An appeal in the matter of ( CASE NO. amendment application AM3, ) BER 2016-07-SM Signal Peak Energy LLC's ) Bull Mountain Coal Mine \#1 )

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

> Heard Via Zoom
> April 8, 2022
> $1: 00$ p.m.

BEFORE CHAIRMAN STEVEN RUFFATTO,
BOARD MEMBERS DAVID SIMPSON, JON REITEN, JOSEPH SMITH, JULIA ALTEMUS and DAVID LEHNHERR PREPARED BY: LAURIE CRUTCHER, RPR COURT REPORTER, NOTARY PUBLIC lauriecrutcher@gmail.com

A P P E A R A N C E S
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WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had:

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Let's reconvene the meeting. Sandy, can you please call roll.

MS. SCHERER: Chairman Ruffatto.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Lehnherr.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Simpson.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Vice Chair Aguirre.
(No response)
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Reiten.
BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Smith.
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Altemus.
BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Here.
MS. SCHERER: We have a quorum.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Sandy.
We're going to move to Item (c) on Page 7. This is in the appeal of the matter of the amended application AM3, Signal Peak Energy, LLC, Bull Mountain Coal Permit No. 1, BER 2016-07.

The Board will now hear oral arguments from the parties on the exceptions to the proposed FOFCOL, including the binding effect of the AM4 decision, and then we will deliberate on the exceptions.

To give you a little schedule, we will have oral arguments first that $I$ believe will take around an hour give or take, and then we'll take a break, and we'll come back and have questions from the Board members to the parties, and then we will move into deliberations.

So we have Mr. Hernandez representing MEIC. Who is representing DEQ?

MR. LANGSTON: Mr. Chairman, I'm
Jeremiah Langston appearing on behalf of Respondent Montana Department of Environmental Quality.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.
Langston. And on behalf of Signal Peak.
MS. BORDELON: Mr. Chairman, my name is Sarah Bordelon from Holland and Hart. I'm appearing on behalf of Signal Peak.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Ms.
Bordelon. As I said before, we will start with MEIC. We'll give MEIC twenty minutes. Sandy,
will you please monitor that, and let us know if we start to get close or get past. And then we'll give DEQ twenty minutes, and then Signal Peak twenty minutes, and then MEIC ten minutes to respond. Any questions about that?

MS. SCHERER: No, sir.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Any questions from the Board before we start on the oral arguments?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If not, Mr. Hernandez, please proceed.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you. Chairman Ruffatto, members of the Board, Shiloh Hernandez with EarthJustice on behalf of the Petitioner Montana Environmental Information Center.

Before I lay out the order that I'm going to address various issues, and give you my outline for this oral argument, $I$ want to take a step back, and note that there are stories to tell in this story; stories about the Bull Mountains. I'm not sure if any of you have been to the Bull Mountains, but I suspect Mr. Reiten has, who studied it at some length. The Bull Mountains are pine breaks. They're small hill-ish mountains that really form the first foothills of the Rocky

Mountains, and the country there is glorious. I recommend visiting them if you get the chance. The first important story that will cover everything that $I$ say this afternoon is the people who live in the Bull Mountains. And the Bull Mountains is home to various multi-generational family ranching operations. These operations depend on the availability of water resources in the Bull Mountains. If these water resources are lost, their livelihoods will also be lost.

To give one example, one important well on the Bull Mountains that's used for livestock watering was impacted by the underground mine at Signal Peak, and to replace the water temporarily, the mining company trucked up water that was laden with oil. It was dumped into the reservoir of the rancher who uses this well, and he had water that was laden with oil.

It goes without saying that water that's contaminated with oil does not slake the thirst of cattle, and this is in the record. It's in the transcript at Page 82.

I tell this brief vignette just to underscore the critical importance of water
resources to the people who have lived and whose families have lived for generations in this area.

The second important story that will also color everything that $I$ say this afternoon is about Signal Peak Energy, and its chronic knowing violations of the law.

Board Member Simpson, I know you worked with Westmoreland at the Absaloka Mine. The Signal Peak mine is not Absaloka, and Signal Peak Energy is not like Westmoreland. Just this early 2020 -- and I note this is in the record at Exhibits 2 and 4 to our response to the exceptions -- Signal Peak Energy was criminally prosecuted and admitted to intentionally disposing of hazardous waste in the mine void of this underground mine at Bull Mountains, pumping water slurry into the mine void.

This is important because Signal Peak Energy itself has stated in the record that the mine void, once it refills with water, will not be an available source of replacement water to people who use the water above the mines.

As with the oil that was dumped in one of the ranchers' stock reservoirs, water from the mine void contaminated with hazardous waste is not
a replacement water source, and that's just one example.

The record also demonstrates -- and this is in the transcript at Page 619 -- that Signal Peak Energy has repeatedly violated its monitoring requirements, which are what are required to determine whether or not water resources above the mine have been impacted, and whether or not Signal Peak Energy has an obligation to replace those water resources.

The third example that $I$ will point to about Signal Peak Energy's repeated lawlessness affecting the people who live in the area is that the company -- and this is the design standard violations that are noted in the order that the Board put together -- the permit for this mine has design standards that specify with great detail how the company is to go about assessing whether or not its mining operations affected waters above the mine.

And we know, and we point this out repeatedly in our brief, that these design standards have never been followed by Signal Peak Energy. Never in the history of the mine. We also know that these design standards are part of
the permit, and they have been part of the permit throughout this proceeding.

I'd just ask the Board members to keep in mind these important stories that will color all of my presentation this afternoon. Here I will give you my outline for where I'm going, and what issues I'm going to address.

Now, there are nine issues that $I$ would like to address. Given time constraints, I won't address all of them. Some $I$ will just rest on the briefs, and some $I$ will cover in fairly short order. But they can be grouped into three pieces.

First, $I$ will address the FOFCOL's three global legal errors. First, the question of deference to DEQ, and Chairman Ruffatto you already addressed this, so I'll go through that quickly.

The second is the FOFCOL's complete failure to actually address the legal basis of MEIC's claim, and that's ARM 17-24-405(6)(a), the requirement that in order to obtain a permit, the mining company must demonstrate that reclamation can be accomplished. That's the standard.

The third global legal error in the FOFCOL that $I$ will address is the burden of proof,
and $I$ suspect we'll all have questions about this. The matter in my mind is clear. In the mind of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court in Rosebud County it's also clear. I'm sure that we'll have discussion of that.

Looking more specifically at the FOFCOL, there are three areas of important substantive flaws in the FOFCOL, and this is a second basket of issues that I'll address, and these are the ones $I$ want to focus on most throughout the presentation.

The first is the question of water quantity; second is water quality -- replacement water quantity, replacement water quality -- and the third issue is the legal availability of replacement water.

The third basket of errors that I'd like to address are with respect to specific finding of fact, and our analysis of the findings of fact fall into two categories. One is specific questions of fact. I'm not going to go into those for time sake right now.

But I'd like to address instead three global areas where the FOFCOLs don't address important lines of evidence presented by

Petitioners, and the complete failure to address these issues is legal error that must be corrected.

And these are, first, the FOFCOL's failure to assess Signal Peak Energy's failure to adhere to the design standards for assessing the impacts of mining on water resources.

The second line of evidence that the FOFCOL entirely ignores is that the FOFCOL never assessed Dr. Nicklin's finding that replacement water needs could substantially exceed 100 gallons per minute. The 100 gallons per minute figure is critical to the analysis of this case.

And the third area of fact that the FOFCOL doesn't address at all is DEQ's admission that the language used in its CHIA that the deep underburden aquifer can satisfy any mitigation needs that may be possible was wrong by DEQ's own admission. DEQ says, "We said that, but that's not right. We meant to say something else."

The first broad issue is the question of deference. And Chair Ruffatto, you addressed this at the beginning, and $I$ don't think $I$ have to dwell on this very long.

The point is that, yes, there is
deference to agency fact finding when it's based on the agency's expertise. As Chair Ruffatto noted, this deference occurs on judicial review. The expertise here for this analysis that's to be taken into account is the Board's expertise, and that's clear in MAPA, the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

The citation cited by $D E Q$ in its brief is 2-4-612, which talks about recognizing agency expertise. The term "agency" there refers to the Board of Environmental Review, as is clear throughout that section of MAPA where "agency" is used to designate the adjudicative body that's conducting the contested case hearing.

I'm going to pass over this quickly because $I$ believe the Chair had it right in the prior case, and it's clear that the fact finding here isn't entitled to any deference under the MEIC case from 2005. And I'll try to be clear with the MEIC cases, because $I$ know there are a handful of them.

The second important global legal
failing of the $F O F C O L$ is its complete failure to address the statute that is at the heart of MEIC's claim, and that's ARM 17.24.405(6)(a), which is
the requirement on the applicant to demonstrate that reclamation can be accomplished.

There's no question that this has been at the heart of MEIC's claim since the get-go. The very first document in the lengthy record before the Board is MEIC's appeal, and the very first paragraph in that document cites ARM 17.24.405(6)(a), the requirement for Signal Peak Energy to affirmatively demonstrate that reclamation can be accomplished.

For whatever reason -- I think this is really Signal Peak Energy and DEQ convincing the Hearing Examiner that it wasn't necessary to actually address this issue, but it would be legal error for the Board not to actually address the issue that is at the heart of MEIC's claim.

I think the best case standing for that proposition is the Debuff case which we cite in our brief, and I'll direct the Board's attention to Paragraph 24 and 39 , where the Montana Supreme Court expressly overturned a contested case before DNRC where the agency just didn't address fundamental issues of the parties' claim.

Now, DEQ and Signal Peak Energy have one response to this, one principal response to why it
was unnecessary to address MEIC's claim that the relevant statute here, or regulation here, is 17-24-405 Sub (6) Sub(a), and the requirement to demonstrate that reclamation can be accomplished.

And they say "We don't have to address that because reclamation doesn't involve replacing water resources." That's their argument. They say reclamation only talks about land. It has nothing to do with water.

That argument is entirely mistaken.
It's completely wrong. I'll give two reasons why. The first is the regulations.

Now, I'll direct the Board to ARM 17.24.111(6). These are reclamation standard for bond release, and this one says that to get final bond release, the mining operator has to replace water resources, including wildife and aquatic life habitat, and all water users' water.

Now it's stunning frankly that DEQ contends that this isn't reclamation, because for years -- and Mr. Simpson, I'm sure you know this -- DEQ in Montana has prided itself on the fact that Montana has what's called stage four reclamation requirements, water reclamation requirements, which aren't present in many other
states, if any.
It's been the cornerstone of DEQ vaunting the importance of its program, the requirement to reclaim water resources, so the argument that DEQ's Counsel has made -- and I understand this was prior Counsel who made the argument -- that reclamation does not include reclamation of water resources is wrong.

I'll move to the next point which I'm going to cover in fairly short order, but $I$ assume the Board is going to have questions on this point when we get to the question and answer period, and that's the burden of proof.

This point was hotly contested, and some clarity was offered on it by the Sixteenth Judicial District's decision in October saying that the statute means what it says.

The statute says the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that it complies with requirements to obtain a permit. That's what 17.24.405(6) says. It says DEQ may not issue a permit unless and until the applicant affirmatively demonstrates, and DEQ concludes based on evidence in the record, that reclamation can be accomplished. That's the standard.

We've talked about --Everyone has offered some case law in support of this. There are two cases that $I$ want to direct the Board to, and then one case $I$ want to talk about because it goes the other way.

The first and most important case is the prior iteration of this case, the in re: Bull Mountains decision which we've cited throughout our brief. And $I$ would direct the Board to Pages 85 and 87 for that case.

And there the analysis that the Board had was that Signal Peak Energy had not demonstrated that mitigation of harm to water resources -- had not affirmatively demonstrated that impacted water could be mitigated.

And the reasoning was that the evidence before the Board didn't point either way. The Board said all that has been shown is that signal Peak Energy may or may not be able to reclaim water resources. The Board said that is not enough. That is insufficient.

Now, that's this Board's prior ruling, and the Board should give it especially significant weight.

The second important case is a case that
we recently presented to the Montana Supreme Court in the wrangling over the Sixteenth Judicial District case, and that's the in re: Royston case, and that case, the citation to it is 249 Montana 425.

That case is important because it lays out why it is that the burden of proof doesn't change in a contested case, as Respondents contend here, and the reason they say is that you have to look at the statutory burden.

