BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEALS BOARD

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

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ORAL ARGUMENTS

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IN THE MATTER OF:	:
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OCEAN ERA, INC Velella	: NPDES
Epsilon Facility	: Appeal Nos.
	: 20-08
NPDES Permit No. FL0A00001	: 20-09
	_:

Thursday, December 9, 2021

Video Teleconference

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m. EST

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE AARON P. AVILA Environmental Appeals Judge

THE HONORABLE MARY KAY LYNCH

Environmental Appeals Judge

THE HONORABLE KATHIE A. STEIN

Environmental Appeals Judge

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of Friends of Animals:

JENNIFER BEST, ESQ. Friends of Animals 7500 E. Arapahoe Rd. Ste. 385 Centennial, CO 80112 (720) 949-7791 jennifer@friendsofanimals.org

On Behalf of Center for Food Safety:

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On Behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency Region 4:

> PAUL SCHWARTZ, ESQ. U.S. EPA Region 4 Office of Regional Counsel 61 Forsyth St. SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-9576 schwartz.paul@epa.gov

ALSO PRESENT:

EMILIO CORTES, Clerk of the Board SUSAN GARDINIER KIMBALL, Senior Counsel, EAB AMMIE ROSEMAN-ORR, Senior Counsel, EAB AMANDA URBAN, Senior Counsel, EAB

1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 1:31 p.m. May I have your attention 3 MR. CORTES: please. No recordings of these proceedings are 4 allowed. A transcript will be prepared by the 5 court reporter, and will be posted on the docket 6 7 for this matter on the Environmental Appeals 8 Board website. The Environmental Appeals Board 9 of the United States Environmental Protection 10 Agency is now in session. Today, we will hear 11 oral arguments in the matter of Ocean Era, Inc., 12 Velella Epsilon Facility, permit number FL0A00001. 13 14 NPDES appeal numbers 20-08, and 20-09. The honorable Judges Kathie A. Stein, Mary Kay 15 16 Lynch, and Aaron P. Avila now presiding. 17 JUDGE STEIN: Good afternoon everyone. 18 The Environmental Appeals Board is hearing oral 19 arguments today on two petitions, filed by 20 collectively, eight citizens groups. The first 21 filed by Friends of the Animals, and the second 22 filed by the Center for Food Safety, Friends of

the Earth, Recirculating Farms, Tampa Bay
Waterkeeper, Suncoast Waterkeeper, Healthy Gulf,
Sierra Club Florida, the Center for Biological
Diversity, and Food and Water Watch with respect
to an NPDES permit that EPA Region 4 issued to
Ocean Era for the Velella Epsilon Facility, which
has been docketed, as mentioned earlier.

The Board has administratively 8 9 consolidated these two appeals for purposes of oral arguments, and decision. Each case involves 10 an NPDES, or national pollutant discharge 11 12 elimination system water permit for a pilot scale off shore aquaculture facility, or fish farm to 13 be installed in the Gulf of Mexico about 45 miles 14 off the coast of Florida, off the coast of 15 Sarasota in the ocean, in the Gulf of Mexico. The 16 17 argument will proceed as follows.

First we will hear from petitioners Friends of Animals. Secondly, we will hear from the group represented by the counsel for the Center for Food Safety, and the other petitioners. Thirdly we will hear from Region 4,

the permit issuer. And finally, if petitioners opt to reserve time for rebuttal, we will hear that rebuttal. Before we go further, I would really like to ask for everybody's cooperation, as we are hearing this argument in a virtual environment.

7 It's critically important that the 8 court reporter be able to hear what people are 9 saying, and for the court reporter to be able to 10 accurately capture the argument. So, if you have 11 any difficulties with your audio, please tell us 12 immediately, and we will allow for adjustments to 13 be made. This is a very important case, and the 14 Board really appreciates the time, and effort the parties have spent in preparing their petitions, 15 16 their briefs, and preparing for this oral 17 argument.

We're also very pleased that so many people have been able to join us remotely to observe the oral argument, and to make these proceedings transparent. We do not allow recordings of any kind, but there will be a

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transcript that the court reporter will transcribe that will be posted to our website at some point after the oral argument. We assure you that the Judges have read all of the briefs, and all of the submissions, and are thoroughly familiar with the record.

We are therefore likely to ask a large 7 8 number of questions about your positions that will assist in our deliberations. We ask that 9 you think of this as an opportunity to have a 10 11 conversation with the Board about this case. As 12 we want to be sure we understand your positions 13 thoroughly, and probe your positions, and the 14 record support that may exist for them.

Please do not assume that the Judges 15 16 have made any decisions on the facts, or the law 17 of this case. The purpose of the oral argument 18 is to be sure that we fully understand your position. And simply because we may ask a 19 20 difficult question does not mean that we have 21 made up our minds on any issues in the case for one party, or another. I would now like to call 22

on counsel for each party to briefly introduce 1 2 themselves, and who they represent. I would ask that they begin with 3 4 Friends of the Animals, followed by the Center 5 for Food Safety, followed by Region 4. When you are speaking, please turn on your mic, and your 6 7 camera, and when you finish speaking, you may --8 I respectfully request that you turn off your 9 camera, and your mic. And we'll start with the Center for Animals. 10 11 MS. BEST: Thank you your honor, this 12 is Jennifer Best, on behalf petitioner Friends of 13 Animals. 14 Thank you. Can you JUDGE STEIN: speak up a little more when you're presenting? 15 16 Because I want to be sure the court reporter can 17 accurately capture what you're saying. 18 MS. BEST: Yes your honor, does that 19 sound better? 20 Yes, it does, thank you. JUDGE STEIN: 21 MS. BEST: Thank you. JUDGE STEIN: Counsel for the Center 22

1 for Food Safety?

2	MS. STEVENSON: Good morning your
3	honor. I am Meredith Stevenson, counsel for the
4	Center for Food Safety, Friends of the Earth,
5	Recirculating Farms, Tampa Bay Waterkeeper, Sun
6	Coast Waterkeeper, Healthy Gulf, Sierra Club
7	Florida, and the Center for Biological Diversity.
8	JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. Region 4?
9	MR. SCHWARTZ: Good afternoon your
10	honor. My name is Paul Schwartz, and I represent
11	EPA Region 4 in this matter.
12	JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. And can the
13	clerk clarify whether anyone is reserving time
14	for rebuttal?
15	MR. CORTES: Yes, good afternoon your
16	honor, the Friends of Animals has requested seven
17	minutes for a rebuttal, and the petitioner for
18	the Center for Food Safety has requested ten
19	minutes for rebuttal. Thank you.
20	JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. With that,
21	we will begin, and let's begin with Ms. Best,
22	counsel for Friends of Animals.

1	MS. BEST: Thank you your honor. I
2	appreciate you taking the time to review the
3	permitting decision of this industrial polluting
4	facility. This facility would be the first of
5	its kind in federal waters, starting an offshore
6	aquaculture industry that Congress has never
7	authorized, during a time when other countries
8	are turning away from offshore aquaculture. The
9	proposed facility would be located in the Gulf of
10	Mexico, which is home to many unique species,
11	including one of the most endangered whale
12	species in the world.
13	And the proposed facility would dump
14	harmful pollutants directly into the ocean.
15	Pollutants that are likely to contribute to, or
16	exacerbate harmful algal blooms, and also
17	potentially release fish pathogens, and
18	antibiotics directly into the ocean. This causes
19	a serious threat to the water quality, marine
20	life, and human life. However
21	JUDGE STEIN: Can I ask you a
22	question?

1	MS. BEST: Yes.
2	JUDGE STEIN: So, if the region
3	considered the ocean discharge criteria over the
4	course of the permit, have they complied with the
5	regulation even if that consideration was not
6	neatly organized in the ocean discharge
7	evaluation, why, or why not?
8	MS. BEST: Well your honor, there
9	needs to be a sufficient basis for this Board,
10	and for courts to determine that they have
11	considered all those factors, because that's a
12	clear requirement of the Clean Water Act, and of
13	the federal regulations. Another thing that I
14	would like to point out that's emphasized in the
15	Clean Water Act, and in the regulation, is that
16	if there's not sufficient information to make a
17	determination on any of those criteria, then the
18	EPA cannot issue the permit here.
19	JUDGE STEIN: But as I understand this
20	permit, EPA determined that it had sufficient
21	information to make its decision, and what I was
22	trying to get at with my prior question was the

region did a draft ocean discharge criteria 1 2 evaluation, and then it finalized that after the public comment period. Can the Board consider 3 4 the information that is in the response to comments, but not in the ocean discharge 5 evaluation? 6 And must we look only to what is in 7 8 the ocean discharge criteria evaluation to 9 determine whether they have satisfied their regulatory obligations? 10 11 MS. BEST: I think the Board should 12 look only to the ocean discharge criteria 13 evaluation, because the agency had to make this 14 determination before it issued the permits. 15 However, I do want to expand that even if the 16 Board were to look at the response to comments, and to other information, it's still clear that 17 18 the region committed several errors, and didn't 19 follow the requirements of the law. And one issue that I would like to 20 21 point out that really illustrates this point is 22 the analysis of the proposed facility on harmful

Harmful algal blooms are something 1 algal blooms. 2 that threatens human health, marine life, recreation, and is a big concern. 3 The relevance to some of the ocean discharge criteria 4 evaluation, mainly the factor six, which would be 5 the potential impact on human health through 6 7 direct and indirect pathways.

And also particularly factor three, 8 9 which would be the composition, vulnerability of the biological communities. 10 Here, EPA acknowledges several different documents, 11 12 including the ocean discharge criteria evaluation 13 that harmful algal blooms are on the rise in 14 frequency, duration, and intensity in the Gulf. They explained in the EA, some of the harmful 15 16 impacts of these that Florida had to declare a 17 state of emergency in six counties because of 18 harmful algal blooms.

And that harmful algal blooms are exacerbated by nitrogen, and phosphorous, which are the two main pollutants that would be discharged because of this facility, through fish

fecal matter, and through fish food. 1 The goal 2 would be up to over 20000 pounds of fish food dumped into the facility every month. So, it's a 3 4 large increase of these nutrients which 5 contribute to harmful algal blooms. Now --Counsel, can I ask you 6 JUDGE STEIN: 7 a question? 8 MS. BEST: Yes. 9 So, the region analyzed JUDGE STEIN: algal blooms in relation to this particular 10 11 facility, and the statements that you recounted 12 are rather broad, general statements. Where in the record can I find your rebuttal to the 13 14 specific modeling, and analysis that the region 15 did with respect to algal blooms in this 16 particular facility? 17 MS. BEST: So, one problem with the 18 legal standard that EPA used, and you can find 19 this in the response to comments at 25, there's 20 not much analysis of it in the actual ocean 21 discharge criteria evaluation. But if you look at the response to comments, they say there's not 22

enough quantitative evidence to conclude that the proposed fish farm is directly linked to red tide, or harmful algal blooms.

Well, that indication that there's not 4 5 enough evidence indicates that there's not sufficient information to make a finding that 6 7 this will not cause unreasonable degradation. 8 And in particular, in the response to comments, 9 the EPA talks about statements made in the draft The draft document said there's no 10 document. 11 good scientific evidence to suggest that 12 macronutrients and micronutrients from fish farms was related to the occurrence of red tide. 13

14 And they cited an expert in this area. In the comments, and this is in the response to 15 16 comments around 25, they noted that that expert 17 said they did not agree with EPA's statement, and 18 that expert found that there's extensive 19 international literature on the stimulation, 20 growth, and harmful of effects of what are called 21 harmful algal blooms. And all are stimulated by an increased nutrient load. 22

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1	EPA's response to comments was that
2	the initial statement could have been misleading,
3	that there's no good scientific evidence of this,
4	and so they changed their statement in the ocean
5	discharge criteria evaluation at page 35 to say
6	there's not enough scientific evidence available.
7	And again, this conclusion that there's not
8	enough scientific evidence available demonstrates
9	that EPA couldn't have made that there's no
10	rational connection between their finding that
11	there's no reasonable degradation here.
12	The regulations specifically lay out
13	three different possibilities for EPA in this
14	situation. One, which they claim, is that there
15	would be no unreasonable degradation. Two, that
16	there will be an unreasonable degradation, in
17	which case no permit can be issued. And then the
18	regulations contemplate a third factor, if
19	there's insufficient information.
20	Based on EPA's own statement, giving
21	them the benefit of the doubt, there's not
22	sufficient information here to make a conclusion

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about harmful algal blooms --1 2 JUDGE STEIN: Weren't those -- excuse 3 me, qo ahead. Isn't the insufficient 4 JUDGE AVILA: 5 information regulation, doesn't that go to insufficient information as to making a 6 7 determination as to whether there'll be an 8 unreasonable degradation? Not as to each 9 individual factor that might be considered in the course of reviewing this? 10 11 MS. BEST: Well, yes. I think the 12 harmful algal blooms goes directly to some of 13 these factors. So, if you're looking at factor 14 six, the potential impact on human health through direct, and indirect pathways, if EPA is saying 15 16 in response to experts who say there is 17 substantial information that these pollutants can 18 stimulate harmful algal blooms, and EPA's 19 response is we don't have enough information to 20 make this determination on something that is 21 critical to human health, and critical to marine 22 life, then that suggests they don't have

sufficient information on that factor, on that 1 2 ocean discharge criteria evaluation factor. 3 JUDGE AVILA: I'm sorry, but can I 4 just follow up on that? I don't think they said 5 there wasn't sufficient evidence to make a determination on the impact on red tides, I think 6 they said there wasn't enough scientific evidence 7 8 available to suggest that the proposed project 9 would directly relate to the occurrence of red And that seems different than saying 10 tides. there's insufficient information to make a 11 12 determination as to the effect. 13 MS. BEST: Well, your honor, if in 14 response to comments saying this is a serious concern, their response is that there's not 15 16 sufficient information, I don't see how it's 17 reasonable for them to conclude that they can 18 have enough information to make a determination 19 on whether the pollutant discharge here will 20 impact human health. 21 If they're not engaging, and they don't have enough information to see how this 22

will affect harmful algal blooms, then 1 2 necessarily they don't have enough information to see how this will impact human health. 3 4 JUDGE LYNCH: I mean didn't -- qo ahead. 5 JUDGE STEIN: I think part of what 6 7 we're grappling with here is that the language in 8 the unreasonable degradation, in 125.121(e)(2) is 9 different from the individual factors that have to be considered when making that determination, 10 11 which are laid out in 125.122(a)(6). So, what is 12 the relationship between the process, and the 13 determination? Must the region go through each 14 of those ten factors irrespective of whether it has already decided that it will result in 15 16 unreasonable degradation? 17 I'm wondering if you can explain to us 18 how this regulation fits together between 19 121(e)(2) and 122(a)(6), because the language is 20 different. 21 MS. BEST: Well, your honor, looking at the language of 122, and at (a), you look at 22

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1 122(a), it says the director shall determine 2 whether discharge will cause unreasonable degradation based on the consideration of these 3 ten factors. That language it shall indicates 4 that this is a mandatory consideration, it must 5 look at every single one of these factors. 6 Also if you look at the language of 7 8 the Clean Water Act itself, in the statute, at 33 9 USC 1343, it lists kind of a guideline determining degradation of the water. And it 10 11 lists seven different guidelines, and it says 12 that the agency is tasked to issue regulations on 13 those guidelines. And if you look at 33 USC 14 1343(2), it says where there's insufficient information on any proposed discharge to make a 15 16 reasonable judgment on any of the guidelines 17 established pursuant to this subsection, no 18 permit shall be issued. 19 So, in the statutory language itself, it indicates that if EPA can't make a judgment on 20 21 any one of those guidelines, it cannot issue a 22 permit.

1	JUDGE LYNCH: Counsel, didn't they
2	make an affirmative judgment that because of the
3	size, and location, and currents in the Gulf of
4	Mexico at this particular location, and they did
5	this in consultation with NOAA, that there was no
6	based on what they found to be sufficient
7	information, they made an affirmative
8	determination that there was no unreasonable
9	degradation from the discharges from this
10	particular facility?
11	MS. BEST: Your honor, they said that
12	in a conclusory manner, but when you look at the
13	ocean discharge criteria evaluation, and when you
14	look at the response to comments, and the actual
15	analysis here, that's when it's clear that they
16	admit, quote from 35 of the ocean discharge
17	criteria evaluation, there's not enough
18	scientific evidence available to make these
19	determinations. And they also
20	JUDGE LYNCH: No, what they say
21	counsel can I they say there's not enough
22	scientific evidence available to suggest a link

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from nutrients from fish farms, or that facility 1 2 to the occurrence of red tides. Isn't the question whether the discharge from this 3 particular facility causes unreasonable 4 degradation? They're saying that the evidence 5 from other places doesn't show a link. 6 They're making, to me, a credible 7 8 reading, is they're making an affirmative 9 statement that there's enough information to say there's no link. Do you not see that as a 10 11 credible reading of that statement? 12 MS. BEST: Your honor, with all due 13 respect, I don't see that. Especially when you 14 look at how they changed the draft from the final, where they start out saying there's no 15 16 good evidence, and then they admit that that 17 statement was misleading. And so then they 18 changed it to there's not sufficient information. 19 I think that shows that there's not sufficient 20 information to make this finding. 21 And I'd also like to point to one 22 other NOAA study, which is attached in the

response to our reply brief, and they handed you 1 2 that to say we used this to show that there's not enough direct link. But again, if you look at 3 4 that study, it doesn't support EPA's conclusion. 5 In fact that study says it's recommended that farms be sited away from areas with a history of 6 7 reoccurring harmful algal blooms, and that's at 8 page 63 of the study.

