

The Honorable Barbara J. Rothstein

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

STEVEN D. BANG, an individual,
Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 3:21-cv-05834-BJR

v.

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S
MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AND DENYING
DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

LACAMAS SHORES HOMEOWNERS
ASSOCIATION, a Washington nonprofit
corporation,
Defendant.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is a citizen suit brought by Plaintiff Steven D. Bang (“Plaintiff”) against Defendant Lacamas Shores Homeowners Association (the “HOA” or “Defendant”) under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.* (the “Clean Water Act” or “CWA”). Plaintiff alleges that Defendant is adding pollutants from a man-made stormwater treatment facility (the “Biofilter”) located on Defendant’s property, to nearby wetlands and Lacamas Lake. Compl., ¶ 2. Plaintiff is suing for an imposition of civil fines and an order compelling Defendant either to stop adding pollutants, or to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit or other approval under the CWA. *Id.*, ¶ 3.

The instant matter comes before the Court on (1) Plaintiff’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Dkt. No. 31; and (2) Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. No. 34.

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1 Plaintiff's motion asks the Court to revise an earlier ruling on a discrete legal element of
2 Plaintiff's claims, in which the Court held that "Plaintiff cannot prevail on his CWA claim if it is
3 premised on the Biofilter simultaneously being a point source and a water of the United States,"
4 or "WOTUS," as defined under the CWA. October 31, 2022 Order, Dkt. No. 30, at 5 ("October
5 2022 Order"). Defendant opposes Plaintiff's motion, and also seeks a ruling that (1) the
6 undisputed facts demonstrate that the Biofilter is a WOTUS; and/or (2) Plaintiff will be unable to
7 prove that Defendant is causing the addition of any pollutants. Having reviewed the parties' briefs
8 filed in support of and opposition to the motions, the Court finds and rules as follows.

9 II. BACKGROUND

10 Lacamas Shores is a residential development located near the southwest shore of
11 Lacamas Lake in Clark County, Washington. In the 1980s, as a condition of development, a
12 man-made wetland—referred to in this case as the Biofilter—was installed to capture pollutants
13 in stormwater runoff from the hillside development and prevent them from flowing directly into
14 the lake. Compl., ¶ 22. Defendant, the Lacamas Shores HOA, owns and is responsible for
15 maintaining the Biofilter, which uses vegetation (e.g., grasses and aquatic plants) to sequester
16 and remove pollutants introduced by stormwater runoff from the development. *Id.*, ¶ 30. The
17 system was designed to work by collecting stormwater in drainage basins and directing it –
18 through various mechanisms, including underground pipes and a "bubbler" system – into the
19 Biofilter, and then discharging the filtered water via two separate "outlets" into shoreline
20 wetlands and Lacamas Lake. *See, e.g.*, McConaughy Decl., Dkt. No. 18, Ex. 2. Plaintiff claims
21 that, while the Biofilter was operating as intended for several years, it has since fallen into
22 disrepair because of the HOA's failure to plant new vegetation and harvest decomposing
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1 vegetation. *Id.*, ¶ 34. According to Plaintiff, the growth and decomposition of inappropriate
2 vegetation in the Biofilter has caused it to generate new pollutants that are then released into
3 Lacamas Lake and the naturally occurring wetlands abutting it. Thus, Plaintiff asserts, “the
4 HOA’s lack of maintenance of the Biofilter has transformed the Biofilter from a system that
5 removes pollutants into a system that actually adds pollutants.” *Id.*, ¶ 40.

6 In November 2021, Plaintiff filed this lawsuit under the CWA, which prohibits a person
7 from (1) discharging a pollutant (2) into navigable waters (3) from a point source (4) without a
8 discharge permit. *Comm. to Save Mokelumne River v. E. Bay Mun. Util. Dist.*, 13 F.3d 305, 309
9 (9th Cir. 1993); 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a). Plaintiff claims the Biofilter, and/or each of the two outlets
10 through which water flows into the shoreline wetlands, are “point sources” within the definition
11 of the CWA. Compl. ¶ 54. In an order on cross motions for partial summary judgment issued on
12 October 31, 2022, this Court concluded that “to the extent the Biofilter is classified as a water of
13 the United States, Plaintiff cannot prevail on a CWA claim premised on the theory that the
14 Biofilter and its two outlets constitute point sources that discharged pollutants” to the
15 jurisdictional waters of Lake Lacamas and its abutting wetlands. October 2022 Order at 8-9. The
16 Court was not asked to (and thus did not) determine that the Biofilter was in fact either a
17 WOTUS or a point source.

18 By his instant motion, Plaintiff asks the Court to revisit this earlier ruling. Plaintiff’s
19 motion is based on the Revised Definition of Water of the United States (“Revised WOTUS
20 Definition”), which was issued and went into effect in early 2023, after the Court issued its
21 ruling. 88 Fed. Reg. at 3004. Plaintiff argues, in sum, that the Revised WOTUS Definition is a
22 change in a controlling law, and/or new evidence, that demonstrates the Court’s earlier ruling is
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1 no longer valid. In the alternative, Plaintiff argues the Revised WOTUS Definition creates an
2 exemption under which the Biofilter is not a WOTUS. Defendant opposes Plaintiff’s motion, and
3 also seeks summary judgment in its favor, arguing that Plaintiff’s claims must be dismissed
4 because he will be unable to prove several elements of his CWA claims.

