study.
- 5) Elicit public opinion on 208 planning and water quality and other issues of major concern to citizens.
- 6) Explain the importance of public participation and suggest specific ways in which citizens can get involved in the 208 project.

Format: Format of the workshops includes: a) introduction to Citizens Representatives and 208 Staff; b) explanation of the 208 process and how it differs from other planning efforts; c) slide show to dramatize water quality issues/conflicts in the communities and the region; d) questionnaire to elicit opinion on wide range of water quality-related issues; e) open discussion of the 208 project, water quality issues important to local citizens, and other issues raised by the questionnaire.

Materials Generated: (See Appendix E for materials organized by town).

- 1) Media releases - sent to the 15 newspapers and three radio stations serving the area to inform general public of time, place, and purpose of the workshops.

- 2) Letters to town/city officials and boards--sent to each community to inform of workshop; officials were consulted in selection of date and time for workshop so as to minimize conflicts with scheduled meetings.
- 3) Letters to local citizens groups--sent to many environmental and other concerned citizen groups in each community.
- 4) Letters to high school science teachers--sent to each local and/or regional high school. Letters included background information on 208 and water quality management in general. Science teachers asked to announce to their classes and encourage their colleagues to attend.
- 5) Flyers/posters were designed and printed for each community. These were distributed to and posted in many public places in each community (town hall, library, post office, banks, stores, bulletin boards, etc.).
- 6) Name sheet handout--for each workshop, a sheet was prepared listing the home of the local Citizens for Clean Water representative, the OCPC 208 staff, and the 208 consultants. These were distributed at each workshop.
- 7) Introduction to 208 handout--a brief explanation of 208 planning was prepared and distributed at each workshop.
- 8) Sign-in sheet--each person attending the workshop was asked to sign-in and to list his/her address and/or affiliation as they entered. (See workshop summary, #10).
- 9) Questionnaire tabulation--the results of the questionnaire for each town were tabulated on a master sheet. Often questionnaire results varied considerably from opinion expressed in discussion. Thus the questionnaire and the discussion were compared to get a better picture of opinions of those present.
- 10) Workshop summary--during the discussion period, 208 staff people took detailed notes on questions, comments, suggestions made as well as responses to them. The notes on the discussions were checked and summarized in debriefings following each workshop. Summaries also include: a) date, time, and place of workshop b) list of people in attendance with address/affiliation; and c) format of workshop.

#### Results/Input to Study:

- 1) Identify the issues and priorities specific to each community.
- 2) Meet citizens interested in getting involved in the 208 planning process.
- 3) Strengthen working contacts with local officials.
- 4) Identify and visit problem areas, prime resource and recreation areas that should be reclaimed or protected.

- 5) Discover the level of awareness of local citizens and officials regarding water quality management so that future reports and general information can more closely suit their needs.

#### F. Discussions with Town/City Officials

The 208 staff consults constantly with local officials (selectmen, planning board, conservation commission, water superintendent, sewer superintendent, board of health) regarding town and areawide water quality issues

Date: 58 meetings from May, 1975 to February, 1976 (See Master calendar, Appendix F, for complete listing).

Public Served: Local officials and the community at large.

Staff Involved: Entire 208 staff.

Purpose: The purpose of the discussions is to establish and maintain solid working relationships with local officials and to deal with such specific issues as:

- 1) Informing officials of 208 study and enlisting their support.
- 2) Selecting sites for the water sampling program.
- 3) Compiling local land use/zoning controls.
- 4) Assessing local water supply situation.
- 5) Collecting information on activities and priorities of each of the boards.
- 6) Inventorying local sewerage facilities and plans for future wastewater disposal options.

Format: 208 Staff travels to local community offices. Formality of meetings varies with the specific situation.

Materials Generated:

- 1) Sites for water sampling
- 2) Information on land use/water quality issues
- 3) Information on water supply
- 4) Intra-office background sheets on status of town boards, people to contact, issues to study further, potential problems and conflicts.

Results/Input to Study: See Materials Generated. Have established excellent working contacts with most town officials in each community.

## G. Technical Assistance to Town Governments

The 208 Staff regularly attends meetings of town committees to advise on technical matters and to coordinate efforts with the main body of the 208 study.

Date: Abington High School Sewerage Study Committee - 1/7/76, 1/21/76, 1/21/76, 2/6/76

Bridgewater Board of Health (septage disposal situation)- 1/21/76

Easton Sewer Study Committee - 1/5/76, 2/2/76

Hanson Town Counsel (Rockland Landfill situation) - 2/17/76, 2/23/76, 2/26/76

Pembroke Board of Health (Landfill) - 1/8/76, 1/26/76, 2/2/76

Public Served: Local citizens and officials.

Staff Involved: The entire 208 Staff.

Purpose:

- To help communities deal with immediate, pressing water quality issues/problems.
- To build short-term problem solving capability into the long-term structure of the 208 planning process.
- To inform citizens of the importance of 208 planning in their community and to build support for it.

Format: 208 Staff researches the problems, prepares summary technical papers, and reports on findings as requested by the local committees.

Materials Generated: (See Appendix G)

- Technical background papers
- Intra-office memos on status of situation as it develops
- Letters from citizens

Results/Input to Study:

- Short-term problems effectively dealt with prevent evolution into larger, long-term issues.
- 208 Staff has become more deeply aware of water quality-related issues in communities.
- Awareness and credibility of 208 planning process enhanced

## H. Involvement of Local Schools

OCPC 208 area high schools and colleges are involved in the water quality project.

Date: September, 1975 to present time.

Public Served: Citizens of the OCPC 208 Area.

Staff Involved: Entire 208 Staff.

Purpose:

- To build through education and work training an awareness of the importance of water resources and a commitment to protecting and preserving them.
- To inform younger citizens of the role of 208 planning in water resource management.

Format:

- 1) Background information on 208, notice of water quality workshops, and invitation for students and teachers to participate sent to science teachers in all local and regional high schools.
- 2) Students and teachers from Project QUEST (Brockton High School) attend technical committee meetings and use 208 materials in classroom and field work.
- 3) Students from Bridgewater State College Department of Earth Sciences and Geography work (part-time) as interns with the OCPC 208 planning Staff. Interns involved in nearly every 208 task. Assignments include: land use survey and mapping; water quality data compilation and display; basic research on historical uses of water and former land use/water quality relationships; public participation (preparation for water quality workshops).
- 4) Students and professors from Bridgewater State College Department of Earth Sciences and Geography are executing the OCPC 208 consulting contract for water quality sampling. This involves field work (sample collecting); testing of water samples; and data analysis and interpretation.
- 5) Assist local students with water quality-related term projects.

Materials Generated: Letters to High School Science Teachers (See Appendix E), Bridgewater State College Scope of Services (See Appendix H)

Results/Input to Study:

- Information about local communities.
- Assistance in certain tasks in the study.

## I. Public Information Program

The 208 staff has established effective working contacts with all 15 newspapers and three radio stations that serve the Old Colony 208 area.

Date: July, 1975 to present time.

Public Served: All citizens of the OCPC 208 Area.

Staff Involved: The entire OCPC 208 Staff.

Purpose: ,

- Educate and inform public about the 208 project.
- Report on the progress of the 208 work
- Notify the public of special events (e.g., water quality workshops)
- Suggest specific ways that the public can get involved in the 208 project.

Format: Press releases and radio public service announcements

Materials Generated: (See Appendix I for examples). List of area newspapers with communities served, letters to editors/correspondents/station managers with background information, press releases and public service announcements (See Appendix E for additional examples).

Results/Input to Study:

- Greater public awareness of 208 water quality project and associated events (See Page 6, Questionnaire tabulations, Appendix E).
- Positive coverage of all aspects of study by area media.

## J. Newspaper Clipping File

A comprehensive file of area newspaper articles pertaining to water quality-related issues at the local, areawide, state, and federal level is maintained.

Date: June, 1975-present time.

Public Served: All citizens of the OCPC 208 Area.

Staff Involved: The entire 208 Staff.

Purpose:

- To keep abreast of water quality news in the area, state, and nation as it occurs.
- To assess the information about water quality reported to the public.
- To check on the effectiveness of the OCPC-208 public information program.
- To check on the coverage afforded OCPC 208 water quality news.

Format: Not Applicable.

Materials Generated: Newspaper clippings (See Appendix J for examples)

Results/Input to Study:

- Public information program modified to best communicate information about the 208 study.
- 208 Staff kept up-to-date on local water quality-related issues.

K. Distribution of Interim Reports

Information developed by the 208 staff and consultants is made available to the public for immediate inspection and evaluation.

Date: Water Supply and Water Use in the OCPC 208 Area

Citizens Committee: summary 1/8/76, copies recieved 1/8/76

Technical Committee: summary 9/23/75, copies received 1/20/76

OCPC: summary 3/24/76, copies received 1/28/76

Mailing to town boards, state and federal agencies 1/19/76 - 1/23/76

Land Use and Water Quality in the OCPC 208 Area

Citizens Committee: summary 1/8/76

Technical Committee: summary 9/23/75

OCPC: summary 2/25/76

Mailing to town boards, state and federal agencies anticipated 4/76

Phase I Groundwater Maps

Citizens Committee: 12/11/75

Technical Committee: 12/2/75

DWPC Summer Sampling Data

Citizens Committee: 3/11/76

Technical Committee: 12/2/75

Public Served: Federal, state, areawide, and local officials and representatives and the general public.

Staff Involved: Entire 208 Staff

Purpose:

- Make information available to the public for immediate use.
- Inform citizens of the progress of the 208 study.
- Seek evaluation of the work.
- Assess the level of public awareness on water-quality issues.

Format: Results of 208 Staff and consultant work presented to the Citizens Committee on Clean Water, the Technical Committee and the Old Colony Planning Council. These Committees also receive copies of printed materials. Discussion and evaluation is encouraged. All local boards in each community are mailed copies of reports. Comments and criticism are actively sought. Revisions to the interim reports are made as deemed necessary. For example, in discussion of the report on the Phase I groundwater study (done by consultants) at the Citizens and Technical Committees, it was found that all concerned wanted more background information on groundwater and more specific information on how the study was conducted. 208 Staff response: 1) the groundwater consultant was asked to prepare another summary report with expanded sections on methods and interpretation; 2) the OCPC 208 Staff is preparing a background paper on groundwater resources (not part of the original OCPC 208 Work Plan).

Materials Generated: Citizens Committee Minutes, (See Appendix A); Technical Committee Minutes (See Appendix B); revisions/supplementary reports (in progress).

Results/Input to Study:

- Greater public awareness of progress of 208 study
- 208 information can be incorporated into community management and decision-making.
- Interim reports revised to better suit needs of officials in all involved levels of government as well as needs of local citizens.
- Staff identifies topics for future public information efforts.

#### L. Visits to Problem Areas with Local Citizens

The 208 Staff encourages citizens to take them to inspect, first-hand, sites of real or potential threats to water quality, or resource areas not presently endangered but worth preserving for all to enjoy.

Date: Field examination of cranberry bogs, ponds, and related land uses in Pembroke, Hanson, and Halifax - 12/16/75, 1/7/76.

Inspection of septic systems in Bridgewater with Board of Health - 1/21/76.

Staff Involved: The entire 208 Staff is involved in examining and analyzing these specific local issues.

Purpose:

- Learning more about the issues and priorities specific to each community.
- Identifying and documenting for later reference problem areas and important water resources.
- Explaining to citizens the role of 208 planning in water quality improvement, and seeking their support.

Format: Field Work.

Materials Generated:

- Photos and notes to document the situation observed.
- Updates to land use maps.
- Names of other people to contact for further information.

Results/Input to Study:

- Documentation of existing problems for future checks on water quality change.
- Improved accuracy of land use and other maps.
- Greater awareness of local problems areas.
- Increased contact with local citizens.

M. Involvement with Public Participation Programs of adjoining Regional Planning Agencies

The OCPC 208 staff keeps up-to-date on the progress of the 208 projects and the public participation programs in the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) and the Southeast Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD).

Date: June, 1975 - Present time.

Public Served: All the citizens in the OCPC, MAPC, and SRPEDD 208 areas.

Staff Involved: Public participation coordinator and the entire 208 Staff.

Purpose:

- To coordinate public participation and general planning efforts between OCPC and the adjoining 208-designated Regional Planning Agencies.
- To share experiences and ideas among public participation staff as to effectiveness of different approaches to public involvement in 208 planning.
- To coordinate public participation efforts in towns (e.g., Pembroke) with joint OCPC and MAPC membership.

Format: Formal and informal meetings with public participation staff from MAPC, SRPEDD, and the North River Watershed Association (viz., Pembroke).

Materials Generated: Memoranda of Understanding with MAPC, SRPEDD (See Appendix B); intra-office memos for 208 files.

Results/Input to Study:

- Ideas for public participation efforts (both ideas to try and ones to avoid).
- Elimination of duplication of effort in Pembroke.
- Commitment to dealing with water quality issues that cross 208-designated Regional Planning Agencies boundaries.

N. Local Groups

The 208 staff has attended meetings of local groups in the Old Colony area.

Date: Brockton League of Women Voters - 11/18/75.

Staff Involved: 208 Project Manager

Purpose: To apprise citizens groups of the progress of the 208 study, ask for suggestions and comments on the work, seek on-going involvement in and support of the 208 planning process.

Format: variable; short presentation on 208 planning, importance to the community, ways that citizens can get involved.

Materials Generated: List of citizens interested in fuller involvement in the 208 process.

Results/Input to Study:

- 208 Staff learns more about local priorities for water quality management.
- Informs citizens of the 208 project and seeks their participation.

O. Water Quality Mailing List

The 208 Staff is compiling a comprehensive list of area citizens and groups interested in (or currently working on) the OCPC water quality project.

Date: Not applicable.

Public Served: All citizens of the OCPC 208 Area.

Staff Involved: Entire OCPC 208 Staff.

Purpose:

- To facilitate communications between area citizens and the OCPC planning staff and its consultants.
- To notify citizens of future events, seek review of on-going work, distribute other information, seek local input and assistance.

Format: Individuals and groups organized by towns.

Materials Generated: Comprehensive mailing list

Results/Input to Study: Contacts with local citizens and information on issues of local and areawide concern.

# 4 Citizen Involvement Issues

As indicated in Section 3, OCPC has been quite active in organizing means by which the public can participate in the 208 study. Similarly, 208 agencies across New England are busy churning out public participation materials and organizing meetings to engage public interest. Undoubtedly, there is a considerable amount of energy being expended in the OCPC 208 effort and other 208 agencies to get the attention of the public. To what extent have 208 public participation efforts been successful thus far in the Old Colony area? Is it possible to foresee any potential public participation problems down the road in the 208 process?

It is probably too early to give a frank evaluation of OCPC's 208 public participation effort. While the 208 staff has been quite successful in gaining the public's ear and involving officials and residents in the 208 planning process thus far, the 208 staff expects even greater energy will be required to maintain the public's interest over the two-year period and into implementation phases. The 208 staff is quite aware of previous water pollution control public participation efforts that have often resembled expensive charades. To avoid the pitfalls of other public participation efforts, OCPC has been continually evaluating its own public participation program. This section examines some of the public participation issues involved in the OCPC 208 program thus far.

Before evaluating our public participation goals, it is useful to review the obstacles that OCPC has faced in its public participation program. Some of these obstacles were perceived prior to the program; others have cropped up as the study has proceeded.

## A. Obstacles to 208 Public Participation in the OCPC Area

Each 208 agency has probably surveyed the resources and problems of its study area and devised a public participation program in light of them. In the Old Colony area, several obstacles have faced the OCPC in involving the public in 208 planning:

Existing Water Resources - Lying at the headwaters of the Taunton River Basin, most of the streams in the OCPC 208 area are extremely small and in low flow periods resemble mere drainage ditches. Only in the Bridgewater does one begin to see the formation of "real rivers" in the form of the Town River, the Satucket River, the Matfield River, and the Taunton River. In Hanson and Pembroke, (which primarily drain into the North River Basin) local residents are fortunate in having many beautiful lakes and ponds to supplement the North River, the Drinkwater River, and the Indian Head River. Outside of Hanson, Pembroke, and Bridgewater, however, usable and large water resources are the exception.

It is difficult to get the public excited about water quality management when the region lacks highly visible water resources or a large unifying river. Indeed, to some officials, water quality management in the OCPC 208 area may only be important in terms of cleaning up and preserving downstream areas. Many of the streams and rivers that do offer potential aesthetic enjoyment to residents have been ignored by poor land use planning. This is

particularly true in the Taunton River Basin communities where factories and commercial areas back up to streams. In the less populated areas of the Taunton River Basin, public enjoyment of water resources is often precluded by lack of public access. In the lakes and ponds of Hanson and Pembroke, the problem has been somewhat different. Private residences have often clustered around a water body, but again public access for some water bodies is a problem.

To combat the general low awareness of water resources by most of the population in the area, the OCPC 208 study has made a substantial effort to link water supply issues to the 208 study. In particular, the necessity for preserving small streams from pollution where the streams are hydrologically connected to groundwater aquifers has been stressed. All of the communities in the area depend on unpolluted groundwater in one way or another. The recreational value and potential of small lakes and ponds in each of the communities has also been stressed. Finally, in some communities, like Abington, Whitman, and Bridgewater, it has been possible to gain the public's ear through sewage-related problems.

Water Pollution Control Planning - One problem that the 208 staff has faced in the water quality project has been the problem of relating 208 planning to other water pollution control efforts. For the average citizen, as well as many local officials, the different planning elements of the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments (P.L. 92-500) are a confusing bureaucratic maze. Sections 208, 201, 401, and 303(e) have been arrayed before them and it is difficult to sort out their differences, their purposes, and their relationships. Add to that the complicated net of state, regional, local, and federal involvement and it is easy to understand the comprehension problems. In the OCPC 208 area, the legacy of the SENE study is an additional complicating factor.

OCPC, through its handouts, workshops, and visits to local officials, has been conscious of this obstacle and made an effort to relieve the confusion. The complexity of various water quality efforts has the potential to remain as an obstacle throughout the study, however, as various Section 201 planning efforts are completed. In order to minimize the potential conflicts with these efforts and to insure public perception of 208 as an integrated planning process, OCPC has taken great pains to involve 208 planning with current 201 efforts in the region. Memoranda of Understanding have been executed with Avon and the Old Colony Water Pollution Control District (OCWPCD) whereby a portion of the work is being performed under 208. In addition, 208 is funding the industrial wastewater recovery portion of the Brockton 201 work. Finally, 208 is supplying much of the original input for a 201 Step I study just getting underway in West Bridgewater. Similarly, on the other side of the ledger, the OCPC 208 study will be using many of the 201 outputs rather than duplicating the work.

On a broader scale, it is also somewhat difficult for the public to perceive the relationship of 208 planning to other water-related planning efforts, i.e., wetlands protection, environmental health, water supply planning, recreation planning. It is frankly confusing even to the planners in attempting to sort out jurisdiction questions. To dramatize this

entanglement, a section in the Water Supply and Water Use in the OCPC 208 Area report reveals the complicated relationships and issues possible in a hypothetical pollution problem in the area. To some extent, the OCPC 208 Technical Advisory Committee will help to keep the different planning relationships in perspective.

