



For a thriving New England

CLF Massachusetts 62 Summer Street
Boston MA 02110
P: 617.350.0990
F: 617.350.4030
www.clf.org

November 19, 2018

Via email

Stormwater and Construction Permits Section
Attention: Newton Tedder
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Mail Code OEP06-4
stormwater.reports@epa.gov

Re: Public Notice on the contents of the Devens/Massachusetts Development Finance Agency's Notice of Intent (posted on October 5, 2018, public comment period extended to November 19, 2018), 33 Andrews Parkway, Devens, MA 01434

Dear Mr. Tedder:

Conservation Law Foundation ("CLF")¹ submits these comments for consideration by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") on the Notice of Intent ("NOI") filed by the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency ("MassDevelopment" or the "Agency"), for the Devens Regional Enterprise Zone ("Devens") to be covered under the 2016 Massachusetts Small MS4 General Permit.

I. EPA is prohibited from granting authorization to discharge under the 2016 MS4 General Permit because the Permit is unlawful under the Clean Water Act's anti-backsliding requirements. See 33 U.S.C. § 1342(o).

Because the 2016 Massachusetts Small MS4 General Permit ("2016 Permit")² is in violation of Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, EPA cannot lawfully authorize Devens to discharge into waters of the United States.³ The Clean Water Act ("CWA") anti-backsliding⁴ provision prohibits

¹ CLF is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, member-supported organization dedicated to the conservation and protection of New England's environment. CLF has long worked to protect the health of New England's waterways, including promoting effective regulations and strategies to reduce and minimize the significant impacts of stormwater pollution. CLF has over 5,100 members, including over 2,900 members in Massachusetts. CLF is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with its principal place of business at 62 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02110.

² See U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *Final 2016 Massachusetts Small MS4 General Permit* (2016), <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/stormwater/ma/2016fpd/final-2016-ma-sms4-gp.pdf>.

³ Additionally, as discussed below at Section V, the Devens NOI is inaccurate and incomplete.

⁴ Anti-backsliding "refers to statutory and regulatory provisions that prohibit the renewal, reissuance, or modification of an existing NPDES permit that contains effluent limitations, permit conditions, or standards less stringent than those established in the previous permit." U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *NPDES Permit Writers' Manual*, at 7-2 (Sept. 2010), https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pwm_chapt_07.pdf.

permits from having less stringent effluent limitations than the previous permit. *See* 33 U.S.C. § 1342(o). “The permit must include requirements that ensure the permittee implements, or continues to implement, the minimum control measures.” 40 CFR § 122.34(6). Further, section 402(o)(3) of the CWA is a safety clause that provides an absolute limitation on backsliding:

This section of the CWA prohibits the relaxation of effluent limitations in all cases if the revised effluent limitation would result in a violation of applicable effluent guidelines or water quality standards, including antidegradation requirements. Thus, even if one or more of the backsliding exceptions outlined in the statute is applicable and met, CWA section 402(o)(3) acts as a floor and restricts the extent to which effluent limitations may be relaxed. The requirement affirms existing provisions of the CWA that require effluent limitations, standards, and conditions to ensure compliance with applicable technology and water quality standards.

U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *NPDES Permit Writers' Manual*, at 7-4 (Sept. 2010), https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pwm_chapt_07.pdf. In violation of Section 402(o) of the CWA, the 2016 Permit both omits provisions previously included in the 2003 Small MS4 General Permit (“2003 Permit”) and contains less stringent effluent limitations than the 2003 Permit.⁵ Devens was automatically designated as a Small MS4 under the 2010 census and therefore subject to the more stringent requirements of the 2003 Permit. Permitting the Applicant via an NOI submitted under the 2016 Permit would cause and/or exacerbate existing violations of applicable effluent guidelines and water quality standards, threaten the health of the environment, and the receiving water users, in violation of the Clean Water Act.

II. Effluent limitations, permit conditions, and standards included in the 2016 Permit are less stringent and therefore in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.

