MassDEP Responses to Public Comments Title 5 Nitrogen Sensitive Area and Watershed Permit Regulations June 21, 2023

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Background

After issuing the draft Title 5 Natural Resource Nitrogen Sensitive Area and Watershed Permit regulations in October 2022 the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("MassDEP" or "Department") received over 1,000 public comments before the public comment period closed on January 31, 2023. The vast majority (approximately 900) were written comments, the remainder were comments received at the five public hearings the Department held. The Department is grateful to everyone who participated in this process. The input received has been valuable and has led to a number of changes from the draft regulations that the Department believes address many concerns and interests that were voiced during the comment period.

The issues generating the greatest number of comments were the high costs of possible Title 5 upgrades and implementation of Watershed Permits along with the desire for the state government to provide more funding. Those comments were made by individuals, municipalities, and interest groups. Other commenters, particularly individuals and municipalities from the South Coast area, were concerned that they have not had sufficient time to engage locally and with state officials relative to wastewater planning to address their particular sources of nutrient pollution, which have some variation from those on Cape Cod.

Many other commenters, including individuals, municipalities, and interest groups, were very supportive of this regulatory initiative. While many expressed a desire for the high costs to be addressed, they also believed that this regulatory initiative needed to begin soon to provide all communities with needed support and momentum. A reoccurring refrain was that this regulatory initiative "is not perfect, but we need to start now before it is too late." Many others added, "if not now, when?" Many of these supporters advocated their support for Watershed Permits, with some asserting that the state should compel municipalities to obtain Watershed Permits, instead of giving them a choice between Title 5 upgrades or a Watershed Permit.

Summarized below in the following pages are the primary themes reflected in the comments and the Department's responses to them.

Watershed Permit Regulations

1. The watershed application process was changed with the goal of being more efficient and flexible, as many commenters requested.

Several municipalities expressed support for the Watershed Permit regulations, but they expressed a strong desire for MassDEP to make the permit application process as administratively efficient and flexible as possible and to allow them to rely upon wastewater planning that they have already performed.

The final regulations are designed to be as flexible and accommodating as possible. They allow communities to rely upon prior wastewater planning documents. As discussed in the definition for Watershed Management Plan ("WMP") in 314 CMR 21.02, a permit applicant must only supplement application information that is required by 314 CMR 21.03(2) but not included in a Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan ("CWMP"), a Targeted Wastewater Management Plan ("TWMP") or similar planning document. It is not necessary to create a new planning document. Instead, MassDEP has discretion to be flexible and focus on meeting the substantive informational needs in the permitting process.

Also, in response to comments the final regulations were amended to allow applicants to rely upon previously completed buildout scenarios, instead of having to create twenty-year projected loads. 314 CMR 21.03(2)(b)4.b. The final regulations also specifically request information about prior nitrogen reduction strategies. 314 CMR 21.03(2)(b)4.a.

Additional flexibility was provided by eliminating the requirement in the draft regulations for the governing body of the Local Government Unit to approve the wastewater planning document and methodology for the purpose of applying for a Watershed Permit. Instead, the Department will be relying upon the Local Government Units to determine what needs local approval and when it should be provided.

2. The regulations are intended to accommodate the diverse range of watersheds discussed in comments.

Commenters had different perspectives about the duration of Watershed Permits and the permitting process. Some, including interest groups and individuals, believed that the draft regulations provided too much time: five years to get a permit followed by a twenty-year permit and the possibility for renewal to complete the work. In contrast, others, particularly municipalities with numerous complex watersheds, wanted more time and clarity about whether they would have more time.

The final regulations clarify the Department's expectations about the different time periods. For applicants that need more time because they are in the early stages of wastewater planning, the regulations give the Department discretion to allow up to seven years from a Natural Resource Nitrogen Sensitive Area designation to receive a Watershed Permit. Other communities that are further along in their planning can immediately apply for and obtain a Watershed Permit without filing a Notice of Intent. In recognition of these different needs, if the applicant files a Notice of Intent, the final regulations require the submission of a proposed schedule with sufficient milestones to be approved by the Department. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(c).