And here in -- that was a Montana water use act case, but the burden was essentially the same. The applicant has to demonstrate that certain environmental harm will not occur.

Now in that case, there was a contested case, and the party who had sought the permit said, "No, no, no. On a contested case, the burden flips, and the other side that's opposing the permit has to show that environmental harm will occur."

The Montana Supreme Court said, $N o$, that's inconsistent with the Rules of Evidence, and here's why." They say, "We have to consider who will lose if no evidence is presented." And they said there, "If no evidence is presented to
the adjudicative body in a contested case, then the party who has the initial burden loses."

And in the water use act case, the applicant for a water use permit loses if there's no evidence, because if there's no evidence, they have not shown that environmental harm will not occur.

The exact same analysis applies here. If we go into the Board of Environmental Review and we say, "DEQ issued this permit for Signal Peak, but Signal Peak provided zero evidence, nothing, no evidence, completely blank application," who wins? The party who has the burden of proof loses.

And there would be Signal Peak because they have the burden to show that reclamation can be accomplished. Obviously if they present no evidence, they can't meet that burden.

That's what the Supreme Court explained in the Royston case, and $I$ submit that the same analysis applies here.

MS. SCHERER: Mr. Hernandez, you have two minutes left.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Let me just fast forward to the merits, and the merits can go quite
quickly. They're important. There are three merits questions -- water quantity, water quality, and legal availability.

Water quantity. The important two points, two points for the Board. One is that replacement water needs may exceed 100 gallons per minute. We know that because Dr. Nicklin said it in his 2013 groundwater modeling.

And we also know it because when DEQ was pressed on this at trial, they said, "We don't have any ballpark understanding of what the replacement needs are," but they hedged a little bit, and they said, "Look at Table 7-1 and 8-1 of the CHIA. Those say how much reclamation water could be needed. And if you add up the water in the well, in the spring that's identified in 7-1, and the wells that will be impacted in 8-1, you get over 150 gallons per minute of replacement water."

That's important because the next critical piece of evidence is that Dr. Nicklin testified under oath that it has not been affirmatively demonstrated that the underburden aquifer can supply 100 gallons per minute without impacting existing users.

Those two pieces of evidence demonstrate that there has been no affirmative showing that reclamation can be accomplished.

Water quality. Two important points. One, no question the deep aquifer exceeds the maximum thresholds for livestock consumption in sodium. Water above the mine doesn't.

DEQ, however, and Westmoreland, they admit that, but they say, "We can meet that standard with treatment." Now, the treatment argument fails for two reasons: One, because DEQ didn't present any competent evidence on it.

Their only witness, Mr. VanOort, was not qualified as an expert in water treatment, so his testimony doesn't count; and Dr. Nicklin, he testified --

MS. SCHERER: Mr. Hernandez, your time is up.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Mr. Hernandez, we'll give you two minutes to wrap up.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Chair Ruffatto, may I request five minutes of my rebuttal, and just cover it right now, and cut rebuttal to five minutes?

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Sure.

MR. HERNANDEZ: This should be quick. Now, the reason we can't consider treatment here, one, the permit doesn't talk about treatment for sodium; two, Mr. VanOort couldn't offer testimony on it because he wasn't qualified as an expert; and three, Dr. Nicklin also testified about treatment, reverse osmosis for sodium.

The problem with his testimony is that he never disclosed it. He never disclosed to us in advance that he was going to testify about sodium treatment.

Now, this is in our motion in limine. We recognize that the Hearing Examiner ruled against us on this. We're maintaining our argument, and the Hearing Examiner's determination that he could present this evidence was error.

The final point that I'll make is legal availability. There the whole question is exempt wells. DEQ never did a close analysis of legal availability. They said the exempt well provision will allow that to work. And we pointed out that the exempt well provision is limited to one well, one well that's from the same source aquifer.

And now for a long time, if the wells weren't manifolded together, if they weren't stuck
together, you could put a whole bunch of them under the exempt well loophole.

The Montana Supreme Court said that didn't work in 2015 or thereabouts. The Legislature, though, put in a grandfathering statute, and that's House Bill 168 cited by DEQ, relied on by DEQ, and they said, "We can use the grandfathering provision of this for the mine." The problem with that argument is that that grandfathering statute only applied to housing subdivisions under Title 76, not to coal mines under Title 82, and therefore their argument fails as a matter of law.

With that, Your Honor, $I$ will rest on our briefs on the remaining issues with respect to findings of fact, and the violations of design standards. We implore the Board to reverse, to reject the findings of fact, and remand this matter for a lawful analysis. Thank you.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.
Hernandez. Very good argument. Thank you. Mr. Langston, you have 20 minutes. MR. LANGSTON: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the Board.

This case dates back to the year 2012,
so I think it's prudent to give the Board some background on how we got to this case and why we're here today, so I'll initially be providing a procedural history of this case. After that I'll be discussing the central issue present in today's case. After that I'll be discussing the relevant standards, both for the Board's substantive decision, and also procedurally in evaluating the proposed FOFCOL from the Hearings Examiner.

After that $I$ will address MEIC's exceptions, I'll also address DEQ's exceptions to the Hearing Examiner's proposed FOFCOL, and finally, if time permits, I'll address the binding nature of the AM4 decision.

So as I mentioned earlier, this case dates all the way back to 2012 when Signal Peak filed its third amendment to its Bull Mountain Mine permit, and that's why we refer to this case as AM3, Amendment 3.

In January 2016, this Board remanded the 2012 permit back to DEQ to resolve issues under the material damage standard.

Now, after this remand occurred, and DEQ corrected these problems under the material damage standard, DEQ provided notice to the public that

Signal Peak's revised AM3 permit was deemed acceptable, and at that point, the permit was made available for objections from the public.

And under statute, this objection period is provided and limited in time. MEIC of course provided objections to this revised AM3 permit. And based off of the objection that MEIC provided other parties, DEQ issued its written findings approving the AM3 permit, the revised AM3 permit, which also included a Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Assessment, otherwise known as a CHIA.

These written documents constitute DEQ's final decision on the matter, the final decision on the AM3 permit. This is why MEIC exhausting their administrative remedy is so important in the objections period, because this is the last opportunity that DEQ has to correct any problems with the permit before it is final.

Additionally, it's important for the issue of burden of proof. Of course, DEQ has a burden to explain why the permit should be issued at this permitting stage; but after the permit has been issued, it has the force of law, and the mining company, Signal Peak, may rely on this permit to conduct mining activities.

And accordingly any party who thinks that that permit was unlawfully issued before this Board has the burden of proof of demonstrating why the Department did not satisfy its obligations in the permitting stage, and that alludes to the next step in this procedure.

In August of 2016, MEIC filed its notice of appeal to the Board to challenge the revised AM3 permit.

But it's important to note that this new objection, this new challenge to the AM3 permit, did not concern the material damage standard as it did in the previous litigation that was remanded back to DEQ. Instead it concerns the issue of replacement water.

So one of the first steps that really happened in this case that resolved issues was that the parties filed motions for summary judgment. And one of the reasons why parties file motions for summary judgment is to narrow issues as the case advances. It's a central principle of judicial and administrative law that you want to narrow issues as the case proceeds.

And in that order for summary judgment from the Hearing Examiner, there were three distinct issues that were resolved. First, the Hearings Examiner found that MEIC had the burden of proof in its appeal before the Board.

Second, the Hearings Examiner found that MEIC could not raise issues of bonding because, one, they had not exhausted their administrative remedies; and two, they had not identified an expert witness for this issue.

And finally, and importantly, the Hearings Examiner's order found that the relevant standard for whether water replacement could be available is dictated by Montana Administrative Rule 17.24.304(1)(f) (iii).

And it's important to note that MEIC in its motion for summary judgment provided the authority that Mr. Hernandez cites here today, and the Hearings Examiner did not accept that argument. The Hearings Examiner identified this administrative rule as the relevant standard.

At the last Board meeting that this Board conducted, we heard a lot of emphasis on expediency in addressing these contested case proceedings, and $I$ think it's really worth contemplating how we can make these procedures more effective.

And $I$ would present here today that allowing MEIC to relitigate all these issues that have already been resolved in motions for summary judgment is contrary to the principle of expediency.

After the Hearings Examiner ruled on those motions for summary judgment, the Hearings Examiner -- or excuse me -- this Board reassigned the case back to the Hearings Examiner, and the implicit conclusion of that is that the Board was signing off on the Hearings Examiner's order on summary judgment.

With the provided jurisdiction, the Hearings Examiner held a four day hearing. After the conclusion of this four day hearing, the parties provided proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to the Hearings Examiner; and then in July 30 th, 2021 , the current Hearings Examiner issued their proposed FOFCOL, and that's why we're here today.

Pursuant to Montana Code Annotated 2-4-621, the parties may file exceptions to the Hearings Examiner's proposed FOFCOL, and depending on how the Board rules today, you will either accept the proposed FOFCOL, you'll make amendments
as necessary, or you will reject the proposed FOFCOL. That's fundamentally what we're here to do today.

Now I want to talk about the central issue in this case. The Bull Mountain Mine is an underground coal mine, and the way that they remove coal from the earth is by putting panel sections underground, and this is called the long wall method of underground coal mining.

And what you do is you remove the target coal seam, and at the completion of removing all of that coal seam, the long wall panel will collapse down into the mine void, and this collapsed material is called the gob.

And the collapse of the gob results in subsidence, and this impacts the hydrology of the surrounding area. I mean you might imagine that dirt and earth that's been disturbed, the way that water runs down through it is going to be different than an undisturbed piece of dirt.

And the reason why that matters is that there are existing springs in the Bull Mountain area that primarily are used for livestock purposes, and the question is provided by MSUMRA, which requires that replacement water be required
when these hydrological impacts occur; and in particular, the application must describe a water source that could be used for replacement water. So that's going back to the substantive standard that was derived in the motion for summary judgment stage of this proceeding.

So among other sources, Signal Peak has identified drilling into the deep underburden aquifer to provide replacement water to springs that might be impacted by subsidence, and the fundamental question here today is whether or not the deep underground aquifer has sufficient water to replace the water at these impacted springs.

And it's critical to note that we don't exactly know how these springs are going to be impacted. The subsidence process is unpredictable, and hydrology is candidly unpredictable, so we have to evaluate this replacement water issue with an understanding that we cannot know exactly what's going to happen in the future.

So now $I$ want to move on to the relevant standards for this Board's decision today, and I'll start with the procedural standard.

And findings of fact in a proposed

FOFCOL from a Hearings Examiner are evaluated under the substantial evidence standard, and basically that requires the Board to find that the Hearings Examiner's findings are supported by competent substantial evidence, and substantial evidence is also defined as what a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support the conclusion.

It consists of more than a mere
scintilla of evidence, but may be less than a preponderance. So we're basically looking just for some source in the record that supports the Hearings Examiner's conclusion.

On the question of conclusions of law, those are evaluated under the correctness standard.

Turning to the substantive standard at issue in this case, that is addressed by the "could be" language that $I$ described earlier from 17.24.304(1) (f) (i). Additionally, Montana Code Annotated 82-4-253(3) (d) requires the mining operator to replace the water in like quantity, quality, and duration.

As $I$ mentioned earlier, the standard which MEIC raises today was already resolved in
motions for summary judgment, and we should not be here today to relitigate things that have already been resolved in this case.

And additionally, $I$ think it's worth noting that these those two standards use different language. The standard advanced by DEQ is the "could be provided," and Mr. Hernandez has advocated the "can be conducted," reclamation can be conducted.

And I think it's worth considering that these are inconsistent standards, and the Legislature would not require the $D E Q$ to go and engage in contradictory analysis. I mean it either requires us to evaluate whether replacement water could be provided, or can. It's not going to require the simultaneous components of analysis, which by all the advocacy that's been provided are contradictory in the level of certainty that they require.

Now $I$ want to turn to the issues that MEIC has raised in their exceptions, and the first is on the quantity of water that could be provided by the deep underburden aquifer.

And as you'll note at Page 47 in the proposed FOFCOL, the Hearings Examiner described
the multitude of sources that DEQ looked at in determining that the deep underburden aquifer would be adequate to supply replacement water to these springs.

But ultimately the contention that MEIC brings up comes down to a difference in qualitative analysis versus quantitative analysis, and they fault the DEQ for not providing an exact amount of water that would be provided by this aquifer.

But as the Hearings Examiner's order notes, when DEQ looked at this aquifer, it looked at the geology of the aquifer, and based off of the geology and understood assumptions about what type of water is typically available in these formations, it arrived at the reasonable conclusion that there would be adequate water supplies for replacement water.