The effluent limitations, permit conditions, and standards (including water quality-based effluent limitations (“WQBELs”)) in the 2016 Permit are less stringent than those in the 2003 Permit and are therefore the 2016 Permit is in violation of Section 402(o) of the CWA. In EPA’s Response to Comments on the 2016 Permit, EPA stated the following about including WQBELs in the 2016 Permit: “the 2003 permit included WQBELs, and it would be inconsistent with anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA to now withdraw such provisions from this permit.” U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *MA MS4 General Permit Response to Comments*, at 52 (Apr. 4, 2016), <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/stormwater/ma/2016fpd/rtc-2016-ma-sms4-gp.pdf>. EPA has therefore concluded that Section 402(o) is fully applicable to the 2016 Permit. However, despite EPA’s acknowledgment of the applicability of Section 402(o), the 2016 Permit eviscerates the WQBELs included in the long-applicable 2003 Permit and therefore the 2016 Permit cannot lawfully be utilized to grant permit coverage to any applicant submitting an NOI where such applicant was subject to the 2003 Permit.

⁵ *See* U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *2003 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small MS4s*, (2003), https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/permits/permit_final_ms4.pdf.

The 2003 Permit prohibited “[d]ischarges that would cause or contribute to instream exceedance of water quality standards. The storm water management program must include a description of the BMPs that will be used to ensure that this will not occur.” 2003 Permit, Part I.B.2.k, at 5. In a clear example of prohibited backsliding, the 2016 Permit dramatically weakens this prohibition by substituting a presumption of compliance with water quality standards so long as permittees comply with the minimal management practices and long compliance timeframes set forth in Appendices F and H. No NOI can be lawfully approved under the less stringent requirements of the 2016 Permit.

Further, the 2003 Permit ensured that the stormwater management program included “a section describing how the program will control the discharge of the pollutants of concern and ensure that the discharges *will not cause* an instream exceedance of the water quality standards.” 2003 Permit Part I.C.2, at 5 (emphasis added). This discussion must specifically identify control measures and BMPs that will collectively control the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern. Pollutant(s) of concern refer to the pollutant identified as causing the impairment. To assure that permittees would not cause water quality standard violations, the 2003 Permit further required that “[t]he permittee must determine whether storm water discharges from any part of the MS4 contribute, either directly or indirectly, to a 303(d) listed water body.” 2003 Permit Part I.C, at 5.

Under the 2003 Permit the Applicant was legally obligated to meet these substantive requirements long ago. The 2016 Permit purports to eliminate the requirement that permittees must ensure the discharges will not cause an instream exceedance of the water quality standards, does not require permittees to specifically identify control measures and BMPs that will collectively control the discharges of pollutants to meet this standard, and purports to vastly relax the compliance timeframe required in the 2003 Permit. Permitting the submitted NOI under the 2016 Permit would be in direct violation of Section 402(o) of the CWA.

III. The extension of compliance schedules in the 2016 Permit is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.

The 2016 Permit vastly relaxes the compliance schedules mandated in the 2003 Permit by expressly creating longer and weaker implementation schedules. Compliance schedules are effluent limitations, and case law supports the conclusion that issuing an extension of a compliance schedule is indeed less stringent⁶ in violation of the CWA’s anti-backsliding provisions.

- i. Appendices F & H relaxation of compliance schedules is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The compliance schedule and timeframe in the 2003 Permit was absolutely clear, yet in a blatant example of backsliding, the 2016 Permit’s Appendices F and H purport to delay the compliance schedule clock by years. Specifically, permittees were required to comply with all aspects of the

⁶ See *Citizens for a Better Env’t—Cal. v. Union Oil Co. of Cal.*, 83 F.3d 1111, 1120 (9th Cir. 1996) (holding that the modification of a compliance schedule about to come into effect violates the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA); see also *Pub. Interest Research Grp. of N.J., Inc. v. N.J. Expressway Auth.*, 822 F. Supp. 174, 178, 185 (D.N.J. 1992) (holding a relaxing of interim and final effluent limitations to be an ineffective modification of a permit).