208 Planning Schedule - While 208 planning offers a vehicle for integrating various water pollution control programs, it is a complex program. Combined with the EPA-mandated two-year planning period, the 208 planning process offers a potentially overwhelming job of integrating many planning elements. OCPC, like all of the 208 agencies, is already behind schedule to some extent in its planning schedule. As the study period progresses, there is the very real danger that the public will suffer from "planning shock" as alternatives and recommendations are churned out.

Water Resources Constituency - Allied to the first obstacle discussed is the lack of a viable broad-based watershed association in the Taunton River Basin portion of the OCPC 208 area. The existing watershed group, the Taunton River Watershed Association, has a small but dedicated membership. Several of the key people from the watershed group are associated with the 208 study. In the North River area of the 208 study area, there is a very active and capable North River Watershed Association. Several members of this group are also allied to the OCPC 208 study.

An option prior to the start of the OCPC 208 program was the possibility of using the watershed groups as the primary sole vehicles for the OCPC 208 public participation effort. While this option has a lot of merit and is being done in other 208 areas, it was discarded in the OCPC 208 area for two important reasons. Neither group has sufficient broad-based membership to insure that opposing viewpoints could be aired. To channel OCPC's 208 public participation program primarily in the hands of two groups with strong environmental views offered the potential of precluding pro-development factions from airing their opinions. More importantly, as explained later in this Section, the OCPC 208 program has attempted to establish ties with those with local implementation ability in an effort to involve many different "publics" in the 208 study. To limit the major thrust of its 208 public participation program to a watershed group, would have placed an additional layer between the technical planning effort and the many "publics" in the OCPC 208 area.

Previous Water Pollution Control Planning - Unfortunately, 208 planning, like any planning effort, has to live and deal with previous planning efforts that are suspect in the eyes of the public. In the Old Colony area, there is a strong skepticism on the part of the Bridgewater, for instance, concerning the Brockton Treatment Plant discharge. For a variety of reasons, planning efforts have not yet resulted in an implemented remedy for this pollution source. Since it has had a harmful water quality impact for several years, downstream communities are understandably skeptical about getting involved with another water quality program. In particular, the public is skeptical about dealing with pollution sources in their community when nothing has been apparently done to remedy the worst offender in the region.

OCPC has had to carefully explain the Brockton situation and what is being done about it to the downstream communities. As the Brockton facility goes to Step 2 and Step 3 phases, OCPC will have to insure that, for the first time, downstream communities are kept informed of the progress. More importantly, OCPC will have to insure that there is no compromise in the upgrading effort such that water quality objectives are compromised.

Some communities are also skeptical about previous planning related to the establishment of the OCWPCD. In particular, East Bridgewater residents and officials are reluctant to participate in the 208 study because they believe that the 208 study is a trojan horse for sewerage the town. OCPC has attempted to tailor the technical aspects of the 208 study to deal with the issues that East Bridgewater is concerned about (namely, upstream pollution, groundwater, water supply, land use impacts), but has thus far met with a healthy suspicion on the part of the community.

Home Rule Influence - The OCPC 208 area has had mixed success with regionalism. While there are many examples of regional cooperation (the Brockton Water System, the Abington-Rockland Water System, the OCPWCD, and regional school districts), there is still a strong feeling on the part of some communities that problems can and should be solved locally. OCPC has made a concerted effort in its workshops to dramatize the hydrologic relationships between communities and to stress the importance of planning together to resolve water quality problems. One of the mechanisms to air inter-community conflicts and problems is the Citizens Committee on Clean Water. As alternatives and recommendations are formulated, this Committee will be confronting many conflicts in an attempt to balance differing community viewpoints.

#### B. Evaluation of OCPC 208 Public Participation Objectives

While it is premature to fully evaluate OCPC's success in meeting its public participation objectives, it is possible to briefly review the experiences involved in addressing those objectives.

Objective #1: Develop on-going public participation mechanisms to involve the public in 208 planning.

As summarized in Section III, a variety of mechanisms have been developed by OCPC to involve the public in the 208 planning process. Recognizing that the "public" in the Old Colony area cannot be reached by two or three mechanisms, the OCPC staff has aggressively worked in the first few months of the program to develop several public participation mechanisms. The diversity of mechanisms also recognizes the fact that not only are there different publics to be served--local officials, ad hoc and special interest groups, and the general public; but several mechanisms allow public participation with varying intensities. The Citizens Committee on Clean Water and the Technical Advisory Committee, for example, meet monthly; local workshops will be held three or four times within the planning process; meetings with local officials and groups are held continually on an as-needed basis.

Of all the OCPC 208 public participation objectives, this is perhaps the easiest to measure. Prior to June, 1975, the opportunities for the general public to influence water quality planning in the Old Colony area were relatively limited. Occasional public hearings on NPDES permits were

the only official mechanisms. In addition, two local watershed groups offered a vehicle for dealing with specific issues. The 208 planning process has greatly expanded opportunities for public participation in water quality planning in the Old Colony area. The number of new mechanisms now available is not the only important measure; rather, OCPC's public participation program has gone beyond the simple "public relations" aspect of public participation. Indeed, much more effort has been placed on receiving public input than in "selling" 208 planning.

One of the more important mechanisms for getting public input and feedback in the early stages of OCPC's 208 program has been the local Water Quality Workshops. The local workshop was conceived with the notion that 208 planning would only be successful in the Old Colony area if local issues were emphasized as well as areawide interrelationships. The public had to be convinced that 208 was not just another fuzzy areawide study. In addition, credibility for OCPC's role would be enhanced by meeting the public on their own turf. In each workshop, local benefits of 208 planning were highlighted. The workshops have also acted as a catalyst in terms of promoting the other public participation mechanisms. The local Citizens Committee on Clean Water representative was introduced and the representative's role explained. In addition, the workshops have resulted in citizens and officials requesting OCPC participation in local water quality-related groups of OCPC assistance with local issues.

In terms of the latter activity, OCPC has thus far been responsive to local requests for participation in or technical assistance for on-going and immediate issues. As indicated in Section 3, OCPC has responded to requests to deal with a proposed landfill site in Pembroke and a new landfill site in Rockland. In addition, it has committed staff time to the Easton Sewer Study Committee, the Abington High School Sewerage Study Committee, the Bridgewater Board of Health, and the Abington Park and Recreation Department for specific issues. These additional activities are viewed with mixed emotions by OCPC. On the one hand, they drain staff time from scheduled 208 tasks. This has resulted in missing certain work accomplishment deadlines. On the other hand, they have given OCPC an opportunity to get additional credibility in the local communities and to receive additional information and ideas from local residents and officials. OCPC will continue to respond to local requests for assistance and participation as much as possible.

Despite the number and variety of mechanisms available for public participation OCPC has yet to reach certain sectors of the public. The interests of developers, industrialists, agriculturalists, and cranberry bog owners have not been fully represented in the first phase of the water quality project. As the 208 study begins to deal more directly with these interests in the next phases of the study, ad hoc mechanisms for participation will be developed.

Objective #2: Develop public awareness of water quality issues and problems.

Given the lack of major rivers in many parts of the Old Colony area, OCPC anticipated a major effort in developing public interest in water quality issues. As previously mentioned, one strategy developed by OCPC was to broaden the focus on stream and river water quality to the more comprehensible issues of water supply protection and water-related recreation. It is relatively difficult to determine whether the 208

effort has succeeded in elevating the water quality consciousness of the general Old Colony public. There have been a few indicators that at least reveal some hopeful signs.

First of all, the opportunities for greater public awareness of water quality issues have been expanded by the increased coverage given to the OCPC 208 effort by the local media. The circulation of the newspapers that regularly cover OCPC 208 activities is given in Appendix I. Examples of the media coverage are given in Appendicies E and J. The workshops, as well, have served an important education function. Each workshop featured a verbal presentation, a visual presentation, and a written handout of water quality issues and the 208 program.

The workshop discussion periods and the questionnaire results offer to some extent indicators of overall public perception of water quality issues. In some workshops, discussion with residents indicated that residents were indeed more sophisticated about some water quality issues and relationships than previously thought. Perception by residents of sewerage impacts on land use and water supply existed in most workshops. The written responses in the workshop questionnaires also revealed a greater knowledge of certain water quality issues than expected.

Objective #3: Involve the public in the technical and policy aspects of 208 planning including goal definition and plan selection.

The true indicator of a successful public participation program is the extent to which public ideas and comments are integrated into the planning process. Public participation mechanisms and water quality publicity in and of themselves are only means to the goal of incorporating public viewpoints in 208 planning. Thus far, the OCPC public participation program has helped to provide technical and policy guidance on the following specific issues:

- .public participation strategies
- .sampling locations
- .water supply issues
- .sewerage impact issues
- .groundwater issues
- .upstream pollution sources
- .specific sources of non-point pollution
- .local sources of technical information

At this stage of the 208 study, the transmittal of information and policy between OCPC and the public has been relatively smooth. It is expected, however, that as specific proposals emerge from the 208 planning process that conflicts will emerge. As these proposals are generated, the true strength of the OCPC public participation mechanisms in resolving conflicts will be tested. It has become evident already in the workshops and in the meetings with the Citizens Committee on Clean Water that each community has clear priorities which the 208 study should address. Conversely, the message in some communities has been equally clear in terms of what constraints will face the 208 planning process. For example, there is great skepticism in East Bridgewater about public sewerage. Consequently, alternative non-structural solutions are being considered in greater earnest for those communities with sewage problems. In Avon, it has become quite clear that public sewerage will be unacceptable if it will worsen the already difficult water supply situation in town.

Objective #4: Develop public support for the implementation of the 208 plan.

The bottom line of the OCPC 208 public participation program is, of course, the implementation of an acceptable water quality management plan for the Old Colony region. The OCPC 208 public participation program has been designed to maximize the implementation ability of the 208 planning process. The on-going Citizens Committee on Clean Water is comprised of representatives of the governing authority from each community. This direct tie to local implementation authority is important. Equally important, has been the involvement of local conservation commissions, water superintendents, and planning boards. By working with these local implementation authorities, OCPC hopes to build strong local support with those community officials who can do something to implement 208 proposals. Not only have all of these local boards been consulted for technical information and local priorities, but each major community board will be receiving appropriate outputs as they are published for review and comments.

OCPC has worked hard to establish formal ties with the 208 programs in the area. Formal memoranda of understanding of contracts with the Brockton, Avon, and the Old Colony Water Pollution Control District 201 efforts. By integrating the 208 process with the local 201 efforts, OCPC is attempting to ally itself with local implementation programs.

Finally, the workshops and the Citizens Committee on Clean Water have been effective in delineating the political limitations of 208 planning efforts. In short, the public has enlightened OCPC as to what issues and proposals to avoid as well as steering us into issues that will enhance 208 credibility and implementation ability.

# Appendix A

Citizens Committee on Clean Water



# Old Colony Planning Council

DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MASS 02401  
617-563-1833

July 28, 1975

Mr. John Duggan, Chairman  
Pembroke Selectmen  
Town Hall  
Pembroke, MA 02359

Dear Mr. Duggan:

As you are probably aware, the Old Colony Planning Council is in the process of initiating an areawide water quality study in the Brockton area. In this study we will be identifying and addressing the major water pollution sources in each of the communities. This water quality study is funded under Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

One of the primary requirements of Section 208 and one of the major goals of the Old Colony water quality study is the development of an active public participation process. Too often, plans have been ignored because the planning process has only relied on the technical alternatives of planners. I believe the water quality/sewerage issues in Pembroke are too important for the town not to be represented in the water quality study. Consequently, I am writing to your Board to request your assistance in appointing a Pembroke resident to the Citizens Advisory Committee for the study.

The Citizens Advisory Committee will be responsible for directing the course of the study and for insuring that the issues in each community are adequately addressed. I would appreciate your sending us the name of your appointment by September 2.

The water quality study will be important to Pembroke for a number of reasons. First of all, it will identify all pollution sources in Pembroke--not just sewage related ones. For example, the extent to which runoff from cranberry bogs and agricultural areas impact Pembroke's ponds and lakes will be studied. Secondly, the impact of development on Pembroke's well system and Silver Lake will be outlined and methods developed to deal with potential problems. Finally, the study will help Pembroke to clarify its future sewerage needs. To what extent is there a need for sewers in Pembroke? To what extent will sewers induce unwanted growth in Pembroke?

## SERVING

ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN

Page 2  
Mr. John Duggan  
July 28, 1975

Because of the variety of issues, I hope you will not find it too difficult to find an interested citizen. I have enclosed a section from the water quality study work plan which describes the objectives of the study.

I look forward to hearing from you. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call this office.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Daniel M. Crane".

Daniel M. Crane  
Executive Director

mal

Enclosure

CC: Pembroke Planning Board  
Pembroke Conservation Commission  
Pembroke Sewer Study Committee



# Old Colony Planning Council

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON MASS 02401  
617-583-1833

DANIEL M CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 10, 1975

Ms. Jean Foley  
Brick Kiln Lane  
Pembroke, MA 02359

Dear Ms. Foley:

Thank you for agreeing to serve on the Citizens Committee on Clean Water for the Town of Pembroke. This important committee will be responsible for directing the course of an areawide water quality study that the Old Colony Planning Council is performing in the Old Colony area. Your participation in this study will insure that the issues in Pembroke are adequately addressed.

The Pembroke Board of Selectmen is officially responsible for appoint the town's member on the Citizen's Committee. Please let your selectmen know of your interest in serving on the Committee so that they can make your appointment official.

This water quality study is funded by the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Enclosed is a brochure put out by the Environmental Protection Agency which explains in general terms the purpose of areawide waste treatment management. The first meeting of the Citizens Committee will be held Thursday, October 16, 1975 at 7:30 P.M. at the offices of the Old Colony Planning Council, 232 Main Street, Brockton, Massachusetts (second floor above Ganley's Store).

At this first meeting, members of the Old Colony Planning Council staff will briefly review the major functions of the areawide water quality study. Most importantly, representatives, like yourself, will discuss some of the local water quality concerns in your community.

I hope the date and time for this first meeting will be convenient for you. If you will be unable to attend, please let me know. At the first meeting, we will try and establish a monthly meeting date convenient for the group.

I look forward to seeing you at the first meeting.

Very truly yours,

Robert F. McMahon

RFM:al

Enclosure

			SERVING			
	ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON		
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE	WEST BRIDGEWATER	WHITMAN	

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON CLEAN WATER  
OLD COLONY 208 AREA

ABINGTON

Selectman Richard Colbert  
64 Bay State Circle  
No. Abington, MA 02351  
Home: 878-2638

Ms. Jane Howell  
21 Thicket Street  
Abington, MA 02351  
Home: 878-2954

Mr. John Zipeto  
267 Walnut Street  
Abington, MA 02351  
Home: 871-0263  
Work: 223-7213  
223-7214  
(EPA, Boston--Construction Grants)

AVON

Mr. Robert Cook  
100 South Street  
Avon, MA 02322  
Home: 587-2862

Mr. Peter Crone  
532 W. Main Street  
Avon, MA 02322

BRIDGEWATER

Ms. Marilyn Furlong  
1160 South Street  
Bridgewater, MA 02324  
Home: 697-6688  
Work: 697-8321, X 321  
(Bridgewater State College--  
Dept. of Earth Sciences and  
Geography)

BROCKTON

Mr. Irving Mendelson  
18 Sagamore Road  
Brockton, MA 02401  
Home: 586-1969  
Work: 482-3587 (Boston)

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Mr. William Crowley  
109 Amber Drive  
East Bridgewater, MA 02333  
Home: 378-3811  
Work: 378-3161 (EB High School)

EASTON

Mr. David Woodhouse  
104 Randall Street  
North Easton, MA 02356  
Home: 238-7212

NORTH RIVER WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

Mr. Jack Foley  
Brick Kiln Road  
Pembroke, MA 02359  
Home: 826-3652

HANSON

Mr. John Mullin  
44 Jean Street  
Hanson, MA 02341  
Home: 293-3184

PEMBROKE

Ms. Jean Foley  
Brick Kiln Road  
Pembroke, MA 02359  
Home: 826-3652  
U Mass (Boston): 825-7499

Mr. William Jordan  
Box 6  
Marshfield, MA 02050  
Home: 826-5683

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Mr. Donald Seablom  
131 South Street  
West Bridgewater, MA 02379  
Home: 587-5267

WHITMAN

Mr. Elbert Clayton  
535 Plymouth Street  
Whitman, MA 02382  
447-3787

OCPC LIAISON

Mr. Charles Benson  
139 Summer Street  
East Bridgewater, MA 02333  
Home: 587-4396

Mr. Richard Chase  
5 Coolidge Circle  
So. Easton, MA 02375  
Home: 238-6362  
Work: 423-5959 (Boston)

# Appendix B

Clean Water Task Force Technical Committee



# Old Colony Planning Council

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MASS 02401  
617-583-1833

DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 5, 1975

Mr. Richard Young, 208 Coordinator  
Division of Water Pollution Control  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202

Dear Mr. Young:

The Old Colony Planning Council has recently been awarded a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct an areawide water quality study in the Brockton area. This study is being conducted under Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Because of the wide scope of this planning effort, several mechanisms for public participation will be devised to insure maximum input by effected citizens and public agencies. One of the major public participation components includes an areawide advisory committee on water quality, the CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE. At the present time, it is expected the CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE will be meeting once/month. The TASK FORCE will divide up into ad hoc groups as the need arises. There will also be workshops on a community basis in each of our study area communities approximately every four months.

Participation by a representative from your agency on the CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE would be most welcome, and I believe essential to our planning effort. An organizational meeting of the TASK FORCE will be September 23th at 2:00 P.M. at the Offices of the Old Colony Planning Council, 232 Main Street, Brockton. It would be appreciated if you could send the name of your TASK FORCE designee before the meeting. If you are not able to designate a representative or are unable to have a representative attend the September 23th meeting, please contact Mr. Robert McMahon of our agency at 583-1833.

I look forward to hearing from you and hope that your agency will be able to participate on the TASK FORCE.

