### BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEALS BOARD

# U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C.

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## ORAL ARGUMENT

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IN RE:

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CITY OF RUIDOSO DOWNS AND : NPDES Appeal No.

VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO WWTP : 17-03

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NPDES Permit No. NM 0029165:

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Tuesday, October 30, 2018

Administrative Courtroom
Room 1152
EPA East Building
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 1:00 p.m.

#### **BEFORE:**

THE HONORABLE MARY KAY LYNCH Environmental Appeals Judge

THE HONORABLE KATHIE A. STEIN Environmental Appeals Judge

THE HONORABLE MARY BETH WARD Environmental Appeals Judge

#### **APPEARANCES:**

On Behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency Region VI:

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On Behalf of the Petitioner, Rio Hondo Land & Cattle Company:

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On Behalf of the Permittee,
City of Ruidoso Downs and Village of Ruidoso:

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ALSO PRESENT:

EURIKA DURR, Clerk of the Board

IHAB MAHMOUD, Courtroom Technician

\* present via video-teleconference

12:59 p.m.

#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MS. DURR: All rise. The

Environmental Appeals Board of the United States

Environmental Protection Agency is now in session

for oral argument in re: City of Ruidoso Downs

and Village of Ruidoso WWTP, NPDES Permit No.

NM0029165, NPDES Appeal No. 17-03, the Honorable

Judges Kathie Stein, Mary Kay Lynch, Mary Beth

Ward presiding.

Please turn off all cell phones and no recording devices allowed. Please be seated.

JUDGE LYNCH: Good afternoon,
everyone. The Environmental Appeals Board is
hearing argument today in the matter of the City
of Ruidoso Downs and the Village of Ruidoso Waste
Water Treatment Plant. The Rio Hondo Land &
Cattle Company has filed an appeal of an NPDES
permit issued by EPA Region 6 to the facility
which is located in New Mexico.

And today's argument will proceed as outlined in the Board's April 12th, 2018 order

allocating time for oral argument. Specifically we'll first hear argument from Rio Hondo on its appeal to the Board and Rio Hondo will have 30 minutes and up to 5 minutes to reserve for rebuttal. We'll next hear from EPA, who will have 20 minutes and then we'll hear from the permittee City of Ruidoso Downs and Village of Ruidoso Waste Water Treatment Plant for 10 minutes.

And on behalf of the Board I want to express our appreciation for the effort each of you has put into this case. We've carefully read the pleadings and we're familiar with the administrative record. And the merits briefing is complete. So today this oral argument is an opportunity for the Board to engage with the parties and ask questions regarding the issues that were raised during the public comment proceedings and that were set forth in your briefs.

There's a few other preliminary
matters that I'd like to note. First is that in

1 addition to people in the courtroom we also have 2 EPA Region 6, and in particular David Gillespie and EPA Region 9, who are observing the oral 3 4 argument by video conference. And if I could just check to make sure 5 that the folks observing by video conference are 6 7 able to see and hear? Region 6? 8 MR. GILLESPIE: This is David 9 Gillespie of Region VI. I am observing and I can 10 hear you. Thank you very much. 11 JUDGE LYNCH: And then if you could 12 put your line on mute. 13 And then Region 9? 14 MR. MAHMOUD: They've been muted. 15 I've been told JUDGE LYNCH: Okay. 16 you've been muted and everything is working 17 properly. 18 And then I'd also like to note that we 19 do have a court reporter here today that's 20 transcribing the oral argument, and a transcript 21 of the argument will be posted to the docket in

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this matter.

| 1  | We do have a few procedural matters               |
|----|---|
| 2  | that I want to address in a moment, but first I   |
| 3  | would like each of the parties to introduce       |
| 4  | yourselves and anyone who's joining you at table  |
| 5  | today. So if we could start with counsel for Rio  |
| 6  | Hondo.  |
| 7  | MR. SUGARMAN: Good afternoon, Judge.              |
| 8  | I'm pleased to be here this afternoon. Thank you  |
| 9  | for the opportunity to present the case. My name  |
| 10 | is Steven Sugarman. I am here on behalf of Rio    |
| 11 | Hondo Land & Cattle Company.                      |
| 12 | JUDGE LYNCH: Thank you. EPA?                      |
| 13 | MS. PARIKH: Your Honor, Pooja Parikh              |
| 14 | from the Office of General Counsel representing   |
| 15 | the EPA. This is Lee Schroer from the Office of   |
| 16 | General Counsel and Edmund Kendrick from Ruidoso. |
| 17 | JUDGE LYNCH: All right. Thank you.                |
| 18 | And, Mr. Kendrick?                                |
| 19 | MR. KENDRICK: Duplicative, but Ned                |
| 20 | Kendrick from New Mexico. I'm representing the    |
| 21 | Village of Ruidoso, New Mexico.                   |
| 22 | JUDGE LYNCH: All right. I appreciate              |

that.

I mentioned, there are a few procedural matters that I want to briefly address. First, last Friday, October 26th, counsel for Petitioner circulated some documents that we understand you would like to refer to today. And then yesterday a four-page PDF of what was referred to as visual aids was circulated and Mr. Sugarman indicated that he'd like to display those today. So I'd first like to confirm that the counsel for the other parties received those documents.

MS. PARIKH: We did.

JUDGE LYNCH: All right.

MR. KENDRICK: We did.

JUDGE LYNCH: All right. Thank you.

So, Mr. Sugarman, you can proceed today and reference those documents, but I do want to note that it's not clear that all of the documents are in the administrative record. So for example, in the document that you circulated Friday, the 2000 permit, that does not appear to

be in the administrative record, and also the copy that you circulated had handwritten notes on it.

And then also the 2016 TMDL excerpt that you circulated was titled, EPA-Approved, and that does not appear to be the 2016 TMDL that's in the administrative record. The document that's in the 2016 version in the administrative record is titled, Final Draft with a date of November 3rd, 2016 on it.

And then today we received a motion from EPA seeking to supplement the administrative record with a version of the 2016 TMDL titled, WQCC-Approved TMDL. And I believe WQCC stands for Water Quality Control Commission.

Mr. Sugarman, is it correct that you oppose the motion to supplement?

MR. SUGARMAN: Your Honor, I do oppose the motion to supplement. If the motion had been styled as -- let me back up. I do believe that the Board has the authority to take official notice of the document under the decision in In

re: Russell City Energy.

JUDGE LYNCH: And so could you briefly state your objection to the motion?

MR. SUGARMAN: Yes, my objection to the motion to supplement the administrative record with the final TMDL is that there has been no showing whatsoever that that particular final document was considered by the EPA permit writer when he reissued the decision. The indications in the record -- I'm taking the record as it came to me. The record indicates that what the permit writer considered was a draft version of the TMDL that had not yet been approved by the EPA.

Now it's true, as the EPA said, that they are substantially identical documents, but the chronology of the EPA's approval of the TMDL and their technical analysis of the permit application is simply not clear to me. And --

JUDGE LYNCH: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SUGARMAN: Okay.

JUDGE LYNCH: And we're not going to get into this too much today, but could I ask you

| 1  | to briefly say whether your view is that the two |
|----|--|
| 2  | versions are different? Or you may not know, but |
| 3  |  |
| 4  | MR. SUGARMAN: I haven't got I've                 |
| 5  | spoken with Mr. Gillespie who assures me         |
| 6  | JUDGE LYNCH: Okay.                               |
| 7  | MR. SUGARMAN: that there are only                |
| 8  | very, very, very minor what he characterizes     |
| 9  | as scrivener errors.                             |
| 10 | JUDGE LYNCH: Okay.                               |
| 11 | MR. SUGARMAN: And I believe that to              |
| 12 | be the case.                                     |
| 13 | JUDGE LYNCH: All right.                          |
| 14 | MR. SUGARMAN: So, yes, I think                   |
| 15 | JUDGE LYNCH: And then you're but                 |
| 16 | at the same time you're asking to rely on a      |
| 17 | version of the 2016 TMDL that does not appear to |
| 18 | be in the administrative record?                 |
| 19 | MR. SUGARMAN: That is true. So I'm               |
| 20 | going if if I use that visual aid, I             |
| 21 | will also be doing so under the Court's          |
| 22 | indulgence in allowing me to ask the Board to    |

| 1  | take official notice of the document.             |
|----|---|
| 2  | JUDGE LYNCH: Well, and you're also                |
| 3  | you also relied on the final version in your      |
| 4  | brief.  |
| 5  | MR. SUGARMAN: That is true, Your                  |
| 6  | Honor.  |
| 7  | JUDGE LYNCH: Okay. All right. These               |
| 8  | are just clarifying questions that I'm asking.    |
| 9  | And then, EPA, just briefly for                   |
| 10 | purposes of moving forward today, are you         |
| 11 | representing that the EPA decision maker relied   |
| 12 | on the WQCC version of the 2016 TMDL?             |
| 13 | MS. PARIKH: This is the version that              |
| 14 | is referenced in the region's approval letter for |
| 15 | the TMDL.   |
| 16 | JUDGE LYNCH: All right. Well, it                  |
| 17 | looks like  |
| 18 | JUDGE WARD: Could I ask a                         |
| 19 | clarification. So I think your question           |
| 20 | JUDGE LYNCH: Well, but                            |
| 21 | JUDGE WARD: But I think the question              |
| 22 | you asked was about                               |

| 1  | JUDGE LYNCH: It was, but                         |
|----|--|
| 2  | JUDGE WARD: it was about a permit,               |
| 3  | but you referenced the TMDL approval letter. So  |
| 4  | the I think the question was was it considered   |
| 5  | in the approval of the permit?                   |
| 6  | MS. PARIKH: In the permit I believe              |
| 7  | we would have relied on the there's              |
| 8  | essentially no difference between the two        |
| 9  | versions, so I can't                             |
| 10 | JUDGE LYNCH: Okay. So for that's                 |
| 11 | all for today. It looks like we have three       |
| 12 | different versions of the 2016 TMDL that's been  |
| 13 | presented to the Board. We will address the      |
| 14 | status of the various documents later after the  |
| 15 | oral argument.                                   |
| 16 | For today's purposes the parties can             |
| 17 | proceed and reference the various documents, but |
| 18 | please be clear in your argument which version   |
| 19 | that you're referencing today.                   |
| 20 | All right. Well with that, Mr.                   |
| 21 | Sugarman, you can proceed with your argument.    |
| 22 | MR. SUGARMAN: Good afternoon.                    |

| 1  | JUDGE LYNCH: oh, excuse me. Mr.                |
|----|--|
| 2  | Sugarman, did you want to reserve any time for |
| 3  | rebuttal?                                      |
| 4  | MR. SUGARMAN: Well, I saw that the             |
| 5  | clock started at 25 minutes, so automatically, |
| 6  | so   |
| 7  | JUDGE LYNCH: So that's a yes?                  |
| 8  | MR. SUGARMAN: That is a yes.                   |
| 9  | JUDGE LYNCH: Do you agree to that?             |
| 10 | MR. SUGARMAN: Unless I am I                    |
| 11 | JUDGE LYNCH: Do you object?                    |
| 12 | MR. SUGARMAN: able to reserve 10               |
| 13 | minutes, or is that beyond the pale?           |
| 14 | JUDGE LYNCH: All right. And then you           |
| 15 | get at least 30 seconds                        |
| 16 | MR. SUGARMAN: Okay.                            |
| 17 | JUDGE LYNCH: for my interruptions,             |
| 18 | so   |
| 19 | MR. SUGARMAN: Okay.                            |
| 20 | JUDGE STEIN: Is he reserving 10 or 5?          |
| 21 | JUDGE LYNCH: Pardon me?                        |
| 22 | JUDGE STEIN: I was just                        |

| 1  | JUDGE LYNCH: Judge Stein was                      |
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| 2  | wondering whether you're reserving 10 or 5.       |
| 3  | MR. SUGARMAN: I would prefer to                   |
| 4  | reserve 10, if I could. If that's not within the  |
| 5  | ambit of the Board's ordinary operating           |
| 6  | procedures, I'll                                  |
| 7  | JUDGE LYNCH: Ordinarily it's up to                |
| 8  | five, and so why don't we                         |
| 9  | (Simultaneous speaking.)                          |
| 10 | MR. SUGARMAN: I'll do five. I want                |
| 11 | to I'm a rule follower. So                        |
| 12 | JUDGE LYNCH: You now get an extra                 |
| 13 | minute.   |
| 14 | MR. SUGARMAN: Okay. The Rio Ruidoso               |
| 15 | is a let me back up. I'm going to be all          |
| 16 | of my references to the TMDL in this argument are |
| 17 | going to be to the final 2016 TMDL when I'm       |
| 18 | referring to the TMDL. When I'm referring to the  |
| 19 | 2016 TMDL, I will do my utmost best to make that  |
| 20 | reference clear.                                  |
| 21 | The Rio Ruidoso is a small mountain               |
| 22 | stream about 30 miles in length that arises in    |

the Sacramento Mountains in South-Central New Mexico. From its source at around 12,000 feet it flows generally eastward through scenic mountain valleys, the tourist town of Ruidoso, small historic villages and farming and ranching lands in the plains until it joins the Rio Hondo at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The Rio Hondo is a tributary of the Pecos River.

In New Mexico we have a saying: Agua es vida. That means water is life. And in the case of the Rio Ruidoso that could not be more true. The river for hundreds and hundreds of years prior to the time of settlement by Europeans was the lifeblood of all human habitation on the river. It sustained wildlife, it sustained agriculture and it sustained recreation.

Unsurprisingly, however, in an arid environment when there is increasing human development and increasing and competing demands for water, the Rio Ruidoso is under severe stress that has impaired its water quality and that has

impaired its designated uses. One of those stressors is the presence of excess plant nutrients in the stream and those plant nutrients impair recreation, fishing, agriculture and ranching use of the stream's waters.

The New Mexico Environment Department, which I might refer to over the course of my argument as NMED, first acknowledged the nutrient impairment in the river in the 1990s, and it acknowledges that the impairment continues until today. Specifically, the Environment Department acknowledges that the river is in non-attainment for both total phosphorous and total nitrogen. The receiving segment of the river is on New Mexico's 303(d) list for those particular impairments.

Insofar as the specific standards which are to be achieved in the river to attain water quality standards, our concern, New Mexico Environment Department has determined that the appropriate numeric standard for total phosphorous, which I might refer to as TP, is 0.1

milligrams per liter.

JUDGE LYNCH: And, Mr. Sugarman, if I could ask you a question. You reference and you make a statement in your brief, I just want to confirm it, that it was the 2001 permit that that had a concentration limit for phosphorous but not for nitrogen?

MR. SUGARMAN: That is correct, Your Honor. The first -- the plant nutrient effluent limitation in the plant -- in the waste water treatment plant's NPDES permit was incorporated in the 2000 iteration of the permit. I believe that permit has an issuance date perhaps of December 31st, 2000, but an effective date of 2001. And the significance of that of course is that that particular concentration limit was added into Ruidoso's permit prior to the time that there was any TMDL that had been created for the impaired water.

JUDGE LYNCH: And on that point, as I understand the record, the first TMDL to address nutrients was the 2006 TMDL?

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| 1  | terms of the history can you tell us what in the  |
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| 2  | record shows that it was not based on the 2006    |
| 3  | TMDL?   |
| 4  | MR. SUGARMAN: Yes, I can. The 2000                |
| 5  | permit fact sheet specifically indicates          |
| 6  | JUDGE LYNCH: And is that in the                   |
| 7  | record?   |
| 8  | MR. SUGARMAN: It is. It's one of the              |
| 9  | documents that I gave to the Court, rather that I |
| 10 | sent to the Board last week.                      |
| 11 | JUDGE LYNCH: The 2000 fact sheet?                 |
| 12 | MR. SUGARMAN: The 2000 permit.                    |
| 13 | JUDGE LYNCH: Okay. I thought you                  |
| 14 | said the fact sheet, but go ahead.                |
| 15 | JUDGE STEIN: The permit or the fact               |
| 16 | sheet?  |
| 17 | MR. SUGARMAN: Pardon me?                          |
| 18 | JUDGE STEIN: You just                             |
| 19 | JUDGE LYNCH: What you go ahead.                   |
| 20 | JUDGE STEIN: You just referred to the             |
| 21 | 2000 permit fact sheet.                           |
| 22 | MR. SUGARMAN: Yes.                                |

| 1  | JUDGE STEIN: That's different from                |
|----|---|
| 2  | the 2000 permit.                                  |
| 3  | MR. SUGARMAN: Yes.                                |
| 4  | JUDGE STEIN: Am I correct that                    |
| 5  | neither of those documents are in the             |
| 6  | administrative record?                            |
| 7  | MR. SUGARMAN: Neither of those                    |
| 8  | documents are in the administrative record, Judge |
| 9  | Stein. That's correct.                            |
| 10 | JUDGE STEIN: And then                             |
| 11 | MR. SUGARMAN: But the permit.                     |
| 12 | JUDGE LYNCH: Just to clarify                      |
| 13 | JUDGE STEIN: why should we be                     |
| 14 | considering them?                                 |
| 15 | MR. SUGARMAN: I am asking the Board               |
| 16 | to consider them under the Board's authority to   |
| 17 | take official notice of an EPA document.          |
| 18 | JUDGE STEIN: So is this a new                     |
| 19 | argument that you're asking us to consider?       |
| 20 | MR. SUGARMAN: No, this is not a new               |
| 21 | argument. What I am doing for the Board is I'm    |
| 22 | laying out the history of the derivation of the   |

concentration standard and I'm explaining that it does not derive from any TMDL or Wasteload

Allocation. Both nutrient standards, both the standard for TN, which was first adopted into the 2007 permit, and the TP standard, which was first adopted into the 2000 permit. The TN standard, which was first adopted into the 2007 permit -
JUDGE LYNCH: One year following the

MR. SUGARMAN: One year following -JUDGE LYNCH: -- 2006 TMDL. So where
in the record does it show us that the EPA did
not rely on that 2006 TMDL?