The Department expects that applicants will be able to attain Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions for numerous watersheds within a single permit term, which may not exceed twenty years. "Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions" is a newly defined concept in the regulations as: "The proportion of the total Controllable Attenuated Nitrogen Load that must be reduced in order to restore the waterbody to applicable water quality and habitat quality restoration goals that have been identified in a TMDL, Alternative Restoration Plan, MEP Report, or Scientific Evaluation as being necessary to meet the designated uses of the waterbody established by the Department under 314 CMR 4.00: *Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards*." 314 CMR 21.02.

Likewise, "Controllable Attenuated Nitrogen Load" is another new definition in the regulations: "The total nitrogen load from all controllable loads within the watershed that reaches the embayment or estuary." 314 CMR 21.02.

If Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions cannot be reasonably achieved within the term of the permit, the applicant may submit information, including financial information and environmental impacts, to request an alternative schedule. 314 CMR 21.03(2)(b)13.; 314 CMR 21.04(1). The Department expects that most applicants will be able to meet the requirements of 314 CMR 21.04(1)(c) that at least 75% of the Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions be attained during the first twenty-year permit, followed by permit renewal for a term to remove the balance of the load.

In unusual situations where 75% of the Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions cannot be attained because of "watershed specific issues," the Department may reduce the 75% performance standard. The final regulations give examples of what may constitute "watershed specific issues": "number or complexity of watersheds, proportion of community's land area in watershed, total nitrogen load to be reduced, logistical and financial planning for wastewater infrastructure, complexity of achieving nitrogen reduction targets." 314 CMR 21.04(1)(c).

3. The permitting process is intended to accommodate the wide range of applicant needs and interests that were apparent during comments.

Some commenters expressed concern that the draft regulations did not provide enough time for a community that wanted to apply for a Watershed Permit to start and complete their wastewater planning process, whether through a CWMP, TWMP, or similar plan. Other commenters believed that the draft regulations provided too much time.

The final regulations reconcile these conflicting positions. On the one hand, the final regulations address the concern that communities need more time by providing that the party who files a Notice of Intent for a Watershed Permit must include a proposed plan with sufficient milestones that are to be approved by the Department. The proposed plan may seek to use the entire seven-year period from designation for the filing of the application and issuance of the permit. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(c).

On the other hand, the final regulations also enable the Department to reduce the time period to apply for a Watershed Permit if the full seven years is not necessary because, for example, the applicant has already performed substantial wastewater planning; has only a small contributory nitrogen load; or must only undertake relatively simple strategies to reduce nitrogen effluent. Further, the final regulations now specify that the failure to comply with deadlines and other requirements in the approved schedule to obtain a permit will commence the five-year time period for mandatory system upgrades under 310 CMR 15.215(2)(a) and the new construction requirements for Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology upon issuance of notice from the Department, unless the Department exercises its discretion to extend the schedule. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(a) through (e).

4. To address many comments seeking clarity about the primary permitting objective, the final regulations clarify that the primary measure of performance for the Watershed Permit is attainment of Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions within prescribed time periods.

Many commenters, including municipalities, individuals, and interest groups, desired clarification about whether permit compliance would be assessed based on attainment of necessary nitrogen load reductions or the attainment of specific water quality goals at the sentinel station(s). If it is the latter, they were concerned about meeting those goals within the term of the permit because of the multitude of variables that may affect water quality monitoring results. For example, attainment of necessary nitrogen reductions at their source might not be reflected in improved water quality for several years due to the variable length of time it may take for existing nitrogen effluent to reach the embayment or estuary.

The final regulations clarify these issues. First, they clarify that achieving nitrogen load reductions that are necessary to meet specific water quality goals is the primary objective of the permit. 314 CMR 21.01(1); 314 CMR 21.02 (definition of Watershed Management Plan); 314 CMR 21.03(2)(b)4.c, f, (b)13; 314 CMR 21.04(1); 314 CMR 21.05(1); 314 CMR 21.05(3), (5); 314 CMR 21.06; 314 CMR 21.10(10). The regulations add a new definition: "Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions – The proportion of the total Controllable Attenuated Nitrogen Load that must be reduced in order to restore the waterbody to applicable water quality and habitat quality restoration goals that have been identified in a TMDL, Alternative Restoration Plan, MEP Report, or Scientific Evaluation as being necessary to meet the designated uses for of the waterbody established by the Department under 314 CMR 4.00: *Massachusetts Surface Water Ouality Standards*."

Also, the draft regulations provided that it was a violation of the permit if the permittee failed to achieve the target threshold concentrations identified in an approved Watershed Management Plan. This provision was removed from the regulations for the reasons discussed above. Instead, the regulations focus on the Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions.

