UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY BOSTON REGION

In the Matter of:

PUBLIC HEARING:

RE: NPDES DISCHARGE PERMIT FOR
WORCESTER MUNICIPAL STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
NPDES PERMIT NO. MAS010002

Worcester Public Library 3 Salem Square Worcester, Massachusetts

Wednesday July 30, 2008

The above entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to Notice at 10:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

DAVID WEBSTER, Chief, Industrial Permits Branch DAVID J. GRAY, Permit Writer U.S. Environmental Protection Agency New England Region I One Congress Street, Suite 1100 Boston, MA 02114

PAUL M. HOGAN
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

PROCEEDINGS

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(10:09 a.m.)

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is David Webster. I am the chief of the industrial permits branch with the New England regional office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, also known as Region 1 EPA.

Co-chairing this public hearing with me is Paul Hogan from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, commonly referred to as MassDEP.

Also joining me here this morning is David Gray, EPA's permit writer for the permit which is the subject of this hearing.

This hearing, concerning the issuance of the national pollutant discharge elimination system, or NPDES, or "Nip-tees" permit for the Worcester municipal separate storm sewer system, or MS4, shall come to order.

This permit is for storm water discharges from the city of Worcester's municipal separate storm sewer system, permit number MAS 010002.

This permit will be issued to the City of Worcester in final form upon consideration of comments received during the public comment period.

In Massachusetts, EPA and MassDEP jointly issue permits.

Although the permit is a single document signed by both agencies, legally, each agency issues a permit under separate Federal and State authority, namely, the Federal Clean Water Act's national pollutant discharge elimination system, or NPDES, and the Massachusetts Clean Water Act's surface water discharge permit program.

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The NPDES program issues permits to all facilities that discharge into waters of the United States. The permit writer develops effluent limits and best management practices, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements, based on information from the facility, Federal regulations, State water quality standards, technical guidance published by EPA and the State, and State and Federal policy.

More information on the NPDES program is available in the NPDES program summary handout entitled Water Permitting 101. Copies are available at this meeting.

Along with this document, there is a list of web addresses where you can find additional information on the NPDES program.

Also available today is a brief document with responses to frequently asked questions regarding the topic of storm water and the draft MS4 permit for the City of Worcester.

EPA and MassDEP released a draft MS4 permit for the City of Worcester on June 20, 2008 and opened the public

comment period from June 26, 2008 to August 4, 2008.

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The legal notice for this hearing was published in the Worcester Telegram and Gazette on June 26, 2008.

Since June 26th, the draft permit fact sheet explaining the draft permit and the supporting documents have been available for interested parties to review and provide comments. Comments can be made in writing to EPA or orally during this hearing.

You have probably received or have seen copies of the draft permit and fact sheets, but in case you have not, some copies are available here today as well as on EPA's website.

Today's hearing is informal -- is an informal, non adversarial hearing providing interested parties with the opportunity to make oral comments and to submit comments on the proposed permit.

There will be no cross examination of either the panel or the commenters. Any questions directed to the commenter from a panel member will be for clarification purposes only.

This public hearing is being recorded. A transcription will become part of the official administrative record for this permit.

However, in order to ensure the permit's accuracy, we highly recommend that you submit written statements in

addition to the comments made this morning.

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As previously mentioned, the public comment period will close at midnight August 4, 2008. Following the close of the public comment period, EPA will review and consider all comments received during the public comment period, both in writing and at today's public hearing.

EPA and MassDEP will prepare a document known as a response to comments that will briefly describe and address the significant issues raised during the comment period and what provisions, if any, in the draft permit have been changed and the reasons for the change.

The response to comments will accompany the final permit for the City of Worcester storm water discharges when that final permit is issued.

Notice of the availability of both the response to comments and the final permit will be mailed or e-mailed to anyone who commented on the draft permit.

Anyone who wishes to contest the final permit must file a petition for review and appeals with the environmental appeals board, also known as the EAB.

A couple of important things to remember if you are considering appealing the final permit.

First, the petition for review or appeal must be received by the EAB within 30 days of the date of final -- of the final permit being issued. More information on

exactly how to calculate this period will be included in an attachment in the final permit.

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Second, only persons who filed comments on the draft permit during the public comment period, or who provided comments during this public hearing may petition the EAB to review the final permit conditions.

Third, any person seeking review of the permit decision must raise all reasonable ascertainable issues and submit reasonably available arguments supporting their position during the public comment period, including any public hearing.

Issues or arguments that are not raised will not be considered by the EAB on appeal.

There is one exception to the above. Any person who failed to comment or failed to participate in the public hearing, may petition the EAB only to the extent of the changes from the draft to the final permit.

More information on the appeals process can be found on EPA's website and at the time of the final permit decision.

Now, my co-chair, Paul Hogan, of MassDEP and resident of the city of Worcester, has some opening remarks.

MR. HOGAN: Thank you, David.

Good morning. My name is Paul Hogan and I represent the Massachusetts Department of Environmental

Protection.

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This is a joint public hearing being held under the provisions of State as well as Federal laws and regulations.

The Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, General Laws
Chapter 21, Sections 26 to 53, and the Code of Massachusetts
Regulations, 314 CMR 3.00 prohibits the discharge of
pollutants to waters of the Commonwealth, unless authorized
by a permit issued by the Massachusetts Department of
Environmental Protection.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the US Environmental Protection Agency New England entered into an agreement on March 18, 1973 to cooperatively process applications and jointly issue surface water discharge permits.

The permits issued under this program are developed to conform to both State and Federal water pollution control laws and regulations.

Each agency has the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of the permit.

Thus, the Department of Environmental Protection will also fully consider all written and oral comments received at this hearing, in addition to written comments submitted during the public comment period to each of the agencies.

The Environmental Protection Agency New England has requested, in a letter dated June 19, 2008, that the Department of Environmental Protection certify that the draft NPDES permit for the City of Worcester municipal separate storm sewer system, NPDES permit number MAS 010002, which is the subject of this hearing, in accordance with the provisions of section 401A1 of the Federal Clean Water Act and pursuant to 40CFR Sections 124.53 through 124.55.

No final decision concerning the section 401 certification will be made until all comments received during the public comment period and at this hearing have been reviewed.

The permit can be certified in its current form, certified with modifications based upon public comments, certified with specific State certification requirements, or the Department can waive certification.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection welcomes the opportunity for this hearing to gather any additional information that will assist the Department in making decisions concerning the final NPDES discharge permit for the City of Worcester municipal separate storm sewer system, NPDES permit number MAS 010002.

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HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you, Paul.

To begin, I'm going to start the hearing with

allowing representatives from the permit applicant, the City of Worcester, to make short statements if desired.

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We've tried to organize that followed by elected officials and then Federal, State or local officials, and then members of the audience.

When we get to that point, we are attempting to do that in the order in which people signed in on the attendance cards coming in.

And you know, I anticipate, at the end of that, giving anybody else an opportunity to speak that hadn't had a chance to.

I will use the attendance cards to call people who wish to comment. These cards will also be used to notify people of our subsequent final permit decision.

So, if you don't have a card, please do, because that's our record for notifying you of the decision.