MR. SUGARMAN: Your Honor, the 2000 -if I may, the 2000 permit indicates that the 0.1
milligram/liter was selected to conform to water
quality standards. Subsequently, the New Mexico
Environment determined -- Department made a
determination that to manage and regulate total
nitrogen in the river, which is subject to a
narrative standard and not numerics -- and not a
numeric standard, that it was important to

maintain a ratio of 10 to 1 of TN to TP. That is in the record.

And what the 2007 permit did is it selected the -- selected a WQBL for total nitrogen that would achieve that 10 to 1 ratio that the Department had determined was necessary for attainment of water quality standards.

JUDGE LYNCH: And why can't the limit be based on both the 2006 TMDL and the water quality standards?

MR. SUGARMAN: Well, the reason that it -- it might be in some other case, but that's not the case that we have here.

JUDGE LYNCH: Show me in the record where it indicates that it's not.

MR. SUGARMAN: Where the total nitrogen limit says that it -- I'm sorry, where the record says that the total nitrogen limit is not based on a -- let me answer your question this way: To the extent that the total nitrogen limit is based on a TMDL, first of all, the 2006 TMDL and then subsequently on the 2016 TMDL,

which, as you know, is an issue which my client disputes, the 2006 TMDL determined that the mass load limitation that was incorporated into the 2017 permit equated to 2.41 milligrams per liter. That is what the total mass load -- if you translate the mass load limit into a concentration limit, that's what you come up with. So --

JUDGE LYNCH: And you're not challenging the mass load for phosphorous, correct?

MR. SUGARMAN: I am not challenging the mass load limit for phosphorous.

JUDGE LYNCH: And your argument about the prior limits not being based on the TMDL are focused on the concentration-based limits?

MR. SUGARMAN: Yes, I will -- I -- my

-- I concede that the mass load limit for total

nitrogen, which I am challenging here, is based

on a Wasteload Allocation from a TMDL. That is

in fact the case. And let me state in this forum

I am not challenging that particular Wasteload

Allocation as arbitrary and capricious for the purposes for which it serves in a TMDL.

As you know, my argument is just as this Court -- as this Board held in the case of In re: City of Moscow, there is no requirement for the EPA to make -- to have equivalent -- to copy and paste a Wasteload Allocation from a TMDL into a subsequent NPDES permit. It is true that a limit in a permit must be consistent with a Wasteload Allocation in a TMDL. That is beyond dispute.

But it's also equally beyond dispute, Your Honors, that what a Wasteload Allocation is a maximum amount of water that can be -- or a pollutant that can be discharged from a regulated point source. This Board has held numerous times that there is no requirement for the EPA to make those two values equal; that is, the WLA and the water quality-based effluent limitation.

JUDGE LYNCH: It doesn't preclude it?

MR. SUGARMAN: It certainly doesn't

preclude it, but what does preclude it are two

absolutely inviolable rules, and those are the terms and conditions of an NPDES permit must assure attainment of water quality standards.

The second rule is that an -
JUDGE LYNCH: To do that they'd have
to consider the TMDL and be consistent with the

TMDL under the regulations.

MR. SUGARMAN: I do -- of course I do.

I mean, that's what the statute says, that's what
the regulation says, but I think that this case
-- for purposes of this case it's really
important to keep our eyes on what that
consistency requirement means. And the policy
ramifications of simply lifting a WLA from a

TMDL, which as you know has a -- can have a
relatively long shelf life in saying this
Wasteload Allocation is going to be the water
quality-based effluent limitation that will be
applied to this point source facility for the
entire lifetime of the TMDL.

JUDGE WARD: Mr. Sugarman, could I jump in here? So back to the 2006 TMDL and the

2007 permit, would you agree that the limits, the concentration limits for nitrogen and phosphorous in the 2000 permit --

MR. SUGARMAN: 2000?

JUDGE WARD: -- 2007 permit line up
with the 2006 TMDL, putting aside what they're -it's based on? But they line up, do they not?

MR. SUGARMAN: There's a reason for
that, Your Honor. I do admit that.

JUDGE WARD: Okay.

MR. SUGARMAN: And the reason is that what happened is that in the 2006 TMDL the New Mexico Environment Department said what is our water quality standard, either numeric or translated narrative in the Rio Ruidoso that we have to achieve in order to attain water quality standards? They used that end point of -- or rather they used that end point -- or, I'm sorry, it wasn't an end point. They used those particular standards in their equation to calculate what the mass load limits would be at the then-current flow rate of the plant.

So it is absolutely correct, Your

Honor. I cannot tell you that those numbers: 0.1

and 1.0, do not appear in the body of the 2006

TMDL. They do in fact, but they are not

Wasteload Allocations and they are not Load

Allocations. What a -- an allocation is just

what it says.

JUDGE LYNCH: So where in the record do we look to determine whether the 2012 effluent limits were based on the TMDL?

MR. SUGARMAN: Well, what the 2000 and -- the only place I can point you -- well, I can point you to two places: The limits were the same. They remain the same from the two thousand -- the final limits of the 2007 permit were picked up as the final limits of the 2012 permit. And whatever reasoning was there, the only sort of look that we get into that black box is that the 2012 permit fact sheet indicates that the concentration limits were carried forward in the words of the permit writer in 2012 from the 2007 permit.

JUDGE STEIN: But what you seem to make a -- hang your hat on is carried forward language or brought forward language, but I don't know that it has any legal significance. the mere fact that there was a number in a prior permit and that number finds its way into a current permit, we don't know why that is. permit writer could have looked at the prior permit, looked at the TMDL, made a determination that that number is still appropriate. think that your argument seems to treat the brought forward language as almost as if it's some legal doctrine that has legal significance. And if that's the case, can you point me to why that is the case? MR. SUGARMAN: Your Honor, I --JUDGE STEIN: I mean, I think it's

JUDGE STEIN: I mean, I think it's just words that were used by a permit writer in the course of a permitting proceeding. So it doesn't --

MR. SUGARMAN: It does, but I will go back to the answer that I just had given to a

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question that was posed to me by Judge Ward. Those numbers appear on the pages of the 2006 TMDL, but they are not a Wasteload Allocation or a Load Allocation. That's what -- the language that we're talking about is the language of the backsliding prohibition and the exception to the backsliding prohibition.

The exception that's applicable in this case or that would be applicable but for the safety clause of the anti-backsliding statute says that the permit that is going -- the existing permit to be revised, the existing limitation has to be based on that Wasteload Allocation or other -- a TMDL, the Wasteload Allocation of a TMDL or some other Wasteload Allocation. And that does not -- that has not happened here, Judge Stein. Yes, those numbers appear in the 2006 TMDL, but they are not Load Allocations. Those are New Mexico's water quality standards, numeric and translated narrative, and that's why they appear in that document, not because they serve any sort of role

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| 2  | JUDGE STEIN: Well, how do we know why             |
| 3  | they appear in the document? I mean, you're       |
| 4  | MR. SUGARMAN: Well, you can look                  |
| 5  | JUDGE STEIN: making an argument                   |
| 6  | about why they do appear, but                     |
| 7  | MR. SUGARMAN: Your Honor, I suggest the           |
| 8  | 2006 TMDL is in the record and I suggest that you |
| 9  | look through that document itself to see whether  |
| 10 | it is an allocation, which is a requirement for   |
| 11 | application of the backsliding exception. If it   |
| 12 | is not a Wasteload Allocation that is in a TMDL   |
| 13 | or someplace else, we're simply not in that arena |
| 14 | where the exception even comes into play.         |
| 15 | I see my time is getting short.                   |
| 16 | Rather than spend I'm happy to talk about this    |
| 17 |   |
| 18 | JUDGE WARD: If I could ask one more               |
| 19 | question  |
| 20 | MR. SUGARMAN: Yes.                                |
| 21 | JUDGE WARD: on the 2006 TMDL? So                  |
| 22 | it included it did include Wasteload              |

Allocations but it also included in that document what the concentration limitations would be associated with those Wasteload Allocations.

MR. SUGARMAN: What the 2006 document did Judge Ward is it said this is what New

did, Judge Ward, is it said this is what New

Mexico's water quality standards are for the

receiving water for TN and TP. This is what the

flow from the plant is at the current rate of

discharge. Multiply those two numbers and you'll

come with the mass load limitation, the Wasteload

Allocation for the plant. Those were the -- that

was the role that those numbers played in this

2006 TMDL.

JUDGE WARD: And it included concentration figures as well, yes?

MR. SUGARMAN: Well, that's what I'm saying.

JUDGE WARD: Yes.

MR. SUGARMAN: The concentration figures were used in that particular way. You take flow and then you multiply it by 0.1 and then you get a TP mass limit. You take flow and

then you multiply that by 1.0, which was the limit that New Mexico determined to be appropriate to attain water quality standards, and then you get a mass load limitation for TN. But again, those numbers are stated as water quality standard numbers that were going to be applied to the volume of discharge so that the mass load limits could be determined. They are not allocations, Wasteload Allocations of any sort.

JUDGE WARD: But I suppose the TMDL in 2006 confirmed, at least as to phosphorous, that the concentration limit in the 2001 permit was in fact correct and didn't need to be changed. I mean, that's another way to look at it, right?

MR. SUGARMAN: The 2006 TMDL -- in the 2006 TL, yes, the -- they thought that the -- even though a TMDL had not existed at the time that the 2000 permit was initially adopted, the 2006 TMDL endorses the approach or -- that was used. It doesn't really endorse the approach. It just basically said this is -- it endorsed the

water quality standard.

JUDGE WARD: But didn't -- in 2006 didn't the state need to take a look at all the data since 2000 or 2001, since issuance of the permit for this facility, to make sure that it was correct and that a decision was made that this is the correct set of figures for purposes of this water segment and for purposes of a TMDL in 2006?

MR. SUGARMAN: Well, hopefully the -both the New Mexico Environment Department and
the EPA both did that.

JUDGE WARD: Yes.

MR. SUGARMAN: Those numbers were determined to be correct in 2000. They were incorporated into the 2006 permit. They were -- I mean, the 2006 TMDL. They were incorporated into the 2007 permit. They were incorporated into the 2012 permit. Now we have a situation where the functional effluent will have a concentration of 2.41, but there is no concentration which in itself of course would be

in my contention a violation of the antibacksliding rule. But the EPA --

JUDGE LYNCH: Well, Petitioner go ahead. If you want to finish your thought, I have a question.

MR. SUGARMAN: But the EPA has gone even farther and what it's done is it's deleted all concentration limitations entirely. That's a completely different step.

What I would like --

JUDGE LYNCH: So my question goes to that point, counsel. In terms of the concentration limits, isn't it in the EPA's discretion whether or not to include concentration limits in addition to mass limits?

MR. SUGARMAN: Absolutely it is in the EPA's discretion, but once a limit has been set, it cannot be deleted. The EPA has discretion to issue or to exercise its considered judgment in the determination of all effluent limitations in a permit. And once those are stated, those become subject to the safety clause of the anti-

backsliding statute.

JUDGE LYNCH: Well, and they first become subject to the exceptions to the backsliding provisions in 304(d)4.

MR. SUGARMAN: Well, I was hoping not to use any of my visual aids, but what I have -- I mean, what I'm going to do is this little -- the green line here -- I'm sorry --

JUDGE LYNCH: And this chart is -just for purposes of the transcript the chart
that you're referencing is from the 2010 EPA
Permit Writer's Manual?

MR. SUGARMAN: This is -- yes. Yes, that's correct. This is page 75 from the Permit Writer's Manual. It's titled, Exhibit 7-2, Application of Anti-Backsliding Requirements.

And what this chart makes clear is that even if the TMDL -- right here, this box says, okay, is the existing limit based on a TMDL or WLA? Okay. Yes. Is attainment of water quality standards assured including anti-degradation? For the sake of argument I'm going to say yes --

1 JUDGE LYNCH: Right. 2 MR. SUGARMAN: -- although that's not my position. Even still, what you see is that at 3 the bottom of the chart the EPA has an incredibly 4 5 important winnowing function that it has to fulfill right there and that --6 7 JUDGE LYNCH: And what goes into that 8 -- in your view what goes into that winnowing 9 process? Technical analysis, 10 MR. SUGARMAN: which has not been done in this case. 11 12 JUDGE LYNCH: But what's --MR. SUGARMAN: There is no -- I'm 13 sorry, may I ask --14 15 Yes, go ahead. JUDGE LYNCH: 16 MR. SUGARMAN: There is not a shred of 17 technical analysis performed by the EPA permit 18 writer in the record of this case. The only 19 analysis we have that justifies this permit is that, well, the TMDL said it was going to be 20 21 okay, so it's going to be okay. That is not

considered judgment, Your Honor.

And I would -- I have to submit that under the extraordinary circumstances of this case where the permit contemplates doubling the amount of discharge of TN that is going to be discharged into a stream that is already a nonattainment for TN without any offsetting discharges that you have to ask yourself, well, what -- where is the considered judgment? How is it that the permit writer could make that sort of fantastical leap of faith, that you can just throw more TN at a problem and it's going to -and the TN pollution is going to be resolved? You just can't do that. JUDGE LYNCH: Let's add a minute to your time. But I have a follow-up question on

your chart. If you could --

> MR. SUGARMAN: Yes, I'm sorry.

JUDGE LYNCH: -- put that back. what I want to understand from your perspective is if EPA -- in this box it says is attainment of water quality standards assured? So they said yes. So what is different from their

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determination in your view that water quality standards go up one?

MR. SUGARMAN: I see.

JUDGE LYNCH: No.

MR. SUGARMAN: I will tell you.

JUDGE LYNCH: Yes, so what's different between them making a determination that water quality standards were assured from saying that there's going to be a violation of water quality standards?

This is the really, MR. SUGARMAN: really interesting question that's -- also has pretty important policy consequences for the administration of the Clean Water Act. These are two different analyses. This box right here refers to if all -- assuming that all of the Loading Allocations that are set out in the TMDL, including the Load Allocations; and Wasteload Allocations are achieved there, the water quality standards will be attained. That's what this box is about, whether -- this is basically an analysis that's done on the regulating

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| 1          | authority's modeling of what the assimilative    |
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| 2          | capacity is.                                     |
| 3          | This box is something different. This            |
| 4          | box is will the permit actually attain assure    |
| 5          | attainment of water quality standards? The boxes |
| 6          | are different. And this is a point that the 9th  |
| 7          | Circuit thought to                               |
| 8          | JUDGE STEIN: Hold on. Which is                   |
| 9          | different?                                       |
| LO         | MR. SUGARMAN: Pardon me?                         |
| L1         | JUDGE STEIN: The language is                     |
| L2         | different or the underlying standard is          |
| L3         | different?                                       |
| L <b>4</b> | MR. SUGARMAN: The underlying                     |
| L5         | JUDGE STEIN: I mean, I understand                |
| L6         | that the words of the statute are not identical  |
| L7         | in these two places.                             |
| L8         | MR. SUGARMAN: They're completely                 |
| L9         | different. The whole it's not just a semantic    |
| 20         | difference. It's completely it's a completely    |
| 21         | different animal and                             |
| 22         | JUDGE STEIN: Why?                                |
|            |  |

MR. SUGARMAN: Because for the reasons that the 9th Circuit stated in the Friends of Pinto Creek v. U.S. EPA case which reversed this Board's decision in the In re: Carlota case.

Because the TM -- a TMDL, as I just stated, said it will assure attainment of water quality standards upon the assumption that all of the Load Allocations in the TMDL are met. Here what we know is that the Load Allocations in the 2006

TMDL are nowhere near being met. In fact, the current Load Allocation, all of the discharge into the stream exceeds the target load by 73 percent.

JUDGE LYNCH: But, Mr. Sugarman, that prior permit was operating under interim limits.

MR. SUGARMAN: Yes, this is -- that is the sum and substance of Mr. Kendrick's argument. And on that particular issue I would simply refer the Board to 40 C.F.R. 122.44(1)(1), which clarifies that the -- insofar as backsliding analysis is concerned the reference standard that you have to use is the final effluent limitation

JUDGE STEIN: The Carlota case to my
recollection did not deal with a modification of

that was included in a permit.

4 a TMDL.

MR. SUGARMAN: No, the --

JUDGE STEIN: My understanding is it dealt with an entirely different provision of the Clean Water Act.

MR. SUGARMAN: What the Carlota case did -- in the Carlota case what the 9th Circuit said was that the requirement of 40 C.F.R.

122.44(d) requiring assurances of attainment of water quality standards operates completely separately and independently from all other Clean Water Act regulations and provisions. That is the --

JUDGE STEIN: Mr. Sugarman --

MR. SUGARMAN: I -- that is -- and that -- if I had -- and I know that I'm way over time. If we're going to give my argument on the mass load limitation relaxation, that would be the way that I would structure the sum and

substance of my argument, that the EPA permit
writer may not simply parrot a WLA from a TMDL,
especially in an instance like this one where the
Loading Allocations are already exceeded.