9 They also say a best management practice would be siting these farms outside of 10 11 nutrient sensitive habitats. So, that study kind 12 of says don't put these facilities in places where there's harmful algal blooms, and also in 13 14 addition to that, you should put them in places that have high current, and have all these other 15 16 things.

And EPA sort of ignored a big, important part of that siting, which is recommending that they don't be sited in places where there's reoccurring harmful algal blooms. JUDGE LYNCH: Well, I think what they say in the record, in concert with NOAA, is that

this particular location is away from those areas.

MS. BEST: Well, your honor, if you 3 4 look at the response to comments at 24, they 5 admit that red tide developed 10 to 40 miles off 6 shore, and this is 45 miles off shore, so it's 7 just approximately about where these red tides 8 develop, and then the ocean currents would 9 transport them back onto shore. Another expert talked about this, and said that studies have 10 11 been done that show that actually this will go up 12 to shore in just a couple days. 13 JUDGE LYNCH: In other locations, 14 I mean the NOAA, and the EPA modeling correct? 15 showed that the currents will take the red tide 16 away. 17 MS. BEST: No your honor. The EPA 18 said they did not have sufficient information. 19 The EPA indicated a little bit that we don't need 20 to look at this because there's enough current. 21 But when they were pushed on this, and in 22 response to comments, and when someone said that

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pollutants from the proposed fish farm can arrive 1 2 on beaches in only a few days, in response to comment at page 25 EPA says quote EPA did not 3 perform an analysis of whether particles will 4 5 arrive near the West Florida shore. EPA went on to say, at 25 again in 6 7 response to comments, quote EPA does not have 8 enough information to make a determination if the 9 analysis is relevant to the proposed facility. So, again, when pushed on these issues in 10 11 response to comments, they agree they don't have 12 enough information to make this finding. 13 JUDGE LYNCH: Well, let me ask you 14 this. Why isn't the small size of the facility relevant? You seem to dismiss that in your 15 16 petition. And I want to understand that better, because the first factor to be considered in the 17 18 ODC evaluation involves quantity of pollutants. 19 Your honor, it does involve MS. BEST: 20 quantity, but it's not limited to quantities. 21 It's also the composition, the potential for bioaccumulation, or persistent pollutants. 22 This

1	is over 80000 pounds of fish, more than 20000
2	pounds of fish food every month being dumped into
3	this facility, and it's the first of its kind in
4	the Gulf of Mexico. It's been established that
5	this is a vulnerable biological community.
6	So, it is of a real concern, where the
7	impact can't just be written off because of the
8	size of the facility.
9	JUDGE LYNCH: So, counsel on that
10	point, I wanted to ask you for some clarification
11	about your position, and arguments that you
12	discuss on pages seven to eight of your petition.
13	So, in that discussion, in pages seven to eight,
14	you say there's no legal framework for regulating
15	offshore aquaculture. You discuss the circuit
16	striking down the NOAA regs, you seem to
17	criticize, at least timing wise, Executive Order
18	13921 that was issued May 7th, 2020.
19	You talk about the need for
20	congressional legislation. What I want to
21	understand is whether your position is that at
22	this time no NPDS permit for these type of

facilities is appropriate in the Gulf of Mexico,
which of course is not a cold water environment,
you make that point.

4 MS. BEST: Yes your honor. I think 5 that the fifth circuit's recent decision in the Gulf Fisherman's Association versus National 6 7 Marine Fishery Service is important to consider 8 here, saying that part of this permit process 9 relied on NOAA, and NOAA's regulatory authority, and where it's clear that the circuit said no, 10 11 NOAA did not have authority to regulate 12 aquaculture, and that we need to hear from 13 Congress on this issue.

14 And Congress hasn't discussed regulation with aquaculture in the Gulf of 15 16 Mexico, or in the federal waters, that this is 17 something that EPA should not issue this permit 18 until there's more regulatory guidance, until 19 there's more guidance from Congress on whether, 20 or not this type of activity is authorized by 21 Congress.

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JUDGE LYNCH: And then in terms of the

executive order -- excuse me, could I just finish 1 2 my question -- so, in terms of the executive order, that's still in effect. Are you asking 3 4 the Board to factor that in our consideration, or 5 is that relevant to our deliberation here? Well, the executive order 6 MS. BEST: 7 on it states that it's not attempting to change 8 the law, and the executive order does kind of 9 reference that NOAA could be a part of this So, I think to the extent 10 regulatory process. 11 that the executive order says it's not changing the law, then it shouldn't really be relevant to 12 13 the legal analysis of these issues. 14 So, then why is it JUDGE LYNCH: I'm trying to figure 15 discussed in your petition? 16 out what your point is, and what you want us to 17 consider? 18 MS. BEST: I think I'm trying to 19 convey just the background of how this facility 20 has been proposed, and what's going on, and that 21 Congress wasn't regulating these things, and the 22 previous administration was kind of trying to

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1	push for the industry
2	JUDGE LYNCH: Well, the executive
3	order is still in effect under this
4	administration, isn't it?
5	MS. BEST: Your honor, I would have to
6	double check, I'm not sure if this administration
7	has taken any specific action on that executive
8	order.
9	JUDGE LYNCH: I don't believe it has,
10	but that's a matter of public record.
11	JUDGE STEIN: So, I have some
12	questions I'd like to ask, in particular about
13	the Endangered Species Act issues. Why is
14	under the Board's case law, we have said that the
15	agency can reasonably rely on the service's
16	expert opinion. As I understand it, NMFS, the
17	National Marine Fisheries Service has concurred
18	on the region's approach here in 2019. And why
19	would it not be appropriate for the Board to rely
20	on their concurrence in resolving this case?
21	And you may proceed, because I imagine
22	Judge Avila will have some questions, and we will

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everyone.

Yes your honor, thank you 3 MS. BEST: 4 for giving me time to answer that question. If 5 you look at the Endangered Species Act law that's relevant here, the 16 USC 1536(a)(2), it says 6 7 that each federal agency shall, in consultation 8 with, and assistance of the secretary, ensure 9 that any action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered, or 10 11 threatened species. 12 So, it's not limited to just the 13 consulting agency, it's every agency, including 14 the action agency. And here, the consultation process essentially relied largely on the EPA's 15 16 biological assessment. And where each federal 17 agency, including the action agency, and the 18 consultation agency has obligations under the 19 Endangered Species Act, the EPA doesn't kind of 20 get a free pass because another agency signed off 21 on it. 22 Especially when that agency is relying

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on their analysis, and their biological
assessments.

So, what was missing? 3 JUDGE STEIN: 4 I want to be sure that I fully understand. Ι 5 know you've made some arguments about fish attracting device, and I know the region has 6 7 referred to them as fish-aggregating devices, 8 where would we find EPA, and the region's 9 consideration of -- EPA, and Fish and Wildlife Service's consideration of those issues? 10 11 MS. BEST: Well your honor, their 12 consideration of the issues in the biological evaluation, and in the concurring letter is 13 14 missing -- is largely not there, there's no analysis of it. If you look at the region's 15 16 response to comments, it acknowledges that this 17 facility can act as a fish-aggregating device, 18 and that it is reasonable to assume fish will be 19 attracted to the pen.

The EPA also admits that commercial, and recreational fishermen are expected to visit the proposed project because it could act as a

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fish-aggregating device. And that's why there's 1 2 been a serious flaw with the region's analysis of this on threatened, and endangered species. 3 Ι think it's really critical to note that if this 4 is a fish-aggregating device, and it is going to 5 attract threatened, and endangered species as 6 7 well as commercial, and recreational fishermen, that creates a high risk situation for these 8 9 threatened, and endangered species. Most of them are threatened because of 10 11 vessel strikes, and because of bycatch in 12 commercial fisheries. In EPA's biological 13 assessment, they ignore this. They explicitly 14 say their findings are based on the minimal 15 vessels associated with the facility, on one 16 vessel that will come to this facility, and that it will be slow. 17 18 So, the fact that they don't account 19 for the increased vessels that will be there 20 because of it acting as a fish-aggregating device 21 shows that they didn't analyze this issue 22 correctly, and this is a clear threat to

1	endangered sea turtles, to the Oceanic White
2	Tipped Shark, to one of the other this is also
3	home to one of the most endangered species of
4	whale in the world.
5	In the analysis, it was the Bryde's
6	Whale that has since been reidentified as the
7	Rice's Whale that is only found in the Gulf of
8	Mexico, and it could be impacted by these types
9	of facilities.
10	JUDGE LYNCH: So counsel, do you
11	disagree with NMFS's letter of concurrence, and
12	their actions?
13	MS. BEST: Yes your honor, and the
14	letter of concurrence doesn't address these
15	issues at all, it merely defers
16	JUDGE LYNCH: And have you challenged
17	NMFS's actions?
18	MS. BEST: Your honor, as of now we
19	have not, I believe that this permit isn't
20	finalized until a decision from this Board, and
21	there is also other pending permits that would
22	require ESA consultation, so we have not.

1	JUDGE LYNCH: Do you disagree with the
2	case law that says letters of concurrence are
3	final agency action for the consulting agency?
4	JUDGE STEIN: For the consulting
5	agency?
6	JUDGE LYNCH: For the expert, for
7	NMFS.
8	JUDGE STEIN: Okay.
9	MS. BEST: No your honor, I'm not
10	I mean I don't know that it's part of this
11	action, whether, or not we have challenged that,
12	and whether, or not we plan to challenge it. I
13	just know that as part of this permitting, we're
14	challenging EPA's biological assessment, and
15	their evaluation of the Endangered Species Act.
16	JUDGE LYNCH: Well, what I'm trying to
17	understand also is do you disagree with the Board
18	precedent in which we do consider the expert
19	agency's opinion?
20	MS. BEST: Well your honor, I guess I
21	would like some more clarification. I'm not
22	saying that the Board cannot consider that, I'm

just saying based on the evidence, and based on the fact that EPA for example has admitted that this will act as a fish-aggregating device, and then not analyzed that in the biological assessment, that that's a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

JUDGE LYNCH: One of the things the Board has looked at in determining whether the region was reasonable, or arbitrary, and capricious, whatever term you want to use, is whether their reliance on the expert agency's opinion, whether that was reasonable.

13 MS. BEST: Well your honor, in this 14 case, the letter of concurrence is less than eight pages, and it just repeatedly refers back 15 16 to the EPA's evaluation, that the EPA evaluated, 17 that there would be relatively small amounts --18 JUDGE LYNCH: Well, actually didn't 19 they disagree with EPA on EPA's conclusion of critical habitat? 20 21 MS. BEST: Your honor, I don't know that off the top of my head, I don't believe that 22

was part of our petition.
JUDGE LYNCH: Okay.
JUDGE STEIN: Aaron do you have some
questions?
JUDGE AVILA: Yeah on that, you
mentioned the whales, and particularly the Gulf
Rice Whale in your petition, and that's something
that in fact NMFS downgraded EPA's may affect,
not likely to adversely affect finding to a no
effect determination. NMFS said in their
concurrence letter at four, and five, that it did
so based on its conclusion that it does not
believe any of those species will occur in the
action area of this project, or close enough for
there to be any potential routes of the effect to
these species.
So, I guess I'm wondering what am I
supposed to do with NMFS's conclusion on that. I
mean how does that interact with this proceeding,
or with the region's biological assessment?
MS. BEST: Well your honor, in the
environmental assessment, it says that these

species could occur in the action area, and it's clear that because this is such an endangered whale, there is not a lot known about the occurrence of where this whale is located. And 4 if you look at the listing of this whale, it says that any -- a loss of any single whale is likely to adversely impact the entire species.

8 And in the environmental assessment 9 part of their conclusion as to this whale, that there would be minimal vessel trips, which again, 10 11 is called into question because they didn't 12 account for the fact that this would act as a 13 fish-aggregating device. So, I think the Board 14 really needs to look at all the evidence as a whole, and if there are inconsistencies with the 15 statements about how this facility will impact 16 17 threatened, and endangered species, that at least 18 it seems like they should go back, and do maybe a 19 formal consultation so there's more information. 20 Like I said, the letter of concurrence 21 is very short, and conclusory in a lot of these

issues, and I think a formal opinion, and

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consultation is warranted in this situation. 1 2 (Simultaneous speaking.) JUDGE LYNCH: Did NMFS --3 4 JUDGE STEIN: Let me ask another 5 question --JUDGE LYNCH: Go ahead. 6 7 JUDGE STEIN: I'm trying to understand 8 the relationship between the Endangered Species 9 Act, and the terms of the NPDES permit. And we've talked a bit about the consultation 10 11 process, and you've just told us that you think 12 there should be formal consultation. Can you give us an example, if there is one in your 13 14 record, of some of the ESA generated materials 15 that influenced the terms of the Ocean Era NPDES 16 permit? 17 MS. BEST: I'm sorry, could you repeat 18 the last sentence you just said? I didn't get 19 that. 20 JUDGE STEIN: Can you give us an 21 example of where the ESA generated, or related materials that influence the terms of the Ocean 22

Is there a relationship 1 Era NPDES permit? 2 between those ESA provisions we were just talking about, and the conditions of the NPDES permit? 3 MS. BEST: Your honor, I would say it 4 5 would appear that it has not had much of an influence on the permit, that because the region 6 7 kind of disregarded a lot of the impact on the 8 threatened endangered species, there's not enough 9 adequate protection in the permit for these 10 threatened, and endangered species. The permit 11 kind of mentions very vague general things of the 12 vessels will slow down, or they'll report any 13 strikes, what species.

14 But again, none of these are really sufficient to protect the threatened, and 15 16 endangered species that may be in the area. And 17 while NOAA may have indicated that certain 18 species are not likely to be in the area, there's 19 other species, for example the EPA acknowledged 20 that ESA listed turtles may be in the area, and 21 may be attracted to the aquaculture facility as potential sources of food, show up there, and 22

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	there is really not enough conditions in the
2	permit to help protect these species.
3	JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. Judge Lynch,
4	did you have a further question?
5	JUDGE LYNCH: I was just going to ask
6	whether, or not it's true that NOAA's expert
7	opinion was that there would be no likely impact
8	on those turtles.
9	MS. BEST: Your honor, the letter of
10	concurrence was based largely on the biological
11	assessment, and on EPA's own evaluation, which
12	said this project is only going to be associated
13	with very limited vessels, just one support
14	vessel for the facility, and didn't discuss it
15	acting as a fish-aggregating device, and didn't
16	really analyze the fact that threatened, and
17	endangered species would be attracted to this, as
	well as commercial, and recreational fishing
18	_
18 19	vessels that would create a serious risk for
	vessels that would create a serious risk for these threatened, and endangered species.
19	

1 give EPA a pass on this. It's clear that EPA did 2 not comply with their requirements under the Endangered Species Act, and the Endangered 3 4 Species Act applies to both agencies. 5 JUDGE LYNCH: Are you saying NOAA 6 didn't comply with their responsibilities? MS. BEST: Well NOAA is not the 7 8 forward -- but I would think that both agencies 9 potentially did not comply with their responsibilities, yes your honor. 10 11 JUDGE LYNCH: Thanks. 12 JUDGE STEIN: Any further questions 13 from the panel? 14 No, not at this point, JUDGE LYNCH: 15 thanks. 16 JUDGE AVILA: No more from me. 17 JUDGE STEIN: All right, thank you 18 very much. And if the Clerk of the Board can 19 just allocate an equal amount of additional time, 20 and advise the counsel who is proceeding next. 21 Thank you. 22 MR. CORTES: Yes your honor.

1 JUDGE STEIN: You may proceed. 2 MS. STEVENSON: Good afternoon, I'm Meredith Stevenson, counsel for the Center for 3 Food Safety. I would like to reserve ten minutes 4 5 for rebuttal. This case is about the duty of a federal agency to consider, analyze, and disclose 6 7 to the public the potentially significant 8 environmental impacts for permitting a novel 9 offshore aquaculture facility in the Gulf of Mexico. 10 11 As there are so many, according to the 12 agency, and the company itself, for the sequenced aquaculture plan, and NOAA's plan for the Gulf of 13 14 Mexico as an aquaculture opportunity area. EPA failed to conduct robust environmental review for 15 16 this facility, and based its approval of Velella 17 Epsilon on three clearly erroneous conclusions. 18 First, its conclusion that Velella Epsilon would 19 cause no unreasonable degradation without 20 evaluating each discharge authorized by the NPDES 21 under the mandatory ocean discharge criteria 22 factors.