Speakers should come to the podium to speak. I'll ask that you begin your statement, please identify yourself and your affiliation for the record.

This is a reasonably sized group, so -- that are looking to comment today. In order to get as many participants as possible allowed to express your views, I ask you to try to limit your comments to 10 minutes. At that time, if I do ask you to stop and you haven't finished, I will ask you to defer the remainder of your comments until

each person has an opportunity to comment.

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Then, if there is time at the end of the hearing, which I anticipate, we will give you a short opportunity to finish your comments.

If you have a written statement, you may read it if it can be done within that time frame. If not, I ask you to -- I will ask you to summarize the statement.

In either case, I encourage you to submit written comments tonight or before the close of the public comment period at -- on August 4th.

The first person I'd ask to come to the podium is Robert Moylan, the commissioner of public works for the City of Worcester.

MR. O'BRIEN: City manager Michael O'Brien. City manager for the great City of Worcester.

As city manager, obviously, and as a community, we support the principles of storm water management and the goals of achieving improved quality of water in our lakes, and our ponds and in our rivers.

Worcester has been a leader in this area clearly throughout time. And we have every intention whatsoever to build on our record of success.

We also recognize that storm water management is a very, very complex issue. And I know, you're very aware of that also.

We also recognize improving our lakes, ponds and rivers, which have degraded over centuries -- keep that in mind -- this challenge of ours is centuries old -- will take time and a great deal of money.

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Our City has made a committed effort and invested significant financial resources, hundreds of millions of dollars towards this goal.

And we believe, our water resources are, in fact, better today than they were just 20 years ago. We also understand that there is much more that needs to be done.

But, addressing these difficult, complex storm water problems are costly.

We can't lose sight of the fact that our sewer rate payers, the residents and businesses of Worcester must carry this financial burden and financial burdens needed to implement this environmental improvements.

It's the obligation of the City manager and the City administration, as well as counsel that is represented here today, to balance the needs and costs of environmental improvements with the ability of our rate payers to raise these requisite funds to provide the level of improvements that this storm permit requires.

We cannot ignore the escalating costs that are involved with our rate payers as they look to address the escalating costs of food, fuel, heat, household goods,

necessary for a safe and healthy life, while pursuing a very noble cause of the improving our natural resources.

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Nor, can we ignore our regulatory requirements such as the upper Blackstone's current and pending discharge permits, sanitary sewer overflow administrative orders, or the water management act, and their associated compliance costs.

With any regulatory mandate, municipalities need certainty as to both operational and financial obligations.

This draft storm water permit, though -- through its ambiguous and inconsistent language, lacks the degree of certainty that we seek. We remain uncertain as to our obligations under this permit and to the risks imposed upon the City by acceptance of these permit terms.

The compliance cost picture is far from clear.

Most disconcerting is that, should a third party intervene
and challenge both EPA and the City, the vague language
could be interpreted by the Courts in a matter that puts the
City and our rate payers and our residents and our
businesses at great risk, great financial risk.

The City of Worcester is fully committed to continuing our program of managing storm water in a cost effective way to achieve real improvements in our valuable, very valuable waterways, lakes and ponds.

We have a very knowledgeable staff led by

Commissioner Moylan and his team, and a keen understanding of the problems confronting Worcester's water resources.

And we have citizens and businesses willing to play their part and do their part in helping to correct these problems.

What we seek is a storm water permit that is cognizant of the costs impacts based on sound science that establishes reasonable expectations and time frames, demands only those actions that are beneficial, and is clear about what is required.

The draft permit before us, while consistent with the City's perspective on so many fronts, will actually hinder rather than enhance our efforts at advancing our storm water program.

We request that EPA and DEP give their utmost consideration to the comments provided by Commissioner Moylan and his team and incorporate his suggestions and their suggestions in the final permit.

The City shares a common goal of improved water resources with EPA, and DEP, and the environmental community.

A reasonable, fair, flexible and clear storm water permit would allow us to begin the next steps towards meeting that goal.

Thank you.

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HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you, Mr. O'Brien.

Commissioner Moylan, do you wish to speak also?

MR. MOYLAN: Thank you for allowing me to speak

with respect to this draft water of storm -- the draft

My name is Bob Moylan. I am commissioner of public works and parks in the great city of Worcester.

permit for the MS4 of the City of Worcester.

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First, I would like to say that, I want to speak about the City's environmental record.

I think it is, without question, that the City's environmental record has been stellar. We have been recognized by various environmental groups. We have been recognized by DEP. We have been recognized by EPA.

So, we want to build on that legacy of great environmental stewardship and progression and advocacy as we look to working with our regulators, EPA and DEP, on developing an acceptable storm water permit.

Given that background, and our sentiment concerning the environment, however, there are concerns with this permit.

First, we strongly are opposed to spending rate payers money unnecessarily. This permit needs to show clear and definable goals to be reached based on science and based on an understanding that actions taken by the City will lead to measurable environmental benefits.

We also reject EPA's estimates that the cost of compliance with this permit will be an additional \$1.3 million per year for the rate payers.

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There is, however, a great deal in this NPDES permit that we agree with.

We agree with the BMP approach, which is best management practices approach to solving storm water issues.

We agree with a more aggressive effort to control land disturbances and prevent erosion and contamination to our water resources.

This will lead to a new ordinance. It will lead to making building in Worcester more costly.

But, clearly, there is a benefit, an environmental benefit. And we accept that additional cost.

We agree with a more rigorous catch basin cleaning program that will help us clean our City's 15,000 catch basins at such a frequency that none is over 50 percent full.

That clearly will have a cost impact. But, we understand the benefit of that requirement.

That cost benefit or, that cost of implementing such a program is being calculated now. But, make no mistake, it will be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

We agree to an accelerated schedule to sweep our city streets in the spring and in the fall. Again, a cost

we understand, and a benefit we understand and accept.

And we agree to an enhanced public education process. In many ways, it will be the public education process that will be fundamental to altering public behavior, to have a positive effect on storm water quality.

And the list goes on.

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However, there are three major segments of this permit that the City does not agree with EPA and DEP and which separates us from accepting this permit, and for which we intend to take a very hard stand, unless altered in the final permit.

Let me speak to those.

The first is what they call -- or what is commonly referred to as IDDP, illicit discharge and detection protocol.

We agree with the need for such a program. And in fact, Worcester has such a program now.

We agree that we need to aggressively seek out and direct -- seek out direct and indirect illicit discharges from storm water effluent.

We believe that the City of Worcester has a very effective IDDP program, and the results bare that out, over 125 illicit connections removed.

However, we strongly object to the highly proscriptive program that EPA is mandating the City follow.

We don't believe that EPA's approach of starting at the upper reaches of the sewer system and working its way to the outfall, is at all superior to our approach.

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In fact, we believe -- we believe our approach of starting at the outfall and working up the trunk of the sewer to be more cost effective, more widely used nationwide, and more manageable for our system.

Two publications, interesting to note, each endorsed by EPA, support our approach of working from the outfall up. Those publications, one is the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination manual, a handbook for municipalities, authored by the New England interstate water pollution control commission.

Another, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, a guidance manual for program development and technical assistance by the Center for Watershed Protection, and Professor Robert Pitt, whom EPA recognizes in their permit.

