STATE OF NEW MEXICO BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENT NO: AQB 21-57

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ROPER CONSTRUCTION, INC., FOR AN AIR QUALITY PERMIT,

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

$$
\text { February 9, } 2022
$$

9:00 a.m.
All parties remote

PURSUANT TO THE NEW MEXICO RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, this Hearing was:

HEARD BY: GREGORY A. CHAKALIAN
HEARING OFFICER
REPORTED BY: SHANON R. MYERS, RPR, CRR, RMR, CRC

A P P EARANCES

```
For the New Mexico Environment Department:
```

    CHRIS VIGIL
    Assistant General Counsel
    121 Tijeras Avenue, Suite 1000
    Albuquerque, NM 87102
    christopherj.vigil@state.nm.us
    BY: CHRIS VIGIL
    For Roper Construction, Inc.:
    MONTGOMERY \& ANDREWS LAW FIRM
    325 Paseo de Peralta
    Santa Fe, NM 87501
    lrose@montand.com
    kburby@montand.com
    BY: LOUISE W. ROSE
        KRISTEN J. BURBY
    For Sonterra Property Owners Association:
    HINKLE SHANOR, LLP
    218 Montezuma Avenue
    Santa Fe, NM 87501
    thnasko@hinklelawfirm.com
    jsakura@hinklelawfirm.com
    BY: THOMAS M. HNASKO
        JULIE A. SAKURA
            E X H I B I T S
    1-3 Paul Wade's testimony and CV
    14:19
    1-16 NMED Exhibits \(1-8\) and Rebuttal \(1-8\)
    15:10
    1-18 SONTERRA Exhibits 1-18
    324:21
    I N D E X

| All Witnesses: | Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Opening Statement by Mr. Rose | 19:1 |
| PAUL WADE for the Roper Construction, Inc. |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Rose | 26:1 |
| Cross-Examination by Mr. Knasko | 39:13 |
| Redirect Examination by Mr. Rose | 73:2 |
| Recross-Examination by Mr. Knasko | 77:8 |
| Opening Statement by Mr. Vigil | 78:25 |
| DEEPIKA SAIKRISHNAN for the NMED |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Vigil | 81:21 |
| ERIC PETERS for the NMED |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Vigil | 97:18 |
| RHONDA ROMERO for the NMED |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Vigil | 108:13 |
| KATHLEEN PRIMM for the NMED |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Vigil | 147:12 |
| Cross-Examination by Mr. Knasko | 156:16 |
| Cross-Examination by Mr. Knasko | 162:12 |
| Cross-Examination by Mr. Knasko | 164:24 |
| Opening Statement by Mr. Hnasko | 190:9 |
| CARLOS ITUARTE-VILLARREAL for Sonterra |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Knasko | 194:16 |
| BREANNA BERNAL for Sonterra |  |
| Direct Examination by Ms. Sakura | 214:10 |
| DAVID EDLER for the Sonterra |  |
| Voir Dire Examination by Mr. Vigil | 223:3 |
| Direct Examination by Ms. Sakura | 230:19 |

```
ELUID MARTINEZ for Sonterra
    Voir Dire Examination by Mr. Vigil
    241:13
    Direct Examination by Ms. Sakura 243:25
    Cross-Examination by Mr. Vigil 257:9
    Cross-Examination by Mr. Rose 265:9
    Cross-Examination by Mr. Rose 268:1
    Cross-Examination by Mr. Rose 269:9
Court Reporter's Certificate 325:1
```

    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: The hearing in Air
    Quality Bureau 21-57, also known as the application of Roper
    Construction, Incorporated for an air quality permit
    Number 9295, Alto Concrete Batch Plant, will now come to
order. We have a team of interpreters present at this time.
I invite them to give a brief overview of how to access the
Spanish language channel. I will also ask the court
reporter to swear in the interpreters before we continue.
(NOTE: Interpreters duly sworn.)
MS. CORRAL: If everyone could please for us to be
able to hear them, I think the issue right now is we have to
choose a channel, that would be English or Spanish, and
they'll be giving more instructions. I apologize, but if
you could go into the little globe on the left side of the
screen, and it says my interpretation language, and then if
you could choose English, just so we could hear the
interpreters get sworn in.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So, Ms. Patty and
Ms. Rosa, would you please affirm.

THE COURT REPORTER: Would you like me to repeat the oath?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: No, I'm sure they heard it. Let's have one at a time.

THE INTERPRETER: (Nodded head.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.
We can't hear you, Ms. Patty. Ms. Patty, you were muted. No.

Well, I don't want to hold up the hearing any longer. When Patty can verbally take the oath, then we can use her as an interpreter, but for now, we will only be able to use Interpreter Rosa, so I'm going to continue. And, Ms. Patty, let me know when you can participate more fully to continue.

The Roper facility is proposed to consist of a 125-cubic-yard-per-hour concrete batch plant to be operated within the county of Lincoln, state of New Mexico, and located off of Highway 220 near Alto, New Mexico. The permitting rules provide for the opportunity for public comment and for a public hearing when the cabinet secretary of Environment determines that there is significant public interest. On August 11, 2021, a finding of significant public interest was approved by the cabinet secretary, and on November 2 nd, this matter was first docketed in the Office of Public Facilitation.

My name is Gregory Chakalian. I am the New Mexico

Environment administrative law judge. I was appointed to hear this case by the secretary on November 16,2021 , and it is my responsibility to conduct the hearing in a fair and impartial manner so that the relevant facts are fully developed and to avoid delay. That also includes the duty of providing the decision-maker, who in this case is deputy cabinet secretary Stephanie Stringer, with a clean record. A clean record means that people don't speak over each other because the court reporter is not able to properly transcribe verbatim multiple people speaking. It's also disrespectful. Also, a clean record means that we only accept relevant evidence, so the parties are under an obligation to object to irrelevant facts, and if they don't, then I'm going to take it upon myself to object to irrelevant facts.

This comes from the rule that anyone can find on their computer. It's the New Mexico Administrative Code abbreviated as NMAC, NMAC 20.1.4.100, Subsection E(2). Moreover, all evidence received at this hearing must be relevant to the draft permit and the application. Those are the issues that are relevant here today. You can find that at 20.1.4.300, Subsection $B(1)$ and (2). Issues such as zoning or noise are outside the draft permit and, therefore, not relevant to this proceeding. I have a duty to admit all relevant evidence that is not unduly prejudicial or
repetitious or otherwise unreliable or of little probative value. You can find that at 20.1.4.400, Subsection B(1).

Due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, this hearing is being held both virtually and at a local facility, and the Air Quality Bureau has provided simultaneous Spanish translation. As demonstrated earlier, if you prefer to participate in Spanish, please use the language function at the bottom of the screen, bottom left corner. There is also a chat feature to communicate with the Webex host. You can communicate with the Webex host with any questions about the hearing or to sign up to provide public comment. This is our virtual sign-in sheet. The parties will now enter their appearance for the record. First, the permittee.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, this is Louis Rose with Montgomery \& Andrews, and Kristen Burby, of Montgomery \& Andrews, on behalf of the applicant Roper Construction, Inc.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Good morning.
And now the homeowners of Sonterra.
MR. HNASKO: Good morning, Mr. Hearing Officer. Thomas Hnasko and Julie Sakura on behalf of the homeowners, Sonterra Property Owners Association, and Mr. and Ms. Weems as well.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Good morning. It is

```
hard to hear you, so I'm going to ask you to either speak up
or move the microphone closer.
```

MR. HNASKO: Is that better, Mr. Hearing Officer?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Marginally, but I'm concerned about the court reporter being able to transcribe what you say accurately.

MR. HNASKO: Let me get our IT person to fix that problem if $I$ can. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And -- you're welcome. In the meantime, the New Mexico Air Quality Bureau counsel.

MR. VIGIL: Good morning. Chris Vigil, assistant general counsel, New Mexico Environment Department, here for the Air Quality Bureau.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Good morning.
Okay. The public hearing is a forum to accept reliable and relevant evidence to fully inform the decision-maker approval or denial of the draft permit. Public participation is encouraged and an important component of the permitting process. Public comment is admissible as general or nontechnical evidence, and it will be received today at 12:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. To avoid background noise and feedback, everyone except for the attorneys will be muted. One witness at a time will be unmuted to provide their sworn testimony. Now, we've run into issues with unmuting and muting people, so I'm going to
ask that everyone who is not speaking to mute themselves. People will not speak over each other and over the hearing officer. Attorneys will not address each other, but instead, speak to the hearing officer. To promote an orderly and efficient hearing, the hearing clerk will ensure these rules are observed.

Public comment shall be received into evidence either in written or verbal format. Written comment has several benefits. It is not limited in length. And it can be made at your convenience before the record closes and has the equal weight of sworn testimony. The hearing clerk has provided the SmartComment link in the chat for your convenience.

So, Ms. Corral, is that link available in the chat? MS. CORRAL: I will send it now, Mr. Hearing Officer, for everyone to -- to view. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.

Sworn comment will be limited in length for each public member. To prevent undue delay or undue repetition, this time limit may be reduced to allow everyone to speak. Please use the chat feature to alert the hearing clerk of your desire to provide sworn general comment, and you will be called in the order that you've signed up. When called, unmute yourself and enable your camera for the court reporter to swear you in, and then spell your name for the
record. Finally, $I$ will consider both forms of public comment in my hearing report and recommend a decision to the deputy secretary.

The burdens of persuasion in this hearing are as follows, and these can be found at 20.1.4.400, Subsection A(1). The applicant, otherwise known as Roper Construction, has the burden of proof that the draft permit should be issued and not denied. And that burden never shifts. The Air Quality Bureau has the burden of proof for a challenge condition of the permit. Any member of the public or any person who contends that a permit condition is inadequate or improper or who proposes to include a new permit condition has the burden of presenting an affirmative case.

Testimony today will be presented in the following order: First, the applicant will present their case and their technical witnesses in support of the draft permit; then the Air Quality Bureau, their technical witnesses will then present their testimony; and, finally, Sonterra's technical witnesses in opposition of the draft permit will then present their case.

Now, the parties have attended a prehearing scheduling conference which resulted in the December 2 nd scheduling order, which can be found on the environment's web page. And for all public members who are participating, who want to be well informed, if you go to the New Mexico

Environment's web page and you click on public participation, you will see a drop-down menu. That's one of the ways to find the SmartComment link to make a written comment. You can also go to the docketed matters page and look up Roper Construction from there, and that has every document that has been filed in this case. That includes the full written testimony of every witness who is going to testify today and their rebuttal testimony if they have submitted any. Now, since all the parties and all of the technical witnesses have submitted full written technical testimony, today they will be providing summaries limited in length for the public's benefit. And I'll get to that in just a moment.

The purpose of the public hearing is to provide the public with information and to receive your relevant comment. Each technical witness has submitted full written technical testimony into the record in the form of an exhibit, which are numbered based on the parties, and which have been uploaded with any attachments for the public's view on the website, as $I$ just explained. Unless I sustain an objection, these exhibits will be adopted under oath by each witness and admitted into the -- into evidence in their entirety. Witnesses, therefore, will provide a 15-minute plain language summary for the public. The hearing clerk will inform each witness five minutes before the end of
their time. Many witnesses also filed written rebuttal test- -- technical testimony, also posted on the website.

These witnesses shall have an additional 15 minutes to summarize their rebuttal testimony.

Cross-examination is not part of these time limits, and the public may sign up to cross-examine a technical witness. Cross-examination is not an opportunity to testify and must be provided in the format related to the witness' testimony. So, in other words, if a witness has not testified to a subject, a proper cross-examination question cannot be to something outside that subject. The hearing officer has a duty to enforce these rules.

Finally, we will not take a formal lunch break, and we may continue past 5 o'clock. Preliminary matters: As a preliminary matter, there was a motion to dismiss, which was denied. It was renewed; it was also denied. And a motion to exclude evidence about water issues. I also denied that motion. My orders and reasoning are available on the website.

Let's now deal with the parties' exhibits, so let's start with the applicant.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, we have three exhibits. They're labeled Roper 1, 2 and 3, and they consist of Mr. Wade's direct and rebuttal testimony and his resume, and we would offer Roper Exhibits 1 through 3 at

```
this time and ask that they be admitted.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Are there any
objections to Roper Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 being admitted into
evidence? Hearing none, they are admitted into evidence.
    All right. So admitted, Roper 1, 2 and 3.
        (NOTE: Roper Exhibits 1 through 3 admitted into
        evidence.)
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil. I can't
hear you, Mr. Vigil.
    MR. VIGIL: Yeah. Thank you so much. Sorry about
that. We have NMED Exhibits 1 through 8 and NMED rebuttal
Exhibits 1 through 8, and we move that all 16 of those
exhibits be entered into evidence.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Are there any
objections?
    MR. ROSE: No objection.
    MR. HNASKO: No objection, Mr. Hearing Officer.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Thank you. Let
me just write this down. We have all 16 exhibits for the
Air Quality Bureau are admitted into evidence at this time.
    (NOTE: NMED Exhibits 1 through 8 and Rebuttal
        Exhibits 1 through 8 admitted into
        evidence.)
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And Mr. Hnasko for
    Sonterra.
```

MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, we previously submitted our testimony and rebuttal testimony attachments of our exhibits, and they're included within the record proper, all of them already, and we just -- we move those to be admitted as well.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Can $I$ have the exact numbers?

MS. SAKURA: They are --
MR. HNASKO: They're numbered, Mr. Hearing Officer, Exhibits --

MS. SAKURA: It should be Carlos 118.
MR. HNASKO: For Mr. -- Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal, Exhibits 1 through 10, and for Martinez, Exhibits 1 through 3, and for Mr. Edler, excuse me, and for -- Mr. Edler does not have any exhibits, so none for him. And then finally, for Ms. Bernal, Breanna Bernal, we have Exhibits 1 through 4.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So let me see if I understand --

MR. HNASKO: I'm sorry, Mr. Hearing Officer, Exhibits 1 through 7 .

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: 1 through 7, okay. Let me see if I understand what you're saying. You have four witnesses, three of which who have exhibits, and the exhibits are labeled with their names and numbers?

1

MS. SAKURA: In the statement of intent.
MR. HNASKO: They're in the statement of intent,

```
Your Honor. I don't think the exhibits themselves are
```

individually labeled. We could certainly correct that, and
if Your Honor would -- if the Hearing Officer wants them
individually labeled. We attached them to each -- each
summary and testimony is provided in the notice of intent.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I have read the notices of intent carefully, but for admission into evidence and for the parties to be able to refer to them in their post-hearing submissions, I do want them to be labeled, so I'm not going to tell you how to label them, Mr. Hnasko, but it seems to me you have ten and three, thirteen and seven, it looks like you have 20 exhibits in total; is that correct?

MR. HNASKO: That's correct, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: All right. So unless you want to do it differently, would you label them and mark them and resubmit them at some point today as Sonterra 1 through 20.

MR. HNASKO: Yes, we would. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Are there any objections to any of Sonterra's exhibits?

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, this is Louis
Rose. We had previously filed a motion in limine on water
issues, and to the extent to which those exhibits relate to those issues, we'd like to make it a continuing objection to those rather than raise them every time that the issue comes up, so if you would consider that continuing objection. As to the other exhibits, we have no objection.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Vigil. MR. VIGIL: We have no objection to the entry of the exhibits, just noting that the environment department did concur with the motion in limine, but we'll restrict our objections in the moment during testimony. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Well, to reiterate the order that was circulated for the parties' benefit and for witness preparation on Saturday, that motion was denied. That evidence will come in and be given the appropriate weight that $I$ find, and so those objections are irrelevant, and the -- at this point, and the Sonterra Exhibits 1 through 20 are admitted into evidence.

Now we are going to move on to opening statements, and I'm going to ask the permittee to provide an opening statement if he wishes, and if not, to call his first witness.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer. Again, this is Louis Rose with Montgomery \& Andrews. I have a brief opening statement, and then we have one witness that we'll call, and $I$ don't know if, Mr. Hearing Officer, you want to
allow the parties to give open -- all of them to give opening statements before you begin testimony or whether you want each party to open immediately preceding their witness testifying. Either approach is -- I get to go first either way, but I don't know what you -- procedurally how you intend to do that.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: This is your -- this is your case-in-chief, Mr. Rose, and so your opening statement and then your witnesses. Other parties will have their opportunity later. Thank you.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer.
As you indicated in your opening, this is a hearing before the Department on a permit application, an air quality permit application for Roper Construction. The permit application was submitted under the Air Quality Control Act Section 74-27 as well as the Environmental Improvement Board's permitting -- construction permitting regulation 20.2.72. Under those -- that regulation, an application, and the relevant consideration is whether the applicant has demonstrated that they can and will comply with applicable air quality regulations and will not cause or contribute to ambient air quality levels in exceedance of any national or state ambient air quality standard or PSD increment.

The application in this matter was submitted last
summer. With the application, Roper submitted modeling, and we believe that the application, as submitted, demonstrates compliance with regulations. And in this case, the only applicable regulation that sets substantive criteria applicable to Roper's operation is 20.2.61, which provides that for combustion equipment, that equipment cannot exceed an opacity limit of 20 percent. There are three small water heaters. Those are the only combustion sources on-site, and they will combust pipeline-quality natural gas, and it's our understanding that by combusting that natural gas, that these units will meet the opacity requirement.

The remainder of the discussion relates to compliance with ambient air quality standards, and in this case, there are national ambient air quality standards that apply, and there are some state ambient air quality standards that apply.

In addition to the standards, the modeling also addresses where prevention of significant deterioration increments, which are actually requirements more stringent than the ambient air quality standards. And as the modeling demonstrated, and as you'll hear testimony today from our witness, Mr. Wade, the modeling demonstrates compliance with -- with the ambient air quality standards, that is, that emissions from Roper's operation will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable ambient air
quality standard and will not exceed any PSD increment. And as I indicated, we have one witness, Mr. Wade, who submitted prefiled written direct and rebuttal testimony. It will be available for cross-examination, but his testimony is, along with the application, demonstrates Roper's entitlement to a hearing.

You'll also hear testimony from Mr. Wade concerning proposed conditions that the Department has indicated they -- they put in the -- or proposed in the draft permit to be issued as well as some additional changes as a result of prefiled testimony. You'll hear testimony from Mr. Wade that even though Roper does not think that these conditions are necessary, it will agree to inclusion of those conditions in the permit.

So with that, Mr. Hearing Officer, I'd like to call my first witness and have him sworn, Mr. Paul Wade.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Rose, before we swear your first witness in, I would like everyone to know that if you use the link that was in the chat for the SmartComment, you will initially see a little warning from Webex. It says that you are being taken to an external site. That's fine. Click on the continue button below, and you will actually get to the comment forum. So there's nothing wrong with the link, and $I$ just wanted everyone to know that.

So, Ms. Myers, would you please swear in Mr. Wade.
PAUL WADE
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Wade, would you please spell your name for the court reporter.

THE WITNESS: It's Paul Wade, $P-A-U-L, W-A-D-E$. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And, Mr. Wade, since you do have rebuttal testimony, you will be under a 30-minute time limit, so please proceed.

MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, I'm sorry to interrupt. Tom Hnasko here. I've just been informed that the Ruidoso Convention Center has not been admitted into the Webex conference.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good.
Ms. Corral.

MS. CORRAL: Mr. Hearing Officer, I currently have nobody on the lobby. If they would like to try to sign in again, I'll keep my eye -- we've let everyone in at this point.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.
Okay, Mr. Wade, it is 9:34. Please proceed.
MR. ROSE: I think that it's important that the residents who want to hear this are allowed to listen, so if we need to take a break while that gets sorted out, we have no objection to doing that.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: How are we doing?
MS. SAKURA: Mr. Hearing Officer, they're trying to log in again right now.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Thank you. Let's give them a moment.

MS. CORRAL: In the meantime, Mr. Hearing Officer, Patty, the interpreter, is ready to be sworn in if you would like to do that in the meantime.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Patty, you were -you heard the oath. Do you agree?

THE INTERPRETER: (Nodded head.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you. You are sworn in now. Thank you.

MS. CORRAL: Thank you, Patty.
MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, they are signed in, apparently, the residents down in Ruidoso. I just wanted to verify that.

MS. CORRAL: And I'm sorry, are they using the calendar, the main link that it's in the website? Because I don't see them in our end. Pam, do you see them? MS. JONES: Nope. I'm watching for them. The -everyone is -- has been directed to go to the NMED calendar to get the link to this meeting.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Corral, I see on my screen Taylor -- or Trailer Jim, and I see a woman waving

```
at us. Are you saying that that's not who you're waiting
for?
```

MS. CORRAL: No. Taylor Jim is the Environment
Department, the facility that we provided.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see.
MS. CORRAL: And if I'm correct, the -- they chose
to -- another location.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MS. CORRAL: The convention center, if I'm
correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, are you in
communication with the other location?
MR. HNASKO: Yes, we are, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Have you
directed them to the calendar on the New Mexico Environment
website, which has the proper link?
MR. HNASKO: I have.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You have. Okay. And
have -- are they -- what have they told you?
MR. HNASKO: We're standing by for a reply.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see.
MR. HNASKO: Yeah, we're having someone call down
there, too, Mr. Hearing Officer, to verify that.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MR. HNASKO: And while we are waiting for that, is
my audio better, Mr. Hearing Officer?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Marginally. I mean, I
can -- I can make you out. My concern was that the court
reporter would not capture your voice, but if she doesn't
have a problem with it, it's good enough for me.
MR. HNASKO: Okay. Thank you.
THE COURT REPORTER: And I can hear you loud and
clear. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Great. Thank
you, Shanon.
Mr. Hnasko, do you have an update?
MR. HNASKO: We're waiting, Your Honor --
Mr. Hearing Officer. We should have one very soon.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Apparently they were on the
wrong link. They're going to the right link now.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm going to give them
another five minutes, and then we're going to continue, so
it's now 9:39.
MS. CORRAL: Mr. Hearing Officer, I believe he's
in. They told me they were going to be under Bill --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Bill Horton?
MS. CORRAL: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Very good.
So the time now is 9:41. Mr. Rose.
MR. ROSE: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. See if

Mr. Wade is back here. There he is.
THE WITNESS: I'm back.
MR. ROSE: It looks like somebody still hasn't

```
muted, so --
```

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Horton, are you addressing the hearing?

Ms. Corral, would you mute Mr. Horton so we can continue?

MS. CORRAL: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Rose, it is 9:42.
MR. ROSE: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROSE
Q. Mr. Wade, since you've already told us your name and spelled it, could you tell us with whom you're currently employed?
A. I'm currently employed with Montrose Air Quality Services, LLC.
Q. And in what capacity are you so employed?
A. I'm an air quality consultant. I'm a senior project manager and also a principal.
Q. And, Mr. Wade, could you give us a brief description of your educational and work background?
A. I have a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of New Mexico, and I have

```
worked in air -- for air quality issues for approximately 27
```

years.
Q. And, Mr. Wade, did you prepare the permit application that's at issue in this case?
A. I did.
Q. And did you prepare written direct testimony in this proceeding?
A. I did.
Q. And if we were to ask you the questions that are included in your written direct, would you give us the same answers under oath today that you did in your written testimony?
A. I would.
Q. And do you adopt your -- your prefiled written direct testimony as your direct testimony in this proceeding?
A. I do.
Q. Mr. Wade, did you prepare rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?
A. I did.
Q. And, again, if we were to ask you the questions under oath that were asked in the -- the rebuttal testimony, would you give the same answers?
A. I would.
Q. And do you adopt your written rebuttal testimony

```
as your rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?
```

A. I do.
Q. And have you prepared a summary of your written direct and rebuttal testimony for this proceeding?
A. I have.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer -- Mr. Wade, could you give that summary? And Mr. Wade's going to use a PowerPoint presentation, which we circulated yesterday, and I think -- and I don't know if he has control of the screen or if -- exactly how that's to work, so -- it looks like we're --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, I made him a
presenter. Feel free to -- to share.
MR. ROSE: There we go.
A. Can we see it?
Q. (BY MR. ROSE) We can.
A. Oops. Sorry. My -- I'm here to testify or summarize my testimony regarding the Roper Construction permit application Number 9295 for their -- their proposed Alto Concrete Batch Plant.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry?
A. My direct testimony addressed the Roper permit, how the concrete batch plant operates, emission control equipment, Roper emissions for the concrete batch plant, and facility modeling. The facility is requesting a minor
source permit for the concrete batch plant to produce a maximum of 125 cubic yards per hour and an annual production limit to 5,000 -- 500,000 cubic yards per year. The application was submitted June 14th, 2021, and was ruled administratively complete on July 22nd, 2021.

This slide shows the -- a list of the equipment that will be installed at the site. These are the emission -emission equipment -- emission units for the facility. It includes a haul road, feed hopper, feed hopper conveyor, overhead aggregate bin, aggregate weigh batcher, aggregate weigh batcher conveyor, the truck loading area with baghouse, some cement and fly ash weigh batcher with baghouse, the cement split silo with baghouse, and a fly ash silo with baghouse. The silo is a single unit, but it is split into two sides. One will be containing cement, and one -- the other will be containing fly ash. Along with that is some storage of aggregate material, aggregate and sand materials in storage piles, and three concrete -basically water heaters. Each water heater is an instantaneous heating unit similar to what you can buy for your -- for your home.

Here is a layout of the equipment and how it's -- you know, the specific emission points. I'm basically going to go walk through and explain how the operation will happen. The haul trucks will enter the site to deliver aggregate,
sand, cement, fly ash, and water. The haul road will be paved to minimize emissions of particulates. The aggregate and sand are stored in three-sided storage bins. The aggregate and sand will be removed from the storage piles with a front-end loader and loaded into the feed hopper. From the feed hopper, it is conveyed on a feed hopper conveyor into the overhead aggregate bins.

Since material has -- I mean, there's different -different material properties for -- for mixing the concrete. There is four aggregate bins that are used for storage of that -- that material. The -- when they're ready to load the trucks, the weigh batcher will measure the specific amount of material to be used for the aggregate and sand and drop it onto the weigh batcher delivery conveyor, which moves the aggregate and sand into the truck loading area.

Also in -- at the truck loading area, which is below the -- the cement -- or the silo is a cement/fly ash batcher, and what -- what that piece of equipment does is it measures out the amount of fly ash and cement that will be used in the mix. And, again, that silo is -- it will have the cement and fly ash split silo, and each side will have a baghouse.

Here's a picture of what the -- a side view of the truck loading area, and basically, I'm going to explain how
the -- the loading will happen. A concrete truck are backed into a three-sided shroud, which you can see on the picture, a rubber chute, which you can see in the picture, is positioned in -- into the concrete truck loading chute. Aggregate sand, cement, fly ash, and water is loaded through the rubber chute into the truck in combinations that minimize few emissions; in other words, water will be added at the same time to capture some of the dust that may be generated during loading.