1	Second, its conclusion that the
2	project's potential threats are not likely to
3	adversely affect listed species, or critical
4	habitats without considering each discharge, and
5	each impact of the facility. And third, its
6	finding of no significant impact for the facility
7	that is by definition significant given its
8	unprecedented nature, and unknown impacts.
9	As a bit of background, just kind of
10	mention that this facility is small pilot scale,
11	just to give background, this facility allows for
12	20000 fish, weighing around 80000 pounds, which
13	is significantly more than the annual catch for
14	the waters in recent years. It allows for 27000
15	pounds of food to be released into the Gulf of
16	Mexico each month. It is located squarely in the
17	path of numerous recent hurricanes in a sensitive
18	area with over 20 federal species.
19	And in an area struggling to recover
20	from recent oil spills. The EPA failed to
21	adequately review this project under the ocean
22	discharge criteria. So, this panel has already

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brought up -- did the EPA need to review each pollutant under each mandatory factor under the ocean discharge criteria? The answer to that question is yes. The plain text of the Clean Water Act states the discharge of any pollutants by any person shall be unlawful.

7 Section 403, which enumerates the 8 ocean discharge criteria relevant here states 9 that where insufficient information exists on any 10 proposed discharge to make a reasonable judgment, 11 then there can be no permit issued. The scope, 12 and purpose of the ocean discharge criteria was 13 not just guidelines for the discharge of 14 pollutants.

15The plain text of the Clean Water Act16defines discharge of pollutants as any addition17of any pollutant to the waters of the contiguous18--19JUDGE STEIN: Can you tell us which20pollutants you think the region did not analyze?21Just so I am clear, which pollutants you believe

they did not analyze, or did not adequately

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analyze?

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2	MS. STEVENSON: Yes your honor. We
3	believe they did not adequately analyze
4	phosphorous, and nitrogen, which were already
5	discussed in regards to harmful algal blooms.
6	But they also did not adequately analyze the
7	discharged antibiotics, pathogens, escaped fish,
8	and copper.
9	JUDGE STEIN: With respect to copper,
10	did you challenge this finding in the region
11	indicated in its response to comments at page 15,
12	that copper would not be measurable in the
13	effluent. Did you challenge this finding in your
14	petition?
15	MS. STEVENSON: Yes, well we based
16	this in our comments on page nine, and we did
17	challenge this finding in our petition because
18	what the EPA stated was that there was limited
19	water quality data regarding the use of copper in
20	marine aquaculture operations. And that was on
21	page 15 of the response to comments. And because
22	there was that limited water quality information,

1 the agency established water quality standards 2 for copper, and its NPDES permits. And therefore the agency acknowledged 3 4 blatantly comparability discharge. They have no 5 idea how much copper would be discharged, what the impacts will be. As we stated, copper is not 6 7 mentioned once in the ocean discharge criteria 8 evaluation. 9 JUDGE LYNCH: And did you raise this 10 in your petition, or in your reply brief? 11 MS. STEVENSON: We raised it in our 12 petition, and in our reply brief that the agency 13 failed to adequately analyze the discharge of 14 copper under the ocean discharge criteria evaluation relevant factors. We base our concern 15 16 of potential bioaccumulation of copper, copper is 17 a heavy metal, heavy metals do tend to 18 bioaccumulate in fish, another example is 19 mercury. 20 Mercury, because of that reason, we 21 raise this in our comments specifically. We 22 stated that copper was not analyzed in the ocean

discharge criteria, and we raised our concern 1 2 about the accumulation of copper in our petition. And the agency responded that copper was not 3 4 quote a pollutant of concern in their response. 5 Now, as I just stated, the ocean discharge criteria, it's mandatory for any pollutant, which 6 7 by definition means all pollutants. 8 So, all pollutants that may be 9 discharged from the facility shall --10 JUDGE STEIN: Are you suggesting they 11 should have set limits for phosphorous, and 12 nitrogen in addition to the discharges of fecal 13 matter, and fish food? 14 MS. STEVENSON: They should have set limits for their discharge? 15 16 JUDGE STEIN: Yes, for phosphorous, 17 and nitrogen? 18 MS. STEVENSON: No, there are no water 19 quality criteria -- there are no sort of total 20 maximum daily loads for discharges into federal 21 waters, and that's one of the main issues here. 22 Is that there's very little oversight here.

There's no effluent limitations for a permit like 1 2 this, in which a facility is discharging into federal waters. That just makes the ocean 3 4 discharge criteria evaluation that much more 5 essential here in assuring that we are meeting the goals of the Clean Water Act to restore, and 6 7 maintain the quality of the waters in our 8 country. And so yes --9 JUDGE STEIN: Go ahead. 10 MS. STEVENSON: I was just going to say copper is one of many pollutants that were 11 12 not analyzed. So, I can run through some more that we noticed it was lacking information for. 13 14 Another one would be antibiotics. So, the EPA has definitively acknowledged that antibiotics 15 16 will be discharged, or can be discharged. The 17 agency allows for up to three different 18 antibiotics to be used in this facility. 19 It contains no limits in the NPDES 20 permit on the use of any of these antibiotics. 21 So, any amounts could be discharged. 22 JUDGE STEIN: Would that be prudent to the final permit -- didn't in the final permit put in a condition for a veterinarian to have to certify certain things about the discharge, as to health, and safety, does that not respond to your concern?

So, NPDES does 6 MS. STEVENSON: Yes. 7 require veterinary oversight in administering the 8 antibiotics, however nowhere does the agency 9 state how that would prevent the different impacts that are acknowledged, like antibiotic 10 11 resistant pathogens, from forming near the fish How that will prevent any impacts to the 12 farm. 13 surrounding environment, to the composition, and 14 vulnerability of the surrounding ecosystem, that is not explained anywhere. 15

16 So, that is a very cursory 17 explanation, it does not provide a substantial 18 explanation for how that veterinary oversight 19 over the administration of antibiotics will 20 actually prevent entirely, any impacts to the 21 environment. And EPA does give a few other 22 conditions --

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1	JUDGE LYNCH: Counsel, you said
2	prevent any impacts, is that the standard we're
3	looking at, any impacts to the environment, or
4	unreasonable degradation?
5	MS. STEVENSON: Well, the agency is
6	really relying on this mitigation measure of
7	having a veterinarian oversee this as their
8	reason for not evaluating each of these other
9	discharges, or each of these other factors. So,
10	yeah, the agency is saying one of the ten
11	factors is other relevant factors, and that would
12	include mitigation measures according to the
13	agency.
14	JUDGE LYNCH: But what did you mean by
15	any impacts?
16	MS. STEVENSON: Well the impacts
17	well, the agency was required under the ocean
18	discharge criteria evaluation to also evaluate
19	impacts to the composition, and vulnerability of
20	the biological community, impacts to endangered
21	species, impacts to spawning sites, foraging
22	grounds, all kinds of impacts are required to be

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analyzed under the ocean discharge criteria 1 2 evaluation, and they were not, they were not. The agency did kind of discuss 3 4 antibiotic resistance, and the possibility of 5 that, which is -- that would kind of fall under 6 the category of an impact on human health. However all of those studies in that discussion 7 8 are more than 30 years old, and are from locations around the world not even close to the 9 conditions that we will experience here in the 10 11 Gulf of Mexico. 12 So, places like Norway, studies from 13 Japan, studies from Puget Sound, and even these 14 studies, one study from Japan did find antibiotic 15 resistant pathogens near a fish farm, and the 16 agency stated just because they found it there, 17 doesn't mean that's going to happen here. What's 18 more, without providing any additional 19 explanation for why that would be. And the 20 agency even --21 JUDGE LYNCH: Go ahead. 22 MS. STEVENSON: I was going to say the

agency even stated there are different factors 1 2 that can contribute to antibiotic resistance, like the temperature on the containment of the 3 4 fish, all these different factors, and none of 5 those were analyzed in the context of this facility, this temperature, this area of the Gulf 6 7 of Mexico, and how that could contribute to 8 antibiotic resistance. 9 JUDGE AVILA: Are you saying that studies from anywhere other from the Gulf of 10 11 Mexico are irrelevant? 12 MS. STEVENSON: No, they're relevant, 13 but the ocean discharge criteria evaluation needs 14 to also consider local conditions. So, this is in the preamble to the ocean discharge criteria. 15 16 That these factors that are effecting human 17 health, either directly, or indirectly should be

18 addressed considering the location of the 19 discharge.

JUDGE AVILA: Where in the preamble are you reading from? MS. STEVENSON: I'm reading from, let 1 me see, this is 69945.

JUDGE LYNCH: Well, I'm a little confused now, because I read your arguments, and other petitioner's arguments to rely in part on studies from other countries, and other locations.

7 MS. STEVENSON: Yes, well those are 8 just shedding light on the major impacts that 9 offshore aquaculture have had all around the Those are just shedding light in part, on 10 world. very important impacts, the agency has 11 12 acknowledged that antibiotic resistance can 13 occur. And on page 48 of its environmental 14 assessment, states that this can harm the health That this actually is a human 15 of consumers. 16 health concern.

17 And also in their response to 18 comments, states that antibiotic resistance can 19 harm human health through indirect, or direct 20 pathways. Aquaculture practices can lead to 21 elevated levels of antibiotic residuals, and that 22 can result in a human health impact. And so the

agency has acknowledged that this could happen. 1 2 We supported it with studies from around the world, yes, this could happen. 3 But all we get in this evaluation are 4 5 30 to 60 year old studies from Norway, Japan, and Puget Sound. 6 7 JUDGE AVILA: I was going to ask kind 8 of a legal question. 9 MS. STEVENSON: Yes. 10 JUDGE AVILA: In your brief, as part 11 of the unreasonable degradation definition, it says unreasonable degradation means, number two 12 is threat to human health through direct exposure 13 14 to pollutants, or through consumption of exposed aquatic organisms. And in your brief, you kind 15 16 of repeatedly say, and I don't mean that as 17 judgment, but it's a threat to human health. 18 And I was wondering, under your 19 theory, if there's any room for the agency to 20 consider how likely a threat to human health 21 might be in its analysis? 22 MS. STEVENSON: I would say no, that

there is no room for that. And I say that 1 2 because there are three different factors. Any of those factors could mean unreasonable 3 4 degradation. And the first factor says 5 significant adverse changes in ecosystem 6 diversity, and other things. So, that would allow for the agency to have some room to say 7 8 this wasn't significant, this wasn't enough. 9 But in number two, it just states 10 threat to human health. So, we interpret that as 11 meaning any threat to human health. 12 JUDGE AVILA: So, can I just give you 13 a hypothetical? 14 MS. STEVENSON: Yes. 15 JUDGE AVILA: If a person goes outside 16 in the middle of a thunder, and lightning storm, 17 and there's a possibility that the person will be 18 struck by lightning, although it's a very low 19 possibility, probably 1 in 500000, is that a 20 threat to human health? I would say yes, yes 21 MS. STEVENSON: it is. Because here we have three different 22

factors. One of them says significant, one of 1 2 them is not. So, Congress, or EPA did that for a EPA interpreted Congress's direction to 3 reason. 4 the agency, and defined unreasonable degradation 5 in this way. I would also support my point about it could mean any threat. 6 7 That factor relevant here is potential 8 impacts to human health, either direct, or 9 indirect. So, that is a factor that is required 10 to considered, potential. And that was not, it 11 just wasn't considered adequately here. 12 JUDGE AVILA: Potential was one of the 13 ten criteria that are evaluated, but the 14 unreasonable degradation means threat to human 15 health, not potential threat though, right? 16 MS. STEVENSON: Yes, that's correct. 17 JUDGE LYNCH: And isn't the director's 18 determination on unreasonable threat one based --19 the standard is a reasonableness standard, that's 20 what he's held to. 21 MS. STEVENSON: You're asking if this 22 is a reasonableness standard, or the definition

1 of --2 JUDGE LYNCH: The director's determination. 3 The director's 4 MS. STEVENSON: 5 determination? JUDGE LYNCH: 6 Yes. Well, the director is 7 MS. STEVENSON: 8 just making this determination based on all of 9 these relevant factors. And he, or she needs to consider all ten. I believe there was a question 10 11 early of whether --12 JUDGE LYNCH: Yeah, in the preamble to the regulation talks about the standard that the 13 director uses is one of reasonableness. 14 15 So what is our burden on JUDGE STEIN: 16 appeal? Is it petitioner's burden to prove the 17 opposite of what EPA is saying? Or is it 18 petitioner's burden to demonstrate to the Board's 19 satisfaction that the region's decision making 20 was arbitrary, or capricious? What do you need 21 to show for the Board to consider, or to conclude 22 that you have met the burden that you must meet

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1 in this case?

2	MS. STEVENSON: Our burden is to show
3	that the agency's consideration was arbitrary,
4	and capricious. And so to meet that burden, we
5	need to look through each pollutant that is
6	authorized in NPDES, and then look to each
7	factor, and determine was that factor adequately
8	considered under the ocean discharge criteria
9	evaluation, if at all? Was it considered at all?
10	JUDGE STEIN: Can it be considered in
11	response to comments? So, for example we talked
12	with another petitioner earlier in this argument
13	about the fact that certain aspects of this were
14	not do not appear to have been discussed in
15	the ocean discharge criteria evaluation, but were
16	discussed in the response to comments. Can we
17	look to the response to comments, or is it fatal
18	to the EPA's position if they didn't include it
19	in the ocean discharge criteria evaluation?
20	MS. STEVENSON: It needs to be
21	included in the ocean discharge criteria. And
22	agency's reasoning as to why, or why not it made

a decision needs to be included in that decision 1 2 document. And even if that were not the case, their response to comments is entirely 3 4 inadequate. Their response to comments nowhere 5 discusses all of these factors based on local conditions, based on studies that are within the 6 7 last decade, or anywhere in these type of 8 commissions that we're going to experience here. 9 This is a novel facility. This is the first time this has ever happened. All of these 10 11 statutes that we're looking at here are 12 precautionary statutes. 13 JUDGE STEIN: Yes. Can you try to 14 repeat what you just said Ms. Stevenson? 15 I'm just reminding the MS. STEVENSON: 16 Board that this is the first time this has ever 17 happened in offshore waters. It's absolutely 18 essential that this evaluation is robust, and 19 considers each pollutant that will be discharged 20 under each factor. 21 JUDGE STEIN: And can you again, just 22 so I'm clear, that the pollutants to be

discharged is broader than the fecal matter, in 1 2 your opinion, and broader than the fish food? That would include the other pollutants that 3 you've mentioned as well? 4 MS. STEVENSON: Yes, well the fecal 5 matter, and the fish food, that is discharging 6 7 phosphorous, and nitrogen, and that is specifically what is included in the NPDES permit 8 9 as being discharged. Yes, so it would include any of those pollutants in the NPDES permit that 10 11 will be discharged that are specifically 12 mentioned, and that effluent limitations are 13 provided for. Those are the ones that need to be 14 evaluated under the ocean discharge criteria evaluation. 15 16 JUDGE STEIN: I wanted to ask you one

additional question, because you argue in your petition pages 33, and 34, that the region was required to include a reopener clause as provided for in 125.123(d), and I had understood those requirements to be mandatory only for permits issued under 123(c) for insufficient information.

1	So, am I correct in understanding that the
2	citation you gave us does not technically apply
3	to this permit?

MS. STEVENSON: Well, your honor, it's 4 5 unclear because the agency responded that it would not, because the agency had made a 6 determination that there was sufficient 7 8 information. However there is some conflicting 9 things in the record. For example, the agency includes a statement made in the permit under 10 123(d)(2), where the agency says that their role 11 12 -- what is it?

It says that the discharge from the 13 14 facility shall not cause unreasonable degradation 15 of the marine environment underneath the 16 facility, and the surrounding area under 40 CFR 17 125.123(d)(3), so that condition is included in 18 the permit, and is mentioned in the ocean 19 discharge criteria evaluation. And the only 20 reason that the agency would have to include that 21 is if the agency had made a determination that 22 there was insufficient information under 123 .

1	So, those provisions in D only apply
2	when the agency has said something under 123 to
3	make that determination. So, it is unclear, and
4	it is our position, as well as the position of
5	Friends of Animals that the agency does in fact
6	lack sufficient information, and acknowledges
7	that in reasonable basis in the record, we were
8	just discussing antibiotics. So, again, with
9	antibiotics, the agency states directly the
10	technical details require further study.
11	This is on page 42 of the ocean
12	discharge criteria evaluation. So, the agency
13	even acknowledges yeah, these studies are 30, to
14	60 years ago studies from Norway, Japan, and
15	Puget Sound are not even enough. More details
16	require further study. So, that alone is enough
17	for the agency not to be allowed to issue this
18	permit.
19	JUDGE AVILA: And I'm sorry, what were
20	you just quoting from when you said that was what
21	the region concluded, was that
22	MS. STEVENSON: The agency sorry?

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1	JUDGE AVILA: Just what were you
2	quoting from?
3	MS. STEVENSON: That's from the ocean
4	discharge criteria evaluation on page 42.
5	JUDGE AVILA: Okay, thanks.
6	MS. STEVENSON: Yes.
7	JUDGE LYNCH: I had some clarifying
8	questions. You focus on the fact that this would
9	be the first type facility in the Gulf of Mexico.
10	So, I wanted to better understand your statement
11	on page 16 of your petition, where you say that
12	industrial aquaculture in the Gulf of Mexico such
13	as the Velella Epsilon project are associated
14	with many environmental, and public health
15	concerns.
16	So, since it's the first, what are the
17	concerns based on? Information from other
18	locations, or I just wasn't tracking that.
19	MS. STEVENSON: Yes, this is from
20	information from other locations.
21	JUDGE LYNCH: All right.
22	MS. STEVENSON: For example there was

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-- from similar types of facilities. Like these 1 2 net pen facilities which are basically just giant cages in the ocean, and this really concentrated 3 4 sort of method of producing fish. Does that 5 answer your question? So, give me an example 6 JUDGE LYNCH: 7 of one of those facilities, the one in Hawaii 8 that you --9 MS. STEVENSON: Well, there was one in 10 Hawaii from this same company. 11 JUDGE LYNCH: Yeah. 12 MS. STEVENSON: But one of our most 13 similar examples is the Cooke Aquaculture 14 Facility, that was in the Puget Sound, that was just a giant net pen in the ocean, just like this 15 16 one, but that was in state waters, and just four 17 years ago in 2017, over 260000 fish escaped from 18 that facility. And so we're expecting that 19 concern, that that can happen here. 20 JUDGE LYNCH: And how does that 21 compare in size to this facility? 22 MS. STEVENSON: I don't have the exact statistics.