5 III. DISCUSSION

6 A. Summary Judgment Standard

7 “The standard for summary judgment is familiar: ‘Summary judgment is appropriate
8 when, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, there is no
9 genuine dispute as to any material fact.’” *Zetwick v. County of Yolo*, 850 F.3d 436, 440 (9th Cir.
10 2017) (quoting *United States v. JP Morgan Chase Bank Account No. Ending 8215*, 835 F.3d
11 1159, 1162 (9th Cir. 2016)). A court’s function on summary judgment is not “to weigh the
12 evidence and determine the truth of the matter but to determine whether there is a genuine issue
13 for trial.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986). If there is not, summary
14 judgment is warranted.

15 B. Plaintiff’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment

16 1. Whether It Is Possible for the Biofilter to Be Both a Point Source and a 17 WOTUS

18 Plaintiff’s motion asks the Court to revisit the holding of the October 2022 Order. A closer
19 examination of that ruling is therefore in order.

20 a. October 2022 Order

21 As outlined in the October 2022 Order, the Clean Water Act defines the “discharge of a
22 pollutant” to mean, as relevant here, “any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any
23 point source.” 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12). Consistent with that definition, “[t]o establish liability for an

1 unpermitted discharge under the CWA, plaintiff must show that defendant (1) discharged (2) a
2 pollutant (3) to navigable waters (4) from a point source (5) without permit authorization.” *Puget*
3 *Soundkeeper All. v. Whitley Mfg. Co.*, 145 F. Supp. 3d 1054, 1055 (W.D. Wash. 2015) (citing
4 *Headwaters, Inc. v. Talent Irrigation Dist.*, 243 F.3d 526, 532 (9th Cir. 2001)). The CWA defines
5 “navigable waters” to “mean[] the waters of the United States,” which include (with certain
6 qualifications and among other things) “lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams),
7 mudflats, sandflats, [and] wetlands.” 33 U.S.C. § 1362(7); *Rapanos v. United States*, 547 U.S. 715,
8 724 (2006) (citing 33 CFR § 328.3(a)(3)). A “point source,” in turn, is defined as “any discernible,
9 confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel,
10 conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or
11 vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.” *Id.* § 1362(14).
12 Plaintiff’s CWA claim is premised on allegations that the HOA has been “discharging pollutants
13 from the Biofilter,” a point source, to Lacamas Lake and the wetlands abutting it, both of which
14 are waters of the United States. Compl. ¶ 56.

15 On a motion for partial summary judgment filed by Plaintiff, the Court held in the October
16 2022 Order that the Biofilter could not meet the definition of a “point source” if the facts
17 demonstrated that the Biofilter was a WOTUS. In essence, the Court inferred from the statute’s
18 text, from rules promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and the Army
19 Corps of Engineers (“Corps”), and from relevant caselaw that the definition of “point source”
20 tacitly but necessarily included an additional element: “not a WOTUS.” More specifically, the
21 Court relied on the to/from structure of statute (“to navigable waters *from* a point source”) and the
22 distinct definitions of the terms “point source” and “navigable waters” in the statute, which “us[ed]

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1 disparate and non-overlapping language.” October 2022 Order at 5-6 (citing *Rapanos*, 547 U.S. at
2 735-36) (CWA’s “definitions [] conceive of ‘point sources’ and ‘navigable waters’ as separate and
3 distinct categories.”). Citing *Toxics Action Center*, a recent case from the District of New
4 Hampshire presenting relevantly similar facts, the Court construed the CWA’s text to mean that
5 “point sources and navigable waters are two different things: the former sends polluted water, and
6 the latter receives it.” October 2022 Order at 5 (citing *Toxics Action Ctr., Inc. v. Casella Waste
7 Sys., Inc.*, 2021 WL 3549938, at *7-8 (D.N.H. Aug. 11, 2021) (finding that plaintiff’s contention
8 that “a water of the United States can also simultaneously be a point source ... cannot be squared
9 with the statutory text”). The Court also observed that caselaw interpreting the EPA’s 2008 Water
10 Transfers Rule and the “unitary waters theory” was consistent with this reading of the CWA.
11 October 2022 Order at 6-9 (citing, inter alia, *Friends of Everglades v. S. Fla. Water Mgmt. Dist.*,
12 570 F.3d 1210, 1217 (11th Cir. 2009)). Accordingly, the Court “agree[d] with Defendant” that “to
13 the extent the Biofilter is classified as a water of the United States, Plaintiff cannot prevail on a
14 CWA claim premised on the theory that the Biofilter and its two outlets constitute point sources
15 that discharged pollutants to Lake Lacamas and its abutting wetlands.” October 2022 Order at 8-
16 9.