Also just like in Friends of Pinto
Creek there are no plans that the Mew Mexico

Creek there are no plans that the Mew Mexico
Environment Department has to achieve those Load
Allocations. What the TMDL says is that they
will adopt a Phase 2 TMDL watershed-based plan at
some indeterminate point in the future to make
sure that the budget works out just the way it's
supposed to.

JUDGE LYNCH: Mr. Sugarman, is this argument about the difference between these two analyses in these provisions a new argument, because you don't appear to make it in your brief?

MR. SUGARMAN: No, Your Honor, it's --

JUDGE LYNCH: Your brief --

MR. SUGARMAN: -- absolutely --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

JUDGE LYNCH: -- the same.

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This is an argument 1 MR. SUGARMAN: 2 that explains why the safety clause of the antibacksliding statute, which I explain prohibits 3 4 the permit conditions that were adopted in this 5 case, how you reconcile that with the backsliding exception. 6 JUDGE STEIN: But did you cite this in 7 8 your brief, the Carlota case? 9 MR. SUGARMAN: I do not. 10 JUDGE STEIN: This proposition? 11 MR. SUGARMAN: I do not. 12 JUDGE STEIN: I have one additional 13 question, which goes to burden, and that is whose 14 burden is it to demonstrate that the region based or did not base the 2012 concentration limits on 15 16 the 2006 TMDL? Is that Petitioner's burden or is that the Agency's burden? 17 18 MR. SUGARMAN: The burden in this case 19 can be stated like this: The EPA has the -- the 20 EPA permit writer has the obligation to exercise 21 his or her considered judgment in reviewing all

of the information in the record. And if the EPA

| 1  | writer cannot reconcile inconsistencies in the    |
|----|---|
| 2  | record or internal contradictions in the record,  |
| 3  | either in a document like we see in the TMDL or   |
| 4  | between the TMDL and the water quality-based      |
| 5  | effluent limitation, then this Board may not      |
| 6  | sustain that permit writer's decision. It is      |
| 7  | ultimately the permit writer's burden to exercise |
| 8  | considered judgment to demonstrate that water     |
| 9  | quality standards will be attained.               |
| 10 | JUDGE STEIN: So are you suggesting                |
| 11 | that it's not Petitioner's burden to establish    |
| 12 | clear error? I mean, I think the Board's case     |
| 13 | law on that front                                 |
| 14 | (Simultaneous speaking.)                          |
| 15 | MR. SUGARMAN: No, it is my burden to              |
| 16 | establish clear error. Of course I concede that   |
| 17 | point. That's what the regulations say.           |
| 18 | JUDGE LYNCH: We have one additional               |
| 19 | question before                                   |
| 20 | JUDGE STEIN: I thought Judge Ward had             |
| 21 | a follow up.                                      |
| 22 | JUDGE LYNCH: Yes, she does. We have               |

one additional question.

JUDGE STEIN: Okay.

JUDGE LYNCH: Thanks.

JUDGE WARD: So I'm going to take you back to the 2006 and 2016 TMDL and the 2007 permit. I think this also applies to the 2012 permit.

You've cited us to Chapter 7 which -of the Permit Writer's Manual which talks about
applying the anti-degradation standard, but
before you get to Chapter 7, Chapter 6 speaks to
the setting of the water quality-based effluent
limitations. In that chapter, at least the 2010
manual; and I haven't checked the earlier manual,
but at least the 2010 manual refers to doing so
in reference to the TMDLs that may exist.

So before you even get to the question of anti-backsliding and what prior permit limits were in place, you start with what the water quality standard, any applicable TMDL, to determine the water quality-based effluent limitation. And reading the manual that way it

seems that if you're reading of the timeline of the 2006 TMDL and the 2007 permit is that we would presume perhaps that they followed that process, that order of operations, if you will, in terms of setting the limits at that time and then again in 2012.

MR. SUGARMAN: But --

JUDGE WARD: So why isn't that the right way to read it?

MR. SUGARMAN: No, no, no, that's a fine way to read it. And what you're doing is you're bringing us back to the fact that this Board has a rule, which I acknowledge applies in this case, which is that a permit limitation must be consistent with a TMDL. That is true. And I'm supposing that's what Chapter 6 says, Judge Ward.

But it's important to go back to this Board's decisions to find out, well, what does that consistency determination actually mean? It does not mean, I can assure you; this Board has held many times, that the effluent limitation

needs to be identical to the Wasteload

Allocation. In fact, in one of -- it just
doesn't.

JUDGE LYNCH: It doesn't prevent it --

MR. SUGARMAN: Pardon?

JUDGE LYNCH: -- from being the same?

MR. SUGARMAN: It doesn't prevent it from being the same, but it doesn't require it to be the same. What the statute and the regulations require is that the EPA not issue a permit that will -- that cannot provide assurances of attainment of water quality standards.

response that goes to or is in support of your challenge to the 2017 permit. I'm really focused though on the 2007 and 2012 permits where in fact it is not only consistent, it seems, what I heard -- understood you to say earlier, it is in alignment with. It basically tracks not just the 2001 permit say for phosphorous, but the 2007 permit also tracks and is consistent, if not kind

of -- it is identical to what was set forth in the 2006 TMDL.

And that a fair reading then, it seems to me -- and I'd like your response to the contrary, if you have one. A fair reading to me seems to be a permit writer in 2007 must have necessity -- or necessarily looked at the 2006 TMDL in setting the limits, and then after having done so only at that point looked at the prior limits to ensure there was no backsliding.

MR. SUGARMAN: Of course it is absolutely the case that the permit writer in 2007 looked to the 2006 TMDL. That is clear and that's clear on the face of the permit itself.

For purposes of my argument, however, I'm not saying that those effluent limitations have not been there forever until 2017. In fact, they have been. My argument is that despite the fact that those numbers: the 0.1 and 1.0 for TP and TN, respectively, appeared in the TMDL, they are not Wasteload Allocations or Load Allocations as that phrase is used in the anti-backsliding

exception.

JUDGE WARD: I did have one more. I'm sorry. So then on the 2016 TMDL your -- what I understood you to argue previously or earlier was that the permit writer here didn't do anything more than just look to that and then apply it in this case. In your comments did you cite to any information post the EPA approval of the 2016 TMDL that you believe was overlooked?

MR. SUGARMAN: By the EPA permit writer? Yes, I did. I overlooked the fact that -- I mean, I noted to the permit writer that what he was proposing to do in a river that was in non-attainment status for total nitrogen as he was proposing to cut and paste from the TMDL a mass load limitation that would double the amount of TN into a river that was already polluted with that parameter without any offsetting decrease.

JUDGE WARD: But was there any new information or new data post the EPA approval of the 2016 TMDL that you pointed out the permit writer needed to consider?

No, I -- what I --MR. SUGARMAN: there was none. I believe that what I pointed out to the EPA permit writer was that the 2006 TMDL said if we want to assure attainment of water quality standards in New Mexico, we cannot add anymore nitrogen to the system, period. Ι That wasn't brought that to his attention. subsequent to the 2016 TMDL. That was in the 2016 TMDL. And I also pointed out to the permit writer that the Environment Department had acknowledged in the 2016 TMDL that the stream was still -- is still in a non-attainment status for nutrients.

JUDGE LYNCH: And the 2016 TMDL though also discussed other strategies to manage nutrients, right?

MR. SUGARMAN: There are all sorts of strategies, Your Honor. I have strategies myself. But implementation strategies, you can look on the very first paragraph of that section of the TMDL. Those are not regulatory. Those are ideas that NMED has that it divines --

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JUDGE LYNCH: Are you -- yes.

MR. SUGARMAN: And that paragraph says these are recommendations that the EPA is not bound to follow or adhere to. And again, Judge Lynch, on that particular matter again it's important to recognize that what the 2016 TMDL does is it says, well, we do have a need to reduce total loading in the system, so what we're going to do is we're going to develop at some point in the future a watershed-based plan which they characterize as TMDL Phase 2. They don't say when they're going to do that. They just say this is what we're going to do in order to get --JUDGE LYNCH: Do you agree that the 2016 TMDL, the validity of that is not before the Board?

MR. SUGARMAN: I do.

JUDGE LYNCH: All right. So with that we'll conclude your argument. You'll have time for rebuttal, but let's add -- I think we need to add four minutes to EPA's time if they need that.

MS. PARIKH: You've just heard from

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Petitioner's counsel that the revised limits in this permit will not attain standards. What I would like to bring the focus back to is the fundamental fact that these permit limits were revised based on a revised TMDL that EPA approved recently as assuring the attainment of water quality standards.

All of the technical issues and disputes that the Petitioner has raised are really all about the TMDL. The flow assumptions, the ratios, the increase in mass loadings to an impaired water body. That all goes to the sufficiency of the TMDL and whether that TMDL was set at a level necessary to meet water quality standards.

The Board has previously in the City of Moscow case that challenges to the sufficiency of a TMDL are not properly before the Board in the context of a permit appeal which the Petitioner has just acknowledged he agrees with.

There is of course a forum to address the technical disputes that the Petitioner has

with the TMDL: in a state court challenging the TMDL, which the Petitioner has already availed itself of; those proceedings are under way, or in a district court, federal district court challenging EPA's approval of that TMDL.

JUDGE LYNCH: Counsel, can I ask -interject a question here? In terms of the water
quality standards, does EPA see a difference in
the required analysis between the provision under
303(d)(4) of assuring water quality standards
between that and the savings clause in 402(o)3
that talks about no violations of water quality
standards?

MS. PARIKH: There is no fundamental difference between the two. Both of them are about assuring attainment of water quality standards. I'll note that the savings clause also refers to -- the chart that Petitioner had pointed to also refers to ensuring that effluent guidelines are met, but in terms of the savings clause at 402(o)3 and the requirement to assure attainment -- that the revised limit assure

attainment of standards in 303(d)(4)(A). I don't 1 2 see a fundamental difference between the two. JUDGE LYNCH: And in practice in 3 4 303(d)(4)(a) is one way to assure water quality 5 standards revising a TMDL? That is absolutely one 6 MS. PARIKH: 7 way to assure -- one way to demonstrate that the 8 revised limits would assure attainment of water 9 quality standards would be to point to a TMDL that has made that determination, which is what 10 11 the permit writer relied on in this particular 12 And I'd like to offer three reasons why the permit writer's reliance on the TMDL was 13 reasonable in this situation. 14 15 First I'll point out that this is --16 JUDGE LYNCH: And which TMDL are you 17 talking about? 18 MS. PARIKH: I am referencing the TMDL 19 that is in the record, which is the November 3rd, 2016 version that was --20 21 JUDGE LYNCH: Okay. 22 -- submitted for MS. PARIKH:

technical review. The first reason I'd offer is that this is a recent TMDL. The TMDL was approved just seven months prior to issuance of the permit. We're not talking about the kind of situation where you have an old TMDL, where there's new information to suggest that the information underlying the assumptions in the prior TMDL have -- has changed or is somehow inaccurate.

In this situation; this brings me to my second point, there is no new information.

All of the information was considered by the approver of the TMDL. It was all submitted as part of the TMDL issuance process. It was before the EPA when EPA approved the TMDL and the Petitioner has not offered any new data or analysis as the Petitioner's counsel conceded.

What the Petitioner submitted as part of the permitting proceeding was essentially a summary of its comments that were submitted on the TMDL and then an attachment of those comments, but there was simply no new information

for the permit writer to consider here.

and thirdly I would offer that our regulations contemplate that a permit writer would rely on the TMDL by requiring that the permit include limits consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.

Completely agree that this does not mean blind deference to a Wasteload Allocation in a TMDL.

Certainly a permit writer can deviate from a Wasteload Allocation in a TMDL where there is information to support that, but where, as here, there is no new information that the EPA did not already consider in approving the TMDL it is reasonable and certainly not an abuse of discretion for the permit writer to rely on all of the analysis that went into that TMDL issuance and approval.

And that analysis is extensive. It includes state interpretations of its water quality standards. It includes technical and policy and scientific judgments. It includes modeling and calculations. And there's nothing

that requires a permit writer to supplant all of that analysis with his or her own in the context of an individual permit issuance where that permit writer has no new information before it that was not already considered by the EPA in that prior action.

JUDGE LYNCH: Can I take us back to the 2012 limits. Where in the record do we look to determine whether the 2012 limits were based on the 2006 TMDL?

MS. PARIKH: You would look to the 2006 TMDL which has a Wasteload Allocation, a concentration-based allocation that is almost identical to the one that was included in the 2012 permit. And I would also add that the language in 303(d)(4)(a), it does refer to based on a TMDL, but it also refers to based on a TMDL or other Wasteload Allocation.

And EPA has interpreted the term

"other Wasteload Allocation" or the term

"Wasteload Allocation" to mean not just a

Wasteload Allocation that is developed in the

context of a TMDL, but a Wasteload Allocation can refer more generally to a pre-TMDL situation where you develop a water quality-based effluent limit for an individual permit. The reference in the statute is not just to a TMDL.

JUDGE STEIN: Why wouldn't we look to the 2012 fact sheet as evidence of whether or not the 2012 limits were based on the 2006 TMDL?

MS. PARIKH: My recollection of that fact sheet is that it does not explicitly say that we are including this limit based on the TMDL, but the lack of an explicit statement saying that the limits are based on the TMDL does not mean that the limits were not based on the TMDL particularly given the requirement in the regulation that permit limits be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.

JUDGE LYNCH: And do you agree with Petitioner that the two thousand -- I'll call it the 2001 permit did not have a limit for nitrogen, but just a concentration limit for phosphorous?

MS. PARIKH: It did not have a limit
for nitrogen. I believe it had both a

concentration-based limit and a mass-based limit
for phosphorous.

JUDGE LYNCH: And we can -- we'll

potentially follow up on this later, but does EPA

potentially follow up on this later, but does EPA have an official copy of that permit?

MS. PARIKH: I am sure one could be found.

another question I had for EPA based on the briefs is if the Board were to conclude that the permit revisions are consistent with the backsliding exception, would we need to expressly decide whether there was in fact backsliding?

And one of the reasons I ask that question is I was not clear from EPA's briefs what your position on that was, whether there was actually backsliding.

MS. PARIKH: I think we would concede that the permit limit between the 2012 permit and the 2017 permit with respect to total nitrogen --

the mass-based limit went from 18.9 to 37.8. I think we would concede that that limit is less stringent. And the concentration-based limits were removed in the 2017 permit. So I don't think that we would disagree that the permit limits have been made less stringent.

Our position is that the -- that such revision is in accordance with the exceptions provided in the statute that specifically allow for the revision of permit limits based on revised TMDLs essentially because the end point is the same. It's about getting to water quality standards and you have a new plan to get there and the statute allows the -- for limits to be revised in accordance with that new plan.

JUDGE WARD: Counsel, could you address Mr. Sugarman's argument that the 2007 permit limits -- well, that the 2006 TMDL reflected the concentration limits that appeared in the 2007 permits and 2012, but that those concentration limits in the TMDL weren't really part of the TMDL, were developed external to the

1 TMDL, and so the permit limits themselves the 2 following year are also not based on the TMDL? I think this is an also an argument they make at 3 4 page 6 and 7 of their petition. 5 The TMDL specifically MS. PARIKH: 6 includes a section titled, "Wasteload 7 Allocations," and it includes the concentration 8 limit as a Wasteload Allocation of the TMDL. 9 JUDGE WARD: For this plant? This plant is the only 10 MS. PARIKH: plant source on the water body, so the Wasteload 11 12 Allocation would apply specifically with respect 13 to this plant. 14 JUDGE WARD: So you read the 2006 TMDL as in fact --15 16 MS. PARIKH: Containing --17 JUDGE WARD: -- making a decision in 18 containing and approving at that point in time those as the appropriate Wasteload Allocations as 19 translated into concentration limits for this 20 21 plant? 22 MS. PARIKH: Correct.

JUDGE LYNCH: So I had a question about the concentration limits. Petitioner argues that the concentration limits are necessary in addition to the mass limits. Explain for us EPA's determination that the concentration limits were not necessary.

MS. PARIKH: The permit did not include concentration-based limits because in being consistent with the TMDL, which removed those concentration Wasteload Allocations and indicated in the implementation section of the TMDL that such concentration-based limits were not needed.

JUDGE LYNCH: And what was the rationale for that?

MS. PARIKH: That is a technical question that the TMDL does address to some degree by explaining that nutrient impairments are very different than impairments for acute toxicity where the need to protect against those acute toxic effects requires concentration-based limits.

JUDGE WARD: Are you saying then that the concentration -- putting a concentration limit in the 2017 permit would have been inconsistent with the 2016 TMDL?

MS. PARIKH: It would not have been inconsistent. Certainly the term "consistent" with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL does allow the permit writer to deviate from what's in the TMDL where there's information to support that, but where you have a TMDL that was approved by EPA as attaining water quality standard and that TMDL indicates that concentration-based limits are not needed, it would not -- it was not unreasonable for the permit writer to determine that those limits were not needed in this permit absent any additional information that was before the permit writer.

JUDGE WARD: And is that a -- that's a separate question. So that's a separate question that the permit writer needed to consider, separate from the reasonableness of relying on the TMDL itself? In other words, once

you -- is it reasonable to rely on the TMDL. The permit writer, your argument is, is reasonable in doing so. Separate question: Do you need to have concentration limits in addition to mass-based limits? The permit writer needed to also consider that question independently on this record. Is that right?

MS. PARIKH: The permit writer would consider what limits are necessary to meet water quality standards. And in this particular case the permit writer looked to the TMDL which considered that question and reasonably relied on the judgment in the TMDL that such concentration-based limits were not needed for this water body.