Very truly yours,

Daniel M. Crane  
Executive Director

DMC:al

## SERVING

ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN

CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE  
OLD COLONY 208 AREA

Mr. Paul Anderson  
DWPC  
P.O. Box 545  
Westboro, MA 01581  
(617) 366-9181

Mr. Gerald Beals/Kris Carlson/John Goolsky  
Project QUEST  
Brockton High School  
470 Forest Street  
Brockton, MA 02401  
(617) 588-7800

Mr. Paul Blackford  
(North River Watershed Association)  
Earth Sciences Department  
Bridgewater State College  
Bridgewater, MA 02324  
(617) 697-8321

Mr. John Craig  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Building 114 South  
424 Trapello Road  
Waltham, MA 02154  
(617) 894-2400, X513

Mr. Roger Duwart  
EPA  
J.F.K. Federal Building  
Boston, MA 02203  
(617) 223-5137

Mr. John Harrington  
MAPC  
44 School Street  
Boston, MA 02108  
(617) 227-0176

Mr. Edward G. Konieczny  
Soil Conservation Service  
153 Broadway  
Raynham, MA 02767  
(617) 823-5376

Mr. Robert Leland  
Plymouth Co. ASCS  
9 North Main Street  
West Bridgewater, MA 02379  
(617) 584-7398

Mr. Daniel McGillicuddy  
DEQE  
Saltonstall Building  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202  
(617) 727-7770

Mr. Al McNiff  
OSP  
McCormack Building, 21st floor  
One Ashburton Place  
Boston, MA 02108  
(617) 727-8990

Mr. Mike Sikora  
Plymouth Co. Exten. Service  
High Street  
Hanson, MA 02341  
(617) 293-3541

Mr. John Skypeck/Kent Taylor  
SRPEDD  
7 Barnabas Road  
Marion, MA 02738  
(617) 748-2100

Mr. Paul Stralitz  
DWPC  
Saltonstall Building  
Room 1901  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202  
(617) 727-3855  
(617) 727-4635

Ms. Terry Ann Vigil  
Bureau of Transportation  
Dept. of Public Works, 5th floor  
190 Portland Street  
Boston, MA 02114

Mr. Paul White  
DWR  
Saltonstall Building  
Room 1901  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202  
(617) 727-3267

OLD COLONY CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
SEPTEMBER 23, 1975

The first meeting of the Old Colony Clean Water Task Force Technical Committee was held on Tuesday, September 23, 1975 in the offices of the Old Colony Planning Council, 232 Main Street, Brockton, Massachusetts.

Present Were:

John Skyeck	SRPEDD
Roger Duwart	EPA
Dan McGillicuddy	DEQE
Paul Stralitz	DWPC
Carl Salvo	OCPC
Bob McMahon	OCPC
John Goldrosen	OCPC
Susan Wilkes	OCPC
Ann Lundberg	OCPC

The meeting was convened at 2:00 P.M. by Bob McMahon. Mr. McMahon introduced the Old Colony Planning Council 208 staff to the other technical committee members and explained that two additional professional planners would be on board at OCPC by October 6.

Mr. McMahon explained that additional agencies had appointed representatives to the Technical Committee but had been unable to attend today's meeting. The Office of State Planning, Soil Conservation Service, and the Metropolitan Area Planning Council will have representatives at future meetings. The Committee also decided that representatives from Bridgewater State College, the Corps of Engineers, the Division of Water Pollution Control/Westboro, the Division of Water Resources, and watershed associations should be invited. Mr. McMahon advised the group that the U.S. Geological Survey had regretfully declined membership but that they would participate on an ad hoc basis.

Mr. McMahon then gave a status report on several items:

Project Control Plan: As a result of the PCP meeting with the Division and the EPA, several items in the PCP are being revised. The major holdups for getting final approval of the PCP are the Public Participation element, MOU's with the Old Colony Water Pollution Control District, MAPC, Westboro, and SRPEDD.

OCPC/OCWPCD MOU: An MOU has been agreed to by the consultants for OCPC and the OCWPCD and is awaiting formal approval by the Council and by the District. This should take place by October 3.

OCPC/MAPC MOU: MAPC is presently reviewing the MOU that OCPC drafted.

Summer Sampling Program: The actual sampling and analysis for the summer sampling program conducted by the Division has been completed and the Division will be forwarding the reports to OCPC in October.

Citizens Advisory Committee: Eight of the ten communities in the 208 study area have appointed representatives to the Committee. Hanson and Pembroke have yet to name representatives. A lengthy discussion ensued relative to voting procedures and the Committee. The pros and cons of having formalized voting was discussed and it was pointed out that it might be more appropriate to try and reach a consensus in meetings rather than to take a formal vote. Mr. McGillicuddy also suggested that Technical Committee members be sent an agenda of the citizen's meetings.

Groundwater Contract: A proposed Phase I contract with Goldberg-Zoino for \$15,500 has received tentative clearance from EPA and DEQE. OCPC will now execute this Phase I contract.

The meeting then turned to a discussion of some pending issues in OCPC's 208 program. Mr. McMahon pointed out that in a meeting at Westboro with the Division on September 19, 1975, the Division verbally agreed to make the Taunton River Basin Model available to OCPC for use in the 208 program. At that September 19 meeting, Mr. Cooperman of DWPC/Westboro pointed out that the Taunton River Model would be ready for use in December and that there was sufficient money available in Westboro's budget to run the model. Mr. Duwart reiterated that it will be wise for OCPC to get Westboro's commitment in writing.

Mr. McMahon reviewed the status of the stormwater proposal for the OCPC 208 study. He indicated that OCPC will probably be going with a phased approach with its stormwater consultant because of the unresolved questions surrounding the water quality response modelling portion of the stormwater proposal.

Mr. McMahon reported that OCPC was still weighing the merits of using Bridgewater State College or the DWPC/Westboro for its additional sampling program. Mr. Duwart indicated that EPA would be developing a quality control program for all the sampling programs done under 208. A policy paper will be distributed shortly on this.

For the remainder of the meeting, Susan Wilkes and John Goldrosen of the OCPC 208 staff reviewed extensively the work they have been doing in land use and water supply respectively. As a result of these presentations, Mr. McGillicuddy suggested that there be some arrangement for exchanging the outputs from each of the 208 agencies. In response to Mr. Goldrosen's questions about the possibility of including Kingston in the 208 area, Mr. McGillicuddy indicated that if a case could be made for its inclusion and Kingston was agreeable, then OCPC should formally request the Governor to add Kingston to the OCPC 208 area.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Robert F. McMahon*

Robert F. McMahon  
208 Project Manager

CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE ON CLEAN WATER  
MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OCTOBER 16, 1975

A meeting of the Citizen's Committee on Clean Water was held on Thursday, October 16, 1975 in the offices of the Old Colony Planning Council, 232 Main Street, Brockton, Massachusetts.

Present were:

Daniel Crane	OCPC Executive Director
Robert McMahon	OCPC 208 Project Manager
Marilyn Furlong	Bridgewater
Irving Mendelson	Brockton
Peter Crone	Avon
Robert Cook	Avon
Elbert Clayton	Whitman
Richard Colbert	Abington
Donald Seablom	West Bridgewater
John Zipeto	Abington
John Goldrosen	OCPC 208 Staff
Susan Wilkes	OCPC 208 Staff
Thomas Galvin	OCPC 208 Staff
Robert Kaye	OCPC 208 Staff

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P.M. by Robert McMahon. On behalf of the OCPC staff, Daniel Crane welcomed the members of the Citizen's Committee to the meeting.

Robert McMahon explained the origins of the OCPC 208 study and discussed several key provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. Under Section 208 of that act, planning is to be undertaken on an areawide basis; both point and non-point pollution sources are to be considered. The goal of such planning is to be not just restoration, but also preservation of water quality.

Mr. McMahon discussed the subjects to be covered in the study: facilities (sewerage) planning, land use/water quality, water-related land use, storm; drainage, nonpoint sources, industrial sources and management systems. He gave examples of local water quality problems in the OCPC 208 communities and explained how these problems would be studied in 208 planning. He pointed out the importance of creating greater public awareness of local water quality issues.

Susan Wilkes outlined some possible ways to ensure public participation in 208 planning. The Citizen's Committee could, through its meetings, develop a regional viewpoint, while allowing each community's interests to be expressed by its representatives. The Committee could also serve as a catalyst for local activities which would increase public awareness and allow involvement by a wider range of citizens. The OCPC staff plans to hold workshops in each community every six months to address the special concerns of each municipality. The staff will also be available for special informational meetings with local boards and private interest groups. Areawide public hearings will be held to discuss planning proposals and water quality standards.

October 16, 1975

- 2 -

"Minutes"

Ms. Wilkes also mentioned that a Technical Advisory Committee has been formed, consisting of representatives of state and federal agencies and of watershed associations.

Several of the representatives mentioned the water quality issues and pollution sources which are of greatest importance in their communities and the degree of public concern over these problems. The impacts of pollution on recreational activities and drinking water quality were among these issues.

Questions were posed to the OCPC staff concerning the relation between the 208 study and the Old Colony Water Pollution Control District 201 study, and the steps being taken to avoid overlap and duplication of effort. It was decided that the next meeting would focus on the work the OCPC 208 staff proposes to do and the work which will be done for the 208 study by private consultants. Anderson-Nichols, the consultant for facilities planning, will be asked to send a representative to the next meeting. Copies of the work proposals submitted to the OCPC by the consultants will be sent to the members of the Citizen's Committee.

It was decided that the most convenient date for regular meetings of the Citizen's Committee would be the second Thursday of each month, and that the OCPC office was the most convenient location for the committee meetings. The next meeting was scheduled for November 13, 1975.

The following items were distributed to those present at the meeting: a list of the Citizen's Committee members and their addresses; a list of the OCPC 208 staff; and a handout titled "An Introduction to the OCPC 208 Project," describing the general purposes and scope of 208 planning and the content of the OCPC 208 work program.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:35 P.M.

Respectfully Submitted,



John Goldrosen

JG:a1

# Appendix D

Old Colony Water Pollution Control District

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BY AND BETWEEN THE OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL AND THE OLD COLONY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT RELATING TO SEWERAGE PLANNING IN THE OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL DISTRICT.

WHEREAS the Old Colony Planning Council, hereinafter called the OCPC, and the Old Colony Water Pollution Control District, hereinafter called the OCWPCD, are engaged in sewerage planning, more commonly referred to as facilities planning, in the communities of Abington, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Easton, Hanson, Pembroke, West Bridgewater, and Whitman, hereinafter called the Planning Area, under Section 208 and Section 201 respectively of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 92-500): and

WHEREAS the statutory mandates of the OCPC under Section 208 and the OCWPCD under Section 201 identify areas of potential duplication of effort and conflict; and

WHEREAS the establishment of cooperative and coordinated procedures involving sewerage planning under Section 208 and Section 201 in the Old Colony Planning Council District is the stated goal of the participants, and of the United States Environmental Protection Agency hereinafter called the EPA, according to "Program Guidance #47" attached to this Agreement, and of the Massachusetts Division of Water Pollution Control, hereinafter called the DWPC, according to "201 Facilities Planning and 208 Planning" Memorandum of April 23, 1975; and

WHEREAS the goal of the OCPC and the OCWPCD is to achieve an expeditious 208 planning process within the context of the more comprehensive 208 planning process:

NOW THEREFORE, the OCPC and the OCWPCD agree to the following:

1. That the OCPC and the OCWPCD formalize their coordination on matters of sewerage planning in the Old Colony Planning Council District. Such areas may include, but are not limited to, the items listed below. Such formal coordination is to be carried out in the following manner:

Existing Regional and Local Planning Documents

The OCPC shall make available to the OCWPCD for review requested copies of all existing regional and local planning and engineering documents presently available prior to the commencement of the Section 201 facilities planning process.

Water Quality Data

The OCPC shall provide copies of the most recent water quality data collected in the Section 208 planning process to the OCWPCD for stream analysis by November, 1975.

Existing Sewerage Systems

The OCWPCD shall provide access to the OCPC for review any existing local sewerage plans, sewage flow data, wastewater treatment evaluations relating to the Bridgewater and Abington sewerage facilities collected in the Section 201 facilities planning process by Month three of the Section 201 planning process.

### Industrial Wastewater Inventory

The OCWPCD shall provide access to the OCPC for review industrial wastewater data collected relating to existing and projected flows, waste characteristics, water consumption, operating schedules and other pertinent data by Month six of the Section 201 planning process for the Planning Area.

### Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The OCPC shall provide access to the OCWPCD for the Planning Area data and maps for the following environmental categories:  
wetlands; flood plain information where available; soils information; ground-water information (aquifers, recharge areas, groundwater contours); forest and vegetation information; and hydrologic characteristics for major streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes by December, 1975.

### Land Use and Demographic Information

The OCPC shall provide access to the OCWPCD by November, 1975 for review within the Planning Area the following information:

- existing land use maps and data
- existing zoning maps and regulations
- existing (1970 and 1975) population
- projected population to 2,000 by five year increments
- employment projections for manufacturing firms by two-digit SIC code for 1978, 1980, 1983, and 1985.

### Water Supply and Consumption

The OCPC shall provide access to the OCWPCD by November, 1975 for review the following information for the Planning Area:

- safe yield for existing water supply sources
- proposed water supply sources
- water rate structure
- average day demand figures for each year since 1960
- maximum day demand figures for each year since 1960
- per capita consumption figures for residential users since 1970
- # of service connections
- commercial water usage for 1970 and 1974.

### Sewerage Need

The OCPC shall provide access to the OCWPCD by January, 1976 for review data and maps for the Planning Area in the following categories:

- adequacy of existing on-lot subsurface disposal systems
- documentation of sewer need.

### Sewer Service Areas

The OCPC shall provide access to the OCWPCD by February, 1976 for review potential sewer service areas and projected wastewater flows for the communities of East Bridgewater, Hanson, and Pembroke. Any preliminary data for East Bridgewater available prior to February, 1976 shall be used by OCWPCD until more complete information is available.

The OCWPCD shall make available to the OCPC by Month four of the Section 201 planning process proposed sewer service areas and projected wastewater flows for the communities of Abington, Bridgewater, Easton, West Bridgewater, and Whitman.

### Wastewater Disposal System Options

The OCPC shall make available to the OCWPCD by March, 1976 preferred alternative wastewater disposal system options for East Bridgewater, Hanson, and Pembroke in order for OCWPCD to proceed with some basis for accomodating or not accomodating these non-member communities.

The OCWPCD shall make available to the OCPC by Month six of the Section 201 planning process preliminary selection of proposed wastewater treatment process and preliminary wastewater treatment plant site selection.

### Recommended Wastewater Disposal System

The OCWPCD shall make available to the OCPC by Month ten of the Section 201 planning process the following information:

- cost estimate of treatment facilities
- final design criteria
- final site selection
- final layout of wastewater treatment plant

The OCPC shall make available to the OCWPCD by Month eleven preferred alternatives and areas to be sewerred for East Bridgewater, Hanson, and Pembroke.

### Facilities Plan Report

The OCWPCD shall provide the OCPC with a draft copy of the final Facilities Plan report during Month eleven of the Section 201 planning process.

2. OCPC and OCWPCD shall meet at least monthly to review the progress of the two planning efforts and to resolve on-going coordination problems.

3. OCPC and OCWPCD shall coordinate public participation programs with respect to all facilities planning tasks in the Planning Area. The results of all public participation programs shall be made available to each party.

4. If additional communication or coordination between the OCPC and the OCWPCD is deemed pertinent to the terms of this agreement by OCPC or the OCWPCD, further coordination shall be executed between OCPC and OCWPCD under this agreement. Except that under no circumstances, however, shall the confidentiality of any correspondence, phone calls, memorandas, and meetings deemed as confidential under statute be compromised.

5. This memorandum shall be executed by the signatures on the memorandum of both parties.

6. This Memorandum of Understanding may be amended at any time at the initiation of either party. Such amendment shall be deemed effective upon mutual agreement in writing of the parties and by consent of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Massachusetts Division of Water Pollution Control. In instances of conflict between OCPC and OCWPCD in executing this memorandum, either party shall appeal to the EPA or the DWPC for resolution. In any case, this memorandum shall be reviewed jointly by both parties six months after its execution and recommendations may be made for deletions or additions.

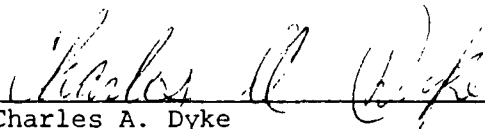
7. This memorandum may be terminated by either signatory upon consent of the EPA and the DWPC, provided that two (2) months written notice is given.

President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John J. DeMarco  
Old Colony Planning Council

Date: 9/23/75

Chairman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Charles A. Dyke  
Old Colony Water Pollution Control District

Date: 10/22/75

# Appendix E

Water Quality Workshops

OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL  
232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MA 02401

Robert M. Kaye  
Regional Planner  
583-1833

PRESS RELEASE: January 7, 1976

Citizens Workshop on Water Quality

A Water Quality Workshop will be held in Hanson on Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Indian Head School. The purpose of the workshop is to introduce and discuss the Old Colony Planning Council's new areawide water quality study. The workshop is being sponsored by the Citizens Committee on Clean Water, which is responsible for directing the study. Mr. John Mullin has been appointed by the Hanson Selectmen to represent Hanson on the Citizens Committee.

The Workshop is open to all interested citizens, and the Citizens Committee on Clean Water hopes that a large number of Hanson residents will attend and present their views on the key water quality issues facing Hanson.

The workshop offers an opportunity for Hanson residents to meet their representative on the Citizens Committee and the members of the Old Colony Planning Council staff who are working on the water quality planning program. At the workshop, the purpose and content of the program will be explained in detail. Most of the workshop will be devoted to an open discussion of the important water quality issues in Hanson. Among the issues which are likely to arise at the workshop are the use of ponds and rivers in Hanson for recreation, the protection of local water supplies and wetland conservation areas, water quality problems caused by septic tank failures, potential plans for sewers and wastewater treatment facilities, and the possible impacts of the water quality planning program on the future development of Hanson.

The water quality study is funded by the Federal Government under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The study began last July and will be completed by November, 1977. The Environmental Protection Agency has stated that it will follow the recommendations made in the final 208 plan in allocating federal funds for wastewater treatment facility construction over the next decade and in issuing discharge permits. Therefore, the final 208 plan will be an important influence on water quality in Hanson and on the town's growth and development for years to come. Participation in the workshop is one way for citizens and officials of Hanson to ensure that their viewpoints are fully considered at an early stage in the preparation of the 208 plan.

Refreshments will be served.

OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL  
232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MA 02401

Robert M. Kaye  
Regional Planner  
583-1833

PRESS RELEASE: January 13, 1976

WATER QUALITY WORKSHOP

Hanson's Citizens Workshop on Water Quality will be held on Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Indian Head School. At the workshop, the Old Colony Planning Council's water quality study will be discussed. This is an opportunity for all interested citizens to express their views on the key water quality issues facing Hanson.

OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL  
232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MA 02401

Robert M. Kaye  
Regional Planner  
583-1833

COMMUNITY SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

A Water Quality Workshop will be held in Hanson on Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Indian Head School. All interested Hanson residents are invited to come and learn more about plans for improving and protecting water quality in Hanson. The workshop is a chance for you to express your views on the important growth and water quality issues facing Hanson. Refreshments will be served. That's the Hanson Water Quality Workshop, Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Indian Head School.

# Old Colony Planning Council



DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MASS. 02401  
617.583.1833

December 2, 1975

Mr. George Hines, Chairperson  
Science Department  
Whitman-Hanson Regional High School  
Franklin Street  
Whitman, MA 02382

Dear Mr. Hines:

As you are probably aware, the Old Colony Planning Council (OCPC) has initiated an areawide water quality study under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. In this study, we will be identifying and addressing the major water pollution sources and water quality-related issues in each community as well as for the area as a whole. The enclosed background information paper describes the scope of our work in greater detail.

One of the major requirements of Section 208 and one of the major goals of the Old Colony Water Quality Study is the development of an active public role in the planning process. Hanson's waters will not be cleaned or stay clean without the informed allegiance of an involved public. It is our hope to involve many of Hanson's students and teachers in the planning process. This is where you can be of vital assistance to the project. By making your colleagues and students aware of our progress, schedule of meetings, and local events, you can make a significant contribution to citizen awareness and participation.