2003 Permit by the expiration date of the 2003 Permit. The 2003 Permit requires that “[a]ll elements of the storm water management program must be implemented by the expiration date of this permit.” *Id.* 2003 Permit Part II.A.2, Part III.A.2. The 2003 Permit became effective on May 1, 2003 and expired at midnight five years from the effective date on May 1, 2008.

Throughout Appendix F and H the 2016 Permit resets the clock on implementation of measures to meet Total Maximum Daily Loads (“TMDLs”) and pollutant reduction requirements in impaired waters without a TMDL by *decades*; weakens pollutant load reduction requirements; and weakens the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (“IDDE”) minimum control measures by crediting (or subtracting) IDDE work upfront, rather than giving pollutant reduction credit as the IDDE work is accomplished, all of which constitutes a weakening of the requirements of the 2003 Permit and is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions. 2016 Permit Appendix F, Appendix H. EPA cannot lawfully grant the Applicant authorization to discharge pursuant to the dramatically less stringent compliance schedules included in the 2016 Permit.

- ii. *The extension of System Mapping is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2016 Permit purports to provide a two-year time extension for mapping “outfalls and receiving waters” that “was required by the MS4-2003 permit.” *See* 2016 Permit Section 2.3.4.5. In EPA’s Response to Comments on the 2016 Permit, EPA stated the following about System Mapping in the 2016 Permit: “Outfall mapping was a requirement under the 2003 MS4 permit, and EPA notes that the mapping of all outfalls for existing permittees was to be done by 2008.” U.S. Env’tl. Prot. Agency, *MA MS4 General Permit Response to Comments*, at 156 (Apr. 4, 2016), <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/stormwater/ma/2016fpd/rtc-2016-ma-sms4-gp.pdf>; *see also id.* at 168 (“Please note that outfall and receiving water mapping was required to be completed during the 2003 permit term, which expired in 2008.”); *see also id.* at 172 (“MS4 outfalls and receiving waters were required to be mapped under the 2003 permit.”); *see also id.* at 235 (“An outfall inventory and map was required under the 2003 permit and should have been completed by 2008 **so additional time for permittees covered under the 2003 Permit is not needed to locate outfalls** (new permittees are given additional time for this task).”) (emphasis added). Not only is EPA repetitively clear that the deadline for system mapping has passed and permittees do not *need* an extension, but providing a further extension under a new NOI with the 2016 permit (past the decade that has already lapsed) is in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

- iii. *The extension of catchment investigations is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2016 Permit purports to provide extensions ranging from 18 months to 10 *years* on catchment investigations. *See* 2016 Permit Section 2.3.4.8. Authorization to discharge under such an extension is in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

- iv. *The extension of Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2016 Permit purports to provide one-year time extensions for the development and implementation of a construction and site runoff control program “ordinance or regulatory mechanism that requires the use of sediment and erosion control practices at construction sites” “written [] procedures for site inspections and enforcement of sediment and erosion control measures;” and “written procedures for site plan review and inspection and enforcement.” 2016 Permit Section 2.3.5.c.i,ii,v, at 42–43. Authorization to discharge under such an extension is in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

- v. *The extension of Post Construction Stormwater Management is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2016 Permit purports to provide a two-year extension for the development of the post construction SWMP. *See* 2016 Permit Section 2.3.6(a)(ii). Authorization to discharge under such an extension is in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

- i. *The extension of Good House Keeping and Pollution Prevention is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2016 Permit purports to provide a two–year extension for the development of an infrastructure operation and maintenance program. *See* Section 2.3.7(a)(iii)(1). Authorization to discharge under such an extension is in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

IV. The weakening of the TMDL requirements is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.

- i. *The limitation of “Approved TMDLs” is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2016 Permit purports to limit *Discharges Subject to Requirements Related to an Approved TMDL* to “those that have been approved by EPA as of the date of issuance of this permit.” *See* 2016 Permit 2.2.1.a, at 16. In contrast, the 2003 Permit did not include this limitation, requiring compliance and necessary adoption of newly issued and “approved TMDLs.” *See* 2003 Permit Part I.D, at 5–6. Authorization to discharge under the 2016 Permit’s limitation to approved TMDLs is in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