JUDGE WARD: And I think the other point that Mr. Sugarman makes which perhaps you could address -- I think the -- just maybe the intuitive appeal I think he's trying to point out is the fact that this water body is not meeting water quality standards and yet we're increasing the limits for -- or the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous this plant can discharge. How do

those things square up?

MS. PARIKH: That is a technical question which I will address, but I will sort of first note that this really -- the question really does -- like many of the questions that Petitioner has raised, really do go to the sufficiency of the TMDL. How does the TMDL allow for increased discharges of nitrogen to a water body that's already impaired and how does that -- how is that at a level that will meet standards? So it really does go to the sufficiency of the TMDL, which I don't think is properly before the Board.

But to address sort of the technical question in terms of how the permit writer could reasonably find as a technical matter that the limits would assure attainment of standards, I'll point out that first of all the TMDL indicates the stream is impaired for nutrients, but marginally so.

And I'll also note that although the Petitioner's counsel paints a picture of a water

body in which the permit is authorizing a doubling of the mass loads of total nitrogen, that actually does not comport with the reality of the situation. The total point source loadings from this facility have been dramatically reducing over the years. So if you look at the 2007 permit, the effective limit in that permit, the limit that the facility was meeting was 195 pounds per day or 130 pounds per day depending on temperatures. You compare that to the current permit limit which is currently effective of 37.8 pounds per day. That's a pretty dramatic reduction.

And in addition, the -- Ruidoso is also committed to achieving certain non-point source reductions including attaching septic systems, 200 septic systems to the sewer line which can also have a significant impact in terms of non-point source reductions. In the record it indicates that connecting only 30 -- sorry, 80 septics to the sewer line can reduce point -- reduce total nitrogen by 5.1 pounds per day.

So it's not unreasonable for the permit writer to conclude based on these -- the significant reductions in point source loadings to the water body and the expected non-point source reductions that the limits would assure attainment with water quality standards.

JUDGE STEIN: I have a question which I don't know whether you're prepared to address, but Mr. Sugarman in his argument referred to the 9th Circuit decision in Carlota, which he did not cite in his brief. And I'm wondering whether you're in a position to say whether or not the Agency agrees with his characterization of the significance of that case for this case.

MS. PARIKH: I would request that we get the opportunity to provide supplemental briefing on that issue, if the Board would like to hear on that --

JUDGE STEIN: We'll decide that later.

JUDGE LYNCH: We'll take that under

advisement and we'll consider that. Thank you.

JUDGE LYNCH: I had a follow-up

question to the question Judge Ward asked about the permit writer's determination of -- before he issued the permit of assuring water quality standards. And you may not be arguing this, but when I was listening to that the question is why can't the Petitioner challenge the findings the permit writer made is clearly erroneous even if the basis for EPA's conclusions are the same facts that supports its approval of the 2016 TMDL?

MS. PARIKH: I think that the permit writer ultimately has an obligation when you're talking about the anti-backsliding provision to not allow backsliding where -- unless the permit writer shows that the revised limit will assure attainment with standards.

I think the question is what degree of analysis is required. And I would suggest that where there is -- where it is an old TMDL, where there is new information the permit writer would certainly need to consider all of that new information in determining whether or not the

limits assured its attainment with standards.

I think what you're asking, Judge
Lynch, is what if there's no new information,
it's just the permit writer disagrees with the
TMDL, that the TMDL limits would get to
standards. I think in that situation you've
essentially got sort of two parts of the Agency.
You've got the TMDL approver saying, well, this
does -- this will assure attainment of standards
and then you've got a permit writer who disagrees
with that.

I think in that situation I would expect that the issue would need to get elevated and there would have to be some sort of consensus within the Agency as to whether these limits would achieve standards, but that's not the situation you have here. You don't have a situation where the permit writer is disagreeing with what is in the record for the TMDL. These are all issues that were raised in the TMDL that EPA considered in approving the TMDL and in this case the permit writer reasonably relied on that

decision.

JUDGE WARD: Let me just follow up on

-- in your brief; it's page 13 in footnote 10,

you seem to be suggesting that it really doesn't

matter whether the prior permit limits were based

on a TMDL or not, or that that's at least one

reading of the statute. Are you making that

argument in defense of this permit or are you

just making that as an observation?

MS. PARIKH: We were just making that as an observation, as another plausible reading of the statute, but the Board does not need to rely on that reading of the statute in order to find that the requirements of 303(d)(4)(a) were met, because as I've explained, the limits were in fact based on the TMDL and certainly were based on another Wasteload Allocation.

JUDGE WARD: And I guess just to -- at least as I read the record, again, whatever you may argue elsewhere going forward, the record here seems to defend the limits as in compliance with the anti-backsliding requirements because

they were based -- the prior limits were based on a TMDL. That's what your record decision is here and that that's what you're defending.

MS. PARIKH: That is correct. That is the interpretation that we have articulated in for example that chart that Mr. Sugarman had put up from the Permit Writer's Manual that the prior limit must be based -- that the limit that is being revised must be based on a TMDL, and we believe that that requirement is met here.

JUDGE WARD: And your -- just if you could say again what your best argument is that the 2012 permit limits were based on the 2006 TMDL, the best argument you had is --

MS. PARIKH: The best argument we have is that it's almost identical to the 2006 TMDL and our regulations require that limits be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of a TMDL.

JUDGE LYNCH: I just had a few questions about comparing effluent limits.

First, in terms of the mass limits, do you just

look at the two final numbers or do we have to 1 consider how those numbers were arrived at, so 2 how they were calculated flow, other things, or 3 4 do you just look at the two final numbers? 5 For purposes of assessing MS. PARIKH: whether backsliding has occurred? 6 7 JUDGE LYNCH: Yes, to comparing it 8 says -- yes. 9 MS. PARIKH: I mean I suppose there is an argument that the two limits are the same 10 11 because they essentially get to the same water 12 quality standard, but I think in this situation 13 we looked at the total pounds per day allowed 14 under the prior -- the 2012 permit and the 2017 15 permit. 16 JUDGE LYNCH: And on the concentration 17 limits since the concentration limits were 18 removed, what's the comparison? I mean, how do 19 you assess that comparison? 20 MS. PARIKH: I think you would look to 21 see whether the permit limit has been made less

stringent. So if you look at the 2012 limit that

had a concentration limit and the 2017 permit that does not have a concentration-based limit, there is at least the argument to be made that the 2017 permit is less stringent and we would --we focused on -- our arguments on why the antibacksliding exception applies as opposed to whether or not the permit -- whether the permit had been made less stringent.

JUDGE LYNCH: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Kendrick?

MR. KENDRICK: Good afternoon. May it please the Board, again I'm Ned Kendrick appearing on behalf of the Village of Ruidoso and the City of Ruidoso Downs. With me, if there were room at the counsel table would be my colleagues, Retired Judge Alvin Jones in the audience, and Village Counselor John Cornelius.

We're here today primarily to support

EPA in its opposition to the petition and also to

let you know about Ruidoso, Ruidoso's concerns.

We're the ones out there in the field

experiencing this permit. And this is a very

important issue for Ruidoso. They wouldn't have sent three of us here if it wasn't important.

And there's a long history that the Petitioner has summarized.

I want to hit three topics quickly.

One, that these limitations have gotten stricter and stricter, and I'm going to do -- show a dreaded overhead here. That's the first point.

Secondarily, there's been some discussion in the Petitioner's brief about whether Ruidoso is able to meet this new stringent limit. I'd like to talk about that a little bit.

And then thirdly, I'd like to talk a little bit about what we believe is really the most important step that Ruidoso is doing. We have a very stringent permit limit and I think ultimately water quality will be improved with non-point source control.

So the EPA attorney has discussed this briefly, and this is also in my notice of appearance. I don't know if we can turn this

1 overhead on. 2 This -- again, you've seen this It's in my notice of appearance. 3 before. What Ruidoso wants to do is counter this story, this 4 5 appearance that's --JUDGE LYNCH: Just for the 6 Excuse me. 7 record can you identify the source of this 8 document? 9 MR. KENDRICK: Certainly. This was in your brief? 10 JUDGE LYNCH: 11 This is in my brief, MR. KENDRICK: 12 Ruidoso's notice of appearance, and it's at page 13 2. 14 Okay. Thank you. JUDGE LYNCH: 15 MR. KENDRICK: So it's in the record. 16 There's this perception -- or when I read 17 Petitioner's brief, I get the sense that 18 Petitioner is saying that Ruidoso kind of has a 19 license to put in a lot more nutrients into the 20 river than it has in the past, that there's a 21 doubling of discharge of nutrients.

So what we want to do is show that the

opposite is true. There's been a tightening of nutrient limits over the years since the new plant was built and went online in 2011. And the numbers are all here for the first permit, the 2007 permit.

The limits were up at 195 pounds per day and 130 pounds per day. Mass loading, nine milligrams per liter, six milligrams per liter concentration. And that depends on influent temperature. And with the 2012 permit the limits got tighter. The pounds per day were 135 and 90, depending on influent temperature. Six milligrams per liter, four milligrams per liter. And then today the limit is 37.8 pounds per day. So there's a significant progression, a significant tightening.

Now what everyone is talking about is the 18.9 pounds per day. At the very end of the last permit there was one month in which there was a mass loading of 18.9 pounds per day. And I think it's interesting just as kind of a -- almost an anecdote or a happenstance that that

limit only became effective because the 2017 1 2 permit was -- I'm sorry, the 2012 permit was administratively continued. EPA I understand was 3 really trying to get the new permit out before 4 5 the last day of the previous permit. And if that had happened, like we didn't have the July 31st, 6 2017 final limitation effectiveness, there would 7 be no conversation today about backsliding. 8 9 So admittedly it doesn't remove the existence of that one month of the 18.9 pounds 10 per day, but I think it's interesting that it's 11 12 kind of a happenstance that that occurred. 13 JUDGE WARD: Mr. Kendrick, is that --14 MR. KENDRICK: Yes? 15 JUDGE WARD: So are you making a legal 16 argument based on this progression of the 17 lowering of the limits save this one month or are 18 you making -- I'm trying to understand the point 19 you're making --20 MR. KENDRICK: Okay. 21 JUDGE WARD: -- in terms of the

relevance to the legal issue before the Board.

MR. KENDRICK: Well, I'm -- it's really -- I'm really trying to tell the Ruidoso's story. So I would say it's not a legal argument and I apologize if I'm taking the Board's time with this background, but I'd like to let you know how hard Ruidoso has been working.

By the way, Ruidoso, the village has about 8,000 people; the little city is about 3,000 people. So you have these two small towns that are struggling with this and they've developed a state-of-the-art nutrient removal facility. And it's -- and the limits of technology are considered to be 3.0 milligrams per liter. The NMED has made that made point in the TMDL. So that's in the record.

so here we are as we've demonstrated in this overhead. The equivalent that we're at right now, it's not a standard, not an effluent limit, but we're down at about 2.37, rounded to 2.4 milligrams per liter. This permit, just so you all know, is incredibly stringent. It is beyond the limits of technology. So that's my

point there, that Ruidoso is working very hard.

There was some issue raised in the Petitioner's brief about, well, gee, not only is this a terrible permit, but it's -- Ruidoso can't meet it. And it's true, we're very worried about meeting this permit because it is below the commonly recognized limits of technology.

But through hard work of the plant director we have had a pretty good string of success for the first 13 months of the permit.

We've only exceeded the nutrient limit once in August of 2018, just two months ago. And that was due to summer monsoon rains that -- where the water infiltrated into the ground and then soaked the ground and then entered the collection pipes, the wastewater collection pipes through cracks.

And it brought too influent to the plant and it reduced the ability of the plant to treat nitrate -- nutrients: phosphorous and nitrogen.

So, and the plant is working very hard on fixes for that and they hope it doesn't happen again. There's some carbon that can be added to

the plant wastewater basins to kind of feed the bugs that eat the nutrients. So we're working very hard on that.

And then really the problem is that this plant is at over 6,000 feet of elevation. The weather gets very cold. So we can't absolutely promise we can meet the limit every single month, because if you get very cold weather at this elevation; it's a biological treatment plant, it can harm the nice bacteria that chew on the nutrients. So --

JUDGE LYNCH: And so, Mr. Kendrick --

MR. KENDRICK: Yes?

JUDGE LYNCH: -- how is EPA Region 6 supposed to factor in those statements you just made when they're making a determination about ensuring water quality standards?

MR. KENDRICK: Well, I think they need to know how hard we're trying and our success to date with the new permit, 12 out of 13 months.

So I think we have a good track record and we're very optimistic about the future. And I am

1 trying to let you all know how difficult it is, 2 but Ruidoso is doing I think well enough that this permit -- I think EPA can assume that these 3 limits will be met, albeit there will be a few --4 5 occasional excursions for instance in very cold weather, but -- a few outliers, but --6 JUDGE LYNCH: and I also wanted to ask 7 8 you if you have any information based on the record as to whether or not the 2012 permit 9 limits were based on the 2006 TMDL. 10 11 MR. KENDRICK: I believe they were. 12 It seemed like the final limits were -- reflected the 2006 TMDL, so the final numbers for -- the 13 14 numbers in the final as opposed to interim 15 limits. 16 I will just digress and say that the 2007 and 2012 permits contained schedules of 17 18 compliance that allowed for interim limits. 19 JUDGE LYNCH: You can have an additional two minutes. 20 MR. KENDRICK: I have a little more 21 time? 22

JUDGE LYNCH: Yes.

MR. KENDRICK: Okay. Thank you. So I think that the answer to your question is yes, the 2012 permit was based on the 2006 TMDL. Yes

And then I can move quickly here. My final point has to do with the importance of non-point source controls, which has been alluded to by EPA's counsel.

The permit does contain a requirement, the current permit that's under review contains a requirement to replace 200 on-site treatment And 60 of these have already been systems. replaced. There were -- we have 140 to go, and we're on track to do that. That's the village. And the little city of Ruidoso has succeeded in replacing 112 of these units since the plant has been operating. And this is important because -and I can refer you to the record on this, and it is -- it's in the administrative record. It's the Molzen Corbin study. Darn it. I can -- I don't want to pause too long here, but I --

That's fine.

JUDGE LYNCH:

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We'll --

MR. KENDRICK: It's there. It's the -JUDGE LYNCH: -- find it.

MR. KENDRICK: -- April of May 2017
wastewater collection systems study. But there's
a really important fact in there that -- which I
think the EPA already may have alluded to that
for every 80 units that are on-site systems that
are taken out of service and replaced with
hookups to the treatment plant, that's a 5.1
pound per day reduction of total nitrogen to the
river.

So if you -- we get to our 200 during the term of the permit, that's a reduction of 12.75 pounds per day. That's a pretty good proportion of the 37.8, about a third. And Ruidoso has committed to continuing with those septic hookups.

So I think that's something that probably has influenced EPA, that -- how much more can you get out of this plant when we're beyond the limits of technology? So the real future of water quality improvement is the non-

point source control.

And the other big project is -- it's a sewer system repair/rehabilitation project, and out of the bad luck of a flood in June of 2008; that flood caused a lot of the collection lines to be damaged, I guess there was a silver lining that the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, is working with Ruidoso with grant money. And the total project will be about \$36 million. But a key piece of the project will be the repair of cracks and leaks in the collection system.

And there are two important benefits to that: One, when -- these collection systems above the water table, it leaks nutrients into the ground which gets to the river. So we'll -- that will be a very important prevention of pollution to the river.

And also when these pipes are below the water table, there will no longer be infiltration of groundwater into the lines, which caused the problem we had two months ago when you have a dilute wastewater coming into the plant.

Not enough carbon for the bugs to get rid of the nutrients.

So those are important things that the communities are working on. We're very optimistic that the river will be in compliance.

Combination of a very strict permit and our onsite and sewer line rehabilitation projects.

JUDGE WARD: I just wanted to go back to the question I raised, and I should have been a little bit more specific. I was focused on the -- your filing and I took the chart that you were sharing with us perhaps to be arguing that in this case there is no backsliding because in fact save the one month the limits have gone down.

But you argued -- you said earlier you're not making a legal argument based on these facts. Is that right?

MR. KENDRICK: Correct. I think you have to -- I mean, we're caught with that one month. It just happened by -- just because the permit -- the old permit was continued. So it just -- I thought it was interesting background,

| 1  | but doesn't but there it is. So I'm not           |
|----|---|
| 2  | arguing I'm not                                   |
| 3  | JUDGE WARD: Okay.                                 |
| 4  | MR. KENDRICK: making a legal                      |
| 5  | argument. I'm making a factual argument just to   |
| 6  | yes.  |
| 7  | JUDGE WARD: Okay. That's helpful.                 |
| 8  | Thank you.  |
| 9  | JUDGE LYNCH: Thank you. Mr.                       |
| 10 | Sugarman, your five minutes?                      |
| 11 | MR. SUGARMAN: Judge Ward, I just want             |
| 12 | to address that one issue briefly.                |
| 13 | Mr. Kendrick's table would have been              |
| 14 | perhaps more helpful and complete if it had       |
| 15 | indicated that the limits in his far right column |
| 16 | were interim limits that were adopted pursuant to |
| 17 | compliance schedules that were incorporated into  |
| 18 | those permits.                                    |
| 19 | The final effluent limitations were as            |
| 20 | just as we've been talking about all day long,    |
| 21 | and they and those effluent limitations,          |
| 22 | despite the existence of the compliance           |

schedules, went into effect on the final day of 1 2 the permit. And it's the final effluent limitations which the EPA needs to look at when 3 4 it is assessing whether or not there is 5 backsliding from a legal perspective. And I can give you a regulatory citation for that, if you 6 would like one. 7 JUDGE LYNCH: Mr. Sugarman, I 8 9 understand that. If you want to regulatory citation --10 11 Oh, I think that -- I JUDGE WARD: 12 understand your point. 13 MR. SUGARMAN: Okay. Then I want to --14 JUDGE LYNCH: But I had a question 15 about that. 16 MR. SUGARMAN: Yes. 17 JUDGE LYNCH: I understand the legal 18 point, but factually doesn't the fact that the 19 City of Ruidoso and the wastewater treatment 20 plant was operating under those interim limits 21 actually impact the state of the water in the river? 22

MR. SUGARMAN: Well, to the extent that they make an effort to achieve those limits and that they're successful and that the discharge of the pollutant is reduced, then of course, yes, it does.