17 **b. The Revised WOTUS Definition**

18 Plaintiff’s instant motion asks the Court to revisit this holding. The motion turns on
19 issuance of the Revised Definition of “Waters of the United States” by EPA and the Army Corps
20 of Engineers, in January 2023, after the Court issued the October 2022 Order. 88 FR 3004-01.
21 Plaintiff argues that the new rule clarifies that under the CWA, it is possible for a waterbody to be
22 both a point source and a WOTUS, and constitutes new law that requires reversal of the Court’s
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1 previous ruling.

2 The relevant portion of the new rule observes that “[t]he agencies have historically taken
3 the position that a ditch can be both “waters of the United States” and a point source.” 88 FR 3004-
4 01, 3114. The Revised WOTUS Definition acknowledges that EPA’s Navigable Waters Protection
5 Rule (“NWPR”)—issued by EPA and the Corps in April 2020, but vacated nationwide by the
6 District Court of Arizona on August 30, 2021—took the position that a ditch is *either* “waters of
7 the United States’ *or* a point source.” *Id.* (citing 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule:
8 Definition of “Waters of the United States,” 85 Fed. Reg. 22250-01 (April 21, 2020)); *see Pascua*
9 *Yaqui Tribe v. United States Env’t Prot. Agency*, 557 F. Supp. 3d 949, 951 (D. Ariz. 2021).
10 However, the Revised WOTUS Definition goes on to say “[t]he agencies have further evaluated
11 this question and concluded that the better reading of the statute is the agencies’ historic position
12 that a ditch can be both a point source and ‘waters of the United States.’”¹

13 The Revised WOTUS Definition traces this conclusion to a 1975 opinion of the General
14 Counsel of EPA interpreting the Clean Water Act. That opinion stated “what is prohibited by
15 section 301 is ‘any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source.’ It is
16 therefore my opinion that, even should the finder of fact determine that any given irrigation ditch
17 is a navigable water, it would still be permissible as a point source where it discharges into another
18 navigable water body, provided that the other point source criteria are also present.” Revised
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20 ¹ Throughout this case there has been confusion regarding the status of the NWPR. Neither party referenced it in the
21 first round of summary judgment motions, though the court in *Toxics Action Center* relied on it in finding a water
22 feature cannot be both a point source and a WOTUS. 2021 WL 3549938, at *7-8. In this round of cross motions for
23 summary judgment, both parties initially agree that “[t]he NWPR was in effect at the time of this Court’s October
2022 order,” Pl.’s Mot. at 6, Def.’s Mot. at 7, a claim they both later tacitly abandon. In any event, it is now clear
24 that the NWPR was vacated and effectively a dead letter on August 30, 2022. *See Sackett v. Env’t Prot. Agency*, 598
25 U.S. 651, 668 (2023) (“This rule too did not last. After granting the EPA’s voluntary motion to remand, a District
Court vacated the rule.”) (citing *Pascua Yaqui Tribe*, 557 F.Supp.3d at 957).

1 WOTUS Definition, 88 Fed. Reg. at 3114 (citing *In re Riverside Irrigation District*, 1975 WL
2 23864, at *4 (June 27, 1975)). The Revised WOTUS Definition also refers to the two opinions in
3 *Rapanos v. United States* as supporting the conclusion that at least some point sources might also
4 be classified as WOTUS, particularly Justice Kennedy’s concurrence, which observed “certain
5 water bodies could conceivably constitute both a point source and a water.” See Revised WOTUS
6 Definition, 88 Fed. Reg at 3114 (citing *Rapanos*, 547 U.S. at 772 (Kennedy, J., concurring))
7 (noting that Kennedy’s concurrence “rejected the conclusion that because the word ‘ditch’ was in
8 the definition of ‘point source’ a ditch could never be ‘waters of the United States’”). The Revised
9 WOTUS Definition even found support in Justice Scalia’s *Rapanos* plurality opinion. *Id.* (citing
10 *Rapanos*, 547 U.S. at 735-36 (Scalia, J., plurality opinion)) (“Even the plurality opinion in
11 *Rapanos*, which was relied upon by the agencies in the 2020 NWPR for its change in position, left
12 room for some ditches to both point sources and “waters of the United States,” finding that the two
13 categories should not be “significantly” overlapping.”). The Revised WOTUS Definition
14 concludes that “[t]here is simply no indication in the text of the Clean Water Act that ditches that
15 meet the definition of a point source cannot also be ‘waters of the United States.’” *Id.*

16 **c. Whether the Revised WOTUS Definition Requires Reconsideration of the**
17 **October 2022 Order**

18 As noted, Plaintiff’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment essentially seeks
19 reconsideration of the Court’s October 2022 based on the agencies’ issuance of the Revised
20 WOTUS Definition. Pl.’s Mot. at 10.² This Court has discretion to revise “any order or other

21 ² Plaintiff argues there has been a change in controlling law that justifies departure from the “law of the case,” a
22 doctrine that “posits that when a court decides upon a rule of law, that decision should continue to govern the same
23 issues in subsequent stages in the same case.” *Arizona v. California*, 460 U.S. 605, 618 (1983). The doctrine does
not, however, “bar a court from reconsidering its own orders before judgment is entered or the court is otherwise
divested of jurisdiction over the order,” and is “wholly inapposite” at this stage of this case. *Askins v. U.S. Dep’t of*