During loading, any dirty air displaced from the concrete truck drum will be emitted into the three-sided shroud and captured using negative pressure and sent into the central dust collector that's similar to a -- you know, what you would find in a vacuum where, you know, a -- where the air is being sucked up. This dirty air is sent through filters, and clean air is emitted into the atmosphere.

Here's a picture of the -- of the central dust collector system. The lower section of the central dust collector is the -- is a hopper to collect dust captured by the filters. The material in the baghouse hopper is pneumatically loaded into the cement silo, where the dirty air during loading is sent through the cement silo baghouse. The filters in the central dust collector are continuously cleaned using a reverse air system, which blows the caked-on material into the baghouse hopper, which is then transferred
to the cement silo.

Here's a picture of the silo baghouse. The silo baghouse will control dust during silo loading, a loading of the cement and the fly ash. Dirty air is displaced out of the silo and into the baghouse, and it runs through the cartridge filters where particulates are captured, and clean air is exhausted. A point suggest system cleans the filters where the captured particulate is sent to the silos.

For material handling, a fugitive dust suppression system will be used, which is basically the addition of moisture, additional moisture on the material as it is processed. The additional moisture will be added to the material transfers from the feed hopper to the feed hopper conveyor if visible emissions are observed. Alternative method of adding moisture to control visible emissions during material transfers will be adding moisture at the aggregate or sand storage piles. The addition of moisture on the storage piles will reduce emissions during feeder loading -- feed hopper loading, which was not accounted for in the allowable emission rates that show compliance with ambient standards. And the draft permit condition that discusses the -- the control methods for fugitive dust is A502.

This slide summarizes the allowable emission rates that were determined for the -- for the facility based on
maximum operation at 500,000 cubic yards per year.
And the permit allowable emission rates were
determined using the appropriate EPA AP-42 emission factors, which are AP -- AP-42 emission factors that are typical of the facility.

Modeling was done to show compliance with ambient air quality standards. The modeling is done in a step process. First Roper sources only are -- are modeled to determine any exceedance of significant impact levels. If the significant impact levels are not exceeded, then the model is -- that's the end of the modeling exercise. As you can see on the table, under the percent of criteria, you could see that the NOx annual, PSD Class I NOx annual, PSD Class II NOx annual, CO, SO2, and PM class I -- PSD class 1 PM10 annual were not -- did not exceed the SILs, so no further modeling was prepared.

For the pollutants and time averaging periods that exceeded the SILs, cumulative modeling was performed, cumulative modeling is performed, including appropriate neighboring permitted emission sources or emissions, and also a background concentration, or background monitoring stations were selected that are conservative for the Alto area, including modeled contributions from Roper sources, appropriate neighbors, and background concentrations, all cumulative concentrations were below national and state
ambient air quality standards. The limiting factor for the Roper facility as far as how they could operate was determined to be the PSD Class II PM10 24-hour increment. And this dictated the limitations to the facility operation.

Prior to modeling, I consulted with the New Mexico modeling section on which -- which meteorological data should be used, and it was selected to be Holloman Air Force Base. I prepared the Holloman Air Force Base meteorological data based on the years 2016 through 2020, so five total years. I submitted a modeling protocol on April 29th, 2021. Fugitive dust sources were input into the model as volume sources per NMED source input for the -- for that -- for those -- each type of source. The point sources, which are the water heaters and the baghouses, were input as point sources into the model. Dispersion model was run using the most recent available $A E R M O D$ version, and going back to the meteorological data, it was processed using the most recent available AERMET data.

The facility handpicks -- the facility impacts were all below New Mexico and federal ambient air quality standards. Facility impacts were also below the Class I and Class II PSD increment limits. This depicts the wind rose of the meteorological data set that was selected for Holloman Air Force Base. The MET data included the Holloman Air Force Base surface data, the Santa Teresa upper air
data, the five years of MET, years 2016 through 2020. It -the MET data was prepared using the most recent available update of AERMET, and it has a significant amount of calms and low wind speeds. For this type of facility, low -where you have low stack releases and non-buoyant fugitive emissions, low wind speeds conditions create the highest concentrations at the facility boundaries where all pollutant highest concentrations occurred.

In conclusion, while the facility was run at maximum operations of 125 cubic yards per hour, the application demonstrated compliance with applicable regulations, the national ambient air quality standards, and PSD increments. The NMED proposed additional conditions to the permit, including additional monitoring and recordkeeping requirements. Even though the facility as proposed meets applicable requirements, the additional permit conditions proposed by the NMED are accepted by Roper.

And that concludes my summary of my testimony.
Q. (BY MR. ROSE) Mr. Wade, do you have a summary of your rebuttal testimony as well?
A. I do.
Q. Would you please give that?
A. As part of the Sonterra SOI there was a discussion on the correct meteorology that could be used for that site and suggested that Sierra Blanca meteorological data
would -- would be best used in this modeling analysis. I consulted with NMED modeling section on the appropriate meteorological data to be used for the modeling analysis.

To show support, that -- the Holloman Air Force Base data was the correct meteorological data set to be used, I created and ran the models using the Sierra Blanca meteorological data, and resulted in lower cumulative concentrations for all pollutants. The issue with the Sierra Blanca meteorological data is that it does not meet the EPA requirement of a 90 percent complete database before substitutions. The missing data, as you can see in the wind rose, was over 22 percent. The use of Holloman data resulted in higher modeled concentrations; therefore, it is more conservative.

Sonterra SOI also had an opinion about which version of AERMET and AERMOD should be used. I ran the model for this facility prior to the availability of Version 21112 for AERMET and AERMOD. The updates to AERMET and AERMOD Version 21112 did not change anything that would have impacted -have changed the impacts from the facility in the modeling results. I did, though. I reran the meteorological data in the updated Version 21112, and then $I$ reran the dispersion modeling under the new version for AERMOD of Version 21112, and it did not change the results for any modeling -modeled concentrations.

Additional opinions from Sonterra had to do with haul road trips. Modeling was performed for the facility operation -- operating at maximum production of 125 cubic yards per hour. The draft permit condition A112 permits 305 round trips per day. This condition does not discriminate against the type of haul road trips. So that -- it will include water, product delivery, and raw material trips, and will -- they will all be treated the same in the daily count of the 305.

For -- the additional opinion was the incorrect particle size -- particle density size. All particle density size used were NMED-approved values supplied by the NMED. I did make an error. I used lime density instead of cement density. The lime density is 3.3 grams per cubic centimeter, and the part- -- the density for cement is 2.85 grams per cubic centimeter.

In looking at this, the -- what happens is the weight of the particle will allow it to drop out of the plume when using plume depletion, which was used in the PM10 model. What that does is allows the material to drop out faster as it -- as the plume travels away from the source. Since all modeled concentrations were highest at the boundary, the quicker the particles dropped out, the higher the concentration would be, so lime would be -- have a higher density result in higher concentrations in the boundary,
which would be a more conservative result.
To verify this, I reran the model for PM10 with the correct particle density for cement, and that confirmed that the model concentration decreased slightly. With the -with using cement, a lighter particle density.

For fugitive dust at the aggregate piles, the original calculations in the model represented no controls applied to the aggregate piles. The -- so both the uncontrolled and the controlled emissions in the application are based on an uncontrolled value. This uncontrolled emission rate was used in the modeling analysis. Modeling with the uncontrolled aggregate piles demonstrated compliance with applicable regulations and ambient air quality standards. NMED has proposed the option of adding additional moisture content at either the storage piles or at the unloading of the feed hopper onto the feed hopper conveyor in draft permit condition A502. Additionally, in that condition, is a visible inspection that determines how much -- determines the amount of additional moisture that should be added to control any fugitive dust. With the addition of moisture on the aggregate storage piles, this will reduce emissions further than what was originally modeled.

MS. CORRAL: You have five minutes.
A. And that completes my rebuttal testimony.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, I have a couple

```
questions on surrebuttal if you want to do it now or later.
I can certainly do it now. That's fine.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Now is fine.
    Q. (BY MR. ROSE) Mr. Wade, did you review the
rebuttal testimony or rebuttal opinions provided by
Sonterra's witnesses?
    A. I did.
    Q. And did any of those opinions change your opinion
as to the approvability of this application?
    A. It did not.
    MR. ROSE: I have no further questions of this
witness, Mr. Hearing Officer.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So, Mr. Wade,
we now come to the cross-examination part of your testimony,
so I will open it up to the parties.
    Mr. Vigil, do you have any cross-examination?
    MR. VIGIL: The Bureau has no cross-examination.
        Thank you.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko?
    MR. HNASKO: Thank you. Mr. Hearing Officer, may
we control the screen for purposes of using documents?
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please.
    MR. HNASKO: Thank you.
```

```
BY MR. HNASKO
```

Q. Mr. Wade -- can you hear me all right, Mr. Wade?
A. I can.
Q. Okay. Thank you very much. Please let me know if you don't because we want to make sure my questions are clear and your answers -- you get an opportunity to answer appropriately.

Mr. Wade, Mr. Rose stated at the outset that the only thing that was relevant here was the exceedance or lack thereof of opacity limits in 20.2.61. Would you also agree with me, based on your 27 years of experience as an air quality expert, that the application has to accurately reflect the conditions of the site and as represented in the proposed permit? Is that a fair statement?
A. The application should represent the permitted emission sources for the site.
Q. All right. Very good. You're familiar with EPA's subpart $W$ concerning the use of meteorological data?
A. I am.
Q. And let me just, if I may, put this up on the screen for you. And incidentally, Mr. Wade, we will have all these numbered today, so it will be easy for your counsel to track later on when we are looking at all of this.

First of all, do you see the reference in the highlighted area, the subparagraph B indicated that the parameter selected to -- should represent the conditions of the area of concern?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And below that, we are talking about the proximity of the meteorological data, should -- it should be considered for the site; is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. And that, in fact, your meteorological data chosen can be adversely affected by the distances between the site and the domain chosen for model; is that right?
A. The distance from the meteorological data collected to the site is not always an issue.
Q. All right. But it becomes an issue where you have topographic characteristics of the area that are different than the site selected for the modeling; is that right?
A. The -- the selected meteorological data provides wind speeds and wind directions throughout the radius of the facility. The meteorological data for -- selected was used because it had a -- a large amount of low wind speeds and calm winds that -- that produce the highest concentrations for this type of facility.
Q. So, Mr. Wade, I'm not asking you why you chose what you chose. I'm just asking you to affirm what the EPA
guidance is here, and $I$ think it says in the last sentence, it's highlighted, that the representativeness of the data can be adversely affected by differences in topographical characteristics. Is that just -- I just want to know, is that a fair statement?
A. The way it's written, that's a fair statement.
Q. All right. And if we go to the next page of subpart $W$, if we could, please. And again, subparagraph I is referring to data used input. That's input into your AERMOD model. Do you see that, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. MR. ROSE: Mr. Hnasko, could you -- it looks like the page number of the exhibit that you are referring to here is cut off on the top. So if you could --

MR. HNASKO: I'm happy to move it. Thank you, Lewis. It's 5232.

MR. ROSE: Okay. Thank you.
MR. HNASKO: You're welcome.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Mr. Wade, again, the data -- you know, that should possess an adequate degree of representativeness, right, to ensure that the wind, temperature, and turbulence profiles are representative of the impact here, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. If we go down below there, the -- it talks about atmospheric input variables. Do you see that, sir?
A. I do.
Q. And do you see where wind speed and direction are factors that should be considered in determining representativeness?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. Now, in your rebuttal on Page 2, I think you talk -- $I$ think you made an affirmative statement, which you just adopted, that you chose the quote, best available, end quote, meteorological data, and that it was actually NMED who had selected the data. Is that -- does that correspond with your recollection?
A. That is correct with the -- with the caveat that $I$ had originally selected Alamogordo -- Alamogordo data as being the most representative because of proximity. Holloman Air Force Base is right next to Alamogordo, so he selected Holloman Air Force Base as more representative.
Q. All right. Well, let's explore that a bit and look at the e-mails you exchanged with the Environment Department, and the next exhibit is an e-mail. Can we get the date on that if we go up. That's dated March 16 , which is Tuesday, and that is from Mr. Peters of the Environment Department to you. Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And this is Mr. Peters suggesting to you, not the other way around, that Alamogordo might be more representative of Alto than Holloman since it's closer to the same outlines. Do you see that reference?
A. I do.
Q. Well, we don't see any other e-mails telling us how Holloman was ultimately chosen over Alamogordo, even though NMED told you here that Alamogordo would be more representative. Do you recall any other e-mails on this subject?
A. No, I just recall a phone discussion with Eric.
Q. All right. Did you have an opportunity to look at the terrain differences between Holloman Air Force Base, the area you ultimately chose for modeling, and the subject location?
A. Well, what you're showing me is a land use data.
Q. Excuse me. I'm just asking you if you had an opportunity prior to --
A. I've seen that -- that picture in the testimony.
Q. Okay. We can't talk over each other. I'm sorry if we -- let's just make sure that, you know, you get an opportunity to respond, and I get an opportunity to finish, so the court reporter doesn't have difficulty.

Is this something you looked at prior to your choice

```
of Holloman Air Force Base as the area to conduct your
modeling?
    A. Prior to, no.
    Q. All right. Now, you can see what this depicts.
It's a pretty arid area, correct?
    A. I'm sorry; can you repeat the question?
    Q. Would you agree with me that this depicts what one
```

would call a desert-like area?
A. It is -- yes, combination of high dessert and I
think there's some -- some shrubs or -- it's basically
desert, yes.
Q. All right. Very good. Can we go to the next -this is the proposed site. Have you -- did you have an opportunity, Mr. Wade, to view this topography before you chose Holloman Air Force Base?
A. I did not.
Q. All right. And you see the difference here to the naked eye, do you not, of the proposed site and Holloman if we compare the two?
A. Yes, I see that it does include some high desert and some --

MS. SAKURA: It should be the next one.
A. Some business -- some deciduous forest.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) All right. Here I put up a comparison for you that might be easier to see. So we are
looking at a marked difference in the type of vegetation and terrain from the proposed site versus Holloman. Is that a fair statement?
A. That is -- that is a fair statement.
Q. Incidentally, you are well aware of the altitude differences, I take it, 4,000 roughly of Holloman versus 7or so at the proposed location?
A. There is a difference in elevation.
Q. Let's go -- let's go look at the other aspect of EPA subpart $W$, which talks about wind directions. I'd like to pull up the wind rose at Holloman if you could. All right. You testified quite a bit it was a directional, this wind rose plot, indicating a couple things here that I'd like to note. First of all, the direction itself is primarily to the southeast. Is that -- is that an accurate summary?
A. For the high winds. But those high winds are not what causes a maximum concentrations in the model.
Q. Correct. And I think you testified about that, but they do influence markedly the dispersion of fugitive emissions, do they not, at the --
A. High winds -- I'm sorry.
Q. Do high winds have a direct impact on the amount of fugitive emissions at the boundary when they occur?
A. Not as high as the low wind -- low and calm winds.
Q. Now, if we are talking about truck traffic, things of that nature, Mr. Wade, at the southeastern part of the facility during a high-wind event, one would expect a larger fugitive dust emissions then during a low wind event. Isn't that a fair statement?
A. No. I wouldn't -- I would not characterize it as that.
Q. You would not characterize a more windy day as causing more fugitive emissions at the -- in the directional -- the primary direction of the way the wind blows in a low windy day?
A. The -- when we are comparing ambient -- looking at the ambient standards for this type of facility, it is the calm and low wind speeds that cause the highest concentrations.
Q. So I --
A. The higher wind speeds do not cause as high a concentrations.
Q. Again --
A. For the roads -- for the roads, the emissions are generated as the truck is driving over the paved area. If this paved area is kept clean to where it's -- minimizes the fugitive emissions, then $I$ would not expect anything more from high or low winds.
Q. Mr. Wade, I'm not quarreling with you your
conclusion on how standards are measured, low wind events versus high winds, but $I$ am going to pushback with you on the notion that a truck traveling through a windy day on the southeastern part of the facility here is going to -- is going to create additional emissions, is it not, if that road is not maintained properly?
A. Well, the permit -- the way the draft permit reads, it has to be maintained.
Q. All right. And we'll get to that in a moment.

Now I'd like to just show you the wind rose, if $I$ may, from the close Sierra Blanca airport, and this is -- as you can see here, the wind direction is quite different, is it not?
A. It is quite different.
Q. All right. And the high wind areas are actually going towards the southwest, which actually discussed could influence fugitive emissions if the roads weren't maintained on a windy day, correct?
A. Well, I'm disagreeing with your assumption that the high winds are going to cause increased emissions from haul road traffic.
Q. Well, $I$ know you are, but just indulge me for a while that the -- it's a road where it's not maintained with sufficient water or from other suppression mechanisms, you have the potential for more fugitive emissions going to the
southwest at this facility due to that road traffic?
A. I've already discussed this in my rebuttal

```
testimony, and when I modeled this meteorological data set,
```

it produced concentrations lower than the Holloman Air Force
Base data set, so --
Q. We're --
A. -- your assumption -- the emission -- the question
you're asking me, $I$ can just say from -- from doing the
modeling, the answer is no.
Q. Well, I'd like you -- I'm going to get to your
modeling in a moment, Mr. Wade, and give you an opportunity
to expand on that rather than just putting on a couple
columns in your rebuttal testimony, but for the time being
all I want to know for us folks who aren't air quality
experts, it seems to me to be pretty common sense that if
it's a windy day and a haul road is not maintained properly
with the addition of sufficient moisture, that there are
going to be more fugitive emissions in the southwesterly
direction from this facility.
MR. VIGIL: Objection; asked and answered.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, I agree;
it has been asked and answered several times. At this
point, I'm going to ask you to move on.
MR. HNASKO: All right. Thank you.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Mr. Wade, let's go back if we
could to the terrain map for the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. All right. So, Mr. Wade, you have just testified, and you mentioned some -- Pages 3 and 4 of your testimony, that, you know, I ran the model based on Sierra Blanca, and the emissions were actually less, and so basically what you're telling us is no harm no foul?
A. Concentrations. I'm sorry, not emissions were less, concentrations were less.
Q. Concentrations were less. Thank you for the clarification.

But what you're really telling the hearing officer today is don't worry that Sierra Blanca is more representative than Holloman because the emissions are less, so it doesn't matter. Or the concentrations were less, so it really doesn't matter based on the modeling run you did?
A. What I'm saying is the use of the Ruidoso Regional Sierra Blanca Airport data would not be allowed under EPA subpart -- or monitoring requirements for -- for meteorological data sets to be used in modeling.
Q. You said that today, but you didn't say that in your rebuttal testimony. What you said in your rebuttal testimony is that you ran a model using Sierra Blanca, and the concentrations in your view were actually less, so using Holloman, even though it's not representative, to not be more conservative. Is that --
A. No. What I said was that Sierra Blanca airport had over 22 percent missing data. EPA requires 90 percent collection data of meteorological data to be used for dispersion modeling analysis. I --
Q. Did --
A. I did --
Q. Today. Today you said that, but you didn't say that in your rebuttal testimony.
A. I said it in the rebuttal testimony.
Q. All right. And you ran --
A. Okay.
Q. Yeah, please, go ahead.
A. Okay. I'd have to look back at my rebuttal testimony to see if that was what was said.
Q. Well, that was new information today, kind of surprised me. You said you wouldn't use it, but yet you did use it. And when you did use it, you found out, based on your run, that the concentrations were less using Holloman than they would have been using Sierra Blanca. Is that a fair summary?
A. What $I$ did was $I$ ran it just to -- to compare to see if there was going to be an issue if Sierra Blanca airport data was -- was used in the modeling analysis, and I found, the results, that was actually less, that Holloman Air Force Base data produced higher concentrations than
would be the use of Sierra Blanca airport data.
Q. Okay. Well, let me ask you a question, I don't mean to be coy here, but why don't we just use Fargo? I mean, if that turned out to be more conservative, that would be okay, right, under your analysis even though it's not representative? I mean, what's the difference between using Holloman if it's not representative and some location far away, so long as you can conclude that the results are more conservative? There isn't any, is there?
A. The meteorological data for Holloman is the closest and most representative of the proposed area for Roper Construction.
Q. All right. Well, we just went over the terrain maps and the wind roses, Mr. Wade, and I think you --
A. Well, you --
Q. I think you agreed the terrain map showed marked differences in the type of topography on these different locations?
A. Land use.
Q. Now, let me ask you a question on the -- your so-called modeling you did on the Sierra Blanca. If you look at the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport, if one wanted to get a representative modeling result using Sierra Blanca airport, would you agree that it wouldn't be appropriate to extend that distance parameter to one kilometer only because
in so doing, you would pick up concrete and runways and parking lots and things of that nature?
A. I'm not following the question. I'm sorry.
Q. Well, let me phrase it alternatively. We're trying to get representative data, correct? Is that our goal?
A. Our goal is to get representative data that will show compliance with ambient air quality standards.
Q. All right. Well, then the answer's yes, we want to get representative data, right? So, in this instance, if one were to try to replicate the conditions of the Roper's proposed site, wouldn't it be advisable to extend your distance parameter to, say, at least 3 kilometers here, so we can capture the terrain, which is more similar to the Roper location?
A. The -- the terrain that was used in the modeling is -- far exceeds 3 kilometers.
Q. But did you go out 5 kilometers to determine whether that terrain was sufficiently similar to the Roper terrain to give accurate modeling results?
A. The -- the modeling was run initially with terrain, and $I$ can't remember what the receptor grid was exactly, but it was over. I think it was over 5 kilometers and probably was more like 10 kilometers.
Q. But you don't know that because we don't have any
data demonstrating that, do we?
A. Say that again.
Q. We don't have any data in the record demonstrating that, Mr. Wade, do we?
A. It is in the -- it is in the modeling records, yes. It is part of the modeling protocol -- I mean, modeling report.
Q. No. You're talking about Holloman, not Sierra Blanca. I'm talking about the -- your modeling run for the -- when you used Sierra Blanca data. That is not in the record. What your spatial -- your spatial data points are not in the record. We don't know if you used 1 kilometer, 3 kilometers, or 5 kilometers, or whether the numbers that you derive in your testimony at Page 3 to 4 in that column, we don't know what the basis is for those. We don't know, do we, what distances were used from the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport?
A. What distances were used from the Sierra Blanca Regional -- I'm not understanding exactly what you're asking.
Q. All right. Can you go back briefly to your rebuttal testimony, Mr. Wade? Do you have that in front of you? You put a chart together there which indicated the results of your so-called modeling run. I believe it's on Page 4 to help you out.
A. I'm just trying to find the correct file.
Q. It's definitely one you adopted. I can help you today if you want. I can summarize it for you.
A. Okay. Which page was it?
Q. It's Page 4 of your rebuttal testimony.
A. Of my rebuttal testimony.
Q. Yes, sir.
A. How come I'm not seeing that?
Q. Well, do you remember making a chart there? You had the Holloman MET cumulative concentrations in one column, and you had the Sierra Blanca in the other, and you did a little percent reduction in the third column?
A. Correct.
Q. It was trying to indicate that Holloman was actually more conservative.
A. Okay. I'm on that table.
Q. All right. Do you see that table?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. So this is all we've got on your so-called modeling run on Sierra Blanca, is that right, this table?
A. Correct.
Q. This table doesn't tell us the distance factors you used at Sierra Blanca Regional Airport to come up with these cumulative concentrations?
A. The distance used is the same as what was used in
the Holloman MET data.
Q. I'm not worried about --
A. For the modeling. For the modeling.
Q. Well, Mr. Wade, you understand we disagree with the use of the Holloman data because it's not representative. What $I$ want to know here, is did you use a distance that was sufficient to capture the terrain of the proposed facility?
A. Yes.
Q. You're confident of that?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's not indicated in this document?
A. This is -- the modeling results will show -- does show, again, that the highest concentrations are right at the facility boundary for Roper. It does not extend -- as it extends past that, it drops off significantly, and that's what would be expected for this type of facility where you have low release stacks and non-buoyant fugitive sources.
Q. So I don't -- I think we're ships passing in the middle of each other here, Mr. Wade. I'm not talking about the Roper facility. I'm talking about the use of the Sierra Blanca data. Your columns don't indicate a number of things. They don't tell us, so we can't examine what your distance parameters were, whether those parameters include terrain that is substantially similar to the Roper facility.

Do you see what I'm saying here?
A. I think you're confusing terrain with -- with land use data. Is that what you are talking about? Because when I -- when I prepared the Sierra Blanca MET data set with AERMET, I did include land use data for the Sierra Blanca airport.
Q. Okay. And again, I'm going to leave this go. We'll handle this in our own testimony, Mr. Wade, because I don't think you're quite understanding that I'm asking whether you used data extended far enough out to actually capture land use and land terrain that is substantially similar to the Roper facility. It doesn't appear that you can answer that.
A. Fine. I can tell you that I did use the -through AERMET, the latest version of AERMET, I did use land use data that was representative of the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport that --
Q. So --
A. That data file that was submitted into the AERMET was probably 50 miles square.
Q. And we don't have that data file, do we, that you used?
A. No.
Q. All right. Now, you also -- you made a lot in your rebuttal testimony about calm winds and things of this

```
nature --
```

A. Uh-huh.
Q. -- indicating that when you ran the models, that you found that there was -- there was more calm at Holloman than there was at Sierra Blanca; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, you're a pro at this, but aren't you supposed to exclude calm hours when you run your modeling?
A. It's the -- the low wind speeds is what $I$ was discussing, and if you look at the -- the -- both the wind roses side by side, you'll see that the Holloman Air Force Base data has a lot more low wind speeds than does the Sierra Blanca data.
Q. Did you -- but you agree with me that you excluded calm hours, is that correct, in determining your model, running the model?
A. No.
Q. So you included calm hours?
A. The model includes whatever data you submit.
Q. And you submitted the -- you submitted that data which included the calm hours, so that was included, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. And --
A. Holloman and Sierra Blanca.
Q. And did you have an opportunity to note, based on the meteorological data, when the calm hours and low wind hours occur at these locations? What time of day?
A. That -- that can be found in the -- the results from -- from AERMET, the --
Q. And you agree with me that the calm hours and the low wind speed hours are generated in the late afternoon and evening hours in these locations?
A. Correct. That is correct.
Q. And that would be during times the facility supposedly would not be operating, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. All right. So it's not going to do us any good to discuss low wind speeds or calm hours if there's no operation at the facility. The facility should -- the modeling, should it not, reflect the operational aspects of that facility?
A. Low wind speeds usually occur in the early morning or in the late evening.
Q. Mr. Wade, let me -- let me direct your attention to the part of your testimony where you kind of -- you said, again, it's kind of a no harm no foul aspect that, look, it doesn't matter what kind of trucks you have, because we're limited to 305 round trips during what period -- during a particular period of time, so again, it was -- it seemed to
be your testimony that the type of trucks would be
immaterial to that determination; is that -- is that right?
A. Yes, especially since the model was run in error of doubling the emissions from all truck traffic.
Q. So you -- so you actually had the mistake at first, correct? You had a doubling; then you dialed that back to 305 round trips; is that right?
A. That was based on how many trucks it would require to do 125 cubic yards an hour.
Q. All right. Well, let's look at Section 6, Page 7 of the application, if we could put that on the screen.
A. Can I -- can I -- when $I$ was interrupted on a previous question --
Q. You were?
A. Can I finish my response on the low wind speeds?
Q. Yes, absolutely.
A. Because I don't know what happened. All of a sudden, somebody was talking over me.