JUDGE LYNCH: But also that new limits
-- the final limit and the new limits that came
into effect in 2017 should be expected to impact
the water quality.

MR. SUGARMAN: If -- they will impact the water quality. I have no doubt about that.

I don't think that it will be for the better. I think that the -- a permitted discharge is -- of the pollutant is now greater than it was before.

I want to directly address the source of the concentration limits for Judge Ward, Judge Stein and you, Judge Lynch as well.

We spent a lot of time talking about that. I respectfully request that the Court -- the Board look at page 47 of the 2006 TMDL and page 1 of what I believe to be the final 2016 TMDL which sets out tables for Wasteload

Allocations as they were calculated in the TMDLs. The Board will find that there is no Wasteload Allocation that is stated as a concentration limit. There was not -- and I just state this to follow up on my point earlier that the concentration limits are exogenous to the TMDL. They are not calculated in the TMDL. Look at the tables. It's there or not there for your own eyes.

Second, I'd like to say that the big picture here, the really big picture that the Board -- I can't stress how important this is for the future administration of the Clean Water Act. The Board really needs to consider carefully what the relationship is between a TMDL and then subsequent NPDES permits that are issued consistent with that TMDL. The Board has perhaps not plumbed that as much as it could have, but what the Board has stated in the past is that "consistency" means cannot exceed.

The Board has also -- a Wasteload

Allocation is a maximum. The Board has also held

in the In re Moscow case that was cited by Ms.

Parikh that an effluent limitation in a permit

that is lower than a Wasteload Allocation is in

fact permissible.

JUDGE LYNCH: Mr. Sugarman, does it matter whether or not there's new information between the time of the TMDL and the issued permit?

MR. SUGARMAN: Not -- it doesn't make any difference if that information does not find its way into the considered judgment of the permit writer.

JUDGE LYNCH: And what's the new information in this case that you're relying on between the TMDL and the permit?

MR. SUGARMAN: I am not relying on new information. As I stated I believe in response to a question by Judge Ward, I tried to direct the permit writer's attention to the very relevant facts as they are set out in the TMDL. That's what I tried to do, not to direct -- not to provide new information to the permit writer.

The permit writer in this case doesn't

-- in the response to comments the permit writer

says, oh, the Petitioner is unhappy because

there's no concentration limit. What the permit

writer doesn't do is he doesn't provide any

response to my comment. The permit writer

provides absolutely no explanation whatsoever as

to why the concentration limits were deleted from

the 2017 permit.

Ms. Parikh right has said, well, they were thinking about this at NMED. But what you will not find is a shred of evidence in the record that the permit writer gave the matter any consideration whatsoever.

I have 48 seconds left. And those -
I want to say the point here -- or I'm over 56

seconds -- the point is -- and it's the point

that the 9th Circuit makes in the Friends of the

Pinto Creek decision, which I did not cite to the

Board in my brief, Judge Stein. The point is

that the 9th Circuit recognizes that there is a

different function between a TMDL and an NPDES

permit.

The EPA recognizes that fact in their brief when they say the TMDL is a planning document. It is not a regulatory document. If everything goes as planned in the future and these projects are implemented and Ruidoso does a good job and non-point source reduction is successful and the world operates as it should, then yes, then the water quality standards will be attained according to the TMDL. But that's not where we are right now.

We're in a very different situation where the loads that are being discharged into the river are already 73 percent above the target loads, where even the Permittee says that they can't assure that they were going -- that they will comply with their permit limitations. Well, if they can't comply with their permit limitations, then that sort of undercuts the very basis of the TMDL, which according to the EPA is the basis --

JUDGE LYNCH: is that an enforcement

| 1          | issue for the region to address?                |
|------------|---|
| 2          | MR. SUGARMAN: I'm getting ready, but            |
| 3          | and my last comment will be on the              |
| 4          | concentration limit, Judge Ward and all of Your |
| 5          | Honors. If the EPA had stated a 2.41 milligram  |
| 6          | per liter concentration limit in the permit, I  |
| 7          | would not be here arguing today about the       |
| 8          | deletion of the concentration limit in this     |
| 9          | proceeding.                                     |
| LO         | JUDGE WARD: Either the nitrogen or              |
| L1         | the phosphorous?                                |
| L2         | MR. SUGARMAN: Total nitrogen.                   |
| L3         | JUDGE WARD: Right.                              |
| L <b>4</b> | MR. SUGARMAN: Nitrogen. Did I say               |
| L5         | phosphorous?                                    |
| L6         | JUDGE WARD: I think                             |
| L <b>7</b> | (Simultaneous speaking.)                        |
| L8         | MR. SUGARMAN: The phosphorous is a              |
| L9         | different matter. Phosphorous is the the        |
| 20         | phosphorous, the calculated phosphorous limit   |
| 21         | actually goes down under the 2017 permit limit. |
| 22         | JUDGE WARD: So you're not arguing               |
|            |   |

| 1          | here that there should have been a concentration |
|------------|--|
| 2          | limit for phosphorous in the final permit?       |
| 3          | MR. SUGARMAN: No, I am arguing. I'm              |
| 4          | just our main concern, my client's main          |
| 5          | concern is with the doubling of the permitted    |
| 6          | discharge of total nitrogen into the system.     |
| 7          | That is in light of the NMED's technical         |
| 8          | determination, which we agree with that all      |
| 9          | increases in nitrogen loading from whatever      |
| LO         | source should be avoided. Our focus is on the    |
| L1         | nitrogen limit.                                  |
| L2         | JUDGE WARD: And if there had been a              |
| L3         | concentration limit for nitrogen in the permit,  |
| L <b>4</b> | you would not have brought this challenge?       |
| L5         | MR. SUGARMAN: To the deletion of the             |
| L6         | concentration limit.                             |
| L <b>7</b> | JUDGE WARD: Okay.                                |
| L8         | MR. SUGARMAN: I'm sorry. If there                |
| L9         | had been a 2.41 concentration limit, the         |
| 20         | likelihood is that we would have not have        |
| 21         | challenged the concentration limit.              |
| 22         | JUDGE WARD: All right. Conclude                  |
|            |  |

I would like to 1 MR. SUGARMAN: 2 withdraw that last statement that I just made. I would -- that is something that I -- that was 3 4 something that I -- that was a statement that I 5 made off-the-cuff that was perhaps not advised. That's understood. 6 JUDGE WARD: Okay. It's on the record. 7 8 Thank you very much. JUDGE LYNCH: 9 MR. SUGARMAN: Thank you. Thank you. And I'd like 10 JUDGE LYNCH: to thank all the counsel for your arguments today 11 12 and Mr. Gillespie for his briefs. And this is 13 going to conclude today's proceedings. And the 14 Board will advise the parties if there are any 15 further steps on the documents and on the motion, 16 the pending motion, but we'll do that at a later 17 time. So thank you all very much. 18 MS. DURR: All rise. This session of 19 the Environmental Appeals Board now stands 20 adjourned. 21 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 22 went off the record at 2:46 p.m.)

| A   |
|---|
| ability 80:18<br>able 6:7 14:12 75:11       |
| above-entitled 1:15                         |
| 96:21                                       |
| absent 64:16                                |
| absolutely 26:1 28:1                        |
| 35:16 43:20 49:12                           |
| 55:6 81:7 92:7                              |
| <b>abuse</b> 57:14                          |
| achieve 23:5 27:16 43:7                     |
| 70:16 89:2                                  |
| achieved 17:18 39:19                        |
| achieving 67:15<br>acknowledge 47:13        |
| acknowledged 17:8                           |
| 51:11 53:20                                 |
| acknowledges 17:10                          |
| 17:12                                       |
| Act 39:14 42:8,15 90:13                     |
| action 58:6                                 |
| acute 63:19,21                              |
| add 38:14 51:6 52:20                        |
| 52:21 58:15<br>added 18:17 80:22            |
| addition 6:1 35:15 63:4                     |
| 65:4 67:14                                  |
| additional 44:12 45:18                      |
| 46:1 64:16 82:20                            |
| address 7:2 8:4 13:13                       |
| 18:21 53:21 61:17                           |
| 63:17 65:17 66:3,14                         |
| 68:8 87:12 89:15 94:1 adhere 52:4           |
| adjourned 96:20                             |
| administration 39:14                        |
| 90:13                                       |
| administrative 1:12                         |
| 5:14 8:20 9:1,7,8,12                        |
| 10:5 11:18 21:6,8                           |
| 83:19                                       |
| administratively 78:3                       |
| admit 27:9                                  |
| admittedly 78:9                             |
| adopt 43:9<br>adopted 19:14 22:4,6,7        |
| 33:19 44:4 87:16                            |
| advise 96:14                                |
| advised 96:5                                |
| advisement 68:21                            |
| afternoon 4:13 7:7,8                        |
| 13:22 74:11                                 |
| Agency 1:2 2:2,4,10 4:5                     |
| 68:13 70:7,15 85:7<br><b>Agency's</b> 44:17 |
| ago 80:12 85:21                             |
| agree 14:9 27:1 52:14                       |
| 57:7 59:18 95:8                             |
|   |
|   |

```
agrees 53:20 68:13
agriculture 16:16 17:4
Agua 16:9
ahead 20:14,19 35:4
 37:15
aid 11:20
aids 8:9 36:6
albeit 82:4
alignment 48:20
allocating 5:1
allocation 22:3 24:20
 25:1,7,10,13 26:17
 28:6 30:3,4,14,15,16
 31:10,12 32:11 41:11
 48:2 57:8,10 58:12,13
 58:18,20,21,22 59:1
 62:8,12 71:17 90:3,22
 91:3
allocations 28:5,6
 30:19 32:1,3 33:9,9
 39:17,18,19 41:8,9
 43:4,8 49:21,21 62:7
 62:19 63:10 90:1
allow 61:9 64:8 66:7
 69:14
allowed 4:12 73:13
 82:18
allowing 11:22
allows 61:14
alluded 83:7 84:6
Alvin 74:16
ambit 15:5
amount 25:14 38:4
 50:16 65:21
analyses 39:15 43:15
analysis 10:17 37:10,17
 37:19 39:22 41:21
 54:9 56:17 57:16,18
 58:2 69:18
Andrews 3:6
anecdote 77:22
animal 40:21
answer 23:19 29:22
 83:3
anti- 35:1,22 44:2 74:5
anti-backsliding 30:10
 36:16 46:18 49:22
 69:13 71:22
anti-degradation 36:21
 46:10
anymore 51:6
apologize 79:4
appeal 1:7 4:8,18 5:3
 53:19 65:18
Appeals 1:1,18,20,21
  4:4,14 96:19
```

```
31:6 43:16
appearance 75:22 76:3
  76:5,12
APPEARANCES 2:1
appeared 49:20 61:19
appearing 74:13
applicable 30:8,9 46:20
application 10:18 31:11
  36:16
applied 26:19 33:7
applies 46:6 47:13 74:6
apply 50:6 62:12
applying 46:10
appreciate 7:22
appreciation 5:11
approach 33:20,21
appropriate 17:21
  29:10 33:3 62:19
approval 10:16 12:14
  13:3,5 50:8,20 54:5
  57:17 69:9
approved 10:13 19:14
  53:5 56:3,15 64:11
approver 56:13 70:8
approving 57:13 62:18
  70:21
April 4:22 84:3
arbitrary 25:1
arena 31:13
arque 50:4 71:20
argued 86:15
argues 63:3
arguing 69:4 86:12 87:2
  94:7,22 95:3
argument 1:4 4:6,15,21
  5:1,2,15 6:4,20,21 8:2
  13:15,18,21 15:16
  17:8 21:19,21 24:14
  25:3 29:11 31:5 36:22
  41:17 42:20 43:1,14
  43:15 44:1 49:15,18
  52:19 61:17 62:3 65:2
  68:9 71:8 72:12,14,15
  73:10 74:3 78:16 79:3
  86:16 87:5,5
arguments 74:5 96:11
arid 16:18
arises 15:22
arrived 73:2
articulated 72:5
aside 27:6
asked 12:22 69:1
asking 11:16 12:8
  21:15,19 70:2
assess 73:19
assessing 73:5 88:4
assimilative 40:1
associated 32:3
```

**assume** 82:3 assuming 39:16 assumption 41:7 assumptions 53:10 56:7 57:6 59:17 64:7 72:18 assurances 42:12 48:12 assure 26:3 40:4 41:6 47:21 51:4 54:21,22 55:4,7,8 66:17 68:5 69:15 70:9 93:16 assured 36:21 38:21 39:8 70:1 assures 11:5 assuring 53:6 54:10,16 attaching 67:16 attachment 56:21 attain 17:18 27:16 33:3 40:4 53:2 attained 39:20 45:9 93:10 attaining 64:11 **attainment** 23:7 26:3 36:20 38:6,20 40:5 41:6 42:12 48:12 51:4 53:6 54:16,22 55:1,8 66:17 68:6 69:16 70:1 70:9 attention 51:7 91:19 attorney 75:20 audience 74:17 **August** 80:12 authority 9:21 21:16 authority's 40:1 authorizing 67:1 automatically 14:5 availed 54:2 Avenue 1:13 2:5,11 avoided 95:10 В

B
back 9:20 15:15 26:22
29:22 38:18 46:5
47:12,18 53:3 58:7
86:8
background 79:5 86:22
backsliding 30:6,7
31:11 35:2 36:1,4
41:20 44:3,5 49:10
60:14,15,19 69:14
73:6 74:6 78:8 86:13
88:5
bacteria 81:10
bad 85:4
base 44:15
based 19:17 20:2 23:9