5. The final regulations provide an exemption for de minimis nitrogen loads, as advocated by several commenters.

A number of commenters, including municipalities and organizations, encouraged the Department to provide a different regulatory pathway for communities that encompassed a watershed or part of a watershed where the community's nitrogen contribution to the embayment or estuary was only a very small proportion of the entire watershed. Some commenters referred to this as a de minimis nitrogen load.

The Department added a provision for these situations by providing a De Minimis Nitrogen Load Exemption at 314 CMR 21.12.

6. The Watershed Permit regulations were changed to address commenters' desire for flexibility during implementation of the permit.

A number of municipalities commented that it is important to have flexibility built into the Watershed Permit regulations to accommodate necessary modifications during implementation.

The Department addressed this need for flexibility by clarifying the Department's discretion when permit modifications may be necessary and clarifying what constitutes a significant modification and what constitutes a minor modification. 314 CMR 21.06(4).

7. The regulations were changed to address commenters' desire for more clarity concerning permittees' obligations in shared watersheds.

A number of municipalities commented that they would like greater clarity regarding their obligations when they share a watershed with another community.

The Department added clarity at 314 CMR 21.03. Multiple Local Government Units that share a watershed or sub-watershed may apply jointly for a Watershed Permit, provided they have entered into a mutually enforceable agreement among the parties that confirms each applicant's percentage share of the Necessary Nitrogen Load Reductions and provides a framework to coordinate resource management decision-making and arrangements relating to the receipt and expenditure of funds for implementation. Unless otherwise stated in the mutually enforceable agreement among the parties, each Local Government Unit is only responsible for the proportion of the Controllable Attenuated Nitrogen Load that originates from within its political boundaries. Authority to enforce the Watershed Permit is reserved to the Department.

8. Many commenters believed that the Department should have engaged in a more robust public outreach process.

In 2017, MassDEP created and began engaging with a Title 5/Groundwater Discharge stakeholder group, representing a diverse range of interests, to review comments received on the Title 5 regulations and consider potential revisions, including discussion of a solution to address excessive nitrogen in embayments and estuaries.

The group included representation from the following entities:

Massachusetts Association of Conservation	Westford Board of Health
Commissions	
Town of Falmouth Water Quality	Home Builders and Remodelers
Committee	Association of MA
MA Association of Health Boards	MA Municipal Association
MA Association of Onsite Wastewater	MA Association of Realtors
Professionals	
MassDCR	ADS Ventures, Inc.
MA Camping Association	Horsley Witten
Town of Holliston	Rackemann Strategic Consulting, Inc.
NAIOP Commercial Real Estate	DiPlacido Development Corporation
Development Association	
Cape Cod Commission	NEIWPCC
Association to Preserve Cape Cod	Buzzards Bay Coalition
Northeast Builders and Remodelers	Caputo and Wick
Association	
DF Clark Inc.	Onsite Engineering
MA Audubon Society	Meisner Brem Engineering

MassDEP subsequently invited members of this stakeholder group to participate on a subcommittee to consult on a potential regulatory approach to addressing nitrogen impacts. The subcommittee met on September 3, 2020, February 23, 2021, and June 3, 2022, to discuss potential changes to the nitrogen sensitive area provisions of the Title 5 regulations and the development of a Watershed Permit approach. Members of the subcommittee included CDM, Home Builders and Remodelers Association of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Association of Realtors, Horsley Witten, Rackemann Strategic Consulting, Inc., NAIOP Commercial Real Estate Development Association, Cape Cod Commission, Association to Preserve Cape Cod, Buzzards Bay Coalition, DF Clark Inc., Onsite Engineering, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Meisner Brem Engineering, Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, Pleasant Bay Alliance, and Senator Cyr's Office.

MassDEP has maintained a publicly available webpage concerning this process: <u>310 CMR</u> <u>15.000</u>: Septic Systems ("Title 5") | Mass.gov

At the beginning of June 2022, MassDEP proposed and widely publicized a regulatory framework for the draft regulatory proposals, with the goal of obtaining community and public feedback prior to issuing draft regulations for formal public comment.