And $I$ think it's important to go back to the substantial evidence standard to evaluate why MEIC's arguments on this point fall short. So I'm going to quote a Northwestern Corporation versus the Montana Department of Public Service Commission case, in which the Montana Supreme Court said, "In reviewing findings of fact, the
question is not whether there is evidence to support different findings, but whether competent substantial evidence supports the findings actually made."

As the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law makes abundantly clear, there was sufficient evidence in the record to support this decision. The advocacy MEIC has presented today is a preference to arrive at a different conclusion about the evidence, but under the substantial evidence standard, their arguments fail.

Now $I$ want to turn to MEIC's second substantive contention, and that's on the quality of water that would be provided by the deep underburden aquifer.

Water treatment was indeed addressed by the CHIA, and in particular the at-trial and testimony addressed that commercially available water treatment systems could be used to treat sodium.

And MEIC's witness had an opportunity to talk about this issue, and failed to provide any testimony that would support the position that these commercially available water treatment
systems couldn't treat sodium.
And MEIC's contention is that this is a post hoc explanation provided by the Department and Signal Peak, but this ignores the guidance that the Board has consistently given parties in these contested case proceedings. We are simply required to be able to trace back the testimony to things that were discussed in the CHIA, and the written findings that were conducted at the permitting stage.

Under the Montana Code Annotated 2-4-612, parties may present evidence and argument in a contested case proceeding, and that's precisely what the parties did on this point. This was an issue that came up through the course of the contested case proceeding.

That was a matter that was already addressed in the CHIA, but was further elaborated upon in testimony, and that is adequate information to support the Hearings Examiner's proposed FOFCOL that rejected MEIC's arguments that the quality of water would be inadequate from the aquifer.

MS. SCHERER: Mr. Langston, you have two minutes left.

MR. LANGSTON: Just on the -- MEIC brings up another issue under water quality, that they argue that bonding is insufficient to address these water treatment systems, but this is again another relitigation of issues that were previously addressed at the motion for summary judgment stage.

And finally $I$ want to address the issue of legal availability of water. DEQ identified exempt wells, groundwater wells, as the source of these replacement waters. And the basic principle here is that if you have a well that produces less than 35 gallons per minute, or ten acre feet per year of water, then you are eligible for one of these exempt permits.

The complicating aspect that MEIC has brought up, and does not bear directly on the agency's analysis, is the question of combined appropriation.

And the Montana Supreme Court looked at this issue, and found that a new rule proposed by the DNRC that required combined appropriation to mean two interconnected wells physically should be rejected, and drafted additional requirements onto the Montana Water Use Act.

In a subsequent legislative session, the Montana Legislature provided a grandfathering exemption for certain subdivisions, but that's completely irrelevant to the ultimate determination that these groundwater wells will be able to use the exempt provisions in Montana Code to be provided water.

And it's important to note that the current status of the combined appropriation rule, it's in DNRC's judgment as to whether or not something constitutes a combined appropriation.

And so sitting here today, and also sitting back when the DEQ was making its determination, we can't make a future prediction about how DNRC is going to look at this issue. All we can do is look at the statute, and make reasonable predictions about whether or not a well will be able to qualify as an exempt well in the future.

Based off of the information that the DEQ considered, it looks abundantly clear that all of these replacement water wells will qualify as exempt wells, and accordingly, this consideration of combined appropriation really shouldn't even enter into this Board's analysis.

MS. SCHERER: Your time is up.
MR. LANGSTON: With that, I'll finish and answer any questions the Board might have. CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.

Langston. Good argument. We will save our questions until we hear all of the arguments. So we will go to Ms. Bordelon at this point.

MS. BORDELON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you to the Board for the time and your consideration of this issue.

Signal Peak endorses the fine presentation from Mr. Langston, and I'm going to endeavor not to repeat those issues, and focus on issues to add some supplemental discussion.

First $I$ will address the stories that Counsel for MEIC presented to you, and ask you to ask yourself why he presented you those stories. They're not relevant to DEQ's decision to issue this permit. If they were, he would have made that argument.

What he is doing is inviting you to make an emotive response, to look outside the record based on what you may perceive as a bad actor. Signal Peak has had some challenges in the past. It's dealing with them. Those are not connected
to this permitting action, and they're bought up here primarily just to distract and to seek an emotive response.

One point $I$ find interesting is the discussion of the stories of the people from the Bull Mountains. None of those people brought this challenge. MEIC brought this challenge. None of their members in the Bull Mountain participated as parties to this challenge. So the question of their interest is certainly an open one, on whether they actually have the concerns that MEIC purports to profess on their behalf.

So moving forward, I'm going to focus on first the key issues in this case, address what the case is about, then move to the conclusions of law that MEIC has challenged, and then discuss the factual findings which they take issue with.

The first issue is the key issues in this case. Although MEIC argues that the Hearing Examiner got it wrong, used the wrong standard, what they do not appear to challenge is that the Hearing Examiner understood their substantive concern.

Their substantive concern, which they've repeated ad nauseam, is will there be enough
replacement water should water supplies be impacted by mining.

The question is what is the right legal standard to determine that, and MEIC proffers that that is reclamation, pointing you to approval standard Administrative Rule 17.24.405 subsection (6).

And they identify the last clause of that provision which says that $D E Q$ may not approve unless the application is complete and accurate -that's the first portion -- that the applicant has complied with the act and rules -- that's the second portion -- and then the third, that the application has demonstrated that reclamation can be accomplished.

MEIC argues that reclamation includes water replacement. We dispute that. MEIC does not get to define reclamation. The Legislature does and has, and it did so in MCA 82-4-203, which identified reclamation using terms like "backfilling," "subsidence stabilization," "water control," "grading," "high wall reduction," all of it to make those lands capable of supporting the uses that those lands were capable of supporting prior to any mining or higher or better uses.

Still a very general definition of what reclamation might be.

And the agency has further defined what an applicant has to do to be able to show at the permitting standard that it has satisfied that reclamation can be accomplished.

And it is not in the bond release regulation that $M r$. Hernandez pointed you to. In fact, it's in the reclamation plan, which is in 17.24.313. It is extensive, it is detailed, it lists in very minute detail what an applicant has to do and has to present to the agency to meet a qualifying reclamation plan.

But what is not in that reclamation plan regulation is anything having to do with water quantity, water replacement.

However, Mr. Hernandez is correct that MSUMRA definitely does require an applicant to have a plan in place to replace this water. It's just not in the reclamation plan because it's not reclamation.

It's identified in the plan for the protection of the hydrologic balance, which is in 17.24.314, which requires that the applicant have a plan for the protection of -- and this in
subsection (c) -- the quantity of surface and groundwater, or to provide alternate sources of water in accordance with ARM 17.24.314(1)(e) and (f) -- that's the provision that the Hearing Examiner used -- and 17.24 .648 -- that's the performance standard -- where protection of quantity cannot be ensured.

So at the permit stage, the plan
requirement for demonstrating replacement is not found in the reclamation plan, it's found in the plan for the protection of the hydrologic balance, which itself refers back to the very specific regulation that the Hearing Examiner used.

So what happened here is not the Hearing Examiner ignoring MEIC, purposely rejecting their theory of the case. It's actually the Hearing Examiner giving them a lift, finding the right regulation that actually applied to the substantive claim -- replacement water -- that they were making.

So if we move forward, and look at what the actual legal requirement was at the permitting stage, it is simply that the applicant provide a description of alternative water supplies, not to be disturbed by mining, that could be developed to
replace water supplies diminished or otherwise adversely impacted in quality or quantity by mining activities, so as not to be suitable for the approved post-mining land use.

What this really does is a simple question, and it's the question the Hearing Examiner identified. Does the application that Signal Peak put forward identify alternative water supplies that could be developed to replace those that might be affected?

And the Hearing Examiner separated that into three quantities: The quantity of the water, the quality of the water, and the legal availability.

Now, as to quantity, MEIC's expert made a dispositive concession at the hearing, which the Hearing Examiner included in unchallenged Finding of Fact 125, when he agreed that the underburden might produce enough water for mitigation purposes, and explained that, "I think it could."

Right then and there, you have a dispositive concession. This argument there won't be enough water, their expert concedes that it could be enough water, which is, as they concede, all that the baseline requirement actually requires.

In terms of water quality, Mr. Langston addressed this in detail that MEIC's expert lacked the expertise to challenge these findings, and MEIC has not challenged the Findings of Fact 137 and 139 that the Hearing Examiner relied on in looking at the water quality that identified that the office supply well -- which is drilled into the deep underburden -- has never exceeded the arsenic standard; that the quality of water in the deep underground is variable, it is not uniform; and that if a hypothetical mitigation well did require treatment, it would be available.

And on legal availability, Mr. Langston generally covered this, but $I$ wanted to add one important point. While an exempt well is certainly the easiest way to permit a groundwater well, it is not the only way.

If for whatever reason the exempt well were not available, if MEIC's interpretation, or prediction rather, of what DNRC would do when faced with a legal availability question -- or with a combined appropriation question is accurate, that does not mean that a well is unavailable, or legally unavailable.

What it means is that the applicant would have to go through more process, to go through the water appropriations process. And what MEIC has not done at all is present any evidence that Signal Peak would be somehow precluded from going through that process to obtain the water rights.

So there really is no evidence in the record, and the Hearing Examiner found correctly that MEIC presented no evidence that the water would be legally unavailable.

Which brings me to the questions $I$ keep emphasizing -- MEIC presented no evidence, MEIC presented no evidence -- and MEIC would argue they don't need to, they don't bear the burden of proof. And they're wrong. This has been discussed at length.

I want to address the Royston case, because this is something that MEIC has argued repeatedly, and they're fundamentally wrong. This is the same question that was raised in the Debuff case and raised in the Bostwick case.

All of those cases were brought under the Water Use Act. The Water Use Act is different from MSUMRA, and creates different proceedings, so
the conclusions that $M E I C$ is drawing from it do not apply here in the MSUMRA context.

In the Water Use Act procedures, which the Supreme Court has laid out at length, I think the Clarks Fork Coalition case has a detailed discussion of how this works. An applicant submits a request for water appropriation, and goes through a permitting process with DNRC. DNRC then issues a preliminary determination.

At that point there's a fork in the road, and either if the preliminary determination goes against the applicant, they have preliminary determinations to deny it, then the applicant bears the burden of proof in the contested case, because, as Mr. Hernandez accurately states, if the applicant did not present any evidence in the face of a denial, the denial would stand.

However, if the preliminary
determination is to issue the water appropriation, then there's public notice sent out, and if somebody objects to that appropriation, it is their burden to challenge or to present evidence as to why the appropriation should not issue. And then at the conclusion of the contested case we go forward.

So it is the party bearing the burden of proof for the change. So when the applicant's -In the Water Use Act, when their permit is denied, then if they do nothing, it's over. They don't have a permit.

If the preliminary determination is to grant it, and a party presenting a challenge presents no evidence, then the preliminary determination to grant it, it goes forward.

Here in MSUMRA, we don't have that bifurcated process that the Water Use Act has. We have an actual permit. So what has happened is that DEQ went through the process. During that permitting process, Signal Peak affirmatively demonstrated that it met the permitting requirements.

DEQ took a hard look, and confirmed that. It issued the permit. The permit is effective now. If no action were taken, the permit continues to be valid.

So in the contested case, the only way to change the circumstance is if MEIC, the party bringing the contested case, brings sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the permit was issued in violation of law. If they fail to do that, the permit continues to be valid, and we go forward.

This is a fundamental misunderstanding of the Supreme Court's case law, and the Board should not be swayed by it.

So given MEIC bears the burden of proof, it's important -- let me quickly point out. We haven't discussed much on the binding nature of the AM4 decision, and quickly note that the Supreme Court has been very clear that agencies have the right of appeal, and while this appeal is pending -- and it is -- the Board need not implement its remand, these remand instructions, even in the AM4 case, let alone another case.

So moving on beyond that, I'd like to point out that the substantive legal conclusions that MEIC takes issue with, particularly the physical availability in terms of water quantity and quality.

Although they frame these as challenges to conclusions of law, they are not. They are based on facts they want you to find that are contrary to those that were found by the Hearing Examiner; and what they'd like you to do is substitute these new different facts for those found by the Hearing Examiner to reach the
conclusion that the Hearing Examiner was arbitrary.