Low wind speeds usually occur in the early morning and early evening hours, and Roper will be operating in those hours, during those hours, especially in the summertime and -- Spring, Summer, and Fall times.
Q. Did you have an opportunity, Mr. Wade, to determine how those low wind speeds -- compare that with the proposed hours of operations?
A. I did not.
Q. All right.
A. That is -- based on my experience of 27 years, it is usually those early morning or late evening or not -early evening hours which -- which has the low wind speeds.
Q. All right. Well, based on your 27 years of experience, you also know that different trucks have different emissions, correct?
A. The -- inputted into the truck --
Q. Mr. Wade, will you please listen to my question. Different specifications for different vehicles result in different emissions for those vehicles. Is that an accurate statement?
A. That is correct.
Q. All right. Let's look at Section 6, Page 7, and you do a nice job here, I must say. All right. You identify the trucks here, fly ash truck, there's a cement truck, you have an aggregate sand truck, and you've got a concrete truck. Right?
A. Correct.
Q. And for each one, you're having different emissions factors, because there's different specifications for each of these trucks, right?
A. Not -- not really.
Q. Well --
A. You -- go ahead.
Q. I'm sorry; I don't want to interrupt you, but the calculations of these emissions are based on the specifications of the fly ash truck, cement truck, aggregate sand truck and a concrete truck, right?
A. The number of trucks that will be required to operate at 125 cubic yards per hour is included in that -what you have highlighted.
Q. All right. Well --
A. The emissions are based on the -- really the only variable between all the trucks is the -- the weight of the truck. And for the weight of the truck, the concrete trucks are slightly different if you'd scroll down a little bit from that, you'll see where there's a discussion on the weights. For all the others, the fly ash, the cement, the sand and aggregate trucks are all the same weight, so they are represented the same in the modeling and in the emission calculations.
Q. You're doing very good, Mr. Wade, but would you agree what we're missing here is a similar calculation on water trucks. And you testified earlier, even when you were talking about the aggregate piles you're going to use water to suppress --
A. Right.
Q. -- the emissions, so there's nothing in here about
a water truck in the specifications and how those emissions
would impact this final result; is that correct?
A. That is -- I mean, based on the number -- the number of trucks that were allowed in a day, they will include water trucks, whether -- even if it is not specifically specified in this calculation.
Q. Well, I understand. You've already testified to that. The 305 round trips is inclusive of all truck traffic, whether it's water --
A. Yes.
Q. -- fly ash, aggregate and concrete, right? We understand that. We're in agreement on that. But my point here is that you don't have any emission factors or calculations for water trucks because you don't know the weight of the truck, you don't know if it's a six-wheeled truck, you don't know if it's an eight-wheeled truck. You don't know any of the specifications, correct?
A. The number of wheels has nothing to do with the emission calculations. It is the weight of the truck. The weight of the truck for the water trucks will not exceed the weight of the truck for aggregate sand trucks, cement trucks, or fly ash trucks.
Q. That's not -- that's nowhere to be found in this application, is it?
A. The weight of the -- weight of those trucks is
just below if you scroll down.
Q. No. I'm talking about water trucks, Mr. Wade. There's no reference to any calculations on emission factors contributed by the delivering of the water that's necessary to implement these pollution controls. There's nothing in here. Can we agree on that?
A. Not specifically.
Q. All right.
A. What $I$ can say is the water trucks will not -- so long as you stay below the number of trucks per day, you will not be exceeding the emission rates that were calculated for the model at 305 trucks per day. It doesn't matter if it's a water truck or an aggregate sand truck or cement truck, or fly ash truck. They all create the same amount of emissions. So if $I$ said -- take away one sand and gravel -- or sand and aggregate and substitute that for a water truck, it's going to give me the exact same emissions.
Q. Mr. Wade, you just testified earlier that the weight of the truck is going to drive the emissions for that particular truck, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. So let's go to -- let me first identify this next document for you, Mr. Wade. Will you scroll up, please. This is an e-mail from you to Deepika at the NMENV and cc'd Mr. Roper. I think we're on Number 4,
there's a question asked to you here, okay, about your 304-and-a-half trips per day; what's that based on. Well, the question is -- and the answer to you is -- that you provide is 304 trips per day are based on maximum production of concrete, right?
A. The -- it is based on the maximum production per day of concrete.
Q. Yeah.
A. The one being the 1,875 cubic yards per day.
Q. Got it. And that's all I wanted you to affirm because there's not one trip within that 304.5 trips that you say is devoted to the transportation of water.
A. No. What $I$ said was the -- it doesn't matter if it's an aggregate, a cement, fly ash truck or a water truck, they will all be considered the same when you calculate the emissions that were used in the dispersion modeling.
Q. We don't have any record, Mr. Wade, do we, in the application or in your testimony, concerning the relative contributions of these water trucks driven by their weight, as you said to the total emissions?
A. I think in my testimony, $I$ said that if you stay at the -- the daily truck count, it doesn't matter if it's a water truck, an aggregate sand truck, or cement or fly ash truck.
Q. Yeah, I understand that.
A. It's all being considered the same.
Q. I understand that, Mr. Wade. You made that very clear. You've said -- it's clear as a bell that the 305 trips includes everything. I just want you to affirm for the record that we don't have any relative contributions specifically for water trucks embedded in this application?
A. That is true.
Q. All right. So I'd like to direct your attention to Section 10, if $I$ may, of the application. And this is a -- the routine operations of the -- of the facility. Please scroll down here, that spot we have there. I don't see anything in here, and $I$ don't know if you see anything in here, but as far as routine operations, as far as, you know, managing fugitive emissions from the aggregate piles by the application of water, using water on the paved roads, have you seen anything in the routine operation of this facility which would require the significant water consumption in order to implement these pollution controls that the draft permit says need to be implemented? Do you see anything here in the operational plan?
A. I guess I'm misunderstanding your question. Can you repeat that?
Q. Well, I'm just curious because you go through the operational -- if we can scroll up and get the title of that again. This is routine operations, but the routine

```
operations, according to Section 10, that would include the
sig- -- application of the significant water that's
necessary to achieve the emission controls of the draft
permit, reportedly requirements. There's nothing in here.
Please scroll.
    A. There is not.
    Q. And Mr. Wade, I'd like to direct your attention,
keep in mind for future reference this second-to-last
sentence on this particular exhibit, indicating that haul
roads on site will be paved and maintained to reduce
particular emissions from truck traffic. Do you see that
reference there?
```

    A. Correct.
    Q. There's no reference to what the maintenance is or
    is not. It just says it will be maintained, right?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. Well, I want you to remember this
statement because we are going to come back to it shortly if
you would, please. Go to the next exhibit, 14 --
Section 14. Next page.
All right. This again is the operational plan to
mitigate emissions. Do you see this -- you're familiar with
this, obviously, aren't you?
A. Correct.
Q. And, again, it talks about maintenance procedures
but -- haul roads and service control methods, but there's
no reference to the application of the water that's going to
be required to operate this plant?
A. There is none except for where it just says "water sprays."

MS. SAKURA: But that's only during shutdown.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) But that refers to the shutdown aspects of the facility, not the routine mitigation measures, correct?
A. Actually, $I$ was looking in maintenance.
Q. You're looking at maintenance?
A. Yeah.
Q. Yeah, I understand that during startup and shutdown. Do you see that reference to the qualification?
A. The -- the discussion is -- is how to mitigate emissions from startup and shutdown, so it addresses that there will be water sprays; water sprays will be functioning all the time as needed.
Q. Understood, but I guess my continued question is -- and this reference to maintenance really is talking about during shutdown and startup, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. All right. Let's go if we may, Mr. Wade, I want to have -- you mentioned earlier in your testimony, which I thought was interesting, about -- I think you -- the words
you used is it was typical of the facility to rely on the
AP-42 guidance from the EPA. Is that -- do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And it is typical, isn't it? You want to look at the AP-42 guidance to determine how you should calculate your emissions and so forth?
A. Correct.
Q. All right. So I'm curious because the haul road emission calculations -- and this caught my eye during your testimony. You -- you appear to use . 6 grams per square meter to determine the maximum emissions from these haul roads based on this ubiquitous baseline --
A. Right.
Q. -- pertaining to AP-42, right?
A. Right.
Q. Okay. Now, you are aware, based on your 27 years, that this particular emission factor is -- is used for publicly traveled roads, paved roads, not industrial roads?
A. It is -- I mean, it is for roads that are driven less than 500 road trips a day.
Q. That's not all -- that's publicly traveled roads, would you agree with that?
A. No.
Q. All right. Well, let's -- maybe we can refresh your memory. Are you familiar with this -- the differences

```
between the EPA's preference for emission calculations based
on publicly traveled roads versus roads confined within an
industrial complex?
    A. No, I'm not.
    Q. All right. Well, let me -- let me try to
enlighten you a little bit. Let's move down if we can
further through this document --
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, I'm going
to stop you here for a moment. The witness has said he's
not familiar. You're not going to educate him.
    MR. HNASKO: Well --
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: He's here as a fact
witness.
```

    MR. HNASKO: That's right, but --
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, don't
    speak over me. You're here to ask questions to him. He's a
    fact witness. If he says he's not familiar with what you're
    going to show him, then move on. And don't sit there and
    try to educate him because that's not why he's here. So
    please don't educate him. Please ask your next question.
    Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Mr. Wade, are you familiar with
        the particular designation for paved roads for a concrete
        batching plant?
    A. I know that there's a table that represents an average of what was calculated for concrete batching roads.
Q. All right. And in -- and have you seen this table before, the Table 13.2.1-3, indicating that the -- how many grams per square meter one should include for a paved road within a concrete batching plant?
A. I can see that, but again, I'm going to say that that's based on what was measured at concrete batch plants. It's -- it is why I have when I calculated the emissions for the paved roads, that was going to be maintained much higher so that no visible emissions are -- are being presented from -- from all road traffic at this -- at Roper's concrete batch plant.
Q. So -- but that's not my question, Mr. Wade. You just --
A. That's my --
Q. You stated you're familiar with this table and EPA's requirement that you use 12 grams per square meter for emissions for a paved road within a concrete batching plant?
A. It is not a requirement.
Q. Well, it's certainly a preference, is it not?
A. It is what they came up with when they did their analysis on what paved roads -- the concrete batch plants that they were testing at, that's what they -- what it came out as.
Q. So --
A. That's not --
Q. So you used the emission factors recommended by EPA for everything else but for the paved roads within the concrete batch plant?
A. I recommended the -- the emission factor for paved roads based on travel of less than 500 trucks per day.
Q. And you used the ubiquitous number, which is roughly 15 times less than the concrete batching number recommended by the EPA?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do you know what happens to your emissions when you use the 12 grams per square meter?

MR. VIGIL: Objection; this sounds like direct testimony.

MR. HNASKO: It's cross-examination.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, again, this is a fact witness. I'm asking you to ask him factual questions. He's -- you asked him a question, he said no. And I agree with Mr. Vigil that this next question sounds to me like you're going to try to get him to agree with the conclusion that you've come up with, and that's not an appropriate cross-examination question.

MR. HNASKO: Well, I'm not going to have him agree with my conclusion, Mr. Hearing Officer. I only asked him whether he has made the calculation to determine what would happen to these emissions if he, in fact, used the 12 grams

```
per square meter set forth in AP-42. Either he has, or he
hasn't.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And Mr. Wade, did you
answer that question?
    THE WITNESS: The answer is no.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko,
there's your answer. Please move on.
    MR. HNASKO: Thank you very much.
    Mr. Hearing Officer, I'll pass the witness.
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Rose, this is your
witness. Is there any redirect?
        MR. ROSE: Let me unmute first. Yes, Mr. Hearing
        Officer, just a couple questions.
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please.
            REDIRECT EXAMINATION
        BY MR. ROSE
```

    Q. You were questioned by -- by Mr. Hnasko about the
        use and the propriety of using Sierra Blanca MET data, were
        you not?
    A. Yes, I was.
    Q. And my understanding is you explained why that was
    not used, and could you, again, briefly explain why you
    didn't use Sierra Blanca data as part of this application?
    A. The -- the use -- after discussions with the --
    the NMED modeling section, it was determined to use Holloman
Air Force Base data.
Q. Okay. And was that the recommendation or the requirement of the Air Quality Bureau's modeling section?
A. That was the recommendation and what $I$ had submitted in my modeling protocol.
Q. Okay. And you testified as to -- at length about water trucks and whether or not they were included in your estimate. Do you normally -- you've done a number of these, have you not, applications for concrete batch and other plants --
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Do you routinely include water trucks for those -in -- in your calculation of emissions?
A. Not usually because most facilities have access to -- to water on site.
Q. And I believe you testified about what the impacts of including the water trucks would be. Could you clarify that as to whether you would expect the -- the emissions in your models to be any different if you included the water truck trips?
A. The emissions in the model would not change with including water truck trips as part of the daily count of trucks that enter the site.
Q. And I believe you were questioned by Mr. Hnasko about the use of dust suppression equipment or watering of
the piles at the site, were you not?
A. I was.
Q. And did the application include any provisions for watering those piles?
A. The application did not include provisions for watering the storage piles. It included application of water at the exit of the feed hopper onto the feed hopper conveyor.
Q. And is the requirement to -- to include dust suppression or water to the piles, is that a condition of the draft permit?
A. The requirement, no. It is an option that Roper industries can use that accomplishes the same thing of adding water at the feed -- feed loader -- feed hopper unloading to a feed conveyor, with the exception that it will actually decrease the emissions because you're adding water at the storage piles, and so that means that there will be additional controls at the loading of the feed hopper, which was not in the original application.
Q. And let's clarify. You testified about the modeling results, and $I$ believe your testimony was that the model was run without any additional moisture for those piles, was it not?
A. The model was run for no additional moisture to the piles or loading the feed hopper.
Q. Okay. And so the additional requirement imposed or proposed here by NMED with lower emissions, with lower than beyond what you -- you modeled in your modeling analysis, correct?
A. Yes, the application of additional moisture to the storage piles would reduce the emissions beyond what was originally modeled.
Q. And I believe you also testified about the maintenance of the haul roads. Was there any provision in the application submitted concerning how those roads would be maintained?
A. I think -- I'd have to look back at that draft permit condition, but the facility will have to maintain monthly a fugitive dust plan that addresses any fugitive dust from the site. If the -- if there starts to be fugitive dust coming from the roads as trucks are driving on them, then they're going to have to increase either -either increase the maintenance either by water washing the roads or doing more sweeping.
Q. And let's just clarify. That -- those conditions were not in the -- in the application. They were additional requirements that $N M E D$ is proposing as part of this permit, correct? Take your time.
A. Yeah, I'm trying to find the exact wording. And then they are -- the condition of the permit, their draft

```
conditions require that you maintain and -- to minimize the
silt built up to control particulate emissions.
    Q. Thank you.
    A. The monitoring -- you know, the permittee shall
monitor the frequency, quantity, and location of water
application or equivalent control measures such as sweeping.
    Q. And that's in the draft permit, is it not?
    A. That's in the draft permit.
    Q. Okay.
        MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, I have no further
questions.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, before I
go to you, Mr. Vigil, are there any cross-examination
specifically to those redirect questions?
    MR. VIGIL: No, the Bureau has no
    cross-examination with regard to that. Thank you.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko, are
    there any cross-examinations specifically to the questions
    asked?
        MR. HNASKO: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer.
        RECROSS-EXAMINATION
        BY MR. HNASKO
    Q. Mr. Wade, you are aware that this particular
        facility has no water available on-site to control or
        implement emission controls, correct?
```

A. I have been told that there's no water directly at the site, but Mr. Roper has assured that enough water to control fugitive dust and to make the concrete mix will be provided.
Q. But none on site, correct?
A. Well, they'll -- the -- the trucks coming in will store material -- restore water on site in storage tanks.
Q. My question is, there is no source of water on the property like a well, authorizing the appropriation of water for this purpose?
A. I'm -- I do not have any direct knowledge of the site as far as if there's water available.
Q. All right.

MR. HNASKO: No -- thank you, Mr. Wade.
No further questions, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Rose, does
that conclude your case-in-chief?
MR. ROSE: It does, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
Mr. Vigil.
MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, the court
reporter's been at it for a couple hours now. I don't know if she needs a break or whether you want to just move on to -- to the noon hour, but this might be an appropriate place to break for a few minutes if the -- if the court

```
    reporter thinks it's appropriate or necessary.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm expecting that the
court reporter will let me know when she needs a break.
Ms. Myers.
THE COURT REPORTER: I'm okay with a break if you have time. If not, then we can keep going.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'd rather keep going. Ms. Myers, you'll let me know -- you can chat with the hearing -- with the host, the Webex host when you need a break, and we will take a break at that time.
Mr. Vigil, do you want to give your opening statement? MR. VIGIL: Thank you very much.
The Air Quality Bureau is here today to provide direct technical and rebuttal testimony in support of a recommendation to grant the draft permit in this matter in accordance with the Air Quality Control Act and associated State and federal regulations for issuing an air quality construction permit.
In this hearing, we're going to hear a lot of testimony by Sonterra's witnesses. It's all designed to bring -- not to bring substantive challenges to the application or to the permit. But rather to muddy the water and so doubt. Taken as a whole, Sonterra's entire case can be summarized as this: Yeah, we know that the application and permit are valid, but we just wish it was different.
```

Sonterra's expert witness testimony reflects this approach. Sonterra's witnesses will offer testimony that is academic and divorced from the practical reality of environmental protection. Their testimony will attempt to create a simplistic idealized view of the statutory and regulatory requirements that ignore the very real considerations that go into crafting a permit that is protective of human health and the environment. The Air Quality Bureau has a serious statutory and regulatory responsibility to protect the environment and human health. That is their job. It is not an academic or plutonic exercise, and the Bureau's testimony in this matter will show that they take that role seriously.

Today, the Bureau will offer witnesses whose testimony will show that the Bureau has given a thorough and complete administrative and technical review for both the permit application and the draft permit, ensuring that the respective documents meet all the legal and technical requirements under the air quality act and associated regulations.

With that, the Bureau calls its first witness, Deepika Saikrishnan.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you tell me, ma'am --

MR. VIGIL: Mr. Hearing Officer --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Hold on a second,

```
Mr. Vigil.
```

Would you tell me how to pronounce your name?
THE WITNESS: Deepika Saikrishnan.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Saikrishnan.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: We are going to swear
you in. Which of the exhibits are yours?
THE WITNESS: Exhibit 1, that is my testimony, and I think Exhibit 2, which is my resume.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And do you have a
rebuttal exhibit?
THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes. I have rebuttal
Exhibit 6, 7, and 8.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Uh-huh. So 1 and 2 are direct and resume, 6, 7, and 8 are your rebuttal, and Mr. Vigil will take you through those to adopt them in a moment after we get you sworn in.

Ms. Myers.
DEEPIKA SAIKRISHNAN
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you spell your name please, for the record?

THE WITNESS: Yes. D-E-E-P-I-K-A. Saikrishnan is spelled $S-A-I-K-R-I-S-H-N-A-N$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed. MR. VIGIL: Mr. Hearing Officer, I have one question. I'm assuming that you want us to go ahead and go through direct, rebuttal, and Ms. Saikrishnan has surrebuttal; she's the only witness that has surrebuttal. Should we go ahead and do all -- all three in succession? HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes. Please proceed. MR. VIGIL: Thank you so much. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Good morning. Could you please state your name for the record?
A. Deepika Saikrishnan.
Q. And where are you currently employed?
A. I'm employed by the Air Quality Bureau of the New Mexico Environment Department.
Q. What is your job title?
A. My job title is permit specialist, and I work in the Technical Services Unit of the Permitting Section.
Q. What are your job responsibilities as a permit specialist?
A. I review air quality permit applications for administrative and technical completeness and accuracy. I coordinate with the public, industry, consultants, Air Quality Bureau staff, and other regulatory agencies to

```
provide quality customer service during the permitting
process. If a proposed facility meets air quality
regulations and standards, I authorize an enforceable permit
that specifies all state and federal regulations as well as
the emission limits that apply to the facility.
    Q. How long have you worked in the Permitting
Section?
```

    A. I have worked in the Permitting Section since
    February 2019.
Q. And during that time, how many air quality
permitting actions have you worked on?
A. I have worked on over 400 permitting actions.
Q. Could you briefly describe your educational
background?
A. I have a PhD in biochemistry from the University
of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom.
Q. And I direct your attention to NMED Exhibit 2. Is
this a copy of your latest resume?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And did you submit prefiled technical testimony
for this hearing?
A. Yes.
Q. And --
A. It is Exhibit 1.
Q. Thank you. And do you have any corrections or

```
additions to your written technical testimony that you'd
like to make at this time?
    A. No, I don't.
    Q. And do you adopt your written testimony in its
entirety?
    A. Yes, I did.
    Q. Let me circle back. I want to save us some time
here. Did you submit prefiled rebuttal testimony for this
hearing?
    A. Yes, I did.
    Q. And could you give me the exhibit? Do you have
that on hand?
    A. The exhibit numbers?
    Q. Yeah, just for your prefiled rebuttal, just for
the convenience of the court reporter?
    A. Yes. I do have Exhibit 6, Exhibit 7, and
Exhibit 8 for my rebuttal testimony.
    Q. Okay. Thank you. And do you have any corrections
or additions to your rebuttal testimony that you would like
to make? If so, maybe we could do it when we get to that.
    A. No, I don't.
    Q. Okay. So do you adopt all of your written
    submitted testimony, both direct, rebuttal, and surrebuttal
in its entirety?
    A. Yes, I do.
```

Q. Okay. Thank you. Thank you. Sorry for going back on that.

Okay. Can you please provide a brief overview of your direct testimony?
A. Yes. My technical testimony presents my qualifications, a summary of Roper Construction, Incorporated's application Number 9295 for their proposed Alto Concrete Batch Plant facility. An overview of the construction permits authorized under 20.2.72 New Mexico Administrative Code, which is also abbreviated as NMAC, and a summary of my review of application 9295.

In my testimony, $I$ describe the administrative review, which is an initial review that confirms all the required parts of the application are present. I also describe the technical review, which involves verifying emission calculations and determining which federal and State regulations apply to the facility. My testimony also summarizes the Air Quality Bureau's public outreach efforts throughout various stages of this permitting action and the basis for conditions in the December 30th, 2021, version of the draft Permit 9295 for this proposed facility.
Q. And what is the purpose of the current permit application submitted by Roper?
A. Roper Construction, Incorporated, is applying for a new 20.2.72 NMAC Air Quality permit for a 125-cubic-yard
concrete batch -- per-hour concrete batch plant to be operated within Lincoln County in the state of New Mexico. The facility will be identified as "Alto CBP."
Q. I want to, in the interest of time, I'd like to move forward if you could, and I want to ask you a question about the December 30, 2021, version of the draft permit. Do you have any edits to that version of the draft permit that you would like to make at this time?
A. Yes. I would like to add that conditions A503.B and A503.D in the draft permit version 12/30/2021 have been amended to include stricter requirements and add Control Unit 7B, respectively. Ms. Rhonda Romero will discuss these amendments in her testimony.
Q. Okay. Thank you. And can you describe how the Department gave formal notice of this hearing as required by the regulations?
A. Yes. Air Quality Bureau staff wrote the notice of hearing and sent it out in accordance with the regulatory requirements in 20.1.4.200.C(2) NMAC. I e-mailed --
Q. Ms. Saikrishnan, let's -- I'm sorry to interrupt you. Let's skip reading out the citations just for the interest of time.
A. Okay.
Q. I appreciate the thoroughness --
A. Sorry.
Q. -- but let's just move it along. Thank you.
A. I e-mailed the notices of hearing to the Air Quality Bureau administrative team to print hard copies of the notices in English and Spanish to be e-mailed to -- by postal service to citizens who had submitted only written comments by postal service or FedEx. For interested citizens who had submitted comments via e-mail, I sent out e-mails with the notice in English and Spanish attached. I also sent the same e-mails with attachments to nearby tribes, counties, municipalities, Class 1 area, EPA, and organizations that were identified on a list maintained by the Department who have indicated in writing a desire to receive notices of application. The notice of hearing was also published in English and Spanish in the Albuquerque Journal and Ruidoso News on January 5th, 2022.
Q. Thank you. And what other steps has the Bureau taken to facilitate public and stakeholder input?
A. The Department wanted to explain the application review process and inform the public about this proposed facility, so we went beyond the notification requirements presented in the regulations. I spoke with the people on the phone and responded to e-mails, and sent outreach e-mails when the hearing determination was made by the secretary of NMED to keep citizens informed of the status of their hearing requests. I included all citizen comments
beyond the comment periods ranging from prior to receipt of the application until January 27, 2022, as part of the administrative record.

The Department created frequently asked questions with answers and an introduction to air permitting document. I shared these documents via e-mail and on the $A B Q$-- sorry. Air Quality Bureau page maintained for Application 9295 so people would access information. Air Quality Bureau updated the web page to provide helpful information all in one place. Air Quality Bureau also sent requests for public service announcements in English and Spanish to run on English and Spanish radios in Ruidoso.
Q. How does the Air Quality Bureau regulate issues such as noise, vehicle traffic on public roads, degradation of natural beauty, quality of life for residents, threat to wildlife, water quality, water conservation, and property values?
A. The Clean Air Act and State regulations are health-based regulations and do not provide the Air Quality Bureau legal authority to regulate impacts that are not specifically related to air quality. Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards provide public health protection. Secondary, National Ambient Air Quality Standards provide public welfare protection, including protection against the freezability and damage to animals,
crops, vegetation, and buildings, so the Air Quality Bureau cannot deny an applicant an air quality permit and -- based on these other issues. Many of these issues, such as noise, odor, nuisance issues, truck traffic on public roads, quality of life issues, and property values, fall under the jurisdiction of local ordinances.
Q. Could you tell us about any shared regulatory processes between the City, the County, and the Bureau?
A. These authorities and processes are independent of each other.
Q. How would this permit ensure that the emissions from the proposed facility do not exceed the levels represented in the application and application updates?
A. First, the permit applicant is required to operate the facility as represented in the application and application updates. The failure to operate the facility as represented in the application and the application updates would be considered a violation of the permit and would be referred to the Enforcement Section at the Air Quality Bureau. In addition, the permit contains operating, monitoring, and recordkeeping conditions to ensure compliance with the emission rates in the permit.
Q. Can you describe how Roper Construction's Alto Concrete Batch Plant meets the applicable regulatory requirements?
A. Yes. The proposed facility, as represented in the application and application updates, demonstrates compliance with all federal and State regulations. In New Mexico, construction permits are required by 20.2.72 NMAC for facilities with a potential emission rate greater than 10 pounds per year -- per hour or 25 tons per year for any pollutant with a national or New Mexico Ambient Air Quality Standards. Roper Construction, Incorporated's Alto Concrete Batch Plant meets the requirement of 20.2 .72 NMAC. This application includes all the contents required by 20.2.72.203 NMAC. None of these listed bases for the permit in 20.2.72.208 NMAC are true for this application.