- ii. *The elimination of conditions for discharges subject to requirements for TMDLs is in violation of the anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA.*

The 2003 Permit prohibited:

[d]ischarges of any pollutant into any water for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established or approved by the EPA unless the discharge is consistent with the TMDL. This eligibility condition applies at the time of submission of the NOI. If conditions change after submission of the NOI, coverage

may continue provided the applicable requirements of Part 1.C. are met. In order to remain eligible for this permit, any limitations, conditions and requirements applicable to discharges authorized by this permit, must be incorporated into the storm water management program. This may include monitoring and reporting. Discharges not eligible for this permit, must apply for an individual or alternative NPDES general permit.

2003 Permit Part I.B.2(1), at 5. The 2016 Permit does not require a demonstration of consistency with the TMDL at the time of submission of the NOI despite the fact that numerous applicable TMDLs were established long ago. The 2016 Permit is also less stringent than the 2003 Permit in that it no longer requires incorporation of more stringent controls into the stormwater management program on an annual basis.

The 2003 Permit includes additional provisions to ensure compliance with TMDLs that were unlawfully omitted from the 2016 Permit and replaced with less stringent requirements in violation of Section 402(o) of the CWA. Specifically the 2003 Permit at Part I.D. at pp. 6–7 included the following: “If the MS4 is required to implement storm water waste load allocation provisions of the TMDL,” the 2003 Permit requires that “the permittee must assess whether the [waste load allocation (“WLA”)] is being met through implementation of existing storm water control measures or if additional control measures are necessary.” 2003 Permit Part I.D.3, at 6. The second half of the provision requires an affirmative determination regarding whether additional control measures are necessary if the WLA is not being met. Given the fact that the 2003 Permit was in effect for over 17 years, applicants seeking coverage should be readily able to refer to the assessments they have been completing and the additional controls necessary to implement applicable waste load allocations. Yet, the 2016 Permit fails to include a requirement for any such assessment of WLA compliance. Therefore, authorization to discharge under the 2016 Permit would be in violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions.

Furthermore, under the 2003 Permit, permittees were required to “[h]ighlight in the storm water management program and annual reports all control measures currently being implemented or planned to be implemented to control pollutants of concern identified in approved TMDLs. Also include a schedule of implementation for all planned controls. Document the assessment which demonstrates that the WLA will be met including any calculations, maintenance log books, or other appropriate controls. 2003 Permit Part 1.D.4. The 2016 Permit eliminates the requirement that both the SWMP and the annual reports must include compliance descriptions of *both* current and planned implementation control measures.

Finally, the 2003 Permit requirement that a permittee “document the assessment” that “the WLA will be met” in the stormwater management program and annual reports. In violation of the CWA anti-backsliding provisions, the 2016 Permit does not any requirement for an assessment that the WLA will met.

The 2016 Permit provides a dramatic example of prohibited backsliding under CWA Section 402(o). As a result, EPA cannot lawfully authorize dischargers under the 2016 Permit. In response to these comments and before granting authorization to discharge under the 2016 Permit, CLF requests that EPA: require all MS4’s that have submitted NOIs to rigorously document their

existing compliance status under the 2003 Permit through supplementation of their NOIs; deny coverage to all MS4s currently in non-compliance with the 2003 Permit; and require additional information in all NOIs consistent with all of the “effluent limitations, permit conditions, and standards” of the 2003 Permit including those set forth above as a requirement of processing any NOI under the 2016 Permit. In the absence of such corrective actions, EPA cannot lawfully approve any NOI submitted under the 2016 Permit by an MS4 that was covered by or subject to the 2003 Permit and all such NOIs must be denied.