Let me give you an example. So physical availability. MEIC claims that DEQ failed to assess how much water would probably be needed. This is their exceptions at 15. But this is absolutely contrary to the unchallenged Finding of Fact 149, which states that DEQ determined that the maximum flow rate of any particular DUB -that's deep underburden -- well if required for permit water replacement needs is not anticipated to exceed 14.2 gallons per minute.

It is also contrary to unchallenged Findings of Fact 66 and 69, which identify and quantify the springs that may be impacted by mining. And it's contrary to the challenged Findings of Fact 92 and 95 , and unchallenged Finding of Fact 93, all of which describe why it's impractical to predict whether and how a particular spring will be impacted by mining, and require replacement.

The overwhelming evidence indicates that DEQ did the appropriate analysis in terms of the quantity of water that might be needed for replacement, and it also analyzed and determined
that the deep underburden had that quantity.
I reiterate Mr. Langston's point in terms of water quality. MEIC's concern in terms of the discussion of -- well, I guess two points here. One is that MEIC appears to claim that the proposed decision is arbitrary because the discussion of water quality comes only from the order on summary judgment.

This is obviously false. Unchallenged Findings of Fact 127, 128, 132, and 142 all discuss and evaluate the water, the variable water quality of the deep underburden, and the fact that treatment is available.

Now MEIC would try to push from your mind the idea that sodium can be treated by saying it wasn't disclosed enough. This is fly specking at best. But moreover, MEIC objects because they claim this was undisclosed testimony from Signal Peak's expert.

However, in the hearing, Signal Peak and DEQ objected to the admission of the sodium issue at all, because we argued that MEIC had not properly raised it. The Hearing Examiner overruled us.

But the fundamental fact that parties
are able to present responsive testimony under MSUMRA, which has been endorsed by the Supreme Court, should not be overlooked in an effort to blind you to commercially available treatment systems that are commonly known.

The final point $I$ want to bring up is the findings of fact, and as this Board has repeated extensively, to reverse a finding of fact, the Board would have to go through the entire record, and identify whether any findings are not supported by substantial credible evidence.

MEIC challenges many of them.
Interestingly they don't tie them very well to the actual conclusions of law that they challenge, so they may be asking you to go on a big fishing expedition through the record that doesn't have a meaningful implication for the resolution of this case.

One that might is the question that MEIC now characterizes as the performance standards, but are actually monitoring requirements. This issue was raised by MEIC on the second day of hearing. It did not come up in the Notice of Appeal; it did not come up in summary judgment; it did not come in the prehearing MOMO (phonetic). But on the second day of hearing, MEIC argued that a historic portion of the permit had been violated, and therefore evidence regarding the impacts of mining on springs that had been under-mined prior to the date of the permit issuance should be excluded because this historic monitoring provision was not addressed.

MS. SCHERER: You have two minutes left. MS. BORDELON: Thank you, Sandy. What MEIC does not take issue with is what we call the MQAP, the Monitoring and Quality Assurance Plan, that was used to actually develop the data that they challenge.

This plan went into effect a couple years before the AM3 amendment was approved. MEIC did not challenge it, and they didn't present any evidence as to why this state of the art monitoring program would result in unreliable data.
What they are trying to do is get a gotcha, that a document from 1990, which is included as the permit, as a historical document. The Hearing Examiner made that finding that this is a historical document in the permit, but not an
enforceable standard, somehow renders the actual data, the monitoring data that was collected according to modern methods, unreliable.

This is a distraction. And
fundamentally what they haven't presented is credible -- or any argument or evidence as to why this modern data is not supported by substantial credible evidence, and why the Hearing Examiner wasn't entitled to rely on it.

In conclusion, this case is about a very simple question: Is there enough water in the aquifer? And the answer is a resounding yes. It's been used by people throughout the area. Signal Peak went through enormous geologic investigations to determine that, yes, it is.

And MEIC simply picked a hard case for themselves when they chose to make this argument, that having made that case one, that is the one they're stuck with, and $I$ think it's a fairly simple question for the Board to determine that the permit application met the standard that was required in identifying the replacement water. Thank you.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Ms.
Bordelon. Good argument. Now we'll go back to

Mr. Hernandez, and you have five or so minutes to respond.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Chairman Ruffatto. I'd like to make three points on rebuttal, and then address more issues as questions arise.

First, Ms. Bordelon says the stories of the people in the Bull Mountains that we addressed at first are not relevant. That's not the case, and that's not why we raised them.

Through those stories, I'd like to point to two of the fundamental flaws in Ms. Bordelon's argument. So she says disregard the people who use the Bull Mountains. Well, in fact, use of the Bull Mountains demonstrates why water is so important.

Ms. Bordelon read to you the definition of reclamation, which requires that the uses of the lands be returned to as they were before. You can ask anyone in the Bull Mountains if they can use the Bull Mountains without water to ranch, and they'll tell what the answer is. I think you know. Uses unquestionably require water.

And if you look at ARM 17.24.111(6), you will see that reclamation involves reclamation of
water, water resources. This isn't even a close question. DEQ has been asserting to Federal regulators for decades that reclamation of water resources is part and parcel and a fundamental part of its MSUMRA program.

The second point about the stories is Signal Peak Energy's long and continuing history of malfeasance. Ms. Bordelon would like to say that's not relevant, but it's critical and central to this case for the reasons that Ms. Bordelon addressed at the end of her argument: Signal Peak Energy's continuing failure to follow the design standards in its own permit for assessing impacts to water resources.

Now, what Ms. Bordelon did is she said, "Don't look at the design standards. Look at this document called the MQAP," which is a document exclusively about monitoring protocols. What it does not talk about is the method required to assess whether or not springs are impacted.

It's hard to do. It's not obvious. But the permit has a very detailed mathematical quantitative method for assessing whether springs have been impacted.

Signal Peak Energy admitted on the stand
that they have never followed this design standard. Never. And that is critical because Signal Peak Energy says, "We haven't seen any impact to springs, so we don't think there will be any impact in the future, so we don't need lots of reclamation water."

They can't make that argument because they can't profit from their own violation of the law. The permit is a lawfully enforceable document, as Mr. Langston said. It's the law. And Signal Peak Energy's refusal to follow that document was unlawful. They may not therefore benefit from that unlawful conduct.

The final point I'll make is that Ms. Bordelon ended her argument with the statement of the question is whether there's water in the Bull Mountains, and the answer is resoundingly yes. That's not the question.

Don't fall for the head fake, for two reasons: One, the question isn't whether there's water in the Bull Mountains. The question is whether you can withdraw 100 gallons per minute through the deep aquifer without impacting existing users.

Many people already use that aquifer,
and if you're going to suck up 100 more gallons per minute, you may impact those users. There has absolutely not been an affirmative demonstration that that won't happen. In fact, that's what Dr. Nicklin admitted on the stand.

And second, from a matter of understanding what's at issue here, Ms. Bordelon says the question isn't whether or not there's water. There is water. That's not the question Ms. Bordelon wants you to ask. She wants you to ask may there be water. And unless we can tell that it's not possible for water to exist in the Bull Mountains, we can't carry our burden.

That is unquestionably not the standard. The standard that we have to show that it's impossible to replace water impacted by the mine, it's not realistic. It's not based on anything in the record or in the law.

And you can see why. If all that Signal Peak has to do to is show that it's possible that water could be replaced, well, they could say, "Well, it's possible that unicorns will land on top of that mountain, and start spitting out water to replace impacted streams."

That's possible. I can't prove it's
impossible, but that's not the standard, and that's not how you protect the people who live and depend on those water resources for their livelihood. That standard requires Signal Peak Energy to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that there's sufficient water to replace impacted waters. They have not done that.

With that, $I$ will rest, and address any questions that the Board may have. Thank you. CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.

Hernandez. It is now 2:13. I think we should take a break for just ten minutes. At 2:23 we will return, and at that time, we will have the Board members ask questions, if they have any, of the three parties. So we'll reconvene at 2:23.

> (Recess taken)

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Sandy, please call roll and we'll reconvene.

MS. SCHERER: Chairman Ruffatto.
ChAIR RUFFATto: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Lehnherr.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Simpson.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Vice Chair Aguirre.
(No response)
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Reiten.
BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Smith.
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Altemus.
BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Here.
MS. SCHERER: We have a quorum.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Sandy.
Well, the first thing I'd like to do is to ask the Board members if you have any questions of the parties at this time, but $I$ want to let you know that this will not be your last opportunity. As we deliberate this afternoon, I expect that there will be more questions directed to the parties. But as a preliminary matter, are there any upfront questions that you'd like to direct to any of the parties?

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to direct a question to Mr. Hernandez.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Please go ahead.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Hernandez, do you know how Mr. Nicklin came up with his estimate of 100 gallons per minute or more? That seems pretty extreme to me.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Chairman Ruffatto, Board Member Simpson. I think that what we know from the relevant exhibit -- and that's Exhibit MEIC 17 at Page $85--$ that what he did was to sum, to add up, the flow of the springs, and he notes one specific spring that has historical monitoring data that shows that it flowed at a high rate, and he said that's one example.

We know that it's not a high figure because DEQ stated in their testimony of Mr. VanOort that the potential replacement needs were set forth for springs in Table 7-1 of the CHIA, and the CHIA lists a non-exhaustive number of wells in the project area that have regular flow greater than 25 gallons per minute. And if you total the flow of all these springs, you come to over 100 gallons per minute.

So that what's DEQ used roughly, and they were a little inconsistent on it. But they said look at 7-1, and then they said look at Table 8-1 of the CHIA which is wells, because wells also may be impacted by under-mining. We know this because one well already has been impacted, and that's the one that Signal Peak replaced with the oil contaminated water.

If you look at Table 8-1, and you only consider the wells that will either be mined through, or else will have over 40 feet of drawdown, if you total the flow of those wells, you get over 50 gallons per minute.

So if you look at the springs and the well together, you come up with about 100, over 150 gallons per minute, and that's being very selective with respect to wells, and that's actually very close to the number that Dr. Nicklin first put together in his groundwater model in 2013, which again is MEIC Exhibit 17 at Page 85.

So to answer your question, Member Simpson, 100 gallons per minute appears to be a summing of springs. It doesn't include wells, but when you add springs and wells together, it's clear that substantially greater than 100 gallons per minute may be needed for replacement water.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Thank you. One additional question for any of the three of you. Does anybody know right offhand how many acres we're talking about, that is, how many acres are going to be mined under this amendment and in the life of the mine?

MR. HERNANDEZ: I can answer, then $I$
invite my friend Mr. Langston to clarify if I'm wrong, but it's over 7,000 acres.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: 7,000. Thank you.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Any more questions from
the Board at this point?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: I will have some
questions, but $I$ don't at this point. So if the Board members have no other questions, let's talk about how we're going to deliberate on this matter.

The point I'd like to make is that it seems like the heart of this problem, or the heart of the matter, is a technical scientific issue, and so $I$ would like to be able to look to our technical people on the Board to help interpret what's going on here. And $I$ know that this area of science is Jon Reiten's specialty, and Dave Simpson also has a lot of experience, and $I$ don't know about the others.

So $I$ want to point that out, and then I'd like to open up, just for an initial deliberation by the Board members, where you think we're going with this, and $I$ would focus on the
technical scientific findings of fact and where that leads us.

Does anybody have some thoughts they'd like to offer just generally on what their impressions are, and where they think we're going with this? Because that will guide us on the next steps.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If not, then $I$ will offer a thought that $I$ had, but I'm not expert in this stuff.

But as $I$ read the findings of fact, if we can accept them -- and we'll talk a little bit about whether we can or can't -- it seemed like there was very little doubt that the evidence shows that the deep underground aquifer, the DUB or DUA, could provide -- and we'll talk about the standard there -- but could provide the water, that it is there, and the evidence would show, based on findings of fact, that there's sufficient water there to meet existing needs and future needs.

Now, is that conclusion an accurate conclusion from your point of view, other members?

BOARD MEMBER REITEN: I have to agree
with that. I'd say that's a good goal.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I agree with that also, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: And can $I$ ask you what level of confidence would you say you have from those findings of fact that water is there for the purposes --

BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like interject here a little bit, and Board members.

I get asked these questions a lot of times. So where is there water? Can I predict if there's going to be water at someone's location? They give me the locations, and I usually look at nearby wells, and see what they do.

And I've done some of that up in the Bulls -- not a whole lot -- but there's dozens of wells up there that produce adequate amounts of water for stock and domestic purposes. There's a lot of little ranchettes and little houses up through that whole area, and they seem to be doing just fine.