Also, according to 20.2.72.210 NMAC, the conditions in the draft permit are based on the contents of the application and application updates. Compliance with all the applicable State and federal regulations will be demonstrated the following requirements specified in the permit foundations.
Q. Thank you. And what is the Bureau's recommendation regarding this draft permit?
A. The Bureau recommends the issuance of this permit -- draft permit.
Q. Okay. Thank you so much.

Let's move on to your rebuttal testimony, and let me know when you're ready.
A. I'm ready.
Q. On Page 8 of Sonterra's statement of intent or SOI, Ms. Bernal's summary of opinions states that the applicant did not represent the operating schedule consistently throughout the application. She additionally states that the facility's maximum daily operating schedule in Section $1-E$ represents a start time of 3:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., which does not represent any schedules in Table C of Section 16K. Could you please explain how the permit enforces the operating schedule?
A. Yes. The draft permit does not establish permit conditions based on the entry in Section 1-E of the application. Instead, the draft permit establishes conditions based on production base limits. These instruct- -- the instructions in Section $1-E$ state that the 1-E. 1 and 1-E. 2 operating schedules may become conditions in the permit. The 4,509 hours of operation per year comes from adding the maximum hours the facility can operate each day of the month if operating -- each day of each month if operating at the maximum production capacity of 125 cubic yards per hour.

Condition A108.A of the draft permit sets forth the allowable hours of operation for the facility. This condition is based on the permit limits set in the modeling report, which represents the time frames within which the
applicant may operate the facility in the specific months, which is a total of 5,422 hours. If the applicant chooses the operate the facility for all of the hours presented in the permit condition A108A for that specific month, the facility could not operate at the maximum hourly production capacity because of condition A108B, which limits the daily production rate. In addition to hourly and daily production limits, condition A108B also includes an annual production limit of 500,000 cubic yards per year. Exhibit 6 is a chart summarizing the allowable operation hours and production rates.

Since modeling shows that operating at the maximum production rate of 100 cubic yards per hour for each hour between 3:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. demonstrates compliance with air quality standards, if the facility operated at less than maximum capacity, the emission rates for those hours would be reduced from what was used in the modeling and therefore demonstrate compliance with air quality standards.

I would now like to respond to Ms. Bernal's second part of the question.

The operating schedule represented in Section 1-E as 3:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. captures the span of the operable hours with respect to all operating scenarios modeled as represented in Table 3 of Section 16K. This representation is also consistent with Table 1 of Section 16K, where all
the allowable hours of operation for each month are represented per condition A108A of the draft permit.
Q. Ms. Bernal states on Page 9 of Sonterra's SOI that the weighted average of moisture content for sand and gravel is stated to be 2.65 percent. Could you explain the basis for this value?
A. Yes. The 2.65 percent weighted average moisture for sand and gravel is the correct value. This was verified in Section 7 of the Excel spreadsheet, material handling sheet, cell C65, provided on August 8th -- August 10th, 2021, by the applicant. The 2.65 percent weighted average moisture was derived using the formula 1.77 percent multiplied by 118.8 pounds per hour, plus 4.17 percent multiplied by 68.8 tons per hour divided by 187.5 times per hour. The incorrect values in Section 6 were typographic errors and were updated by the applicant on January 28, 2022. These typographic errors did not affect the calculation of emissions.
Q. On Page 9 of Sonterra's SOI, Ms. Bernal states that the maximum haul truck emissions are not supported. Can you provide the basis for the haul road emissions?
A. Yes. The maximum haul road truck emissions submitted in the original application double-counted the round trips in the material handling section of the calculation spreadsheet. This is in cell D239. This was
corrected and verified in Section 7 spreadsheet that was provided by the applicant on August 10, 2021. That was the reason for the reduction in the haul truck emissions.
Q. Page 9 of Sonterra's SOI, Ms. Bernal's opinion states that the application improperly used hourly emission factors instead of annual emission factors in Table 6.1 of the application. Can you explain the hourly emission factors in this table?
A. Yes. Section 6, Table 6.1 refers to the precontrolled material handling particulate emissions. These emissions have been verified to be corrected in the updated Section 7 calculation spreadsheet, again provided on August 10th, of 2021. The process rate in Table 6.1 had typographic errors and was updated by the applicant on January 13th, 2022. The calculation spreadsheet represented the correct process rate, and I verified this.
Q. Mr. Elder's opinion on Page 17 of Sonterra's SOI states that for the operational plan to mitigate emissions, the application incorrectly identifies asphalt production instead of concrete production. Can you address Mr. Edler's opinion?
A. Yes. This was a typographic error and was updated by the applicant on January 28, 2022.
Q. Okay. Thank you. And let's move on to your sur and final rebuttal, and let me know when you're ready.
A. Yes, I'm ready.
Q. Oh, thank you. Thank you. On Page 3 of Sonterra's rebuttal SOI, Ms. Bernal's opinion states that the application does not identify the basis for a requested permit capacity of 305 trips per day for haul road trucks. Could you explain how the 305 trips per day is enforceable in the permit?
A. The application represented the number of trucks per hour, 20.3 trucks per hour in Section $2 A$, and in the calculation spreadsheet. I asked the consultant to clarify the basis for the 305 trips per day. The consultant responded and clarified that the number of trucks would be limited by the daily production rate. The number of trucks needed to produce the maximum daily throughput is 15 hours per day multiplied by 20.3 trucks per hour, which amounts to 304.5 trucks per day.
Q. On Page 4 of Sonterra's rebuttal SOI, Ms. Bernal noted that the applicant failed to account for additional moisture, to explain additional moisture content supposedly added to the aggregate piles. Ms. Bernal summarizes that the applicant -- the application does not account for the moisture content. Could you please explain how moisture content added to aggregate piles is enforceable in the permit?
A. Yes. Section 6, Page 8 of the original
application states that the applicant is not requesting controls for Unit 11, which is the aggregate piles. The applicant also states that for this unit, the control being used is limiting annual throughput. The emission factors used to calculate emissions for this unit are uncontrolled emission factors, AP-42 13.2.4, Aggregate Handling and Storage Piles. The moisture content being added to these storage piles of quality controls, this is to reduce visible emissions further than what is requested as allowable emissions for the unit in Table 2E of the application, but no credit for control is being taken.

The applicant also requested additional moisture content to be included as a draft permit condition, A502.A. Condition A502.B of the fugitive dust control plan also requires that the stockpiles are kept adequately moist.
Q. Thank you.

MR. VIGIL: I have no further questions for this witness. I -- the Bureau -- the Bureau's witnesses can either stand for cross-examination individually or cross-examination as a panel. I suggest we do it as a panel, but $I$ will defer to counsel and the hearing officer. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. We're going to do it as a panel, but, of course, anyone who asks a cross-examination question can direct it to any witness if they so choose. So why don't you present your next witness.

MR. VIGIL: Thank you so much. Can you hear me? I'm having trouble here. Oh, thank you. I think I'm okay. Thank you.

Okay. The Bureau calls its next witness, Eric Peters.
THE WITNESS: I am here.
MR. VIGIL: I think, Mr. Peters --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil, hold on one second.

Mr. Peters, which are your exhibits?
THE WITNESS: My testimony is Exhibit 3, my resume is Exhibit 4, and I don't know what my rebuttal testimony number is.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil.
MR. VIGIL: I -- I'm getting the -- I'm getting that up right now. I will be with you in one second. Mr. Peters's rebuttal is NMED Exhibit 2 .

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: NMED rebuttal Exhibit 2.

MR. VIGIL: I'm sorry; NMED -- yes, rebuttal Exhibit 2. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. So, Ms. Myers, would you swear Mr. Peters in.

ERIC PETERS
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: E-R-I-C, P-E-T-E-R-S.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay, Mr. Vigil, proceed.

MR. VIGIL: Thank you very much.
DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Can you please state your name for the record?
A. My name is Eric Peters.
Q. And could you briefly describe your educational background?
A. I have Bachelor of Science degrees in mechanical engineering and biology from the University of Illinois and a master of science degree in environmental engineering from the University of Kansas.
Q. And could you briefly describe your current employment?
A. I work for the Air Quality Bureau of the New Mexico Environment Department, which I will call the Department, as an air dispersion modeler. I have worked in the modeling section for over 24 years. One of my primary duties is the review of air dispersion modeling for new

```
source review permit applications to determine if they will
comply with air quality standards and other modeling-related
requirements.
```

Q. Did you submit your resume?
A. Yes. It's the Department's Exhibit 4.
Q. And you submitted written testimony, and do you
have any corrections to make to your testimony at this time?
A. I have no corrections to make.
Q. How about to your rebuttal testimony?
A. I have no corrections to make to that either.
Q. Do you adopt both your direct testimony and your rebuttal testimony in their entirety?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you. What is the relevance of the air dispersion modeling on the draft permit?
A. Roper Construction, Inc., which I'll call "the applicant," applied for permit 9295, which is known as Alto Concrete Batch Plant. I'll call that "the facility." They applied for under that 20.2.72 New Mexico Administrative Code. The permit application process requires the application to contain an analysis demonstrating that emissions from routine operations will not violate any New Mexico or National Ambient Air Quality Standards or prevention of significant deterioration $P S D$ increments.
Q. Could you briefly describe the standards that are
modeled?
A. National Ambient Air Quality Standards are maximum concentrations of pollution allowed in the air. These standards are periodically reviewed by the Environmental Protection Agency and are designed to protect the most sensitive individuals from exposure to pollutants. PSD increments are limited to the increase of pollutant concentrations in an area and are designed to maintain the air quality of pristine areas.
Q. How does the applicant know what options to choose when conducting air modeling?
A. The Department maintains the New Mexico modeling guidelines to provide a basis for acceptable modeling analyses. These guidelines incorporate and interpret the most recent version of EPA's guideline on air quality models, which was published in the Federal Register Volume 82 Number 10. The New Mexico modeling guidelines also incorporate other information and guidance, such as EPA memorandums.
Q. Did the Bureau review the modeling submitted by Roper in this matter?
A. Yes. The Department reviewed the modeling submitted by the applicant for these permits. The Department verified the applicant followed appropriate modeling practices. Details of the modeling review are
described in the modeling review report.
Q. And what are the conclusions from your review of the modeling in this case?
A. Alto Concrete Batch Plant modeling was performed in accordance with the New Mexico modeling guidelines. If the facility operates in compliance with the terms and conditions of the draft permit, then it will not cause or contribute to any concentrations above State or federal ambient air quality standards or $\operatorname{PSD}$ increments. The facility has satisfied all modeling requirements, and the permit may be issued.
Q. Okay. Thank you. I'd like to move on to your rebuttal testimony. Let me know when you're ready.
A. Ready.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal questioned meteorological data for the modeling in Sonterra's statement of intent at Page 3. How would you describe the appropriateness of the data used?
A. The facility is a minor source with respect to PSD. We do not require minor sources to collect their own meteorological data, so we are limited to existing sites that collect this data. Two stations are close to the facility with respect to the large size of New Mexico. These are Holloman Air Force Base and Ruidoso. Of these two stations, Holloman Air Force Base has more calm and low wind

Page 100
conditions as can be seen from Sonterra Exhibits 8 and 9.

Since the maximum concentrations for this type of facility are expected to occur when winds are slow and steady, the evidence shows that Holloman Air Force Base would be expected to produce higher concentrations. Since the goal of modeling is to predict the highest possible concentration, the Holloman Air Force Base data is acceptable for a demonstration of compliance with air quality standards.
Q. And Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal and Ms. Bernal questioned versions of the AERMET and AERMOD used to conduct modeling in Sonterra's statement of intent at Page 5 and 8. How would you describe the appropriateness of the model versions used?
A. AERMOD is the model EPA requires for this type of permitting to ensure reliability and consistency. AERMET is the program used to process meteorological data to use as an input for AERMOD. Both of these programs are mature, and significant changes to calculations would not be expected for new releases. An examination of the bug fixes described in the model change bulletins revealed no changes that would affect the modeling for this permit. Since the modeling was performed before the new versions were released and no evidence of changes related to this modeling were found, the reliance on the program version's available when the
modeling was performed is acceptable.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal claimed that the applicants failed to include water trucks and other missing sources in the modeling and Sonterra's statement of intent at Page 5 . Would you comment on the missing sources?
A. If water or other materials are delivered by truck, then those delivery trucks would be included in the permit condition that limits the total delivery truck quantity. Trucks bringing water would not be expected to bias the modeling compared to trucks delivering other materials to or from the facility. Comments about missing equipment may also refer to exempt equipment. Equipment or activities that are exempt from permitting are also exempt from modeling. Exempt activities cannot be required in the modeling but are assumed to be represented by the background concentrations added if they are large enough to make an impact.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal and Ms. Bernal observed that the PM10 and PM2. 5 models were not updated to account for revisions to haul road emissions listed in Table $2-E$, and this is in Sonterra's statement of intent at Pages 6 and 11. Could you describe the changes with respect to modeling?
A. The changes to haul road calculations reduced the haul road emissions. There is no need to update modeling
when emissions are being reduced because the concentrations cannot increase.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal observed that the elevations were sometimes recorded in meters rather than feet. How would this affect a modeling result?
A. Reporting the elevations with the incorrect unit of measure in the results summary does not affect the model concentrations.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal and Ms. Bernal suggested that the Bureau has never approved use of non-default modeling options in AERMET. Could you discuss the use of non-default options?
A. There is no regulatory requirement for minor sources to write a modeling protocol and no requirement for it to be approved. In order to model some sources using flat terrain, the selection of non-default options is required. The facility contains many sources that are non-buoyant. Emissions from ground-level fugitive sources tend to follow the terrain instead of being lifted into the air and then gradually descending. The use of flat terrain for this type of source is consistent with the AERMOD implementation guide and the New Mexico modeling guidelines. Modeling these sources with flat terrain maximizes concentrations by preventing the model from moving the model plume above or below the ground.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal and Ms. Bernal commented on particle density parameters. Could you address these comments?
A. The Department maintains a reference that documents particle distributions and densities of commonly encountered sources. The applicant used these parameters. Additional documentation is not expected when this reference is used.

The exception is that a higher density was used for source ID CSBH by mistake. The emissions from this source are very small and have minimal impacts on the results. Increasing the density for plume depletion in AERMOD does not necessarily decrease the concentration. When the density is increased, it can lower the plume for that source and increase concentrations very close to the source where maximum concentrations were predicted for this facility. Because of the small emission rate of CSBH , and the nearby location of the maximum concentrations, this area -- error is not expected to increase model concentrations.
Q. Ms. Bernal noted that Units 13 and 14 were missing from Section $16-0$ of the application. Could you discuss the modeling of these units?
A. The three heaters were modeled as a single heater and identified as Unit 12 or CBPH. Combining separate emission units into a single point is a conservative
approach to modeling because it concentrates the emissions. This combination is acceptable.
Q. Mr. Edler suggests the wind speeds used to calculate emissions are lower than actual wind speeds at the facility. Could you address this comment?
A. The Department has reviewed studies that relate wind speeds, emission rates, material handling sources, and predicted concentrations in AERMOD. The maximum predicted concentrations do not occur when the wind speed is at its maximum in these AERMOD modeling runs because the increase in turbulence and dispersion outweighs the increase in emission rates. An emission rate based on an annual average is a more realistic but conservative method of modeling the relationship between wind speed and dispersion for material handling sources.
Q. Considering the new information presented and the modeling provided by the applicant, what are the conclusions from your review of the modeling analysis?
A. Alto Concrete Batch Plant modeling was performed in accordance with the New Mexico modeling guidelines. If the facility operates in compliance with the terms and conditions of the draft permit, then it will not cause or contribute to any concentrations above State or federal ambient air quality standards or PSD increments. The facility has satisfied all modeling requirements, and the
permit may be issued.
Q. Thank you.

MR. VIGIL: I have no further questions for this witness. And the Bureau calls its next witness, Rhonda Romero.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Now, Mr. Vigil, I have a question for you before we proceed with swearing in Ms. Romero. Originally when the first witness testified, she said that her rebuttal exhibit, $I$ thought, was 6, 7, and 8, and her direct was 1 and 2. When $I$ look at the list of exhibits in your rebuttal, it looks like her exhibit is 1 in rebuttal. What am I missing?

MR. VIGIL: That is correct. Her -- yes, her
rebuttal testimony is Exhibit 1. I -- Ms. Saikrishnan is -she's a -- she's not an attorney. She was referencing exhibits that came along with her rebuttal testimony. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh. MR. VIGIL: So, and there -- her surrebuttal, of course, was not prefiled.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So let me make sure that the court reporter and $I$ have this straight. So far, NMED has admitted -- well, I have admitted into evidence NMED's Exhibits 1 through 8, and their rebuttal Exhibits 1 through 8 and through testimony, Exhibits -- exhibits now, direct exhibits, 1, 2, 3, and 4 have been adopted under

```
oath; is that correct?
```

    MR. VIGIL: That's correct.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And rebuttal
    Exhibits 1 and 2 are adopted under oath.
MR. VIGIL: That's correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: All right. That's
fine. I just wanted to clarify.
Okay. So now we have Ms. Romero. Ms. Romero, you're
going to be sworn in first.
RHONDA ROMERO
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Now, Ms. Romero --
Hold on one second, Mr. Vigil.
Ms. Romero, would you spell your name, please.
THE WITNESS: Sure. It's R-H-O-N-D-A, Romero,
$R-O-M-E-R-O$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: It's very hard to hear
you. Would you get closer to the microphone and/or speak
louder.
Mr. Vigil.
MR. VIGIL: Oh, I was just saying that
Ms. Romero's testimony is NMED Exhibit -- rebuttal
Exhibit 3.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Only rebuttal exhibit.
There's no direct, then.

MR. VIGIL: There is no direct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Perfect. Thank you. So please proceed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Could you state your name for the record?
A. Rhonda Romero.
Q. Ms. Romero, could I -- I know it's a headache. Could you try to get closer so your -- you sound a little far away.
A. Sure. Does that sound better?
Q. It does sound better. Thank you.

And where are you currently employed?
A. I am employed by the New Mexico Environment Department Air Quality Bureau.
Q. And what is your job title?
A. I'm the staff manager for the Minor Source Unit of the Permitting Section.
Q. And what are your job responsibilities as staff manager?
A. I guide staff in the Minor Source Unit through the review of technically complex air quality permit applications and the development of enforceable air quality permits. I have written and reviewed hundreds of air quality permits to ensure that they are legally enforceable.

```
In addition, I interact with various stakeholders, including
the public, industry, consultants, other air agencies, and
internal colleagues at the Bureau.
Q. How long have you worked in the permitting
section?
```

A. I have worked in the permitting section since February of 2013. I started in the Minor Source Unit as a permit specialist and eventually got promoted to staff manager in the Minor Source Unit in July of 2018.
Q. And could you briefly describe your educational background?
A. I have both a Bachelor and Master of Science.
Q. And your resume is -- your latest resume is NMED Exhibit 5?
A. Yes.
Q. And your -- your rebuttal testimony was directly filed in this matter as NMED rebuttal Exhibit 3?
A. Correct.
Q. And do you have any changes to this that you'd like to make?
A. I do not.
Q. And do you adopt your rebuttal testimony in its entirety?
A. I do.
Q. Thank you. And what was your role in the Air

Quality Bureau's review and development of the Roper permit?
A. I reviewed all applicable regulations and reviewed the permit language and supporting documents for legal enforceability of the construction permit regulation 20.2.72 NMAC.
Q. On Page 9 of Sonterra's statement of intent, the summary of Ms. Bernal's opinion states that the application is incomplete because the applicant did not check the box indicating emissions due to routine predictable startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance are no higher than those listed on Table 2-E. Can you explain how SSM activities are addressed, and I just want to say that SSM stands for startup, shutdown, and maintenance. So can you explain how SSM is addressed?
A. On Page 26 of the original application, the applicant indicated that no startup, shutdown, or maintenance emissions are predicted for this site, and no maintenance would be performed during periods with no production.

Permittees are required to develop and maintain an SSM plan per 20.2.7 NMAC, as acknowledged by the applicant in Section 14 of the application. In addition, they are also required to minimize emissions in accordance with 20.2.7.109 NMAC and 20.2.72.203.A(5) NMAC.
Q. On Pages 15 and 16 of Sonterra's statement of
intent, the summary of Mr. Edler's opinion states that a 99.9 percent control efficiency of emissions using a baghouse is unrealistic. Can you explain how a 99.9 percent control efficiency is enforceable in the draft permit?
A. The baghouse manufacturer guarantees up to 99.99 percent control efficiency if the control device is maintained and operated per the manufacturer's recommendations. The permit conditions A503.A, A503.C, and A503.D establish requirements, monitoring, and recordkeeping to demonstrate compliance with the 99.9 percent control efficiency that the applicant used to calculate allowable emissions. These require -- I'm sorry. These requirements include the installation of a differential pressure gauge, continuous monitoring of the differential pressure across each baghouse, and a no visible emissions requirement for each transfer point as determined by EPA Reference Method 22.

If the differential pressure readings are outside of the manufacturer recommended differential pressure range, the permit requires the operator to seize operations immediately until the deviation is rectified. In addition, if visible emissions are observed at transfer points outside of EPA Reference Method 22 requirements, the permit requires the operator to perform a maintenance check on the baghouse and perform all necessary maintenance in accordance with the
manufacturer's specifications.
Q. On Page 16 of Sonterra's statement of intent, the summary of Mr. Edler's opinions state the applicant's failure to implement emission controls for the aggregate handling and storage pile will cause significant fugitive dust emissions. Can you explain how fugitive dust controls from aggregate handling and storage piles are enforceable in the draft permit?
A. In condition A502.A, the permit requires that a wet dust suppression system be used to minimize fugitive emissions from Units 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11. In addition, condition A502.B in the permit requires a fugitive dust control plan by minimizing emissions from areas such as aggregate feeders, conveyors, storage piles, and other types of fugitive dust emitting sources. The permit requires that piles be either covered or kept adequately moist to control dust during storage and handling.
Q. On Page 17 of Sonterra's statement of intent, the summary of Mr. Edler's opinions also states the claim that the -- in the application that fugitive dust can be controlled by central dust control system is unrealistic. Can you explain how controlled by the central dust control system is enforceable in the permit?
A. The central dust control system is represented as a control for Units 7 and 8 in the permit application.

Permit conditions A105.A, A503.B, A503.C, and A503.D require that fugitive emissions from the cement/fly ash batcher and the concrete truck loading be controlled with the central dust control system. And a no visible emissions requirement as determined by EPA Reference Method 22.
Q. On Page 18 of Sonterra's statement of intent, the summary of Mr. Edler's opinion states that the application is incomplete because it does not identify the emissions from the cleaning operations that are necessary at a concrete batch plant. Can you explain how emissions from cleaning operations are enforceable in the draft permit?
A. The permit condition A502.B requires that a fugitive dust control plan be implemented at the facility to minimize fugitive dust. Any observations of visible dust emissions requires that the fugitive dust control plan be updated in order to address visible emission -- visible fugitive dust emissions.
Q. Can you briefly describe the Bureau's recent revisions to the draft permit?
A. In response to Mr. Edler's concerns on the central dust control system, the Department strengthened condition A503. B to establish more stringent requirements on the central dust control system as well as establishing solid monitoring and recordkeeping requirements to ensure that the requirements are properly performed and documented. In
addition, the permit condition A503.D was also revised to include the baghouse Unit 7b. The detailed changes to the permit condition can be found in NMED rebuttal Exhibit 3, and the revised draft permit can be referenced at NMED rebuttal Exhibit 5.
Q. Okay. Thank you. MR. VIGIL: I have no further questions, and the Bureau calls its final witness.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil, excuse me. We're going to go now to public comment. It is 12:02. We are going to take the first twelve people who signed up. If your name is called and you are not ready to provide your public comment, then we will move you down one on the list, and we will call your name again. Each public member will have up to five minutes after you are sworn in.

So, Mr. Vigil, we're going to hold on your last witness, Ms. Kathleen Primm, for now, and we will come back to her at 1 'clock as time allows us.

So, Ms. Corral, are you ready? Ms. Corral, there seems to be something wrong with your microphone. It seems to be muting you and unmuting you. Let's try it now. MS. CORRAL: Okay. I apologize. I'm not sure what happened there.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: There you are. MS. CORRAL: Okay. We're going to start off with
Suzie Santos, and then Tom Stewart would go next. So
Ms. Suzie Santos, and I believe they're going to be in the
gym location.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
Ms. Myers, would you please swear in the first public speaker.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please spell your name.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: $S-U-Z-A-N-N-E$, last name is Santo, $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{O}$. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. You have five minutes. Thank you.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you. Air Quality Board members, my name is Suzanne Santo, and I live in Enchanted Forest. I own three properties in the Enchanted Forest area that were never notified about the plant in 2021. My properties which are valid at over 750,000, are approximately 33 linear feet from the proposed site. I selected this area for the clean mountain air to retire in, having lived in El Paso for many decades and having vested in a clean air, dark sky community that has a thriving amount of wildlife in the area. I am opposed to the development of a CBP at this location and will pray that the hearing members will hear our plea to reject the permit and
not allow the plant to negatively impact the Alto community, the White Mountain wilderness area, Lincoln National Park, and our homes that we have worked all our lives to enjoy in peace and health.

Having worked as a manager in the city of El Paso Building and Planning Department, I'm very familiar with application processes. The application presented is and has been flawed since submission and should have been rejected. The fact that the site cannot meet the minimum distance to the designated federal wilderness area should have resulted in a rejection of the application for that site at -- on that merit alone.

Please consider the following: Personally, I have seen the amount of particulate matter that is released from our CBP, even with proper emission controls in El Paso. My husband was a quality control manager for the largest concrete plant in El Paso and witnessed the impact of surrounding neighborhoods that lived with silica dust. The dust settles over the community and adversely impacts those neighborhoods and residents who are suffering with current breathing problems or will cause breathing problems and/or possibly cancer in the future.