Throughout the summer and early fall of 2022, MassDEP actively sought and received feedback and input from affected communities, conducting extensive public, municipal, and legislative outreach:

- Over 45 public meetings took place in communities across Cape Cod and southeastern MA over the summer of 2022.
- o Three briefings were held for legislators: (1) Cape and Islands Delegation; (2) Southeast Coast Delegation; and (3) jointly for both Delegations upon filing of the draft regulations.
- o MassDEP reached out to 34 municipalities (met with 32, and for some communities met on multiple occasions at their request) to provide a one-on-one briefing for local officials on the proposed changes to these regulations.
- o In addition to meeting with the municipalities, MassDEP engaged with and obtained feedback from several stakeholders and organizations, including: the Cape Cod Commission, Cape Cod Board of Health Coalition, Cape Cod Municipal Managers Association, One Cape Summit, Islands Local Health Coalition, Massachusetts Health Officers Association, and the Cape Cod Realtors Association.

After publication of the draft regulations in October 2022, MassDEP held five public hearings, which were attended by several hundred people, eliciting hundreds of public comments. The last public hearing was on January 25, 2023. The public comment period lasted approximately three months, closing on January 31, 2023. Over 1,000 written and oral comments have been received.

MassDEP also held four public information sessions, which were attended by several hundred individuals representing a diverse array of interests. During those sessions attendees were provided an opportunity to ask questions of MassDEP panelists to gain a better understanding of the regulatory initiative.

In addition, MassDEP offered state and local public officials and community leaders opportunities to engage directly with MassDEP and ask questions about the regulations in virtual "office hours." Seven different office hour meetings were held and they were well attended, lasting approximately two hours each. Following those sessions, MassDEP held approximately five meetings with municipalities and related groups for them to clarify their public comments.

Despite all of the above, MassDEP acknowledges that it may not have been able to reach some individuals and communities as effectively as it did others. MassDEP intends to reach out to these other areas to facilitate and support these needed wastewater planning efforts.

<u>Title 5 Regulations for Natural Resource Nitrogen Sensitive Areas</u>

1. The Title 5 draft regulations were changed to allow more time for communities and individuals.

Many commentators, including individuals, municipalities, and interest groups, expressed concern that if their community did not get a Watershed Permit, they would have to upgrade their Title 5 systems within 5 years, which they believed was an insufficient amount of time.

MassDEP acknowledges the implementation complications raised by this comment. While MassDEP received many comments that the 5-year timeframe was too short, other commenters believed that MassDEP is providing too much time for necessary nitrogen load reductions. They have expressed a need for MassDEP to act more quickly before the problem becomes even worse.

The final regulations include changes from the draft regulations to strike a balance between those who believe MassDEP must act more urgently and those who prefer a longer time period. First, the Department added two years to the aggregate period in which upgrades would be required, providing system owners with a total of seven years from designation. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(a) through (c). The Department also altered the way in which the upgrade time period operates. The draft regulations provided that the 5-year upgrade requirement commenced at the time the watershed was designated as a Nitrogen Sensitive Area. That has been changed. Now, the regulations provide that upon designation, a two-year Notice of Intent and Application Period commences. During that period communities have two years to choose whether to file a Notice of Intent to apply for a Watershed Permit, apply for a Watershed Permit, or apply for a De Minimis Nitrogen Load Exemption. The filing of a Notice of Intent or an application for a Watershed Permit or De Minimis Nitrogen Load Exemption prevents the five-year upgrade period from commencing at the expiration of the Notice of Intent and Application Period. 310 CMR 15.002 (Notice of Intent and Application Period definition); 310 CMR 15.215(2)(a) through (c); 314 CMR 21.03(1).

The Department also changed the effective date of the requirement for systems serving New Construction to incorporate Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology from the effective date of the Nitrogen Sensitive Area designation to 6 months after the effective date of the Nitrogen Sensitive Area designation. This change will support more effective implementation of this requirement by providing the Department the opportunity to collaborate and communicate with local officials and the public regarding this requirement.

2. The definition of Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology has been changed to allow for an increase in the availability of nitrogen reducing technology options.

Several commenters, including individuals, system suppliers, and municipalities, were critical of the definition of Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology ("BANRT"). The draft regulations defined BANRT as the system approved for general use with the single best Total Nitrogen effluent performance value at the time the Disposal System

Construction Permit Application is filed. The commenters were concerned that this would limit supply and result in one company controlling the entire market.