1 decision, however designated, that adjudicates fewer than all the claims or the rights and liabilities
2 of fewer than all the parties ... at any time before the entry of a judgment adjudicating all the claims
3 and all the parties' rights and liabilities.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b); *see also City of Los Angeles, Harbor*
4 *Div. v. Santa Monica Baykeeper*, 254 F.3d 882, 889 (9th Cir. 2001)(“[A]s long as a district court
5 has jurisdiction over the case, then it possesses the inherent procedural power to reconsider,
6 rescind, or modify an interlocutory order for cause seen by it to be sufficient.”). Furthermore, while
7 the Western District of Washington Local Rule 7(h)(2) governing motions for reconsideration
8 requires filing “within fourteen days after the order to which it relates is filed,” Federal Rule 60(b)
9 provides, “[o]n motion and just terms, the court may relieve a party or its legal representative from
10 a final judgment, order, or proceeding,” for “any [] reason that justifies relief,” and that such
11 motion must be filed only “within a reasonable time.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(6), (c)(1).

12 The Court finds that the Revised Rule does precisely what Plaintiff argues: it makes clear
13 that in the agencies’ view, nothing in the CWA itself or in prior interpretive rules (other than the
14 now-defunct NWPR) requires the conclusion that a point source and WOTUS are necessarily
15 mutually exclusive categories. In fact, the Revised WOTUS Definition directly addresses and
16 rejects some of the very factors this Court relied on in its previous order, including the plain text
17 of the CWA and the “disparate and non-overlapping” definitions of point source and WOTUS, and
18 *dicta* in Justice Scalia’s opinion in *Rapanos* suggesting that the categories could not be
19 “‘significantly’ overlapping.” Revised WOTUS Definition, 88 Fed. Reg. at 3114 (citing 547 U.S.

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Homeland Sec., 899 F.3d 1035, 1042 (9th Cir. 2018); *City of Los Angeles, Harbor Div. v. Santa Monica Baykeeper*,
22 254 F.3d 882, 888 (9th Cir. 2001). Because the law of the case doctrine is not applicable to the question presented
23 by Plaintiff’s motion, the Court “is free to correct any errors or misunderstandings without having to find that its
24 prior decision was ‘clearly erroneous’” or requires amendment due to a change in controlling law. *Askins v. U.S.*
25 *Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 899 F.3d 1035, 1043 (9th Cir. 2018).

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1 at 735-36 (Scalia, J., plurality opinion)).

2 In the new rule the agencies also explicitly reject the holding in *Toxics Action Center*, the
3 District of New Hampshire case on which this Court relied in its October 2022 Order, in part
4 because *Toxics* relied on the 2020 NWPR, which was vacated mere weeks after *Toxics Action*
5 *Center* was issued. See Revised WOTUS Definition, n. 120 (“The agencies considered that a
6 district court has reached a contrary conclusion, but the agencies decline to adopt the decision’s
7 reasoning in this rule, including because it relies on the change in interpretation articulated for the
8 first time in the 2020 NWPR and which the agencies reject in this rule, and is inconsistent with the
9 position of five Justices in *Rapanos*.”). The agencies further observe that its interpretation is
10 consistent with the Water Transfers Rule—another factor the Court relied on in its earlier ruling.
11 See October 2022 Order at 6-8; Revised WOTUS Definition, 88 Fed. Reg. at 3068 (“This rule will
12 also not affect the existing statutory or regulatory exemptions or exclusions from section 402
13 NPDES permitting requirements, such as . . . the status of water transfers.”).

14 While the cited language in the Revised WOTUS Definition refers specifically to ditches
15 and clarifies that a ditch might under some circumstances be classified as both a point source and
16 a WOTUS, Plaintiff argues that elsewhere, the rule also makes clear that the agencies’ conclusion
17 is not limited to ditches, and applies generally to other waterbodies as well. See Pl.’s Mot. at 13-
18 15 (citing language in Revised WOTUS Definition requiring permit for pollutant discharge from
19 a point source even for waste treatment systems that are also WOTUS). The Court does not discern
20 anything in the new rule limiting the agencies’ interpretation to ditches, and indeed, Defendant
21 does not claim that the rule should be read as limited to ditches, or deny that Plaintiff’s
22 interpretation of the rule is otherwise correct. Instead, Defendant raises what are essentially
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1 procedural arguments for denying Plaintiff’s motion. First, Defendant argues that the Revised Rule
2 should not be given retroactive effect. As noted, however, the Revised WOTUS Definition does
3 not announce new law; it merely clarifies the agencies’ “longstanding, historic view” that a point
4 source and WOTUS are not necessarily mutually exclusive, a position it states the agencies have
5 held (with one ill-fated exception, the NWPR) since at least 1975. Revised WOTUS Definition,
6 88 Fed. Reg. at 3114. Accordingly, the Court is not being asked to retroactively apply new law,
7 but to revisit an interpretation of a statute with the benefit of a clarification from the agencies
8 charged with executing that statute. The retroactive application analysis is simply inapposite.³ See
9 *Norsoph v. Riverside Resort & Casino, Inc.*, 611 F. Supp. 3d 1058, 1072 (D. Nev. 2020) (quoting
10 *ABKCO Music, Inc. v. LaVere*, 217 F.3d 684, 689 (9th Cir. 2000) (“[C]larifying legislation is not
11 subject to any presumption against retroactivity and is applied to all cases pending as of the date
12 of its enactment.”)).

