

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION
No. 85-00489-RGS

CONSERVATION LAW FOUNDATION OF NEW
ENGLAND, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION
No. 83-01614-RGS

AFFIDAVIT OF BETH M. HALEY

I, Bethany M. Haley, do hereby depose and state:

1. The information in this affidavit is based on personal knowledge unless expressly stated otherwise. This affidavit does not represent the beliefs or policies of my current or past employers.
2. I am a researcher with a PhD in Environmental Health from Boston University. My PhD research focused on the health risks of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) and my dissertation included two research papers on the association between CSO discharges and gastrointestinal illness along the Merrimack River.

3. In addition to my PhD, I have a master's degree in Environmental Studies from Prescott College, with a concentration in Environmental Education, and a bachelor of arts in Conservation Biology from Boston University.
4. Since getting my PhD, I have worked as a researcher in various roles, with a focus on the intersection of human health, climate change, and ecosystem health.
5. My doctoral research on CSOs found an acute relationship between large volume CSO discharges and emergency room visits for acute gastrointestinal illness (AGI) in the Merrimack River watershed.
6. There are three commonly accepted possible exposure pathways to pathogens from CSO discharges. The most well-supported of these is incidental ingestion while recreating. Some studies have also found a link to AGI from drinking water drawn from CSO waters, and there is emerging research on the potential for aerosolized contaminated water to cause illness when inhaled.
7. Because only the most extreme cases go to the emergency room, it is difficult to measure the extent of AGI from CSO discharges. It is likely that many cases go unreported, although they are still likely to disrupt people's lives.
8. Research on the Merrimack River demonstrates that AGI from CSO discharges is most severe during extreme precipitation events. The northeastern United States is expected to have more intense, frequent precipitation events in coming decades due to climate change.
9. Fecal contamination from CSOs presents unique public health risks that stormwater runoff does not. Fecal pathogens are a known, direct, and acute risk to human health. Sewage discharge also contains higher levels of PFAS, anti-microbial bacteria, and

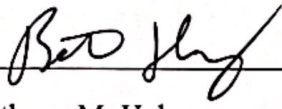
pharmaceuticals than stormwater runoff alone. These risks are present even at low discharge volumes.

10. If CSOs are not reduced and eliminated, they will continue to pose acute public health risks, particularly as increased precipitation from climate change causes these events to occur more frequently and at larger volumes.

11. Reducing and eliminating CSOs will make our waters cleaner, safer, and more appealing to the public. Co-benefits include improved physical and mental health outcomes from recreational access to healthy green and blue spaces.

Under pains and penalties of perjury, I affirm that the foregoing representations are true and accurate to the best of my information, knowledge, and belief.

Executed on this 9 day of July, 2026.


Bethany M. Haley

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

I, the undersigned Notary Public, do hereby affirm that Bethany M. Haley personally appeared before me on the 9 day of July, 2026, and signed the above Affidavit as her free and voluntary act and deed.

RAFFY DE GUZMAN

Notary Public