I think, again, sometimes saying, I usually say, $I$ have to couch it in that it's likely you're going to find water. Virtually
anyplace in the world, you cannot guarantee how much they're going to get, or exactly what the water quality is. So $I$ think the standards that they're put to are that there could be water there is fine.

And another thing about -- and I feel that the exempt wells is a good way of going about it. Most ranch wells that people have are exempt wells. Most domestic wells that people have, we know they're exempt wells. That's the controversy in the subdivisions.

But the exempt wells for ranchers -- Say that you'd have to distribute those in a likely arrangement that they're not going to interfere with each other, pumping from them won't interfere with each other.

And that's generally these Fort Union wells that we've got here, that's the case. You could likely find water in many different sandstone layers or coal beds in the Bulls, all the way down to the formation underlying it.

So I think the fact that there is likely to be water there is certainly the case. And the quality is used by locals for domestic and stock purposes.

The concern over the sodium level, $I$ think that's an extremely low tolerance. There's cattle that deal with many, many times that. It's usable in many cases.

So those are just some of my feeling, my understanding of the water potential up in that area. And the thing is if you've got 7,000 acres, you can easily spread the wells around that they wouldn't interfere with each other.

Anyway, $I$ could have more later, but that's it for now.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Jon.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, if I could follow up just a little bit.

I agree that this is really a very narrow issue, and that is the question of quantity, quality, and accessibility of water to support the post-mining land use.

One point that $I$ think is important is that under the rules, the operator, the applicant is required to demonstrate that there is sufficient water to support the post-mining land use. The post-mining land use here is grazing of cattle, $I$ assume; probably horses, maybe a few sheep, but livestock grazing. And so that's the
amount of water demand that we're talking about here.

I'm not familiar -- I mean I've been to the Bull Mountains, but I'm not familiar with what the grazing practices are there, the grazing capacities, and so on and so forth. But that's the kind of thing that can be readily calculated. I'm sure the information is in the application because it's something that $D E Q$ routinely requires.

As far as the amount of water that's required -- Well, let me back up a little bit.

I think it's been demonstrated that through the public water supply well for the office that the unit is capable of supplying six gallons per minute at that point, and six GPM doesn't sound like a whole lot, but that's enough water to probably water 150,150 head of livestock, 150 cows.

And it's not exactly the same situation here, as I'm familiar with at Absaloka, where I worked for so many years, because Absaloka is a surface mine, and in surface mining all of the overburden is removed and dumped back in the hole, so that all this stratigraphy in the overburden is completely destroyed.

In the case of a deep mine like we're talking about here, Signal Peak, the point was made that it's impossible to predict what the impact on the springs is going to be, and it's certainly true, in my opinion.

Most of these springs, if they're similar to areas I've worked further east, are going to be seasonal and locally recharged. There could be exceptions, but it would be unusual.

The other thing, $I$ have to agree with a comment that Mr. Reiten made about the quality. And talking about sodium, $I$ think what we're talking about is salt probably expressed as electrical conductivity.

And the 300 seemed to me to be very conservative as well, because $I$ went back and looked at some data from some of the more recent projects I've worked on in eastern Montana, and I could only find one sample of surface water from a spring that was less than 1,000 , and most were in the range 2,000 to 3,000 and higher.

So the level of salinity that's
contemplated by this guideline seems to me to be much more conservative than it needs to be, at
least based on general practices in eastern Montana.

Now, as far as making the water available to livestock, $I$ do know that at Absaloka, what the company has done there is to install wells into the underburden -- very similar situation as what we have here. There it's called the Subrobinson, the Robinson being the lowest coal seam, but it's essentially a similar unit, underburden sandstone.

And with a well installation that includes enough storage to capture a significant amount of water, that is, three, four, five stock tanks in series, the one overflowing into the other. A well with a solar pump in it can produce enough water for quite a few head of livestock.

And I suspect -- I'm sure the same thing will be true here, if the wells are capable of producing four to six gallons per minute, eight gallons per minute.

I don't see where 100 gallons per minute comes from, which is why $I$ raised the question. If that's the sum of the productivity of the various wells and springs on the property, or the springs $I$ should say, we know that those springs
are highly seasonal, and so $I$ question whether that represents the amount of water that is necessary to support the post-mining land use.

I would submit that -- I just did some quick calculations here. Over that 7,000 acres, you could supply the likely grazing capacity of that land with just a few wells at four to six gallons per minute.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you. Any other what $I$ would call kind of preliminary general comments? Until we have questions, we're not going to call on the parties. We're in deliberations now, and if we have questions, we'll call on the parties. Thank you.

So first of all, $I$ want to start with reminding you what we're about here. We have to focus on the findings of fact made by the Hearing Examiner, and we have to focus on the conclusions of law made by the Hearing Examiner.

And everybody has pointed out to you the rules we have to follow, and I'm looking right here at Page 2 of MEIC's exceptions, and it states the standards that we have to follow.

We can only change a finding of fact -and we have to rely on these findings of fact. I
want to make that clear, rely on the findings of fact that are in the proposed FOFCOL, but we could only change the findings of fact if we read the entire record, which $I$ think is voluminous. I don't know if we've got a lot of volunteers to do that this weekend. But we can change the conclusions of law if we explain our reasoning. So we're limited in what we could do with the findings of fact.

Another possibility in any case is to remand it to the Hearing Examiner to address any findings we're concerned about.

So with that, $I$ want to start our deliberations. If you read the materials, you probably know that I've given you a menu of work for this afternoon that is fairly long. I did this outline. I hope you have copied that or somehow have that in front of you, because I intend to follow that unless someone has a better idea or a different idea, think about it. And we have to in my mind go through all of those exceptions.

And I also want to use this document, this outline, to help us talk about the exceptions with specificity. For example, if $I$ want to talk
about MEIC's exception, their first exception, to make it easy I'll refer to MEIC Exception $A$, or MEIC Exception B.

So I hope you have that document in front of you. I also hope that you have the findings of fact and conclusions of law, the proposed ones, in front of you, so you can refer to those easily. Do you have any questions about that?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If not, I will keep talking for a little while. The process that I propose is that we will go through these one by one. I will introduce an exception, and then it's our job to decide if we're going to reject the exception or accept it, and maybe a little more about what we do for it. We'll ask for a motion to deal with it.

I want to make it clear that we're not going to end up today, unless something really strange happens, with a final document. There are going to be changes to this document, and there's going to be some drafting to do between now and when we look at a final proposed document.

And $I$ want to make it clear that nothing
is final until we approve a final document. So while we will make some decisions today, those decisions will ultimately be confirmed or rejected in our next opportunity to discuss this. Does that make any sense?

If $I$ could just compare this to a judicial process -- which we are a judicial body -- if we were a panel of Judges, what would happen is we would have a meeting; we would discuss it; we would go out; and then we'd come back and make some tentative decisions; and then we'd come back and have a document. That might involve two or three meetings with a judicial panel, as $I$ understand it. But those all would be within the office, and it wouldn't be a public meeting.

Because of our charge, we have to do our deliberations in public at public meetings, so it's a more laborious process than a judicial panel would have to do.

So my point is that we're not going to reach final conclusions today, and nothing we do today is cast in stone, but we need to get some direction as to where we're going, so whoever is going to work on this document has some direction. Does that make some sense? Any questions?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: So let's go to the outline, and I'm going to put first on the table MEIC Exception $A$, and this is the deference question.

MEIC argues that the Montana Supreme Court in MEIC versus DEQ -- that's a 2005 decision at Montana 96. You don't probably care much about that citation, but I'll refer to it as the 2005 MEIC decision.

What MEIC argues is that DEQ is not entitled to deference before this Board the same way that judicial deference is granted to agencies, and that really was pretty clear in that case.

DEQ argues otherwise, but I've already told you what $I$ view it. I told you in the last discussion what my view was.

So is there some preliminary discussion or some discussion on this, or does someone want to make a motion? Yes, Dave.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, I have kind of an overreaching question that I'd like to bring up before we start through the list, and that is that the exceptions from the three
parties, DEQ and Signal Peak listed their specific exceptions, and then requested relief in terms of additional or modified language.

MEIC on the other hand has not provided specific requests for relief. They have listed a number of issues which they disagree with, but they have not specifically requested relief other than to either reject or remand the findings of fact and conclusions of law.

And so $I$ find it rather awkward trying to address these individual items point by point when there's no specific relief requested to which we can say yes or no.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I don't disagree with your statement, but $I$ guess $I$ would say that the way you stated it is exactly what they're requesting, that we reject the findings of fact and to send it back. It's not item by item. They're not asking for specific changes. They're saying there are problems, significant problems with the document, and you need to send it back. That's what they're saying.

Does that answer your question, or would you like to ask Mr. Hernandez that question?

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: No, my question
is whether or not in the format presented that it's feasible for us to go through these point by point and be responsive. And if you feel that we can, why, by all means let's proceed, but since you're the attorney.

I'm just looking at it from the standpoint of ease of organization, is the best way $I$ can put it, that is, to have -- In the case of the other exceptions we have suggested specific suggested relief or requested relief. Here we don't for the individual items.

So unless we decide to remand or reject, I feel it's kind of hard to go through, and deal with these issues one by one.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I don't disagree with what you're saying, and a couple of weeks ago I was overwhelmed by that possibility myself, and so that's when $I$ went to work and prepared this outline as a means of doing that.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Well, I've made my point, so let's proceed.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: And we could decide at any point that we have to do something different, but we have a long afternoon, $I$ think, unless something unusual happens.

So I'm going back to the first point. To be honest with you, we have to reject the majority, the vast majority of MEIC's exceptions in order to move forward with this document. That's the simple fact of the matter.

If there are some critical ones here that if we accept their exception, we're probably going to send it back. So we have to deal with all of these, $I$ believe.

Now, we could go another approach. I have it organized my thinking this way, but we could go through the findings of fact and conclusions of law, and say do we accept that one and that one and that one. We could do that. But my concern if we do that is that we're not specifically addressing MEIC's exceptions.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I understand your point of view, and $I$ guess my next comment or question then relates specifically to this item, Point $A$, and that is the question of deference to DEQ.

On the one hand, you have pointed out that we have to make -- we are required to make our decision based on the information that is contained in the findings of fact and conclusions
of law.
On the other hand, if we are not required to defer to $D E Q$ in the same manner that a Judge would, $I$ think that means that as member, citizen members of this Board, we're expected to bring our own experience and expertise into our decision making, and if that's the case, we're not specifically bound to the letter with what's in the findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The latter $I$ think is the case, but I guess I'd like to have that resolved before we proceed any further.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: That's a good point. What $I$ am trying to address here is a reversal that occurred from this Board as a result of a misapplication of this deferral question, and this Board was reversed in 2005 because this Board gave judicial deference to DEQ.

Now, there is some deference that we can give to DEQ. Actually there are two kinds of deference that we have to give here. First of all, we have to give significant deference to the Hearing Examiner, not DEQ necessarily, but to the Hearing Examiner, because we can't change a finding of fact unless we review the whole record.

So if we think the finding of fact is correct, and there isn't really a basis for rejecting it or changing it, we accept it. Does that make sense?

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Yes.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: SO $I$ in advance prepared a few motions -- not very many -- that $I$ thought would help us, and $I$ prepared a possible motion for this one, and $I$ sent it to Sandy. And so Sandy, if you could put up just that first motion on that first sheet.

I will read it into the record. I move that the Board accept MEIC's Exception $A$, that the judicial deference afforded the agency is not applicable to Board review of $D E Q$ decisions, and then $I$ say, "See MEIC versus DEQ 2005." But the Board may utilize DEQ's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge in the evaluation of evidence.

Now, you may think that's a distinction without a difference, but there is a legal distinction there. The language that we may utilize DEQ's experience, technical competence, and special knowledge is contained in a Montana Code Annotated section which specifically applies
to contested case proceedings.
And then that we would also "move that the proposed FOFCOL language on Pages 38 and 39 referring to judicial deference be deleted, and that the proposed FOFCOL appropriately utilizes DEQ's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge in the evaluation of evidence, but does not afford judicial type deference to DEQ."

And $I$ went through the FOFCOL with great care to make sure that there was no place in that where the findings of fact were deferring to agency decision the way judicial deference is granted.