13 Second, Defendant argues the Revised Rule will not survive an inevitable legal challenge
14 and thus should be disregarded now. This argument, unsupported by any legal authority, is
15 frivolous. To be clear, Defendant is not itself challenging the validity of the rule (under the
16 Administrative Procedures Act or otherwise); it argues the Court should simply ignore the rule
17 because *others* are challenging it, speculating that they will prevail. Def.’s Opp. at 15 (“The
18 Revised WoTUS Rule will be unlikely to fare any better” than the NWPR.). The Court
19 acknowledges that this area of the law has been the focus of an unusual amount of litigation,
20 sometimes leading to divergent and even directly conflicting results. But the Court cannot rule

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22 ³ Defendant argues alternatively that even if the Court determined that “retroactive application” of new law were
23 appropriate, this application would divest the Court of jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims. Because as noted the
24 Court is not retroactively applying new law, this argument is moot.

1 based on what the law may be one day depending on future agency action or higher court rulings.
2 It can only say what the law currently *is*, which the Revised WOTUS Definition makes clear.

3 For the foregoing reasons, the Court grants Plaintiff’s motion on this point. The Revised
4 WOTUS Definition makes clear that a “point source” and “waters of the United States” are not
5 necessarily mutually exclusive categories as a matter of law, and thus the Court vacates its earlier
6 holding that “Plaintiff cannot prevail on his CWA claim to the extent it is premised on the theory
7 that the Biofilter is simultaneously a point source and a water of the United States.” October 2022
8 Order at 12.⁴

9 2. Whether Biofilter Is a Point Source

10 Plaintiff also requests a ruling that the Biofilter meets the CWA definition of a “point
11 source.” As noted, the CWA defines point source as “any discernible, confined and discrete
12 conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete
13 fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating
14 craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.” 33 U.S.C. § 1362(14). Plaintiff avers that
15 “the Biofilter wetlands were created in a “discernible, confined, and discrete” location on the HOA
16 Property, and they convey water and pollutants to Lacamas Lake.” Pl.’s Mot. at 9. Plaintiff argues
17 that applying the CWA definition to these facts, the “Biofilter as a whole constitutes a point source,
18 and each outlet constructed under the pedestrian trail along the northern edge of the Biofilter is a
19 separate point source.” Pl.’s Mot. at 9; Compl. ¶ 54.

20 Defendant does not deny that the Biofilter and/or the two outlets are point sources under
21 the CWA, aside from the argument, dispatched above, that they cannot be point sources to the

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23 ⁴ Because the Court determines that the Biofilter may be a point source even if it is a WOTUS, the question of
whether the Biofilter is in fact a WOTUS is moot, and will not be addressed.

1 extent they are waters of the United States. Accordingly, the Court grants Plaintiff's motion on
2 this point as well, finding that the Biofilter and its outlets are, in fact, point sources as defined by
3 the CWA.

4 C. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment

5 The CWA prohibits "the discharge of any pollutant by any person" without a permit. 33
6 U.S.C.A. § 1311. Defendant claims that it is entitled to summary judgment in its favor, arguing
7 that the Plaintiff will be unable to establish several elements of his CWA claim. Its primary
8 argument is that Plaintiff will be unable to demonstrate (1) that Defendant "discharged" pollutants;
9 (2) that the materials discharged from the Biofilter are "pollutants"; or (3) that Defendant is a
10 "person" as defined by the statute. *See* Def.'s Mot. at 22-26. Defendant also argues that it is entitled
11 to summary judgment because the conduct of which it is accused occurred "wholly in the past";
12 and because the Biofilter and Lacamas Lake are not "meaningfully distinct" bodies of water. *Id.*
13 at 25-26, 28-30. For the following reasons, Defendant has failed to demonstrate that it is entitled
14 to summary judgment on any of these grounds, each of which the Court discusses in turn.

15 1. "Discharge"

16 Defendant argues first that Plaintiff will be unable to prove that the HOA "discharges"
17 pollutants into Lacamas Lake. As Defendant notes, the CWA defines "discharge" to mean the
18 "addition" of pollutants to a jurisdictional water. 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.
19 Plaintiff has alleged that Defendant's failure to maintain the Biofilter is directly linked to the
20 addition of pollutants to Lacamas Lake. *See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶ 40 ("[T]he HOA's lack of maintenance
21 of the Biofilter has transformed the Biofilter from a system that removes pollutants into a system
22 that actually adds pollutants."). Defendant argues, however, that it cannot be charged with
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1 “adding” pollutants when the putative pollutants are merely a byproduct of what Defendant claims
2 is a “natural process” of decomposition. Def.’s Mot. at 23-24. According to Defendant, “[t]he link
3 between Defendant’s alleged failure to arrest a natural process and the pollution resulting from
4 that process is too attenuated to fit within the plain meaning of ‘addition.’” Def.’s Mot. at 23.