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2	JUDGE LYNCH: Well, a follow up I
3	suppose is when I read pages 18 to 21 in your
4	petition, and then listening to you today, am I
5	right that one of your main concerns is that this
6	facility would set a precedent?
7	MS. STEVENSON: Yes, this is one of
8	our concerns, that this is a pioneering facility.
9	The first ever facility in off shore water, in
10	federal waters, under a federal permitting
11	scheme. So, any other facility in state waters
12	would make them subject to a lot more stringent
13	regulation of the Clean Water Act. They would be
14	subject to water quality standards, water quality
15	based effluent limitations, and potentially even
16	scaling back from daily loads. None of that can
17	happen here, so
18	JUDGE LYNCH: That would be true for
19	any, not just for this project, but that would be
20	true for any offshore aquaculture facility in
21	federal waters, correct?
22	MS. STEVENSON: Correct. But also,

this is the first, so our major concern is that 1 2 the agency did not sufficiently study the cumulative impacts of all of these facilities 3 4 that are projected to be in this same area over 5 the next five to ten years. 6 JUDGE LYNCH: So, would you 7 contemplate a permit for this type of facility 8 that would be acceptable, even if there are not 9 water quality standards that would apply? Well, our position is 10 MS. STEVENSON: 11 that there are insufficient regulations for 12 offshore aquaculture, that there are many gaps in 13 the regulation, especially for facilities like this in federal waters, and that it is 14 insufficient to fulfill the purpose of the Clean 15 16 Water Act of restoring, and maintaining the 17 chemical, physical, and biological -- I'm sorry 18 for the spiral -- it's insufficient. 19 JUDGE LYNCH: So, your thought is that 20 permitting for these type of facilities, I'm 21 talking about NPDES permitting anyway, should wait until there is either Congressional action, 22

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or the agency promulgates water quality
standards?

3	MS. STEVENSON: Well, we don't contest
4	that EPA has authority to issue this NPDES
5	permit, that's not contested at all in this
6	litigation here. The agency never states that it
7	doesn't have authority, or that NPDES wasn't
8	required. All we're asking for here, in this
9	situation, is that the agency conduct robust
10	environmental review as required by statute.
11	They didn't even do that. So yeah, the agency
12	acknowledges this is the first one, so
13	JUDGE LYNCH: So, in terms of robust
14	consideration, how does that square on your
14 15	consideration, how does that square on your petition at page 25, you talk about the lax
15	petition at page 25, you talk about the lax
15 16	petition at page 25, you talk about the lax requirements, but yet you seem to be saying that
15 16 17	petition at page 25, you talk about the lax requirements, but yet you seem to be saying that while they're lax, you seem to be interpreting
15 16 17 18	petition at page 25, you talk about the lax requirements, but yet you seem to be saying that while they're lax, you seem to be interpreting them broadly, and imposing stringent
15 16 17 18 19	petition at page 25, you talk about the lax requirements, but yet you seem to be saying that while they're lax, you seem to be interpreting them broadly, and imposing stringent requirements.

facilities like this in federal waters than there would be in state waters. And that is why we are so focused on ensuring that at least the ocean 4 discharge criteria is followed, and is respected. And that would require each pollutant discharged to be evaluated under each criteria, and that just did not happen here for any of these pollutants.

9 For antibiotics, for phosphorus, 10 nitrogen, for escaped fish, for pathogens, that 11 didn't happen here. And so we are just wanting 12 the agency to consider each of these factors in 13 the decision documents, and base their decision 14 to permit this facility on that, which is what is required by the plain language of the Clean Water 15 16 Act, and the plain language of the agency's 17 regulations.

18 JUDGE LYNCH: But so how do they 19 address the threat to human health under your 20 standard, that there's a threat no matter how 21 unreasonable, or significant it would be? Well, the agency just 22 MS. STEVENSON:

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provides conflicting information. And so in this 1 2 context, antibiotics, antibiotic resistant pathogens, the agency states in its environmental 3 assessment that it isn't a concern to human 4 5 health. And then again states in its ocean discharge criteria evaluation, and environmental 6 7 assessment that antibiotic resistant pathogens 8 can form, and have formed in the past near these 9 facilities. And then just completely --JUDGE LYNCH: These facilities in 10 11 other areas? 12 MS. STEVENSON: Yeah, these facilities 13 in other areas. 14 JUDGE LYNCH: Yeah. 15 Similar facilities, MS. STEVENSON: 16 concentrated aquatic animal production facilities 17 for thousands of fish, and then the agency just 18 dismisses it based on unsubstantiated mitigation 19 measures. And then --20 JUDGE LYNCH: And then a question on 21 your concern about precedent. I mean are you thinking that at the time of permit renewal for 22

this permit, that there would not be an updated
ODC evaluation, or
MS. STEVENSON: Well, there would need
to be an updated ODC evaluation yes, if the
permit were reissued, yes.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
JUDGE LYNCH: And under go ahead.
JUDGE STEIN: Go ahead.
JUDGE LYNCH: Just one more question,
in your comments, and in your petition, you say
you think NOAA has a conflict of interest in this
whole area, and you're pretty strong about that,
particularly in your comments, and also in your
petition. Given that, and given that NOAA was
involved in this permitting, they were involved
in the NEPA analysis, they were involved in the
EIS, they provided other advice.
What should the Board do with that
information? Should we just discount NOAA's
opinions as they impact this facility, or how do
we factor in your position on that?
MS. STEVENSON: Are you referring to

our position that NOAA has no authority over --1 2 JUDGE LYNCH: No, that NOAA has a conflict of interest, because on the one hand 3 they're promoting these aquaculture facilities, I 4 mean aquaculture in general. 5 I would say that 6 MS. STEVENSON: I would state 7 doesn't need to be factored in. 8 this Board should just look to the three decision 9 documents, the biological evaluation, the environmental assessment, and the ocean discharge 10 criteria evaluation, and that's enough. 11 Because 12 as we've discussed in our documents, none of those are sufficient. 13 14 Those overlooked impacts, they did not 15 adequately assess other impacts. They were 16 completely, and unsubstantiated mitigation 17 measures. And that's moving onto another point 18 that we wanted to make, under the ocean discharge 19 criteria evaluation, the agency almost entirely 20 relies on best management practices plans as 21 required under the NPDES permit, but none of 22 those plans have been established yet.

1	So, the agency is allowing the
2	permittee, Ocean Era, Inc., to establish those
3	plans, and carry them out. But that has not
4	happened yet. So, how can the agency make its
5	decision that there would be no unreasonable
6	degradation based on these ten factors, and based
7	on something that doesn't exist yet? And while
8	the requirements for those best management
9	practices planned are very cursory, very vague,
10	they will need that permittee to carry those out.
11	For example, some of those things will
12	be for example, for feed, for the
13	administering of feed, the permittee must quote
14	employ efficient feed management, and feeding
15	strategies in the feed output, and that's it.
16	And then it gives a few examples of more detailed
17	things that the agency could do, that they may
18	do. I believe my time is up.
19	If there are no further questions, we
20	would just ask that this Board invalidate the
21	permit, and annul it to the agency to fix the
22	deficiencies.

JUDGE STEIN: Okay, thank you. 1 Mr. 2 Schwartz? Just as we did with the Center for Food Safety, we will -- we've added an extra 13 3 4 minutes to the region's time here. 5 Thank you. MR. SCHWARTZ: May it 6 please the Board, my name is Paul Schwartz, and I 7 represent EPA Region 4 in this matter. The 8 petitioners raised a number of issues under the 9 Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and also NEPA, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. 10 11 I was planning to address in that order, starting 12 with the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered 13 Species Act if there's time --14 JUDGE STEIN: Can you speak up a 15 little please? 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: Pardon me? 17 JUDGE STEIN: Speak up a little if you 18 can please. 19 MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. I'll start with 20 the Clean Water Act issues, and then the 21 Endangered Species Act. If there's time, I can also address NEPA, and the Marine Mammals 22
Protection Act, or if the Board has questions
 about those issues.

JUDGE STEIN: Let me just tell you I do have some questions about the Clean Water Act, and if you want to just take a couple minutes to give an overview, but I do have some questions I'd like to ask on that.

8 Yes, well I wasn't MR. SCHWARTZ: 9 planning to go into the ongoing statutory framework with standard of review, I think the 10 11 Board is well versed, and there's already been 12 enough discussion about those issues. I wanted to mention one issue that the Board has already 13 14 asked questions about, and that is whether the ocean discharge criteria evaluation is the only 15 16 place that the Board can look for finding that 17 the agency's finding of no unreasonable 18 degradation is adequately supported.

19 And the answer is no. The ocean 20 discharge criteria evaluation is not a document 21 that is a mandatory formal document that's 22 required under either the statute, or the

regulations. The statute, and regulations require a determination. The determination can be based on anything in the record, and in fact many issues that were raised during the comment period are vague, more fully in the response to comments.

So, the region's position is that the
whole record can be drawn from as a basis for
supporting the ultimate determination that there
would be no unreasonable degradation.

11 JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. So, the 12 final paragraph of the ocean discharge criteria 13 evaluation, page 48, states that EPA finds that 14 no unreasonable degradation will likely occur as a result of the discharges from this project. 15 Is 16 that the same thing as determining that 17 discharges from the facility will not cause unreasonable degradation as required by 125.22, 18 19 and 123?

20 And I ask that question in particular 21 because that same language that appears on page 22 48 was found in the response to comments at page

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23, and is found in both of the region's briefs. 1 2 So, I want to understand how the will not likely occur language complies with the regulatory 3 requirement to will not cause. 4 5 MR. SCHWARTZ: I would characterize 6 that your honor, as an inartful characterization of the finding, what EPA did was make an 7 8 affirmative finding that the discharge would not 9 cause unreasonable degradation. To the extent any place in the record uses that not likely 10 11 clause, that is just a relic of inartful 12 characterization drafting. JUDGE STEIN: Well, I understand your 13 14 characterizing it as inartful, and I appreciate the candor that it's not the same as the 15 16 regulatory standard, but what I'm grappling with is that's the final line in the -- if I recall, 17 18 on page 38 of the ocean discharge criteria 19 evaluation, and it is something that the region has cited several times since then. 20 21 And if we were to find that the 22 language is not consistent with the standard, how 1 can we square that language, and why would that 2 not be inconsistent, the use of inconsistent 3 language, which this Board has the history of 4 remanding -- if we were to find it were 5 inconsistent, the Board typically remands the 6 determination to eliminate the inconsistency. 7 So, why is that not inconsistent?

I would direct the 8 MR. SCHWARTZ: 9 Board to the actual analysis of the various issues of concern linked by the discharge of 10 pollutants. Which employs language such as 11 insignificant, barely, inconsequential, or barely 12 discernible in terms of the amount of pollutants 13 14 that would be found immediately adjacent to the net pen. So, I think just the substantive 15 16 analysis of each of the potential impacts brings 17 you to a place where if you look at the 18 definition of unreasonable degradation in the 19 ocean discharge criteria, it's inescapable that 20 the definition of unreasonable degradation will 21 not be met.

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JUDGE STEIN: So, you have the generic

standard of will not cause, and I think we asked 1 2 several of the other counsel how you square the language at the beginning with the ten factors. 3 4 And there's different language at the beginning 5 than there is in each of the ten factors. So, how does that all come together? 6 I mean you're 7 not disputing that the region has to consider 8 each of the ten factors, is that correct? 9 MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct. 10 JUDGE STEIN: And you're not disputing 11 that the region needs to consider each of the ten 12 factors as to all of the pollutants? Well, I think the 13 MR. SCHWARTZ: consideration of each of the ten factors can be 14 15 done in a general way. I think there's a 16 question of perhaps relevance when you look at a 17 pollutant by pollutant basis. There could be an 18 absence of a need to go into detail with respect 19 to a particular factor. JUDGE STEIN: Is it the Board's 20 21 obligation, or the public's obligation to parse through all of these documents to figure out what 22

the region is trying to say in a transparent way? I mean it's clear that the -- it appears clear that the legal standard is one of will not cause 4 unreasonable degradation. And it's clear that there needs to be a factor by factor analysis, although I understand there is a dispute as to what that applies to.

8 But where should the Board, or the 9 public go to to find a factor by factor analysis for each of the pollutants? 10 I mean there are ten factors when you go through EPA's regulations. 11 12 So, perhaps you can give us your thoughts on that 13 question.

14 Well, chapter nine of MR. SCHWARTZ: the ocean discharge criteria evaluation does have 15 16 a discussion of each factor. It's not done on a 17 pollutant by pollutant basis, and I don't know 18 what in the ocean discharge criteria specifies 19 that upon each factor you have to break it down 20 for each pollutant that's potentially going to be 21 discharged.

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For example, if we can say generally

the facility is small, and has a pollutant 1 2 discharge that will not even be measurable for a distance from the facility, do we then have to 3 4 break that down for each, for copper for example, 5 for phosphorous, for nitrogen, all those pollutants are not going to be measurable a short 6 distance from the facility. 7 8 So, I think to have to then repeat the 9 same statement for each individual pollutant when you have generally listed, and have some 10 discussion of each factor. 11 12 JUDGE STEIN: And what do you say with 13 respect to the argument that for fish escapes, 14 for example, that there has been an insufficient analysis of the factors? I mean there has been 15 16 some discussion in the record with respect to 17 fish escapes. 18 MR. SCHWARTZ: There is a number of 19 places in the record where fish escapes are 20 discussed very specifically. And the first thing 21 that we mention is that there's no potential The fish involved are native to 22 genetic impact.

the Gulf, they're raised, the fingerlings are from first generation wild fish caught from the Gulf. There is low probability of escapes, and the reason is mentioned in multiple places in the record.

The cage is made out of a strong 6 7 copper mesh, which is unlikely to fail. And the 8 design of the facility provides for submersion of 9 the net pen below the surface during storms to mitigate the impact of strong storm currents. 10 It's also, we discuss that it's not comparable in 11 12 risk to that presented at a large scale facility, where the number of fish that may potentially 13 14 pose a risk if they escaped is a factor in how 15 you analyze the risk.

16 It's not the risk of escape which we
17 say is unlikely, but also the number of fish
18 which could potentially escape.

JUDGE STEIN: So, I get that there are fewer fish here, this is a demo project, it's small scale, I've read all that. But you're still talking about 80000 pounds I think, of

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1 fish, over a year to a year, and a half. And if 2 I understand the record correctly, the region I believe has admitted, and correct me if I'm 3 wrong, that there will be -- there may be mammals 4 5 that are attracted to the area, there may be other fish. 6 7 If you look at the Hawaii data from 8 the same company, they were advertising tours for 9 people to come out, and see their facility, doesn't that all increase the risk here? 10 11 MR. SCHWARTZ: So, I guess we're 12 moving away from the escaped fish issue, and there was some other information that I would 13 14 have provided. JUDGE STEIN: Go ahead, please 15 16 proceed. 17 MR. SCHWARTZ: There's also a facility 18 damage prevention, and control plan, which has 19 detailed requirements prudent to both prevent 20 that risk, and also respond to it --21 JUDGE AVILA: Can I ask you about --22 I'm sorry to interrupt, but can I ask you about

that? Because Friends of the Animals say that your reliance on that as a means to prevent fish escapes is not right, because there's no plan currently in existence, and you don't create it, the region doesn't create it to ensure there's unreasonable degradation, and the permittee develops, and implements the plan itself.

8 So, I take their position to be that 9 you're relying on this future undisclosed plan in your ocean discharge determination that doesn't 10 square with the statutory requirement that you 11 12 have sufficient information before you issue the 13 permit. So, I was wondering what your response 14 to that was, and how exactly development of the FDCP will work. 15

16 MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, the permit does 17 not just simply say you must develop a facility 18 damage prevention, and control plan. There are 19 detailed requirements within the permit, the 20 minimum contents of that plan. There's a 21 requirement to operate, and maintain the facility, and the same, there's mooring lines, 22

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and compliant structures. There's an obligation to provide an analysis of all potential risks of anticipated disaster, maintain all facility components, prevent, control, and minimize each disaster type.

There are maintenance schedules 6 7 required, a reporting system to alert appropriate 8 authorities in the event of any escape, or 9 disaster. Written certification that all 10 facility have been trained on the plan contents, 11 and those are prevention issues. There's also 12 disaster response. Where the company is required 13 to undertake actions to limit, and prevent any 14 impacts from the release of commercial aquatic 15 life.