V. The Agency’s NOI for Devens must be denied because it is inaccurate and incomplete.

The Agency’s NOI is inaccurate and incomplete in several respects, is therefore not complete and accurate as required by 2016 Permit part 1.7, and must be denied.

i. The Agency’s NOI is incomplete and inaccurate with regard to the National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act determination required by 2016 Permit parts 1.10.3(b) and 1.9.2 is incomplete in the Agency’s NOI. The NOI includes two “Part 1: General Conditions” forms, the first of which states that the NHPA determination is not complete and selects Eligibility Criterion “C,”⁷ and the second of which states that the NHPA determination is complete and selects Eligibility Criterion “A.”⁸ But nowhere in the NOI does the Agency document NHPA eligibility under any criterion. *See* 2016 Permit, Appendix D (“Authorization under the general permit is available only if the applicant certifies and documents permit eligibility using one of the eligibility criteria listed above.”) (emphasis added).

ii. The Agency’s NOI is incomplete and inaccurate with regard to Receiving Waterbody Segments

The Agency’s NOI is also incomplete and inaccurate in its Summary of Receiving Waters and must therefore be denied. In addition to the receiving waters listed by the Agency in NOI part II, the following waterbody segments, most of them impaired, receive flow from the MS4 and were not listed by the Agency: North Nashua River⁹ (Waterbody ID MA81-04, causes of impairment are E. coli and Taste and Odor), Nonacoicus Brook¹⁰ (Waterbody ID MA81-17, cause of

⁷ “Criterion C: The discharges and discharge related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, and the applicant has obtained and is in compliance with a written agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (TPHO), or other tribal representative that outlines measures the applicant will carry out to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties.”

⁸ “Criterion A: The discharges do not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties.”

⁹ *See* 2014 Waterbody Report for the North Nashua River at [https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81-04&p_cycle=2014&p_state=MA&p_report_type=\(last visited November 18, 2018\).](https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81-04&p_cycle=2014&p_state=MA&p_report_type=(last visited November 18, 2018).)

¹⁰ *See* 2014 Waterbody Report for Nonacoicus Brook at [https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81-17&p_list_id=MA81-17&p_cycle=2014 \(last visited November 18, 2018\).](https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81-17&p_list_id=MA81-17&p_cycle=2014 (last visited November 18, 2018).)

impairment is Dissolved Oxygen), Grove Pond¹¹ (Waterbody ID MA81053, causes of impairment are Aquatic Plants (Macrophytes), Arsenic, DEHP (Di-Sec-Octyl Phthalate), Mercury in Fish Tissue, Non-Native Aquatic Plants, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) (Aquatic Ecosystems), and Sediment Bioassay), Robbins Pond¹² (Waterbody ID MA81111, cause of impairment is Non-Native Aquatic Plants), Spectacle Pond¹³ (Waterbody ID MA81132, not assessed for impairments), Catacoonamug Brook¹⁴ (Waterbody ID MA81-16, not impaired), Mulpus Brook¹⁵ (Waterbody ID MA81-37, cause of impairment is Lack of a Coldwater Assemblage), and Little Mirror Lake, and Spectacle Brook and Ponakin Brook which both “drain through the western part of [the] South Post to the North Nashua River”¹⁶

As described more fully below in Section VI, the Agency is a new discharger whose discharges will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards in waterbody segments for which the Commonwealth has not performed a pollutant load allocation. Therefore, no permit may be issued to the Agency pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.4 and the Agency’s ongoing discharges from the Devens MS4 remain in violation of 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

iii. The Agency’s NOI is incomplete and inaccurate because it fails to address the Agency’s ongoing discharges of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

The Agency fails to address, or even mention, its ongoing discharges of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) into receiving waters. The Agency knows that the former Fort Devens base is heavily contaminated with PFAS, and knows or should know that the Army conducted sampling in 2017 that showed the presence of PFAS on the Devens MS4 in groundwater, soil, and surface water discharges, *see, e.g.*, FORMER FORT DEVENS ARMY INSTALLATION PROJECT STATUS UPDATE 21 SEPTEMBER 2017,¹⁷ at p. 7 (describing the collection of two surface water and two sediment samples at stormwater management outfalls, all of which tested positive for PFAS, with one surface water sample showing a PFOS concentration of 180 ng/L). CLF’s own

¹¹ See 2014 Waterbody Report for Grove Pond at https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81053&p_list_id=MA81053&p_cycle=2014 (last visited November 18, 2018).