5 Defendant’s argument fails for several reasons, primarily because the CWA does not
6 require proof of the “link” that Defendant argues is missing. It is clear that whether Defendant is
7 itself actively adding pollutants, or is merely allowing the addition of pollutants as a consequence
8 of its continuing inaction—that is, its failure to maintain the Biofilter—is not relevant under the
9 CWA. *See Puget Soundkeeper All. v. Cruise Terminals of Am., LLC*, 216 F. Supp. 3d 1198, 1213
10 (W.D. Wash. 2015) (owner of port facility “may also be liable if it had sufficient control over the
11 cruise terminal and knowledge of the alleged unpermitted discharges, even if it did not create the
12 discharges itself.”). The statute imposes liability if “the *point source* is actively adding pollutants
13 to navigable waters. And if the point source is “discharging,” the “person” who owns or operates
14 the point source is liable under the Act.” *Sierra Club v. El Paso Gold Mines, Inc.*, 421 F.3d 1133,
15 1145 (10th Cir. 2005), *as corrected* (Oct. 21, 2005) (emphasis added) (“[P]oint source owners such
16 as El Paso can be liable for the discharge of pollutants occurring on their land, whether or not they
17 acted in some way to cause the discharge.”).

18 Defendant attempts to distinguish this authority, arguing that what is at issue here is “a
19 wetland that emerged through natural processes and emits the products of decomposition” and not,
20 as in *El Paso Gold Mines*, an “artificial,” inactive mine leaching pollutants into the groundwater.
21 Def.’s Mot. at 24. But while Defendant refers to the Biofilter or the process of decaying vegetation
22 in the Biofilter as “natural” approximately 30 times in its Reply Brief alone, it has failed to
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1 demonstrate that this is a distinction with legal significance under the CWA. Neither the CWA nor
2 caselaw interpreting claims brought under it draws such a distinction, imposing liability for the
3 “discharge of a pollutant” “defined broadly to include ‘any addition of any pollutant to navigable
4 waters from any point source.’” *Rapanos*, 547 U.S. at 723 (quoting 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12)).

5 Moreover, Defendant also fails to provide sufficient (let alone undisputed) evidentiary
6 support for the claim that as a factual matter, the Biofilter is “entirely natural.” In support of its
7 claim that the Biofilter is an “entirely natural wetland,” Defendant cites paragraph 11 of the
8 Wynkoop Declaration. Def.’s Mot. at 4. However, that paragraph states only that there were
9 “wetlands already extant on the property on which the Biofilter was constructed,” and that the
10 wetland subsequently “expanded to the west to its current boundaries.” Wynkoop Decl., Dkt. No.
11 3, ¶ 11. If anything, this statement reinforces the artificial—or “constructed”—character of the
12 Biofilter. Similarly, Defendant’s claim that “[d]ecay naturally occurs in the Biofilter regardless of
13 Defendant’s action or inaction” is not supported by the Wynkoop opinion, the cited portion of
14 which states only “[t]he products of the breakdown of dead vegetation in wetlands include
15 phosphorous, nitrogen, and small aggregations of organic and inorganic matter.” See Def.’s Mot.
16 at 24 (citing Wynkoop Decl. at ¶ 14). There is no dispute that the Biofilter is a man-made facility,
17 making Defendant’s claims that “Defendant has done nothing to affect the natural environment”
18 and that the Biofilter is a “wetland that emerged through natural processes” both perplexing and
19 demonstrably false. Def.’s Mot. at 24. In contrast, Plaintiff has submitted evidence supporting its
20 contention that the HOA’s failure to maintain the Biofilter is causing the addition of pollutants to
21 Lacamas Lake. See, e.g., Ex. 1 to First Tabata-Callerame Declaration, Dkt. No. 20-1, 2020
22 Lacamas Shores Biofilter Status Report at 1, 23 (water testing “results indicated that the water
23

1 coming into the Biofilter had better water quality values than the water discharged. . . . The age of
2 the Biofilter, the length of time without maintenance, and the amount of accumulated sediment
3 over the last 3 decades may be contributing to the inefficiency exhibited in this Biofilter.”).
4 Defendant has therefore failed to demonstrate an absence of dispute on this point and, accordingly,
5 is not entitled to summary judgment on the “discharge” element of Plaintiff’s claims.