The first Water Quality Workshop will be held in Hanson on Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Indian Head School. All interested Hanson residents are invited to come and learn more about plans for improving and protecting water quality in Hanson. The Workshop is a chance for you, your colleagues, and students to express your views on the important growth and water quality issues facing Hanson.

Enclosed are some flyers announcing the meeting. Please post them and circulate this information to your colleagues.

The Water Quality study will be important to Hanson for a number of reasons. First, we will examine the complicated issue of wastewater disposal in Hanson. Are sewers needed? If so, what areas need them most?

## SERVING

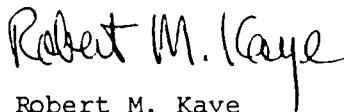
ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN

December 2, 1976  
Mr. George Hines  
Page 2

What potential impact if any might sewers have on land use and groundwater supplies? Second, we will be working with Pembroke to protect Hanson's water supply at Silver Lake. Finally, we will work to preserve traditional swimming areas and other water-related recreation areas.

I will be sending you additional information and materials in the weeks and months to come. Your ongoing support through the two-year planning phase and the eight-year implementation phase of this project will mean a great deal to the citizens of your community and the Old Colony Area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert M. Kaye". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Robert M. Kaye  
Regional Planner

RMK:al

Enclosures

## HANSON

### Hanson Citizens Groups

4-H Club  
Plymouth County Ext. Service  
High Street  
Hanson, MA 02341

N. River Watershed Association  
P.O. Box 411  
Marshfield, MA 02051

Ms. Susan Webster  
Bi-Centennial Commission  
State Street  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mrs. Edward Carney  
Hanson Historical Society  
89 E. Washington Street  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mr. Neal Ross  
Hanson Housing Authority  
46 Wagon Trail  
Hanson, MA 02341

Ms. Zena Littlefield, Commander  
American Legion  
Whitman Street  
Hanson, MA 02341

### Hanson Boards

Patricia L. Stearns, Chairwoman  
Board of Selectmen  
Town Hall  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mr. Peter Nawezelski, Chairman  
Conservation Commission  
Town Hall  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mr. Thomas M. Barr, Chairman  
Planning Board  
Town Hall  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mr. Edward Gronlund, Chairman  
Board of Health  
Town Hall  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mr. William Dunston  
Industrial Development Commission  
Town Hall  
Hanson, MA 02341

Mr. Wallace Darsch  
Water Superintendent  
Town Hall  
Hanson, MA 02341



# Old Colony Planning Council

DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON MASS 02401  
617-583-1833

January 14, 1976

To the Citizens Groups of Hanson:

I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to a very important meeting which will take place in Hanson. The Old Colony Planning Council is conducting an Areawide Water Quality Study in the Old Colony region. This study is funded by the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Section 208. In order to insure maximum public involvement, we are holding a workshop in each community early in the study process. The first Hanson Water Quality Workshop will be held at the Indian Head School, Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M.

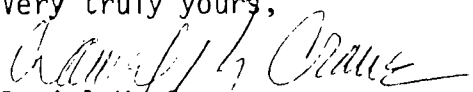
The purpose of the meeting is threefold:

- 1.) Review the general scope of the water quality study
- 2.) Summarize initial work done in Hanson and in the study area
- 3.) Get comments and opinions from Hanson officials and citizens on water quality and land use issues in Hanson.

Hanson's representative on the Citizens Committee for Clean Water (the on-going citizens' group directing the course of the study), Mr. John Mullin, will be on hand with OCPC representatives to answer questions and receive comments. The workshop, as mentioned, will be open to all Hanson residents.

I certainly hope that you can attend this workshop. The results of this water quality study will guide potential federal and state funding for construction should Hanson decide to build sewers. In addition, this study presents an opportunity to protect Hanson's water supply at Silver Lake (Pembroke) and to clean up Hanson's streams and ponds for future generations. The success of the study depends on your ideas and participation!

Very truly yours,

  
Daniel M. Crane  
Executive Director

DMC:al

#### SERVING

	ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON	
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE	WEST BRIDGEWATER	WHITMAN



DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

# Old Colony Planning Council

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON MASS 02401  
617-583-1833

January 14, 1976

To the Selectmen, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Board of Health, Water Superintendent, and Industrial Development Commission:

I would like to take this opportunity to invite you to a very important meeting which will take place in Hanson. As you are probably aware, the Old Colony Planning Council is conducting an areawide water quality study in the Old Colony area. In order to insure maximum public involvement, we are holding a workshop in each community early in the study process. The first Hanson Water Quality Workshop will be held at the Indian Head School, Wednesday, February 11, 1976 at 8:00 P.M.

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I certainly hope that you can attend this workshop. The results of this water quality study will guide potential federal and state funding for construction should Hanson decide to build sewers. In addition, this study presents an opportunity to protect Hanson's water supply as Silver Lake (Pembroke) and to clean up Hanson's streams and ponds for future generations. The success of the study depends on your ideas and participation!

Very truly yours,

  
Daniel M. Crane  
Executive Director

DMC:al  
Enc.

## SERVING

	ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON	
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE	WEST BRIDGEWATER	WHITMAN

# WATER

## HANSON

# Water Quality Workshop

Help Protect and Preserve Water Resources in Your Community

Have your say on:

- \* Ponds and rivers for recreation
- \* Ground and surface water supplies
- \* Wetland conservation areas
- \* Flooding and erosion
- \* Septic tank failures
- \* Sewers and treatment facilities
- \* Your community's future development

Where? INDIAN HEAD SCHOOL

When? WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1976 8:00 P.M.

Who? **Citizens Committee for Clean Water  
and  
Old Colony Planning Council  
583-1833**

Don't Leave it to the Experts

# QUALITY

HANSON REPRESENTATIVE

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CLEAN WATER

Mr. John Mullin

208 WATER QUALITY STAFF

Bob McMahon  
208 Project Manager

Tom Galvin  
Sewerage Planning  
Industrial Wastewater Management

John Goldrosen  
Non-Point Pollution  
Stormwater Runoff  
Groundwater

Bob Kaye  
Public Participation Coordinator  
Land Use

Ann Lundberg  
Secretary

Susan Wilkes  
Land Use  
Water-related Land Use

OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL  
232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MA 02401  
(617) 583-1833

WATER QUALITY CONSULTANTS

Anderson - Nichols, Inc. (Boston, Ma.) - Sewerage Planning  
Bridgewater State College (Bridgewater, Ma.) - Water Sampling Program  
Energy Environment Analysis, Inc. (Boston, Ma.) - Urban runoff and other non-point sources  
Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, Inc. (Boston, Ma.) - Industrial Wastewater in Brockton  
Goldberg-Zoino, Associates, Inc. (Newton, Ma.) - Groundwater

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE OCPC 208 PROJECT

### I. The Purpose of 208 Planning

Over the past few years, citizens of communities in the Old Colony area have become increasingly aware of local problems caused by present and potential water pollution. They are concerned about protection of water bodies used for recreation, protection of surface and groundwater sources of drinking water, and prevention of environmental damage from various types of growth and development.

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The Act sets forth a national goal of eliminating pollutant discharges into national waters by 1985 and an interim goal of achieving by July 1, 1983 a level of water quality sufficient for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and the use of water for recreational activities. In passing this law, Congress recognized that agencies which were most responsive to local concerns and were best able to involve local citizens in their activities should be responsible for examining pollution sources in great detail and defining the steps required to improve and preserve local water quality. Section 208 of the Act provided for the funding of such areawide planning efforts.

In June, 1975, the Old Colony Planning Council received a grant of \$650,000 under Section 208 for water quality planning in ten OCPC communities: Abington, Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Hanson, Pembroke, West Bridgewater, and Whitman. No local matching funds are involved. The funding is for a two-year period which began June 16, 1975.

Many people wonder why the 208 planning program is necessary. What, they ask, will the 208 plan accomplish that is not already provided for in state and federal anti-pollution programs? One answer is that once a 208 plan is adopted, other programs will operate in coordination with it, thus providing for a greater local role in water pollution control. The following description of these other programs should help to explain the purpose of, and the need for, 208 planning.

The 1972 Act established a system of permits for so-called "point sources" - those which discharge pollution into a stream through a definite pipe or channel. Under this permit program existing and new "point sources" must, as a condition for being allowed to discharge into surface waters, agree to adopt certain pollution control techniques and follow a definite abatement schedule so that the national water quality goals can be met. These permits are issued jointly by the state and federal governments under the "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES), which was established by Section 402 of the 1972 Act.

Often the principal point sources of pollution are municipal treatment plants. Many older plants were not designed to provide the level of treatment now considered desirable, and others lack the capacity to handle increased loads generated by recent growth. Newly urbanized areas may be without any public sewage treatment, and private systems may not treat domestic or industrial wastes adequately. To expedite the elimination of pollution from inadequate sewage treatment systems, federal aid is available under Section 201 of the Act for the planning, design, and construction of municipal wastewater treatment facilities. Currently, the federal government pays up to 75 percent of the project costs; the state of Massachusetts also contributes to the cost, so that the local share is only 10 percent.

Prior to the 1972 Act, older federal legislation directed states to classify streams according to the current and potential uses of the water, and to establish applicable water quality standards for each classification. Where the adoption by point sources of the technologies required under the 1972 Act will not be sufficient to bring the receiving stream's water quality up to the relevant standards, more stringent limitations may be imposed on the sources of pollution. Section 303 (e) of the 1972 Act directs states to prepare plans for entire river basins describing the point source abatement procedures which will be followed to improve and maintain water quality in the basin.

Even if all of the point sources of pollution are identified and compelled to adopt better pollution control technologies, the national goal of making our waters suitable for recreational uses by 1983 might still not be attained. This is because there are pollution sources not covered by the NPDES program. These so-called "nonpoint sources" are not considered in the statewide basin planning, which considers only the improvement in stream quality attainable if point source pollution is abated; nor are these sources considered in local 201 facilities planning, which deals only with the design of treatment plants and interceptors for those communities desiring centralized public sewerage systems. Some common non-point sources are agricultural runoff, septic tanks, sanitary landfills, urban stormwater runoff, and sand-and-gravel operations.

In writing the 1972 Act, the Congress therefore saw a need for an intermediate level of planning, covering a geographical level larger than the area covered under 201 planning and smaller than that covered in 303(e) basin planning, and charged with the examination of both point and nonpoint problems. Section 208 of the Act provides for such "areawide waste treatment management planning."

In setting up its 208 planning program, the Old Colony Planning Council has taken steps to ensure that its activities will be coordinated with the state's water pollution control program and with other 208 planning efforts. A technical advisory committee has been formed, consisting of representatives from numerous public agencies which are involved in water resources management. The Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) and the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD), the agencies responsible for 208 planning in the communities adjacent to the OCPC 208 area, have representatives on this committee.

## II. The Scope of 208 Planning

According to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, plans prepared by the regional 208 agency are to include, at a minimum, the following:

- A. The identification of treatment works necessary to meet the anticipated municipal and industrial waste treatment needs of the area over a twenty-year period.
- B. The establishment of priorities and time schedules for the construction of such treatment works.
- C. The establishment of a regulatory program to:
  - 1) Implement waste treatment management programs to control or treat point and nonpoint pollution sources;
  - 2) Regulate the location, modification, and construction of any facilities which may result in discharges in the area;

- 3) Assure that any industrial or commercial wastes discharging into treatment works in the area meet applicable pretreatment requirements.
- D. The identification of the agencies which will construct and operate facilities required by the plan.
- E. The identification of the measures necessary to carry out the plan (including financing), the time that will be required, the costs involved, and the economic, social, and environmental impacts of carrying out the plan.
- F. A process to:
  - 1) Identify the following types of nonpoint sources and
  - 2) set forth procedures and methods (including land use requirements) to control them:
    - a) Agricultural and silvicultural sources, including runoff from manure disposal areas and from land used for livestock and crop production;
    - b) Mine-related sources;
    - c) Sources related to construction activity.
- G. A process to control the disposal of residual wastes and all pollutants on land or in subsurface excavations so as to protect ground and surface water quality.

### III. Public Involvement in 208 Planning

The OCPC planning staff will make every effort to create greater public awareness of local water quality issues, and to involve the public at large in the formation and implementation of the 208 plan. One mechanism for such participation is the Citizens Committee on Clean Water, a special committee established to oversee the 208 program. The members of this committee were officially appointed by the governments of each community in the OCPC 208 area.

More than just one or two people from each community must become involved if the 208 planning effort is to be successful. The OCPC staff will strive to keep the public informed through workshops, hearings, newsletters, newspaper articles, and other means. In return, we seek public response, suggestions, and criticisms so that all points of view can be heard and considered. The Old Colony area's waters will not be cleaned or stay clean without the informed allegiance of an involved public.

### IV. The Implementation of 208 Plans

All too often, plans are prepared and presented, but never carried out. One may well ask how the 208 plans are to avoid this pitfall--what makes them different from other planning efforts?

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act sets forth procedures for the official adoption of each 208 plan. In the spring of 1977, the plan recommended by the Citizens Committee on Clean Water will be presented at public hearings for discussion and comment; also, each municipal government will consider the plan and approve it, disapprove it, or approve it with modifications. The Citizens Committee on Clean Water will revise the plan based on the comments of the public and local officials, and recommend a final plan to the OCPC. When the OCPC approves the final plan, it will be sent to the Governor. If he likewise approves of it, he will certify it and send it to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and at the same time designate the waste treatment agency or agencies which will carry out the plan.

Quite possibly, legal and institutional changes may be necessary before the plan can be put into effect: the plan may depend for its success on voluntary grants of powers to the designated waste management agency from municipalities and the state. Consequently, if the plan is to be effective, those who prepare it must strive for a realistic plan which is acceptable to the communities involved. This is but one reason why citizen involvement is essential in the preparation of the plan throughout the planning period.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act stipulates that, once a region's 208 plan has been approved by the EPA Administrator, certain important federal activities in that region must conform with the plan:

- 1) Section 201 grants for the design and construction of waste treatment facilities in the area may go only to the designated waste management agency, and grants may be made only for works in conformity with the plan.
- 2) No NPDES point source discharge permit may be issued if it conflicts with the approved plan.

In short, acceptance of the 208 plan by EPA means that that agency judges implementation to be feasible and will itself adhere to the plan. Implementation is an inherent part of 208 planning, not merely a desirable adjunct to it.

\* \* \*

For further information contact:

The Old Colony Planning Council  
232 Main Street  
Brockton, MA 02401  
(617) 583-1833

# Hanson-15 Questionnaires

Old Colony Planning Council  
232 Main Street  
Brockton, MA 02401

## 208 WATER QUALITY PROJECT CITIZEN QUESTIONNAIRE

We are working with local citizens and officials in your community to protect and preserve water resources. This questionnaire is one way to find out what residents think are the important issues facing your town. Since no one knows all there is to know about your town, we don't expect that you will be able to answer all the questions. The information and opinions you provide will form the basis of our work.

1. What community do you live in? (Please include section of town or street name)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How long have you lived in this community? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where did you live before coming to this community? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What kind of residential growth (if any) would you like to occur in your town?

11 one- and two-family houses  
1 apartments and condominiums  
2 mobile homes  
8 publicly assisted housing for the elderly  
4 publicly assisted housing for low income families  
0 other \_\_\_\_\_  
2 I do not want further residential growth in my town

4. I feel that new residential growth in my town will...

4 provide more jobs  
5 take care of problem of inadequate housing  
1 pollute the town's water supply  
6 increase the town's tax base  
0 seriously deplete the town's water supply  
2 make available more cultural opportunities  
5 end up costing the town more money than the increased tax revenue  
6 lead to future pollution of the town ponds and streams  
5 eliminate open space and scenic recreation areas  
4 change the character of the town. If so, in what ways will it change? \_\_\_\_\_

1 other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What kind of commercial or industrial growth (if any) would you like to occur in your town?

1 shopping centers  
4 new shops and restaurants along roads in town  
4 more or better stores in existing buildings in the town center  
3 new construction of stores in the town center  
2 other \_\_\_\_\_

1 I do not want further commercial growth in my town \_\_\_\_\_

8 light industry  
5 industrial park  
1 establishments scattered through town  
0 heavy industry  
0 industrial park  
1 establishments scattered through town

5 offices  
2 office park  
0 establishments scattered through town  
2 I do not want further industrial growth in my town \_\_\_\_\_

6. I feel that new commercial and industrial growth in my town will...

9 provide more jobs  
3 pollute the town's water supply  
6 increase the town's tax base  
- seriously deplete the town's water supply  
6 strengthen the town economy  
4 end up costing the town more than the increased tax revenue  
2 eventually make available more cultural opportunities  
2 eliminate open space and scenic recreation areas  
4 make shopping more convenient  
4 lead to future pollution of town ponds and streams  
1 change the character of the town. If so, in what ways will it change the town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

0 other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What is the source of your drinking water?

13 public water supply  
0 town well  
3 town surface source  
3 individual private well  
0 bottled water  
0 other \_\_\_\_\_  
0 don't know \_\_\_\_\_

8. Are you satisfied with the water supply you use now?

8 YES

5 NO

0 water supply is running low

1 water source is becoming polluted

3 water doesn't taste good

2 water looks unclear, stains laundry, etc.

8 water is too expensive

0 other \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you or your family use the lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, or marshes of your or other towns for recreation? If so, please indicate town or body of water. Not yet!

12 YES

9 walking, picnicing, enjoyment of scenic natural beauty.

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

11 swimming. Where? \_\_\_\_\_

8 fishing. Where? \_\_\_\_\_

9 skating. Where? \_\_\_\_\_

6 boating, canoeing. Where? \_\_\_\_\_

3 hunting. Where? \_\_\_\_\_

2 other. \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

0 NO

10. Do you feel that the quality of the water recreation areas in your community has changed in recent years?

1 IMPROVED

1 because of zoning, subdivision, conservation, and other restrictions on development

1 because of public awareness of need to protect water resources

1 other \_\_\_\_\_

0 Don't know why \_\_\_\_\_

10 DECLINED

7 because of local pollution sources

6 because of over-use

6 because of general neglect

2 because of upstream pollution sources in other towns

3 other \_\_\_\_\_

1 Don't know why \_\_\_\_\_

1 NO CHANGE

2 DON'T KNOW

11. What kind of residence do you live in?

14 one-family house  
0 two- or three-family house  
0 apartment  
0 condominium  
0 mobile home  
0 other \_\_\_\_\_

12. Where does the wastewater from your home go?

10 septic tank  
5 cesspool  
0 sewage treatment plant  
0 other \_\_\_\_\_  
0 Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

13. Does your town need sewers?

3 YES (Selected locations)

5 will increase property values  
3 will improve quality of rivers and ponds for recreation  
3 will encourage new construction and development  
2 will increase taxes  
2 will reduce chance of flooding  
2 will protect drinking water supplies  
2 will eliminate health hazards from failing septic systems  
1 will deplete town water supply  
0 other I feel with continued growth--towns in areas with ponds and lakes will require town sewers to prevent possible pollution of these waters.