Including procedures for notification, commencing response, and cleanup, disposal of dead fish, and facility debris, and certification again that all staff have been trained on that. I want to mention one thing about the petitioner's cite an escape event in Hawaii involving the Velella Gamma Facility, an earlier

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1	facility by the same applicant in Hawaii.
2	And the implication is that that was
3	a substantial release. There's information about
4	that in the record in connection with the
5	environmental assessment for the Velella Delta
6	Facility, and the details of that escape, it was
7	not a catastrophic failure of the facility, it
8	was a failure at the entrance port. Where
9	facility staff enter for various production
10	duties during the operation of the facility.
11	Approximately 1000 fish escaped, 650
12	of which were immediately recaptured, leaving
13	only 350 loose. And in response to that, as
14	described in that environmental assessment, the
15	applicant revised their design to change the
16	entrance portal from the side, to the top. So
17	that entrance to the facility happens only at the
18	top when the net pen is raised above the water
19	surface, which minimizes the potential kind of
20	escape occurring.
21	So, presumably, we don't have the plan
22	yet, but the design of this facility already

incorporates that design. So, the chance of 1 2 catastrophic failure I think has been appropriately determined to be very low because 3 of the construction of the facility, the ability 4 to submerge it during storms. It also has a GPS 5 -- there's required to be a GPS device attached 6 7 to it, so that if it did get shaken loose from 8 its moorings, it could be traced, and captured to 9 recover any debris from the net pen. So, I think it's more than just the 10 11 concept that they have to do facility damage 12 control, and prevention, but there are detailed 13 requirements in that, and the nature of the 14 design is also important. In connection with the 15 Puget Sound release that the petitioners 16 mentioned in their argument, there were 263000 17 fish released in that event. 18 But the cause was determined to be 19 excessive fouling of the cage. And that created 20 much more drag, so that even though it was 21 designed to withstand certain storms, it failed

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during the designed storms because of the fouling

creating extra drag. Well, this cage is designed
 with strong cover material which prevents
 fouling, or minimizes it.

And it's only going to be installed for one production site, so the likelihood of corrosion, and wearing down of this structure where it could result in a catastrophic failure is more unlikely.

9 JUDGE STEIN: Doesn't this point out, 10 and I appreciate your pointing out the magnitude 11 of the releases, and clarifying that for us, and the improvements that they made, but doesn't that 12 point out as a number of incidents that have 13 14 happened around the world that -- you know, accidents happen, things that you hope will not 15 16 happen, do happen.

And how do you respond to the concerns that the petitioners have raised that this is the first time in the Gulf of Mexico that this time of aquaculture has been permitted, and that in the absence of state criteria that we would have if it was closer to shore, that there aren't

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sufficient safeguards for the facility?

2 MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, I would say there has been one prior permit in the Gulf of Mexico 3 4 for a facility that never was constructed, that was a commercial scale facility, so it was much 5 larger. But in response to the safeguards, I know 6 7 the authority to permit aquaculture has always 8 existed under the Clean Water Act, and that it 9 involved the discharge of a pollutant into the waters of the United States. 10

11 There have been effluent limitation 12 guidelines in place for upwards of 20 years, or 13 close to 20 years. So, the contemplation that 14 these facilities would exist has always been there. Whether we can guarantee that no disaster 15 16 would occur, I guess that's beyond the scope of 17 the curtain, the ability of any permit, or any 18 There is no guarantee that a permittee agency. 19 will comply with its permit.

20 We have to assume that they will 21 comply. So, what we can do in a permit is create 22 conditions that minimize the risks, and diminish

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the likelihood that any of the harms that raise concerns about aquaculture will occur. And this permit successfully does that. And I want to emphasize again, the minimal size of this facility.

80000 pounds of fish, it's 20000 fish, 6 7 may seem like a lot, but this net pen is -- the 8 total size is 17 meters wide, and 7 meters wide. 9 It's the size of a generally a two story home perhaps. Where a single Sperm Whale, which is 10 11 the most plentiful whale in the Gulf of Mexico, 12 and the water body, it is over 600000 square 13 miles, and has water flowing through it at a rate 14 of 350 million gallons a day.

So, the amount of dilution, even the 15 16 scale of this facility with native fish, I don't 17 see that the petitioners have really articulated 18 a potential for unreasonable degradation through 19 the concerns that they have raised. Their 20 petition, and in particular the Center for Food 21 Safety petition, there really wasn't an adequate 22 response -- their response to comments was not

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adequately addressed in this.

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2	Especially this issue about the
3	minimal nature of the potential discharge in the
4	vast size of the receiving water, and its
5	current. I
6	JUDGE STEIN: Isn't it the region's
7	obligation in the first instance to, with the
8	information submitted by the applicant, and
9	whatever additional information the EPA wants, to
10	do an evaluation, and an evaluation that
11	considers all ten factors? And I am not
12	convinced you described how you did that in a
13	general way, is it Region 4's position that all
14	ten factors were considered with respect to fish
15	escapes?
16	MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, our position is
17	that all ten factors were considered. As I
18	mentioned, chapter nine has a factor by factor
19	discussion. It's not incredibly detailed, but
20	immediately after that, there's a reference to
21	determination also being supported by the
22	administrative record, and other information in

the record. And it's a thorough administrative
 record.

I think knowing the agency in this 3 case made extensive efforts to develop a thorough 4 record that analyzes all of the potential 5 threats, and concerns raised by the petitioners, 6 7 and that were posed by this facility, the ocean 8 discharge criteria evaluation is lacking but the 9 EA and the biological evaluation are also extensive. 10 11 And the agency, one of the reasons 12 cited by the petitioners that this would be the 13 first operating aquaculture facility in the Gulf 14 is why the agency voluntarily conducted a NEPA analysis, even though NEPA clearly does not apply 15 16 to this matter. The idea was to create a fully 17 informed record, and thoroughly explore the 18 potential risks posed by an aquaculture facility 19 in the Gulf. 20 JUDGE STEIN: I'm not suggesting that 21 the Region hasn't done a tremendous amount of

work, and analysis for it. I don't think that's

the nature of the question. When I read chapter 1 2 nine, I didn't see a discussion of fish escapes, it may be there, and I can look after the 3 argument, but in order to effectively challenge 4 the ocean discharge evaluation, now to me --5 I hate to interrupt, 6 MR. SCHWARTZ: 7 but I meant chapter ten, that's where all the 8 factors are discussed. 9 JUDGE STEIN: Okay, thank you. But the meat of the analysis is in the factors. 10 And so if all of the factors are lumped together for 11 12 a number of the pollutants, if the region's 13 analysis on that point is not committed to 14 writing, it becomes difficult for a judge to see actually whether something was considered, and if 15 16 so, where. And I don't think the suggestion is 17 being made that something is really not an issue. 18 The Region needs to spend time on it, 19 but there clearly are things that have been 20 raised by petitioners here with regard to fish 21 attracting devices, with regard to whether there's enough information, and I don't disagree 22

that there's extensive documentation here, but I
 am not seeing the factor by factor analysis as to
 all of the pollutants.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Excuse me, I would add 4 5 that the prior nine chapters do, the chapters are totaled based on the factors. Each chapter 6 7 addresses a particular factor. Now, there's 8 extensive background information in each chapter 9 about the potential risks of aquaculture in the So, the summation, the determination is 10 Gulf. documented in chapter ten, where we describe the 11 12 determination with respect to each factor. 13 But each one of those chapters, if you

14 look at their headings, their subject matter 15 corresponds to the ODC factors.

16JUDGE AVILA: Which of the ten ODCE17factors is fish escapes relevant to?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's a good question,
because with the lack of -- I would say the
petitioners have to strain to tie the fish escape
to any particular harm under any of the factors.
I think in the Endangered Species Act they talk

about competition for habitat, and feeding, or 1 2 breeding grounds, but there's no explanation of why a native fish to the Gulf, even at a number 3 of 20000 in a water body of this size, what 4 5 factor does it result in any unreasonable degradation? I think it's a strain --6 Sorry, I didn't hear 7 JUDGE STEIN: 8 your last sentence, could you repeat that? 9 MR. SCHWARTZ: I think it's a strain 10 to take the fish escapes, given the size of this 11 facility, and the fact that there's no genetic 12 harm, to relate it to harm to either aquatic 13 life, to water quality, to the ecosystem. The 14 impacts really are hard to connect. So, I think similarly, it's the same with a lot of the 15 16 claims, to take each of the pollutants, and tie 17 them not just to these factors, but then to a 18 level of harm that meets the definition of 19 unreasonable degradation, given the size of the 20 facility is very difficult. 21 JUDGE AVILA: I'm going to ask a

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really stupid question, but is a fish escape a

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discharge within the meaning of the 125.122? 1 2 MR. SCHWARTZ: I believe a fish escape, because the definition of pollutant 3 4 includes biological material, certainly a live 5 fish would be identical to many of the fish that will already be in the Gulf, so the potential 6 7 impact is hard to define. But biological 8 material is included as a pollutant, and this is 9 a cultured fish, it's not wild. So, I don't 10 think I quarrel with the concept that the escaped 11 fish is a pollutant. 12 JUDGE AVILA: Can I ask one more --13 JUDGE STEIN: Can pharmaceuticals also 14 be -- I'm sorry Judge Avila, go ahead. 15 JUDGE AVILA: No, go ahead. With respect to 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: 17 pharmaceuticals, the pharmaceuticals that are 18 taken up by the fish, that are used to actually 19 treat disease, are not a pollutant. That's 20 regulated by the FDA, that's an intended use of 21 the product. So, the total scope of the 22 pollutant discharge is similar to the way

pesticides are analyzed. That's not used, and taken up by the intended target, but is released from the net pen into the receiving waters.

There's a lot of discussion in the 4 5 record about, first of all, the unlikelihood that antibiotics will be needed in this case. 6 The 7 operators do not intend to use them, they will 8 not be used indiscriminately as some livestock 9 operations use to promote growth, or to prevent disease, they will be used to treat disease if it 10 11 And disease is unlikely for the reasons occurs. described in the record about how pathogens will 12 13 be controlled.

14 First of all, the fish that are stocked will be certified by a veterinarian as 15 16 healthy, and there are pathogen management 17 requirements including regular inspection, and 18 the location, and environment of the net pen, 19 with low fish culture density, and the strong 20 current in the Gulf, which is going to be 21 continually flushing through a continually moving 22 net pen, will greatly diminish the potential for

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2	So, I think we're talking about very
3	small, occasional use, if at all. That will be
4	at nonmeasurable levels. I think there was a
5	study described in the EA where someone
6	projected, or estimated the concentrations of an
7	antibiotic in use at a freshwater fish
8	aquaculture operation, and estimated it at 1 in
9	50 million, and that even assumes that none of
10	the antibiotic was taken up by the intended
11	target.
12	That is likely to be even much lower
13	in this case, where the pollutants that are going
14	to be discharged at higher levels will not be
15	detectable even in the effluent one meter from
16	the cage, and certainly at the five meter
17	distance, where we are going to be measuring
18	water quality impacts. And with respect to
19	antibiotics, I'd like to focus on one other
20	thing.
21	It seems like the main thrust of the
22	petitioner's arguments about the threat posed

relates to the human health impact of antibiotic 1 2 resistance. And they focus just on the factor, the ocean discharge criteria factor, but the 3 4 definition of unreasonable degradation with 5 regard to human health says as a result of direct contact with pollutants, which I don't see how 6 7 that's going to happen in any significant way 8 here.

9 Or consumption of aquatic organisms 10 that consume the pollutant. And the attenuation 11 of that threat to human health is just to a 12 degree that is not realistic. How human health 13 is going to be impacted by consumption of fish 14 who come into contact, or consume this pollutant, which will be barely detectable where it's 15 16 placed, and almost immediately diluted to 17 nondetectable very close to the cage, and only 18 occasionally used. So, I just think --19 JUDGE STEIN: So, if you have 20 antibiotics that in fact are used, because 21 there's no prohibition on using antibiotics --22 MR. SCHWARTZ: There's no prohibition,

that's correct. But it is subject to
 veterinarian oversight, so it will be used in
 accordance with the need.

4 JUDGE STEIN: Right. So assuming 5 there is a need, and there's antibiotics that are used, and then there's a fish escape, can any of 6 those fish interact with other fish that would be 7 8 attracted to the area? I'm just trying to 9 understand if things happen not according to plan, is there a risk to human health here, or 10 11 not?

12 MR. SCHWARTZ: So, even a fish that 13 escapes, there's nothing that prevents them from 14 interacting with other fish in the environment, to the extent this relates to the antibiotic 15 16 risk, I would again say that that's a very, very low risk that does not rise to the level of 17 18 unreasonable degradation. I'm not sure if we're still talking about human health, or not, from 19 20 consuming those fish, or just risk to the fish 21 population. I ---

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(Simultaneous speaking.)

1 JUDGE STEIN: I do have a question 2 with regard to nutrients. Must there be evidence of a direct connection between the nutrients from 3 4 the fish farms, and the occurrence of red tides 5 to determine that a discharge may cause unreasonable degradation? 6 7 MR. SCHWARTZ: I'm not entirely clear, 8 must there be a connection between the discharge, 9 and red tide for there to be unreasonable 10 degradation? 11 JUDGE STEIN: Between the nutrients 12 from the fish farms and the occurrence of red 13 tides, to determine that a discharge may cause 14 unreasonable degradation. We talked to some of the other petitioners a little bit about this, 15 16 and I just wanted the Region's stance on this 17 topic. 18 MR. SCHWARTZ: I think that to the 19 extent there was a connection between a discharge 20 from this facility, and the occurrence of a red 21 tide, that could present unreasonable 22 degradation. The problem with that concern is

1 that there's no realistic possibility that that 2 will happen. And we don't deny that nutrients --3 and I think there's been some discussion about 4 developing scientific information about the 5 relationship between some aquaculture facilities, 6 and hazardous algal blooms.

And I don't think there's any question 7 8 that nutrients can be a food source, or to 9 contribute to the growth of a hazardous algal bloom, but the reason it's not a concern here is 10 11 because of the small amount of that pollutant. Nutrient discharge, is again not going to be 12 13 detectable a very short distance from the 14 facility. The level of --

JUDGE STEIN: Some of these things 15 16 kind of interact, if one of these endangered 17 whales does come to this area, and the blooms 18 from the effluent, could start 40 miles off, 19 could some of this get to an area that you didn't 20 think it should have gotten to? 21 MR. SCHWARTZ: I think the relative contribution of nutrients to a hazardous algal 22

blooms, whether that's starting nearby, or 1 2 reaching the shore is not going to be significant The incremental impact of this level of 3 enough. pollution is not going to be a contributing 4 factor, and that's not just in the Region's 5 analysis in the modeling, but also as you raised 6 7 a concern about whales, in NMFS's concurring 8 opinion.

9 And there -- in terms of the concern 10 about whales, I would just -- as the Board noted, 11 that NMFS downgraded the agency's NOAA 12 determination, not likely to adversely affect, to one of no effect for all whale species. 13 There is 14 no whale species according to NMFS that will be found in the action area, or close enough to it 15 16 to be impacted by this facility. There would be 17 no route of exposure.

JUDGE STEIN: Part of my concern about the NMFS letter is whether, or not NMFS had an evaluation from EPA as to the potential for this facility to serve as a fish attracting device. And if they did not, would that have influenced

their conclusion? Perhaps, I did not see the materials that EPA gave to NMFS information about the potential of this facility to serve as a fish attracting device.

It may have been in the record, I did 5 not recall seeing it. But part of my concern is 6 7 not that NMFS does not have considerable expertise, but whether there was information that 8 9 would have been important for them to know for purposes of reaching their conclusion, since 10 11 their determination was reached in 2019, long 12 before the public comment period, at which some 13 of these issues were raised.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, in the biological 14 evaluation on page 24, and 25, the EPA did 15 16 acknowledge that commercial, and recreational 17 fishermen are expected to visit this project 18 because it could act as a fish attraction device. 19 And one of the notes was that while fish could be 20 attracted, fishermen could be attracted, they 21 would be displaced from other locations where the vessel strike risk would similarly be presented, 22

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so there's not an overall increase.

2	And that secondarily, NMFS discussed
3	in our biological evaluation, and our
4	environmental assessment, also noted the distance
5	from the shore of this facility, 45 miles,
6	meaning that the amount of vessel traffic would
7	not be substantial. Recreational fishermen,
8	charter fishermen, that's a significant haul to
9	take a boat to go fishing 45 miles from a
10	facility.
11	You mentioned earlier about the
12	applicant for this permit bragging about the
13	attraction, this type of operation to fishermen,
14	and how it was so popular in Hawaii, but that
15	facility was five, and a half miles from shore.
16	NMFS also noted that in terms of increased vessel
17	traffic, it would require a moderately sized
18	marina, for example 200 new vessels introduced to
19	an area to potentially result in a sea turtle
20	strike in any single year.
21	The conservative mean estimate of a
22	sea turtle strike is every 193 years per vessel.