¹² See 2014 Waterbody Report for Robbins Pond at https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81111&p_cycle=2014 (last visited November 18, 2018).

¹³ See 2014 Waterbody Report for Spectacle Pond at https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81132&p_cycle=2014 (last visited November 18, 2018).

¹⁴ See 2014 Waterbody Report for Catacoonamug Brook at https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81-16&p_cycle=2014 (last visited November 18, 2018).

¹⁵ See 2014 Waterbody Report for Mulpus Brook at https://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=MA81-37&p_list_id=MA81-37&p_cycle=2014 (last visited November 18, 2018).

¹⁶ EARLE C. RICHARDSON, FORT DEVENS, DISPOSAL REUSE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 4-104, 4-107 (1994).

¹⁷ available at: https://www.ayer.ma.us/sites/ayerma/files/uploads/2017-09-21_fort_devens_rab_meeting_slides.pdf

investigation showed the presence of PFAS at multiple surface water outfalls across the Devens MS4. The Agency's failure to disclose its discharges of PFAS to waters of the United States renders its NOI inaccurate and incomplete, and its PFAS discharges contravene Congress's declared goals and policy set out at 33 U.S.C. § 1251, including § 1251(a)(3) (stating "it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited").

PFAS compounds are extremely persistent in the environment, highly mobile in water, bioaccumulative, and toxic in very small quantities. PFAS compounds are man-made substances that do not occur naturally, and they have been used in non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, and other products that resist grease, water, and oil.¹⁸ These chemicals are extremely strong and highly resistant to degradation.¹⁹

PFAS are toxic to humans in very small concentrations—in the *parts per trillion* (ppt).²⁰ PFAS are suspected carcinogens and have been linked to growth, learning and behavioral problems in infants and children; fertility and pregnancy problems, including pre-eclampsia; interference with natural human hormones; increased cholesterol; immune system problems; and interference with liver, thyroid, and pancreatic function.²¹ PFAS have been linked to increases in testicular and kidney cancer in human adults.²² The developing fetus and newborn babies are particularly sensitive to some PFAS.²³

Given the significant human health and environmental risks of releases of PFAS from the Devens MS4, the Agency must show that it has developed, implemented, and enforced a program to reduce the discharge of PFAS from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. The Agency has failed to do so (or even attempt to do so), and therefore its NOI must be denied. The

¹⁸ Seth Kerschner & Zachary Griefen, *Next Round of Water Contamination Suits May Involve CWA*, LAW 360, October 5, 2017, <https://www.law360.com/articles/970995/next-round-of-water-contamination-suits-may-involve-cwa>.

¹⁹ New Jersey Dep't of Env'tl. Prot. Division of Science, Research, and Env'tl. Health, *Investigation of Levels of Perfluorinated Compounds in New Jersey Fish, Surface Water, and Sediment*, June 18, 2018, <https://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr/publications/Investigation%20of%20Levels%20of%20Perfluorinated%20Compounds%20in%20New%20Jersey%20Fish,%20Surface%20Water,%20and%20Sediment.pdf>.

²⁰ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Your Health*, <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects.html>; Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, *Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls*, <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>, at 5–6.

²¹ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, *Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls*, <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>, at 5–6.

²² Vaughn Barry et al., *Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Exposures and Incident Cancers among Adults Living Near a Chemical Plant*, 121 ENVTL. HEALTH PERSPECTIVES 11-12, 1313-18 (Nov.-Dec. 2013), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3855514/pdf/ehp.1306615.pdf>.

²³ U.S. Env'tl. Prot. Agency, *Drinking Water Health Advisory for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)*, (May 2016), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-05/documents/pfoa_health_advisory_final_508.pdf, at 10.

Clean Water Act “is not hospitable to the concept that the appropriate response to a difficult pollution problem is not to try at all.” *Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Costle*, 568 F.2d 1369, 1380 (D.C. Cir. 1977).

VI. The Agency’s NOI for Devens must be denied because no permit may be issued to a new source or a new discharger if the discharge will contribute to the violation of water quality standards.