The cost of compliance with EPA's proscriptive application is, by itself, conservatively estimated at \$42 million.

This is a cost figure that EPA has agreed to -- agreed with earlier this year, but refused to include as a cost related to this permit.

Make no mistake, EPA's approach will cost the City

at least \$42 million over the course of the permit.

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Why is it that EPA remains adamant about enforcing their proscriptive and less used approach on the City of Worcester?

Sampling and monitoring plan is another key issue. An effective storm water program must have a sampling and monitoring plan to measure and validate the program's process and to determine where more work is needed.

Worcester seeks an effective sampling and monitoring program to monitor its storm water program.

We object to a program that generates reams of useless data for the sake of developing data. If EPA and DEP seeks to generate such data, let them work through their partners who will collect the data, but leave the City of Worcester's sampling and monitoring requirements to those areas which will be beneficial to measure progress on the storm water front and compliance with the permit.

We believe the sampling and monitoring requirements of this permits are too costly and unnecessary.

We have estimated EPA's sampling and monitoring plan at over \$1.3 million over the course of the permit.

Last but not least, and perhaps, the most significant, is water quality standards versus what is referred to in this business as maximum extent practicable, MEP.

This is the central issue of the permit. The Clean Water Act is specific concerning the standard that municipal storm water permits -- permit holders, like Worcester, must meet.

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That standard is an MEP, maximum extent practicable. And that conclusion has been borne out and validated by the Courts.

This permit is written with great ambiguity as it relates to the standard that is to be satisfied within -MEP versus the numeric or water quality standards. And in turn, waste load allocations.

We object to being held to anything other than the MEP standard.

Despite EPA's protestations to the contrary, holding the City to anything other than an MEP standard makes end of pipe treatment, or some upper excessively costly and burdensome solution a distinct possibility.

Without EPA unequivocally stating that the standard to be satisfied is MEP, leaves the impression that specific water quality standards, numeric or narrative, maybe the benchmark. It requires the City of Worcester to bear unacceptable risk and, in effect, put its trust and its rate payers money in the hands of EPA and DEP who say end of pipe treatment is not their intent.

Frankly, that is just too big a risk to take.

If the regulators are going to hold us to an MEP -- an MEP standard, then say so. And say it clearly and unambiguously.

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If, on the other hand, they are going to hold us to a water quality and numeric standard, state that. Again, avoid the ambiguity.

The City wants a new storm water permit. And it wants to undertake programs and projects that advance the environmental storm water goals.

The City has been an environmental leader in the fullest definition and wants to continue to build on that legacy.

However, we cannot agree to subject the City and our rate payers to a permit that contains language that exceeds statutory authority, could lead to a costly Court judgment, or to programs that are without the definable environmental benchmark and unnecessarily costly.

If we can find common ground on the three issues I identified, and also find common ground on the accurate cost estimate for compliance with this permit, so that rate payers will know and understand what is to be financially expected of them over the next five years, we can move forward with the hard but important work of further cleaning Worcester's waters.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much, Commissioner Moylan.

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I next call on Gary Rosen, Worcester City Council.

MR. ROSEN: Thank you very much. My name is Gary
Rosen, I'm an elected City Councillor at-large and I'm also
chairman of the City Councils health -- public health and
human services subcommittee.

And I want you to know, speaking for my colleagues on the Worcester City Council, we appreciate your being here today. We appreciate your discussing this issue with us, a very important issue to all of us.

We, as City councilors, certainly, I know I am,
I'm a protector of all the ponds, the streams, and the lakes
in and around the City of Worcester.

I must be. We all are. There isn't a person in this room who is not.

However, I also have to be a protector of our tax payers, our rate payers, and our businesses that we always struggle on a daily basis to keep here in the city of Worcester and to attract to the city of Worcester to enhance our economy to make this a better place for everyone to live.

We're at the point in the city of Worcester, because I get out there on a daily basis, where our food pantries are booming. They're doing a booming business.

And they don't have enough food to provide to our residents who need that food.

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We look at our retirees, our seniors in the city, who are having trouble with paying health insurance, who also are struggling with food prices, who are paying rent or home insurance, certainly, the utilities.

Heating oil is going to be -- across this country, we all know that heating oil is going to be a difficult and painful issue for our seniors and many others across the country.

So, we, in Worcester are faced with those financial and economic issues.

Am I concerned still with the ponds and the streams and the lakes? I sure am. And I will be as long as I'm in office and far beyond that.

However, I have to be practical. I have to look at affordability here. I have to look at that issue.

I've heard from our tax payers, our rate payers, our residents in the city of Worcester that please, we've had enough. We yield. We cannot afford any more.

We can't afford higher taxes. We can't afford higher rates for water and sewer.

We just cannot pay any more.

And do you know what? They are right. They're reasonable. They're right.

So, whatever we do, no matter how right it is today and in the future, we have to think of the people who are struggling in the city.

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We in Worcester can't do what the Federal Government seems to do on a daily basis. I could never approve the City of Worcester spending money it doesn't have.

I think the Federal Government is too used to doing that. So, it makes mandates to cities and towns just too easy.

We don't operate that way. Thank goodness. And we can't.

So, we -- as Commissioner Moylan says, we are willing to cooperate. We are willing to do the right thing as our great City always does. That's the choice we always make.

However, to ask us to ignore the rate payers and the tax payers and businesses, and the residents of this city, certainly it would be wrong. It would be callous on the Government's part.

So, I ask you to work with us, consider all of the objections that Commissioner Moylan has brought forth today.

Please consider those. Work with us.

We certainly want a plan. We want a cost

effective plan. We want a plan that's not ambiguous, that takes care of all the water, the streams, the ponds, keeps it healthy and clean, removes as many pollutants as we can.

But, think of me. Think of the citizens I represent. Think of everyone in the audience.

Let's do the right thing, but do the right thing for everyone. Not just the waterways, but for people's pocketbooks also.

Thank you, very much.

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HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much, Mr. Rosen.

I will next call Philip Palmer.

MR. PALMIERI: I guess, I will take Palmer, because in this crowd, it probably is much better than Palmieri.

But, that being said, first of all, I am a City councillor from the City of Worcester. This is the district that -- one of the districts that I represent in the great city of Worcester.

And I think everyone is here for, you know, the same reason, clean water. Whether you're on the left or the right, it's all about clean water for the City of Worcester.

And I'm hopeful that we can, without question, come together, the EPA and the DEP, and the City, with a resolution and a document that will make sense.

But, my -- my concerns are that the City of Worcester's water, I think, from most people's vantage point, is probably some of the cleanest and clearest of any municipality anywhere in New England.

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And that these unfunded mandates and the storm water document seems to be not in cooperation with what we'd like to see happen.

I -- I certainly applaud the effort and energy of Commissioner Moylan, the City manager and his staff and all of those that take a position, not only for rate payers and tax payers, but for everyone in the city.

And I know that the EPA and the DEP are not concerned at all about what the costs are. They don't give a damn about what it costs.

And -- and for most people that look at clean water, there should not be any cost under any circumstances. So, we should just have clean water at any cost.

But, the fact is, who is going to pay.