7 NO

4 current disposal system is OK  
3 will encourage new construction and development  
5 will increase taxes  
0 will deplete town water supply  
0 other Some planning for a future system is called for

1 No opinion

14. Where does the solid waste material (garbage/trash) go?

1 landfill in town  
3 landfill in another town; regional collection and disposal  
7 other Transfer station 3, Hanson Dump, Compactor 2, not sure,  
1 Don't know think it is burned, out of town site.

15. Does your town have any problems with solid waste disposal?

4 YES

0 not enough places to dump trash

2 landfill is polluting local ponds, rivers, and/or water supplies

1 trash disposal is too expensive for the town

4 poor or no pick-up service

0 other \_\_\_\_\_

4 NO

5 DON'T KNOW

16. In general, what is the major issue or problem your town faces? (For example, transportation, unemployment, pollution, crime, rapid growth, inadequate public services and facilities, taxes, lack of recreational areas, etc.) Please explain.

All of the above 2, High taxes 2, lack of recreational facilities 3, rapid growth 1, lack of adequate housing, public transportation 2, unemployment, inadequate public services, rapid growth, too many people have moved in too rapidly for town to cope with problems. Many homes being built on questionable land--in my opinion on land that is too wet. Lack of recreational areas a big problem too. Rapid growth, which will increase taxes, lack of industry, inadequate public services, order of priorities, recreation carries more weight than upgrading fire department. Housing being built in such standard mess. Housing for the young, elderly, and low income.

17. What are the major water quality problems in your town that should be studied by a water quality improvement program? If you check more than one, please circle the most important one.

5 protection of town water supplies

5 rapid growth in areas unsuitable for septic systems

7 protection of water recreation areas

4 improvement of polluted surface waters for eventual swimming and fishing

2 pollution from surface mining, agriculture, industry, waste-water disposal (Underline the important sources of pollution)

3 upstream pollution from other towns. Which town or towns?

2 other \_\_\_\_\_

0 no opinion

18. How might your town benefit from a water quality improvement program?

7 increased property values

12 improved recreational opportunities

6 improve the town's scenic beauty

5 preserve the town's heritage

8 fulfill the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act

1 other I would think all of the above, insure a future for our water bodies

0 don't know \_\_\_\_\_

19. How did you hear about tonight's Water Quality Workshop?

9 Newspaper Silver Lake News 3, Brockton Ent. 5, So. (Name of Paper)  
0 Radio Shore News, 1 (Station)  
6 Posters and flyers  
0 From a friend  
3 other OCPC meeting in Brockton, Selectman's meeting, letter from OCPC

20. If a citizens group were organized to deal with the major water quality questions facing your town, would you consider getting involved with the group?

7 YES, and I might consider...

0 talking at schools to inform children of the issues  
4 distributing information to neighbors  
2 taking pictures or making drawings to dramatize the problems  
0 working on a newsletter  
0 talking with other citizens groups to enlist their support  
5 serving on an advisory committee to direct progress of the study in town  
Services as required. If YES,

1 NO

5 UNCERTAIN

name \_\_\_\_\_

address \_\_\_\_\_

21. Are there other people in your town who should be notified of future meetings? Who? Anyone who lives and owns property around the water, beach association, water department, water commissioners, apathy is rampant as is visible by attendance tonite. Board of Health.

Thank you very much for your time and thought in answering this questionnaire. If you have other comments or questions, please feel free to contact me.

Robert M. Kaye  
Regional Planner  
Old Colony Planning Council  
583-1833

HANSON

- 1) E. Washington, Indian Head, Pleasant 2, Old Ham Pond, State 3, Union, Woodbine, Monponsett, Beechwood 2, Karen School.
- 2) a) 7 months, 5, 6, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 8, 10, 10, 20, 20, 22, 28  
b) Avon, Hanover, city, Boston, Holbrook, Bridgewater 2, Quincy 2, Pembroke 2, Freetown, Wareham, Salem
- 4) Poor planning or the lack of it creates serious problems in land use, normal growth or established streets will give the town added revenue without a lot of extra headaches -- pollution, drainage etc., from a semi-rural area to an over crowded suburb like Braintree, may infringe on many wetland areas of town, it won't be as pleasant to live in for future generations
- 5) Too many shopping centers now exist--they must be restricted to insure controlled growth in given areas, light industry.
- 6) Bring more people to the town. Bringing further problems of overcrowded schools etc. increased population will bring increased problems which the town, at this point, is not prepared to handle.
- 8) High iron content is eating away at brass valves and faucets at times it becomes unclear; would like a local source of water testing.
- 9) a) town lakes, Oldham, conservation area Indian Head (2) Monponsette, Everywhere not posted.  
b) Stetson Pond, Maquan Pond (3), Lakes and ponds, Cranberry Cove (3),  
c) Indian Head (2),  
d) Factory Pond (2), Dwelley Wampatuck Pond  
e) Factory Pond, Wampatuck Pond (2), Indian Head, all ponds and rivers.  
f)  
g) horseback riding, conservation Land.
- 10) state aid to clean up lake, water runoff, raising of lake level by damming, housing built on high water table land adjacent to ponds, the pond in my estimation is polluted and has been for the past 6-8 years. My reason for stating such is that I have been on Maquan Pond as a summer resident and permanent resident since 1941.
- 12) Thought to be given in times of drought which with the population growth could be serious. Damming up of Monponsette Lake, causing land erosion, Rockland, Whitman, levels of water.

16) Public transportation is a major factor, we are sandwiched between 2 major highways 24 and 3, unemployment due to not to many local industries. Inadequate services on all accounts. High taxes with no betterments. Recreational areas are the same they were 30 years ago. There is no bus service. The nearest bus is 6 miles away.

Uncertain

John E. McNally, Jr.  
32 School Street  
Hanson, MA 02341

George Hempel  
563 E. Washington St.  
Hanson, MA 02341

Yes

Joan Robeiro  
691 Pleasant St.  
Hanson, MA 02341

Bob Kenyon  
68 Beechwood Rd.  
Hanson, MA 02341

John Mullin  
44 Jean St.  
Hanson, MA 02341

Michael Sikora, Jr.  
52 Beechwood Rd.  
Hanson, MA 02341

Bernice R. Pierce  
399 Woodbine Ave.  
Hanson, MA 02341

John and Susan Webster  
499 State St.  
Hanson, MA 02341

Richard Pierce  
399 Woodbine Ave.  
Hanson, MA 02341



## OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL

### MEMO

**SUBJECT:** HANSON WATER QUALITY WORKSHOP (ROUND #1) 2/11/76

**FROM:** 208 STAFF

**TO:** HANSON 208 FILE

**DATE:** 2/17/76

The following is a summary of the Hanson Water Quality Workshop held by the Old Colony Planning Council 208 staff at the Indian Head School on Wednesday, February 11, 1976 from 8:00 P.M. to 10:45 P.M. This summary should be read in conjunction with a summary of the Water Quality Questionnaire administered at the Hanson Workshop.

### ATTENDEES

Bernice R. Pierce	399 Woodbine Ave.
Richard F. Pierce	399 Woodbine Ave
Peter Nawezelski	359 Indian Head Rd. (Conservation Com.)
Jack McNally	School St.
Ken Masse	25 Karen St.
E.A. Miller	84 Union St.
Susan Webster	499 State St.
J. Webster	449 State St.
Ed Spinney	408 State St.
John Mullin	Citizens Committee Rep.
George Hempel	563 E. Washington St. (Conservation Com.)
Bob Kenyon	OCPC Delegate Assessor
John Goldrosen	OCPC
Bob Kaye	OCPC
Tom Galvin	OCPC
Dave Walbourne	OCPC
Michael Sikora	Plymouth County Ext. Service High St. Hanson

### Presentation Format:

- Introduction to 208 Water Quality Planning
- Water Quality Slide Show
- Questionnaire
- Discussion Period

## Comments Before, During, and After Discussion Period

-Monponsett area residents (Woodbine St.) are concerned about problems with the rising water level of the pond. Much of their property (for which they are taxed) has been claimed by rising waters subsequent to the mid-60's drought. Residents say the rise is due to impoundment for the Brockton Water Supply (diversion to Silver Lake). Cranberry bogs relieve the problem somewhat when they pump water from the pond to the bogs.

### Other Problems (Monponsett Pond):

Increase of nutrients has lead to excessive "weed" (algae) growth in the pond. Pond "turns over" every 2-3 weeks in summer.

Some neighbors pump laundry wastewater directly into pond. Cranberry bogs might contribute nutrients, too. In summer, 1975 Mass. treated the pond (with  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ) to control algae growth.

Fauna of the pond is changing. Snapping turtles have become a nuisance as have leaches.

Lack of regulation of power boats (# or speedlimit) stirs bottom, poses hazard for boaters and swimmers.

Flooding of basements a regular spring problem. Fire Department called to pump them out.

More mosquitoes and no-see-ems than ever.

-If the 208 plan recommends that cranberry bog spraying stop, would that put an economic hardship on the town? Response - the 208 Staff will investigate improved agricultural practices so as not to jeopardize Hanson's economic base.

-Bass and Pickerel fishing is good in Monponsett except near the outflows of the bogs. Also, you never see birds or frogs near the bogs.

-Is there an aquifer near Franklin Street? A water engineering study was done for Hanson recommending Franklin Street area as a well site. A test well was bored, but 1967 town mtg. turned down proposal to buy the land. What will 208 do about this? Response: first examination of Goldberg-Zoino groundwater maps confirms presence of aquifer. We're sampling the spring in that area (& are considering sampling the capped test well) for possible leachate effects from the town landfill (transfer station) near the site.

-Has G-Z consulted Hanson's water engineering study. Response: G-Z talked with water superintendent and consulted 10,000 sources of data. We're sure the report was examined.

### Comments on Water Quality and the Rockland Landfill:

-The SENE study said that the Indian Head and Drinkwater Rivers should be considered for potential water supply areas. Will 208 look into effects of Rockland dump on these waters? Response: OCPC 208 project concerned with surface and groundwater effects of the dump. We have a sampling site on the brook that drains the landfill into Factory Pond. We'll recommend that Rockland be required to maintain a monitor well. OCPC has an MOU with MAPC so that jurisdictional conflicts can be dealt with.

-Why doesn't 208 put one of its test wells near there on the Hanson side?  
Response: good idea. We will work with local residents in selection of boring sites.

-Can 208 deal with these immediate problems? Response: yes, we can provide technical support for the town, and thru sampling and other field work document water quality changes (if any). Hanson residents can help us by taking us to suspected problem areas.

-A person at the North and South Rivers Watershed Association says that 12 families in Hanson and Hanover have private wells near the dump. (Other private wells in Hanson on Pleasant Street and Woodbine Streets, and others in the Monponsett section of town). Could these sources be tested? Also Goldberg-Zoino is the groundwater consultant for Rockland in its dump feasibility study. Can you recommend a groundwater engineering firm? Response: selection of sample areas for groundwater hasn't been worked out yet, but citizen input will be very important. We will work with you to deal with the Rockland landfill situation.

-Untill 6 months ago, the Rockland landfill site was used as a dump for septage.

-Why is it so hard to get water samples tested? Does the Plymouth County Agricultural Office perform tests? Response: (from audience) - tests done in Lawrence. Plymouth County Extension does soil tests.

-What about future water supply? Response: this isn't officially part of the 208 study, but we've begun to look at it. (See John's report, WATER SUPPLY AND WATER USE IN THE OCPC 208 AREA). Also, we're working with the Army Corps of Engineers on a long term water supply project which will examine non-structural as well as structural alternatives.

-Will 208 do anything about new development, especially where it should go? Response: for the 208 plan to be successful, it must deal with Hanson's priorities for growth and development (type, rate, and location). We'll recommend techniques (land use controls, zoning, etc.) to regulate future development so that water quality standards are achieved and maintained while allowing for growth (or lack thereof) desired by the town.

-Is there money to implement non-structural solutions to such problems as septic tank failure areas. Response: funding picture looks bad for non-structural solutions, but we'll investigate other funding avenues and report to the town.

-Hanson can sometimes drag its heels. Are we losing out on ever having sewers in Hanson? How are sewers funded? Response: Hanson is up to date on the Phase I planning work. Anderson-Nichols is making a major effort in Hanson to define problem septic areas and suggest a whole range of alternatives to the town, sewers included. For regional sewer construction, funding is 90 percent federal and state, 10 percent local. For local solutions (e.g., package treatment facilities) the town must pay 100 percent of the cost.

-Will the 208 staff be working with the Hanson growth policy committee?  
Will there be a duplication of effort between OSP and the 208 project?  
Can we ask 208 staff for information needed to fill out the OSP questionnaire? Response: OCPC will analyze and summarize local questionnaires, but its going to be tough to avoid duplication of effort. 208 staff should be able to provide technical information where needed.

-The Rockland Treatment Plant is polluting the Drinkwater River. The North and South River Watershed Association has tested the North River and found very high coliform counts. Will 208 be able to take care of this problem? Response: Rockland and Abington (both have treatment facilities on French Stream, a tributary of the Drinkwater River) are proceeding with Phase I, 201 planning for improvement of treatment: Rockland will reduce inflow and infiltration and increase capacity of plant--secondary treatment. Abington might hook in to this system, or it might tie in to OCWPCD.

-See Chet Cross at the Wareham Experimental Station for information on cranberry bogs.

*File  
Pembroke*

December 15, 1975

Dan Crane, Executive Director  
Old Colony Planning Council

Dear Dan:

Just wanted to drop you a note and tell you that I recently attended a "Water Quality Workshop" held by your "208 Planning Staff." I was most impressed by the professionalism of your staff and the effectiveness of their presentation.

I want to compliment you and other members of the Council for your selection of the planning staff. I am quite certain that if similar workshops are conducted in the future, the staff, the council, and all of the participating towns will benefit from the "208 Study."

Send my personal thanks to Bob Kaye for a job well done.

*R. J. Crawford*  
R. J. Crawford  
Selectman - Pembroke

RJC:VRB

# Appendix G

Technical Assistance to Town Governments

# Old Colony Planning Council



DANIEL M CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON MASS 02401  
617-583-1833

September 18, 1975

Mrs. Agnes Kievenaar, Chairwoman  
East Bridgewater Conservation Commission  
East Bridgewater, MA 02333

Dear Mrs. Kievenaar:

Thank you again for helping me with the selection of water quality sampling sites in East Bridgewater at your September 19 meeting. This type of participation by each of our communities is extremely helpful to our study.

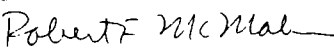
I have taken the liberty of doing some preliminary checking on the possibility of getting state and/or federal funds for the acquisition of land at Robbins Pond by the Conservation Commission. As I mentioned the other night, Massachusetts, through the Division of Conservation Services (formerly the DNR) of the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs administers federal money (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's Land and Water Conservation Fund) for the purchase and development of recreation sites in Massachusetts. The BOR money funds 50 percent of the costs through reimbursement to the community. The Division of Conservation Services also administers the state's Self-Help Program. In cases where active and passive recreation is planned for a site, the BOR and Self-Help money can be piggybacked providing the local community with up to 75 percent reimbursement.

It is my opinion that the Robbins Pond land acquisition proposal would receive favorable attention by the Division of Conservation Services. I think, also, that the 1974 East Bridgewater Open Space Plan would enhance your chances of getting state financial assistance. Incidentally, however, this proposal would have to be added to that Plan since it was not formally recommended in that Plan.

If the Conservation Commission would like to pursue this any further, I would be glad to meet with you at your next meeting and go over the procedures with you. We could then perhaps arrange a meeting in Boston with the Division of Conservation Services to present the proposal in preliminary form.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

  
Robert F. McMahon  
208 Project Manager

RFM:al

## SERVING

ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN

# Old Colony Planning Council



DANIEL M. CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON, MASS. 02401  
617-583-1833

September 18, 1975

Mr. Philip Tuck, Chairman  
West Bridgewater Conservation Commission  
West Bridgewater Town Hall  
West Bridgewater, MA 02379

Dear Mr. Tuck:

I have done some initial research to determine what leverage the West Bridgewater Conservation Commission may use to rectify the stormwater pollution problem from the J.P. Noonan site on West Street. The two primary mechanisms for dealing with surface water pollution in Massachusetts are Chapter 21 of the Massachusetts General Laws and the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 92-500). The Division of Water Pollution Control (DWPC) administers the Massachusetts law and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the Federal law. The two agencies have joined forces in Massachusetts by using a permit program to regulate point sources of pollution in the state. The permit program primarily covers point sources such as an industrial discharge or a sewage treatment plant. It also covers sources like the Noonan one, however, in certain cases where the discharge is particularly harmful.

While I believe that the Noonan situation could be covered under the permit program, I believe that it would be administratively easier to use the provisions of Chapter 21 of the Massachusetts General Laws that I have enclosed. They seem to bear most directly on this particular situation. You should contact Mr. William Marhoffer, Division of Water Pollution Control, P.O. Box 537, N. Pembroke, MA 02358, and make a formal complaint and request his assistance in arranging a field investigation of the Noonan site.

I plan to attend your October 2 meeting to discuss water quality sampling locations as part of our water quality study. Perhaps, we can talk further about the Noonan situation at that time.

Very truly yours,

*Robert F. McMahon*

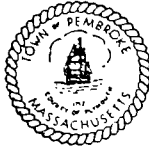
Robert F. McMahon  
208 Project Manager

RFM:al

Enclosure

SERVING

ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE
			WEST BRIDGEWATER
			WHITMAN



OFFICE OF  
**BOARD OF HEALTH**  
PEMBROKE, MASSACHUSETTS  
02359

Telephone  
293-2718

January 6, 1976

To: Gerard W. Dempsey, Delegate  
Old Colony Planning Council

From: Pembroke Board of Health

The Board of Health would be happy to hear the thoughts of the Old Colony Planning Council on the sanitary land-fill proposal by Clean Communities Corp. at our next meeting on January 12 at 8:00 p.m.

pb

January 5, 1976

Board of Health  
Town Hall  
Pembroke, Massachusetts

Chairman,

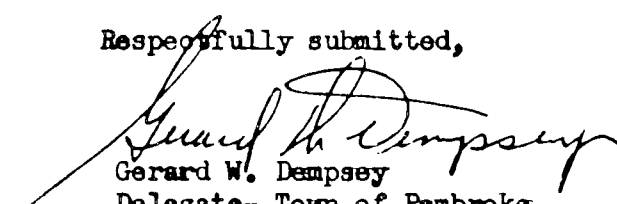
Re: Proposed Sanitary Land Fill Area  
North Pembroke, Mass.

This is to inform you that befor your board renders a decision on the granting of assignment concerning the above subject, I respectfully request that you await an opinion from the Old Colony Planning Council.

As you know the council has an ongoing study in progress as respect the "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" SECTION 208.

It is my opinion that the council would like to have an opportunity to express there thoughts on the matter and I hope your board would not act on a matter of such regional importance with out the input of the regional planning council.