From my home, I will see the emission clouds in the air. I will breathe the silica emissions that will be deposited on my home and my land, and I will hear the
constant noise of a CBP running 12 to 18 hours a day. The County does not have a noise ordinance, so there will be no relief for those of us that live nearby if the continual movement of trucks carrying concrete or heavy equipment needed to load the raw material into the facility. A CBP will require high-intensity lighting for safety issues resulting in light trespass and will negatively impact the community's appeal as a dark sky community.

I have a rental property that provides revenue to the County of Lincoln that will be negatively impacted by the foul air, loss of water availability and possible groundwater contamination, and noise generated by the plant. I'll be negatively impacted by this plant regarding my property values, which in turn will result in lower tax revenue for the County and the State. Lower revenues across the impacted areas will reduce budgets at local and State levels. The State will have significant losses related to the maintenance of roads and safety issues with large trucks entering the scenic byway of Highway 220 as well.

The White Mountain wilderness was devastated by the Little Bear fire in 2012, and it's just beginning to revive. Silica dust will harm not only the grass, plants, and the trees in that area but will also severely impact the health of our local New Mexico wildlife that will ingest the silica dust as they're grazing.

Our subdivision and many surrounding subdivisions will be negatively impacted by the amount of water required to produce concrete and maintain adequate dust control methods that is normally mandated for an industrial facility like this. We are struggling with the current wells for our community, seeing them declining each year. Watching a surface irrigation system spraying raw materials and the plant road for dust control is an insult to every water entity in the area trying to conserve this precious resource. Groundwater contamination will become a serious concern to our community.

Simply put, having a third CBP plant in our area is an atrocity to the sanctity of the Sacramento Mountains. Your mission statement is to protect and restore environment and to foster a healthy prosperous New Mexico for present and future generations, and your agency further states to protect the public health of New Mexicans and the nature of the State by forbidding the deterioration of air quality. Protect our community, please.

Applications that completely fail to meet the standard -- excuse me; the standards of your department requires that the air quality permits should be denied. I plead with you to reject this application on a technical failure the permit application and the negative impact of New Mexico air, water, and soil quality to this great --
help of the -- respectfully, Suzanne Santo.
MS. CORRAL: Your time is up.
Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Corral, the next speaker?

MS. CORRAL: Up next, we have Tom Stewart. And then after that, we'll have Jim Spiril, if he could be ready. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Stewart, you are going to be sworn in.
(NOTE: Public speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, sir. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Mr. Hearing Officer, my name is Tom Stewart, and I reside at 116 Tanglewood Lane in Alto. The proposed plant is approximately 1.2 miles from my residence. I've been a resident of the area for 23 years, and the only reason that $I$ came to Lincoln County in the first place was because $I$ was hired as its county manager. I served in that capacity for 13 years. I resigned that position and ran for county commission in 2014. I'm currently in my last year of an eight-year tenure. I want to be clear the Board of County Commissioners has not authorized me to speak, but as a potentially affected resident, I do feel an obligation to provide my personal observations and opinion on this subject.

Making laws for governing our society is supposed to be hard. As one of five county governing elected officials, I can attest to the fact that it is often difficult to gain a consensus on any given issue. Issues of private property rights are especially sensitive, and in my opinion, however, those rights should not be permitted to impact your neighbors in a harmful way. Ever since Roper Construction decided to seek an environmental permit for the concrete plant, $I$ have heard about little else from the constituents in my district. I feel that the price of land in the area of Alto is such that $I$, and $I$ believe the county commissioners $I$ have served in the past as manager, could never have imagined the need for zoning in such a pristine area as Alto. Especially when there is almost 5,000 square miles in this county to consider for all conceivable activities.

Best I could get out of my fellow commissioners thus far has been the nuisance resolution $2021-24$ that you have been provided. I believe the resolution actually -accurately presents the situation, and I feel that $I$ am starting a lengthy process of trying to sway the governing body toward considering zoning to prevent this type of closed activity in areas that are clearly not appropriate when it has so many negative impacts on the surrounding area.

As a nearby resident, I realize that this NMED hearing as specified by the hearing officer is dealing with just the air quality issues when there are so many other factors that need to be considered. Deed restrictions, proximity to a national forest, critical water supply for just dust suppression, a scenic byway concentrated in a long construction activity in a residential area, and potential health issues of the surrounding residents should all be eventually considered. A reasonable county zoning ordinance could have precluded this entire process, and it needs to be considered in the future of this County.

Unfortunately, such an effort, in this case, would be -- excuse me, would be more than a day late and a dollar short. Speaking as a potentially affected local resident, I would ask that the hearing officer at NMED carefully consider all the expert testimony you have heard in rebuttal of the applications and the NMED experts and find the permit -- to find the permit -- the grounds under its charter to deny granting the permit. I would like to repeat that in slightly stronger terms, and in another way, please deny the permit because the proposed activity could destroy the fragile community I live in based on the necessary water usage for dust suppression alone.

If the permit cannot be denied and the plant is subsequently constructed, please ensure monitoring of the

Page 121

```
plant to see that the standards of air quality are strictly
enforced for the very health of the residents and the
environment. Thank you, Mr. Hearing officer.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
    Ms. Corral, who's next?
    MS. CORRAL: Thank you. Next is Jim Spiril. And
after that, we'll have Jim Kalvelage.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Can you spell the last
name of the first person?
    MS. CORRAL: Yeah. S-P-I-R-I-L.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Are you ready,
```

sir?
MS. CORRAL: Yes, he's in -- he's coming up to the
camera.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And who's the
next person in line?
MS. CORRAL: Okay. So I have James Kalvelage.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: How do you spell that?
MS. CORRAL: $K-A-L-V-E-L-A-G-E$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Ms. Myers,
would you swear in this witness.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Sir, with your mask
on, it's hard to hear you. Okay. You have five minutes.
Please proceed. Oh, would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: K-A-L-V, as in Victor, E-L-A-G-E. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Please proceed. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you. I live -- we live less than a mile from the proposed plant, and that has been a concern, but after listening today, I really would urge you to reconsider the modeling used. You talk about using climate data from Holloman Air Force Base, but that's very, very different than the proposed plant location in Alto.

What really struck me was, look at where these places are, Holloman and Alto compared to the mountains here, the Sacramento range. Holloman is on the west side of the mountain range, and the plant is proposed for the east side of the mountain range. That -- that sounds very different in location, also as already brought up, that topographically they're very different locations, we saw that on the maps, and very different locations. We're used to, you know, the winds can vary dramatically here, depending on what the weather conditions are. Simply $I$ ask, why simply not use a local location to fit the information into the permit?

And the other thing, and I realize we are talking air quality, but the Environment Department looks at more than just air quality, are using water to try to limit the air particulates, whatever possible pollutions to bring that
down to the ground. My gosh, I live right next to a creek. My well is right there, and the creek -- I can guarantee you the creek plays a big role in what my well has. We found that out when we searched -- we looked to see how deep down the water table is, and we've done that several times, so the creek plays a big role. If the creek is flowing, my water level is higher. If the creek's not flowing, my -you know, my well is further down into the ground.

Why would the Environment Department, and I realize it's the Air Quality Bureau, and they're looking at, you know, what we're breathing, but we have to drink that water, too, and if it's going to be precipitated, if it's going to get moisturized, whatever, to get that -- those air particles down to the ground, when they go down to the ground, eventually they're going to go down to the groundwater, and that's right where Little Creek is. Little Creek is right there, and that's an important water source for me. Please think of us here. Thank you for your time. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir. Ms. Corral, who's next?

MS. CORRAL: Okay. I have Jim Kalvelage. And then, after that, $I$ have Stanley Mathis. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That was Jim Kalvelage. We're bringing Stanley up right now.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. Perfect. Thank you.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Would you spell

```
your name, please?
```

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Stanley, S-T-A-N-L-E-Y, Mathis, $M-A-T-H-I-S$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: M-A-T-H-I-S.
Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you proceed, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'm sorry?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you please proceed?

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Oh, sure. I am Stanley Mathis. I live less than a mile-and-a-half from the proposed plant. I'm not going to reiterate what has already been said. I just want to add because, I mean, we all have the issues with the water, we believe that the winds will move the particulates to our properties, but $I$ just want to just put my two cents in that this Board take a look at far more than just what is modeled. The modeling, I'm sure these permits are going to fit into what your models say that they should. But from what we've seen and what I've seen personally with the site -- with another plant owned by the same owner in

Carrizozo, it -- with the dust all around there, and the lack of vegetation, it's a totally different thing than what your model suggests. I'll give this up for someone else to speak.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir. Madai.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. Next we're going to start with Bill Horton, and I believe they are in the convention center.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see. Okay. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Can you hear me? HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes, we can. Would you sit down so that we can see you.

Oh, there you go. Would you spell your name, please. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Bill Horton, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. You're going to be sworn in, and then you'll have five minutes.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: My wife and I live in Legacy Estates, which is directly across the road from the proposed site. We moved here 14 -and-a-half years ago. When we moved here, my wife had been diagnosed with reactive airway disease prior to our moving here. Within two years of moving here, we've moved here for the pristine environment,

```
the clean air, less traffic, noise, et cetera, within two
years, her reactive airway disease seemed to disappear, and
she no longer requires an inhaler. With this concrete batch
plant being 660 feet away from our home, it's inevitable
that those symptoms will return and get worse.
We are both in our mid to late 70s. We are in that age group where we are much more susceptible to the dangers of pollutants in the air. We are not unique. Our community has a very high concentration of retirees. There's also a Christian school camp within a half a mile of this plant that operates year-round.
```

I voice the same concerns that many of the people who -- the people who have spoken ahead of me have stated. We are very concerned about the impacts not only to the Class 1 wilderness area to the wildlife as well as the people obviously, but we are also concerned about the impacts to the Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave system. We -we do not nor does anyone else seem to know what the potential damage to that critical system is. We do know that the cave system extends out to Little Creek, which you've heard mentioned before, which is just down the road from where I live, very close to the plant, very close to our house. We risk doing irreparable damage to these areas and to our future generations.

If this plant goes in, I see no choice for my wife and

```
I other than to leave our home. I cannot risk her health to
what this plant will produce. Unfortunately, that also
means we probably can't sell the house. No one will want to
live within 660 feet of a concrete batch plant.
    I've heard lots of discussion about how the permit and
the Bureau enforces compliance with standards. I heard
nothing about monitoring, about observation, which is going
to be critical to make sure that the plant stays within its
limits. We have tried to find out the history of the plant
in Carrizozo. I have been able -- unable to find any
evidence, and others have been unable to find any evidence
of -- of inspection ever of that plant. So who is going to
be looking out for us?
    If you are truly concerned about New Mexico's
citizens, you have to consider all these factors. Thank you
for your time.
```

            HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
            Ms. Corral.
                            MS. CORRAL: Okay. Mr. Hearing Officer, our next
    person, we have Penny Horton, and she's also in the
convention center.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Ms. Horton.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: I think my husband -- I think my
husband has -- can't see me, huh?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Horton, would you

```
please spell your name.
    PUBLIC SPEAKER: Penny, P-E-N-N-Y, Horton,
H-O-R-T-O-N.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're going to be
sworn in, ma'am.
    PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes.
    (NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.
    PUBLIC SPEAKER: That was my husband that just
talked, so I think he covered just about everything, but
I -- I am very concerned for my health being -- having
reactive airway disease of any particulates in the air --
so, and we live so close, we live just right across the
street from where this plant is supposed to go. So I'm very
concerned about that. I would hate to have to move. So
thank you.
```

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Ms. Horton. Ms. Corral.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. Up next, we have at 12 o'clock Galen Farrington, and he's also in the convention center.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Can you spell his name?

MS. CORRAL: Yeah. $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$ [sic], and I apologize if I'm saying it wrong.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Sir, can you
spell your name, please.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes. First, we have an echo here. Can you hear us okay?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes, you're coming in just fine. Thank you, sir.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. My name is spelled first name Galen, $G-A-L-E-N$, last name Farrington, $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're going to be sworn in, sir.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: My name is Galen Farrington, and my wife and I live in Legacy Estates, directly due south from the proposed site for Roper Construction's concrete batch plant. Mr. Roper states on his commercial website that, quote, we have a commitment to our community and our customers count on our integrity, unquote. Which he references as a core value. I now find his statements disingenuous.

On June 3rd, four senior retired property owners in Legacy Estates, realizing the consequential negative health issues resulting from Mr. Roper's proposed project, faxed letters of opposition to NMED AQB. Not only had he ignored
the well-being of an established residential community, he filed his permit request on June 22 nd, indicating that there was no opposition to his proposed plant site. His application response shows he defiled his statement of commitment and integrity.

In my July letter, I stated that the application was not truthful and honest. It was deceptive and incomplete. How could the permitting process continue? I then made an argument for denying the permit due to outdated meteorological data gathered at Holloman Air Force Base because of, quote, similar elevation, topography, terrain, vegetation, and climate at both sites.

My objection to the applicant's modeling was, quote, there is an elevation difference of almost 3500 feet, a terrain and topographic change from high desert to mountainous, two vegetative life zone differences, and 80 climate zone differences, unquote. How can data derived from such dissimilar sites 45 miles apart be comparable?

The NMED's website claims, quote, Plants, animals and humans all rely on clean air to breathe, unquote. The residents and business people of the immediate surrounding area of Mr. Roper's proposed industry will be negatively affected by any added pollutants in the air. NMED's position that no particulates will advance beyond property boundaries is ludicrous.

NMED is also tasked by the New Mexico Water Quality Act and the Water Quality Control Commission to prevent water pollution in the State at sites which pose a significant risk to the environment and human health. For cancer survivors, appropriate filtration systems are a necessary financial investment. Our home has a five-stage drinking water system and a three-stage rest of house filtration system. This system is not designed to deal with the crystalline silica of airborne cement dust, which will infiltrate water sources. The health and well-being of over 150 residents within the unsafe zone will be negatively impacted forever.

Mr. Roper is the interloper, and his application to construct the concrete batch plant in this location demonstrates his lack of concern for members of his community. Residents currently living in the area did not choose to live in a life-threatening environment. NMED has been tasked with, quote, protecting the quality of air for a healthy environment which plays a critical role, unquote, in their decisions.

This is no -- there is no fail-safe zone within a half a mile of any concrete batch plant operation. Ethically, Mr. Roper should withdraw his application and consider the alternate opportunities offered him. Ethically, NMED should -- excuse me, should deny his application to protect
the lives of often marginalized New Mexicans. NMED has not even come to put boots on the ground to see what this environment is like. After all, Mr. Roper is on record as admitting that NMED would deny his permit request if it was deemed, quote, socially unjust. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you,

```
Mr. Farrington.
```

Ms. Corral.
MS. CORRAL: I have next Kathleen Weems, also in the convention center.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Ms. Weems.
Thank you, ma'am. Would you spell your name, please.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: K-A-T-H-L-E-E-N, W-E-E-M-S.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: W-E-E-M-S?
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes, sir.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you. You're going to be sworn in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
PUBLIC SPEAKER: My husband and I have been -we're retired educators. We've lived in the Ruidoso area since 1975, just built our home last year, less than two-tenths of a mile away from the proposed site. And so much of what $I$ was going to say has been said. I won't take the time that $I$ just, again, reiterate what Mr. Farrington said about how can a decision that's going to affect so many
people be made without a visit from some of you from Santa Fe? It's one man's profit versus literally thousands of people's health, well-being, and properties, especially health.

The issue of containment, we have gone over the permit, and he's gone over the permit, but you cannot contain the light and the noise and the emissions and the water contamination on his property. It will impact all of us that are in the area. I'm not going to reread the mission of New Mexico's Environment Department because it has already been stated a couple of times, but $I$ would like to say that if not you, where do we go? Where do we go as an advocate for all the aspects of the environment? Thank you very much for your time.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.
Ms. Corral.

MS. CORRAL: Thank you. Okay. Up next, we have Donnie Weems, also in the convention center.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
Mr. Weems, would you spell your name, please.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: D-O-N-N-I-E, W-E-E-M-S.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
You're going to be sworn in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Mr. Hearing Officer, we -- I -we live at 116 Legacy Lane, that was my wife Kathleen there that just spoke, and we are less than two-tenths of a mile from the proposed Roper concrete batch plant. And one of the requirements that $I$ understand of the permitting process is to be provided by certified mail to owners of record as shown in the most recent property tax schedule of all properties; B, within one-half mile of the property on which the facility is located or is proposed to be located.

We purchased our property on February the 7th, 2020. We have a warranty deed from the county clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico, dated February the 10th, 2020. We've paid taxes on said property, according to the Lincoln County Assessor's Office in November of 2020 and May of 2021. We did not receive the required original certified letter from Mr. Roper, which was in June of 2021 , notifying us of the intent to build a concrete batch plant on Highway 220 . Instead, it was sent to the previous owners, Mark C. and Lecretia C. Sturgeon of Bonney, Texas, even though we were listed on the county records as the landowner.

Then on January the 4 th, 2022, we received this letter, certified letter, Weems, Donnie R. and Kathleen A., P.O. Box 563, Ruidoso, New Mexico 88355-0563. Quote, Dear Neighbor. This notice was mailed on June the 7th, 2021 , by Roper Construction, Incorporated to the landowners of record
identified by Lincoln County to be within one-half mile of Roper's proposed concrete batch plant in Alto, New Mexico. Counsel for the Ranches of Sonterra Property Owners Association found both Donnie R. Weems and Kathleen A. Weems have represented that you did not receive this notice. Roper Construction is providing you with this notice. Six months after the fact. Sincerely, Roper Construction, Incorporated, Box 969, Alto, New Mexico 88312.

We were listed as landowners of record by Lincoln County prior to the June 7th, 2021 letter but did not receive the certified letter. We were actually living in our home at that time. So our question is, why didn't we receive the original certified letter if we were listed as the landowners of record prior to June 7, 2021, and what method was used to determine land ownership at that time? Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Mr. Weems. Ms. Corral.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. Mr. Hearing Officer, next I have Brenda Restivo.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Is she available? MS. CORRAL: She's also in the convention center. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.

Would you spell your name, ma'am?
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Brenda, B-R-E-N-D-A, Restivo,
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{O}$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You are going to be sworn in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, ma'am.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: I come here today representing my family and as president of the Ranchers of Sonterra Property Owners Association, the community of over 480 property owners that is directly northeast and anywhere from one-half mile to four miles of the proposed site. And I'd just like to say I concur with previous public comments and thank them for their participation here today.

In early June of 2021, I received a phone call from a resident of the Ranches asking what $I$ was going to do about the proposed cement plant on Highway 220. I had no idea of what she was talking about. On June 7th, I drove to the site and took a picture of the permit application posted 40-foot off the roadway on an eight-and-a-half by eleven poster. And so it began. A fight against a moving target. One where you have continuously allowed Mr. Roper to amend his flawed application to resolve issues addressed and discoverable evidence submitted by our attorney. We were given deadlines. Mr. Roper wasn't.

We, the Ranches of Sonterra, started with letter writing, which led to this public hearing. Phone calls and
research. This was an arduous task, and our concerns grew to where we felt we had to hire an attorney to represent us. We formed a coalition of the surrounding community and reached out to those outside our Highway 220 corridor boundaries. A costly venture for our predominately senior community.

The Ranches of the Sonterra community voted to approve 50,000 to start our litigation fund, and we have received donations from over 250 individuals to aid in this fight. We are putting ourselves in debt to fight for our rights. Individuals concerned about air quality, water rights, the environment, safety, groundwater, the very air we breathe. With passion, we are in this fight.

Personally, my husband and I live less than three-quarters of a mile from the site, which we can see from our living room and den. You have pictures. If you live here, you have experienced the continuous springtime winds in excess of 30 miles per hour, which carries fugitive dust to the Ranches of Sonterra, directly northeast of the site. This past year we have had winds carrying over to the Fall and Winter, gusts of over 60 miles per hour. We retired here in 2010. This is our only home, and we came here to escape the noise, traffic, and pollution of a large city, New Jersey. We were attracted to the area because of the beautiful, pristine views, quiet, clean air, and the
abundant wildlife.
In 2012, we thought we were going to lose all this in the Little Bear fire. We were fortunate to have only lost trees and vegetation as the fire came within 150 feet of our home. Our thanks to the courageous efforts of our firefighters. And now, here we are fighting to preserve our homestead again. If this plant is allowed to be built, we will no longer be able to enjoy our beautiful land because of the air and noise pollution, and we fear our well will also go dry because of the water needed to sustain this cement facility.

I'm urging you to come down here and visit the site of this proposed batch plant to see the lives that will forever be disturbed by allowing this project to go forward. Homes directly across the street and behind the site, a business that will destroy from the fugitive dust and pollutants. Lifestyles and health of individuals, the homes that will be unsellable, and the life savings of these residents will be depleted all for the sake of one individual, Mr. Roper, and his greed. He doesn't care about any of us. I hope you do. We are not a piece of paper or a model. We are real people, living in a real community. Please deny this application and protect this community. The project doesn't belong here. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you Ms. Restivo.

1

Ms. Corral.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. Up next, we have Craig Cathey. And also on the convention center.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Craig, C-R-A-I-G, Cathey, $C-A-T-H-E-Y$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're going to be sworn in, sir.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed. PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'd like to talk about the human elements of this situation, not the mathematical elements, but it pains me to see that the Air Quality Bureau did not do its own study. Roper's expert witness did not do his own study. What he did is take numbers that are standard and put them into an equation, and spit out some numbers. And what happened was Mr. Roper submitted an application, which was approved and is deemed to be -- what's the word, administratively complete on the 22 nd of July, my birthday. This application has been modified again and again. And the site where it's proposed to go is surrounded on all sides by established residential neighborhoods. You've heard from some of the -- our -- my neighbors. It -- it is a threat to our very existence in these neighborhoods.

My home, where myself and my wife live, my property is less than one hundred yards across the highway from the perimeter where Roper wants to build his concrete batch plant. He proposes to run that plant 18 hours -- up to 18 hours a day, beginning it as early as 3 o'clock in the morning and running until 9 o'clock at night. I can't imagine how the plant would be able to operate during nighttime hours without violating a 1999 New Mexico Night Skies ordinance, and I can't imagine the noise, noise which experts predict will exceed allowable federal noise levels in my neighborhood, Legacy Lane.

I can't imagine the -- that wet suppression techniques will eliminate all of the fugitive respirable silica dust that the concrete batch plant will generate. I can't imagine that even if it is possible to control that dust with wet suppression, I can't imagine where Roper is going to get the water to run the plant in the manner described in his application.

I can't imagine that NMED has an air quality permit application process that allows the applicant to submit an application, and when it is being reviewed, if omissions and inaccuracies or questionable data is found, NMED goes back to the applicant, discusses the issues, and allows the applicant to revise the application again and again and again and again and again, up to ten times in Mr. Roper's

```
case, addressing over 20 separate issues. It seems like
unless an applicant is dumber than a rock, they finally
figure out exactly what NMED wants them to say, and they say
it. And then they get NMED approval.
    Now, there are many states in the country where
setback laws from concrete batch plants are being introduced
to allow concrete batch plants to be no closer than
4 4 0 \text { yards to schools or residences. In some cases, it's}
80 yards. I wonder why New Mexico can't do that. It's not
```

in practice here.
This plant, if it goes in, is going to destroy lives.
It's going to destroy property values. I cannot understand
how the State of New Mexico would allow this to happen and
allow a company build and operate a concrete batch plant
that is based solely on air quality --
MS. CORRAL: Sir, your time is up. It's been five
minutes. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Mr. Cathey.
May we have the next person, Ms. Corral.
MS. CORRAL: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer. And this
would conclude the twelve members, the first twelve members
of the public, and this is going to be Ellen Hightower, also
in the convention center.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you spell your
name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes. E-L-L-E-N,
H-I-G-H-T-O-W-E-R.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Hightower, you are going to be sworn in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed,
Ms. Hightower.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you, Officer. Initially I was going to read a letter $I$ have written to the State, but they're too numerous. I have made phone calls, e-mails. I have spoken to --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Can you speak --
Ms. Hightower, can you speak a little louder so that the court reporter can catch your --

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: -- testimony.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Are we good?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes, we are now. Please proceed.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. I'm Ellen Hightower. My husband and I purchased 11 acres of land in 1997 and built our home in Alto after having lived in Lincoln County for over 40 years. We live directly on Little Creek, which has been mentioned. It's a water source that we love. We have two springs. We also bought land with an enormous apple
orchard already established, and we built a cherry orchard as well. So Little Creek is a water source that's invaluable to us. We were not notified, as were so many other residents of the area. We live less than a half-mile and have resided there, paying taxes for over 25 years. That is a problem with me with NMED permitting. Supposedly that's a standard.

I want to make exception also to Mr. Vigil's statement. Sir, we take exception to the testimony that you presented just a little while ago. I don't think you have done a job well. The permit has been rubber-stamped way prior to the last two hearings. We are apparent unconservable group of people who have no valid concerns with health, welfare at all as New Mexico residents.

Now I'm going to continue and say I've submitted numerous letters, many phone calls, and I have gone over the following, violations of New Mexico Night Sky Act, violations of federally protected White Mountain Class 1 wilderness area, violations of deed restrictions, violations of federal and State regulations for the United States as well as New Mexico scenic byway, violation of proximity to a federally-protected Native American established reservation, violation of a proximity to a school and camp that houses children. I'm appalled that this has gotten this far, and I'm saddened by it.

I had one more statement to make, and it's on a personal note. Having said that, our issues as a community are not so much about just air quality as you have outlined. Everyone is opportunistic without exception. Only the degree of one's opportunism separates from others. How far is one individual willing to go for how much he wants to profit. To get what Mr. Roper wants, he's willing to go to any length, any length, he will and has gone beyond what's lawful, decent, or moral. He will continue along his financial backers to hurt his neighbors, friends, and family. I pray that you-all at the New Mexico EMD will not, in turn, just turn a blind eye to the obvious attempt to greed, hurting thousands for the benefit of one.

And as a footnote, when your friend and neighbor turns his back on you after you have offered to purchase the land, the site for double what he invested, and create a community park for our environment, when you have held his hand at a hospital, and you have prayed with his wife and children, and you have pleaded for your community, it is obvious to us it's about greed and profit. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Ms. Hightower.

We are going to return to the New Mexico Environment Air Quality Bureau's case-in-chief.

Mr. Vigil, you were about to call Ms. Primm.

MR. VIGIL: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer. Can we have about 30 seconds to prepare?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: By all means.
And then for the public, we will come back at
5 o'clock, and we will take more public comment at that time. Again using the virtual sign-in sheet to -- to order the testimony. Thank you.