So that is the motion $I$ propose. Sandy, could you move it down a little bit so we see the start of it. No, the other way. There. Get all of the underlined material on the screen, please. I make that motion. Does anybody want to second? BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Second. CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If there's no discussion, $I$ call the question. All in favor say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Opposed.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: The motion carries unanimously.

Now let's go to their second exception, and $I$ will set this up. What's going on here is that MEIC is arguing that the reclamation regulation that's $17.28 .405(6)$ applies and controls, as opposed to the water mitigation regulation ARM 17.24.304(1) (f) (iii).

Now, you heard the arguments, and $I$ hope you've read the briefs. And MEIC is arguing the reclamation statute applies. The other parties are arguing that the controlling regulation is the water mitigation regulation. But SPE goes on to argue that even if the reclamation statute would apply, the result would not be different.

And the issue here, $I$ would submit, is focused on the standard of proof that MEIC argues about. They argue that if we go under ARM -- I'm going to call it the mitigation statute -- the standard of proof is less than if we go under the reclamation statute.

And then so the question -- and this is
what $I$ was driving at when we asked the first question. If we can say that we believe that the findings of fact show that it's more probable than not that the water is there to be used, the water that would be necessary, and all these things are -- as Jon Reiten pointed out -- all these things are uncertain, but they evaluated it, and the finding of fact is very clear that they evaluated it based upon the probabilities of various things happening.

And one of the probabilities is that it's very unlikely, almost impossible, that all of the water springs would be impacted, and it's probable that very few of them will.

So the conclusion was, as I read it, probable that there is enough water to meet both the existing uses and any potential further needs for mitigation water.

So what the possible motion is -- and I'm not making it yet -- but what the possible motion says is that it would agree with DEQ and SPE that the mitigation statute or regulation applies, but even if we did apply the other one, that the result would not be different.

Discussion?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: All right. $\quad$ I will make this motion, and we'll see if there's a second.

BOARD MEMBER SMITH: I'll second it.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If there's no
discussion, all in favor say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: It passes unanimously.
Sandy, would you please take those down now because $I$ want to get into a little different point. And $I^{\prime} m$ sorry that this stuff is so - -

I mean $I$ think $I$ want to go back and say that the issue here is the likelihood of there being sufficient water in the deep underburden aquifer, but we need to work through these, I'm going to call them procedural technical issues that MEIC has raised, because we need to make sure that we have thought about it and make a decision on this.

The next, if you look at our menu of topics, our next topic is the impossible standard of proof. If you read --

MS. SCHERER: Dr. Lehnherr has a
question.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Chairman
Ruffatto, $I$ have a question.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Yes. Of course,
Doctor.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: I appreciate the deliberation outline. I'm wondering if there is a way to correlate, as we go through these points and the deliberation outline, is there some way to correlate them with sections of the FOFCOL for more direct comparison?

CHAIR RUFFATTO: MEIC did not do that. That's one of the objections that was made. MEIC just said, "It's all wrong," and so there is no way to do that, they didn't do it, and I'm not going to try to do that job for them.

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Thank you.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If you would rather, we could go through the findings of fact and say do we accept that or not. We could do that, and then come back and do this.

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: I don't really have a good answer at this point as to which process would be better. Just off the top of my head, $I$ think that that might be a reasonable
option, trying to correlate as much as possible as we go through the FOFCOL point by point.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I would not be able to do that. When we get a little further into this, we probably can, because $I$ gave you page numbers for all of these, and $I$ assuming that you checked those page numbers for each of those exceptions.

I gave you page numbers from the briefs. I didn't give you page numbers for these related to the FOFCOL, although I can tell you where some of them are. I did in the first one, of course, and the second one.

In this one, in the next one, the word -- the argument about impossibility permeates the whole brief, the entire brief. Virtually every other page at least it talks about the impossible standard that MEIC is complaining was imposed on it.

What will happen here, just so you know, we could just approve or not approve the FOFCOL, but I'm afraid if we do that, we will not have done our job, and a Court will reverse us.

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Chairman
Ruffatto, it may be good to go through the deliberation outline, and then $I$ don't see a way to not go through the FOFCOL point by point as well, but perhaps --

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I agree with that completely, and as $I$ pointed out initially, we will do that before we approve the final FOFCOL. But in order to draft that, we need to know how you're going to look at each of these issues.

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: That makes
sense. Thank you.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: The next argument that MEIC makes is that this impossible standard -I'll call it "the unicorn standard" that Mr. Hernandez outlined for us -- was the standard that he claims was imposed here. DEQ and SPE argue that a preponderance of the evidence standard was applied.

Now, to put that in some mathematical terms, the unicorn, if all we have to do is to conclude that a unicorn may come in and squirt out water, we only need a, let's say it's a . 1 percent or even less than that. A preponderance of the evidence standard essentially is that it's more likely than not.

The FOFCOL is full of references to the preponderance of evidence standard. Now, there is
some language that you can pick out in this that would suggest there's this impossibility or it's only a mere possibility in the FOFCOL; but $I$ think if you read it all in general, a preponderance of the evidence standard was applied.

And a preponderance of the evidence more likely than not, that means more than 50 percent chance, if you want to put it in mathematical terms. So that's where we're at.

Now, $I$ will add a complication unfortunately, and that is the question of the meaning of "could" in the mitigation regulation. What does that mean? And $I$ frankly don't believe that the parties have told us what the standard of proof is for "could." What does "could" mean? Mr. Hernandez argues that it's just the teeniest chance is all you need.

So I'm going to ask the parties to address what is the standard of proof -- and we'll start out with Mr. Hernandez -- what is the standard of proof for the idea that the DUA could be a source of alternative water? Just go ahead, Mr. Hernandez.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Chairman Ruffatto, members of the Board. I think this is an issue
that's not entirely fleshed out in the proposed findings and conclusions. As you note, they use both the term "impossible," albeit one time; and the term "preponderance," which is used 13 times. Preponderance is accepted as 51 percent or 50.1 percent.

However, the findings of fact and conclusions of law also repeatedly say that in order to carry our burden of proof, we have to show that these water resources could not be used, which means it's not possible to be used.

If you look at the ruling on summary judgment the Hearing Examiner used as a basis for the standard, the standard there is even more demanding. It says that we have to show that it's obviously impossible to use the underburden aquifer to replace water sources. That standard is obviously impossible, is the unicorn standard.

If we're looking at the text -- and that's where we have to go -- the text here, there are two words that are relevant: The "could" standard and the "can" standard.

If you look at the definition of these term, "can" means able to, you can do something. It's known. "Could" is defined to denote
possibility, which just means possible. It's possible.

So if you're going with the $301(1)(f)$ standard, the based on information standard, then just it's a possible standard, at least that's how the definition defines the term, and that's how the proposed findings and conclusions seem to find it as just possible, and we submit that that's just wrong.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you. Mr.
Langston, can you respond to this point?
MR. LANGSTON: Mr. Chairman, members of the Board. I agree with Mr. Hernandez that this matter was addressed in the order on summary judgment. The Hearings Examiner provided an extensive analysis of what "could" meant in the context of mitigating water supplies.

It would be hard for me to encapsulate all this analysis here today, but $I$ think the Board could easily incorporate its prior analysis on this, since it is a matter of law.

Of course the Hearings Examiner deferred the application of facts to this standard to trial, and that's why this matter was not resolved in the motion for summary judgment portion of the
proceeding.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: I'm going to follow up, Mr. Langston. I don't understand your comment that that's the law. That was a decision by the Hearing Examiner that was never approved by this Board, unless I missed something.

MR. LANGSTON: Well, two things, Mr.
Chairman. One, the language of "could" is of course being examined from the applicable standard which we previously discussed, 17.24.304(1)(f) (iii).

Additionally, the Board was contemplating the question of whether or not it was going to reassign jurisdiction to the Hearing Examiner after the order on summary judgment was issued.

While the Board never explicitly endorsed it, $I$ would find it unusual if the Board was okay with allowing the Hearings Examiner to continue hearing the case if they disagreed with the substance of the order on summary judgment, in particular the order on summary judgment in other matters limited to issues that were presented at trial.

So I think there's an implicit
endorsement from the Board of the legal conclusions provided by the Hearings Examiner, but yet again --

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I want to follow up on that, because $I$ read most of this stuff, and all I saw is that they further assigned the case, and they confirmed that the case would be with the Hearing Examiner for everything, and not just at that point.

Was there explicit discussion about, "Now we accept the summary judgment, and you go forward," or was it just, "We've done this in steps. We give you this, and then we give you this, and now we're giving you the whole thing"? I guess $I$ certainly didn't read it as an implicit affirmation of everything that was in that summary judgment motion.

MR. LANGSTON: Mr. Chairman, you are certainly correct that there was no explicit endorsement of the findings in the motion for summary judgment.

But with all due respect, $I$ think common sense would yield an inference that the Board intended to allow the proceeding to advance under the determinations provided in the order on
summary judgment, and if it did not intend for that to happen, it would not have provided jurisdiction to the Hearings Examiner.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I'm going to follow up a little more, because this is a really important point. Did the summary judgment get submitted to the Board and argued?

MR. LANGSTON: Not in substance. Not as parties filing exceptions or anything like that. And of course, it's not a final decision issued by the Hearings Examiner, so it's not subject to the rule that permits exceptions. But presumably the Board was aware of the decision when it reassigned jurisdiction to the Hearings Examiner.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.
Langston. Ms. Bordelon, will you -- let's not get down that quagmire. Let's get to the standard that you think applies in the mitigation regulation.

MS. BORDELON: So the mitigation regulation does use the "could," the term "could." I believe it does not because it's not clear at the time that the permit is issued that the water replacement will be required, and the contrast to the reclamation regulation is telling.

There in the case of reclamation, we know it's going to be required. We know. We have a plan to disturb the ground in a certain way under the mine plan, so we know that reclamation will be required. So there's a question of can, that it can be required.

In this case, as we've discussed extensively, there is a question that cannot resolved at permitting whether water replacement will be required. So there's a conditional element that the regulators, the drafters of the regulations built into it that it could be used if necessary. I think that's why they used that term.

So the standard of proof that carries through into the contested case is that MEIC must prove that it's more likely than not that the water could not be sourced from the DUA for anticipated water replacement use.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you. That's the conclusion $I$ reached, but that's not what DEQ is saying. It's not what -- So that's the conclusion I reached, that the reason why "could" was used was not because a unicorn standard is supposed to be applied, it was because it was really
questionable whether it ever had to occur, so that was the conditional aspect. It might never occur, so it's like you would put "could if necessary be used," but that's the first time I've seen a good explanation for that usage. So thank you.

Board members, forgive the lawyers for this. It is important, and it will be, if this is ever appealed, this issue will be significant. I can assure you of that. So let me ask another question. Yes, Dave.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question, please, of Mr. Langston. What was the rule citation that you relied on? I've got the rules in front of me, but for some reason $I$ can't find it.

MR. LANGSTON: Mr. Chairman, Board Member Simpson, the citation that $I$ provided was Montana Administrative Rule 17.24.304 sub (1) (f) (iii).

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: 304 -- say again, please.

MR. LANGSTON: 304 Subsection
(1) (f) (iii). And $I$ will convey that $I$ myself have had a hard time locating the precise subsection in this rule because it is quite long and it's nested
in a funny way, and candidly $I$ 'm only ever able to find it when $I$ "control $F$ quality."

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: What was the last part of that again? I'm sorry. Okay. I've found it. I'm sorry. Yes, Roman Numeral (iii). Okay. It says, "A description of alternative water supplies not to be disturbed by mining that could be developed to replace water supply." So it's in the rule if that's -- Maybe I'm not understanding the argument, but --

CHAIR RUFFATTO: The argument, Dave, is what does "could" mean? Does "could" mean a mere possibility, or does "could" mean that it's based on a preponderance of the evidence?

As $I$ read the $F O F C O L$, there was lots of information showing that by a preponderance of the evidence, in other words it was more likely than not, that there is sufficient water in the DUA that could be used for replacement water if necessary. That's the way $I$ read the FOFCOL and the findings of fact.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Well, I believe Ms. Bordelon got it correctly as far as how it's used in the rule. And the way it's always been interpreted is that it's not possible before the
fact to anticipate where and how much water might be needed, would be needed, because in the plan itself, the water replacement plan is generally, is pretty general. There may be a well location or two, but that would be about it, which are flexible.