The regulations implementing the Clean Water Act state at 40 C.F.R. § 122.4 that “No permit may be issued...(i) To a new source or a new discharger, if the discharge from its construction or operation will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards.” As the Ninth Circuit has explained, the “plain language of the first sentence of the regulation is very clear that no permit may be issued to a new discharger if the discharge will contribute to the violation of water quality standards.” *Friends of Pinto Creek v. U.S. E.P.A.*, 504 F.3d 1007, 1012 (9th Cir. 2007). *See also Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Cmty. of Oregon v. Jewell*, 75 F. Supp. 3d 387, 422 (D.D.C. 2014), *aff’d*, 830 F.3d 552 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (“Under CWA regulations, a NPDES permit cannot be issued ‘[t]o a new source or a new discharger, if the discharge from its construction or operation will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards.’ 40 C.F.R. § 122.4(i).”); *City of Dover v. United States Env’tl. Prot. Agency*, 36 F. Supp. 3d 103, 117 (D.D.C. 2014) (“Under 40 C.F.R. § 122.4(i), once a body of water has been listed as impaired, it becomes much more difficult for “new sources” or “new dischargers” to obtain an NPDES permit.”).

The definition of “new discharger” and terms within that definition are found in 40 CFR § 122.2. “New Discharger” means “any building, structure, facility, or installation (a) [f]rom which there is or may be a ‘discharge of pollutants;’ (b) [t]hat did not commence the ‘discharge of pollutants’ at a particular ‘site’ prior to August 13, 1979; (c) [w]hich is not a ‘new source;’ and (d) [w]hich has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that ‘site.’” 40 CFR § 122.2(a–d). Devens is a new discharger that became an automatically designated non-traditional MS4 based upon the 2010 Census. As the Agency itself states in its NOI, “Devens was not considered an urbanized area [under the 2000 census] and therefore was not regulated under the 2003 MS4 Permit.” Devens has never been covered by a general or individual NPDES permit and is therefore not an “existing discharger.” *See City of Dover v. United States Env’tl. Prot. Agency*, 36 F. Supp. 3d 103, 117 (D.D.C. 2014) (“to qualify as a new discharger, plaintiffs’ (hypothetical) expansion at the sites where they currently operate must have never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site.”) (internal quotations and citation omitted).

New dischargers whose discharges, like the Agency’s, cause or contribute to water quality standards violations are not eligible for coverage under the 2016 Permit, 40 C.F.R. § 122.4(i); 2016 Permit parts 1.3(h) and (j) (“This permit does not authorize the following: ... (h) Stormwater discharges prohibited under 40 CFR § 122.4. . . . (j) Any non-traditional MS4 facility that is a “new discharger” as defined in part 5.1.4. and discharges to a waterbody listed in category 5 or 4b on the Massachusetts Integrated Report of waters listed pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d) and 305(b) due to nutrients (Total Nitrogen or (Total Phosphorus), metals (Cadmium, Copper, Iron, Lead or Zinc), solids (TSS or Turbidity), bacteria/pathogens (E. Coli, Enterococcus or Fecal Coliform), chloride (Chloride) or oil and grease (Petroleum Hydrocarbons or Oil and Grease), or discharges to a waterbody with an approved TMDL for any of those pollutants.”).

Devens is a non-traditional MS4 facility that is a new discharger and discharges to multiple waterbodies listed in category 5 or 4b on the Massachusetts Integrated Report of waters. As no pollutant load allocation has been performed for those receiving waters, 40 C.F.R. § 122.4(i) prohibits EPA from providing coverage to the Agency for the Devens MS4 under the 2016 Permit. Pursuant to 2016 Permit part 5.1.4, Devens “is not eligible for coverage under this permit and shall apply for an individual permit.”

CLF appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NOI submitted by Devens, and we urge EPA to consider CLF’s issues of concern.

Sincerely,



Zak Griefen, Senior Enforcement Litigator
Conservation Law Foundation
15 East State Street, Suite 4
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 223-5992
zgriefen@clf.org



Christopher M. Kilian
Vice President of Strategic Litigation
Conservation Law Foundation
15 East State Street, Suite 4
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 223-5992
ckilian@clf.org