appear 8:22 9:6 11:17 28:3 30:2,18,21 31:3

23:19.21 24:15.19 96:12 38:16 54:18 72:6 complete 5:15 87:14 27:7 28:10 30:13 **bring** 53:3 86:11 **completely** 35:9 40:18 36:19 44:14 53:5 58:9 bringing 47:12 check 6:5 40:20,20 42:13 57:7 58:16,17 59:8,11,13 **brings** 56:10 **checked** 46:14 compliance 71:21 59:14 60:11 61:10 brought 29:3,12 51:7 **chew** 81:11 82:18 86:5 87:17,22 62:2 65:5,14 68:2 80:17 95:14 chronology 10:16 comply 93:17,18 71:5,16,17 72:1,1,8,9 **budget** 43:11 Circuit 40:7 41:2 42:10 comport 67:3 72:13 78:16 82:8,10 bugs 81:2 86:1 68:10 92:18,21 **concede** 24:18 45:16 circulated 8:6.9.21 9:2 60:20 61:2 83:4 86:16 Building 1:13 basically 33:22 39:21 9:5 conceded 56:17 **built** 77:3 circumstances 38:2 48:20 burden 44:13,14,16,17 concentration 18:6,16 **basins** 81:1 44:18 45:7,11,15 **citation** 88:6,10 19:6 22:1 24:7 27:2 basis 69:8 93:20,21 cite 44:7 50:7 68:11 28:20 32:2,15,19 C behalf 2:2,14 3:2 5:10 92:19 33:13 34:21,22 35:8 7:10 74:13 C.F.R 41:19 42:11 cited 46:8 91:1 35:13,15 44:15 59:21 **believe** 9:14,20 11:11 **city** 1:7 3:3 4:6,15 5:7 61:19,21 62:7,20 63:2 calculate 27:21 13:6 18:12 50:9 51:2 calculated 73:3 90:1,7 10:1 25:5 53:16 74:14 63:3,6,10 64:2,2 65:4 60:2 72:10 75:15 94:20 79:8 83:15 88:19 73:16,17 74:1 77:9 calculations 57:22 clarification 12:19 82:11 89:21 91:17 89:16 90:3,6 92:4,8 clarifies 41:20 benefits 85:12 **call** 59:19 94:4,6,8 95:1,13,16 **best** 15:19 72:12,14,15 capacity 40:2 clarify 21:12 95:19,21 Beth 1:21 4:9 clarifying 12:8 concentration-65:13 capricious 25:1 **better** 89:12 clause 30:10 35:22 44:2 concentration-based carbon 80:22 86:1 beyond 14:13 25:10,12 54:11,17,21 24:16 58:13 60:3 61:3 carefully 5:12 90:14 Clean 39:14 42:8,14 63:8,12,21 64:13 74:2 79:22 84:21 Carlota 41:4 42:2,9,10 **bia** 85:2 90:10.11 90:13 concern 17:19 95:4.5 44:8 68:10 biological 81:9 carried 28:20 29:2 clear 8:19 10:18 13:18 concerned 41:21 **bit** 75:13,15 86:10 case 5:12 7:9 11:12 15:20 36:17 45:12,16 concerns 74:20 **black** 28:18 49:13,14 60:17 **conclude** 52:19 60:12 16:11 23:12,13 24:21 **blind** 57:7 25:4 26:10.11 29:14 clearly 69:7 68:2 95:22 96:13 **Board** 1:1 3:16 4:4.14 29:15 30:9 37:11,18 **Clerk** 3:16 conclusions 69:8 5:3.10.16 9:21 11:22 38:3 41:3,4 42:2,9,10 client 24:1 **conditions** 26:2 44:4 13:13 19:19 20:10 44:5,8,18 45:12 47:14 client's 95:4 conference 6:4,6 21:15,21 25:4,16 49:12 50:7 53:17 **clock** 14:5 confirm 8:11 18:5 41:19 45:5 47:13.21 55:12 65:10 68:14.14 Code 2:11 confirmed 33:12 70:22 86:13 91:1,14 52:16 53:16,18 60:12 cold 81:6,8 82:5 conform 22:16 66:13 68:17 71:12 92:1 colleagues 74:16 connecting 67:20 74:12 78:22 89:20 Cattle 2:15 4:18 7:11 **collection** 80:15,16 consensus 70:14 90:2,12,14,17,19,21 caught 86:19 84:4 85:5,11,13 consequences 39:13 90:22 92:20 96:14,19 caused 85:5,21 column 87:15 consider 21:16,19 26:6 **Board's** 4:22 15:5 21:16 cell 4:11 Combination 86:6 50:22 57:1,13 64:21 41:4 45:12 47:19 79:4 Cerrillos 2:17 65:6,9 68:21 69:21 come 24:7 32:10 **body** 28:3 53:12 62:11 certain 67:15 **comes** 31:14 73:2 90:14 consideration 92:14 65:14,19 66:9 67:1 certainly 25:21 57:9,14 coming 85:22 68:4 64:6 69:21 71:16 76:9 comment 5:18 92:6 considered 10:8,12 **bottom** 37:4 13:4 35:19 37:22 38:8 **challenge** 48:16 69:6 94.3 44:21 45:8 56:12 58:5 **bound** 52:4 comments 50:7 56:20 box 3:7 28:18 36:18 challenged 95:21 56:22 92:2 65:12 70:21 79:13 38:20 39:15,20 40:3,4 challenges 53:17 Commission 9:15 91:11 committed 67:15 84:16 **boxes** 40:5 challenging 24:10,12 considering 21:14 consistency 26:13 brief 12:4 18:4 43:17,19 24:19,22 54:1,5 commonly 80:7 44:8 68:11 71:3 75:10 **changed** 33:14 56:8 communities 86:4 47:20 90:20 76:10,11,17 80:3 **Company** 2:15 4:18 consistent 25:9 26:6 **chapter** 46:8,11,11,13 92:20 93:3 47:16 7:11 47:15 48:18,22 57:5 59:16 60:13 63:9 64:6 **briefing** 5:14 68:17 characterization 68:13 **compare** 67:10 **briefly** 8:4 10:2 11:1 characterize 52:11 comparing 72:21 73:7 72:18 90:17 12:9 75:21 87:12 **comparison** 73:18,19 Constitution 1:13 characterizes 11:8 briefs 5:20 60:12,17 chart 36:9,10,17 37:4 competing 16:20 contain 83:9

contained 82:17 **containing** 62:16,18 contains 83:10 contemplate 57:3 contemplates 38:3 contention 35:1 context 53:19 58:2 59:1 continued 78:3 86:21 continues 17:10 continuing 84:16 contradictions 45:2 contrary 49:5 control 9:15 75:19 85:1 controls 83:7 conversation 78:8 copy 9:2 25:7 60:7 Corbin 83:20 Cornelius 74:17 correct 9:16 18:8 19:1,7 19:8 21:4,9 24:11 28:1 33:14 34:6,7,15 36:14 62:22 72:4 86:18 counsel 2:4,10 7:5,14 7:16 8:5.11 35:12 53:1 54:6 56:17 61:16 66:22 74:15 83:8 96:11 Counselor 74:17 counter 76:4 **County 2:16** course 17:7 18:15 26:8 29:19 34:22 45:16 49:11 53:21 89:5 court 6:19 20:9 25:4 54:1,4,4 89:19 Court's 11:21 **courtroom** 1:12 3:17 6.1 cracks 80:16 85:11 created 18:18 Creek 41:3 43:6 92:19 current 29:7 32:8 41:11 67:11 83:10 currently 67:11 **cut** 50:15 D **D.C** 1:2 Dallas 2:6 damaged 85:6 Darn 83:20

D.C 1:2
Dallas 2:6
damaged 85:6
Darn 83:20
data 34:4 50:20 56:16
date 9:9 18:13,14 81:20
David 2:3 6:2,8
day 67:9,10,12,22 73:13
77:7,7,11,14,18,20
78:5,11 84:10,14

87:20 88:1 **DC** 1:14 2:12 **deal** 42:3 dealt 42:7 December 18:14 decide 60:15 68:19 decision 9:22 10:9 12:11 34:6 41:4 45:6 62:17 68:10 71:1 72:2 92:19 decisions 47:19 decrease 50:18 defend 71:21 defending 72:3 defense 71:8 deference 57:8 degree 63:18 69:17 deleted 35:7,18 92:8 **deletion** 94:8 95:15 **demands** 16:20 demonstrate 44:14 45:8 55:7 demonstrated 79:16 **Department** 17:6,11,20 22:18 23:6 27:13 34:11 43:7 51:10 depending 67:10 77:12 depends 77:9 derivation 21:22 derive 22:2 designated 17:1 **despite** 49:18 87:22 determination 22:19 29:9 35:20 39:1,7 47:20 55:10 63:5 69:2 81:16 95:8 determine 28:9 46:21 58:9 64:15 determined 17:20 22:18 23:6 24:2 33:2 33:8 34:15 determining 69:22 **develop** 52:9 59:3 developed 58:22 61:22 79:11 development 16:20 **deviate** 57:9 64:8 devices 4:12 difference 13:8 40:20

43:14 54:8,15 55:2

21:1 35:9 38:22 39:6

39:15 40:3,6,9,12,13

40:19,21 42:7 63:19

92:22 93:12 94:19

different 11:2 13:12

91:10

difficult 82:1

digress 82:16

dilute 85:22 direct 91:18,21 directly 89:15 director 80:9 disagree 61:5 disagreeing 70:18 disagrees 70:4,10 discharge 32:9 33:7 38:4 41:11 65:22 76:21 89:4,13 95:6 discharged 25:15 38:5 93:13 discharges 38:7 66:8 discretion 35:14,17,18 57:15 discussed 51:15 75:20 discussion 75:10 display 8:10 dispute 25:11,12 **disputes** 24:2 53:9,22 **district** 54:4,4 divines 51:22 docket 6:21 doctrine 29:13 document 8:21 9:7.22 10:8 12:1 21:17 30:22 31:3.9 32:1.4 45:3 76:8 93:4,4 documents 8:6,12,18 8:20 10:15 13:14,17 20:9 21:5,8 96:15 doing 11:21 21:21 46:15 47:11 65:3 75:16 82:2 double 50:16 **doubling** 38:3 67:2 76:21 95:5 doubt 89:11 Downs 1:7 3:3 4:6,16 5:7 74:14 draft 9:9 10:12 dramatic 67:13 dramatically 67:6 dreaded 75:8 due 80:13 **Duplicative** 7:19 **DURR** 3:16 4:3 96:18

E
earlier 46:14 48:19 50:4
86:15 90:5
East 1:13
eastward 16:3
eat 81:2
Edmund 3:5 7:16
effect 88:1 89:8
effective 18:14 67:7,12
78:1

effectiveness 78:7 effects 63:21 **effluent** 18:9 19:12 25:19 26:18 28:9 34:20 35:20 41:22 45:5 46:12,21 47:22 49:16 54:19 59:3 72:21 79:18 87:19,21 88:2 91:2 effort 5:11 89:2 either 27:14 45:3 94:10 ekendrick@montand... 3:10 elevated 70:13 elevation 16:7 81:5,9 Emergency 85:7 endorse 33:21 endorsed 33:22 endorses 33:20 **Energy** 10:1 enforcement 93:22 **engage** 5:16 **ensure** 49:10 **ensuring** 54:19 81:17 entered 80:15 **entire** 26:20 entirely 35:8 42:7 environment 16:19 17:6,11,20 22:18 27:13 34:11 43:7 51:10 Environmental 1:1,2,18 1:20,21 2:2,4,10 4:4,5 4:14 96:19 **EPA** 1:13 4:19 5:5 6:2.3 7:12,15 9:12 10:8,13 10:14 12:9,11 19:19 21:17 22:12 25:6,17 34:12 35:2,6,18 36:11 37:4,17 38:20 41:3 43:1 44:19,20,22 48:10 50:8,10,20 51:3 52:3 53:5 54:8 56:15 56:15 57:12 58:5,19 60:6,11 64:11 70:21 74:19 75:20 78:3 81:14 82:3 84:6,19 88:3 93:2,20 94:5 **EPA's** 10:16 35:13.17 52:21 54:5 60:17 63:5 69:8 83:8 EPA-Approved 9:5 equal 25:18 equally 25:12 equated 24:4 equation 27:20

equivalent 25:6 79:17

erroneous 69:7

error 45:12.16 footnote 71:3 50:11 53:4 59:7.10 hear 5:2,5,6 6:7,10 forever 49:17 **errors** 11:9 60:15 62:15 65:19 68:18 **es** 16:10 71:16 84:5 86:13 forth 5:19 49:1 heard 48:18 52:22 88:18 91:4 93:2 especially 43:3 forum 24:21 53:21 hearing 1:15 4:15 **ESQ** 2:3,9,9,16 3:5 factor 81:15 forward 12:10 28:20 held 25:4,16 47:22 **essentially** 13:8 56:19 facts 69:9 86:16 91:20 29:2,3,12 71:20 90:22 61:11 70:7 73:11 factual 87:5 **found** 60:9 helpful 87:7,14 establish 45:11,16 factually 88:18 four 52:21 77:13 historic 16:5 **EURIKA** 3:16 fair 49:3.5 history 19:20,21 20:1 four-page 8:8 Europeans 16:14 faith 38:10 Friday 8:5,22 21:22 75:3 **evidence** 59:7 92:12 familiar 5:13 Friends 41:2 43:5 92:18 hit 75:5 fantastical 38:10 front 45:13 **Hold** 40:8 **example** 8:21 72:6 **exceed** 90:20 far 87:15 fulfill 37:6 **Hondo** 2:15 4:17 5:2,3 exceeded 43:4 80:11 farming 16:5 function 37:5 92:22 7:6,11 16:6,7 **exceeds** 41:12 farther 35:7 functional 34:20 Honor 7:13 9:18 12:6 **exception** 30:6,8 31:11 Fe 3:8 fundamental 53:4 18:9 19:2 22:14 27:9 federal 54:4 85:7 31:14 44:6 50:1 60:14 54:14 55:2 28:2 29:16 31:7 37:22 feed 81:1 **further** 96:15 43:18 51:18 **exceptions** 36:3 61:8 feet 16:2,7 81:5 future 43:10 52:10 Honorable 1:18,19,21 excerpt 9:4 **FEMA** 85:8 81:22 84:22 90:13 4:8 **Honors** 25:13 94:5 excess 17:2 field 74:21 93:5 excursions 82:5 figures 32:15,20 34:7 hookups 84:9,17 **excuse** 14:1 76:6 **filed** 4:18 G hope 80:21 exercise 35:19 44:20 filing 86:11 **qee** 80:3 hopefully 34:10 **final** 9:9 10:6,7 12:3 **General** 2:10 7:14,16 **hoping** 36:5 45:7 Exhibit 36:15 15:17 28:15.16 41:22 generally 16:3 59:2 **human** 16:14.19 exist 46:16 73:1.4 78:7 82:12.13 getting 31:15 61:12 hundreds 16:12.12 existed 33:18 82:14 83:6 87:19 88:1 94:2 **existence** 78:10 87:22 88:2 89:7,21 95:2 **Gillespie** 2:3 6:2,8,9 **existing** 30:12,12 36:19 find 47:19 66:16 71:14 11:5 96:12 ideas 51:22 gillespie.david@epa.... exogenous 90:6 84:2 90:2 91:10 92:12 identical 10:15 40:16 **expect** 70:13 findings 69:6 2:7 48:1 49:1 58:14 72:16 finds 29:6 give 42:20 88:6 **expected** 68:4 89:8 identify 76:7 fine 47:11 83:22 experiencing 74:22 given 29:22 59:15 **IHAB** 3:17 **explain** 44:3 63:5 finish 35:4 gotten 75:6 impact 67:18 88:21 explained 71:15 **first** 5:2,22 7:2 8:4,11 **grant** 85:8 89:8.10 **explaining** 22:1 63:18 17:8 18:9,21 19:5,12 greater 89:14 impair 17:4 explains 44:2 22:4,5,7 23:21 36:2 **green** 36:8 impaired 16:22 17:1 explanation 92:7 51:20 55:15 56:1 66:4 ground 80:14,15 85:15 18:19 53:12 66:9,19 explicit 59:12 66:18 72:22 75:8 77:4 groundwater 85:20 impairment 17:9,10 explicitly 59:10 80:10 guess 71:18 85:6 impairments 17:16 fishing 17:4 express 5:11 63:18,19 guidelines 54:20 implementation 51:19 expressly 60:14 **five** 15:8,10 87:10 Н extensive 57:18 fixes 80:21 63:11 extent 23:20 89:1 flood 85:4,5 implemented 93:6 H 3:5 external 61:22 flow 27:22 32:8,21,22 habitation 16:15 importance 83:6 **extra** 15:12 53:10 73:3 handwritten 9:2 **important** 22:22 26:12 extraordinary 38:2 flows 16:3 37:5 39:13 47:18 52:6 hang 29:2 eyes 26:12 90:9 focus 53:3 95:10 **happen** 80:21 75:1,2,16 83:17 84:5 focused 24:16 48:16 85:12,16 86:3 90:12 happened 27:12 30:17 F 74:5 86:10 improved 75:18 78:6 86:20 face 49:14 **folks** 6:6 happenstance 77:22 improvement 84:22 facility 4:19 26:19 34:5 follow 19:4 45:21 52:4 78:12 inaccurate 56:9 60:6 71:2 90:5 include 19:12 31:22 67:5,8 79:12 **happy** 31:16 **follow-up** 38:15 68:22 fact 20:5,11,14,15,21 hard 79:6 80:1,8,20 35:14 57:5 63:8 followed 47:3 24:21 28:4,19 29:5 81:3.19 included 19:6 31:22