So, the amount of prep that heading out 45 miles 1 2 to catch some fish around this facility, and they're going to have to approach it at a very 3 4 slow speed, indicate that this risk is 5 appropriately determined by NMFS to be an extremely unlikely risk. The risk of --6 7 JUDGE LYNCH: NMFS have -- sorry, 8 counsel did NMFS have a copy of the BE, or were 9 they involved in developing the BE? The BE is provided to 10 MR. SCHWARTZ: 11 NMFS, along with the request for concurrence for 12 them to review, and so they did have access to that information. 13 14 JUDGE STEIN: So now --15 (Simultaneous speaking.) 16 JUDGE LYNCH: And have they been able to comment on the permit? To draft comment? 17 18 MR. SCHWARTZ: There's no reason why 19 they couldn't. They were certainly provided a 20 copy of the draft, it's normal operating 21 procedure, and perhaps even required to copy the 22 resource agencies with the draft permit. We did

not receive any comments outside the scope of the 1 2 consultation. JUDGE LYNCH: And did they ask for any 3 additional information? 4 5 MR. SCHWARTZ: They did not ask for additional information that I am aware of, nor 6 7 did they specify any additional protective 8 requirements beyond what was contained in the 9 permit. JUDGE AVILA: Can I ask kind of a 10 11 housekeeping question? When we're looking at the 12 Petitioner's ESA's claim, which biological evaluation or assessment should I be looking at? 13 14 There's a draft August 2019 version that was submitted it seems to the consulting agencies. 15 16 And then there's a final September 2020 one. What -- which one is the one that I should be 17 18 looking at for purposes of the ESA claims? 19 MR. SCHWARTZ: Well they're both 20 contained in the record, so I suppose they're 21 both part of the record for those claims. The final biological evaluation was provided to them. 22

1	I'd like to I have a permit writer
2	in the conference room I don't want to say that
3	without certainty so I'm going to ask him if
4	that's okay with the Board?
5	There was even I think a follow-up
6	question as to whether any variations in
7	information would result in the change in your
8	opinion.
9	JUDGE AVILA: Okay.
10	MR. SCHWARTZ: So the permit writer
11	tells me that they commented on the draft
12	biological evaluation, not the final, but that
13	there are very minor changes between the two that
14	were provided to NMFS afterwards.
15	JUDGE AVILA: So when they gave their
16	concerns they had concurrence they had the draft,
17	and then there's this final one.
18	And that was going to be my next
19	question, whether there were any substantive
20	changes from the draft to the final and I
21	think I don't want to put words in your mouth,
22	but I think your answer was, or you just said

1	that the permit writer suggests that there
2	weren't substantive changes?
3	MR. SCHWARTZ: Very minor technical
4	changes.
5	JUDGE AVILA: Okay.
6	JUDGE LYNCH: I had a question about
7	what happens at the end of the 18-month
8	demonstration project. I understand that the
9	discharges allow for 12 months, but then there's
10	going to be an additional period of time while
11	the can or cage is still there.
12	But what happens because the permit
13	term itself is for five years, it ends in 2025.
14	Tell me what happens at the end of the 18-month
15	period?
16	MR. SCHWARTZ: Well it's not a permit
17	requirement but the permit writer has represented
18	that they will remove the structure after the
19	one-year production, the installation and removal
20	of that structure is well-within the jurisdiction
21	of the Corps of Engineers' Rivers and Harbor Act
22	permit. And so any requirements for removal

would be contained in that permit. 1 2 But it's -- so we're totally just our understanding of their intention to remove it, 3 that it's only a pilot scope project for -- and 4 the permit does really authorize even though it's 5 a five-year permit, it only authorizes discharge 6 7 in connection in a single production year, single 8 9 JUDGE LYNCH: But how does that work? 10 So then what happens at the end of that? (Simultaneous speaking.) 11 12 MR. SCHWARTZ: So at the end of the 13 production cycle, there would be no more place --14 no more ability to place fish within that net 15 There would be no more production activity. pen. So to the extent they're -- the 16 17 facility is still there and hasn't been removed, 18 it will not have any active operations or fish or 19 pollutants, with a possible exception of any 20 ongoing leaching of copper from the net pen or 21 other -- other type of leaching from other materials that are in there in the morning line 22
constructions.

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2	JUDGE LYNCH: So if the permittee
3	wanted to resume operation, what would they have
4	to do? Would they have to apply for a permit
5	renewal and permit?
6	MR. SCHWARTZ: They wouldn't have to
7	I mean this permit has because it's
8	analyzed as a single production cycle, it's
9	conceivable that they could after five years
10	apply for a renewal if they were interested in
11	doing a single production cycle again of a pilot
12	scale facility.
13	Anything beyond that would be a new
13 14	Anything beyond that would be a new permit for a different type of facility, and
14	permit for a different type of facility, and
14 15	permit for a different type of facility, and certainly any commercial scale operation would be
14 15 16	permit for a different type of facility, and certainly any commercial scale operation would be a whole new permit that would be evaluated based
14 15 16 17	permit for a different type of facility, and certainly any commercial scale operation would be a whole new permit that would be evaluated based on its impact, which would be quite different.
14 15 16 17 18	permit for a different type of facility, and certainly any commercial scale operation would be a whole new permit that would be evaluated based on its impact, which would be quite different. JUDGE LYNCH: Well if they just did a
14 15 16 17 18 19	permit for a different type of facility, and certainly any commercial scale operation would be a whole new permit that would be evaluated based on its impact, which would be quite different. JUDGE LYNCH: Well if they just did a renewal, wouldn't you still have to do an updated
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	permit for a different type of facility, and certainly any commercial scale operation would be a whole new permit that would be evaluated based on its impact, which would be quite different. JUDGE LYNCH: Well if they just did a renewal, wouldn't you still have to do an updated ODC evaluation, and

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1	issuance would apply to the second. Then
2	JUDGE LYNCH: And those conditions
3	would have changed?
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	MR. SCHWARTZ: There could be new
6	conditions, and the information developed either
7	in scientific literature about aquaculture, or
8	with operation of this facility, could inform an
9	increment decision-making in a subsequent cycle.
10	(Simultaneous speaking.)
11	JUDGE LYNCH: And in terms of the
12	removal of the cage, the BE, which I understand
13	the Corps was part of, it actually says that it
14	would be moved removed, but you're saying that
15	that technically would be up to the Corps. So
16	you're not
17	MR. SCHWARTZ: Those
18	JUDGE LYNCH: representing actually
19	what would happen with the cage
20	MR. SCHWARTZ: Those
21	JUDGE LYNCH: again?
22	(Simultaneous speaking.)

1 MR. SCHWARTZ: Those kind of 2 requirements would be within the Corps' jurisdiction. 3 4 JUDGE LYNCH: Yes. MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't think they're 5 really within our --6 7 JUDGE LYNCH: Yes. 8 MR. SCHWARTZ: -- authority in terms 9 of regulating discharge rather than the --JUDGE LYNCH: 10 Yes. 11 MR. SCHWARTZ: -- installation of the 12 facility. 13 (Simultaneous speaking.) 14 JUDGE STEIN: Has the Corps' permit 15 been issued? 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: It has not been issued. 17 My understanding is they are awaiting their 18 outcome of NMFS, especially in light of the fact 19 that we share certain decision record documents. 20 JUDGE LYNCH: And that prior permit 21 that you referenced, was that an EPA NPDES permit for -- federal waters for -- an aquaculture 22

facility in federal waters? 1 2 (Simultaneous speaking.) MR. SCHWARTZ: That was in federal 3 4 The name of the facility was Biomarine. waters. 5 It actually was renewed for several permit cycles, and the permit team actually commenced 6 7 activity to try and renew that. 8 But because of -- EPA substantially 9 upgraded its scrutiny of aquaculture permits, there were a lot more application requirements 10 that the applicant decided not to pursue. 11 12 JUDGE LYNCH: And what year was that 13 approximately? 14 MR. SCHWARTZ: So that --15 JUDGE LYNCH: What years --16 MR. SCHWARTZ: -- permit cycle expired 17 about two years ago. And --18 JUDGE LYNCH: And where was --19 MR. SCHWARTZ: -- and it is in the record. We -- we cited it in our brief really 20 21 for the argument that any view that future 22 aquaculture --- commercial aquaculture operations

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1	will take place anywhere near the facility or be
2	co-occurring with this facility are speculative,
3	and the idea that this multiple permit cycle
4	facility had its permit and it never operated.
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	JUDGE LYNCH: And where was what
7	was the location?
8	MR. SCHWARTZ: It was it was in the
9	Gulf, I believe it was closer to Florida than any
10	other state, but I can't specify in terms of
11	JUDGE LYNCH: And was there
12	MR. SCHWARTZ: what amount it had
13	
14	JUDGE LYNCH: an OD yes. Was
15	there an ODC evaluation associated with it?
16	(Simultaneous speaking.)
17	MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't have the
18	this any I don't have sufficient
19	familiarity with the record. I assume there was,
20	but it certainly would've been required.
21	JUDGE STEIN: Did the you
22	referenced the Hawaii facility. Does the record

reflect the five miles that you were saying or 1 2 referencing for the Hawaii facility? MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes that is in the 3 record for the Velella Gamma facility. 4 There's 5 information and I believe it's in the BA for the Velella Delta facility the Union describes that 6 7 facility and its vision. And in the --8 JUDGE LYNCH: Yes. 9 (Simultaneous speaking.) (Telephonic interference.) 10 11 JUDGE STEIN: Am I also correct in 12 understanding that there's data in this record and at least in the recreational and diving 13 14 context, there are vessels that go 45 miles from Am I correct in understanding that? 15 shore. 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: I believe there are 17 recreational fishing, and I assume diving as well 18 that would go. I don't know that this location 19 would be attractive to a diver. There's no hard-bottom habitat or 20 21 reef, or the kind of biologically-productive area at the location of the facility. It was 22

specifically-sited to avoid those kinds of 1 2 locations. Charter fishing operations, it would fall under the category of deep-sea fishing, and 3 4 a charter --- I mean charters go away I believe 5 in overnight, which might be the kind of charter that would be willing to travel this distance, 6 7 because the need to go there and back would make 8 it a much less attractive location to go for 9 recreational fishing. So I do believe that and we don't deny 10

10 so I do belleve that and we don't deny 11 that there's a likelihood that there will be some 12 vessel activity that's attracted, it just will be 13 very light in number.

14 JUDGE STEIN: I want to ask another question about how some of the commenters on EA 15 16 pointed to evidence I believe accumulating in 17 Scotland especially in the last few years that 18 increases in nutrients from offshore fisheries 19 resulted in an increased risk of HABS, both in 20 their frequency and geographic context. And I 21 believe in response pointed to a 2013 NOAA study 22 in the response to comments at 23 Note 23.

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1	How is that NOAA study, given that it
2	appears to predate the Scotland evidence, set
3	within the framework of the best scientific and
4	commercial data available that the ESA requires?
5	(Telephonic interference.)
6	MR. SCHWARTZ: I think that that study
7	goes towards that substantial nutrient discharge
8	that contributes or has resulted from coming from
9	an agricultural facility, but it is just
10	distinguishable from the facility at issue here.
11	As the response to comments discusses
12	on page 22 to 24 when effects are found, the
13	hydrological conditions in facility management
14	practices are relevant, and siting farms in deep
15	gulf fresh waters helps to disperse these
16	nutrients and siting projects away from areas
17	where effluent will be washed on shore helps to
18	avoid eutrophication.
19	And so I think the concerns
20	highlighted in that NOAA study, while we don't
21	discount them, are just not carried forward into
22	this facility within this location, its small

1	size, its short duration. They're a small size
2	of they're a discharge, and the extensive
3	current which you know, it's 350-million gallons
4	a day results in such immediate dilution that
5	modeling that was done by the Agency, and even
6	double that production level showed
7	non-discernible impacts from mere meters from
8	this facility. And that
9	JUDGE STEIN: And did you have any
10	study that you have on the record more recent
11	than 2013 that in some fashion respond I don't
12	I couldn't find the Scotland study in the
13	record. It may be there, but I didn't see it.
14	I saw references to it, so I don't
15	have an actual date. But I was curious whether
16	the region had put any evidence in the record
17	that was more recent than the 2013 study to
18	respond to the Scotland data?
19	(Telephonic interference.)
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)
21	MR. SCHWARTZ: I'm not certain, I
22	would have to revisit the record myself to

confirm that. But I would again focus on the 1 2 minimal nature of the discharge, especially as done with double the loading. 3 And again even in double the loading, 4 5 it's also assumed that we are at full production current volume that the fish would already add 20 6 7 -- that 80,000 pounds for the full duration of that modeling and then double that. 8 9 So if we do that and we find, as 10 indicated many places in the record, that total nitrogen and total phosphorous may not be 11 12 measurable even in the effluent one meter from 13 the facility, that connecting that discharge to 14 hazardous algal blooms reaching the shore of 15 Florida is just too tenuous in, you know, the 16 record basis for concluding that one would result 17 in unreasonable degradation is overwhelmed. 18 (Simultaneous speaking.) 19 JUDGE STEIN: Is there enough 20 information -- I know that there are many 21 different species that can cause these blooms, and they're often not well-understood. 22

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1	But can EPA really have sufficient
2	information to reach that conclusion, which I
3	mean I understand that EPA has said that it did.
4	But you know, there is a question that
5	we talked about earlier about whether EPA was
6	saying it didn't have information or it did.
7	Given that you were talking about red tides,
8	which is one of 70 species, were other species
9	looked at as well?
10	MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah, the discussion it
11	relates generally to hazardous algal blooms, and
12	red tide is the it is a focus because it was a
13	big focus of the comments during the petition, as
14	red tide has been a concern on the coast of
15	Florida for a lot of commenters, and it's also a
16	concern that the Agency takes very seriously.
17	Hazardous algal blooms, including red
18	tide, are a very serious problem. And even in
19	light of the low amount of the discharge, it's
20	one of the reasons we modeled it at a very
21	conservative way to double the production levels
22	and run the modeling for five years.

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1	It's an issue we wanted to be
2	comfortable with as well, and not one that we
3	discounted at all and that's why so much effort
4	was really put into evaluating the risk and the
5	potential that the nutrient discharge could have
6	an impact on down current from the facility.
7	I mentioned, you know, the Petitioners
8	one of the arguments under the ODCE was that
9	we didn't have sufficient monitoring. They
10	wanted to require monitoring for the I forget
11	the scientific name of red tide, I want to say
12	it's something brevis rather.
13	But we are monitoring for Chlorophyll
14	A, which is an indicator of any algal activity.
15	And they were concerned that we were only
16	monitoring at the most distant in the water
17	quality monitoring five meters from the facility.
18	But there's a very important reason
19	why the monitoring is focused at that location,
20	is when the modeling tells us that we're not
21	going to be able to detect that pollutant, we
22	wanted to place that monitoring where the impacts

would be discernible. So to stick -- to require 1 2 monitoring for example close to shore isn't going to be able to determine any nutrient presence 3 4 that's attributable to the facility. I mean in fact if you go to the shore, 5 any nutrients you find are likely going to be 6 7 attributable to other human impacts such as, you know, agricultural runoff or PFEWs, or phosphate 8 9 industry, stormwater, you know, there's certainly significant nutrient impacts that are nearer to 10 11 shore and more significant in volume that do 12 contribute to red tide, but -- and it's therefore 13 an issue we really wanted to be careful about. 14 So the analysis was extensive, and the 15 inability to connect this discharge, the proposed 16 discharge, were the potential impact on red tide 17 was a reason why there's a determination that 18 there will be no unreasonable degradation in 19 connection with hazardous algal blooms. 20 JUDGE AVILA: Can I just ask a 21 clarifying question? When you say you the 22 modeling was done with double the production and

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1	run for five years, what is what do you so
2	you just double the amount of fish, and then they
3	did this thing for five years. Is that what that
4	means?
5	MR. SCHWARTZ: Right. Well there are
6	two types of modeling, the water quality and
7	JUDGE AVILA: Right.
8	MR. SCHWARTZ: the depositional.
9	(Simultaneous speaking.)
10	JUDGE AVILA: Yes.
11	MR. SCHWARTZ: So they were both done
12	at double the production, which would mean 40,000
13	fish instead of 20,000.
14	JUDGE AVILA: All right.
15	MR. SCHWARTZ: And it also was done
16	assuming that they were all at full production at
17	the end of the production cycle, when your amount
18	of pollution is maximized.
19	So I guess we're looking for the water
20	quality monitoring was done for that was done
21	for one year just by the nature of the model. It
22	wasn't capable of being done for five years, but

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1	it was done at double production at solo 80,000
2	pounds weight.
3	And the depositional modeling was done
4	at full production double production for the
5	full five years. So that's to parse it in more
6	detail I think spells it out in you know in as
7	much detail as
8	(Simultaneous speaking.)
9	JUDGE LYNCH: And Counsel, if the
10	modeling showed a problem in the modeling of the
11	chlorophyll, how would you address that? How
12	would that be addressed?
13	MR. SCHWARTZ: Well the model so
14	unreasonable degradation determination, and not
15	just the Staff determination, but many of the
16	issues that were raised by Petitioners to get the
17	analysis that we made depends greatly on the
18	modeling the amount of pollution
19	JUDGE LYNCH: Well what if the I
20	may have misspoke. What if the monitoring showed
21	a problem?
22	(Simultaneous speaking.)