Ms. Primm, would you spell your name, please. THE WITNESS: Sure. It's Kathleen, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{N}$, last name Primm, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{M}$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And you're going to be sworn in.

## KATHLEEN PRIMM

(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And before we begin, Mr. Vigil, which exhibits are you -- is Ms. Primm carrying in?

MR. VIGIL: She is NMED rebuttal Exhibit 4.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So no direct, just rebuttal.

MR. VIGIL: Just rebuttal.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. Number 4. Okay. Please proceed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Please state your name for the record.
A. Kathleen Primm.
Q. And where are you currently employed?
A. I'm employed by the Air Quality Bureau of the New Mexico Environment Department.
Q. And what is your job title?
A. I'm a supervisor in the Minor Source Unit of the Permitting Section.
Q. And what are your job responsibilities as a supervisor?
A. I manage assigned staff in the Minor Source Permitting Unit and regulatory and technical activities, including their review of air quality permit applications and their development of enforceable air quality permits. I also coordinate with various stakeholders, including the public, industry, consultants, other air agencies across the nation, and internal colleagues here at the Air Quality Bureau.
Q. How long have you worked in the Permitting Section at the Air Quality Bureau?
A. I have worked in the Permitting Section since June of 2008. Prior to becoming a supervisor last April, I was a permit writer at the Bureau for about 13 years. I reviewed

```
air quality permit applications for administrative and
technical completeness and accuracy and wrote legally
enforceable permits that specified all applicable State and
federal regulations as well as the emission limits that
apply to each facility.
    Q. In your time with the Bureau, how many air quality
permitting actions have you worked on?
    A. I have worked on over }600\mathrm{ permitting actions.
    Q. Could you briefly describe your educational
background?
```

A. Sure. I have a Bachelor of Science degree from New Mexico State University.
Q. And is your resume -- has your resume been submitted, to your knowledge, as NMED Exhibit 6?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Have you submitted prefiled rebuttal testimony in this hearing as NMED rebuttal Exhibit 4?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any corrections or additions you'd like to make to your testimony at this time?
A. No. Thank you.
Q. And do you adopt your written testimony in its entirety?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. I'm going to go ahead and skip your summary in the
interest of time, and I'll be asking you today to address
the opinions provided by Mr. Martinez in his testimony.

On Page 12 of the -- or excuse me, on Page 12 of Sonterra's statement of intent, Mr. Martinez states -- gave the opinion that the application is complete because the lack of identification of the source of water that constitutes the majority of emission control equipment.

Does the Bureau have the regulatory authority to request that Roper identify the water sources available to control particulate emissions as represented in the permit application?
A. No. The Air Quality Bureau does not have the regulatory authority to require permit applicants to prove that the water resources are available to control the emissions as they represented.

MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, I'm going to lodge an objection if $I$ may. It's a legal conclusion, beyond the expertise of this particular technical witness. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil. MR. VIGIL: Well, I mean, she is a permit specialist. They have to refer to the law in order to write permits, and so it is -- they have to know the legal requirements. It is not -- it's not conceivable, on the one hand, to say that bureau staff did not do a good job because they didn't write a permit that adhered to the legal
requirements and, on the other hand, object when they are explaining why they did adhere to the legal requirements. So it -- you know, I respect the zealous advocacy, but it seems a little bit like they're asking to have it both ways. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko. MR. HNASKO: May I respond -HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Hold on. MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer -MR. ROSE: First of all, I think the court reporter would like to take a break, so we are going to take -- and I will think about this objection over the break. We're going to take a ten-minute break. It is 1:01 p.m. We are going to come back at 1:11.

Ms. Myers, is that sufficient?
THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So we are off the record.
(NOTE: Recess taken, 1:01 to 1:11 p.m.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil, I'm going to sustain the objection. Ms. Primm is not an attorney. However, Mr. Vigil, $I$ think you can ask the question in another format to get the same answer.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, before you get there, I noticed I wasn't allowed to opine on the objection, but since you've already ruled, I won't offer, but I did
have a response to the objection, as well.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, Mr. Rose, since it wasn't your witness and it didn't occur to me to ask you your opinion about someone else's objection, and I want to be careful that we don't have parties basically ganging up on each other, so I kept that between Mr. Hnasko and Mr. Vigil, but thank you for -- thank you for that.

Mr. Vigil, would you proceed, please.
MR. VIGIL: Yes. Thank you so much.
Q. (BY MR. VIGIL) Ms. Primm, is there anything in the regulations or the statutes, the Air Quality -- the Air Quality Control Act or the construction permit regulations that require that the Bureau require an applicant to prove up water resources for the purposes of an application?
A. No. In matters relating to water rights, those are not regulated in the Clean Air Act or the New Mexico Administrative Code.
Q. Okay. Let's see here.
A. Under the air quality section, I should specify.
Q. Okay. Thank you. Let me -- give me just a second. I'm trying to reformulate the second part of this question.

MR. HNASKO: May I intervene again? I don't have a -- I'm going to object again. I don't want to interrupt Mr. Vigil's examination, it's certainly not probative to do

```
that, but the -- I think the hearing officer was implying
that we -- she can certainly testify as to what the
practices of the Bureau historically in using or requiring
the applicant to demonstrate a sustainable water supply. I
have no objection to that. I do have an objection when she
says what the Clean Air Act requires and what it allows, so
that's the point. It's a fine point, but I think you're
almost there, but I don't -- I think it's objectionable as
asked again.
```

    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So, Mr. Hnasko,
    I have already ruled on the objection. Is there a new
objection to that answer that she gave?
MR. HNASKO: Yes. Yes, sir.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And can you concisely
state what it is?
MR. HNASKO: Yes. I don't think the witness is
qualified to testify as to what the Clean Air Act allows or
does not allow. I think she's qualified to testify as to
what the Bureau does in terms of requiring the applicant to
demonstrate a sustainable source of water to enforce
pollution control.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, I'm
looking at Ms. Primm's resume, and she is the supervisor of
the Minor Source Unit of the Permitting Section of the
Bureau. This is a minor source, which is my understanding.

I take her answer within the bounds of her -- of her resume from her experience, so $I$ overrule the second objection you have just made, and I'm going to ask Mr. Vigil to continue. MR. VIGIL: Thank you.
Q. (BY MR. VIGIL) Ms. Primm, now, what happens if there is a failure to apply water as represented in the application?
A. Well, the Bureau does have the regulatory authority to enforce on the failure to apply water as represented in the permit application, and emission calculations, and as required by the air quality permit.
Q. Okay. Thank you. On Page 14 of Sonterra's SOI, Mr. Martinez states that the application is incomplete because it does not identify the amount of water for the additional moisture content required to obtain the emission controls necessary to control emissions at Units 3, 4, 5, and 6. Should the Bureau require the permit applicant to identify the amount of water required to control emissions at Units 3, 4, 5, and 6?
A. No, the amount of water required to control emissions for these units is not quantified in the application or the draft permit because the amount of water required to control particulate emissions from these units depends on multiple variables such as precipitation, wind, and temperature. Compliance with allowable particulate
emission limits for these units is demonstrated by maintaining and operating a wet dust suppression system according to requirements in condition A502.A of the draft permit.
Q. Okay. I want to drill down a little bit and just ask you a little bit more technical question, maybe not technical. So would -- based on your experience and based on what you know about the permit, would the amount of water required for dust suppression be different, say, when it was snowing outside than when it was sunny and warm?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. Okay. Thank you so much. Are the haul road fugitive emissions from water trucks delivering water to the facility accounted for in the draft permit?
A. Allowable particulate emissions limits from the paved haul road at the facility are established in Table 106 A of the draft permit. Compliance with those limits is demonstrated by limiting truck traffic. Condition A112A of the draft permit limits the truck traffic on the paved roads at this facility to 305 round trips per day. This condition requires the permittee to monitor the total number of round trips per day and keep records of the total number of held trips per day. Water trucks are not excluded from this condition.
Q. Okay. At risk of irritating you, I want to circle
back to this issue of seasonal water use. I just want to be very clear about this. Now, what you said a second ago was that the amount of water when it was, say snowy and cold outside, used for emission controls is going to be a little bit different or maybe drastically different, I'm not a witness here, in the warm -- warmer months when it's warm and sunny outside. Is the variation between those two amounts of water, at least in part, the reason why the amounts of water are not necessarily required in the permit?
A. That's correct. The condition for the wet dust suppression system speaks to visible emissions and inspecting equipment to make sure that visible emissions are minimized, so it's not -- it's not a quantitated value in the permit. It's based on real-life conditions. These facilities are outside, of course, so the elements have a big impact on the emissions and how much water is required to minimize fugitive dust.
Q. Okay. Thank you so much.

MR. VIGIL: I have no further questions.
Ms. Primm is our last witness, and so the Bureau's witnesses will stand for cross-examination.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And we'll start out with the applicant. Mr. Rose.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, we have no questions of these witnesses.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko. MR. HNASKO: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. We do have questions, and I'll begin briefly with Ms. Primm if I may.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HNASKO
Q. Ms. Primm, I notice you just said earlier that there's nothing in the Clean Air Act that, quote, requires, end quote, you to consider water usage in a permit application. And that was your term, requires. So in a general sense, do you know anything in the Clean Air Act that prevents you from considering the availability of water if the use of that water is a condition of the permit to control emissions?
A. No. I don't know of anything that prevents me, but I do want to clarify. I said that it doesn't require me to ask the applicant to prove what their source of water is.
Q. Nor does it require -- nor does it prevent you from requiring the applicant to prove what their source of water is, does it?
A. Yep, that's correct.
Q. Well, let's just go through this by looking at Section 74 to 7, and specifically looking at the highlighted portion of paragraph D. Do you see that, Ms. Primm?
A. Is it possible to make that a little bit bigger?
It's kind of hard for me to see that.
Q. Yes. Sorry. Absolutely. Just one second, Ms. Primm. I'm sorry about this.
A. That's okay.
Q. Is that better? Is that better, Ms. Primm?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. So -- so clearly under the statutory authority of the Department, you can specify conditions under the permit, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And in one of those conditions you may specify is a requirement that the source install and operate control technology as determined on a case-by-case basis sufficient to meet the standards, rules, and requirements of the Air Quality Control Act. Did I read that accurately?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And that's a pretty broad statement of authority to implement and operate control technology and impose conditions on, am I right?
A. It's an observation, but you read the citation correctly.
Q. Well, I'm here to ask you questions still. Would you agree with me if you can -- you could install and operate control technology to determine --

MR. VIGIL: Objection to the question. Asked and
answered. Objection. The question was asked, and Ms. Primm answered.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko,
Mr. Hnasko, I sustained your objection a little while ago because Ms. Primm is not an attorney. I -- and you are now asking her to interpret a statute, and I'm going to sustain the objection, but on different grounds, so please move on.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Ms. Primm, so the reason I'm asking these questions is you did, in fact, impose certain requirements on Roper in this draft permit; is that right?
A. We did.
Q. And one of those requirements you imposed was the use of water to effectuate control technology, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Let me ask you a question. Just put aside water and all the technical jargon we've been speaking about today. Let me ask you, if the applicant said I'm going to put Jell-O on the aggregate piles to control emissions, and I'm going to need 14 -acre feet of Jell-o to make sure I comply with the regulations, would it be a reasonable question to ask where are you going to get all the Jell-O? MR. VIGIL: Objection; that's calling for speculation based on a silly analogy. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko. MR. HNASKO: I don't know if it's silly. I think
it's pretty apropos.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, you're asking the witness who is a fact witness to a hypothetical question which $I$ feel is out of bounds, so please rephrase your question or move on.

MR. HNASKO: Okay. Let me try to rephrase it for you, Ms. Primm.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) So remind me, are you the supervisor of the Minor Source Air Quality Permit Division or however you divided up your responsibilities? Is that --
A. Yes, sir. I'm the supervisor of the Minor Source Unit.
Q. I think you said you've done, what, 250 air permits or supervised that many air permits; is that a right number?
A. I've done more than 600 permitting applications.
Q. 600. I'm sorry; I hadn't counted. So based on your experience, I'm just using this as maybe an absurd example, but $I$ think it drives home the point of ensuring that emission controls are actually effectuated as per the applicant's representations. So back to my Jell-o example, based on your 600 applications that you reviewed, if someone proposed a particular methodology to implement controls on emissions, wouldn't you require them to show you that they have the ability to satisfy and implement that methodology?

Is that a reasonable request?
A. Well, I -- I don't disagree with your opinion that the use of water is critical at this facility, this proposed facility. But where we differ in opinion is you're implying that it is our job to source their water, and that is not something that the Bureau does.
Q. Well, I want to correct that, please, Ms. Primm. I'm not implying that you source their water. What I'm asking, and please tell me you agree, is that you, as the Department, determine whether the applicant's proposed sourcing of water is sufficient to meet the control technology that you've required. Is that an unreasonable request?
A. We review their calculations, and when their calculations are dependent on the use of water as a control -- a method of controlling fugitive dust, that is required to be a condition in the permit, and it is a condition in the permit. In this case, it's condition A502.A for the wet dust suppression system. They also have a fugitive dust control plan that's required in condition A502. B of the permit.
Q. I understand where you are on this, Ms. Primm, and the Bureau, that you're going to impose a water requirement, but not find out if they can actually meet it and get that.
A. No --
Q. Well, hold on now. You're only going to shut them down if they don't meet it, but if they -- if they can't meet it, you're not -- you're going to issue the permit anyway if they don't demonstrate that they have a satisfactory water source; isn't that right?
A. If they're not operating according to condition A502.A and visible emissions are not minimized according to A502.A or A502.B, that is a violation of the permit. They have to cease operations. We could enforce on that.
Q. Well, you and I at least agree on one thing, though. We agree that there's no prohibition in the Air Quality Act saying that the Air Quality Bureau cannot require the applicant to demonstrate the ability to comply with a condition of the permit?
A. I am not prohibited from asking them what their source of water is if $I$ wanted to. I think that's what you're asking me.
Q. That's -- I appreciate that. Thank you, Ms. Primm.

I'd like to move over to Ms. Romero, if I may, Mr. Hearing Officer, briefly. Is Ms. Romero available? THE WITNESS: I'm here. MR. HNASKO: I just don't see you on the screen yet, I guess. There you are. Hello, Ms. Romero. THE WITNESS: Hello.

BY MR. HNASKO
Q. So, Ms. Romero, just a couple of questions. You made some comments about enforceable restrictions in your testimony. Do you recall that?
A. I do.
Q. And you -- I assume you're familiar with the concept of federally enforceable restrictions under the Air Quality Act?
A. Yes.
Q. And, of course, we're going under the state act, but you mentioned that the -- the -- there's an enforceable restriction in this permit on the aggregate piles in particular because the water has to be applied in order to control emissions. And in your judgment, that's enforceable, right?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. So let me just understand. Are you suggesting today in your testimony that the requirement to apply water to the aggregate piles is an enforceable restriction in this permit, proposed permit, but yet you have no idea how because Roper hasn't disclosed to you how water is going to be made available to be applied to those piles? I just want to get that straight. Is that correct?
A. That's right, but they -- in their application,
they did represent that they were going to use water, so that demonstrates to me that they have the intent to use water to meet the requirements of the permit.
Q. Okay. Well, better yet, so if $I$ just state, in an application, I'm going to use water that's sufficient in my -- it's presumed that $I$ will have that available water to achieve the emission controls mandated by the permit?
A. Yes, otherwise they're -- you know, they're not meeting the requirements of the permit, and they are going to be in violation of the permit.
Q. But they have no requirement, in your judgment, to demonstrate that they can comply with the permit before the permit is even issued?
A. We -- the requirement is there, and if they don't meet it, then we enforce on them. That's --
Q. So we wait and see; is that right? We wait and see how they did it?
A. Well --
Q. The permit makes the representation that the law will be applied, but they don't have water, and we'll act after that instead of before?
A. Well, they certify in their application -- when they submit it, they certify that that is the intent, everything in their application is true and accurate, and that's what --
Q. And nothing in the application tells you where that water is going to come from, right?

MR. VIGIL: Objection; asked and answered.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm going sustain the objection, Mr. Hnasko. You've asked the question multiple times in multiple ways; please move on.

MR. HNASKO: That's all I have for Ms. Romero. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please continue your cross-examination.

MR. HNASKO: I'd like to direct some questions to Mr. Peters if we may.

THE WITNESS: I'm here.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HNASKO
Q. Hi, Mr. Peters.
A. Hi .
Q. Get you up there. There we go. All right.

All right. Mr. Peters, your job -- part of your job or someone under you is to approve all modeling submitted to the Department, right?
A. Yes, all modeling, but $I$ approve -- I review modeling and approve it if it's approvable.
Q. All right. So no one can go forward with a modeling run and submit it unless it's approved by the Environment Department, correct?
A. If there's a permitting requirement to do modeling, then they are required to do modeling in order to get the permit.
Q. All right. And here there is a permit requirement to do modeling, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. So in this instance, I'm just focusing on -- you saw the rebuttal testimony of Mr. Wade. We put
those two charts together and the emission factors for
Holloman based on Holloman data and the other column,
emission factors on what he thought was Sierra Blanca, where
he ran that model. Did you see that?
A. Yes, I saw those. Those were concentrations on emission factors.
Q. Did he present those modeling results to you?
A. I -- I saw that in his testimony.
Q. No, no, that's not what I'm asking. Did he present those modeling -- the modeling runs and the results to you for approval?
A. No.
Q. So you are simply relying on the columns he has on Page 3 of 4 of his rebuttal testimony, correct?
A. Could you repeat that?
Q. I said you, like I, are relying on Mr. Wade's columns that he put in Pages 3 and 4 of his rebuttal
testimony, correct?
A. Yes, for those -- for the points that he made, yes.
Q. Okay. Fair enough. Thank you so much. Now, Mr. Peters, let me direct your attention to the air dispersion modeling guidelines that we have up on the screen. Can you see those okay?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And your -- if we go down to Page 1, it looks like your --

MS. SAKURA: No. Stop.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) It looks like you're an author here. Is that your handiwork?
A. Yeah, I'm one of the, yeah, primary authors and editors of these guidelines.
Q. All right. And these are guidelines you -- that are used, generally speaking, by modelers when they're going submit an air quality application that requires modeling, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. Let me go to Page 2. So can you go -the first paragraph, do you see the -- see the first paragraph, Mr. Peters? Let me just read this to you. It says, quote, The meteorological data used in the modeling analysis should be representative of the meteorological
conditions at the specific site proposed construction or modification or else you screen meteorological data which contains worst-case data. That's part of the -- did I read that accurately?
A. You read that correctly.
Q. All right. All right. So it's clear that the -the idea here, I take it, is to make sure that you have representative conditions at the site?
A. The -- the guidelines are taken as a whole, rather than one specific thing, but -- but yeah, that is the -that is the goal to have data representative of the site.
Q. All right. Can we go to the next -- I'm going to go back to the terrain maps if I could, briefly. So here's what we used, or what Mr. Wade used, Holloman Air Force Base, and then, of course, you have the proposed site topographical features, and I don't think it -- I'm not going to belittle the auditors here --

MR. VIGIL: Objection. I'm concerned that
Mr. Peters is being cross-examined on Mr. Wade's exhibits and testimony. I'm not -- you know, I'd like to hear from Mr. Hnasko how this is not cross-examination on Mr. Wade's testimony and exhibits and how this is relevant to Mr. Peters's testimony.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So, Mr. Vigil, are you saying objection, this is out of the scope of the -- of

```
Mr. Peters's testimony and rebuttal testimony?
    MR. VIGIL: Yes, I'm concerned about that, yes,
Mr. Hearing Officer.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko, are
you able to ask questions to Mr. Peters without using
these -- these -- these exhibits that were not -- that are
not developed by Mr. Peters.
    MR. HNASKO: I mean, I don't know why I would,
Mr. Hearing Officer. He has just testified about the --
about being the primary author on modeling guidelines and
that the modeling analysis should be representative of the
meteorological conditions at the proposed site, and he knows
about these sites, and these are markedly different sites,
so he's certainly susceptible to cross-examination on this
issue.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko, I'm going to override the objection. I'll allow you to ask questions, but if Mr. Peters -- you're going to be stuck with Mr. Peters's answer.
```

MR. HNASKO: And that's perfectly fair, Mr. Hearing Officer. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you. Please proceed.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Mr. Peters, so in terms of terrain, when $I$ look at these two maps, to me they look very
dissimilar, and $I$ just want to get your -- can you confirm
that for me, that Holloman Air Force Base in a high desert
or desert location versus this alpine location are markedly
different terrains?
A. I agree they look different.
Q. Thank you. Can you go to the next --
incidentally, Mr. Peters, going back to the -- keep that up.
Going back to the concentration numbers that Mr. Wade
provided in his rebuttal testimony for which he did not
submit a modeling analysis to you, do you know what kind of
distance Mr. Wade used to -- from the source of the modeling
run to obtain those concentrations?
A. I'm a little bit confused by your question. The terrain and the receptors are different from the terrain around the meteorological data, so could you reask the question?
Q. Yeah. I -- thank you. I'm just curious if you knew how far out he went from the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport to obtain data based on those receptors in terrain that's probably more similar to the Alto terrain. Do you know?
A. I don't know how far he went out for land use.
Q. Okay.
A. And the -- yeah, the terrain in the model itself is in the modeling report.
Q. And we don't know because we don't have a modeling report for the Sierra Blanca concentrations, right?
A. If someone were to rerun a model using a different meteorological data, then all the inputs, other than that meteorological data, would be the same. I --
Q. Fair enough. So there was also some testimony earlier that, $I$ think from Mr. Wade in particular, and you had some -- your testimony addressed this as well, who made the decision to use Holloman versus something else, and I think you've compared your testimony to Holloman, and you called it Ruidoso, and I call it Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. This e-mail here, dated March 16 from you to Mr. Wade, seems to indicate that you're preferring Alamogordo over Holloman in that instance. Do you remember sending that e-mail?
A. Could you repeat the last sentence?
Q. Yeah, absolutely. This e-mail, if you can read it, it says -- you say, Paul, quote, Alamogordo might be more representative of the Alto location than Holloman -MS. SAKURA: Because.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) -- because Alamogordo was closer to the same mountain range -- or since Alamogordo's closer to the same mountain range. Do you remember writing that e-mail?
A. Yes.
Q. And I guess Alamogordo was not chosen, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And who -- did you choose Holloman for Mr. Wade, or did he choose Holloman and present that to you?
A. I'm -- I'm not certain. The -- I mean, this was an initial e-mail exchange, and like you heard Paul say earlier, he had a phone conversation with me. I don't recall that in detail, that phone conversation. If he did say that the -- there was not enough data in the Alamogordo -- that it didn't meet EPA requirements, then the Holloman Air Force Base would have become the default to use for that facility.
Q. All right. But in any event, at least as of March $16 t h$, you had expressed the view that Alamogordo's more representative, correct?
A. Yes, that was my initial observation.
Q. And you're familiar, Mr. Peters, with EPA --AP-42, the general guidance on emission factors and what should be used for particular emission sources?
A. I'm somewhat familiar with that, yes.
Q. Well, let me ask if you're not familiar with it, but you know we've been through this with Mr. Wade, and I suggested to him through my cross-examination that he used the wrong valley or industrial paved roads for the haul roads and, in fact, used publicly traveled paved roads,
which are -- which are .6 grams per square meter when, in fact, there's a particular value ascribed for concrete batch plant paved roads, which is the average of 12 grams per meter. Were you aware of that?

MR. VIGIL: Objection. Mr. Hnasko is again outside of the scope of Mr. Peters's testimony. If he wants -- I would again request the hearing officer require Mr. Hnasko to stick to Mr. Peters's testimony.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, how is this within Mr. Peters' scope of his testimony?

MR. HNASKO: Well, because it goes to the emissions in the draft permit, and my question is permissible because $I$ asked him if he was aware of it. The answer is no, then I'm done because he's not aware of it, so we have to know if he's aware of it to conduct a proper cross-examination.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Peters, what was your answer to whether you were aware of this table here?

THE WITNESS: I did not talk about this table. I said I was generally familiar with AP-42.

MR. HNASKO: And my particular question, Mr. Hearing Officer, is whether he is familiar with the emission concentration requirement for concrete batching plants with respect to paved haul roads.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And Mr. Peters, have
you answered that question yet?
THE WITNESS: No, I'm not clear what the -- could you repeat the question?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, it's not my question, sir. Mr. Hnasko, repeat the question.

MR. HNASKO: I'm sorry. And maybe we can clear this up a little bit.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Mr. Peters, I just want to know when you're looking at Table 13.2.1-3, all right, in AP-42, whether you're familiar with the silt loading average emission concentrations of 12 grams per square meter ascribed to paved haul roads in concrete batching plants.
A. I'm not familiar with that particular number. The permit writer reviews the emission calculations, and the modeler in the Air Quality Bureau compares the emission calculations on the application form with the values that were in the model, so it's probably not appropriate for me to -- to talk much more about this.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Peters, thank you. So I'm going to sustain the objection, Mr. Hnasko, so let's move on.

MR. HNASKO: Well, that is -- he answered no, so I can't ask him any questions on it anyway, so that's perfectly fair. And I thank you, Mr. Peters, and let's move on to Dr. Saikrishnan.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Who are you asking

```
    for?
```

MR. HNASKO: Dr. Saikrishnan.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MR. HNASKO: Deepika.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed. She's
there, Mr. Hnasko. Please proceed.
MR. HNASKO: I don't see her.
THE WITNESS: I'm here.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Did I pronounce your name correctly, Dr. Saikrishnan?
A. Yes, you did.
Q. Okay. Thank you very much. I wasn't quite sure about that.