harm 81:10

hat 29:2

follower 15:11

following 22:8,10 62:2

33:14 41:10 47:12

48:2,17 49:17,19

32:1,14 42:1 58:14

includes 57:19,20,21

issues 5:17 53:8 70:20 likelihood 95:20 loading 39:17 43:4 52:8 62:6.7 including 36:21 39:18 iteration 18:12 **limit** 18:6,16 19:7,16 77:7,20 95:9 59:11 67:16 23:8,17,18,21 24:6,7 **loadings** 53:11 67:5 inconsistencies 45:1 24:13,18 25:9 32:22 68:3 inconsistent 64:4,6 job 93:7 33:2,13 35:17 36:19 loads 67:2 93:13,15 incorporated 18:11 John 74:17 54:22 59:4,11,20,21 located 4:20 24:3 34:16,17,18 joining 7:4 60:1,3,3,21 61:1,2 long 26:16 75:3 83:21 87:17 ioins 16:6 62:8 64:3 67:7,8,11 87:20 increase 53:11 Jones 74:16 69:15 72:8,8 73:21,22 longer 85:19 increased 66:8 74:1,2 75:12,17 77:14 Judges 4:9 look 28:9,18 31:4,9 increases 95:9 judgment 35:19 37:22 78:1 79:19 80:11 81:7 33:15 34:3 50:6 51:20 **increasing** 16:19,20 38:8 44:21 45:8 65:13 89:7 90:4 92:4 94:4,6 58:8,11 59:6 67:7 94:8,20,21 95:2,11,13 73:1,4,20,22 88:3 65:20 incredibly 37:4 79:21 judgments 57:21 95:16,19,21 89:20 90:7 independently 42:14 July 78:6 **limitation** 18:10 19:12 looked 29:8,9 49:7,9,13 65:6 24:3 25:19 26:18 65:11 73:13 jump 26:22 indeterminate 43:10 June 85:4 30:13 32:10 33:4 looks 12:17 13:11 indicated 8:9 63:11 justifies 37:19 41:22 42:21 45:5 lot 76:19 85:5 89:18 46:22 47:14,22 50:16 87:15 **lower** 91:3 Κ indicates 10:11 20:5 78:7 91:2 lowering 78:17 22:15 23:15 28:19 Kathie 1:19 4:9 limitations 32:2 35:8,20 luck 85:4 64:12 66:18 67:20 Kay 1:18 4:9 46:13 49:16 75:6 indications 10:9 87:19,21 88:3 93:17 M keep 26:12 individual 58:3 59:4 93:19 **MAHMOUD** 3:17 6:14 **Kendrick** 3:5 7:16,18 indulgence 11:22 **limits** 24:15,16 27:1,2 7:19,20 8:15 74:10,11 Mail 2:11 infiltrated 80:14 27:21 28:10.13.15.16 main 95:4.4 74:12 76:9,11,15 infiltration 85:20 78:13,14,20 79:1 28:20 33:8 35:13.15 maintain 23:1 35:15 41:15 44:15 influenced 84:19 maker 12:11 81:12,13,18 82:11,21 influent 77:9,12 80:17 46:18 47:5 49:8,10 83:2 84:1,3 86:18 making 31:5 39:7 62:17 **information** 44:22 50:8 53:1,4 55:8 57:5 58:8 71:7,9,10 78:15,18,19 87:4 50:20 56:6,7,11,12,22 Kendrick's 41:17 87:13 58:9 59:8,13,14,16 81:16 86:16 87:4,5 57:11,12 58:4 64:9,17 key 85:10 61:3,6,10,14,18,19,21 manage 22:19 51:15 69:20,22 70:3 82:8 62:1,20 63:2,3,4,6,8 Management 85:7 91:6,10,14,17,22 63:12,22 64:13,15 manual 36:12,15 46:9 46:14,14,15,22 72:7 initially 33:19 lack 59:12 65:4,5,9,14,21 66:17 insofar 17:17 41:20 **Land** 2:15 4:17 7:11 68:5 70:1,5,15 71:5 marginally 66:20 Mary 1:18,21 4:9,9 **instance** 43:3 82:5 **lands** 16:5 71:15,21 72:1,13,17 interesting 39:12 77:21 language 29:3,3,12 72:21,22 73:10,17,17 mass 24:2,5,6,10,13,18 78:11 86:22 77:2,6,10 78:17 79:12 27:21 32:10,22 33:4,8 30:4,5 40:11 58:16 interim 41:15 82:14,18 79:22 80:7 82:4,10,12 35:15 42:21 50:16 law 45:13 53:11 63:4 67:2 72:22 87:16 88:20 82:15,18 84:21 86:14 laying 21:22 77:7,20 interject 54:7 87:15,16 88:20 89:2,6 leaks 85:11,14 internal 45:2 89:7,16 90:6 92:8 mass-65:4 leap 38:10 mass-based 60:3 61:1 interpretation 72:5 Lee 2:9 7:15 line 6:12 27:5,7 36:8 interpretations 57:19 left 92:15 67:17,21 86:7 matter 1:15 4:15 6:22 lines 85:5,20 interpreted 58:19 52:5 66:16 71:5 91:6 legal 29:4,13,13 78:15 interruptions 14:17 78:22 79:3 86:16 87:4 lining 85:6 92:13 94:19 96:21 introduce 7:3 list 17:15 matters 5:22 7:1 8:3 88:5,17 intuitive 65:18 length 15:22 listening 69:5 maximum 25:14 90:22 inviolable 26:1 mean 26:9 29:4,17 31:3 liter 18:1 24:4 77:8,8,13 let's 38:14 52:20 issuance 18:13 34:4 77:13 79:14,20 94:6 33:15 34:17 36:7 letter 12:14 13:3 56:3,14 57:16 58:3 level 53:14 66:10 little 36:7 75:13,15 79:8 40:15 45:12 47:20,21 issue 24:1 35:19 41:18 82:21 83:15 86:10 license 76:19 50:12 57:7 58:21 48:10 68:17 70:13 load 24:3,5,6,10,13,18 life 16:10 26:16 59:14 73:9,18 86:19 75:1 78:22 80:2 87:12 27:21 28:5 30:4,18 means 16:10 26:13 lifeblood 16:14 94:1 lifetime 26:20 32:10 33:4,8 39:18 90:20 issued 4:19 19:9 69:3 41:8,9,11,12 42:21 meet 53:14 65:9 66:10 **lifting** 26:14 90:16 91:7 43:7 49:21 50:16 75:11 80:5 81:7 light 95:7

nutrient 17:8 18:9 22:3 meeting 65:19 67:9 need 33:14 34:3 52:7 P.A 3:6 80:6 52:20,21 60:14 63:20 63:18 77:2 79:11 p.m 1:15 4:2 96:22 mentioned 8:3 65:3 69:21 70:13 80:11 **P.O** 3:7 page 36:14 62:4 71:3 mere 29:5 71:12 81:18 **nutrients** 17:3,3 18:22 merits 5:14 needed 50:22 63:13 51:13,16 66:19 76:19 76:12 89:20,21 met 41:8,10 54:20 64:13,16,20 65:5,14 76:21 80:19 81:2,11 pages 30:2 71:15 72:10 82:4 needs 48:1 88:3 90:14 85:14 86:2 paints 66:22 Mew 43:6 neither 21:5,7 **NW** 1:13 2:11 pale 14:13 Mexico 4:20 7:20.21 new 4:20 7:20,21 16:1,9 paragraph 51:20 52:2 16:2,9 17:6,19 22:17 17:6,14,19 21:18,20 parameter 50:18 22:17 27:12 30:19 **object** 14:11 27:13 33:2 34:11 43:6 **Pardon** 14:21 20:17 51:5 32:5 33:2 34:11 43:15 objection 10:3,4 40:10 48:5 Mexico's 17:15 30:19 50:19,20 51:5 56:6,11 **obligation** 44:20 69:12 Parikh 2:9,12 7:13,13 32:6 56:16,22 57:12 58:4 observation 71:9,11 8:13 12:13 13:6 52:22 54:14 55:6,18,22 miles 15:22 61:13,15 69:20,21 **observing** 6:3,6,9 milligram 94:5 70:3 75:11 77:2 78:4 58:11 59:9 60:1,8,20 occasional 82:5 milligram/liter 22:16 81:20 89:6,7 91:6,13 occurred 73:6 78:12 62:5,10,16,22 63:7,16 October 1:11 8:5 milligrams 18:1 24:4 91:16,22 64:5 65:8 66:2 68:15 off-the-cuff 96:5 77:8,8,13,13 79:13,20 nice 81:10 69:11 71:10 72:4,15 million 85:9 nine 77:7 offer 55:12 56:1 57:2 73:5,9,20 91:2 92:10 **minor** 11:8 **nitrate** 80:18 offered 56:16 parikh.pooja@epa.gov minute 15:13 38:14 nitrogen 17:13 18:7 Office 2:4.10 7:14.15 2:13 minutes 5:4,4,6,9 14:5 19:6,17 22:20 23:5,17 official 9:21 12:1 21:17 **parrot** 43:2 14:13 52:21 82:20 23:18,20 24:19 27:2 part 56:14,18 61:22 60:7 50:14 51:6 59:21 60:2 offsetting 38:6 50:18 87:10 particular 6:2 10:7 modeling 40:1 57:22 60:22 65:21 66:8 67:2 old 56:5 69:19 86:21 17:15 18:16 24:22 modification 42:3 67:22 80:19 84:10 on-86:6 27:20 32:20 41:18 Molzen 83:20 94:10,12,14 95:6,9,11 on-site 83:11 84:7 52:5 55:11 65:10 moment 7:2 particularly 59:15 95:13 once 35:17,21 64:22 **money** 85:8 **NM** 1:9 2:17 3:8 parties 5:17 7:3 8:12 80:11 **monsoon** 80:13 **NM0029165** 4:8 ones 74:21 13:16 96:14 **online** 77:3 Montgomery 3:6 **NMED** 17:8 51:22 79:14 parts 70:7 month 77:19 78:10,17 92:11 operates 42:13 93:8 paste 25:7 50:15 81:8 86:14,20 **NMED's** 95:7 operating 15:5 41:15 **pause** 83:21 months 56:3 80:10.12 **non-** 38:5 83:6 84:22 83:17 88:20 **PDF** 8:8 81:20 85:21 non-attainment 17:12 operations 47:4 **Pecos** 16:8 Moscow 25:5 53:17 50:14 51:12 opportunity 5:16 7:9 **pending** 96:16 91:1 **non-point** 67:15,19 68:16 Pennsylvania 2:11 motion 9:11,17,19,19 68:4 75:19 93:7 oppose 9:17,18 **people** 6:1 79:8,9 10:3,5 96:15,16 **note** 5:22 6:18 8:19 opposed 74:6 82:14 percent 41:13 93:14 54:17 66:4,21 mountain 15:21 16:3 perception 76:16 opposite 77:1 Mountains 16:1 **noted** 50:12 performed 37:17 opposition 74:19 move 83:5 notes 9:2 optimistic 81:22 86:5 period 51:6 notice 1:15 9:22 12:1 oral 1:4 4:6 5:1,15 6:3 permissible 91:4 **moving** 12:10 multiply 32:9,21 33:1 21:17 75:21 76:3,12 6:20 8:2 13:15 permits 48:17 61:20 November 9:10 55:19 82:17 87:18 90:16 **mute** 6:12 order 4:22 27:16 47:4 muted 6:14,16 **NPDES** 1:7,9 4:7,8,18 52:13 71:13 permitted 89:13 95:5 18:11 25:8 26:2 90:16 Ordinarily 15:7 permittee 3:2 5:7 93:15 Ν 92:22 ordinary 15:5 permitting 29:19 56:19 **number** 29:5,6,10 outliers 82:6 **perspective** 38:19 88:5 **name** 7:9 narrative 22:21 27:15 numbers 28:2 30:2,17 petition 62:4 74:19 outlined 4:22 30:21 32:9,12 33:5,6 34:14 overhead 75:8 76:1 **Petitioner** 2:14 8:5 35:3 53:9,20,22 54:2,18 near 41:10 49:19 73:1,2,4 77:4 79:17 82:13,14 56:16,18 59:19 63:2 necessarily 49:7 overlooked 50:9,11 66:6 69:6 75:3 76:18 numeric 17:21 22:22 necessary 23:6 53:14 Р 92:3 63:4,6 65:9 27:14 30:20

4:1

numerics 22:21

numerous 25:16

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

necessity 49:7

Ned 7:19 74:12

Petitioner's 44:16

45:11 53:1 56:17

**position** 37:3 60:18 read 5:12 19:16.19 47:9 66:22 75:10 76:17 4:5 80:3 61:7 68:12 provide 48:11 68:16 47:11 62:14 71:19 **Phase** 43:9 52:11 post 50:8,20 91:22 92:5 76:16 phones 4:11 reading 46:22 47:1 49:3 posted 6:21 provided 61:9 phosphorous 17:13,22 potentially 60:6 provides 92:7 49:5 71:7,11,13 18:6 24:10,13 27:2 provision 42:7 54:9 reads 19:20,21 **pound** 84:10 33:12 48:21 59:22 pounds 67:9,9,12,22 ready 94:2 69:13 60:4 65:22 80:19 73:13 77:6,7,11,14,18 provisions 36:4 42:15 real 84:21 77:20 78:10 84:14 94:11,15,18,19,20,20 43:15 reality 67:3 practice 55:3 public 5:18 95:2 reason 23:11 27:8,11 **phrase** 49:22 **pre-TMDL** 59:2 purposes 12:10 13:16 56:1 **picked** 28:16 preclude 25:20,22,22 25:2 26:11 34:7,8 reasonable 55:14 57:14 picture 66:22 90:11,11 36:10 49:15 73:5 65:1,2 prefer 15:3 piece 85:10 preliminary 5:21 pursuant 1:15 87:16 reasonableness 64:21 Pinto 41:3 43:5 92:19 prepared 68:8 put 5:12 6:12 38:18 reasonably 65:12 66:16 **pipes** 80:15,16 85:18 presence 17:2 72:6 76:19 70:22 **place** 28:12 46:19 present 3:14,20 7:9 putting 27:6 64:2 reasoning 28:17 reasons 41:1 55:12 places 28:13 40:17 presented 13:13 **plains** 16:6 presiding 4:10 60:16 plan 43:9 52:10 61:13 rebuttal 5:5 14:3 52:20 presume 47:3 quality 9:15 16:22 pretty 39:13 67:13 80:9 61:15 17:19 22:17 23:7,10 received 8:12 9:11 planned 93:5 84:14 26:3 27:14.16 30:20 receiving 17:14 32:7 planning 93:3 **prevent** 48:4,7 32:6 33:3,6 34:1 recognize 52:6 **plans** 43:6 prevention 85:16 recognized 80:7 36:20 38:21 39:1,8,9 plant 4:17 5:8 17:2,3 recognizes 92:21 93:2 previous 78:5 39:19 40:5 41:6 42:13 18:9,10 27:22 32:8,11 previously 50:4 53:16 45:9 46:20 48:12 51:5 recollection 42:3 59:9 62:9,10,11,13,21 primarily 74:18 53:7,14 54:8,10,12,16 recommendations 52:3 prior 16:13 18:17 24:15 65:22 77:3 80:8,17,18 55:4,9 57:20 61:12 reconcile 44:5 45:1 80:20 81:1,5,10 83:16 29:5,8 41:15 46:18 record 5:14 8:20 9:1,7,9 64:11 65:10.20 68:6 84:9,20 85:22 88:20 49:9 56:3,8 58:6 71:5 69:3 73:12 75:18 9:13 10:6,10,10,11 plant's 18:11 72:1,7 73:14 81:17 84:22 89:9,11 11:18 18:21 20:2.7 plausible 71:11 probably 84:19 93:9 21:6,8 22:12 23:2,14 play 31:14 problem 38:11 81:4 quality-based 25:19 23:18 28:8 31:8 37:18 **played** 32:12 85:21 26:18 45:4 46:12,21 44:22 45:2,2 55:19 pleadings 5:13 procedural 7:1 8:3 59:3 58:8 65:7 67:19 70:19 procedures 15:6 **please** 4:11,12 13:18 question 12:19,21 13:4 71:19,20 72:2 76:7,15 74:12 79:15 81:21 82:9 proceed 4:21 8:17 18:3 23:19 30:1 31:19 pleased 7:8 13:17,21 35:5,11 38:15 39:12 83:18,19 92:13 96:7 **plumbed** 90:18 proceeding 29:19 44:13 45:19 46:1,17 96:22 point 18:20 25:16 26:19 56:19 94:9 54:7 60:11,16 63:1,17 recording 4:12 **proceedings** 5:19 54:3 27:17,18,19 28:12,13 64:19,20 65:3,6,12 recreation 16:17 17:4 29:14 35:12 40:6 66:3,4,15 68:7 69:1,1 **reduce** 52:8 67:21,22 96:13 43:10 45:17 49:9 process 37:9 47:4 69:5,17 83:3 86:9 reduced 80:18 89:4 52:10 55:9.15 56:11 reducing 67:6 56:14 88:14 91:18 61:11 62:18 65:16,18 progression 77:15 questions 5:17 12:8 reduction 67:13 84:10 66:18 67:4,21 68:3 78:16 84:13 93:7 66:5 72:21 75:8 78:18 79:14 80:1 prohibition 30:6,7 quickly 75:5 83:5 **reductions** 67:16,19 83:6,7 85:1 88:12,18 prohibits 44:3 68:3,5 R 90:5 92:16,17,17,20 **project** 85:2,3,9,10 refer 8:7 17:7,22 41:18 58:16 59:2 83:18 pointed 50:21 51:2,9 projects 86:7 93:6 rains 80:13 raised 5:18 53:9 66:6 54:19 reference 8:18 13:17 promise 81:7 policy 26:13 39:13 properly 6:17 53:18 70:20 80:2 86:9 15:20 18:3 41:21 57:21 66:12 46:16 59:4 ramifications 26:14 proportion 84:15 pollutant 25:15 89:4,14 referenced 12:14 13:3 ranching 16:5 17:5 polluted 50:17 references 15:16 **proposing** 50:13,15 rate 27:22 32:8 pollution 38:12 85:17 proposition 44:10 ratio 23:1.5 referencing 13:19 **Pooja** 2:9 7:13 protect 63:20 36:11 55:18 rationale 63:15 **posed** 30:1 **Protection** 1:2 2:2,4,10 referred 8:8 20:20 68:9 ratios 53:11