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1	MR. SCHWARTZ: If the monitoring
2	showed a problem, EPA would have the ability to
3	based on new information adjust permit conditions
4	and request further field monitoring. EPA has
5	the ability to require modifications to any of
6	the plans required under the permit. No fish can
7	be stocked until the plans have been approved,
8	and EPA has authority to require modifications to
9	those plans including monitoring.
10	And ultimately if information
11	justified it, permit modification or termination
12	are within the Agency's authority if the criteria
13	for those actions are met.
14	I think that the conservative nature
15	or approach to our modeling that was done to
16	support our analysis indicates that that's
17	unlikely.
18	You know, there's certain equations
19	for the water quality for example where you
20	factor in the amount of the pollutant discharge
21	based on fish feed used and fish feces based on
22	their number and size, and the dilution current

in the Gulf at the location of the facility. 1 2 And those result in -- those calculations result in indications or in 3 4 conclusions that if we go further afield from the 5 monitoring that's going to be required, we aren't going to see any discernible impact. 6 7 JUDGE AVILA: Could I just ask --(Simultaneous speaking.) 8 9 JUDGE AVILA: -- one -- sorry I'm getting feedback. Could I -- on the monitoring 10 11 in the reply brief Friends of Animals, kind of 12 take issue with the five-meter downstream saying 13 that the Ocean Discharge Criteria Evaluation at 14 Page 46 says that impacts resulting from the 15 facility will likely be limited to the 16 surrounding area. 17 But then says within 300 to 500 meters 18 from the perimeter of the cage array. So I was 19 wondering what your response to that was? I mean 20 what --My understanding is 21 MR. SCHWARTZ: 22 that relates to the depositional field --

1	JUDGE AVILA: Oh.
2	MR. SCHWARTZ: which again that
3	the modeling for that, and this is borne out in
4	several places in the record, result in no
5	discernible impacts to sediment or operations.
6	(Simultaneous speaking.)
7	(Telephonic interference.)
8	JUDGE AVILA: Could I discuss and
9	I'm kind of jumping around on you, I apologize,
10	but in the ESA question, the final Biological
11	Evaluation Assessment notes that the permit
12	applicant, in cooperation with NMFS, developed a
13	Protected Species Monitoring Plan for the
14	proposed action of that represents.
15	And I think I'm quoting, an important
16	minimization measure to reduce the likelihood of
17	any unforeseen potential injury to all protected
18	species including ESA-listed marine animals.
19	So I wanted to just understand a
20	little bit better: how is the permittee's
21	compliance with the PSMP done? Is it a permit
22	term, or or what I mean it's been

developed, how does that factor into this? 1 2 MR. SCHWARTZ: Well that was a commitment that was made to NMFS, the Protected 3 Species Monitoring Plan, and it's not just 4 5 monitoring requirements, but it also has requirements for avoiding harmful interactions 6 with protected species. 7 8 But the permit itself does not include 9 that plan or the condition. And although they have made that commitment in documents submitted 10 11 to the Agency, so arguably it would be 12 enforceable as a commitment made and under 13 consideration in the application documents. 14 JUDGE AVILA: Were -- is there anywhere where I can find that commitment in you 15 16 know off the top of your head? 17 MR. SCHWARTZ: Not off the top of my 18 head, I could ask the permit writer who's next to 19 me, I would need application materials to start 20 it though. 21 JUDGE AVILA: Okay. 22 MR. SCHWARTZ: And NMFS did not, as I

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mentioned before, they did not ask for any -- and 1 2 we can look to them for primarily for conditions to add to the permit to -- as necessary to 3 4 support the NLAA determination, and they did not ask for any. 5 In our initial review, in the 6 7 biological evaluation to not deem that to be 8 necessary to support the NLAA determination, so 9 it's sort of floating out there as a commitment made to NMFS, and one that's described in their 10 11 materials provided to us. 12 JUDGE AVILA: Thanks. 13 JUDGE STEIN: Is EPA required to 14 address issues raised by the Petitioner about the 15 biological evaluation during the public comment 16 period when it has already received concurrence from the service? 17 18 MR. SCHWARTZ: Well I believe the 19 Agency is obligated to respond to all substantive 20 comments made during -- over a comment period, 21 and we did take them -- we had over 40,000 22 comments.

1	So it was a challenge to organize them
2	and determine how many were unique, but their
3	NPDES permitting regulations require response to
4	substantive comments.
5	And so I believe we were obligated to
6	respond to that, and certainly we could've if
7	we determined it was warranted and raised
8	questions that were not adequately addressed in
9	the record, could have gone back to NMFS for
10	further support or information.
11	JUDGE STEIN: So we talked earlier
12	about the fish attraction device, and I believe
13	you provided some information about the Agency's
14	view on that topic.
15	There is one statement, and I think
16	you addressed it in your brief, where you I
17	think it was actually in the response to comments
18	at page 35. It says that whether the facility
19	was a FAD was outside the scope of the NPDES
20	permitting action.
21	Am I to understand that that statement
22	does not mean that you did not consider that

If you could clarify for me what you 1 issue? 2 understand that statement to mean? MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes. Well I explained 3 4 that statement as a relic of the way that a responsibility to develop the response to 5 comments was divided up. 6 7 So as some staff would be focused on particular issues and some on others, and that 8 9 was a relic or a product of the drafting of that response being focused on analysis of the 10 11 pollutant discharge, which is the focus of an 12 NPDES permit, it authorizes a discharge. 13 However, we do -- do not deny in a I think I stated this in our brief that if there 14 are consequences of the facilities functioning as 15 16 a fish attraction device, were relevant to our 17 other portions of the Agency's permitting 18 analysis, including under the Endangered Species 19 Act and under our voluntary conduct of a NEPA 20 analysis. The risks that are described as 21 associated with the status as a fish attraction device are essentially the risk of vessel strike 22

or impacts from fishing vessels that might impact species, or entanglements from fish that might be attracted to this facility subsequently becoming entangled, which those are not NPDES discharge issues, those are more NEPA and Endangered Species Act issues.

So it was analyzed and it came under 7 8 those other portions of the Agency's analysis. 9 Unfortunately, when the response to comments was finalized, we didn't identify that statement 10 which was over-broad in terms of how it was 11 12 stated, and it was a relic of it being a response 13 that was focused on impact of the discharge. 14 (Telephonic interference.) JUDGE STEIN: And if I understand you 15 16 correctly to say that had the Agency identified 17 permit conditions relating to that issue that it 18 thought were appropriate for this permit, that 19 the Agency would've had or has the discretion to 20 put those permit conditions into this permit? 21 MR. SCHWARTZ: I think, you know, there's always if they're inserting permit 22

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conditions that we do want to tie it to some basis of authority, our consultation with NMFS, and our obligation to comply with the Endangered Species Act, or NEPA, where we evaluate alternatives and seek to find the least environmental damaging.

7 And also the Ocean Discharge Criteria 8 has, one of the factors relates to ecological and 9 biological impacts, and the Ocean Discharge 10 Criteria, however, again, is focused on the 11 pollutant discharge.

12 So I guess, you know, there is -- we 13 could take it though by just using an indirect 14 impact, the pollutant discharge attracts fish, 15 the XST. And so even though it's not the 16 pollution that's causing the harm, it could attract fish who then could be harmed from their 17 18 interaction with the facility in the form of 19 vessel strikes or entanglements, and those risks 20 were analyzed.

JUDGE STEIN: Now we've asked you a
large number of questions. We may have a few

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1 more. But if there are a few things in your 2 remaining few minutes here that you would like to 3 add while we collect our thoughts, now would be a 4 good time to add those. 5 MR. SCHWARTZ: I guess I've -- we've

6 ventured through a lot of different areas, so I 7 know that you -- there is an opportunity to rebut 8 for rebuttal time, and I would like to just maybe 9 spend a minute while the rebuttal is occurring to 10 look through my notes to see if there's an 11 important issue that I didn't get to during all 12 the commenting.

JUDGE STEIN: Why don't you take a minute now? We typically don't have a rebuttal from the permit issuer, so if you want to just take a minute now and look at your notes, I think that would be the preferable way to do that. MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

JUDGE STEIN: So why don't we pause for a minute, and we'll look at our notes and you can look at your notes, and then we can just sum up.

	13 [.]
1	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
2	(Pause.)
3	JUDGE STEIN: So I have one final
4	question on my end, which is: what is
5	petitioner's burden on appeal?
6	And I don't think I've asked you this
7	question, if I have, forgive me. Is it to
8	establish clear error, or must they prove the
9	negative of the region's determination of
10	unreasonable degradation?
11	MR. SCHWARTZ: My understanding of the
12	burden is that they have to demonstrate clear
13	error in the analysis and determinations
14	submitted by Agency. There are perhaps, you
15	know, some other discretionary ways in which the
16	Board can decide to conduct review.
17	And it's sort of inherent in that core
18	error determination is determination of whether
19	we duly considered the issues raised in the
20	comments, and that whether our decision is
21	rational in light of all the information in the
22	record. They're sort of similar to the core of

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our understanding.

2	But it's a very it is a very
3	deferential standard, especially on technical
4	issues, and you know, the general rule that the
5	Board's power of review is to be sparingly
6	exercised, and the policy to favor adjudication
7	of most permits at the permit issuer level. Does
8	that answer your question?
9	JUDGE STEIN: That answers my
10	question. And I don't know if any of the other
11	Judges have any other questions?
12	JUDGE LYNCH: No.
13	JUDGE AVILA: No, thank you.
14	MR. SCHWARTZ: And the other the
15	only thing I thought that I perhaps want to get
16	into that I didn't touch on already. Well, two
17	things I guess.
18	One, the NEPA issues, which I feel
19	that the inapplicable the lack of
20	applicability of NEPA is clear, so I wouldn't
21	make it a priority to talk about the ways in
22	which our analysis was appropriate under the NEPA

2	But I don't feel it necessary, unless
3	the Board wants to, to get into those kinds of
4	details. A lot of the factual analysis is the
5	same under NEPA as with all the other issues, the
6	same kind of factual issues come up. And then,
7	the only, only other thing
8	JUDGE AVILA: I just want to confirm
9	that your position is that it's exempt from NEPA
10	and was a voluntary process, right?
11	MR. SCHWARTZ: It is exempt, exempt
12	from NEPA, you're
13	JUDGE AVILA: Yes
14	(Simultaneous speaking.)
15	MR. SCHWARTZ: All right.
16	JUDGE AVILA: Thank you.
17	JUDGE STEIN: And then, you can finish
18	what you were saying.
19	MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. And then,
20	there's just our arguments I guess, both under
21	the Endangered Species Act and NEPA, about future
22	aquaculture and needing to cumulate these

impacts.

2	And under the Endangered Species Act,
3	cumulative effects are limited to reasonably
4	certain to occur, and the potential for
5	commercial facilities to be permitted is too
6	speculative, both, in particular, in connection
7	with the need to find some kind of effects, the
8	cumulative effects determination would require
9	some worsening or increased harm that would be
10	attributable to this facility, or compounding of
11	a harm.
12	In this facility, one won't likely be
13	operating while any other facilities are. Any
14	minimal effects are likely to be gone. Not just
15	diminished, but absent by the time any other
16	facility is operated.
17	And the only facility which is
18	currently under review, there was no, the
19	application wasn't even complete at the time the
20	permit was issued, is a facility that's 300 miles
21	to the west.
22	So the idea that there could be some

cumulative impact between this and that facility 1 2 or purely speculative impacts from as-yet unknown or unidentified projects is just too attenuated. 3 And I, I would also say that there's 4 nothing, they seem to imply that the fact that 5 this is pilot scale means that this will be a 6 7 pilot for future determinations by EPA. 8 And I think that's a pilot scale in 9 determining -- in terms of the applicant determining the business viability of this type 10 11 of activity. 12 It's not piloting our future 13 evaluation of any commercial, commercial scale 14 projects, where the, the impacts would be grossly enlarged compared to this one and would require a 15 16 much more detailed and thorough evaluation of 17 impacts that far outstrip what it said it 18 shouldn't. 19 (Telephonic interference.) 20 JUDGE AVILA: I'll just ask one 21 follow-up, I know you're out of time. But as to 22 the unknown, unidentified future projects,

presumably, correct me if I'm wrong, baseline for 1 2 those projects would take into account any effects of this project? 3 4 MR. SCHWARTZ: They would under the 5 Endangered Species Act. JUDGE AVILA: Oh. 6 MR. SCHWARTZ: There's the degraded 7 8 baseline obligation, and although we again don't 9 believe there will be any degradation, especially at the time other any such facility might 10 11 operate, they would have to take into account any 12 already-evaluated facilities. 13 JUDGE AVILA: Thank you. 14 JUDGE STEIN: Any further questions, Judge Lynch? 15 16 JUDGE LYNCH: No. Thank you. 17 JUDGE STEIN: Thank you, Mr. Schwartz, 18 we appreciate it. 19 MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you. 20 JUDGE STEIN: Let's go to rebuttal. 21 And if the Clerk would add two minutes to each 22 rebuttal, just so that we stay relatively even on

Let's hear first from Friends of Animals, 1 time. 2 Ms. Best. 3 MS. BEST: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 First, I just wanted to stress a couple issues 5 about the Clean Water Act and the legal standard that applies here and, and clarify some things 6 7 that, I think, may have been a little bit 8 misleading in, in Counsel's argument. 9 And -- and what I want to stress is 10 that Congress prioritized the protection of our waters and of the integrity of the federal waters 11 12 in the United States when it passed the Clean 13 Water Act. 14 And it's very important that the statutory language says when there's insufficient 15 16 information, no permit shall be issued. I think 17 that's a key issue here. 18 It has been brought up what the 19 standard is and whether petitioners have to prove 20 a negative, and, and, and they don't. It's 21 clear, I think everyone agrees petitioners don't have an obligation to show that there will be 22

unreasonable degradation.

2	But just if the Agency committed an
3	error when it said we think there's sufficient
4	information, and in fact there wasn't. That's
5	enough to be a clear legal error here.
6	And that's what Congress intended when
7	it said if there's not sufficient information, no
8	permit shall be issued. And I think that's
9	relevant when you look at the EPA's language,
10	when you look at what it said in the Ocean
11	Discharge Criteria Evaluation as as
12	JUDGE AVILA: I'm sorry to
13	MS. BEST: you brought up
14	JUDGE AVILA: I'm I'm sorry to
15	interrupt your rebuttal, but I think
16	(Simultaneous speaking.)
17	JUDGE AVILA: I thought you started
18	with saying that something had been stated as
19	misleading, and I would like you to explain to
20	me, because that
21	(Simultaneous speaking.)
22	JUDGE AVILA: that's kind of

important to me if something was misleading. 1 So 2 I --Yes, Your Honor. 3 MS. BEST: What I thought was misleading is it seemed like Counsel 4 5 indicated that EPA made a finding that these 6 nutrients will not contribute to harmful algal blooms. 7 8 And when you look at the actual record 9 on, before the, the Agency and, and what it, what it found in the Ocean Discharge Criteria 10 11 Evaluation, it was careful with its language, and 12 it didn't say we have sufficient evidence to know that this will not cause harmful algal blooms. 13 14 That's not the finding they made. The 15 finding they made, and if you look at Page 35, it 16 says the effects of the factors on phytoplankton 17 near fish farms are variable and not enough 18 evidence is available. So I think that's a clear 19 20 JUDGE AVILA: Page --21 (Simultaneous speaking.) 22 JUDGE AVILA: -- page -- Page 35, Page

35 of what? 1 2 (Simultaneous speaking.) (Telephonic interference.) 3 4 MS. BEST: The Ocean Discharge 5 Criteria Evaluation. JUDGE AVILA: And what did you say it 6 7 said? 8 MS. BEST: It -- it says that not 9 enough evidence is available to suggest that macronutrients and micronutrients from fish 10 11 farming or the proposed projects can be directly 12 related to the occurrence of red tide. 13 And again, this language is modified 14 from the draft, where they originally said 15 there's no good scientific evidence, and they 16 said that's misleading, so we'll change it to not 17 enough evidence. 18 And I think that's, that's important 19 here, because the standard is if there's not 20 enough -- if there's not enough information, the 21 permit should not be issued. 22 And here, EPA didn't say we have

enough information to conclude that this will not contribute to harmful algal blooms. That's not the finding they made. The finding they made was there's not enough evidence, and in that case I think it's a clear error to issue the permit here.

7 The next thing I kind of want to talk 8 about is in their Ocean Discharge Criteria 9 Evaluation Counsel indicated, you know, that they 10 do -- that potential fish escapes would 11 constitute as a pollutant and a discharge of 12 pollutant under the Clean Water Act and that this 13 was adequately considered.

But if you look at the Ocean Discharge Criteria Evaluation, they, Section 4 says discharged materials, and it's limited to only fish feed and fish waste.

18 They don't look at the other potential 19 pollutants, and there's not enough in the record 20 to make a finding that they considered these 21 pollutants and they considered these pollutants 22 along with the ten factors that they're obligated

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to consider. This is --1 2 JUDGE AVILA: And which of the ten factors do you think escaped fish falls within? 3 MS. BEST: A couple of different 4 5 One would be Factor 2, the potential factors. transport of such pollutants by biological, 6 7 physical, or chemical processes. So this would 8 be the biological transport of these fish into 9 the open ocean. This is of concern because, as EPA 10 admitted in their response to comments, it's 11 12 possible that these are reservoirs for infectious 13 disease. 14 They're having a net pen with a huge concentration of fish swimming around in, in 15 16 their own feces, and they're generally not as 17 healthy, because they can't swim in the open 18 ocean, they're confined to this small place with 19 a high-density of fish, a lot of fish food, a lot 20 of fish fecal matter, and there's a potential for 21 disease. And if these fish escape, there's the 22

potential that they're going to spread the disease through to other species in the marine environment.