Respectfully submitted,



Gerard W. Dempsey  
Delegate- Town of Pembroke  
Old Colony Planning Council

cc. Mr. John DeMarco-Pres. Old Colony Council  
Mr. Daniel Crain- Exec. Director, Old Colony Planning Council  
Board of Selectmen- Pembroke Mass.  
Planning Board- Pembroke, Mass.  
Mrs. Jean Foley- OCPC, Citizens Committee on Clean Water



## OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL

### MEMO

**SUBJECT:** PROPOSED SANITARY LANDFILL, NORTH PEMBROKE  
**FROM:** JOHN GOLDROSEN, OCPC STAFF  
**TO:** PEMBROKE BOARD OF HEALTH  
**DATE:** FEBRUARY 2, 1976

The following memo has been prepared at the invitation of the Pembroke Board of Health. It is meant as a comment upon the proposed landfill operation and not as a detailed evaluation of it. The information presented to the Board so far by Clean Communities Corporation (CCC) leaves unanswered many questions about the suitability of the proposed activities for the site off Oak Street. We wish to point out some issues which should be investigated further before the Board assigns the site for a landfill.

#### I. Present Condition of the Site

Members of the OCPC staff have visited the site on several occasions, most recently on January 29, 1976. The parcel of land to the west of Pudding Brook has been extensively excavated during sand and gravel removal. The area west of Pudding Brook is approximately bisected by a tributary which originates in springs near the western boundary of the site and flows eastward through the site into Pudding Brook. Standing water can be seen north and south of the unnamed tributary and adjacent to it for about the last half of its course into the Brook. There are additional wet areas to the south of the tributary in the western part of the property. On January 30th, Bill Jordan, one of Pembroke's representatives to the Citizens Committee on Clean Water which is advising the OCPC on water quality issues, took two borings at the site. At a point 0.1 mile north of the spring at which the tributary originates, the depth to water table was 2 feet 3 inches. At a point 0.1 mile south of the spring, the depth to water table was 2 feet. Where the land has not been excavated, sand and gravel mounds stand 10 to 15 feet above the excavated surface. Before the site could meet State requirements of four feet of fill above the water table, much of the available fill at the site would have to be used to bring the base level of the land to this four-foot level.

The Pudding and Huldah Brooks drain the site. Huldah Brook flows into Pudding Brook, which in turn flows into the Reservoir, a body of water used for the irrigation of cranberry bogs. The Reservoir empties into Herring Brook. Any contamination of Pudding and Huldah Brooks would therefore have an impact on recreational and agricultural activities in the town.

At the January 26th meeting of the Board, CCC presented plans for the site which identified the areas which would be used for the landfill and other facilities. The plans did not show the present surface contours, the contours as they would exist after the conclusion of landfill operations or the elevation of ground and surface waters. The plans did indicate the areas along Pudding and Huldah Brooks presently included in Pembroke's

(102)

Flood Plain and Watershed Protection District. However, the plans did not show additional wet areas (including the tributary mentioned above) indicated on the map prepared for the Pembroke Conservation Commission in the summer of 1975 by Mr. Keith Geller, nor the still more extensive wet areas visible during the January 29th inspection. Since the Wetlands Protection Act requires the approval of the Conservation Commission for alteration of these areas, CCC's plans to use the entire area to the west of Pudding Brook for a landfill should be questioned.

## II. Potential Problems During Site Preparation

CCC proposes to use the site for disposal of up to 250 tons, per day once Board of Health assignment and State approvals are granted, before the preparation of the environmental impact study required for State approval of higher rates of disposal. The Board of Health should therefore consider problems which could arise during site preparation.

CCC has stated that it will bring to the site enough clay to provide an impermeable base and cover material for landfill operations during the first 2.5 years of operation. It has not stated how the clay would be stored or what steps would be taken to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The Board should ensure that safeguards are taken to prevent such problems.

CCC has not provided a figure on the truck traffic expected during this preparatory period. If the Board considers the issue of traffic within its jurisdiction, it should ask CCC to provide traffic volume estimates for this period.

## III. Potential Problems Associated With Operation of the Landfill

1. A critical concern with any landfill is the potential of landfill leachate entering ground and surface waters around the site. CCC has outlined plans to prevent leachate pollution through the construction of impermeable barriers and a pipe collection system. At the January 26th meeting, Mr. Jortberg stated that the collected leachate would be treated in a "water treatment plant." No information has been provided on the details of such a plant. It is our judgement that it would be expensive and difficult to remove all harmful materials (toxic metals, organic wastes, iron, etc.) from concentrated leachate. The Board of Health should require more detailed information on the treatment methods CCC intends to use, to ensure that the plant will provide the degree of treatment needed.

2. CCC has stated that it will construct a surface drainage collection system to prevent pollution from water running across the surface of the landfill and into streams. The water would pass into a sedimentation basin and then be discharged. Detention in such a basin may serve to remove suspended solids, but it will have no effect on dissolved solids. Consequently, the water discharged from the holding basin would not be "clean," contrary to the statement of the CCC representative at the January 26th meeting.

3. Should the site be used for a landfill and covered with impermeable material, water which formerly percolated into the ground and

entered the streams by inflow from the groundwater will now run across the surface and into the streams directly. The use of sedimentation basins may alleviate changes in rates of flow. However, the shift from groundwater to surface water inflow may affect the temperature of water in the affected streams, and the impact of this change on life in those streams has not been considered.

4. As a check on the success of the leachate and stormwater collection systems, the Board might require CCC to install and monitor observation wells on all sides of the site--including Marshfield, whose public wells are located to the east of the site. Also, CCC might be required to conduct a regular program of stream sampling and analysis.

5. Abutters to the property have expressed concern about potential noise pollution. CCC's plans show only a 100-foot buffer zone, the minimum width required by the zoning ordinance. The ordinance also provides that no noise or vibration be normally perceptible at any point more than 350 feet from the "premises." In the Hillcrest Drive area, the proposed landfill site is lower in elevation than the adjacent homes and the lots to the north of Hillcrest Drive which are still undeveloped; this would increase any noise problem, since the buffer zone would be less effective in shielding the houses from the site. No information has been presented to show that abutters would not be affected by noise from landfill operations; a 100-foot buffer certainly seems too little.

#### IV. The Waste Disposal Capacity of the Site

The amount of noise pollution would depend not just on the topography and distance of separation, but also on the intensity of activity at the site. According to CCC's plans, the disposal rate would be about 200 tons per day (10% of 2000 tons per day) when the area of the parcel adjacent to Hillcrest Drive is opened for use, since the resource recovery plant will be in operation by that time. However, if that area is reached before the building of the plant, the disposal rate will be 750 tons per day. Therefore, some estimate of the "life" of the site needs to be made.

At the January 26th meeting, Mr. Jortberg was unable to estimate the total tonnage of solid waste which this site could accommodate. He did estimate an average fill depth (solid waste and cover) of 30 feet. Based on the information from the site inspection presented above, this seems very optimistic--even fifteen feet would be a liberal estimate, unless fill is to be hauled in from elsewhere, an unlikely and expensive proposition.

For the sake of estimation, assume that fifteen feet of fill is the average final depth. EPA estimates that 20% of the volume in a landfill is cover and 80% disposed waste; thus, 12 feet of depth would be available for the wastes. Using an EPA-suggested figure of 1000 pounds per cubic yard, a ton would occupy two cubic yards. One acre-foot (one acre, one foot deep) corresponds to roughly 1600 cubic yards; consequently, one acre-foot could accommodate 800 tons, and thus one acre filled to a 12-foot depth could accommodate 9600 tons. If the disposal rate at the proposed landfill site is 750 tons per day during the time before the building of the resource recovery plant, the total tonnage per year would be 195,000 (750 tons per day X 5 days per week X 52 weeks per year). At 9600 tons per acre of surface at the site, about 20 acres would be used per year.

The total area of the site is 143 acres. When the floodplain areas and the land between Pudding and Huldah Brooks are excluded, and when additional wetlands, land needed for access roads, and land set aside for the resource recovery plant and related firms are subtracted from the total acreage, it seems unlikely that more than 80 acres would actually be available for waste disposal. At 20 acres per year, then, the entire area to the west of Pudding Brook would be filled within 4 years, before the resource recovery plant begins operating. If this estimate is accurate, the landfill would be operating at 750 tons per day when it reached the Hillcrest Drive area, not at 200 tons per day, and the noise problem might therefore be greater than presently anticipated.

If the area to the west of Pudding Brook is filled before the construction of the resource recovery plant, residue from the plant would have to be hauled elsewhere--or else the area between the two brooks would have to be considered for disposal at an early date. The Board should require CCC to substantiate its estimate of 16 years for the life of the site west of Pudding Brook, so that the Board can consider noise (and traffic) impacts.

#### V. Operation of the Resource Recovery Plant

Even if the Board believes that the desirability and feasibility of the proposed resource recovery plant are outside the Board's purview at this time, unanswered questions about the resource recovery plans have raised some doubts as to CCC's intentions in seeking a landfill permit, and thus do seem to have a bearing on the present case.

1. No information has been presented on anticipated disposal procedures for liquid wastes generated by the resource recovery plant and related firms. There is presently no public sewerage in Pembroke, so on-site disposal would be necessary. Conceivably, problems with disposal could limit the type and/or size of firms at the site. EPA and State approvals might be necessary.

2. No information has been presented, not even in the most general of terms, on other potential environmental impacts from the resource recovery operation: air pollution, noise, and "aesthetic pollution" from transmission lines built in connection with the proposed power plant.

3. Mr. Jortberg stated at the January 26th meeting that, when the Pembroke landfill site is full, residue from the resource recovery center will have to be trucked elsewhere, perhaps to Plainville. He did not say, nor was he asked, what route such trucks would follow.

4. The economic feasibility of the resource recovery plant remains an open question. Mr. Jortberg estimated the cost which communities will be charged for disposal at \$6-\$7 per ton. Presently, the East Bridgewater resource recovery center charges up to \$10.75 per ton. This does not include the charge for operating transfer stations or hauling the material to the site, which in the case of the East Bridgewater facility has brought the total cost to \$13.25. Faced with such rates, it is not surprising that communities prefer, where possible, to dispose of solid waste locally. Therefore, while it is true that the towns in the Boston area generate enough waste to support the proposed facility, there is no reason to be sure that CCC will be able to contract with enough communities to make

a facility feasible. If average waste generation is estimated at 6 pounds per person per day (a figure slightly higher than that suggested in a recent EPA study), CCC would need to collect waste from 250,000 people to supply its facility with 750 tons per day, and from 666,667 people to supply 2000 tons per day. CCC has not, to our knowledge, reached agreements with any communities for disposing their wastes when the Pembroke site is in operation. We bring up this issue only to point out that the economics of the situation could force CCC to operate the site solely as a landfill, with the corresponding rates of disposal.

#### VI. The Role of the Board of Health

State legislation gives local boards of health the responsibility to make the initial review of plans for sanitary landfills. The State Department of Public Health conducts its own investigation once local approval is granted. Since the State will usually have greater expertise for judging technical matters of landfill operation, what is the purpose of initial local review?

One explanation is that a local board is able to consider wider issues than might be apparent to the State. The State generally focuses its attention on the design and operating procedures for the site to ensure that there is no health hazard from operations at the site itself. The local board of health is authorized to consider a landfill proposal from a wider viewpoint: the board is bound to protect the "public health, comfort, and convenience." This language is even broader than the "public health, safety, and welfare" clause commonly found in state laws and municipal ordinances. The Board is perfectly within its authority, then, in considering long-range environmental impacts of a landfill operation and in addressing the concerns of abutters and citizens at large who might be affected by the operation.

A point of view which has been stated at public meetings of the Board is that the town can rely on the State to prevent environmental damage. If this were entirely the case, there would be no reason to have initial assignments of sites made by the boards of health. In our view, it would be unwise for the town to turn over to the State the responsibility for evaluating the impacts of the CCC proposal. State budgets are tight and State employees are often overworked; there is no guarantee that the CCC proposal will receive as detailed an investigation as the town hopes for. The assignment of the site will create a presumption that the property is a suitable location for a landfill and shift the burden of proof to those opposing the CCC plans.

The law places no limit on the amount of information which the town can require of a landfill operator before it grants an assignment. The law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to offer technical assistance to local boards before the assignment; this again indicates that the boards are both authorized and expected to investigate matters as thoroughly as necessary and to reach their own judgment on a proposal, rather than leave "technical" matters to review by the State. It has been argued that it is unreasonable to expect the developer to prepare an environmental impact statement, or even detailed site plans, until after the assignment is granted. CCC argues that it cannot afford to prepare such plans on mere "speculation." This position lacks merit. CCC will have to prepare such

plans in order to gain State approval, and since that approval is an open question, any money spent at that stage would likewise be spent on "speculation". Before assigning the site, the town of Pembroke should require of CCC just as much information as the State would require before granting final approval of the landfill operation. The town has the authority to do so, and if it is to fulfill its responsibility to protect the "public health, comfort, and convenience," it has the obligation to do so. It is not required to act according to the convenience of the developer.

CCC has stated its intention to operate the site at up to 250 tons per day while it is preparing the environmental impact statement required for larger rates of disposal. This is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the state law which requires impact statements for significant projects. Preparing such a statement is an overhead cost which any firm or public agency engaged on such projects must be prepared to absorb, with the cost reflected in the charge for services offered by the firm or in the agency budget. If CCC lacks the financial capability to prepare such a statement before operating the site, then it is not unreasonable to question the ability of the firm to finance the larger facilities it proposes to construct later. If CCC is allowed to operate the site in advance of the impact statement preparation, the possibility exists that the low rate of fill will be continued indefinitely without an impact statement being filed. Since the resource recovery plant would have a solid waste residue under 250 tons per day, it is conceivable that CCC could avoid the impact statement requirement entirely by operating the site at a low rate until the plant is completed.

Several residents have suggested that the Board undertake its own environmental assessment of this proposal. The Board has stated its view that such an expenditure of town funds would be unjustifiable: a piece of private property is involved, and there could be no limits to the times when such studies might be desirable. We cannot disagree with the Board's position on this matter. The environmental impact statement required under state law for significant projects is prepared at the developer's expense. The law places the burden of proof on the party seeking public approval; it must satisfy the public that the project is suitable. If the Board feels that it lacks sufficient information to answer all its questions about the suitability of the project, it has the authority to require CCC to provide as much information as the Board thinks it needs--including, if the Board is so inclined, an environmental impact study.

## VII. Conclusion

We cannot judge at this point the suitability of the site off Oak Street for the landfill proposed by CCC. CCC has not provided enough information to make such a judgment, either pro or con. The burden of proof lies with CCC, not the Board; consequently, we would advise that an assignment not be made at this time. Once the Board grants the assignment, its decision can be overturned by the State, but it probably cannot be changed by the Board, even if new information emerges at later stages. By contrast, should the Board now decline to assign the site, its decision is not irreversible; CCC is free to bring forward additional information to convince the Board that the landfill operation would not harm the public health, comfort, and convenience. Any assignment which is made should be subject to whatever conditions are necessary to prevent environmental damage; the promises which have been made by CCC should be placed in writing, and others should be added.



Town of Pembroke CONSERVATION COMMISSION

PEMBROKE MASSACHUSETTS 02359

Dear John,

I would like to personally congratulate you and the members OCPC staff on the report which you submitted to the Board of Health. We do indeed want to place a copy in our file.

I'm sure the Con. Com. will wish to make the

thanks official, but your services to the town - and OCPC members Bob Kaye and Suz Wilkes on other matters as well - have been great.

Thanks

Kay Carter

February 4, 1976

Don Crane, Executive Director  
Old Colony Planning Council  
Main Street  
Brockton, Massachusetts

Re: Old Colony Planning Staff

Dear Don:

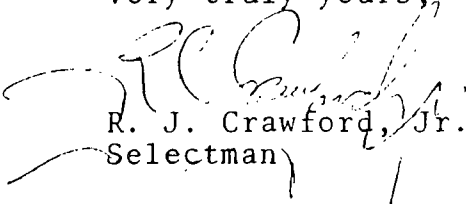
Once again I want to compliment you and all the members of the council on your selection of a planning staff and particularly on the appointment of John Goldrosen.

Recently, a proposal was filed in Pembroke to use a 143 acre former gravel pit as a commercial sanitary landfill and solid waste recovery area. Indeed, this was a very complex proposal which raised many technical and environmental issues. John Goldrosen was asked to provide our local Board of Health with some input to the proposal in an extremely short time frame. The input he did provide was in the form of a written report which not only drew attention to the technical problems involved, but, also offered solutions in the forms of conditions that the Board of Health might consider imposing on the developer should the proposal be accepted. The professionalism and depth of this report was an aid to the local community even though the proposal was denied.

John could well have taken the approach that there was insufficient time to offer a detailed report. Those of us at all levels of government are familiar with that approach. Fortunately he took what time was available and offered his help to the community. His choice was a benefit to the Town of Pembroke, a credit to his personal integrity and a compliment to the Old Colony Planning Council.

Please extend my personal thanks and those of the Pembroke Citizens to John for a job well done.

Very truly yours,



R. J. Crawford, Jr.  
Selectman

RJC/GD

cc: John Demarco, President  
Gerard Dempsey, Representative

Lloyd Thompson

February 9, 1976

Mr. John Goldrosen  
Old Colony Planning Council  
Main Street  
Brockton, Massachusetts

Dear John:

Your report to the Pembroke Board of Health concerning the sanitary landfill proposed for this Town by Clean Communities Corporation provided a very clear presentation of the potentially hazardous situation to the environment that such an operation could create.

Thank you for investing what must have been a considerable amount of time. Your efforts proved valuable and are most appreciated.

Very truly yours,



Lloyd F. Thompson  
44 Hillcrest Drive  
Pembroke, Massachusetts 02359



## OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL

### MEMO

**SUBJECT:** Town of Rockland Landfill  
**FROM:** Robert McMahon/Robert Kaye  
**TO:** Secretary Evelyn Murphy, Environmental Affairs  
**DATE:** February 26, 1976

#### 1. Background

The Old Colony Planning Council is presently preparing an areawide water quality management plan for the greater Brockton area under Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Under the advisement of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (Daniel McGillicuddy's office), we have been urged to closely examine existing and potential pollution problems from so-called non-point sources of pollution (landfills, agricultural areas, major highways, etc).

At a recent 208 water quality workshop held in the Town of Hanson, residents and local officials invited OCPC to examine the proposed Rockland landfill as a potential water quality threat to Factory Pond and to the Indian Head River. The following memo has been prepared at the request of local Hanson officials. It is intended to raise some issues for the Secretary's consideration; in particular, we believe the possibility of requiring an environmental impact statement for the landfill merits strong consideration. This memo is not intended as a detailed evaluation of the site and the landfill's plans. While we have visited the site on two occasions, our recent formal involvement in the landfill situation has not given us the opportunity as yet to review all of the planning and engineering documents for the landfill.

In asking the Secretary to consider the requirement of an environmental impact statement for the Rockland landfill, we realize the precedent nature of such a decision. On the one hand, Rockland has invested considerable money into land costs, engineering costs, and development costs for its new landfill site. In addition, the Division of General Environmental Control of the Department of Environmental Quality Engineering has spent considerable time in reviewing the plans for the landfill site. On the other hand, the stakes are high. The North River Watershed is of significant environmental and recreational importance for all of the South Shore area.