And I would suggest to the people to my left, that they should be participating a little more in the costs of -- of what should happen to the future of the city and other cities around the country. And that the Federal Government should step up and play a more significant role in assisting us, which they have not, as well as the State Government.

Though, I know, our great congressman is trying to

maneuver a way in which we can facilitate this issue. And we're greatly appreciative of that.

But, I look at this document and I make this comparison. And I wholeheartedly agree with the commissioner.

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But, the document should be as clear as -- and as clean as the City of Worcester's water. But, it seems to be as muddied as many the Federal issues that we have of the day.

And I'm sorry to have to make that comparison, but we'd like it to be clearer. We'd like it to be cleaner so that we can move forward.

And if it is not, you can rest assured that the Council has strongly encouraged, for many years ago, many years ago, that we take a very proactive approach so that the -- not only the rate payers and the tax payers and all of you will be satisfied, but, if it can't -- if we cannot be satisfied, then we should not agree. We should not agree to go forward until we get the compromises that make good common sense.

Now, again, I can't appeal to the sensitivity of the DEP for EPA, because they have a job to do. And their job is to be able to have them -- for the benchmarks that they would like to see met, regardless of cost.

We have scientists on our side that suggest today

that we have reached those benchmarks and that we are continuing to move forward.

And I'm hopeful that the rubber will meet the road here and that we'll have good -- continued good clean water. And I'm certain that there are -- there are bottling companies that continue to wait to utilize Worcester's water as -- as an example of what it should be throughout this country.

Thank you very much.

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HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.

I understand, the Honorable -- the Honorable Konstantina Lukes is here.

Would you like to make a statement at this time or later on?

MAYOR LUKES: Certainly.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you.

MAYOR LUKES: Thank you. I had not signed up but, given the importance of the subject, let me just say, as Mayor, this conversation about the storm water permit has been going on for many years.

It is not our intent, in the City of Worcester, to engage in combat with another governmental agency.

It is our intent to protect our citizens. And we all have the same goal.

And we recognize the priority of clean water.

The issue is, how to provide clean water and how to pay for it.

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And clearly, my colleagues are concerned about the payment, because we are discussing the difference between millions of dollars to solve a problem and billions of dollars.

And it's clear, it's a gateway city, as an old industrial city, which is struggling to make its mark again in the 21st century, that we have a limited budget.

Our last census says that the average annual income in the city was \$18,600.

Given those kinds of facts and given the turmoil that is now going on financially, not just in Worcester, but in the entire country, we are concerned about costs.

And as an attorney, let me just say, that words have meaning. And I understand the difference between intent and legally mandated requirements. And I think that's where we are at loggerheads.

Whether the EPA states its intent or intends to mandate certain results.

And we're caught with this end of the pipe treatment and what that means and whether it's going to be discretionary, mandatory, etcetera.

The problem is clear. We have not reached any meeting of the minds as to what our obligations are.

And it's interesting that, even our State agencies, and in fact, the State agency required to develop studies that we have to rely on, the Massachusetts DEP, lacks the staff and funding to adequately do that.

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And if we have missed that step in the process, how do we, as a City, who is grappling with financial issues, address a real problem.

It's a meritorious issue. I don't think anybody in this room disagrees that one of the priorities of Government is to provide for the health and safety of its citizens. And we can't do that without providing for clean water.

And we're lucky we have water. And we realize that, given what's happening in the rest of the country.

Some parts of the country have no water. Some have too much water. We are in the enviable position of having adequate water supplies that are not damaging our ecosystem.

However, are the humans damaging it. And is the process of trying to negotiate a resolution further complicating the process.

As a City, we want to cooperate. And we are depending on our expert, Commissioner Moylan, who understands the problem and has given us advice.

We need to be at the table. It's doesn't serve

the City well to have to governmental entities arguing with each other. The public will lose confidence as a result, if, in fact, we have to end up litigating the issue.

So, I urge you all to understand that, we are willing to pursue this at the table. We are looking for a reasonable resolution.

And we both, on both sides, understand the significance of the issue.

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And I don't -- I don't think that anybody on either side is willing to engage in combat, but more is willing to resolve the issue. So, we're asking for that continuous cooperation, collaboration.

And this is a partnership. And we're asking for that partnership to resolve the issue over the language.

And the language is important.

And thank you for listening to us.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.
Richard Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

My name is Richard Kennedy. I am the president and CEO of the Worcester Regional Chamber of Commerce.

To give you a little feel for the size of the chamber, even though its regional, we have 3300 companies.

2000 of those companies are actually based in the city of

Worcester.

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And we're very concerned about economic development in the city.

We certainly, on the issue of storm water, support the principles of storm water management, goals of achieving improved quality in our lakes, ponds and rivers.

And we understand that all residents and businesses have a role to play in reducing pollution that may enter the storm water system and eventually, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.

Business owners need to maintain their properties by sweeping parking lots and cleaning out their drainage structures to minimize the movement of contaminants.

But, we are very concerned with escalating sewer costs.

While business owners understand they have to pay their fair share for maintenance and upgrade of the sanitary and storm sewer systems, these costs are getting quite significant and burdensome.

Many Worcester businesses are finding it more and more difficult to remain viable with increasing costs for energy, health care, materials and transportation. These businesses already carry a disproportionately high share of the City's tax burden.

We are concerned that this storm water permit,

though it contains well-intentioned goals, maybe -- may not be reasonable and cost effective.

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Any financial burden it places on the City will get passed on to sewer tax payers.

When coupled with -- with additional costs to support the upper Blackstone's current capital improvements project, and expected additional work resulting from its new permit, the burden may simply be the final straw that breaks the backs of some Worcester companies.

Driving companies out of a city like Worcester is contrary to smart growth, which we've been talking about for several years in this community or in the state.

Smart growth is an approach that the State and Federal Governments have been advocating that we move economic development to centers which already have -- excuse me -- move into urban areas that already have infrastructure and access to transportation, rather than building on green space.

And I could comment that, since I represent some other towns in the area, it's quite easy to find space out in those communities that are more than willing to accept our businesses.

Yet, much of the regulatory burden is falling on these same urban areas and resulting in drastic increases in water, sewer, and storm water costs.

All of these rules, designed to improve the environment, may end up being counterproductive if they force businesses to relocate to more financially viable, but more environmentally sensitive locations.

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This City, this region of the state, cannot afford to lose any of its remaining benefactors and large employers.

Nor, can it afford to lose many small businesses that are the backbone of the community.

EPA and DEP must carefully consider the full cost implications of all their permits and directives.

I notice the difference between 1.3 million and 42 million. It seems a rather significant discrepancy.

We recommend that the agencies conduct a thorough analysis of this storm water permit to determine true costs and associated benefits of the required actions demanded of the City.

Those actions that failed to demonstrate a reasonable cost to benefit ratio should be reconsidered.

We all want a cleaner environment, but need to reach the goals, through prudent, cost effective, and beneficial steps.

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you.

I call on Peter McKone from the Worcester

Conservation Commission.

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MR. MCKONE: My name is Peter McKone. I chair the Worcester Conservation Commission.