So there's a huge concern that needed to be considered under, you know, Factor 2 and then also, if you look at Factor 3, the composition and vulnerability of the biological community.

9 So now, they have to look at the fish escape transfer, and they also have to look at 10 11 what other species are around and are at risk for contracting potentially diseases or having to 12 13 compete with these fish escapes. These are 14 things that they didn't, they didn't look at in 15 the Ocean Discharge Criteria Evaluation, they 16 limited that evaluation really just to fish food and fish waste. 17

The other thing that, I think, the
Agency -- there was a clear error when it did not
look at, was that these pens act as a fishaggregating device.

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And it seems like Counsel agrees there

is a potential, even 45 miles offshore there's 1 2 many recreational and commercial fisheries that will go 45 miles offshore, and they, the, the 3 company here does promote this facility as acting 4 5 as a fish-aggregating device. However, in their evaluation of this 6 7 under the Endangered Species Act, and they're, 8 which is, is mostly found in, in, you know, the 9 biological evaluation, they repeatedly say that they're only looking at the vessels associated 10 11 with the facility. 12 For example, if you look at Page 25 of the Biological Evaluation, it says in regard to 13 14 vessel strikes, facility staff will use only one vessel for the duration of the project. 15 16 It goes on to say therefore the 17 probability of collisions with a vessel 18 associated with the proposed project with sea 19 turtles is discountable. 20 So again, their analysis that, you 21 know, this is not likely to adversely affect species is based on it not acting as a fish-22

aggregating device and is only looking at the 1 2 vessels associated with the facility. JUDGE AVILA: And again, I hate to 3 4 interrupt your rebuttal, but didn't NMFS say that 5 in order for there to be a sea turtle strike, you'd need a small marina out there? 6 7 MS. BEST: No, Your -- what they said 8 is they looked at marinas and would -- said that 9 there needed to be, you know, more vessels, potentially, I believe, it may have been 200 10 11 vessels, but I'm not sure, to --12 JUDGE AVILA: Or less. 13 MS. BEST: -- cause -- to cause a 14 vessel strike. Here, they never indicated how many vessels would be, would be in this area. 15 16 Moreover, this is different than a marina, 17 because it's acting as a fish-aggregating device. 18 And because EPA acknowledged that this 19 could actually attract sea turtles, because they 20 could use it for food, for shelter, and that's 21 not going to happen at a marina. 22 So you may need less vessels before

you're going to see an adverse impact to these sea turtles. But then, this is different than a marina, and they should have considered that in their analysis.

5 What's important is that their 6 conclusion was based on only one or two vessels, 7 when in fact the record is clear that there could 8 be more vessels in the area, and this could pose 9 a serious risk to threaten an endangered animal.

10 And notably, if you look at the 11 recovery plans for the loggerhead sea turtles, it 12 says increases in vessel traffic that result from 13 aquaculture operations must be evaluated with 14 respect to the effect on resident or migratory 15 sea turtle populations.

16 It also states that the seriousness of 17 the threat caused by vessel strikes to 18 loggerheads in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, 19 cannot be overstated. So EPA's failure to really 20 analyze this and consider it as a fish-21 aggregating device is a serious legal error. 22 But I -- I believe that my, my time is

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1 almost up, so if there's no further questions, I 2 would just ask that the Board vacate this, this permit and remand it to the Agency for more 3 consideration. This is the first of its kind, 4 5 and it's important that they give it the consideration needed and required by law. 6 7 (Simultaneous speaking.) 8 Thank you, Counsel. JUDGE STEIN: No 9 further questions here. Thank you, Counsel. 10 JUDGE AVILA: 11 JUDGE STEIN: Thank you, appreciate 12 your arguments. Thank you. Ms. Stevenson. I would like to 13 MS. STEVENSON: Yes. 14 respond to three points that Opposing Counsel 15 made. First off --16 JUDGE STEIN: I'm not --17 (Simultaneous speaking.) 18 JUDGE STEIN: -- seeing your video --19 oh, never mind. 20 (Simultaneous speaking.) 21 MS. STEVENSON: Oh. 22 JUDGE STEIN: I see it, never mind.

	ш. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
1	MS. STEVENSON: Can you can you
2	hear me all right?
3	JUDGE STEIN: Yes.
4	MS. STEVENSON: Okay. I'd like to
5	respond to three things that Opposing Counsel
6	stated. First, that all pollutants were assessed
7	somewhere in the general way, second that small
8	amounts of discharges were not detectable, and
9	third that current conditions will be enough.
10	So to address my first point. That is
11	not the case that all pollutants were assessed
12	somewhere in the record in a general way that
13	addresses all ten of the relevant factors.
14	So firstly, escaped fish were not even
15	mentioned in the Ocean Discharge Criteria
16	Evaluation, and escaped fish were not discussed,
17	the impacts of them on competition for food, for
18	mates, for habitat, those were not discussed
19	anywhere in the Environmental Assessment, their
20	response to comments, or in the Biological
21	Evaluation, instead what was discussed was some
22	mitigation measures.

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1	As Opposing Counsel mentioned, there
2	is a, a type of cage that EPA quote-unquote
3	believes will be sufficient, and that's just the
4	point, it's a full leap.
5	This is a new type of case. This is
6	a novel project, a novel area, where there are
7	where there is severe weather, which the Agency
8	does acknowledge in the Environmental Assessment,
9	that could potentially harm the cage.
10	And yes, there is a plan for, you
11	know, for responding to this, for monitoring for
12	this, for checking on it, however that, that is
13	not elaborated on at all, how that's going to
14	completely eliminate this impact. And
15	JUDGE AVILA: And again, I apologize
16	to interrupting your rebuttal, but what evidence
17	is there in the record that undermines EPA's
18	belief on that?
19	(Simultaneous speaking.)
20	MS. STEVENSON: Well, there's no
21	evidence in the record that supports their belief
22	on that. The only thing that supports their

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1	JUDGE AVILA: Did you did you
2	submit a comment on it?
3	(Simultaneous speaking.)
4	MS. STEVENSON: Well, we commented on
5	the fact that that these typically result in
6	escapes, and we commented on the fact that this
7	was the case that is similar to other designs
8	that have actually resulted in escapes, such as
9	the escape from Cooke, such as the other facility
10	in Hawaii.
11	Yes, there are some small differences
12	that were changed with this one, but all the EPA
13	has is their quote belief, and also there
14	JUDGE LYNCH: Isn't it their technical
15	judgment, Counsel?
16	(Simultaneous speaking.)
17	MS. STEVENSON: Yes, it is their
18	technical judgment that it will result that it
19	will not result in fish escapes. However,
20	they're just
21	JUDGE LYNCH: And I guess, I
22	(Simultaneous speaking.)
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1	JUDGE LYNCH: also wanted to go
2	back, earlier you said that they did not address
3	the impacts of hurricanes at all, but it looks to
4	me like they did in Page 17 to 18 in their
5	response to comments.
6	(Simultaneous speaking.)
7	MS. STEVENSON: Yes, and they've just
8	all they do is they point they acknowledge,
9	yes, there's the weather, there's risks to
10	weather, yes, that could result in fish escapes.
11	But then, they just point to their
12	best management practices plan, and they point to
13	their facility damage prevention and control
14	plan, both of which, as we've seen before, have
15	not even been established.
16	The Agency hasn't received these
17	plans, these plans have very vague requirements,
18	for example the facility damage prevention and
19	control plan requires a facility-specific
20	analysis of potential risks for each type of
21	disaster.
22	But we haven't seen that, that

analysis, we haven't even seen that, the Agency		
hasn't seen it either, so how can they determine		
that there will be no unreasonable degradation		
without that?		
And then also, it says, describe the		
procedure used to prevent, control, and minimize		
the impacts. Well, controlling precedent states		
that the feasibility of mitigation measures is		
not self-evident, the Agency has to know what		
those mitigations measures will be and determine		
if they're going to be feasible.		
And there has there's not even any		
specific mitigation measures listed out yet other		
than the cage design. We don't even know if		
anything in this stance is going to be feasible,		
or if it's actually going to happen, or what		
exactly is going to happen, so it's unclear to me		
how the Agency could have determined what		
JUDGE LYNCH: When you say		
MS. STEVENSON: the		
JUDGE LYNCH: mitigation measures,		
what statute are we, you referring to?		

1	(Simultaneous speaking.)
2	MS. STEVENSON: Well, the mitigation
3	measures, I'm talking about the plans, the, the
4	
5	JUDGE LYNCH: You said under
6	(Simultaneous speaking.)
7	JUDGE LYNCH: case precedent, I
8	just wanted to understand.
9	(Simultaneous speaking.)
10	MS. STEVENSON: I'm just stating, well
11	that would be a precedent from the National
12	Environmental Policy Act that
13	JUDGE LYNCH: Okay.
14	MS. STEVENSON: given (telephonic
15	interference) assessment
16	JUDGE LYNCH: All right, thanks.
17	(Simultaneous speaking.)
18	MS. STEVENSON: yes.
19	(Simultaneous speaking.)
20	MS. STEVENSON: Okay, so then also, I
21	would like to note that, as Opposing Counsel
22	stated, that the Agency states that they will

1	source the fish from a native, a native place, so		
2	that they will be raised from, from the Gulf.		
3	Nowhere is that required anywhere in		
4	the permit, it's completely unenforceable. It is		
5	not even vaguely pointed at, in any of the best		
6	management practices requirements or in the		
7	facility damage and control plan, it's nowhere in		
8	the permit.		
9	So therefore, we don't know where the		
10	fish are going to be sourced from, they're just		
11	taking the permittee's word for it, and so it's		
12	completely unenforceable, it cannot be used as a		
13	mitigation measure or as something that would		
14	indicate no unreasonable degradation, other than		
15			
16	JUDGE AVILA: Is it a part		
17	(Simultaneous speaking.)		
18	JUDGE AVILA: of the permit		
19	application?		
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)		
21	MS. STEVENSON: I don't have the		
22	application before me, but it is not included in		

the actual permit. It's not mentioned --1 2 JUDGE AVILA: But it could be --MS. STEVENSON: -- it's not --3 4 (Simultaneous speaking.) 5 JUDGE AVILA: -- okay. (Simultaneous speaking.) 6 Yes, so it's 7 MS. STEVENSON: 8 unenforceable. So I'd like to move onto this 9 idea of -- for small discharges that will be detectable. 10 11 For example, with harmful algal blooms 12 it's unclear to me how the Agency could have made this determination, because in the Ocean 13 Discharge Criteria there's a lot of discussion of 14 which kind of feed would even be used, so a lot 15 16 of that phosphorus is going to come from feed. 17 And the Agency indicated in the Ocean 18 Discharge Criteria Evaluation that sometimes the 19 feed, 71 percent of the phosphorus in the feed is 20 released, and this is on Page 35 of the, of the 21 evaluation, and others it, it's less. So we don't know which kind of feed is 22

1 going to be used. And then, the Agency also 2 admits in the Ocean Discharge Criteria Evaluation that the amount of waste is, the amount of 3 4 nitrogen or phosphorus that is going to be used 5 really depends on the care used by the fish 6 farmer during the feeding. 7 And again, those -- the best 8 management practices for the feed management are 9 extremely vague and have not yet been They are things like just employing 10 established. 11 efficient feed managing strategies. So the Agency could not have used 12 13 those very vague things to really make a, a determination that there would be no unreasonable 14 15 degradation here. 16 And with regards to pathogens, in 17 regards to the discussion of, you know, will the 18 fish interact with the wild species, yes, they 19 will. 20 And it's very possible that pathogens 21 could be, could be passed as well as in -- and the EPA also mentions that there would be no 22

indirect health concerns to consumers from 1 2 antibiotic use and pathogens. That is incorrect. On Page 4 of their Environmental 3 Assessment, EPA states that there could be an 4 5 indirect threat to human health, to consumers, from consumption of these fish. 6 7 And I'd also like to respond to the 8 idea that the impacts would only be this 12-month 9 to 18-month period. Again, as, as we discussed, or as we discussed, the Section 10 permit in the 10 11 Rivers and Harbors Act has not even been issued 12 yet. 13 So the EPA is again relying on the 14 permittee saying that the equipment will be out 15 there for 18 months. Yet as Opposing Counsel 16 mentioned, you know, we don't know how long it's 17 going to be out there yet. 18 The copper could be leaching from a 19 facility for longer. The -- the things that 20 could entangle endangered species could be out 21 there for longer. 22 A lot of those entanglement risks are

actually dismissed in the Biological Evaluation simply because of this 18-month plan and this reliance on the permittee, where they'll only be there for 18 months.

So for example, impacts to the 5 loggerhead sea turtle were just totally dismissed 6 7 just because of the short period. But there's nothing enforceable with regards to that, with 8 9 regards to how long the equipment will be out there, so it's important to mention. And also, 10 11 with regards to the fish-aggregating device, so Opposing Counsel was stating that, you know, the 12 13 facility is very far out in the ocean, we don't 14 know if fishermen will be going out that far. Well, vessel strikes is not the only 15

16 impact that is increased by that fish-aggregating 17 device, as, as my colleague mentioned, there can 18 be more and more entanglements.

19 The Biological Evaluation specifically 20 states that the loggerhead sea turtle is, is 21 vulnerable to entanglement, as are whales, as are 22 numerous other species that could be attracted,

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so basically vessel strikes aren't the only impact.

And also, a lot of other impacts, 3 4 where the Biological Evaluation specifically 5 dismissed impacts to the, the Giant Manta Ray, simply because of the small scale of the 6 facility, while if the facility is attracting the 7 8 fish directly to it, then those impacts could be 9 more, and the Agency completely overlooked that in its Biological Evaluation. 10 11 And with regards to the water quality 12 and depositional modeling that was mentioned 13 earlier, I want to know that that was done for 14 the full five years, although all other impacts were not assessed for the full five years under 15 16 the Environmental Assessment or the Biological 17 Evaluation. 18 And also that water quality and 19 depositional modeling did not take into account 20 climate changes or weather, so over -- so we 21 don't know when it's going to be placed out 22 there.

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1	Yes, it's true the permit only allows	
2	for 12 months, but it does not state that it	
3	needs to go out there. And so all of that was	
4	only for the same changes, the same weather that	
5	was not taken into account.	
6	It also does not take into account all	
7	of the facilities that could be in place over the	
8	next five years, so Opposing Counsel said that	
9	these other facilities are speculative, we	
10	disagree.	
11	We believe they are reasonably	
12	foreseeable, especially because under that	
13	executive order that establishes aquacultural	
14	opportunity areas, the Agency needs to submit a	
15	programmatic environmental impact statement by	
16	next August, and that is intended to streamline	
17	further permitting of other facilities in the	
18	area.	
19	Stackability is not prohibited and	
20	could result in other facilities being there	
21	within those five years. However, cumulative	
22	impacts within those five years were not	

discussed, nor were any impacts cumulatively that 1 2 could result from all of these facilities. And the -- yes. And I would like to 3 4 respond to the idea that NEPA is a pilot, that 5 this facility is a pilot scale, that it's so small -- again, as we've discussed multiple 6 7 times, this is an 80,000-pound facility. 8 And that size, the amount of fish that 9 are produced here, the amount of feed, all of that is precisely why EPA decided to prepare EMI 10 11 in its assessment -- and decided to prepare the 12 metadata under the National Environmental Policy 13 Act. EPA decided to do this because this is 14 always so close to the 100,000 pounds that would 15 16 be totally required for NEPA and because the discharges are similar to other facilities that 17 18 are larger, and because this is a first in the 19 Gulf. 20 And so the Agency voluntarily 21 undertook NEPA, and the Agency did not prepare an 22 EIS as was required. So under the intensity

factors under NEPA, two of those factors are 1 2 whether a project is, you know, the first of it, like, setting a precedent for future projects, 3 and other, if, if there are unknown impacts. 4 5 And both of those factors apply here, 6 so an EIS should have been done. If there is no question that this project is the first of its 7 8 kind and therefore we should take a precautionary 9 approach. Thank you. 10 JUDGE STEIN: I want to thank 11 everybody for their arguments today. They --12 JUDGE AVILA: Thank you, Counsel. 13 JUDGE STEIN: -- have been very, very 14 helpful to the Board, and we will take them into account in our deliberations. And with the -- I 15 16 want to turn this back to the Clerk of the Board 17 now to conclude the proceedings. 18 (Simultaneous speaking.) JUDGE STEIN: I think we have a slight 19 20 delay. 21 Mr. Cortes, are you available? 22 MR. CORTES: Yes, Your Honor.

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1	JUDGE STEIN: Okay. I think we're	
2	ready to close the proceedings.	
3	MR. CORTES: These proceedings before	
4	the Environmental Appeals Board are now	
5	adjourned.	
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter	
7	went off the record at 4:27 p.m.)	
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Ocean Era, Inc.

Before: USEPA/EAB

Date: 12-09-21

Place: teleconference

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

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