referring 15:18,18 reserve 5:4 14:2,12 **saying** 16:9 26:16 29:13 68:14 refers 39:16 46:15 15:4 32:17 39:8 49:16 **significant** 67:18 68:3 54:18,19 58:17 reserving 14:20 15:2 59:13 64:1 70:8 76:18 77:15,16 says 23:17,18 26:9,10 reflected 61:19 82:12 resolved 38:12 silver 85:6 regarding 5:17 respect 60:22 62:12 28:7 30:11 36:18 simply 10:18 26:14 31:13 41:18 43:2 region 2:2,5 4:19 6:2,3 respectfully 89:19 38:20 43:8 47:16 52:2 52:7 73:8 92:3 93:15 6:7,9,13 44:14 81:14 respectively 49:20 56:22 94:1 response 48:15 49:4 scenic 16:3 Simultaneous 15:9 region's 12:14 91:17 92:2,6 schedules 82:17 87:17 43:21 45:14 94:17 Regional 2:4 Retired 74:16 88:1 **single** 81:8 **Schroer** 2:9 7:15 site 86:7 regulate 22:19 reversed 41:3 regulated 25:15 review 56:1 83:10 scientific 57:21 **situation** 34:19 55:14 regulating 39:22 reviewing 44:21 scrivener 11:9 56:5,10 59:2 67:4 regulation 26:10 59:16 revised 30:12 53:1,5,5 seated 4:12 70:6,12,17,18 73:12 second 26:4 56:11 **regulations** 26:7 42:15 54:22 55:8 61:11,15 93:12 45:17 48:10 57:3 69:15 72:9 90:10 six 77:8,12 small 15:21 16:4 79:9 revising 55:5 Secondarily 75:9 seconds 14:15 92:15 regulatory 51:21 88:6,9 revision 61:8,10 soaked 80:14 revisions 60:13 someplace 31:13 93:4 92:17 rehabilitation 86:7 rid 86:1 section 51:20 62:6 **sorry** 23:17 27:18 36:8 reissued 10:9 **Rio** 2:15 4:17 5:2,3 7:5 63:11 37:14 38:17 50:3 relationship 90:15 seeking 9:12 67:20 78:2 95:18 7:10 15:14,21 16:6,7 relatively 26:16 16:11,21 27:15 seen 76:2 sort 28:17 30:22 33:10 relaxation 42:21 rise 4:3 96:18 segment 17:14 34:8 38:9 66:3,14 70:7,14 river 16:8,12,15 17:9,12 **selected** 22:16 23:4,4 relevance 78:22 93:19 relevant 91:20 17:14.18 22:20 50:13 semantic 40:19 sorts 51:17 reliance 55:13 50:17 76:20 84:11 sense 76:17 source 16:2 25:16 sent 20:10 75:2 relied 12:3,11 13:7 85:15,17 86:5 88:22 26:19 62:11 67:4,16 55:11 65:12 70:22 93:14 separate 64:19,19,21 67:19 68:3,5 75:19 rely 11:16 22:13 57:4 Road 2:16 65:3 76:7 83:7 85:1 89:15 57:15 65:1 71:13 role 30:22 32:12 separately 42:14 93:7 95:10 relying 64:22 91:14,16 room 1:12 74:15 **septic** 67:16,17 84:17 South-Central 16:1 remain 28:14 **Ross** 2:5 **septics** 67:21 speaking 15:9 43:21 removal 79:11 rounded 79:19 **serve** 30:22 45:14 94:17 **remove** 78:9 **Ruidoso** 1:7,8 3:3,3 4:6 serves 25:2 speaks 46:11 removed 61:4 63:9 4:7,16,16 5:7,8 7:16 service 84:8 **specific** 17:17 86:10 7:21 15:14,21 16:4,11 session 4:5 96:18 73:18 specifically 5:1 17:11 repair 85:10 16:21 27:15 67:14 set 5:19 34:7 35:17 20:5 61:9 62:5,12 repair/rehabilitation 74:13,14,20 75:1,11 39:17 49:1 53:14 spend 31:16 85:3 75:16 76:4,18 79:6,7 91:20 spent 89:18 replace 83:11 80:1,4 82:2 83:15 sets 89:22 spoken 11:5 setting 46:12 47:5 49:8 replaced 83:13 84:8 84:16 85:8 88:19 93:6 **square** 66:1 standard 17:21 22:1,4,5 replacing 83:16 **Ruidoso's** 18:17 74:20 settlement 16:13 reporter 6:19 76:12 79:2 **seven** 56:3 22:6,21,22 27:14 33:6 representing 7:14,20 rule 15:11 26:4 35:2 **severe** 16:21 34:1 40:12 41:21 47:13 sewer 67:17,21 85:3 46:10,20 64:12 73:12 12:11 rules 26:1 request 68:15 89:19 86:7 79:18 require 48:8,10 72:17 Russell 10:1 **standards** 17:17,19 sharing 86:12 required 54:9 69:18 **sheet** 20:5,11,14,16,21 22:3,17 23:7,10 26:3 S 28:19 59:7,10 requirement 25:5,17 27:17,20 30:20 32:6 26:13 31:10 42:11 **S** 2:9 **shelf** 26:16 33:3 36:20 38:21 39:2 54:21 59:15 72:10 Sacramento 16:1 **short** 31:15 39:8,10,20 40:5 41:7 safety 30:10 35:22 44:2 show 22:12 23:14 75:7 42:13 45:9 48:13 51:5 83:9,11 requirements 36:16 **sake** 36:21 53:2,7,15 54:8,10,13 76:22 showing 10:7 57:6 59:17 64:7 71:14 **Santa** 3:8 54:17 55:1,5,9 57:20 71:22 72:18 **save** 78:17 86:14 **shows** 20:2 69:15 61:13 65:10,20 66:10 shred 37:16 92:12 66:17 68:6 69:4,16 **requires** 58:1 63:21 savings 54:11,17,20 requiring 42:12 57:4 saw 14:4 significance 18:15 29:4 70:1,6,9,16 81:17

67:18 72:22 78:21 93:9 substance 41:17 43:1 62:20 stands 9:14 96:19 substantially 10:15 terrible 80:4 treat 29:11 80:18 thank 6:10 7:8,12,17 **start** 7:5 46:19 succeeded 83:15 **treatment** 4:17 5:8 started 14:5 8:16 10:19 68:21 74:9 **success** 80:10 81:19 18:11 81:10 83:11 state 10:3 24:21 34:3 successful 89:3 93:8 76:14 83:2 87:8,9 84:9 88:19 54:1 57:19 88:21 90:4 sufficiency 53:13,17 96:8,9,10,11,17 tributary 16:8 **Thanks** 46:3 state-of-the-art 79:11 tried 91:18,21 66:7,11 stated 33:5 35:21 41:2 Sugarman's 61:17 then-current 27:22 true 10:14 11:19 12:5 16:12 25:8 47:15 77:1 41:5 44:19 90:3.19 suggest 31:7,8 56:6 they'd 26:5 91:17 94:5 things 66:1 73:3 86:3 80:5 69:18 third 84:15 **statement** 18:4 59:12 suggesting 45:10 71:4 trying 65:18 78:4,18 96:2,4 **Suite** 2:6 thirdly 57:2 75:14 79:2 81:19 82:1 thought 20:13 33:17 statements 81:15 sum 41:17 42:22 Tuesday 1:10 States 4:4 summarized 75:4 35:4 40:7 45:20 86:22 turn 4:11 75:22 status 13:14 50:14 **summary** 56:20 thousand 28:14 59:19 two 11:1 13:8 25:18,22 51:12 **summer** 80:13 three 13:11 55:12 75:2 28:13,14 32:9 39:15 statute 26:9 30:10 36:1 supplant 58:1 75:5 40:17 43:14 54:15 40:16 44:3 48:9 59:5 **supplement** 9:12,17,19 throw 38:11 55:2 59:19 70:7 73:1 61:9,14 71:7,12,13 10:5 tightening 77:1,16 73:4,10 79:9 80:12 **Stein** 1:19 4:9 14:20,22 supplemental 68:16 tighter 77:11 82:20 85:12,21 15:1 20:15,18,20 21:1 **support** 48:15 57:11 timeline 47:1 **TX** 2:6 21:4,9,10,13,18 29:1 64:10 74:18 times 25:16 47:22 U 29:17 30:17 31:2,5 supports 69:9 titled 9:5,9,13 36:15 40:8,11,15,22 42:2,6 **suppose** 33:11 73:9 **U.S** 1:2 41:3 62:6 42:17 44:7,10,12 **TL** 33:17 ultimately 45:7 69:12 supposed 43:12 81:15 45:10.20 46:2 59:6 supposing 47:16 **TM** 41:5 75:18 68:7,19 89:17 92:20 sustain 45:6 **TMDLs** 46:16 61:11 undercuts 93:19 step 35:9 75:16 sustained 16:15,16,16 90:1 underlying 40:12,14 **system** 51:6 52:8 85:3 **TN** 19:13 22:4,6 23:1 **steps** 96:15 56:7 **Steven** 2:16 7:10 85:11 95:6 32:7 33:4 38:4,6,11 understand 8:6 18:21 stevensugarman@h... systems 67:17,17 38:12 49:20 50:17 38:19 40:15 78:3,18 2:19 83:12 84:4,7 85:13 today 4:15 5:15 6:19 88:9,12,17 **story** 76:4 79:3 7:5 8:7,10,18 9:11 understanding 42:6 Т **strategies** 51:15,18,18 10:22 12:10 13:11,19 understood 48:19 50:4 51:19 table 7:4 74:15 85:14 17:11 74:18 77:14 96:6 stream 15:22 17:3 38:5 85:19 87:13 78:8 94:7 96:11 unhappy 92:3 41:12 51:11 66:19 tables 89:22 90:8 today's 4:21 13:16 United 4:4 **stream's** 17:5 taken 84:8 96:13 units 83:16 84:7 stress 16:21 90:12 talk 31:16 75:12,14 told 6:15 unreasonable 64:14 stressors 17:2 talking 30:5 55:17 56:4 **topics** 75:5 68:1 strict 86:6 69:13 77:17 87:20 total 17:13,13,21 22:19 **Unsurprisingly** 16:18 **stricter** 75:6,7 23:4,16,18,20 24:5,18 89:18 urges 19:19 string 80:9 talks 46:9 54:12 50:14 52:8 60:22 67:2 use 11:20 17:5 36:6 stringent 61:3,6 73:22 67:4.22 73:13 84:10 target 41:12 93:14 41:22 74:4,8 75:12,17 79:21 85:9 94:12 95:6 uses 17:1 technical 10:17 37:10 tourist 16:4 structure 42:22 37:17 53:8,22 56:1 utmost 15:19 struggling 79:10 57:20 63:16 66:2,14 town 16:4 study 83:20 84:4 66:16 95:7 towns 79:9 **styled** 9:20 Technician 3:17 toxic 63:21 **v** 41:3 technology 79:13,22 **subject** 22:20 35:22 toxicity 63:20 validity 52:15 **TP** 17:22 22:5 23:1 32:7 36:3 valleys 16:4 80:7 84:21 **submit** 38:1 tell 20:1 28:2 39:5 79:2 32:22 49:19 values 25:18 submitted 55:22 56:13 track 81:21 83:14 temperature 77:10,12 various 13:14,17 tracks 48:20,22 56:18,20 temperatures 67:10 version 9:8,13 10:12 **subsequent** 25:8 51:8 term 58:19,20 64:6 transcribing 6:20 11:17 12:3,12,13 transcript 6:20 36:10 90:16 84:13 13:18 55:20 subsequently 22:17 terms 20:1 26:2 35:12 translate 24:6 versions 11:2 13:9.12 23:22 47:5 54:7,20 66:15 translated 27:15 30:20 VI 2:2 6:9

vida 16:10 57:19 59:3 61:12 video 6:4.6 62:11 64:11 65:9,14 video-teleconference 65:19,20 66:8,22 68:4 68:6 69:3 73:11 75:18 3:20 view 11:1 37:8 39:1 80:14 81:17 84:22 village 1:8 3:3 4:7,16 85:14,19 88:21 89:9 5:7 7:21 74:13,17 89:11 90:13 93:9 79:7 83:14 **waters** 17:5 villages 16:5 watershed-based 43:9 violation 35:1 39:9 52:10 violations 54:12 way 19:15,18,20,20 visual 8:8 11:20 36:6 23:20 29:6 32:20 **volume** 33:7 33:15 42:19,22 43:11 46:22 47:9,11 54:3 W 55:4,7,7 79:7 91:11 wanted 82:7 86:8 weather 81:6,9 82:6 **wants** 76:4 week 20:10 Ward 1:21 4:10 12:18 went 57:16 61:1 77:3 12:21 13:2 19:4,9 88:1 96:22 weren't 61:21 26:21 27:5,10 30:1 whatsoever 10:7 92:7 31:18,21 32:5,14,18 92:14 33:11 34:2.13 45:20 46:4 47:8,17 48:14 wildlife 16:15 winnowing 37:5,8 50:2,19 61:16 62:9,14 62:17 64:1,18 65:15 withdraw 96:2 69:1 71:2,18 72:11 WLA 25:18 26:14 36:19 78:13,15,21 86:8 87:3 43:2 87:7,11 88:11 89:16 wondering 15:2 68:11 words 28:21 29:18 91:18 94:4,10,13,16 40:16 64:22 94:22 95:12,17,22 96:6 work 80:8 Washington 1:2,14 working 6:16 79:6 80:1 2:12 80:20 81:2 85:8 86:4 wasn't 27:19 51:7 75:2 works 43:11 waste 4:16 5:8 18:10 world 93:8 Wasteload 22:2 24:20 worried 80:5 wouldn't 59:6 75:1 24:22 25:7,10,13 26:17 28:5 30:3,13,14 **WQBL** 23:4 30:15 31:12,22 32:3 **WQCC** 9:14 12:12 32:10 33:9 39:18 48:1 WQCC-Approved 9:14 49:21 57:8,10 58:12 writer 10:8,12 28:21 29:8,18 37:18 38:9 58:18,20,21,22 59:1 62:6,8,11,19 63:10 43:2 44:20 45:1 49:6 71:17 89:22 90:2,21 49:12 50:5,11,12,22 51:3,10 55:11 57:1,3 91.3 wastewater 80:16 81:1 57:9,15 58:1,4 64:8 84:4 85:22 88:19 64:15,17,20 65:2,5,8 water 4:17 5:8 9:15 65:11 66:15 68:2 69:7 16:10,21,22 17:19 69:12,15,20 70:4,10 70:18,22 91:12,22 18:10,19 22:16 23:7,9 92:1,2,5,6,13 25:14,19 26:3,17 27:14,16 30:19 32:6,7 writer's 36:12,15 45:6,7 46:9 55:13 69:2 72:7 33:3,5 34:1,8 36:20 91:19

1:00 1:15 **112** 83:16 **1152** 1:12 **12** 81:20 **12:59** 4:2 **1201** 1:13 12th 4:22 **135** 77:11 **140** 83:13 **1455** 2:5 78:10 **2.4** 79:20 **2.41** 24:4 34:21 94:5 95:19 **2:46** 96:22 **20** 5:6 **200** 67:17 83:11 84:12 **2000** 8:22 18:12,14 20:4 20:11,12,21 21:2 22:6 22:14,15 27:3,4 28:11 33:19 34:4,15 **2001** 18:5,15 33:13 34:4

28:3 30:2.18 31:8.21 32:4,13 33:12,16,17 year 22:8,10 62:2 33:20 34:2,9,16,17 vears 16:13 67:6 77:2 41:9 44:16 46:5 47:2 yesterday 8:7 49:2,7,13 51:3 58:10 58:12 59:8 61:18 Ζ 62:14 72:13,16 82:10 82:13 83:4 89:20 0 2007 19:5,11,16 22:5,7 0.1 17:22 22:15 28:2 23:3 27:1,5 28:15,21 32:21 49:19 34:18 46:5 47:2 48:17 **0029165** 1:9 48:21 49:6,13 61:17 61:20 67:7 77:5 82:16 2008 85:4 **1.0** 28:3 33:1 49:19 2010 36:11 46:13,15 **2011** 77:3 **10** 5:8 14:12,20 15:2,4 **2012** 28:9,16,19,21 23:1,5 71:3 34:19 44:15 46:6 47:6 48:17 58:8,9,15 59:7 59:8 60:21 61:20 72:13 73:14,22 77:10 **12,000** 16:2 78:2 82:9,17 83:4 **12.75** 84:14 **2016** 9:4,6,8,10,13 11:17 12:12 13:12 **1200** 2:6.11 15:17,19 23:22 46:5 50:3.8.21 51:8.9.11 122.44(d) 42:12 51:14 52:6,15 55:20 **122.44(I)(1)** 41:19 64:4 69:9 89:21 **2017** 24:4 48:16 49:17 **13** 71:3 80:10 81:20 60:22 61:4 64:3 73:14 **130** 67:9 77:7 74:1,4 78:1,7 84:3 89:8 92:9 94:21 **2018** 1:11 4:22 80:12 **202-564-0839** 2:12 **17-03** 1:8 4:8 **20460** 2:12 **18.9** 61:1 77:18,20 **2307** 3:7 2355A 2:11 **195** 67:9 77:6 **25** 14:5 **1990s** 17:9 26th 8:5 2 3 **2** 43:9 52:11 76:13 3,000 79:9 **2.37** 79:19 3.0 79:13

**30** 1:11 5:3 14:15 15:22 67:20 **303(d)** 17:15 **303(d)(4)** 54:10 **303(d)(4)(a)** 55:1,4 58:16 71:14 **304(d)4** 36:4 **31st** 18:14 78:6 **347** 2:16 **36** 85:9 **37.8** 61:1 67:12 77:14 84:15 3rd 9:10 55:19

**WWTP** 1:8 4:7

X

48:21 59:20

**2006** 18:22 19:10,17

20:2 22:11,13 23:9,21

24:2 26:22 27:6,12

38:21 39:1,7,9,14,19

40:5 41:6 42:8,13,15

48:12 51:5 53:6,12,14

54:7,10,12,16 55:4,8

45:4,8 46:12,19,21

| <b>40</b> 41:19 42:11 <b>402(o)3</b> 54:11,21 <b>47</b> 89:20 <b>48</b> 92:15                       |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   |  |  |
| 5 5:4 14:20 15:2<br>5.1 67:22 84:9<br>505-672-5082 2:18<br>505-986-2527 3:9<br>55A 2:16<br>56 92:16 |  |  |
| 6   |  |  |
| 6 2:5 4:19 6:2,7 46:11<br>47:16 62:4 81:14<br>6,000 16:7 81:5<br>60 83:12                           |  |  |
| 7   |  |  |
| 7 46:8,11 62:4<br>7-2 36:15<br>73 41:12 93:14<br>75 36:14<br>75202 2:6                              |  |  |
| 8   |  |  |
| 8,000 79:8<br>80 67:20 84:7<br>87010 2:17<br>87504 3:8  |  |  |
|   |  |  |
| 9<br>9 6:3,13<br>90 77:11<br>9th 40:6 41:2 42:10<br>68:10 92:18,21                                  |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |
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## <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: City of Ruidoso Downs and

Village of Ruidoso WWTP

Before: EPA EAB

Date: 10-30-18

Place: Washington, DC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

Mac Nous &