The final regulations address this concern by specifying a tiered approach with acceptable performance ranges within each tier. The first tier includes alternative systems which have a Total Nitrogen effluent performance value of 10 mg/L or less and are certified by the Department for general use pursuant to 310 CMR 15.288 when the Disposal System Construction Permit application is filed. If no such system(s) has received general use approval, then an alternative system with the lowest Total Nitrogen effluent performance value certified for general use may be used. The third tier provides latitude for the use of systems granted certain piloting or provisional approvals. 310 CMR 15.002 (BANRT definition).

The final regulations also include a provision which requires the Department to maintain and publish a list on its website of BANRT and nitrogen reducing technologies that have received general, provisional, or piloting approval pursuant to 310 CMR 15.285 through 15.288. The Department may allow the use of technologies that do not meet the BANRT definition in the event of significant technology availability limitations. The Department may also prohibit the use of a technology as BANRT based on a technology's noncompliance with the performance standards established in the technology's approval. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(g).

3. The regulations were changed to provide more flexibility to address commenters' concerns with potential feasibility issues associated with limited supplies and availability of contractors.

Many individual, municipal, and interest group commenters questioned how Title 5 system upgrades could be completed in a five-year period given possibly severe shortages of supplies and contractors to complete the work.

The Department acknowledges this as a potential issue, particularly for any community that does not file a Notice of Intent or an application for a Watershed Permit, leading to the commencement of the mandatory five-year Title 5 upgrade requirement. The Department expects many communities will file a Notice of Intent or an application for a Watershed Permit, significantly decreasing the number of mandatory upgrades that must be accomplished in that period of time. Further, the Department expects that the market will respond by increasing the availability of upgrade alternatives and supplies. Also, as stated elsewhere in this document, the final regulations include a new definition of Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology ("BANRT") that specifies a range of acceptable nitrogen performance values, instead of the lowest performing system, as previously specified in the draft regulations. 310 CMR 15.002 (BANRT definition). The final regulations also include a new provision that would enable the Department to authorize the use of technologies that do not meet the definition of BANRT in the case of serious supply constraints. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(g). Last, in extreme situations the Department has discretion to extend deadlines when there is substantial delay due to supply and contractor constraints. 310 CMR 15.215(2)(e).

4. The regulations have been changed to focus initially on Cape Cod.

Some municipalities and individuals that are not on Cape Cod commented that they have not had as much time and resources as other areas to conduct nutrient wastewater planning. Because of this, they were strongly opposed to the draft regulations, believing they need more time to assess the nutrient pollution problems and potential solutions in their communities.

The draft regulations were intended to address these differences by not automatically designating any off-Cape Nitrogen Sensitive Areas upon promulgation of the regulations; in contrast to Cape Cod, where watersheds with TMDLs would be automatically designated as Nitrogen Sensitive Areas upon promulgation. Nevertheless, after considering the serious concerns that these communities expressed, the final regulations take a different approach. The provision in 310 CMR 15.214(1)(b)2. that previously provided authority for the Department to designate communities off Cape Cod as Nitrogen Sensitive Areas has been altered to focus solely on watersheds to embayments that are subject to the Cape 208 Plan. That provision no longer includes the communities off Cape Cod who expressed concerns that they have not had as much time to investigate and plan to address nutrient pollution. The Department expects, however, that some communities off Cape Cod will apply for a Watershed Permit in order to address waterbodies with a TMDL or other Scientific Evaluation showing nitrogen impacts or impairment. The Department intends to facilitate more nutrient wastewater planning for communities off Cape Cod, enabling them to be better prepared in the near future to address nitrogen pollution to embayments and estuaries.

5. The regulations can be appropriately applied to areas with a variety of different nitrogen sources, a need expressed by several commenters.

Some commenters, particularly those off Cape Cod, asserted that their sources of nitrogen to embayments and estuaries are distinctly different from nitrogen sources on Cape Cod, where the primary source of nitrogen comes from Title 5 septic systems. Because of this, they believed it would be unfair for them to be included in this regulatory initiative.

There are many different sources of nitrogen and many variables that may affect how much nitrogen ultimately reaches embayments or estuaries. This may be different from watershed to watershed. For some watersheds, septic systems are a major contributor. In others, they may not be a major contributor, but they may still be a significant part of the problem. Conducting a Scientific Evaluation is an effective way for a community to identify all potential nitrogen sources. Then, developing a Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan allows a community to move forward and address nitrogen sources through a plan that is focused on the needs of the community. One way to account for these differences is for communities to obtain a Watershed Permit, which provides the flexibility for the community in addressing the primary sources of nitrogen.