6 2. “Pollutants”

7 Defendant argues that Plaintiff will also be unable to prove that Defendant has added
8 “pollutants” to waters of the United States. Plaintiff has alleged that decomposing matter from
9 vegetation in the Biofilter adds “biological materials and chemical wastes, including phosphorus,
10 suspended solids, and dissolved inorganic chemicals.” Compl. ¶ 55. Defendant concedes that
11 “pollutants” are defined under the CWA explicitly to include “biological materials” and that
12 “phosphorus, total suspended solids, and dissolved inorganic chemicals” are also “pollutants”
13 under the statute. Def.’s Mot at 24 (citing 33 U.S.C. § 1362(6)); Ex. 5 to DeNike Decl., Dkt. No.
14 21 at 5. In a variation of its “natural processes” argument made with respect to the “discharge”
15 element, discussed above, Defendant argues that Plaintiff must also demonstrate that those
16 biological materials were “transformed by human activity” in order to trigger CWA liability.⁵
17 Def.’s Mot. at 24-25. Defendant relies on *Association to Protect Hammersley, Eld, & Totten Inlets*
18 *v. Taylor Resources, Inc.* for this proposition. 299 F.3d 1007, 1017 (9th Cir. 2002) (“*APHETI*”).
19 In *APHETI*, the Ninth Circuit held that the term “biological materials” in the CWA’s definition of
20 “pollutants” did not include the “chemicals, fluids, shells and other materials released” from
21 mussels in a commercial mussel growing operation in Puget Sound. 299 F.3d at 1015. The *APHETI*

22
23 ⁵ Defendant does not explicitly deny in its motion that “phosphorous, total suspended solids, and dissolved inorganic
chemicals” are pollutants, the discharge of which could trigger liability under the CWA.

1 court concluded that the term “‘biological material’ means the waste product of a human or
2 industrial process,” or “materials that are transformed by human activity.” *Id.* at 1017. Defendant
3 argues that the decaying matter in the Biofilter, like the mussel waste in *APHETI*, is not
4 “transformed by human activity,” and therefore does not meet this standard.

5 The Court concludes that *APHETI* does not control the instant case. In holding that mussel
6 byproduct was not a “pollutant,” the *APHETI* court relied on Congress’s “plainly and explicitly”
7 articulated goals in enacting the CWA, which included the “protection and *propagation* of ...
8 shellfish.” *APHETI*, 299 F.3d at 1016 (citing 33 U.S.C. § 1251(a)(2) (emphasis in *APHETI*); *see*
9 *also* 33 U.S.C. §§ 1312(a), 1314(a)(2)). The court reasoned that “[i]t would be anomalous to
10 conclude that the living shellfish sought to be *protected* under the Act are, at the same time,
11 ‘pollutants,’ the discharge of which may be *proscribed* by the Act.” *Id.* at 1016, citing 33 U.S.C.
12 § 1251(a)(2) (emphasis in original). For this reason alone, *APHETI*’s carefully circumscribed
13 holding is inapplicable to the facts of this case, since Defendant here does not (and could not)
14 argue that one of the express purposes of the CWA is to ensure the protection of the vegetation
15 that is the source of the biological materials in the Biofilter, such that it would be “anomalous” to
16 conclude that the decaying materials are “pollutants.” *See N. Plains Res. Council v. Fid. Expl. &*
17 *Dev. Co.*, 325 F.3d 1155, 1163 (9th Cir. 2003) (*APHETI* “concluded that shellfish are not
18 pollutants under the CWA unless human activity transforms them . . . [b]ecause one purpose of
19 the CWA is to protect shellfish.”).

20 Further, the *APHETI* court emphasized that “the mussels act as filters and are considered
21 by many to enhance water quality by filtering excess nutrients or other matter in the water that can
22 be destructive to marine environments,” and made clear that in concluding that the mussel
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1 byproducts were not “pollutants” under the CWA, “the addition of this material to the waters, so
2 far as the record shows, does not add any identifiable harm, let alone appreciable or significant
3 damage, to the Puget Sound environment.” *APHETI*, 299 F.3d at 1010, 1016 (9th Cir. 2002). As
4 Judge Gould (who also authored *APHETI*) took pains to clarify in a subsequent Ninth Circuit
5 opinion, the “human transformation” requirement articulated in *APHETI* “refers to the effect of the
6 discharge on the receiving water; it does not require that the discharged water be altered by man.”
7 *N. Plains Res. Council*, 325 F.3d at 1163 (emphasis added) (“*APHETI* cannot sensibly be read to
8 require human transformation of all materials identified in the CWA’s definition of ‘pollutant.’”).

9 Unlike *APHETI*, this is not a case in which the plaintiff has failed to allege that addition of
10 the biological materials is causing “identifiable harm” or “significant damage” to the waters at
11 issue. To the contrary, the alleged harm to Lacamas Lake is the very premise and purpose of this
12 lawsuit. See, e.g., Compl., ¶¶ 40-41 (“[T]he HOA’s lack of maintenance of the Biofilter has
13 transformed the Biofilter from a system that removes pollutants into a system that actually adds
14 pollutants—including phosphorus, suspended solids, and dissolved inorganic chemicals—to
15 Lacamas Lake and the naturally occurring forested wetlands that abut it. The Biofilter is further
16 degrading a system that is already stressed, and it is likely contributing to human health concerns
17 associated with Lacamas Lake and impairing the beneficial uses of this important resource.”). The
18 Court concludes that *APHETI* must be distinguished on its facts and does not control the outcome
19 here, and that in light of Defendant’s admission that “biological materials” and “phosphorus,
20 suspended solids, and dissolved inorganic chemicals” are “pollutants” under the CWA,
21 Defendant’s motion for summary judgment must be denied.⁶