Doctor, couple of questions, in your testimony, you talked about your duties, and you were, you know, charged with determining administrative completeness of the application; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And also, you know, coordinated with outreach to the public?
A. Yes.
Q. And so make sure notice and things of that nature were complied with?
A. Yes.
Q. So with respect to notice, I'm going to pull up something for you if $I$ may because I'm certain you're familiar with 20.2.72.203?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you see -- we are talking about public notice to those who are within one-half mile of the proposed facility?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you see that that should be provided by certified mail to the --
A. Yes.
Q. -- homeowners shown on the most recent property tax schedule?
A. Yes.
Q. And so you're familiar with that regulation, I take it?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's go to the next. And Doctor, do you know what a tax schedule is?
A. A tax schedule is a document -- this is from my understanding, but $I$ do not know whether this is right -- it is a document that shows --

MR. VIGIL: Objection. Objection.
THE WITNESS: -- listed --

MR. VIGIL: Dr. Saikrishnan is not an expert in

Page 175
tax law. She is a technical staff bureau -- of the Air
Quality Bureau. The affirmation on the application is the
guarantee of the veracity of the information in the
application. That is the Bureau's responsibility. And I --
so I object to -- this is outside of the scope of
Dr. Saikrishnan's expertise.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, where are
you going with this question?
MR. HNASKO: I wanted to take Ms. --
Dr. Saikrishnan through the notice provisions of the
statute.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And what's the purpose
of this?
MR. HNASKO: The purpose of this is to show that
notice was not given properly to landowners within one-half
mile of the facility. I have every right to do that.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, this was
the subject of a motion to dismiss. This has been ruled on
by myself after a full briefing. I provided the legal
opinion that the applicant did substantially comply with the
notice requirements, so this subject is off limits for your
questioning to Ms. -- to this witness, and so I'm going to
sustain --
MR. HNASKO: Well --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: -- I'm going to
sustain the objection.
MR. HNASKO: I'm going to make an objection to that, Mr. Hearing Officer, because I am absolutely entitled to make an offer of proof. Let me add that --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please.
MR. HNASKO: And to make my offer of proof that -let me add that during the hearings on the motion to dismiss, you ruled on that as a preliminary matter. Mr. Vigil himself was the one who suggested it be fully vetted during the hearing. I have every right for any appellate body that looks at this to develop a very solid record as to how one uses a tax schedule to determine ownership of property within one-half mile of the facility. And yes, you have ruled against the ruling on -- which you view this as doctrine of substantial compliance. I have the right to go through this as a factual matter and show precisely how easy it is to use the tax schedule to find the owners, which the applicant didn't do.

And by the way, to Mr. Vigil's comment on attestations, it is the Environment Department and Dr. Saikrishnan, who has the -- had the duty of oversight, to make sure that this information, which the statute requires be readily available to the public, is used properly. So with all due respect, Mr. Hearing Officer, I would like the opportunity to go through this, you could
disallow the evidence in your consideration, but $I$ would like to take Ms. Saikrishnan through this and develop my record.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, you have submitted the evidence in the form of affidavits from people who did not receive their notice. There were 13 of them, if I'm not mistaken, in your renewed motion. That evidence is in the record already. This is not a fact witness to that type of information. She was not involved with communicating with the Lincoln County assessor. She is not the proper witness to ask these questions to, but before you say anything else, Mr. Hnasko, I want to hear from Mr. Rose since it is his -- his witness who ended up submitting an affidavit showing the involvement with the Lincoln County assessor. So, Mr. Rose, what do you have to say about this?

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hnasko had the opportunity to question Mr. Wade, assuming this is relevant at this stage, and I think we agree with the hearing officer that you've already ruled on the question of whether or not notice met the requirement of the statute and the rules, and therefore we don't believe that it -- it's appropriate to look at this further in this hearing.

Assuming you're to consider that evidence, the question of what was done, how it was done, what the communication was with the Lincoln County office would have
been with Mr. Wade. Mr. Hnasko did not raise those questions with Mr. Wade, and my understanding is that this witness certainly has no firsthand knowledge of what was done and, therefore, can't testify as to whether or not notice was given and how notice was given. And therefore, I don't believe it's relevant or appropriate.

MR. HNASKO: May I respond?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes, please, go right ahead.

MR. HNASKO: Thank you so much. I appreciate the opportunity. Whenever -- what Mr. Rose says is true with respect to Mr. Wade, but I am not questioning Mr. Wade. I'm questioning Dr. Saikrishnan on the oversight
responsibilities. She was directly involved in this, she received the list from Mr. Roper, and it's going to take me no more than 120 seconds to demonstrate that that list is not a property tax schedule, and that's her job, is to determine her ownership based on a property tax schedule. And I'm going to show -- and I'd like to hear from Mr. Peters --

MR. VIGIL: Objection. Objection. MR. HNASKO: Hold on. MR. VIGIL: Mr. Hnasko is testifying. Mr. Hnasko does not know what he is talking about. He is speculating, he is -- inventing out of whole cloth a fantasy of what he
fantasizes our staff's job is. He has no idea.

MR. HNASKO: She just testified.
MR. VIGIL: It's speculation.
MR. HNASKO: She just testified her job included providing notice to the public and making sure that that was done according to the rules and regulations.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko, what she meant by that, and I understand what she meant through her testimony. That was not the same thing as what you are asking her now. That's a different matter. What you're asking was the responsibility of Mr. Wade and Roper Construction, and it was their communication with the Lincoln County assessor to arrive at that list and to do the certificated mail. They attested that they did. This was the subject of a prehearing motion; that motion has been denied. This subject is off-limits at this point to this -your questioning this witness. I sustain the objection. Please move to a different subject matter.

MR. HNASKO: All right. I just want to make it clear that my -- obviously my objection is noted to this. This should be forward.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Clearly noted, sir. MR. HNASKO: And for the record, I want to -- I want to state for the record that in NMED Exhibit 1, Page 6, Dr. Saikrishnan states as follows: Quote, On July 19th,

2021, I sent an e-mail to RCI's consultant, Paul Wade, requesting the property tax record certified mail received for Reynaldo Cervantes, an example of the letter sent to the landowners.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: That is noted. Let's move on.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Dr. Saikrishnan, let me again just briefly look at Section 14 of the operational plan to mitigate emissions if you can.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Can you identify, Mr. Hnasko, which exhibit and page number you are looking at?

MS. SAKURA: Exhibit 14 of the application.
MR. HNASKO: This is Exhibit 14 to the application. So, Mr. Hearing Officer, what we have done, over the noon hour we submitted our exhibits before these cross-examination exhibits. This is simply part of the original application, so we didn't number those -- those exhibits.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. That's okay. I'm not asking that. What I'm asking is, are you using an admitted exhibit at this time, or you're not using an exhibit?

MR. HNASKO: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Which exhibit

```
are you using?
```

MR. HNASKO: It --

MR. VIGIL: It's NMED rebuttal Exhibit 5. I apologize, but I'm not sure that they have it at their fingertips.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I have rebuttal

Exhibit Number 5 here. What page are we talking about?
MR. HNASKO: This is page -- Section 14, Page 1, Mr. Hearing Officer.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Section 14, Page 1. Mr. Vigil, which page of your NMED Exhibit 5 is that? I want to follow along.

MR. VIGIL: I don't have it up. I will have to get it. I apologize. I'm working on that right now.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I have the table of contents. Do you have a table of contents, Mr. Hnasko?

MR. HNASKO: One moment, please. I'll get that.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Sure.
Dr. Saikrishnan, if you have a page number, I can use that as well.

THE WITNESS: Okay. If it's for the application page number -- is that what $I$ need to do? MS. SAKURA: Yes. MR. HNASKO: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Okay. It's Section 14 that you're looking for.

MS. SAKURA: Yes, Page 1.
THE WITNESS: It's going to be Page 148 on the admin record.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, I don't have the admin record. What $I$ have here is NMED's rebuttal Exhibit Number 5. So before we have any further questions, would someone point me to the proper page in NMED rebuttal 5. I have part A, I have part B, I have part C. Can someone point to those sections?

MR. VIGIL: Okay. I think I may have -- I think I may have misguided you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, okay.
MR. VIGIL: I have our team working on it.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. All right. So then it's not an exhibit.

MR. VIGIL: I'm wrong. It's the wrong -- it's the wrong exhibit. And the Bureau is fine with -- with what is up on the screen.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Very good. Okay.

Mr. Hnasko, please proceed.
MR. HNASKO: And I'm sorry for all the problems here because it's not that significant.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) I'm curious, Dr. Saikrishnan, see if you look at the yellow part, it looks as though, you know, all the way up to January 22nd, 2022, you know, we had this asphalt production mistake in the application. Is that -- is that -- did I get that right in terms of timing?
A. Yes.
Q. So, you know, and I'm not going to take you through each and everything here, but there were some interesting public comments I thought over the noon hour. I don't know if you had the opportunity to hear them, about all the changes to this application. And I take it you're the one who's responsible for incorporating changes to the application or accepting the changes; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And I'm not going to take you through all these, and I really don't want to do that, but I'm counting them up all the way from November 18th, 2021, through just January 28th, 2022, and I mean, I'm not going to say agree with me or not agree with me, but there are dozens and dozens of changes to this application. Has that been your experience with this application?
A. Any application has many updates that are made to the application. There have been several corrections in this application, yes.
Q. Okay. I appreciate that very much. You also
mentioned about the -- the -- I'm still stuck on this truck
traffic thing, the 305 trips per day, because in -- and I
think your testimony indicated that the truck trips were
limited by production rates; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And nowhere in there is there any reference to, you know, water trucks being part of that equation, is there?
A. It has not been indicated that the water -- in the application, the water trucks, yes, I agree.
Q. And also, Doctor, you know, in the aggregate piles, I think the requirement you put in there is they've got to be, quote, adequately moist, end quote. But, you know, again, there's no requirement on demonstrating the water to keep them adequately moist, correct?
A. Can you repeat your question?
Q. Yeah. I just -- it's not necessarily a -- you know, I think when you testified you talked about, you know, the stockpiles having to be kept adequately moist as a condition?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. But there's no corresponding requirement on how -where the water's going to come from to keep them adequately moist, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And I just want to know what kind -- I don't know whether this got corrected or if it did, but are you aware that in a public notice that went out about this facility that originally the September -- the entire month of September was omitted from the operational hours? Did you catch that eventually?
A. Sorry, the public notice?
Q. Yes.
A. You mean the public notice that went out did not capture the month September.
Q. Correct, yes.
A. Which public notice are you referring to?
Q. The public notice that was posted.
A. By the applicant?
Q. Yes.
A. No, I did not -- I was not aware of that. MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, I'll pass the witness. Thank you.

Thank you, Doctor. I appreciate your time. THE WITNESS: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil, are there any redirect questions for any of your witnesses? MR. VIGIL: No, I have no redirect. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Does the Department rest its case?

MR. VIGIL: The Department rests its case. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Thank you,

```
Mr. Vigil.
```

Mr. Hnasko, it is time for you to put on your case. How many witnesses do you have? MR. HNASKO: We have four witnesses, Your Honor. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Four witnesses. Let me get to your first NOIs, so -- now, you said that you sent out exhibits at the lunch hour?

MR. HNASKO: Let me confirm that. To Madai, yes, we did.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And who did you send them to because $I$ would like a copy of them?

MR. HNASKO: Ms. Corral.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Corral.
Ms. Corral, did you get that e-mail from Mr. Hnasko? MS. CORRAL: Give me one second, Mr. Hearing Officer. I believe I did see them come through. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Can you forward them --

Mr. Hnasko, did you send them to the parties as well? MR. HNASKO: Did we send them to the parties as well? No, they're going now.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Rose, do you have those?

MR. ROSE: No. And once he sends them, I think we'll need some time to print them before he begins his testimony, so once we get that, we should take about a five-minute break to make sure we can print them.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, Mr. Rose, these are just -- these are exhibits that you already have had for weeks now; they're just numbered.

MR. ROSE: Okay. So all we are talking about is the exhibits that were attached to the direct NOI and the rebuttal NOI, then --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: That's my understanding.

Mr. Hnasko, am I correct?
MR. HNASKO: You are correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MR. ROSE: As long as we have them already, that's fine.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I wouldn't ask for you to proceed without them, Mr. Rose.

MR. ROSE: It wasn't clear from the dialogue whether it was something we've already seen. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.

So, Mr. Hnasko, would you let me know when you've sent them to the parties, please?

MR. HNASKO: Yes, sir. And Mr. Hearing Officer,
may I request a ten-minute break?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: It's now 2:05. We will return on the record at 2:15. Thank you.
(NOTE: Recess taken, 2:05 to 2:14 p.m.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: We are back on the record. It's 2:15, Wednesday, February 9th. And before you begin, Mr. Hnasko, I want to work this out with the court reporter.

Ms. Myers? Ms. Myers, the hearing clerk will send you all of the exhibits, indicating which ones were admitted and which ones were not. Obviously, so far, none have been excluded, so all of them are admitted, but $I$ want to make sure that you get the latest submission from Sonterra with their labeled exhibits. And I want to see -- okay. So it says Exhibit 1 -- okay.

All right. Mr. Hnasko, please proceed.
MR. HNASKO: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. A brief opening statement first?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please.
MR. HNASKO: Thank you.
So, Mr. Hearing Officer, I really believe that based on the hearing officer's initial comment who has the burden of proof in this matter and how the hearing should proceed, that Roper has not sustained its burden at all in this case to demonstrate that the permit as applied for should be
issued. I know Mr. Rose was suggesting that the only thing you've got to determine is whether opacity requirements are satisfied, but, in fact, the permit application has to be accurate to match the operations of the facility.

There are a number of reasons why this is not true. I'd like to go through that. First of all, as our witnesses are going to testify, Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal started out this is not a representative data used by Mr. Roper. He can backtrack as much as he wants and determine, say, well, no harm, no foul because it's actually more conservative, but the fact is the representative data needs to be used in this matter. So that's number one.

Number two, there are serious, serious problems with -- I think what the hearing officer has been over ad nauseam and what you have ruled on earlier last Saturday as a matter of fact, in the absence of a demonstration of sustainable water supplies, there is none. And the NMED's testimony is very perplexing because, on the one hand, they're arguing that they don't have to do that, have the applicant demonstrate a reliable source, but on the other, they can impose the use of water to meet their emission requirements, so we're going to be having witnesses testify about that and in particular Ms. Martinez will discuss that.

We're going to have other witnesses as well talking about this. Mr. Edler will be speaking about the concrete
operations. Breanna's going to be speaking and addressing some of the issues with the permit, so that's the main issue. I think it's going to be important to note that when we go through this, Dr. Ituarte, to start out, is going to talk about the lack of representativeness of the modeling done by Mr. Wade.

And secondly, you know, that the application, itself, and this is what happens when you have all the omissions and changes that have occurred, but with the lengthy period of time this application has been alive, we think we're going to offer some primary testimony, direct testimony, rebuttal testimony, and from Dr. Ituarte's perspective a brief surrebuttal on the use of the wrong values for the paved haul roads. And in that regard, Mr. Hearing Officer, I'd just like to alert you I have just discovered that the entire $A P-42$ document is not included within the application. As a matter of fact, the AP-42 document submitted by Mr. Wade stops at the use of the six-tenths of value for haul roads that are traveled by the public, paved haul roads, which does not $g o$ on for the couple of pages later to include appropriate batch paved haul roads, it says approximately 15 times emissions. So we're going to respectfully request after we do that, that that document in its entirety be admitted into evidence.

So based on the applicant's failure to meet its burden

```
in this matter to demonstrate, A, that the modeling was
incorrect, the emissions are incorrect, there's no reliable
source to comply with the emission controls mandated by the
NMED under the Air Quality Act because we do know, of
course, that -- and I think Ms. Primm verified that the air
quality of that facility does not prevent the Bureau from
imposing the requirement to demonstrate a reliable source of
water. Based on these omissions that the applicant has not
sustained its burden, that the permit should be denied on
that basis.
```

    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, as you
    call your witnesses, we're going to get them sworn in one at
a time, and I'd like you to identify with your exhibit
numbers which ones they will be carrying in through their
adoption. Are you ready to begin?
MR. HNASKO: I am ready. Thank you, Mr. Hearing
Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Who is your first
witness?
MR. HNASKO: Dr. Carlos Ituarte.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Sir, would you
spell your name please for the record.
THE WITNESS: Sure. Carlos, C-A-R-L-O-S, Ituarte,
$I-T-U-A-R-T-E$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And, Mr. Ituarte,
which exhibits are you -- have you submitted either on the
rebuttal or in direct?

THE WITNESS: To be honest, I'm not familiar with the numbering for the exhibits.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko.
MR. HNASKO: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer, those are numbered 2 through 7 .

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Did you say 2 through $7 ?$

MR. HNASKO: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So for the record, it's 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 .

MR. HNASKO: Correct. 1 also. 1 is his curriculum vitae; that should be in there as well. 1 through 7. I'm sorry.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Of the direct -- of the initial SOI?

MR. HNASKO: Yes, that's -- yes, Mr. Hearing Officer.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Is there any rebuttal?
MR. HNASKO: No rebuttal for Mr. -- Dr. Ituarte.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Very good. So would you proceed -- oh, well, we need to get him sworn in. Ms. Myers.

CARLOS ITUARTE-VILLARREAL (being duly sworn, testified as follows:) HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HNASKO
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal, would you state your name, please?
A. My name is Carlos Marco Ituarte-Villarreal. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko, let me just remind you that each witness has 15 minutes to provide a summary of their testimony. If they have rebuttal, they get another 15, so it is 2:22 now, and by my calculation, Mr. -- this witness has 15 minutes.

MR. HNASKO: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Proceed, sir. MR. HNASKO: For the record, Mr. Hearing Officer, Dr. Ituarte will have direct testimony and rebuttal testimony. And as I mentioned, we'll include within that a brief surrebuttal as well, so we would respectfully request the 30 -minute time to accomplish this.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Dr. Ituarte -HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Hold on, Mr. Hnasko. So you're saying that this witness has rebuttal testimony but didn't file it.

MR. HNASKO: No, Your Honor, he did file it. I --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I had asked several times what the exhibit number is for his filing.

MR. HNASKO: There are no additional exhibits in his rebuttal testimony.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes.
MR. HNASKO: There is only rebuttal testimony. He will advise of exhibits previously put in, in his direct testimony.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see. So you're saying -- you're saying that he -- you're saying that this witness is responsible for bringing into the record Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and he did not file a rebuttal exhibit but has rebuttal testimony.

MR. HNASKO: Correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Then he has 30 minutes. Please proceed.

MR. HNASKO: Thank you very much.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) Would you state your name for the record.
A. Carlos Marco Ituarte-Villarreal.
Q. Dr. Villarreal, could you get closer to the microphone? I think you're a little bit unclear there. Is that better? Okay.

Could you briefly describe for the hearing officer your educational background and your place of work?
A. I'm currently employed by SWCA Consultants in El Paso, Texas. I have received my Bachelor's of Science in industrial engineering, also a Master's in science, also for industrial engineering, and a Doctorate for environmental science and engineering.
Q. When did you receive your doctorate?
A. 2015 .
Q. Okay. And what are your duties with your -- with SWCA?
A. Basically, an air quality and modeling specialist for the air quality group.
Q. And, Dr. Villarreal -- Ituarte, if you could just give a summary without me asking questions, we'd save a lot of time, so please go over your work history with respect to air quality permitting, modeling, and your position with SWCA, if you would, please.
A. Well, I have almost ten years of experience doing modeling for air quality, both -- also includes noise modeling. Before that, $I$ was working as a compliance specialist for a power utility here in El Paso, Texas. And before that, I was working for the University of Texas El Paso as both a research associate and teaching assistant.
Q. And how many -- in that capacity, in your experience, how many modeling -- air quality modeling runs have you personally done?

Page 196
A. It's hard to put a number, but $I$ will say around 50.
Q. And you filed in this case direct testimony and rebuttal testimony; is that correct?
A. Yeah, that's correct.
Q. And do you adopt as your testimony today both the direct testimony and the rebuttal testimony?
A. I did.
Q. Okay. And then, Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal, what is the purpose of your testimony today?
A. Well, my -- the purpose of my testimony is to explain my filed direct testimony and rebuttal testimony and also discuss the rebuttal testimony filed by NMED and Mr. Wade on behalf of Roper.
Q. And let's first start with your direct testimony and maybe segregate that from your rebuttal of Mr. Wade and NMED. Could you briefly summarize, if you could, please, what you -- the points you wanted to make in your direct testimony for the members of the audience today?
A. Well, basically, my opinion is that the modeling results are not representative of the operations, or the proposed operations of the facility and therefore are not reliable -- a reliable data in which to grant their requested permit.
Q. And do you rely on certain EPA guidance documents
for that purpose?
A. Correct, yeah, from -- well, both federal and State documents.
Q. And I put up on the screen here the document we previously used on EPA subpart. Can you identify this, please, first of all, and explain what that means?
A. Yeah, I cannot clearly see it. Yeah. It's a part 50, Subpart $W$, also known as the modeling guidance -federal modeling guidelines.
Q. And what are the important factors in this guidance?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. What are the important factors in this guidance? Just summarize what they are, please.
A. Well, basically -- well, in terms of meteorological data, or what do you mean?
Q. In terms of what is the guidance pointing to that -- what's important for selecting meteorological data?
A. Okay. Well, as you can see here in the exhibit, it's pretty clear that the federal requirements or the federal regulations require that the meteorological data use is important for modeling should be collected on the basis of both the spatial and meteorological representativeness and as well as the availability of digital parameters selected to characterize the transfer and dispersion
conditions in the area of concern, meaning the area of concern; basically, the proposed site for the project.
Q. And turning the page to the next yellowed highlighted material. Do you see a reference in there to wind direction and ambient temperature and these other atmospheric input variables being important?
A. Correct, yeah. Basically, the federal regulations require that the inputs to AERMET, which is the brief assessor for the MET data, should be -- or should possess an adequate degree of representativeness to ensure that the wind, the temperature, turbulence, profiles, and other -other factors are both laterally and vertically representative of the sources of impact area.
Q. And how does wind direction play into that?
A. Yeah, wind direction is basically part of the laterally and vertically representativeness of the source area.
Q. And what effects does wind direction have on the dispersion of particulate matter?
A. Well, basically, wind speed and wind direction drive the dispersion here, the most significant conditions for -- specific for projects like this with a significant amount of punitive emissions.
Q. And so do you have an opinion as to whether the modeling -- the meteorological data selected by the
applicant was appropriate in this instance?
A. No, it's not appropriate. I don't think it's representative of the conditions at the project site.
Q. And why is that?
A. Well, there are several factors. As mentioned before, one of this is, as you're showing here, land use and land coverage plays a significant factor when you're characterizing the sources conditions as -- I don't know if you can make that -- yeah, closer. But, yeah, as you can see, the difference between the two sites are obvious, where this proposed site -- it's mostly covered in evergreen forest land use conditions, and even some parts are covered in shrubs. The Holloman Air Force Base is mainly shrubs and desert conditions.
Q. And in your view, what is the more representative data?
A. I'm sorry? Can you repeat the question?
Q. What would be the most appropriate data to be representative of the site?
A. In my opinion, the closest representative MET station should be at the Ruidoso Regional Airport.
Q. And can you explain what you see here?
A. Yeah, that's the land use and land cover depiction around the Ruidoso Regional Airport.
Q. And what's that showing in relation to the

```
conditions at the site?
```

A. Well, this is closer to what we expect at the project site with evergreen forest and shrubs, shrub covers.
Q. So were you present -- I think you probably heard of Mr. Wade's subsequent statement that he ran some -apparently a model based on using Sierra Blanca data, and that, in his judgment, the model actually showed greater emissions or greater concentrations using that data than using the Holloman data. How do you respond to that?
A. Well, there are two --

MR. ROSE: Hang on, sir. Before you answer, Dr. Ituarte, Mr. Hearing Officer, my understanding is that, in fact, Mr. Wade testified exactly the opposite; that his testimony was that the use of Sierra Blanca data actually showed less of an impact than the use of Holloman data. So I think the question is incorrect in terms of what the representation of Mr. Wade's testimony is.

MR. HNASKO: I think I said it just the opposite way. I said the use of Holloman data increased concentrations.

MR. ROSE: I think you said it the other way. MR. HNASKO: Did I? Okay. Well, I apologize if I did, but in any event, Dr. Ituarte, let me clean that up.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) You heard Mr. Wade's testimony that the use of Sierra Blanca airport data would actually

```
cause greater concentrations. How do you -- how do you
react to that statement?
```

A. Well, first of all, the goal of modeling is to predict the worst-case concentrations without going beyond that case with overly conservative functions, so that goes back to representativeness of the data. But additionally, Mr. Wade's rebuttal testimony states that there were more low and calm wind conditions for Holloman Air Force Base than for Sierra Blanca and, therefore, the low wind speeds leads to higher concentrations at the model boundary. The problem with this statement is that the assumption that the number of calm and low wind conditions or low wind hours is sufficient justification for selecting or deeming a MET data set as conservative.

Additionally, in terms of calm hours, AERMET substitutes most of these hours through the different processing routines for calm and missing hours, and additionally, the AERMOD sub-work along with the processing routines calculates or basically sets the concentration values to Sierra for missing and calm hours for -- for those hours, basically assumes a zero concentration and calculates short-term averages according to EPA's calm policy.