6. The regulations change drinking water Nitrogen Sensitive Area requirements when the area is located in both a drinking water and a Natural Resource Nitrogen Sensitive Area.

Several commenters, including municipalities, individuals, and health agents, requested clarification about whether the Title 5 drinking water Nitrogen Sensitive Area standards would be affected by the Title 5 regulatory changes for Natural Resource Nitrogen Sensitive Areas.

The requirements for systems that are located *solely* in Drinking Water Nitrogen Sensitive Areas will remain the same. The requirement of meeting 440 gpd/acre continues to apply only to new construction in Zone IIs, IWPAs and in areas that have both septic systems and onsite wells.

There is one change for new construction in situations where an area is designated as a Nitrogen Sensitive Area for both drinking water supply protection and natural resource area protection under 310 CMR 15.214(1)(a) and (b). In that situation, the natural resource area requirements of 310 CMR 15.215(2) will apply and the system will need to be installed with Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology.

7. The regulations can be used for permitting related to phosphorus pollution of waterbodies.

Many commenters questioned whether the regulations could be used for permitting related to phosphorus pollution, which affects fresh waterbodies.

The regulations provide communities with the ability to apply for and obtain a Watershed Permit to address other nutrients, like phosphorus. 314 CMR 21.02 (definition of Watershed Management Plan).

8. The draft regulations were changed to increase the time period to exempt systems with previously installed nitrogen reducing technology, as requested by many commenters.

Many commenters, including municipalities and individuals, suggested lengthening the Title 5 upgrade exemption under 310 CMR 15.215(2)(g) (former citation).

The draft regulations at 310 CMR 15.215(2)(g) (changed to 310 CMR 15.215(2)(h)) provided that facility owners who upgraded their systems with a nitrogen reducing technology within one year prior to the effective date of the regulations were exempt from the individual system upgrade requirements in 310 CMR 15.215(2)(a) unless the Approving Authority determines that: the system has failed and is required to be upgraded; there is an alteration to or change in use of the facility that is determined to be New Construction; or the system is failing to protect the public health, safety, and the environment. The final regulations change the one-year exemption to a ten-year exemption.

9. The draft regulations were changed so that the applicable upgrade requirements apply to all existing systems, not only those with a Certificate of Compliance.

Several commenters, including municipalities and officials, believed that the Title 5 upgrade requirements in 310 CMR 15.215(2) should apply to all existing systems, not only systems with a Certificate of Compliance, as provided in the draft regulations.

The final regulations no longer have the prior limitation to existing systems with Certificates of Compliance, recognizing that there are sound policy reasons for all systems to be upgraded. For example, older systems may not have a Certificate of Compliance but should be upgraded. Consequently, the final regulations apply to all existing systems, including nonconforming and failed systems. If 310 CMR 15.215(2)(a) is applicable, all existing systems must be upgraded to incorporate Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology in conformity with the maximum feasible compliance requirements in 310 CMR 15.401-15.405.

10. The draft regulations were changed to make it possible for the Department to accept previously commenced Scientific Evaluations.

A number of commenters, including municipalities and interest groups, believed it was sound policy to set forth standards and requirements for Scientific Evaluations to study potential nitrogen impacts to embayments and estuaries and to have the evaluation protocol approved by the Department before the evaluation is commenced. 310 CMR 15.214(1)(b)2.c. They were concerned, however, that this pre-approval requirement would preclude their use of Scientific Evaluations that have already been commenced and are ongoing.

The final regulations include a provision that provides the Department with discretion to "accept a Scientific Evaluation commenced prior to the effective date of the new regulations." 310 CMR 15.214(1)(b)2.b.; see also 310 CMR 15.002 (definition of Scientific Evaluation); 314 CMR 21.02 (definition of Scientific Evaluation).

11. The Department acknowledges the concerns with costs expressed by many commenters.

Many commenters, particularly individuals, expressed concerns that if their community did not obtain a Watershed Permit, the Title 5 system upgrade requirements would be very costly.