22 _____
23 ⁶ Defendant incorrectly claims that the court in *North Carolina Shellfish Growers Association* found “a dispute of
24 fact as to whether a natural material was a pollutant.” Def.’s Rep. at 6. To the contrary, that court squarely held that

3. “Person”

The third element on which Defendant seeks summary judgment is the element requiring that discharge of a pollutant be “by any person.” In challenging this element of Plaintiff’s claim, the essential sum of Defendant’s argument is that “[t]he only relevant ‘act’ of Defendant is its purported failure to maintain the Biofilter. The current vegetative makeup of the Biofilter is entirely the result of natural processes,” and that the HOA “did not import selected plants or otherwise alter the Biofilter’s lifecycle as a wetland or those of its constituent plants.” Def.’s Mot. at 25. These arguments speak not to whether the HOA is a “person” under the statute, but to whether a defendant may be liable for a “discharge” or “addition” proscribed by the CWA in the absence of an affirmative act—arguments that have already been discussed and rejected, above.

There can be little serious debate that the HOA is a “person” as defined by the CWA. The statute proscribes pollutant discharges by “any person,” and defines a “person” to include “an individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.” 33 U.S.C. § 1362(5). Plaintiff has alleged, and Defendant has not denied, that the HOA is a corporation. *See* Ans., Dkt. No. 5, ¶ 10. Defendant has provided no coherent argument for why the plain meaning of this definition should not be applied here, and has therefore failed to demonstrate it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on this element of Plaintiff’s CWA claim.

“[f]ecal coliform bacteria is a biological material and therefore qualifies as a pollutant under the CWA.” *N. Caroline Shellfish Growers Ass’n v. Holly Ridge Assocs., LLC.*, 357 N.C. 1429 (E.D.N.C. 2003). The dispute of fact to which Defendant’s pin-cite refers was related to whether the bacteria could be traced to defendants’ property, not whether the biological materials in question were “pollutants” under the statute.

ORDER RE: CROSS MOTIONS FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

1 **4. Whether Plaintiff’s Claims Fail Because (a) Defendant’s Conduct Was “Wholly**
2 **in the Past”; or (b) the Biofilter and Lacamas Lake Are Not “Meaningfully”**
3 **Distinct Water Bodies”**

4 Defendant moves for summary judgment on two additional grounds. First, Defendant
5 argues that “even if Defendant’s failure to maintain the Biofilter is sufficient to cause an ‘addition
6 of any pollutants . . . by any person,’ the actionable conduct occurred wholly in the past,” and is
7 therefore not the proper target of a private citizen suit under the CWA. Def.’s Mot. at 25. However,
8 Plaintiff has alleged and provided evidence that both Defendant’s failure to maintain the Biofilter,
9 and the discharge of pollutants, are ongoing. *See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶ 2 (“HOA is failing to properly
10 maintain the Biofilter”). Defendant is not entitled to dismissal of Plaintiff’s claims on these
11 grounds.

12 Lastly, Defendant argues that Plaintiff’s claims must fail because the Biofilter and Lacamas
13 Lake are not “meaningfully distinct” bodies of water. In *Los Angeles County Flood Control*
14 *District v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, the Supreme Court observed that “[u]nder a
15 common understanding of the meaning of the word ‘add’ no pollutants are ‘added’ to a water body
16 when water is merely transferred between different portions of that water body.” 568 U.S. 78, 82
17 (2013). Plaintiff argues this principle has no application to this case, where he has not claimed that
18 water is “*merely* transferred” from the Biofilter to the lake. Instead, Plaintiff is claiming, and has
19 provided evidence, that decaying vegetation in the Biofilter is causing the addition of pollutants.
20 Defendant does not explain how, given these allegations, the “meaningfully distinct” inquiry is
21 applicable to this case, and appears to abandon this argument by not returning to it in its Reply
22 Brief. Because what is alleged here is not a “mere transfer” of water between different portions of
23 a water body, the Court denies Defendant’s request for summary judgment on this point as well.

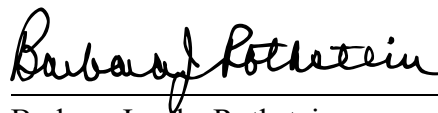
24 ORDER RE: CROSS MOTIONS FOR
25 SUMMARY JUDGMENT

1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary
3 Judgment; and DENIES Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment.

4 Furthermore, the parties are ordered to meet and confer and, no later than 21 days from the
5 date of this order, submit to the Court a Joint Status Report (JSR), to include to the extent possible
6 an agreed proposed pretrial and trial schedule. The parties shall also discuss, and include in the
7 JSR, whether they have attempted mediation and/or agree that court-ordered mediation would be
8 appropriate at this stage of the case.

9 DATED this 18th day of December, 2023.

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12 Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
13 U.S. District Court Judge
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