#### 2. The Site and its Relationship to the North River Watershed

The Rockland landfill site and a portion of the North River watershed is shown on the accompanying map. The entire site covers 92 acres in the southeast corner of Rockland. Presently, about 45 acres of the site has been assigned by the Rockland Board of Health and approved by the state. The assigned portion of the site drains

basically in two directions--northerly into a tributary of the French Stream which drains into the Forge Pond/Drinkwater River/Factory Pond water system and southeasterly into an unnamed stream which drains directly into Factory Pond.

The site itself is characterized by two major wetland areas--Beech Hill Swamp and the wetlands in the southeastern corner of the site. As presently proposed on the site plan for the landfill, none of the landfill sections will occur in the major wetland areas. In addition, however, to the major wetland areas, there are large portions of the assigned portion of the site where the groundwater table is at or near the surface. The site sits on top of a groundwater aquifer that extends into Hanson and Hanover. The groundwater flow below the site is generally northeasterly. Standing water is present in many portions of the site. In order to comply with state regulations requiring a minimum of four feet between the groundwater table and any landfill refuse, the plans propose to provide the fill from other portions of the site.

The surficial geology of the assigned portions of the site is generally of two types. Sections A-1 and A-2 of the site are basically characterized by loose, sandy, silty gravel where the permeability of the soil is quite high. In most of the rest of the site, the soil is basically till in nature and far less permeable.

### 3. Advocating an Environmental Impact Statement

While the Rockland landfill proposal is now a reality (it has been operating for 2 1/2 weeks) and theoretically the review and comment period has expired, we would like to advocate the initiation of an environmental impact statement process for the site. We realize that under state landfill regulations and Section 62 of Chapter 30 of the General Laws landfills under 250 tons/day are categorically exempt from the requirement for the preparation of an environmental impact statement. We believe this exemption should be waived by the Secretary because of the environmental sensitive area that the landfill is in. Section 62 provides for this discretionary authority.

In advocating the environmental impact statement, we base our argument on two points: 1.) the Factory Pond/Indian Head River/North River system is an area of environmental and recreational significance, and 2.) there are sufficient issues relative to the site and the landfill operation that do not preclude the possibility of the landfill operation being a water quality threat to the watershed system.

### 4. The Importance of the North River Watershed

The North River below Curtis Crossing in Pembroke is saline and subject to tidal influence. The present water quality condition of this portion of the river is Class A for the most part and presently provides considerable enjoyment for swimmers, boaters, and fishermen. Above the Curtis Crossing

Dam, the river is freshwater and for the most part the existing water quality is Class C. Municipal treatment plants in Rockland and in North Abington discharge to the French Stream and are primarily responsible for the Class C conditions of the river all the way to Curtis Crossing.

Massachusetts has recognized the importance of restoring the upper part of the North River system by the current planning efforts of the Massachusetts Division of Water Pollution Control. The latter published in 1975 the North River Basin Plan designed to provide a framework for cleaning up the river. Since then, they have issued permits to dischargers in the river and have put them on a timetable to eliminate or upgrade their discharges. The effort to eliminate the sanitary pollution problems from North Abington and Rockland alone will require 17.8 million dollars in public investment. The Environmental Protection Agency has approved this plan and will be sharing the cost of the investment with the state and the local communities. The EPA approval is based on the provision, however, that non-point sources of pollution be given more serious consideration in the future. A copy of John McGlennon's approval letter and comments are enclosed.

In addition, the local communities of Hanson, Hanover, and Pembroke have already made significant public investments in acquiring conservation and park land along the North River system. As indicated on the enclosed map, several hundred acres of land have been purchased abutting the major water bodies in the North River Watershed. These land purchases represent several hundred thousand dollars in additional public investment designed to provide aesthetic enjoyment along the watershed water bodies.

Finally, local homeowners, primarily in Hanover, have invested several thousand dollars in private wells along King Street near the landfill site.

In summary, while the Town of Rockland has made a considerable public investment in its landfill site, the public investment to restore and preserve the water quality of the watershed that the landfill drains into is considerably greater. We are not necessarily advocating an abandonment of the site. We are merely recommending that an additional investment be made in an environmental impact statement to insure that the site is suitable and that the proper limitations on the site have been made. We believe this investment is warranted due to the importance of the North River area and the public investment being made to preserve and restore the river.

#### 5. Issues Concerning the Landfill Site and its Operation

While Hanover and Hanson residents may legitimately have complaints about the proposed landfill site because of noise impacts, we have limited ourselves to water quality-related issues. In particular, our concern is

the leachate that will result from the landfill will not degrade the water quality of Factory Pond and the Indian Head River. The easiest path for the leachate to pollute these water bodies is via the wetlands and unnamed stream that flows out of the southeastern portion of the site. One of the basic considerations of a landfill site is to insure that there is sufficient fill between the landfill and the water table. Theoretically, the leachate is purified by its contacts with the soil particles before it reaches the groundwater table. It is generally recognized, however, that the chloride, sodium, and calcium portions of leachate are not subject to biodegradation in the soil and will eventually reach the groundwater table. Additionally, the leachate normally has high oxygen-demanding substances and iron that often reach the groundwater table.

Because of the potential leachate problems, the following questions are raised:

Have the groundwater studies that have been done for the landfill considered the impact of the leachate beyond the site? e.g. the landfill is located over an aquifer that extends into an adjacent area of Hanson that has been considered as a possible site for a town well. The pumping from this well could affect the existing water table and groundwater flow in the landfill area. While it is unrealistic to ask Rockland and its engineers to consider every hypothetical situation in the area of the landfill, a comprehensive environmental impact statement could simulate probable and likely groundwater conditions and better address the leachate issue.

Were the groundwater computations for water table height based on average conditions? What time of year are they from? Are these maximum groundwater table values? Will the groundwater table be higher than those given in particular times of the year or in years when there are greater rainfalls?

Our inspection of the site indicated that there were several areas with standing water, i.e., the groundwater table at the land surface. Is there sufficient cover and fill material on the site to provide a minimum 4' distance of fill over the groundwater table? We note that many areas of the site being considered for fill material are the sandy, silty gravel areas that have high permeability. Is this the most desirable fill material to purify the leachate before it gets to the groundwater table?

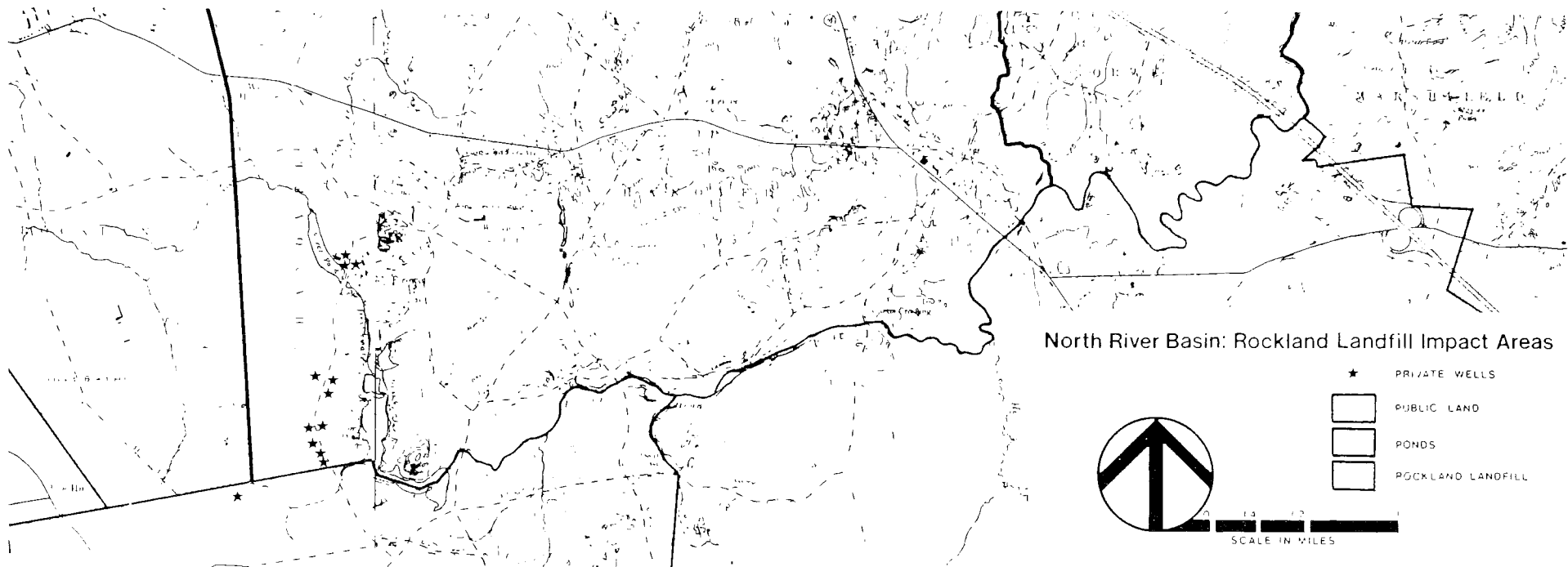
## 6. Summary

Once a landfill site is assigned and begun, it is difficult to change the site. Site selection is a time-consuming and expensive process. We realize that Rockland has committed considerable money for this site. We believe, however, that the potential water quality threats of the landfill to the North River Watershed and the importance of the North River Area make the additional effort of an environmental impact statement not just an academic exercise. In addition to an environmental impact statement,

we believe the following proposals should also be considered:

- The Town's engineers be required to perform water quality samples in the two streams draining out of the landfill area on a quarterly basis.
- The landfill inspection reports of DEQE and of the Town's engineers be submitted as well to Hanson and Hanson officials.

We hope these comments will be useful in your consideration of the Rockland landfill situation. We would appreciate being advised of any further findings that you may have.



# Appendix H

Involvement of Local Schools

## 208 STUDENT INTERNS

Dennis Arouca	Temple University: Law School
Toni Coyne	Bridgewater State College
Bill Ferguson	Bridgewater State College
Gregory LaFlamme	Bridgewater State College
Sherin O'Brien	Bridgewater State College
Warren Phillips	Bridgewater State College
David Walbourne	Bridgewater State College

BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE WATER QUALITY  
SAMPLING PROPOSAL FOR THE OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL

I. Description of Work Products

- A. The College will be responsible for the collection of water quality samples from sixty locations located in the Upper Taunton River Basin and Upper North River Basin in the communities of Abington, Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Hanson, Pembroke, West Bridgewater, and Whitman. The sampling locations will be determined by the Old Colony Planning Council in conjunction with the local communities and the Division of Water Pollution Control. The sampling will be done as soon as practical after the execution of the contract and will be done in a three-week period to start no later than December 1.

The College will be responsible for the analysis of all samples collected. All analysis will be performed in accordance with the Quality Assurance Plan which is part of this proposal. Water quality analysis of these samples will include the following parameters:

1. Dissolved oxygen
2. Biochemical Oxygen Demand
3. PH
4. Ammonia-Nitrogen
5. Nitrate-Nitrogen
6. Kjeldahl, Total
7. Orthophosphate
8. Chlorides
9. Cadmium
10. Chromium
11. Lead
12. Manganese
13. Coliform Bacteria
14. Turbidity
15. Pesticides

Depending on the location involved, OCPC will make a joint determination with the College relative to which parameters will be tested for.

The product for this task will be a technical memorandum with the results of the analysis.

The Cost for Work Product I.A. is \$5,825.

- B. The College will collect water and mud samples for the purpose of determining biological indicators from the same sixty (60) sites in Work Product I.A. The sampling will be done simultaneously with the sampling in Work Product I. The sampling procedures will include seining and bottom-sampling. Macroscopic species of flora and fauna as an indication of water quality will be identified and evaluated. Finally, a diversity index will be calculated.

The product of this task will be a technical memorandum with the results of the analysis.

The cost for Work Product I.B. is \$2,231

- C. The College will collect water quality samples from the same sixty locations in Work Product I.A. during Spring, 1976. The sampling will take place between March 15 and April 30 with the exact time period to be mutually determined by OCPC and the College. The College will be responsible for the analysis of all samples.

The testing parameters will be the same as those in Work Product I.A. except where a determination has been made jointly by OCPC and the College to alter the parameters.

The product for this task will be a technical memorandum with the results of the analysis.

The cost for Work Product I.C. is \$5,825.

- D. The College will prepare a Technical Report which will provide a detailed examination and interpretation of the data collected from the Fall 1975 and Spring 1976 samplings. Included in this report will be an analysis of the chemical and biological testing, interpretation of the results, and a documentation of all procedures and methods used.

The cost for Work Product I.D. is \$2,000

## II. Quality Assurance Plan

The following measures have been instituted to assure that the work will be of the highest quality.

### A. Organization of the Program

The faculty members involved in this Program include: Kenneth Sumner, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Chemistry; John Jahoda, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Zoology; Harold Schaefer, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Botany; Henry Daley, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; Vahe Marganian, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry. All of these participants are faculty members at Bridgewater State College. Mr. Richard Benton is an Instructor in Chemistry at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

Mr. Benton is in charge of the quality control program, as well as other aspects involving the chemical procedures. Doctors Sumner, Daley and Marganian will be responsible for training the technical personnel in the chemical procedures and overseeing the quality control program as it pertains to their area. All the technical personnel have several year's experience in chemical laboratory work.

Dr. Schaefer will act as consultant for the "coliform bacteria" test and in those other occasions where microbiological expertise is required.

Dr. Jahoda will be in charge of the collection of the samples and will follow the quality control procedures as given in Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 168 (Wednesday, August 28, 1974).

#### B. Quality Control Program

Initial Standardization: Where applicable, eight standards covering the range of analysis will be used to establish the standardization curve. Verification of the curve will be made by replicate determination of the standards.

For other measurements, such as turbidity, etc., the standardization provided by the manufacturer will be observed.

Initial Precision and Accuracy Data: Precision data will be acquired for each method by analyzing natural water samples of high, intermediate, and low concentrations. The replicate determinations will be made at each concentration level. The standard deviations will be calculated from this data.

Accuracy data will be acquired by spiking the low and intermediate samples from the precision study in sufficient amount to double the low concentration and to bring the intermediate sample to 75% of the upper limit of the test employed.

Ten replicate determinations will be made of each spiked sample. The percent recovery will be calculated for each concentration from this data.

Evaluation of Daily Performance: From the initial precision and accuracy data, daily control charts will be constructed employing the Shewhart quality control technique.

Duplicate and spiked samples will be run once for every ten sample determinations. This data will be applied to the Shewhart quality control charts to confirm that the analytical method is under control.

Verification of the standardization curve will be established by the inclusion of a blank, low, and high standard with each analytical run.

#### C. Test Methods and Procedures

EPA approved methods shall be used. The procedures utilized in the following tests are described in the Federal Register, Vol 38, No. 199 (Tuesday, October 16, 1973). The particular methods to be used are:

Dissolved Oxygen	Probe Method
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Probe Method
Ammonia Nitrogen	Distillation-Nesslerization or Probe Method
Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Digestion, Distillation-Nesslerization
Nitrate Nitrogen	Brucine sulfate
Orthophosphate	Direct Single reagent
Chloride	Mercuric nitrate
Metals	Atomic Absorption
Coliform Bacteria	Membrane Filter

Coliform Bacteria  
Turbidity  
Pesticides  
PH

Membrane Filter  
Hach Turbidimeter  
Gas Chromatography  
Probe Method

Reference manuals to be used include Standard Methods, 13th Edition (APHA); ASTM; EPA "Methods for the Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" and "Biological Field and Laboratory Methods."

D. Monitoring and Validation of Quality Control Program

The College agrees that documents describing the precision and accuracy of the actual measurement system in use at the laboratory on the parameters of interest shall be available for review by EPA.

The College agrees that an on-site visit may be made by EPA and state officials to evaluate the laboratory's capability to perform tests on the parameters of interest.

The College agrees that the laboratory will adhere to a performance check sample program which will be administered by either the State or EPA and will include the major parameters of interest. Test samples will be provided to the laboratory at a frequency determined by EPA and the State. Results of the test analysis will be sent to OCPC, EPA, and the State.

# Appendix I

Public Information Program

# Old Colony Planning Council



232 MAIN STREET  
BROCKTON MASS 02401  
617-583-1833

DANIEL M CRANE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 7, 1975

Ms. Helen Enright  
21 North Main Street  
Avon, MA 02322

Dear Ms. Enright:

Enclosed is some background information on the Old Colony Planning Council's water quality study. In the future, I will be sending you press releases dealing with various phases of the study.

In this study, we will be identifying and addressing the major water pollution sources and water quality-related issues in each community as well as for the area as a whole. The enclosed Background Information paper describes the scope of our work in greater depth.

One of the primary requirements of Section 208 and one of the major goals of the Old Colony water quality study is the development of an active public role in the planning process. Achieving this goal will necessitate constant exchange of information between our staff and individual citizens, citizen groups, and overall communities. This is where you can be of vital assistance to the project. By publishing/airing announcements concerning our progress, schedule of meetings, local events, as well as the response of your subscribers/audience, you can make a significant contribution to citizen awareness and participation.

Each community in the area has appointed a representative to the Citizen's Committee on Clean Water. This Committee is responsible for directing the course of the study and ensuring that issues in each community are adequately addressed. Avon's representative is: Mr. Robert Cook, 100 South Street, Avon, MA 02322.

The Water Quality Study will be important to Avon for a number of reasons. Because of Avon's critical dependence on the Trout Brook area groundwater supply, we will be very concerned in the 208 study with ways to protect the groundwater supply. At the present time, Trout Brook receives wastes from failing septic tanks and industries. A second major concern in Avon for the 208 study will be working with the Avon Sewer Commission in planning for sewers and in providing financial assistance for the sewerage study.

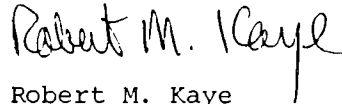
## SERVING

	ABINGTON	AVON	BRIDGEWATER	BROCKTON	
EAST BRIDGEWATER	EASTON	HANSON	PEMBROKE	WEST BRIDGEWATER	WHITMAN

November 7, 1976  
Ms. Helen Enright  
Page 2

I will be sending you additional information and materials for publication in the weeks and months to come. Your ongoing cooperation and support through the two-year planning phase and the eight-year implementation phase of this project will mean a great deal to citizens of your community and the Old Colony Area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert M. Kaye". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Robert M. Kaye  
Regional Planner

RMK:al

Enclosure

"Old Colony Planning Council, Bridgewater State College  
Announce Water Quality Sampling Program"

It was announced today that a program of surface water quality sampling and analysis will be conducted over the next several months by Bridgewater State College under a contract between the College and the Old Colony Planning Council. The sampling program will cost \$15,881 and will be financed from federal funds granted to the OCPC by the Environmental Protection Agency for the OCPC's Section 208 water quality management program.

The purpose of the sampling program is to identify nonpoint sources of pollution, including septic tank overflows, agricultural runoff, highway runoff, landfill leachates, and construction-related sediment. The information gathered will be used in the preparation of the OCPC areawide water quality management plan scheduled for completion by July, 1977. The communities participating in the OCPC Section 208 program are Abington, Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Hanson, Pembroke, West Bridgewater, and Whitman.