The Department recognizes the cost of the I/A systems is a major consideration for homeowners and business owners and has looked to address this both in the regulation and through funding resources. First, as noted previously, the final regulations have a modified definition for Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology ("BANRT"). 310 CMR 15.002 (definition of BANRT). This new definition allows for a range of nitrogen removal which allows for multiple technologies to be considered BANRT. This change along with a new provision at 310 CMR 15.215(2)(g) that allows the Department to make available for use technologies that do not meet the definition of BANRT, will help to address the concern of one supplier dominating the market and raising prices. Allowing for multiple technologies to be utilized should help reduce prices, increase supply, and provide system owners with a choice of technologies.

In addition to these regulatory changes, the Department has pursued – and is committed to continuing to pursue - other measures that would increase the availability and amount of a tax credit for septic system upgrades. The Department has been supportive of other measures that would help to alleviate costs of upgrades, like supporting wider availability of the Community Septic Management Loan Program to include mandatory upgrades. The Department has also advocated for and been supportive of the legislature providing more funding to address nitrogen pollution in embayments and estuaries. More information about funding sources can be found at the Department's Title 5 website: 310 CMR 15.000: Septic Systems ("Title 5") | Mass.gov

12. Many commenters questioned what happens if a community does not seek a Watershed Permit but the mandatory Title 5 upgrade requirements are insufficient to attain necessary nitrogen load reductions?

Many commenters, including municipalities and individuals, were concerned that if their community chose the Title 5 septic system upgrade requirement, instead of obtaining a Watershed Permit, they may still not achieve the necessary nitrogen load reductions to meet the applicable TMDL and comply with the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality standards.

The installation of Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology for the Title 5 system upgrade requirement (if a Watershed Permit is not obtained) *may* achieve the necessary reduction of nitrogen for some watersheds but not for other watersheds. The outcome would depend, among other things, on the sources of nitrogen in the watershed and how much nitrogen must be removed from the watershed in order to meet any applicable TMDL and ultimately the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards.

Neither the Title 5 upgrade requirement nor a Watershed Permit relieves any federally regulated party of their responsibility to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The United States Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for determining whether the Federal Clean Water Act has been satisfied under those circumstances.

13. Commenters' desire for the Title 5 system upgrades to be implemented in a phased approach can be most effectively accomplished through a Watershed Permit.

Some commenters stated that in situations where communities did not apply for or obtain a Watershed Permit and the mandatory Title 5 upgrade requirements applied, the Department should require the upgrades in a phased approach. They believed that upgrades should be prioritized in phases, focusing first on systems closest to the waterbodies, and then moving landward gradually from there.

Such a phased approach would be very difficult to create and implement through the mandatory Title 5 upgrade requirement because of significant variations with development and factors that affect the rate of attenuation among watersheds. For these reasons, this type of approach could be

more effectively implemented through a Watershed Permit, which could allow for an iterative implementation strategy.

14. Some commenters requested that the Department consider composting and urine diversion toilets for use as Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology.

Some commenters suggested that composting toilets/greywater systems and urine diversion systems be considered a Best Available Nitrogen Reducing Technology that would fulfill the system upgrade requirements of Title 5 if their community did not apply for and obtain a Watershed Permit.

Composting toilets have General Use certification for use in Massachusetts. The use of a composting toilet requires the use of a septic system for greywater disposal. Title 5 provides a loading rate of 660 gpd/acre for residential greywater systems utilized with a composting toilet. This equates to a 19 mg/l nitrogen performance value. In order to change this performance value, an evaluation of greywater disposal system nitrogen values would need to be made to determine the amount of nitrogen "removed" using a compost toilet. Urine diversion systems have not been evaluated with a greywater system but can also be reviewed to determine the performance value. This evaluation is necessary for any technology to be considered for use as BANRT, including urine diversion toilets.

List of Commenters (Written and Oral)

In response to draft regulations at 310 CMR 15.000 & 314 CMR 21.00

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Anne Robertson Marion

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Steve Bliven South Dartmouth

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Susan Dangle Save Mashpee Wakeby Pond Alliance

Susan Dominick Cape Cod Susan Jackson Cotuit

Susan Jenkins North Dartmouth

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Thomas Davenport Westport

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William and Karen Giesecke Dartmouth William Bade Pocasset William Brotherton Orleans William Farnham Orleans William Fredericks Mattapoisett William Grant Cataumet William O'Connell Not Stated William Raposa Boston William Van Spaulding Cuttyhunk William Veno Pocasset

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