So I think what it's intended to mean is that in the event there is a need post-mining for water to be provided from an alternate source, the source is there for it to be provided from. So to me, it's even more precise than a preponderance of the evidence, that is, if it's needed, is it there. And the demonstration that the applicant has to make is that it's available.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I believe that's what Ms. Bordelon was saying. Can I ask -- not you, Dave. Can $I$ ask the attorneys for the parties.

Is there any authority, anything in the legislative or rulemaking that would help, to any judicial authority, or rulemaking history authority, that would help us answer this question? Has it ever been answered before by this Board, a Court, or anybody else?

MR. HERNANDEZ: Chairman Ruffatto, members of the Board. In preparing for this case,

I found no cases interpreting a provision equivalent to what we're calling the mitigation provision, which is ARM 17.24.304(1)(f) (iii).

There is the broader question of how the burden of proof operates in a contested case, and we've cited plenty of authority on that, but nothing addressing that specific question of "could" that $I$ found. Thank you.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.
Hernandez. I assume that you would have cited it if there was something, but -- I'm assuming that Mr. Langston and Ms. Bordelon, you don't have any authority or anything you can point to.

MR. LANGSTON: Mr. Chairman, I don't know if this is helpful in response to your question, but $I$ offer it just to make sure that everything is clean in the record.

There is the statutory provision, Montana Code Annotated 82-4-253(3)(d), that concerns replacement of water, and it's more from an enforcement standpoint, and that's where we get the language of quality, quantity, and duration. And the way that DEQ has interpreted this as being instructive to the administrative rule is that if there were some disruption of
water because of mining operations, this would be the standard that the mine would be held to. So it's another way of answering the same question. It's albeit in an enforcement context, but it helps inform the thrust of this administrative rule.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I agree. What $I$ would say, what that does is -- I don't think that's a preponderance question, that's an absolute obligation on the mine operator to replace water. It's not a matter of if we can or not, you've got to replace it, and if that means a pipeline from Billings, you've got to do it. Is that the way you interpret that?

MR. LANGSTON: Mr. Chairman, I agree. I think that's right. And $I$ guess the way that you kind of square the two standards is one is forward looking. And like we've discussed here, we don't know exactly what impacts are going to happen on all these springs, and that's why we use the standard of "could," as Ms. Bordelon suggested.

And of course this other provision in statute contemplates the future situation where water is not available, but of course that needs to be expressed in more absolute terms.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: That's a good point. Sandy, would you put up my third proposed motion. It's at the bottom of the second page under "Impossible standard of proof." If you could get the whole -- Okay.

So $I$ will read this. I'm not making a motion yet, because $I$ want you to understand it before I make it. But $I$ would move that the Board reject MEIC Exception C; also that -- I'm not going to trying to recite all those -- but that the mitigation provision requires the mine permit applicant include a description of alternative water supplies that more likely than not could be developed as a water replacement source, not that the applicant include a description of alternative water supplies that could have a mere possibility of being developed as a replacement source.

What that part is saying is that we're determining, maybe as a first impression, that the applicant has to show that it's more likely than not that the alternative water sources could be developed, and that it isn't the unicorn standard, which is what the second part of that says.

And then the final part of the motion is that the proposed FOFCOL clearly applies a
preponderance of the evidence, that is, more likely than not standard of proof, and not an impossible standard. Questions?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Does anybody want to make that motion?

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I'll make the motion.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: It's been moved. Do we have a second?

BOARD MEMBER REITEN: I'll second it.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: There being no discussion, all in favor of the motion, please say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Opposed.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: The motion passes. Now Sandy, please take that down, and now we're going to go to all of our favorite topic, burden of proof.

This is the one that we've discussed the most for sure in the past, and it was discussed as
much as anything in the briefs. We even had some supplemental briefs on this one.

And what MEIC is arguing is that the burden of proof is on $D E Q$ and Signal Peak Energy, and that the Board is bound by the Rosebud Mine case that was decided earlier this year -- or no, it was in 2021. It's on appeal to the Supreme Court.

DEQ and Signal Peak argue that the Rosebud Mine case is not controlling, and that the 2005 Montana Supreme Court case of MEIC versus DEQ, and the Administrative Rules of Montana 17.24.425 Sub(7) are controlling.

And you can find this, if you want to refer to something in the FOFCOL, you can find it stated on Page 8 of the FOFCOL and probably a couple of other places. But it is -- I'm sorry. No, I think it is there. Yes. It's in the middle of the page, the first full paragraph. It's stated there.

And so this is a question of law, so we can make this decision, and so the question is who has the burden of proof. And we have had all these arguments, and I'd like to have a little discussion.

In other words, if you can visualize a hearing, who has to come in and show, carry the initial burden of proof? Is it $D E Q$ and Signal Peak, or is it MEIC?

And the way it's been offered here is if there's no evidence put on at all, who loses? That's the person who should have the burden of proof. So if MEIC files an appeal, no evidence is put on, who wins? Does the permit get approved, or does the appeal get rejected, or does that mean that now -- if there's no proof at that point, does the appeal get kicked back to DEQ? That's the question.

Since we have had lots of discussion, $I$ would like each of the attorneys to put in two minutes of your best argument for this, whether that's the Rosebud case or whatever, but two minutes at most, and we'll start out with Mr. Hernandez since he's the one that raised the issue.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Chairman Ruffatto, members of the Board.

I think you asked the right question, and $I$ think the only answer to it can be that the permit applicant loses.

If we appeal, and there's been no evidence submitted as part of an application, the application is completely blank, no evidence is presented, then $I$ think it's clear that Signal Peak will not have shown by a preponderance of the evidence, as you just said, that some water resources can be used in the event that there is harm to surface waters.

And $I$ don't think there's any way of getting around that, because the alternative analysis would mean that Signal Peak Energy could present nothing, nothing in their application, and if we were to appeal a completely blank application, we would lose unless we come forward with information to show that these water resources aren't available. That can't be right. Finally, to address MEIC, the 2005 decision, I'd just direct the Court to Paragraph 36 through 38 of that decision, where the Court analyzes a similar provision of the Clean Air Act in a regulation, and it says that on remand, the question for the Board in a contested case proceeding is whether the applicant has shown that environmental harm will not result.
I think that's the relevant analysis
from MEIC comes to this case, and I think that's directly in line with the Royston decision, and $I$ suggested earlier.

So I think, Your Honor, that the conclusion is in inexorable that the burden rests with the permit applicant. Thank you.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Mr.
Hernandez, and the promotion is appreciated, but I can't accept it. I'm trying to make a joke here to lighten up the day. I was bringing communion to some people in the hospital yesterday, and they kept calling me "father." I was ordained yesterday, today I'm the Judge. So who knows where $I$ 'm going next.

Ms. Bordelon, can we hear your response, your best points.

MS. BORDELON: I think the best point is the MEIC v. DEQ, the 2005 decision, which articulates the difference between the permitting process and the contested case. This is the distinction that MEIC is blurring and creating substantial confusion.

Signal Peak and DEQ do not contest in that in the permitting process, the applicant bears the burden of proof to affirmatively
demonstrate compliance with the standards that are required to issue the permit.

So there is no -- If you get a permit, which is what you have to do to get to the contested case. If there's no permit, we're not in a contested case. But once we have the permit, there is no blank application. The permit would not be issued if there was a blank application.

The question is: Given a complete
application that has been determined by DEQ to meet the regulatory standards, who then has the burden of proof to show that there was a problem with what the agency did?

And the Supreme Court in MEIC v. DEQ indicates that it's completely analogous -- and it's nice to hear MEIC acknowledge that. Sometimes we try to differentiate it depending on the context.

But a case that is completely analogous says the party that would lose in that case, if no evidence was put forward, is the party that bears the burden of proof. When you have a permit that's been issued, and now you're in a contested case, the party that would lose if no evidence is put forward in the contested case is the party challenging the permit, the permit would retain. CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you. Mr.

Langston. A couple of minutes.
MR. LANGSTON: I think the point, Mr.
Chairman, about emphasizing the difference between the permit process and this contested case is extremely important for understanding the burden of proof.

So Mr. Hernandez said if the application is blank, then we lose. Well, we wouldn't even be in a contested case proceeding if the application was blank, because the permit would not be issued.

And of course DEQ has obligations in the permitting stage. We have to demonstrate that a number of substantive requirements have been satisfied. But as soon as DEQ does that in the permitting stage, then that permit has the force of law, and a mine can operate under that permit.

And if a party thinks that that permit was improperly issued, illegally issued, then they can seek an appeal before this Board to challenge that permit.

And when you look at the CHIA that DEQ issues, this is a massive document. I mean it wouldn't be very helpful to the Board to come in
and present every item addressed in the CHIA. We're supposed to be focusing on discrete issues, and that's why when MEIC files their notice of appeal, they identify discrete issues that they think that $D E Q$ failed to address in the permit, in granting the permit.

And it's MEIC's burden throughout the contested case proceeding to show why the issues that they've appealed are in fact correct and true, and that the Department screwed up in failing to address them at the permit stage, but it's not helpful to have DEQ essentially just regurgitate its findings at the permit level when it's before the Board in a contested case proceeding.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you. Forgive me. Have $I$ blown past a potential break time? Are we well over an hour into this? Let's take a break. Let's go all the way to 4:00.
(Recess taken)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Has Mr. Harry Richards shown up?

MS. SCHERER: No, he hasn't. I mailed him an agenda, and how to log in, so $I$ never received anything. I just had the street address.

That was all I had.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: That's fine. I didn't really expect him to show up, but $I$ thought he might, and $I$ wanted to maybe deal with him if he was there enjoying this discussion. Let's call roll to make sure we have a quorum.

MS. SCHERER: Chairman Ruffatto.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Lehnherr.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Simpson.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Reiten.
BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Smith.
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: Here.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Altemus.
BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Here.
MS. SCHERER: We have a quorum.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Sandy.
I have a plan for finishing up this
meeting. I want to remind you that we eventually need to go through all of these exceptions. It's apparent to me that we're not going to get there. We don't have much to do after this.

But I'm going to try to get through the burden of proof and the next four items, which get into what you scientific people are interested in, and then $I$ think we'll probably call it a day, and I have a way to proceed from there if it's acceptable.

So Sandy, can you put up the proposed motion, and this will be the burden of proof motion. Right there. Thanks. Perfect. I will read that and let you read it.

I move that the Board is not bound by the District Court decision in MEIC versus MDEQ, DV-19-34/Rosebud Mine AM4; and that the Board is bound by the Montana Supreme Court decision in MEIC v. DEQ, 2005 MT 96 ; and the controlling regulation ARM 17.24.425(7) which establishes that the burden of proof is on the party seeking to reverse the $D E Q$ decision appealed from. I move that.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Second.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion. Yes, David.

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Chairman
Ruffatto, I'm wondering why the two parts to the motion, and how are they related? I understand
the second part of the motion, but perhaps you can clarify the first part, and how the two are related, if you don't mind.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Certainly. The first part of the motion is to address the arguments that were made in the supplemental briefs that the Rosebud Mine case, that was decided in late 2021, that essentially reversed this Board's decision, and said that the burden of proof is on $D E Q$ and the mine operator, not on the party challenging the permit. So that addresses that legal question.

I mean the second part is the critical part, but $I$ wanted to make sure that we addressed the arguments that have been made with respect to the AM4 decision.

Any more discussion? Dave, did I answer your question adequately?

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Well, you probably did. The second part makes a lot of sense to me. The first part I'm still trying to wrap my head around, especially since there was, as $I$ understand it, an appeals process in that case. Like I say, I'm --

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I understand your
point. MEIC argued that because the District Court decided that the Board was wrong, that we have to proceed in that way, and what this is saying is no, we disagree with that. We believe that there's controlling Supreme Court authority. BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Thank you. CHAIR RUFFATTO: It's been moved and seconded as set forth on the screen. Any more discussion?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Any more discussion?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: I will call the
question. All in favor say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Opposed.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: It carries unanimously.
Now I'm going to pose a question to you that will make you wonder why we went through all of this.

I'm going to suggest the possibility that this whole burden of proof thing is a tempest in a teapot, and doesn't mean much in this case. So Sandy, could you scroll down to the next motion.

Signal Peak pretty strongly -- DEQ has not argued as strongly -- that regardless of the burden of proof, that MEIC loses, and their point is that because there was a complete hearing, a complete trial, everybody put on their evidence, that the findings of fact show that even if the burden of proof was on $D E Q$ and Signal Peak, that the result is the same. That's what this motion would say.