I'm also director of facilities at Bancroft School here in Worcester. So, I kind of have a good feeling of the storm water process from both the end user and also on a regulatory standpoint.

One of the things that -- one of my concerns is that regulation of this can be pretty complicated.

And I want to make sure that things are fairly straightforward for everybody and everyone has a very clear understanding of what happens when this whole process ends.

DEP just came out January 1st with new storm water regulations. It was a pretty difficult process for us. The regulations started January 1st and we didn't have the regulations until the end of January.

So, -- but, reading through those, they're actually pretty good regulations. I think, they address some of the issues that are in this permit.

A good example of that would be the low impact design. And I think that that's a good way to go.

I'd like to see us look at more low impact and other solutions we could come up with.

One of the issues that's addressed in here is phosphates. And rather than treating and going through an

expensive process for phosphates, maybe we should be looking at banning phosphates and fertilizers in the city of Worcester. That might be a good way to go.

That's it.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.

Nicholas, I don't know if it's and or Claire

Marchese?

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My questions have been answered. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Okay. Thank you.

John Carnegie. Sorry about that.

MR. CARNEGIE: John Carnegie, 3 Sorrento Street in Worcester. A resident.

While we have had quite elegant conversation from our elected and appointed officials representing the velvet glove. I am one of the steel fist constituents.

I will not be combative or adversarial this morning. But, I want to punctuate the fact that there are tens of thousands of residents of the city of Worcester that are retired that are on fixed income, that also have the luxury of time.

Some of those being retired attorneys and accountants that can review the alphabet soup of the regulations and the proposed permits; that can identify the financial impacts, risk profiles and analyses; and certainly, are the highest percentage of our voting

constituents.

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I had indicated, the day after Thanksgiving, to Commissioner Moylan, that, if it required a 10 party suit, I would be one of the signatories. And I stand here as a volunteer to do that.

A variance of 1.3 million or 42 million or 1.7 or 8 billion I believe, was the number he had articulated at that point in time, is substantial.

We also have a lot of intellectual capital that is the fleeing the state of Massachusetts, particularly in the 28 to 35 demographic.

The median age, of the Worcester residents, according to the American community response for the census.gov is 33.3 years.

For those who have the ability economically to leave the city, they will do that.

I'm also in the middle right now of getting a new company started that our initial estimates, just on testing and assembly, are over 10,000 employees.

If you look at just minimum wage, that's representing over \$2 million a day of salary.

I'm looking to site back here in the city of Worcester. Such, I have other states and commonwealths that are in competition for those jobs.

And I can assure you, that if this is not resolved

in an amicable way, that Worcester will be taken off the list of consideration. And I am a resident. I've been a resident since 1974.

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Talk about phosphates, the gentleman from the Worcester Conservation Commission. We've got plenty of intellectual capital at our schools and universities that I'm sure could produce phosphate free detergents that are certified and only sold within commonwealths that will be affected by these kind of permits that are under consideration.

That's other economic or opportunities that are here.

David Blume, who is a gentleman very knowledgeable about dealing with *wastewater treatment and can be viewed at permaculture.com, has identified different ways for low impact resolution of these kinds of challenges.

I know that the solutions are here. And I'm looking forward to this being done in an amicable way.

But, I can absolutely assure you that, if it is not resolved in a way that is beneficial, not just for the Commonwealth, and not just for the municipalities directly affected, that many individuals on fixed incomes will be very happy to be engaged in whatever additional considerations are on the table.

So, I thank you for having this hearing this

morning.

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I know that there are many people who are employed who are not able to be here that I'm sure will be happy to weigh in.

And I know, the gentleman from the editorial board here, that we will have further elaboration and opportunities to comment prior to the August 4th closing of the primary hearing period.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much for coming out here this morning.

Robert Gates.

MR. GATES: Good morning. My name is Robert

Gates. I am president's of the Indian Lake Watershed

Association which is a neighborhood group of about 3 to 350 families.

My relationship with the City of Worcester goes back to the early 1960s when my parents owned a home on Indian Lake. And the City required that these homes go from septic system to City sewage.

This was the start of a great success.

And that was the turnaround of Indian Lake getting better every year.

As a young home owner myself, I got involved with the City of Worcester, with the failed pumping station on

Holden Street which was designed back in the early '50s for 500 houses, where now, we had some 2500 houses. And it was inadequate.

On any storm day, it would pump raw sewage into our clean lake.

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Working with the City of Worcester, we got that remedied.

Also, with the other three pumping stations that are on Indian Lake on Proctor Street and Sears Island.

That was a great turnaround for the -- the improvement of Indian Lake.

Indian Lake is at the bottom of a valley with several hills, steep hills, running down into the lake. So, every time we had water, everything wound up in Indian Lake.

Working with the City of Worcester, we got a lot of these roads repaired, paved, catch basins put in. So, it stopped the water from running and gushing right into the Indian Lake to make it better.

At the end of each of these hills, you would find sediment build up. Over the years, we've worked to stop that and we've been quite successful at that.

We just recently, in the last several years, worked along with the City of Worcester in a 319 grant to stop water -- sewage from -- it's not sewage, but street run off, from running into our lake.

This has been so successful that, within a short period of time of finishing that, we have seen a great turnaround of that sediment going into the lake.

We've had seven studies done on Indian Lake since back in the 1960s when the lake association evolved.

Each one of these studies has said Indian Lake has gotten better each year as we go along. This is a marked improvement.

All of these things that we have worked with the City of Worcester, we've had a very much successful tenure with the City of Worcester.

Any time that the lake association has come up with some sort of a problem that affected Indian Lake, the City really worked with us to help us solve those problems.

And I'm here to tell you today that Indian Lake is in much better condition today than it ever was because of the City of Worcester and the Indian Lake Association.

Thank you.

Donna Williams.

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HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, excuse me, for the opportunity to comment on the draft storm water management permit for the City of Worcester.

My name is Donna Williams and I am conservation advocacy coordinator for Massachusetts Audubon Society. I

work at Broad Meadow Brook Conservation Center, a wildlife sanctuary in the city of Worcester.

My job is water resource protection in the Blackstone River watershed.

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Mass Audubon has long been a partner with the City in efforts to protect land and water. And we applaud the City's track record and all that they have accomplished to date.

A densely developed industrial city with aging infrastructure certainly presents many challenges.

However, -- and the quality of Worcester's waterways reflect those challenges.

Most of them are impaired for one or more designated uses. And the impairments are caused by polluted runoff or stone water impacts.

This is talking about surface water in our lakes and ponds and rivers. Not drinking water, which Worcester's drinking water certainly is in very good shape.

The draft permit that we are considering today makes a more holistic approach to the issue of storm water than the previous permit and pushes the City, its residents and business owners to do more.

The previous permit was issued to the Department of Public Works. And they did an excellent job implementing that storm water management program.

This draft permit is issued to the City as a whole and not to any one municipal department or board to facilitate inter-departmental coordination of multi disciplinary staff, during -- I guess, I do need my glasses -- during the implementation of the program.

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For example, with the understanding that land use practices directly impact water quality, the draft permit requires that the City establish comprehensive and fully enforceable authority to regulate land disturbance activities that minimize or eliminates the adverse effects of storm water pollutants during and after land development activities.