Samples will be taken from lakes and streams at approximately sixty sites in the 208 region during the first three weeks of December. The sites were selected after consultation with the local conservation commissions and a review of existing information on problem areas. Tests will be performed on the samples to identify chemical and biological pollutants. Also, an analysis will be made of the biological species present in the bottom deposits at the sampling sites. This analysis will help to indicate the long-term impacts of pollution on life in the water bodies. The sites will be sampled again early next spring.

The sampling program will involve the participation of several faculty members in the chemistry and biology departments at Bridgewater State College. Dr. Kenneth Sumner, Associate Professor of Chemistry, will act as principal project coordinator. Dr. John Jahoda, Associate Professor of Zoology, will be in charge of sampling and biological testing. Mr. Richard Benson, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Massachusetts Maritime Academy, will direct the chemical testing. Other faculty involved will be Dr. Fahe Marganian, Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Henry O. Daley, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Harold Schaefer, Assistant Professor of Botany, all of Bridgewater State College. Three technicians and nine undergraduate students will also be employed on the project.

The contract for the sampling program was signed Monday, November 24, in the office of Adrian Rondileau, President of Bridgewater State College. Daniel Crane, Executive Director of OCPC, said, "We are looking forward to working with members of the Bridgewater State College faculty on the 208 program. The sampling project gives us the opportunity to create closer working ties between the OCPC and our local educational institutions." Dr. Sumner said, "Besides the unique opportunity for the College to be of service to the local community, the project offers practical experience and valuable learning opportunities for the undergraduates involved."

President Rondileau also pointed to the educational benefits from the project, stating, "The project will allow students and faculty members to become more familiar with programs for environmental protection being carried out in their communities."

OLD COLONY PLANNING COUNCIL  
AREA NEWSPAPERS

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS

Avon Messenger (587-3400)  
Easton Bulletin  
Stoughton Chronicle  
Whitman Times

Editor : Patsy Murray  
Publication Day : Thursday  
Deadline : Tuesday, Noon  
Paid Circulation:

9 Pearl Street  
Stoughton, MA 02072  
(617) 344-2100

Avon : 825  
Easton : 2,250  
Stoughton : 3,650  
Whitman : 1,625

-----  
Bridgewater Independent

East Bridgewater Star  
West Bridgewater Times

Editor : Murray Mitchell  
Publication Day : Thursday  
Deadline : Tuesday, Noon  
Paid Circulation: Apprx. 1,500 total

17 Central Square  
Bridgewater, MA 02324  
(617) 697-2881

-----  
Bridgewater State Comment

Editor : Sue Lawson  
Publication Day : Thursday  
Deadline : Tuesday  
Paid Circulation: 4,000

Bridgewater State College  
Bridgewater, MA 02324  
(617) 697-8321

-----  
Brockton Enterprise

Editor : Joseph O'Brien  
Publication Day : Daily, except Sunday  
Deadline : Preceding day  
Paid Circulation:

60 Main Street  
Brockton, MA 02401  
(617) 586-6200

Avon : 1,131  
Abington : 2,513  
Bridgewater : 2,700  
Brockton : 39,000  
East Bridgewater: 2,393  
Easton : 3,200  
Hanson : 1,450  
Pembroke : 1,400  
West Bridgewater: 1,650  
Whitman : 3,200

Brockton Enterprise Local Correspondents

(Note: channel general releases through the City Editor to avoid duplication)

Abington	Alice Frame 20 Walnut Street Abington, MA 02351 (617) 878-2085
Avon	Helen Enright 21 North Main Street Avon, MA 02322 (617) 686-2585
Bridgewater	Paul O'Brien Plymouth Street Bridgewater, MA 02324 (617) 697-2375
Brockton	Joseph O'Brien (City Editor, <u>B.E.</u> ) Office: 60 Main Street Brockton, MA 02401 (617) 586-6200
East Bridgewater	Cynthia Eastman 2 Hobart Street East Bridgewater, MA 02333 (617) 378-2563
Easton	Priscilla Verdi 24 Day Street Easton, MA 02334 (617) 238-2819
Hanson	Barbara Ferguson East Washington Street Hanson, MA 02341 (617) 876 4576
Pembroke	Emily Lee Pleasant Street North Pembroke, MA 02359 (617) 826-4596
West Bridgewater	Barbara Roulstone 17 Spring Street West Bridgewater, MA 02379 (617) 586-4531
Whitman	Eleanor Smith 404 Washington Street Whitman, MA 02382 (617) 447-2123

Easton Today

Hockomock Publishing Company  
P.O. Box 87  
No. Easton, MA 02356

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FRANKLIN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Lincoln News

67 Grove Street  
Rockland, MA 02370  
586-2250

Editor : Ron Raposa  
Publication Day : Wednesday  
Deadline : Preceding Thursday, Noon  
Circulation : (Free to all households)

Abington : 3,511  
Bridgewater : 3,571  
East Bridgewater: 2,658  
West Bridgewater: 2,167

Southshore News

65 Grove Street  
Rockland, MA 02370  
878-5100

Editor : Ron Raposa  
Publication Day : Wednesday  
Deadline : Preceding Thursday, Noon  
Circulation : (Free to all households)

Abington : 3,511  
Hanson : 2,325  
Whitman : 3,644

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Massasoit Further

290 Thatcher Street  
Brockton, MA  
588-9100

Editor : John Kennedy  
Publication Day : Every 2 weeks (2nd & 4th)  
Deadline : Friday of preceding week  
Paid Circulation: 5,000

-----

Quincy Patriot Ledger

13 Temple Street  
Quincy, MA 02169  
472-7000

Editor : City Desk  
Publication Day : Daily Except Sunday  
Deadline : Lead varies on importance of  
story (Mtg-1 week, Page 1-1/2 day)  
Paid Circulation: 3 editions (city, south, west)  
total 77,000

Delivery Service to Avon - city  
Abington  
Hanson  
Pembroke } south  
Whitman }

Patriot Ledger Local Correspondents

(Note: Channel general releases through the main office to avoid duplication).

Abington

Kathleen Kelly  
3 Wyman Road  
Abington, MA 02351  
(617) 878-9009

Avon

Contact Patriot Ledger Newsroom  
1-800-972-5070

Hanson

Contact Patriot Ledger Newsroom  
1-800-972-5070

Pembroke

Mary Birchmore  
20 Belle Road  
Pembroke, MA 02359  
(617) 293-7118

Whitman

Betty Poole  
58 Harvard Street  
Whitman, MA 02382  
(617) 447-3165

-----

Silver Lake News

P.O. Box 458  
Pembroke, MA 02359  
(617) 293-3522

Editor : Colin Stewart  
Publication Day : Thursday  
Deadline : Tuesday, Noon  
Paid Circulation: 4,000 total

Hanson  
Halifax  
Kingston  
Pembroke  
Plympton

-----

Stonehill College Summit

320 Washington Street  
North Easton, MA 02356  
(617) 238-2052

Editor : Gloria Jean Masciorotte  
Publication Day : Wednesday  
Deadline : Preceding Week  
Paid Circulation: 2,000

## MEDIA CONTACTS

Tom Roulstone  
WOKW Radio Station  
288 Linwood Street  
Brockton, MA 02401  
587-1410

Larry Ghiorse  
WBET Radio Station  
60 Main Street  
Brockton, MA 02401  
586-1460

Jack Correa (Program and News Direc.)  
WBIM-FM  
Student Union Building  
Bridgewater State College  
Bridgewater, MA 02324  
or (Tom O'Brian, Cathy  
Winslow or 4:00 News ED)  
697-8321

News Director  
WSHL-FM  
Stonehill College  
No. Easton, MA 02356

# Appendix J

Newspaper Clipping File

## ABINGTON

12/8/75

Alice Franke 878 2085

### Old Colony Sponsoring Water Quality Workshop

ABINGTON — A Water Quality Workshop to help protect and preserve water resources in the community has been scheduled by the Old Colony Planning Council and the Citizens Committee for clean water for tomorrow at 8 p.m. at the Town Hall.

The meeting will give Abington residents an opportunity to speak on ponds and rivers for recreation; ground and surface water supplies, wetland conservation areas, flooding and erosion, septic tank failures, sewers and treatment facilities and the community's future developments.

Selectmen Richard Colbert and John Zipeto have been appointed by Abington Selectmen to represent Abington on the Citizens committee and they will be in charge of the workshop meeting.

The workshop offers an opportunity for Abington residents to meet their representatives on the Citizens Committee and the members of the Old Colony Planning Council staff who are working on the water quality planning program. At the workshop, the purpose and content of the program will be explained in detail. Information collected during recent OCPC studies of land use and water supplies will be presented.

Most of the workshop will be devoted to an open discussion of the important water quality issues in Abington. Among the issues which are likely to arise at the workshop are the use of ponds and rivers in Abington for recreation, the protection of local water supplies and wetland conservation areas, water quality problems caused by septic tank failures, plans for sewers and wastewater treatment facilities, and the possible impacts of the water quality planning program on the future development of Abington.

The water quality study is funded by the Federal Government under Section 208 of the

Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The study began last July and will be completed by July, 1977.

The Environmental Protection Agency has stated that it will follow the recommendations made in the final 208 plan in allocating federal funds for wastewater treatment facility construction over the next decade and in issuing discharge permits. Therefore, the final 208 plan will be an important influence on water quality in Abington and on the town's growth and development for years to come. Participation in the workshop is one way for citizens and officials of Abington to ensure that their viewpoints are fully considered at an early stage in the preparation of the 208 plan.

Refreshments will be served.

Brockton Enterprise, 11/21/75

## EASTON

Priscilla Verdi 238-2819

### OCPC Is Preparing Report On Water Pollution Sources

EASTON — The Old Colony Planning Council's water quality study is presently preparing to identify the major water pollution sources and water quality - related issues in each community.

Officials said one of the primary requirements of Section 208 and one of the major goals of the Old Colony water quality study is the development of an active public role in the planning process.

Easton's representative to the Citizen's Committee on Clean Water is Walter Tonaszuck, Director of Public Works.

The committee will be working with the OCPC to protect Easton's groundwater supplies from septic tank leachate. They will examine the viability of a proposed Easton sewer system and its potential affect on growth and development in the town. Plans to preserve Easton's unique ponds and streams for the recreational and aesthetic enjoyment of its citizens will also be developed.

The OCPC received a grant of \$650,000 under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The grant

received in June, 1975, will finance a two year, water quality planning project in the OCPC communities of Abington, Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Hanson, Pembroke, West Bridgewater and Whitman.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act outlined national water quality goals. It was envisioned that the most complete examination of pollution sources and planning for the assurance of water quality would be undertaken at the local level by agencies which were responsive to local concerns and were able to involve local citizens in defining the steps required to clean up and preserve the area's waters.

Section 208 of the Act provides funding for area wide integrated planning and control over water quality - associated activities. A plan which is intended to deal with both point and nonpoint pollution sources, and with both present and potential future conditions, must obviously cover a wide range of topics. There are a number of planning elements that the O.C. 208 study will be covering including: facilities planning, the timing and sequence of construction, management arrangements, recommended sewer service areas, interceptor locations, and facilities, locations and sludge management programs. Land use, water quality, water related land use, storm drainage, non point sources, management system and public participation.

# AVON <sup>B-E</sup> 12/9

Helen Enright, 586-2585

## Water Problems Mulled

AVON — The Citizens Committee for Clean Water and the Old Colony Planning Council met with the Avon Sewer Commission Monday night and presented slides and discussion on the water problems of Avon and the area.

In June, 1975, the OCPC received a grant of \$650,000 to conduct a water study and to give Avon information and recommendations in a number of areas.

The studies have an areawide approach and will seek to determine non point and point sources of water pollution.

This is the first program to undertake determination of point and non-point sources of pollution John Goldrosen, planner for OCPC and moderator for the evening, explained that a point of water pollution might be an identifiable source of pollution such as a pipe pouring in pollutants to a water body, while a non-point pollution could be surface run-off from a parked car or salt run-off from the road.

The study will determine structural and non-structural solutions to the pollution problem. A structural solution could be the building of a sewer system. A non-structural solution could be regulations or requirements laid down by town boards.

The Avon Water Board, for instance, requires that an industry give the town an estimated usage before tying into the water supply. This is the only town which requires this.

Chairman Charles McCarthy told the OCPC that so far industry has been very cooperative and has given good estimates of water usage.

The study will map ground water and judge groundwater and surface water conditions. A groundwater study done by Goldberg Zoino Associates, Inc., Newton, has been completed and the results will be turned over to Avon representatives on the Citizens for Clean Water (CCW) Robert Cook of the Sewer Commission and Peter Crone of the Conservation Commission

By following the highs and lows of the ground water, the committee be able to determine the course water takes.

Finally, the study will determine the ability to implement the recommendations, keeping in mind the cost.

The areas of study will include updating landuse maps; a look at water supply and water consumption; groundwater study, including water table data; water sampling (a study is now being conducted by Bridgewater State College); economic and population data of the communities; meetings with town officials and the public.

In the water study being done by the OCPC by Bridgewater State College, the Conservation Commissions will select the water sites.

Bob Kay, public participation coordinator whose field is land use, showed a slide which illustrated the beauty and utility of clean water. The barrenness and hazard of polluted water. Sources of pollution can be from natural sources such as the sediment running down from hills or from salt put down by the state to cut the ice in winter.

Carl Lundgren of the Avon Sewer Commission commented on the problems of sewerage the entire town of Avon. Lundgren pointed out that the main problem in sewerage the town was in the resultant loss of water to the town.

Avon's well system depends on water cycling through the ground, cleaning itself and returning to the wells as clean water. If sewers are used, the water is sent out of town and there is no way of replacing the water that is lost.

In addition, he said, sewers mean an increase in water use, both by current users, no longer concerned about on-site sewer malfunctionings, and by attracting additional industry because of the sewers.

Chairman Charles McCarthy of the Avon Water Board reported that the search for water, to date, has been negative. Lundgren asked there was any chance of Avons' being able to use the body of water in Avon which is the Brockton auxiliary supply at Waldo Pond.

He was told that the City of Brockton was given use of that water even before Avon was a town, by an act of the Legislature and it would take an act of the legislature to restore it to Avon.

A questionnaire was distributed to those present to see how they felt about future development of the town, residentially, industrially, and commercially. The questions also included queries about what the people felt were problems in the town, whether it was pollution of water, transportation, unemployment, crime, rapid growth, inadequate public services and facilities, taxes, lack of recreational areas, etc.?

People were also asked if they wished to take part in the program as speakers, or workers taking photos, working on a newsletter, talking with other citizens or serving on an advisory committee.

In addition, the OCPC planners would like to have people telephone or write to them in Brockton to tell them of areas in the town which might have sewer problems, or areas of the town which should be preserved.

Representing the OCPC were planners: Tom Galvin, sewerage planning, industrial wastewater management; John Goldrosen, non-point pollution, stormwater runoff, ground water; Bob Kaye, public participation coordinator, land use; Susan Wilkes, land use, water related land use.

Avon town officials attending included, Water Commissioners, Philip Pillarella, and McCarthy, Sewer Commissioners, Robert Cook and Lundgren, Chairman Industrial Financing Commission, Richard McCormick; John McIntee and Peter Crone, Avon Conservation Commission, Earl Peterson and Loren DeWitt, Avon Health Board.

Peter Lombardo represented the engineering firm of Anderson Nichols.

# West Bridgewater Times



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## Citizens Workshop On Water Quality

A Water Quality Workshop will be held in Bridgewater on Thursday, January 28, at 7.30 P.M. in the Academy Building. The purpose of the workshop is to introduce and discuss the Old Colony Planning Council's new areawide water quality study. The workshop is being sponsored by the Citizen Committee on Clean Water, which is responsible for directing the study. Ms. Marilyn Furlong has been appointed by the Bridgewater Selectmen to represent the town of Bridgewater on the Citizens Committee.

The workshop is open to all interested citizens, and the Citizens Committee on Clean Water hopes that a large number of Bridgewater residents will attend and present their views on the key water quality issues facing Bridgewater.

The workshop offers an opportunity for Bridgewater residents to meet their representatives on the Citizens Committee and the members of the Old Colony Planning Council staff who are working on the water quality planning program.

At the workshop, the purpose and content of the program will be explained in detail. Most of the workshop will be devoted to an open discussion of the important water quality issues in the town of Bridgewater. Among the issues which are likely

to arise at the workshop are the use of ponds and rivers in Bridgewater for recreation, the protection of local water supplies and wetland conservation areas, water quality problems caused by the septic tank failures, plans for sewers and wastewater treatment facilities, and the possible impacts of the water quality planning program on the future development of Bridgewater.

The water quality study is funded by the Federal Government under Section 203 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The study began last July and will be completed by November, 1977.

The Environmental Protection Agency has stated that it will follow the recommendations made in the final 208 plan in allocating federal funds for wastewater treatment facility construction over the next decade and in issuing discharge permits. Therefore, the final 208 plan will be an important influence on water quality in Bridgewater and on the town's growth and development for years to come.

Participation in the workshop is one way for citizens and officials of Bridgewater to ensure that their viewpoints are fully considered at an early stage in the preparation of the 208 plan. Refreshments will be served.

# EAST BRIDGEWATER *B-t 2/7*

Cynthia Eastman 378-2563

## Selectmen Urge Change in Pact On Study for Water Quality

EAST BRIDGEWATER — Representatives of the Old Colony Planning Council, Water Quality Study Committee, Bob McMahan, Bob Kaye, Tom Galvin and John Goldrosen and local representative William Crowley met with the Board of Selectmen this week to further discuss the 208 Study for Water Quality.

McMahan reviewed the status of the study explaining the work that has already been done in East Bridgewater regarding the need for in depth study of individual waste problems, agricultural pollution, land fill, ground water, highway run off and septic problems.

The town at the annual town meeting when the study was first presented voted it down because of the stipulation that after making the study if it was determined that sewerage was needed the group has a "blank check" to go ahead in implementing such sewerage. The town did not like the idea of sewers at this time and objected to the wording that would allow the implementation which would be beyond their control.

Selectman Gilbride explained that he and the board were in favor of such a water quality study, as it would aid the town in protecting and preserving what they have before problems arise, but the wording giving the authority to the study committee to implement the sewerage plan was the whole objection.

He further explained that the study would be welcome if the resolution which the group must have signed by the towns taking part were to be changed he feels sure that the town would then agree.

McMahan introduced the idea of holding a workshop within the town, tentatively on Feb. 5, open to the public to allow citizens to "work with the study and actually get involved". He said he and his group feel that by talking to residents and asking them for advice and determining the priorities of such a study they could get townspeople more interested in the study.

He explained that the study originally raised many issues in East Bridgewater because of ground water problems and growth and many of the studies were geared to their town's potential problems.

Also mentioned were the pollution problems created by the two major streams which empty into and run through the town.

At this point, Gilbride pointed out that unless the group could assure the town that the Matfield River problem coming in from Brockton could be solved, they may as well forget it.

The study group agreed that perhaps some changes in the resolution could be made to cooperate with the wishes of the town and make the study a valuable investigation for future solutions to problems before they beset the town.

The group said it will set up a date for the open workshop and hope the town will turn out in good numbers with many questions and suggestions.