And that is not at all -- If the Court had, or if the Hearing Examiner had granted what was called a directed verdict at the end of the -what's called the case in chief when MEIC rested, this would probably not be a possibility; but the parties went ahead and put on all their evidence, all the evidence that they put on.

And when you read through the findings of fact, if you can conclude that regardless of who had the burden of proof, that the findings of fact establish that DEQ and Signal Peak carried that burden of proof.

We don't have to decide this, we can defer this question, but it was argued by the parties. And when $I$ asked the question initially at the beginning of our discussion, "What do you
think that the evidence shows?," the answer was that we think it shows that the DUA, based on a probability of the evidence, is available to be developed.

If that's what the evidence shows, then it doesn't matter whose burden it was. And the reason why this would be important is if for some reason -- and they might -- if the Supreme Court upholds the Rosebud Mine case, if we believe that this is the case, then it won't matter, and we won't have to start all over.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I'll make the motion, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Is there a second?
BOARD MEMBER REITEN: I'll second it.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Just to follow up, and at the risk of being too repetitive, I do believe that regardless of who has the burden of proof, the facts pretty much speak for themselves in this case as far as whether the underburden sandstone will supply water of acceptable quality and sufficient quantity, and that it is legally accessible.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, David. Any
more discussion?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: I'll call the question.
All in favor of this motion say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Opposed.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Who voted nay?
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: David Lehnherr.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Let's call a roll so we've got them.

MS. SCHERER: Chairman Ruffatto.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Simpson.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Reiten.
BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Smith.
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Altemus.
BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Lehnherr.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: No.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you all. The motion passes. Let's pull down what's on the
screen.
Let's go to the next point, and that's -- and $I$ think it's been answered by this group, but $I$ want motions on it.

The first next point is that MEIC argued that the water quality analysis was unsupported, and their basic argument is -- essentially it goes to the 100 gallons per minute estimate, and the wording of the CHIA about - -

Well, the argument is that the CHIA was admitted to be mistaken during the hearing. DEQ argues that the 2013 permit application, including the 100 gallons per minute estimate, was superseded by more accurate information that was included in the 2016 application.

And they also argue that there was no mistake in the $C H I A$, that when you read the whole document as a whole, that it shows that they were talking about the probable needs and not any needs.

And then there's also the argument about whether it was necessary to calculate a precise quantity of the total needs, and a precise quantity of water in the deep underburden aquifer.

And $I$ can point you to the pages in the

FOFCOL where this is addressed. It's Pages 46 and 48. And there the FOFCOL essentially focuses on the potential need on a well-by-well basis as opposed to a total number, therefore making the 100 gallons per minute or the total need requirement unnecessary, and that it's not necessary to calculate a precise total of the water available.

I guess I think that Jon and Dave have talked about this, but $I$ would like to hear your thoughts on this point.

BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Mr. Chairman, I'll just throw in a couple more words. Again, we can't precisely predict exactly what's there, and we don't even know how much we need, potentially might need.

So a couple of things are true. This aquifer will not -- I can almost guarantee you that it won't produce a 100 gallon a minute well no matter how hard you tried, so $I$ think that's part of the argument against that 100 gallon thing. It's going to require multiple wells.

And $I$ anticipate, say if one spring goes bad, they could drill another well nearby to the DUB, and they would more than likely find enough
water of quantity and quality to replace that spring, and it might even have enough water to go to a couple of other watering tanks if they wanted.

So that's kind of how $I$ see this. I think it's highly feasible, because there's lots of people moving out in the Bull Mountains that are drilling wells, and they're getting water that they can use and feed their livestock.

So that's just kind of a reiteration of what $I$ said before, but a little differently.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Any more discussion?
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, at the risk of being repetitive, $I$ believe the well that was drilled at the office, the public water supply well, demonstrates in real terms what quantity and quality of water is available in a unit that leads to that location, and that that well, if you do the math, would support -- I don't know -- 150 cows at least during the summertime, probably more.

And I haven't worked through all the numbers, but that's just a representation of what we're looking at for a well of that productivity.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Sandy, can you put up
the next page of motions. Actually the first little packet of them. You'll be thankful I didn't write long ones here. These are example motions that we can use pretty much for the rest of these exceptions, that we either accept or reject the MEIC exceptions.

And I'm suggesting we use it by -- we do it by reference to the letter in the outline, so we don't have to struggle with wording. So if someone wants to make either a motion that we reject MEIC's exception or accept their exception, their exception is that water quality analysis is unsupported.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman, having read through all of these, $I$ haven't gone to the lengths that you have as far as analyzing each of these obviously, but $I$ guess I'd ask the question.

Are any from here to the end where you see a legal issue that needs to be addressed potentially by accepting it or commenting?

CHAIR RUFFATTO: I would rather do this one at a time, Dave. I mean if you're leading to the point you want to say accept or reject a bunch of them, $I$ would rather make sure that we discuss
them, because when we get past the next four, we get into some legal questions that $I$ think ought to have some discussion to make sure we give MEIC -- or the opportunity for us to consider their legal arguments, because they move into a phase of legal arguments that are related to these, but it wouldn't --

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: That's the answer to my question.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: You wanted to move things along?

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I wanted to move things along, but since there are issues here that need to be discussed from a legal standpoint, yes, let's continue.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Dave, if you want to discuss "E," "F," "G," and "H" together, I think those do not require a lot of legal discussion. Those are more scientific questions based on the findings of fact. But $I$ think it would still be better if we take one at a time, and we can go through it quickly if you like. So $I$ would prefer we do "E" next.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I agree, Mr.
Chairman. Are we ready for a motion? $I$ kind of
lost track of where we are with all of the discussion.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: We're with "E," the water quality analysis unsupported. So do we reject that or accept that?

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I move to reject it.

BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: I'll second. CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: All in favor, say aye. (Response)

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Opposed.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: It's unanimous. I made a mistake. I should have had "F" and "G" together because they relate to the same thing. They relate to water quality, so $I$ want to take them together, "F" and "G."

MEIC argues that the evidence regarding the arsenic and sodium shows that there's water quality problems, and that it was improper to considerable the availability of water treatment.

And then the other part of that is MEIC argues that we can't consider water treatment
because it was not included as a line item in the bonding.

DEQ and Signal Peak argue essentially that the water treatment was valid evidence and, number one, that the bonding issue was already decided and dismissed; but even though apparently that evidence came in. So apparently the Hearing Examiner still ruled against MEIC on the quality point.

So I think we should deal with "F" and "G" at the same time, and it's essentially was the water quality analysis, is it supported by the evidence.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I'll move ahead with a motion to reject MEIC Exceptions "F" and " G."

CHAIR RUFFATTO: DO $I$ hear a second?
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: I'll second.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: If there's no
discussion, all in favor, say aye.
(Response)
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Chairman
Ruffatto.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Yes.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: I'm sorry. I
was having trouble muting and unmuting. Could I hear the motion again, please?

CHAIR RUFFATTO: The motion is that Mr. Simpson moved that the Board reject MEIC Exceptions "F" and "G."

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Okay. I will
vote no. Thank you.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Any more discussion?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Let's do a roll call on
this one, please, Sandy. I'll call the question. All in favor, we'll say yes; opposed say no. MS. SCHERER: Chairman Ruffatto.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Lehnherr.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: No.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Simpson.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Reiten.
BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Smith.
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Altemus.

BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Yes.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Motion passes. Now we'll go to "H." And $I$ will leave these up there. This is the question of whether or not the water is available legally, and this goes primarily to the exempt well discussion that we've had. And we've had some discussion on this, but $I$ would open it up for further discussion or for someone to make a motion.

BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Mr. Chairman,
Board members. My question on this one is we don't know how much water we need to get that's legally available until you know how many springs or wells you have to replace. So $I$ don't think it's right to argue this, and $I$ will go ahead and move that the Board reject MEIC Exception $H$.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Do we have a second?
BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: I'll second.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Discussion.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: No discussion, I'll
call the question. All in favor, say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Opposed to the motion.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Nay.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Let's have a roll call. MS. SCHERER: Chair Ruffatto.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Lehnherr.
BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: NO.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Simpson.
BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Yes.

MS. SCHERER: Board Member Reiten.
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Jon, we haven't heard your vote.

BOARD MEMBER REITEN: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Smith.
BOARD MEMBER SMITH: Yes.
MS. SCHERER: Board Member Altemus.
BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Yes.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: The motion passes. I'm going to suggest that we wrap this up for today. And again, what $I^{\prime} m$ going to suggest is that you charge Agency Legal Services to go back in, with me involved, to go back in and revise the FOFCOL to reflect the decisions that we've made, and because we haven't completed it, we will also revise it for possible conclusions.

At the next meeting, we will go through
the rest of these exceptions, and then we will go through the FOFCOL and approve or disapprove in total. So that's where we're at.

I have a proposed motion to close this meeting out, and so Sandy, would you please put up that motion. It will be the last page of the -right there.

> I'll read it. I move that a proposed final FOFCOL be prepared by ALS working with the Board Chair for submission to the Board for its review and approval; that the proposed final FOFCOL reflect that the Board has considered all the exceptions filed by the parties; that the proposed final FOFCOL reflect the motions passed by the Board in this meeting, and to the extent appropriate the Board deliberations in this meeting; that the proposed final FOFCOL may include points in the parties' briefs, even though not specifically addressed in the deliberations; and that the proposed final FOFCOL correct obvious inadvertent errors and typos contained in the proposed FOFCOL as prepared by the Hearing Examiner.

That's my motion. Is there a second? BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: I'll second, Mr.

Chairman. And $I$ have an additional request, if we could include in the motion that the draft for our review be interlined and underlined.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Let's include that in the motion that the draft will be -- I'll call it -- red lined to show all of the changes and deletions. Thank you for the second, and I accept that friendly amendment.

Let me tell you what -- As I said at the beginning, there is nothing final until it's final. So whatever is in this FOFCOL that comes to you after this drafting, you will still have the opportunity to reject it, reject any part of it, reject all of it, but at least we will have made progress towards a final document. Does that make sense?

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Chairman Ruffatto, I'm wondering. Does the proposed, the new proposed FOFCOL need to be presented to the attorneys of three parties involved? Could there be, say, language issues or some other problem they may want to address?

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Good question. I don't think that it's required, but $I$ would not have a problem if they -- We're not going to open it up
to briefing and formal oral arguments. But $I$ think that's a great question. I would be open to having them make comments on the final document as we go through it and suggest changes. That's a good point. We will do that. I don't think we need a motion on that, we'll just plan on doing that.

BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: Thank you.
CHAIR RUFFATTO: Thank you, Dave. Any more discussion?
(No response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: A motion has been made and seconded as set forth on the screen, with the addition that the proposed final document show the changes and deletions. If there's no further discussion, all in favor say aye.
(Response)
CHAIR RUFFATTO: The motion carries unanimously. And we will move -- and thank you all, thank you parties' attorneys. It's a long haul, and we'll probably have another long haul before we get done with this, but we're making progress.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Mr. Chairman. CHAIR RUFFATTO: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER SIMPSON: Before we adjourn the meeting, do you think we ought to consider a special Board meeting to finish this? Since I don't know what our next agenda is likely to look like, but we have quite a bit of time left on this, and $I$ think there might be an advantage to continue it while it's still reasonably fresh in our mind, rather than waiting two months.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: It's going to take some time for this drafting to be done, but if the Board would like that, we can try to do that. Is the consensus of the Board that you'd like to plan a special meeting to address this?

BOARD MEMBER ALTEMUS: Yes, Mr. Chair. I think two months is too long. Thank you. BOARD MEMBER LEHNHERR: This is David Lehnherr. I agree with Board Member Simpson.

CHAIR RUFFATTO: Okay. I can't fix a date because $I$ need to talk to $A L S$ and find out how quickly we can do this, but we will work in that direction. And then we'll try to pick a date, but $I$ think it would not be worthwhile to try now because $I$ don't know when it's going to happen that we would have something ready. Good point, Dave.


STATE OF MONTANA

COUNTY OF LEWIS \& CLARK )

I, LAURIE CRUTCHER, RPR, Court Reporter, Notary Public in and for the County of Lewis \& Clark, State of Montana, do hereby certify:

That the proceedings were taken before me at the time and place herein named; that the proceedings were reported by me in shorthand and transcribed using computer-aided transcription, and that the foregoing - 128 - pages contain a true record of the proceedings to the best of my ability.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this 21st day of April, 2022.

LAURIE CRUTCHER, RPR
Court Reporter - Notary Public
My commission expires
March 9, 2024.


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