This requires coordination of all municipal departments and boards with jurisdiction over review, permitting, or approval of land disturbance and development projects within the city of Worcester. The City currently does not have this comprehensive authority.

Part of this authority includes the requirement that developers and construction site operators, disturbing one or more acres, comply with the equivalent of MassDEP storm water management standards. Even for activities located outside of the wetlands and resource area and that do not require the submission of a notice of intent to the conservation commission.

These standards require project proponents to

consider environmentally sensitive site design that incorporates low impact development techniques. Thus, ensuring that a proponent's proposed use of LID techniques are allowable by right or exception under the City's regulations.

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By reducing storm water volume and increasing infiltration to groundwater, these techniques substantially reduce storm water impacts.

By expanding the responsibility of implementing the storm water management program to the entire city, the draft permit also requires increased efforts at education and outreach, not only to homeowners, but also to owners and operators of commercial, industrial and institutional facilities regarding their responsibility to control pollutants to storm water discharges from their property to the City's MS4.

To assist in this effort, Mass Audubon, in collaboration with the Blackstone River Coalition, is committed to working with the City to distribute its homeowners guide to protecting water quality in the Blackstone River watershed. And implementing its in business for the Blackstone program for small to mid-size companies.

We have this information and the guides and information about the in business program in our Blackstone

River report. They're on the table in the back, so please take a copy as you leave.

Obviously, there are many other components of the permit. And several of them will be costly.

Those costs will be shared by all of those who will benefit from enhanced recreation, economic opportunities and restored aquatic habitats.

The cost of not striving for cleaner Worcester waterways is much greater.

Thank you again for the opportunity.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.

Peter Coffin.

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MR. COFFIN: Thank you. My name is Peter Coffin and I'm wearing two hats tonight -- today.

One, I'm the coordinator of the Blackstone Headquarters Coalition. And I'm also speaking for the Blackstone River Coalition as well.

The Blackstone Headquarters Coalition started before I came on board, when this first permit came, it must've been in '98. And that process was started in '93.

And there was a grassroots effort with a lot of citizens who wanted to work with the City to make that plan the best possible.

They did a lot of good work. The City came up with a plan, five years of extraordinary work accomplished.

And I want to cite specifically Joe Buckley who has always been great at dealing with all sorts of issues. But then, his boss has always been open. And we were able to work as a partner.

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We -- who are we? Mass Audubon, the Blackstone
Headquarters Coalition, Regional Environmental Council, all
the lakes and ponds associations. Indian Lake, Tatnuck
Watershed, Lake Quinsigamond Watershed. There is a lot of
water resources that Worcester has to be concerned with.

And yes, they do have great drinking water.

But, historically, they had great drinking water and then dumped it into the river downstream. That was their sewage treatment plan.

It's not for a reason you take your water from clean reservoirs upstream and your treatment plan is downstream. And what sort of standards you have to meet to protect the water downstream.

And we, as a society, are evolving. And with storm water, it is changing, shifting.

We live in interesting times. And you want clear standards. And I want you to have clear standards.

And it is very clear what those standards are went a team deal process has been done, which has been done for many of the lakes and ponds.

And there are going to be different standards.

There are numeric limits. How much phosphate is allowed.

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Now, the challenge is, how that's going to get implemented.

And the City is going to have to take the lead. But, we're going to need more support from Mass.

Someone mentioned, where's the staff to do it. DEP.

It's going to take a partnership. A community effort to get in it on point source.

We look forward to working with the City, with the heritage quarter, try to tap some Federal monies, do some innovative work.

There is the opportunities for Worcester being green. That's where the jobs are going to come from.

You mentioned all the senior citizens who are -wanted to work. That's what it's going to take for the city
to pull together, neighborhood by neighborhood, watershed
group by watershed group, to work on land-use issues in
their neighborhood to make the impact on not just India
Lake.

We would like Indian Lake throughout Worcester.

It's hard to have Bob Gates organizing the hundreds of efforts. Where is -- where is the Beaver Brook Watershed Association. Where is the Mill Brook Task Force? Where is the Mill Brook?

USGS doesn't even say it's a brook. It's an unnamed tributary. What standards does the Mill Brook have to meet?

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Well, at Indian Lake, it meets swimmable standards. It goes underground, mixes up side-by-side with an industrial culvert, pops out in Salisbury pond.

When was the last time that got dredged and then got filled up again? Where is that stuff coming from?

Is that clean? Is that polluted? How much is too much?

These are all legitimate -- where is the science?

But, I think the science is telling us, there is too much phosphorus in the system.

And you can try to -- I don't want to go too far with this. But, you can debate the arguments and appeal it and look for more science to give you the hard numbers, or you can work in partnership, do a best efforts possible, and that's the way to avoid getting sued.

We are not going to sue the City if they do what they're supposed to do in the permit.

And I will work with anyone to prevent anyone from pursuing the City if they do a good faith best effort based on the plan which is yet to be developed.

So, I look forward to working with the City on making that plan the best it can possibly be.

Water quality standards. That -- on another permit, I am encouraged by EPA's integrated permits. And I have heard Mr. Moylan and others, and I commend him, let's not just look permit by permit.

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Where is the SSO, the CSO's? And it's the same pipe that it goes through. Let's look cohesively, holistically at the efforts.

Well, we, as advocates, have our hands tied because the City is threatening to sue EPA.

So, does that mean that we can get EPA to talk with us and talk with the City and work out common sense arrangements?

No. Not if we're all concerned about getting taken to court.

So, if we can just kind of tone it down on the language and work together. And I'm glad to see EPA and the City -- I will take the City's point that not enough staffing at DEP, not enough staffing at EPA.

This was a '98 permit that was good for five years. It's been 10 years.

Where was EPA five years ago responding to the timely application of the City of Worcester?

Let's make that happen. Let's try to speed it up.

And I guess, I'm calling for, let's make the Blackstone as a model that EPA can show that it can be

useful, not just in the City of Worcester and its storm water, the Narragansett Bay.

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You're going to need money to fund some of these.

You're not even going to -- well, you need money, sure.

And you need the staff and budgetary to continue that effort. And it's also two states.

Now, you also -- you talk about maximum daily loads in the Blackstone River. Massachusetts, I think you came out saying you wanted it done by 2013.

Let's see if we can make that faster. Working together with the cities and the two states, so that, when this permit is up in 2013, then we can go at the -- with knowledge, with good science, what's the best impact.

That's -- let's not put off and look for more science. Let's start that process of working together on how much is too much and find opportunities for who is going to pay.

But more importantly, find those opportunities for volunteers to make those no cost efforts that are really going to be required to reduce phosphorus throughout the system.

So, we have developed systems in business for the Blackstone, opportunities for a chamber of commerce to show that businesses can get involved.

Homeowners, what do you do with your fertilizer?

Dog waster?

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There -- there are just so many opportunities. Much less the low impact development which Mr. McKone mentioned.

How we build and what we do on the land that we do build. And I -- and what's really the challenge is, Worcester, as it redevelops, downtown, that is the opportunity to get these low impact development in the ground.

So, the City has a choice. You know, these are -you can work together and try to make it as good as you can.
Or, you can push back and say, no, we're not going to go.

So, I strongly urge the City to work with EPA in getting this permit out in a timely manner so that we can all get to work on the job that needs to be done.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.

Cynthia Liebman.

MS. LIEBMAN: Good morning. My name is Cynthia Liebman. I'm a staff attorney with the Conservation Law Foundation, also known as CLF.

CLF is a nonprofit organization that works to protect the environment and communities throughout New England.

We support environmentally responsible management

of storm water in a way that protects human health and aquatic life.

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The background of this permit is that storm water is the number one remaining cause of water quality problems in New England.

Polluted storm water runoffs from roadways, parking lots, rooftops and other impervious or hard services carries pollutants like phosphorus and nitrogen, toxic metals, oil and grease, sediment. These pollutants cause the kind of water quality problems that are experienced, as you know, in the lakes and rivers and reservoirs surrounding Worcester. And also, in the Blackstone River all the way downstream to Narragansett Bay.

Which, I'd like to point out, does has severe water quality problems at this time. And hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent trying to fix

Narragansett Bay from the same types of pollutants that are carried beginning here in this area.

Now, CLF is still evaluating the draft permit, but wanted to be here today to hear these comments and consider them.

And I'd like to offer some preliminary comments at this time and will submit more detailed written comments.

First, I'd like to point out, as has been mentioned previously, that the obligations set out in the

Clean Water Act are without regard to cost. And that the regulatory obligations of the phase 1 storm water program, which covers municipalities like Worcester, will require a significant and sustained commitment of resources.

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Nevertheless, we do recognize that the City is facing financial constraints. And we're interested in being part of the dialogue to discuss ways that water quality benefit can be achieved rapidly and in a cost-effective way.

There are a few specific aspects of the permit that I would like to comment on.

First is Section 1A which anticipates that there may be new or increased discharges from the City's separate storm sewer system.

And it's not clear from the fact sheet in the permit under what circumstances this is anticipated. When -- when would this be done.

And it's also not clear that the required analysis will be done by EPA and the permittee to ensure that Massachusetts' anti-degradation provisions and Federal regulatory requirements at Section 40 CFR 122.4I and case law will be met.

Essentially, that other sources of pollutants need to have compliance schedules to reduce their discharges before new sources are allowed.

Second, we would like to commend the City for its

commitment to improving water quality and for the progress that has already been made on sewer separation and its significant efforts that were mentioned this morning to achieve II -- illicit connection benefits during the first permit term.

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But, this is now the next phase of the storm water program. And at this time, we're recommending more of a focus on specific best management practices to reduce pollution from -- that's reaching waterways in addition to illicit connections.

So, there is the next session of the permit that I'd like to comment on is Section 1C that addresses water quality.

And at this time, we are concerned that, given the general approach in this permit is to rely on best management practices rather than applying numeric effluent limitations, there is not sufficient specificity as to the types of structural best management practices that will be put in place to reduce pollution.

We would like to see some more specificity as to what a timetable will be for specific measures to be implemented on the ground. And we'll be happy to be a part of this discussion.

And we believe this would also have the benefit of providing more certainty to the City as to what measures it

would be expected to take.

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Third, regarding water monitoring. We do support the ambitious monitoring program that is proposed by EPA in this draft permit.

Again, given the reliance on best management practices rather than numeric effluent limitations, monitoring is the crucial anchor that allows EPA, the City and the public to figure out whether the City storm water management plan will be achieving its goals and resulting in meaningful reductions in pollutants, and where necessary, to alter or adjust the program going forward.

The wet weather monitoring is an essential component of a storm water permit for a City of this size. And we do supports its inclusion.

Dry weather monitoring and illicit discharge detection and elimination has been an important step in the first round of this permit.

But, the next permit will need wet weather monitoring in order to be able to address the larger suite of storm water pollutants that come off roadways and other surfaces.

Fourth, we -- CLF also supports low impact development as a way to move forward in achieving pollutant reductions in storm water, while also gaining financial benefits and other benefits in terms of livability and

climate change and other quality of life improvements.

And we do commend Worcester for the significant investments it's made and it is planning to make in capital improvements in terms of its storm water program.

And also, in thinking about capital improvements, I'd like to point out that the City is planning to spend millions and has spent millions on improvements on streets, sidewalks and parks, and also in connection with the city square redevelopment project.

We'll be doing a lot of infrastructure development. And these are perfect opportunity to incorporate LID, or low impact development practices, like green roofs, permeable sidewalks, biofiltration swales for constructed wetlands that will reduce the urban heat island effect and potentially recharge water into the ground while still generating financial benefits.

Again, we'd be happy to sit down and discuss the permit with the City and EPA and DEP.

And our written comments will point to some more examples.

Thank you.

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HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you very much.

I'd call Daniel Dick.

MR. DICK: Thank you.

My name is Dan Dick and I was at Tatnuck Brook

Watershed. And I'm not going to repeat what other people have said.

I complete -- I concur completely with Bob Gates at Indian Lake. The City of Worcester has not been negligent. It has not been indifferent. It's been very responsive to the needs of cleaning up our waterways.

Nothing is perfect.

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The other thing I'd like to say is, most residents don't give a damn. They'll care about the cost. They'll care about the bill.

Peter Coffin is a good guy. But I think he's blowing smoke, because it's going to be very difficult to get the residents to be directly involved.

The last thing I'd like to say is, do you have the authority to sit down with the City of Worcester and come up with a real cost budget that the residents of Worcester can afford? Can you?

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: We'll talk to that after the hearing.

MR. DICK: It's very important. Because the rest of this is all hot air.

Gary Rosen has it right and other people. We are not going -- there is going to be a rate payer rebellion sooner or later, unless you guys can sit down and really work this out.

Otherwise, we are not going to accept it. It's going to be a hell of a mess.

Thank you.

 $\hbox{\tt HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER:} \quad \hbox{\tt Thank you very much.}$

John Reed?

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MR. REED: I'd like to -- John Reed, 4 Congress Street, Worcester, Mass.

I'd like to comment on the draft storm water permit. I am currently president of the Tatnuck Brook Watershed Association. I also sit on the board of directors for the Mass Grounds, Lakes and Ponds.

One of the things I think we have to congratulate the EPA on and one of the reasons I'm commenting today is that best management practices hasn't always been the norm in this country. In fact, it's a relatively new concept that isn't used by a lot of governmental agencies.

I think the fact that the EPA has one of the best websites and the most informative than I've ever been to, is an indication to me that they are -- they are listeners.

They listen to people who have ideas, who might have better ideas on how to achieve the same goals and objectives.

And I think that's what we need to get to. We need to define what our goals and objectives are and find ways to meet them.

Now, if that includes -- and of course, the first is the educational process.

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And by that, I mean, in Worcester, we have resources that are unlimited in terms of our colleges, our academic facilities, our high schools, our elementary schools. All of the school systems have been involved in improving our watersheds in Worcester.

And I've been happy to be part of that process with all of the colleges and with all the schools.

You know, in terms of reducing phosphates and nitrates, improving dissolved oxygen, doing these kinds of things, there's many methods of doing it.

And I think, if you don't look at all the opportunities we have available to us, we'll be doing a disservice to the agencies that you represent and the citizens who benefit from these kind of discussions.

In terms of legislation, for example, phosphorus and nitrates, when I talked to some of our area legislators, John, what do we have to do? Oh, we just have to pass legislature that bans it in the state?

There are already alternative methods that exist? No brainer.

There are things that can be done that we can do. But, it takes time to improve the water quality.

The City of Worcester spent millions of dollars

improving a Brownfield over at Coe's Reservoir. The original owners built the waterway there. The system there, to provide power for a factory.

It was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. We should look at our past and cherish it.

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They sited industry there so that they could dump into the rivers. Let's be honest about this. Let's not negate it.

We have toxic waste that we have been removing for years now. The City spent millions of dollars doing it.

I congratulate Mr. Moylan for being a leader in this area in terms of getting local funding, State funding, Federal funding, to help us improve the Tatnuck Brook Watershed Association.

I mean, the Coe's Reservoir has gone from when they used to have fish kills that existed every year until we got glycol from the airport out of the watershed.

We've got all kinds of different toxic wastes. PCBs out of the soils.

We've spent millions of dollars to improve the water quality. We have a great plan. It's called the climate action plan, City of Worcester.

I enter that again as evidence to the City's commitment to improving the quality of life for the citizens of Worcester and with methods and ways of doing it.

I'd also like to indicate that, there are other ways. And the illicit discharge protocol, the outfall comes in, the monitoring plan.

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When the Governments didn't fund this, we worked with the State, the Mass Grounds, Lakes and Ponds to develop a water monitoring program that was done completely by volunteers, college students, college professors, Dr. Paul Godfrey from UMass Amherst, one of the leading research people in acid rain.

So, I mean, we have an unlimited amount of resources in this area. I think, we need to take maximum advantage of this.

I think that setting arbitrary limits, at this time, when the limits are changing continuously, is counterproductive to trying to improve the water quality.

I think, end of pipe solutions, as the EPA now suggests, is not a solution that they consider to be what they're striving for is a major advance just from our last meeting that we had at Quinsigamond College. That's a major improvement from the original permit that we started with in this project to the one we have today.

It's a sign of progress from both sides, willing to compromise and willing to look at the solutions to the problems in a very methodical and in an excellent manner.

I can't say, you know, too much about what I think

is going on. I think we just need to get that final block to get over.

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And I would just encourage both parties to come together, try to find what's a reasonable amount, what's a reasonable timeframe. You're talking about one of the most heavily polluted rivers in the entire country with the Blackstone River.

We're going from -- Coe's Reservoir, we went from a polluted site to now that we have fishing derbies every year for the kids.

We have swimming available for children. We have recreational resources, hiking trails, walking trails, that didn't even exist last year. They have been improved since last year.

So, the improvements that we're doing and we've been paying for are continuously going forward.

Don't, you know, strangle the City of Worcester and make us uphold the standards that we can meet through other methods.

And let's look into some of those other methods and give us an opportunity to try to meet the new standards over a longer period of time.

You know, we didn't pollute this river overnight. We can't clean it up overnight.

And those that want to move forward faster, is the

goal and objective not to clean the water and have it so that our children and grandchildren can enjoy it?

I'd just go back to, we didn't pollute the earth over night. We're not going to clean it up over night.

We need to be methodical and cost effective.

And I really want to salute the EPA though. Of all the government agencies that I've ever testify before, you're the first that I think incorporates this best management practices into the decisions that you make.

And you should be applauded for that. And I think, if other government agencies did the same, and if you do the same at the end of this permit, we're all going to benefit from it.

And I thank you for the opportunity to speak today. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you.

Murray Brown.

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Is Murray Brown here?

Okay. Mike Perotti? Perotti?

MR. PEROTTI: My name is Mike Perotti. I live at 4 Modaed Court.

I'm here today as a citizen of the City of Worcester. But, also I just want to -- on the record, that I spent 14 years on the Worcester City Council. And I'm very involved in this particular issue.

I think, the City has done a great job over the last six or seven years, Commissioner Moylan, on trying to improve the water quality here within the city of Worcester.

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Very involved in the Coe's Pond project. They've done whatever they can to try to improve the quality of water here within the City.

But, I guess what I'm saying to you is that, there's always a cost to it. And the taxpayers here within the city of Worcester, particularly on their water and their sewer bills, have seen significant increase over the years.

So, I'd ask that you work with the City in the spirit of cooperation from a financial point of view.

If we continue to get these -- what I call particularly unfunded mandates, and which, we put up with those for years, it's going to continue to be a cost burden on the City.

We all want clean water. I drink Worcester's water. I'm proud of it. I don't buy bottled water.

So, I guess that you work with the commissioner and -- on this permitting process.

I don't think we want to see -- you know, we're going to sue each other. I don't think that makes sense.

Let's work together in the spirit of cooperation to see if we can come up with a permit agreement that works both for the City and the EPA.

From what I understand, right now, there is a language problem with -- what I've been reading is within the permit, that there is specific language, a certain deadline that a certain amount have to be done.

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And I believe, the commissioner is taking -- has problems with that.

And he has also been saying that, yes, we'll work with you. But, you can't provide a document which states one thing and say that you can do something else.

So, I urge you to work with Commissioner Moylan on the permitting process, so we can get this thing done and continue to make Worcester one of the best places to drink water here in the city of Worcester. And we also really enjoy our waterways here in the city.

I thank you for your time.

HEARING OFFICER WEBSTER: Thank you.

I believe, I've come to the end of people that signed in.

Is there -- is there anybody that either came late or has not had an opportunity to speak at the hearing that would wish to make a statement?

Seeing no one, I'd like to thank you for coming here and your interests in the permit. I'd -- this has been a very rewarding experience. A lot of thoughtful, comprehensive comments given from a lot of different

perspectives.

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I appreciate especially those people that came in from their jobs. I know this was hard to come. But it helps hearing a lot of different perspectives, including those grassroots organizations within the city of Worcester as well as elected officials.

We've heard a lot of different perspectives on costs, the improvements, the twin goals of being clear but being flexible and the challenge.

It's clear also that a lot of people did a lot of homework in reading the permits and in coming up with specific comments.

We look forward to getting written comments too to further identify specifically what we should be reacting to as a result of the comments.

Loud and clear, we heard work together with the City. And we are looking forward. This is the next generation of storm water permits in reducing storm water pollution with the City.

Please remember the public comment period ends at midnight August 4th. And you can send written comments up to that time, postmarked up to then or by e-mail.

 $\label{eq:without that, I will close the public hearing for this morning. \\$

Thank you.

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER AND TRANSCRIBER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings

before: <u>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>

in the Matter of:

RE: NPDES DISCHARGE PERMIT FOR

WORCESTER MUNICIPAL STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)

NPDES PERMIT NO. MAS010002

Place: Worcester, Massachusetts

Date: July 30, 2008

were held as herein appears, and that this is the true, accurate and complete transcript prepared from the notes and/or recordings taken of the above entitled proceeding.

<u>M. Rossi</u> <u>07/30/08</u>

Reporter Date

M. Rossi 08/06/08

Transcriber Date