And in terms of low wind or hours at -- specific to this project, low-wind conditions or low -- low-wind hours are generally -- or generally occur in the late afternoon or
evenings, and based on the application, the proposed schedule for the Roper site, it's mainly daytime hours, so most of these low-wind conditions are going to have no impact on the results because they are outside of the scheduling -- or the operation in the schedule.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, again, I didn't want to interrupt Dr. Ituarte, but $I$ think the way Mr. Hnasko phrased the question was, again, the exact opposite of what Mr. Wade testified to. I think he again phrased it that the use of the Sierra Blanca data resulted in higher concentrations, when, in fact, the testimony was it resulted in lower concentrations. So I just wanted to bring that to your attention.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
Mr. Hnasko.
MR. HNASKO: Right. And I apologize. Mr. Rose is exactly correct. So, you know what I meant, Dr. Ituarte. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Hold on. Mr. Hnasko, when there's an objection, you have to give me an opportunity to make a ruling so that we have a clean record. MR. HNASKO: Certainly. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I sustain the objection that Mr. Rose made previously, and I sustain this one as well, so please rephrase the question.
Q. (BY MR. HNASKO) So, Dr. Ituarte, your testimony
in comparing the various -- Sierra Blanca, comparing that with Holloman, is that Mr. Wade -- Mr. Wade testified that using Holloman was, in fact, more conservative in terms of the application versus using Sierra Blanca, and your response to that, you've given the reasons why that may or may not be so; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. All right. And would we know unless we do an appropriate modeling run with all the relevant factors on the Sierra Blanca -- using the Sierra Blanca data?
A. I'm sorry; I can barely hear you.
Q. I'm sorry. I'm trying to determine how we would find out, because Mr. Wade has set forth in Page 3 to 4 of his testimony the columns of concentrations suggesting that Holloman is more conservative. And I'm asking you what would we have to do to really make that determination in this instance, and has it been made here?
A. Well, first of all, $I$ think the only way to make that assertion is to actual- -- actually rerun the model, and I don't think any of the inputs used for Mr. Wade's rerun are included anywhere in the application, so there's no way $I$ can duplicate this effort.
Q. Okay. So, Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal, could you describe what's depicted on the screen here?
A. Yes, those are the wind rose plots for both the

Sierra Blanca Regional Airport and the Holloman Air Force Base. Basically what wind rose plot is, it's just a plot of the frequency of wind speed and wind directions for a specific location.
Q. And how do the various wind directions affect dispersion at the site?
A. Well, $I$ think it's fair if $I$ use a simple example. Just by looking at the depiction here, if you look to the Holloman Air Force Base wind rose on the left, you can see the majority of the dispersion events from the Holloman data will occur on the -- or from winds blowing from the southeast area. So for fugitive emissions, this means that basically -- well, for example, trucks transporting materials to the southern border of the facility will be expected to cause greater impact in that direction. While for the Ruidoso case, you have the majority of the wind hours blowing from the southwest and, therefore, impacts at the northeastern boundary should be higher.
Q. And how does that affect the reliability of the -of the modeling?
A. Well, the -- basically this -- this model is not representative of the area because there's no -- there's no -- therefore not reliable because we don't know what the results will be if the Sierra Blanca meteorological data is used and what inputs were used when estimating or
prepossessing the MET data when Mr. Wade reran the model.
Q. And is there a -- I'm a little bit confused. Isn't there a parameter for distance that one could input into the model to more closely replicate the proposed site conditions?
A. Right, yeah. If you go to the -- the land use and land cover figures. Yeah, right there. I don't know if you can see on that figure that radius there, it's basically representative of one-kilometer radius from the location of the MET station at the Ruidoso airport, so if we don't know just what parameters were used for -- for calculated sources condition when preprocessing this data, so in this case, if you use one kilometer, you're basically assuming -- or you're going to have more impact from, like, cement or Tarmac or parking lot than the actual surrounding cover for, like, shrubs or evergreen forest, so -- but what happens if you extend that radius to 3 kilometers or 5 kilometers, then you're going to capture the actual conditions at -surrounding that airport, and those conditions are more in line with the conditions at the Alto, New Mexico site.
Q. Okay.
A. So there's always an unknown here what parameters were used when estimating concentrations using the Sierra Blanca MET data set.
Q. Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal, I think you were present
when you heard some testimony on trucks that it doesn't matter, they're all basically the same emissions, and what's your response to the absence of water trucks in this application?
A. Well, it's -- everything relates to the emission factors in the equation there to calculate emissions. As we can see, a significant parameter there, it's the weight of the trucks. So if they're saying that -- if -- well, if they're saying that this many trucks are going to be assumed for the operation and this many for cement trucks, this many for aggregate and sand trucks, why not include water truck trips.
Q. And finally, Doctor, did you -- did you discover an error in the application using $A P-42$ ?
A. Correct, I did.
Q. And could you explain what that is, please?
A. Well, first of all, if we assume loading values of .6 as shown in Table 13.2.1-2, and this value is actually for -- corresponds to paved public roads, which, in this case, this is not the case. This is a road within an industrial facility, so $I$ don't think that's appropriate to be -- to be used for calculating emissions. And I think, additionally, in Section 6, Page 8 of the application -- of the permit application, basically, it states that no controls will be included for Units 1, 2, and 11, if I'm not
mistaken, with the exception of limiting the out and out throughput, so therefore, I don't think there's any justification for assuming a loading of this load for the conditions at the facility.
Q. And what -- what parameter should have been used in your judgment?
A. Well, as you mentioned before, yeah, Table 13.2.1-3 actually lists a specific value for paved roads at industrial facilities, in this specific case for concrete batching facilities, of 12 , which is basically 20 times higher than this . $0--.6$ grams per meter squares used.
Q. Have you done any calculations as to how much the emissions would actually increase if this value was used for concrete batching plants rather than the .6 value that Roper used?
A. I did. Estimated emissions are close to 50 times higher than those presented on the application.
Q. And based on your review of the data -- the data used for modeling which you think is not representative and the other deficiencies in this application, including the wrong -- the wrong value for concrete batching roads, do you have an opinion whether this permit, based on your experience, should be -- should be granted?
A. Yes. I don't think the -- this permit should be

Page 208
granted on the basis that the -- both the emissions and the
modeling are not representative of the actual conditions or
proposed conditions of the operations of the facility.
Q. Okay.
MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, we'll pass the
witness, but at this time, I'd like to offer into evidence
as an additional surrebuttal exhibit the full AP-42, which,
apparently, is not included in the application of Mr. Roper;
only parts were included.
MR. ROSE: I don't see the hearing officer, so I
guess we can't -- there he is.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm here, but I didn't
hear the question.
MR. HNASKO: The question was, Mr. Hearing
Officer, I pass the witness --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, you're passing the
witness, okay.
MR. HNASKO: Yeah, the --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So -- hold on,
Mr. Hnasko. Do you want to present your witnesses as a
panel?
MR. HNASKO: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Then why don't you
call your next witness, and who will that be?
MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, one housekeeping
matter if I may. I don't think you heard my earlier request, when Dr. Ituarte-Villarreal was finished testifying, that we're -- as a surrebuttal exhibit, we would like to introduce the complete copy of $A P-42$ because we looked over the application, and it appears that only a third of that was included, but not the part with the concrete haul road emission concentration factor. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Are there any objections?

MR. VIGIL: No objection.
MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, we have no
objection. It's just that $I$ don't know exactly what that's to look like. I don't know if he's actually offering a written copy as an exhibit or asking the hearing officer whether you'll take notice of the AP-42 factor. The pages that Mr. Hnasko referred to and Dr. Ituarte testified on, I think we're looking at a handful of pages beyond those included in the application as opposed to the entire AP-42 document, so I'm not sure whether all of that document is really relevant, but -- but we have no objection to you taking administrative notice of the sections he referred to. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Hnasko, before I go to Mr. Vigil, it sounds to me that what you should be doing is sending out the exhibit to the parties to let them see exactly what you are asking to be admitted.

MR. HNASKO: Correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Or are you just asking
for me to take notice of it?
MR. HNASKO: Well, I think you can take notice, but $I$ think it's better to have it part of the record because of the omission in the application, but $I$ do accept Mr. Rose's friendly agreement that we don't need the entire document, just the pages I'd referenced, which there are about five more in addition.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So, Mr. Hnasko, first $I$ want to hear from Mr. Vigil. Mr. Vigil, what was your objection?

MR. VIGIL: No, I was saying we don't have an objection.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, you don't have an objection. Okay. Mr. Hnasko, before $I$ consider whether to allow that in or not, please provide the entire document that you want to be considered. I understand that you want additional pages, but what $I$ would like is for you to submit all of AP-42 that you want admitted, so the part that's already there plus the new part. I want it all as one. MR. HNASKO: Understood. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And we're going to call that what exhibit number?

MR. HNASKO: That would be Exhibit 15? 15.

Page 211

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You have 20 so far,

```
sir.
```

MS. SAKURA: Let's make it --
MR. HNASKO: We can't do that. You know,

```
Exhibit 21.
```

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: 21. All right. Let me write that down. We will reserve judgment once the parties take a look at that. Are you ready to proceed to your second witness?

MS. SAKURA: We are, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Good. Who will that be?

MS. SAKURA: It will be Breanna Bernal.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Before we begin
with her testimony, what number exhibits will she be carrying in?

MS. SAKURA: Mr. Hearing Officer, we're going to obviously have to rework our submission of exhibits. We apologize for that. It should follow -- you know, once we put in the new -- it should follow after Mr. Ituarte's, so it should be 10 through --

MR. HNASKO: 8 through --
MS. SAKURA: Or 8 through --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So you're saying that the e-mail that you sent around to everyone, which ends with

Exhibit 5 -- no, 7, it -- so this is -- this needs to be redone.

MS. SAKURA: That's right. That's correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I can see that now that I got past Number 7, I see that it ends there on Page 35 without any further. Okay. So --

MS. SAKURA: We will be resending that shortly. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So then why don't we deal with the exhibit numbers before the end of her testimony.

MS. SAKURA: Thank you, Your Honor.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: All right. So let's get her sworn in.

BREANNA BERNAL
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you spell your name for the record?

THE WITNESS: Yes. It's $B-R-E-A-N-N-A$, $B-E-R-N-A-L$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. Okay. Please proceed.

MS. SAKURA: Thank you. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. SAKURA
Q. Ms. Bernal, could you briefly tell us about your
experience and educational background?
A. Yes, I have three-and-a-half years experience in conducting air quality permitting compliance and reporting driven by State, federal, and local air quality rules and regulations. I currently work at SWCA Environmental Consultants, and my educational background is I have a Bachelor's degree of Science in Environmental Geoscience from Texas A\&M University.
Q. And did you file a written summary of your opinions in this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And do you have any changes to that written summary?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Did you file written rebuttal testimony in this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Do you have any changes to that written rebuttal summary of testimony?
A. No, I do not.
Q. So do you adopt the -- both the written summary of your opinions and the written sum- -- rebuttal summary of your opinions?
A. Yes, I adopt both.
Q. And very briefly, in surrebuttal to the rebuttal
testimony of Mr. Paul Wade, Mr. Wade talks about annual emissions calculated in Table 6.1. Are you familiar with this table in the application?
A. Yes, I am. So Table 6-1 on Page 6 of Section 6, it basically shows the precontrolled material handling particulate emissions for each unit.
Q. Okay. And is there a table that -- and then he also talks about emission rates for controlled emissions after the inclusion of control equipment. Do you know where that information is found?
A. Yes. The control emissions would be on Table 6-2, which is Page 11 of Section 6.
Q. And for those units processed, Unit 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, do you know what control equipment is -- the applicant is proposing for those units?
A. Yes. For Units 3, 4, 5, and 6, they are proposing to add water sprays.
Q. Okay. Are they proposing any other control equipment for $3,4,5$, and 6?
A. Not as far as I'm aware.
Q. So going back to the uncontrolled emissions, Table 6.1.
A. Yes.
Q. If there is not an adequate or reliable source of water, what are the emissions for those Units 3, 4, 5, and
$6 ?$
A. So if there's not an adequate control of water, the emissions for Units 3, 4, 5, and 6 would be as represented in Table 6-1, with the highest emission rate being 2.46 tons per year of particulate matter for each emission unit. So if we were to combine emission Units 3, 4, 5, and 6, it would total approximately 9.84 tons per year of particulate matter for those units combined without water sprays.
Q. And is there any other source of emissions in the application where water is the primary control?
A. Not to my recollection.
Q. Do you know what they're proposing to do with the haul roads?
A. The haul roads, $I$ believe that only -- let me see. So in the first paragraph of Page 8 on Section 6, it states that no controls will be included for Unit 1 , which is the haul road with the exception on limiting annual throughput, so it does not mention the use of water for those haul roads. And $I$ believe the emission calculations also did not mention the use of any water being applied to the roads.
Q. Okay. Have you reviewed the draft permit that the NMED witnesses testified about earlier?
A. Yes, I did. Yes.
Q. And did you look at the permit condition D?
A. Yes.
Q. Sorry. Permit condition B?
A. Yes. So Part $B$ is for haul road controls, and it states that truck traffic areas and haul roads shall be maintained to minimize silt buildup to control particulate emissions. So those controls later mention, basically, it would be water application or sweeping the roads would be the controls that they are required to do for the permit conditions.
Q. And what happens to this requirement if there is not a reliable source of water?
A. The requirement could not be met if there is not a reliable source of water unless they were to do -- sweeping would be the only alternative in there.

MS. SAKURA: Pass the witness. Actually, we'll go on since we're -- we're combining our -- all of our witnesses in a panel for cross-examination, so we'll just call our next witness.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So hold on. So Ms. Bernal does not have rebuttal testimony.

MS. SAKURA: Just what we've put on the record right now.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. All right. Sounds good. So let me -- let me review with you what I have here so far. You submitted an SOI originally, I guess
it's not marked as we have figured out, and then you submitted a rebuttal -- you submitted a Roper rebuttal. And Roper rebuttal is shorter than the first one. You know, without exhibit numbers, it's very difficult, but -- but I do see that actually, the rebuttal has actual -- it looks like what you would call Bates numbers at the bottom, or does it not?

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, I think you're

```
referring to our --
```

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I am. You're right, I am. That's correct. You're right. There are just no markings whatsoever. There are page numbers, though. There are some page numbers. Okay. Well --

MS. SAKURA: Mr. Hearing Officer, what we can do is include the administrative record number for these -- for both our statement of intent and our rebuttal, and that way, there would be some sort of way to identify those documents. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: The scheduling order is specific that exhibits have to be marked, so I'm going to wait for you to properly mark them. I do have your e-mail that shows that 1 through 7 have been marked, so they are admitted.

I don't know which exhibits this -- Ms. Bernal was supposed to bring in. Are you aware of how many exhibits that you filed with her testimony?

MR. HNASKO: It would have been -- well, we marked 1 through 7, Mr. Hearing Officer, and -- or was it 8? And it would be 9 through 13 is what we're -- there should be 15 total exhibits.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, not 20.
MR. HNASKO: Not 20.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Wait. Not 20?
MR. HNASKO: Not 20.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Originally -originally, $I$ was told there was 1 through 10 , then there was 1, 2, 3, and then there was 1 through 7. So I added them up as 20. But now you're saying that there -- that you have submitted so far 15 exhibits, and then you will have one additional one, which will be that -- which will be the AP-42 extension.

MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, so Carlos Ituarte-Villarreal had 1 through 10.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: 1 through 10, not 1 through 7.

MR. HNASKO: Yes, 1 through 10. Ms. Bernal had 11 through 17. Mr. Martinez had 18 through 21. But those again, a lot of those exhibits, the reason -- I think our confusion arose, is because a lot of them were already admitted by others, so they're going to be duplicatives at this point.

MS. SAKURA: And we didn't include things that were already part of the record proper.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And that's fine with me. I'm only concerned with the e-mail that you sent all the parties back on January the 19 th , that had a -- that had a PDF. Those will have to be appropriately marked, and we're going to have to go through that after -- at some point. Maybe -- I don't know when, and then you sent something on February 2 nd, which was rebuttal exhibits, and those are going to have to be appropriately marked.

So if you could -- if you could find those two PDFs that you e-mailed all the parties, appropriately mark them with exhibit numbers, send them out again, and then we can identify by the proper numbers on them which ones belong to which witnesses.

MS. SAKURA: Of course.

MR. HNASKO: Absolutely.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. That's how we're going to do this because I'm not going to slow down this hearing for you guys to do that now. So who is your next witness?

MS. SAKURA: Mr. Dave Edler.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Edler, would you please spell your name. But you're on mute.

THE WITNESS: Okay. There we go. David Edler,

```
D --
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're too -- you have
to turn up your microphone, sir. I can't hear you.
    THE WITNESS: Okay. It's David Edler, E-D-L-E-R.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And Mr. Edler,
did you -- did you submit any written testimony?
    MS. SAKURA: Yes, Your Honor.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: He did, okay.
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So that will be an
exhibit. Did he submit rebuttal?
    MS. SAKURA: Yes. Yes, he did.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So he has both direct
    and rebuttal prefiled, full written testimony.
    MS. SAKURA: That's correct.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
    MR. VIGIL: Mr. Hearing Officer --
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes.
    MR. VIGIL: -- this is Chris Vigil. I just wanted
    to say when it's appropriate, I'd like an opportunity to
    voir dire this witness.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Edler?
        THE WITNESS: Yes.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, okay, yeah,
    Mr. Vigil, are you speaking about Mr. Edler?
```

MR. VIGIL: Yeah, thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Very good.

```
Let's get the court reporter to swear in Mr. Edler, and then
```

we're going to do a voir dire.

DAVID EDLER
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:) HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Edler, before
Mr. Vigil takes over, did you submit a resume? Because I
wouldn't know where to look.
THE WITNESS: No, sir.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh. There's no
resume.
THE WITNESS: (Shook head.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay, Mr. Vigil, go
ahead.
VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Mr. Edler, can you tell us what you -- where you are currently employed?
A. I am retired, three years ago.
Q. You are retired. And how long have you been retired?
A. Three years. I retired in 20- -- December of 2018.
Q. Okay. Great. Hope to join you someday in the
ranks of the retired, and maybe I'll make it.
And previous to your retirement, where were you employed?
A. I spent 20 years working for Kienstra, Incorporated, and we owned six batch plants, two block manufacturing plants, and a precast plant. And after that, I worked at an oil refinery for 14 years.
Q. Okay. I'm sorry; what was the last place you worked that you said? I didn't hear you. I'm sorry.
A. In an oil refinery for a mechanical contractor.
Q. Okay. Great. Thank you so much. Now, you said -- you said that you -- you worked somewhere, but then you said, "we owned." So were you an owner of this operation that you -- what was the name of it again? I'm sorry.
A. It was named -- it was called Kienstra, Incorporated, and I did not own it. I just worked there.
Q. Oh, I see. And what was the nature of their business?
A. We owned six batch plants for concrete, and we owned two block manufacturing plants, which was made with concrete, and we owned a precast plant, which was all your big sewer pipes, septic tanks, so we pretty much did everything with making stuff out of concrete.
Q. Okay. Great. Great. And what was your

```
capacity -- in what capacity did you work there?
    A. I started out mainly as a truck driver, but I
drove the front end loaders. I pretty much did a little bit
of everything. But anything that had wheels on it, I drove.
    Q. Yeah, that's great. Have you ever -- have you
ever been involved in the design of a concrete batch plant?
    A. No, sir.
    Q. Have you ever -- have you ever been involved with
the submission of an application for a concrete batch plant
with the New Mexico Environment Department or any regulatory
agency in any state?
    A. No, sir.
    Q. Are you an engineer?
    A. No, sir.
    Q. I see.
        MR. VIGIL: I have no further questions. Thank
you very much.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko.
        MS. SAKURA: We can proceed?
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hnasko.
        MR. HNASKO: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer.
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm not sure who's
        going to be dealing with this witness. Is it Ms. Sakura or
        you?
        MR. HNASKO: Yes, Ms. Sakura.
```

MS. SAKURA: It's me.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm looking through your prehearing submission, your $S O I$ in other words, and I'm starting with the January 19 one, and I have found, by the way, which $I$ do find helpful, finally, $I$ did find the page where you said testimony of Carlos Ituarte-Villarreal, so I do have something that helps delineate the starting and stopping of the exhibits even though they're not properly marked. Then I see testimony of Breanna Bernal. I just don't know where that ends because $I$ can't find a similar sheet to help me with Mr. Edler's prefiled testimony. So will you help me.

MS. SAKURA: Of course. And we did that a little bit out of order. We're going to do Mr. Edler first and Mr. Martinez last. So in our statement of intent, Mr. Martinez comes after Ms. Bernal, and Mr. Edler comes after Mr. Martinez, and that --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You have to give me a minute so $I$ can find these things, so hold on. Okay. Well, I see Mr. Martinez' exhibits, and then it seems like there aren't many. There's really only a resume here, and I -- I don't see anything for this witness here. Can you help me?

MS. SAKURA: Page 15.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, I don't have page numbers, ma'am.

MS. SAKURA: Okay.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You didn't label these
in any way. There's not even a page number here.
MS. SAKURA: There are page numbers on the copy
that we have.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Of the -- hold on.
Are you looking at the submission from January 19?
MS. SAKURA: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: That's what I have in front of me.

MS. SAKURA: Okay.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Show me where

```
is the -- where is the exhibit for this witness?
```

MS. SAKURA: There's no exhibit. He's -- they're simply in the body of the statement. There is a Roman numeral Number 4 in the body of the statement.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: What do you mean by "body of the statement"? You mean the first couple of pages?

MS. SAKURA: So what we did is just we provided summaries for each witness --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I see that. MS. SAKURA: -- in our statement of intent, so we didn't --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see that.

MS. SAKURA: -- attach a separate exhibit.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I'm with you now. I'm there. I'm there. So, basically, I'm now turning to look -- here we go. Here we go. On Page 15 of the -I'm not sure what you would call this. I guess it would be a motion or the SOI. It's Page 15. That has page numbers, and I do see here -- I do see here his -- okay. Now, the following exhibits are submitted in connection with Mr. Edler's testimony. The NSR minor source permit application for Roper, and I see because that's part of the administrative record, that's why it's not here. I understand now. Thank you. Thank you. And Table 2-C, both sets.

MS. SAKURA: True.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So you say here that Mr. Edler is an expert qualified by knowledge, skill, experience, and training to provide opinions regarding the reality of concrete batch operations. I've not heard -- I have not heard his qualifications to be a technical expert. Can you explain that?

MS. SAKURA: Mr. Edler's going to be providing testimony about his experience working for 20 years at a concrete batch plant and what the day-to-day operations look like in terms of what happens at the plant, what kinds of emissions occur based on his direct experience working for

20 years at a concrete batch plant.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I understand. I understand where this is coming from; however, how does it -- how does it specifically apply to this draft permit?

MS. SAKURA: He's going to be testifying that he does not agree with the emissions control efficiencies at the baghouse.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MS. SAKURA: He's going to testify about the emissions controls at the aggregate piles. He's going to be testifying about the emissions controls that occur when concrete is unloaded into the trucks.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Okay. You don't have to -- I understand. And this comes from his 20 years of experience working in a concrete batch plant.

MS. SAKURA: That's correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. All right. Well, the rule is very broad when it comes to technical testimony. I don't have an objection based on -- from the parties, so what $I$ will do is, is there any -- is there any rebuttal testimony, or is this just direct?

MS. SAKURA: He does have a brief rebuttal testimony, but it's basically just a reiteration of his direct testimony.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Then I will
give him 15 minutes to summarize his testimony, although
there's really nothing to summarize because he hasn't filed
any testimony.
MS. SAKURA: He's filed summary -- a summary of
his testimony.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You filed it.
MS. SAKURA: We filed it. Sorry.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So these are your
words, not his, right? Okay. So there's nothing filed in
his own words that he would be adopting, so this will be new
testimony. I will give him 15 minutes to provide testimony.
We will call it technical testimony based on his experience.
And we will start now at $3: 16$. So please proceed.
MS. SAKURA: Just one brief thing. He did file
written rebuttal testimony that we would like to address.
There are certain things that are different.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Let me find it.
Hold on. Let me find it. Help me find it.
MS. SAKURA: Okay. If you look at the Property
Owners of Sonterra's Notice of Intent to Present Rebuttal --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I'm here. Go
ahead.

MS. SAKURA: If you go to Page 7.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm here. Yes.

MS. SAKURA: Summary of Mr. Edler's experience.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Right, but these -okay. This is similar to the SOI, the direct SOI, in that you are summarizing his opinion, but it's not -- it's not drafted by him, so there's nothing more than a summary here that you drafted, so he has 15 minutes to provide his summary -- or to provide testimony, so please proceed. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. SAKURA
Q. Mr. Edler, do you have an opinion about how efficient baghouses are in controlling emissions at concrete batch plants?
A. My -- in my experience, when you drive by a concrete plant, and you see the tall silo that the cement is in, the way that you can tell that they leak is you look for gray streaks going down the side of the silos, that tells you that there is cement that has escaped from the baghouses that's laying up on top of the silo and when it rains, that's what those gray streaks are you're seeing. And I've seen them for 20 years. I always look when I go by one, just out of habit, and $I$ don't think $I$ have ever seen one without some, so there is cement that gets out.
Q. And at what -- how does that cement get out of those baghouses?
A. Any time they're opened for maintenance, or any time there's a seal that leaks a little bit and any time
they have to get in to change the filters, it is a pressurized system, so any pinhole or any -- any piece of the baghouse that doesn't completely fit right, it's going to be pushing it out. The stuff is like talcum powder, baby powder; it's very fine.
Q. And in your experience, what kind of emissions are released from these baghouse products?
A. Say the question again.
Q. Sure. In your experience, is the -- are the emissions that come from these baghouse products significant?
A. Over time, yes, they are. They -- it's real fine and it -- I mean, it piles up every day. If you're pouring concrete every day, if there's a leak, it just keeps piling up until it rains, and then it washes down the side, or the wind blows it.
Q. And if the wind is -- blows stronger, are those emissions -- do they go further?
A. Absolutely. I -- weather is a hobby of mine, has been for a long time. I have a Davis instrument weather station at my house. That's the kind that colleges and refineries and businesses use. I pay attention to that every day, and quite a few people on here have mentioned the wind.

Four weeks ago, I had sustained winds of over 25 miles
an hour for three days in a row, 24 hours a day. The maximum gust was 62 miles an hour, and $I$ had quite a few of them in the 50s, and that -- that kind of wind, just like we was talking about it, if they have to open a baghouse to change the filters, or it's got a little leak anywhere, that stuff's going to -- going to be in the neighbor's yard. It will not stay on his piece of property.

And the wind blows -- we have lived here for three years, and it is very distinct in March, April, and then in the Fall again, and we just had really bad winds just three months ago in the middle of winter and everybody in the subdivision up here, I live approximately a little bit over a half-mile from where the concrete batch plant is wanting to be built, and I mean, it's a topic of conversation. The wind up here blows a lot, and it blows for quite a while. The Holloman Air Force thing is nowhere close to what the weather is up here.
Q. Do you have an opinion on whether the aggregate storage piles will be a source of emissions?
A. Yes, they will because they're talking about -they said they was going to put water on them. Okay. So you've got a pile of aggregate, which is rock, when the trucks come in, one thing $I$ haven't heard anybody talk about when the tractor trailers come in and dump their 50,000 pounds of rock, they lift the trailer up in the air,
that's sticking up in the air about 20 -foot, and when you dump 50,000 pounds of rock on this pile, there's going to be dust. It's rock; it's going to have dust in it.

Now, they're saying, okay, we're going to put water on it. Well, the pile of rock is going to be 10 , maybe 15 feet tall, maybe 15 -- 15 -foot across in a square. What they use that I've seen and we had, was -- it's like a sprinkler system. So it's not like a fire hose; it's not going to soak the whole pile. If the wind blows, the efficiency of that's going to go down because it's like holding your sprinkler in your yard. If the wind's blowing 20 miles an hour, half the water's going to be going somewhere else except on the pile.

The next thing with that, when the loader, the big front end loader, when they drive into that pile to get a big scoop of rock, the -- the pile, itself, the -- maybe the top inch or two of the rock has got damp. The stuff on the bottom where the -- where the loader's digging into, it's dry, and you're going to have dust. The loader picks that up, drives back, he's got to drive 30 feet, 40 , to go over to dump that into the hopper, so the leg can take -- the conveyor system can take it up to the top of the bin. So when a loader pulls up, he lifts his bucket up about 12-foot tall, and then you dump 4,000, 5,000 pounds of rock in the metal container, and that's dry rock, the wind's blowing,
the dust is going to carry that somewhere else.
Q. In your experience, is there a significant amount of dust that's associated with those processes you just described?
A. Every day we left work, our cars were full of dust, so yes.
Q. Do you have an opinion about the emissions that would be -- that would occur at the cleaning -- during cleaning operations at the -- at a concrete batch plant?
A. You're talking about the baghouses?
Q. The cleaning operations.
A. Oh, at the end of the day?
Q. That's correct.
A. Yes. At the end of the day, every mixer truck has to be washed out. They'll back underneath the batch plant, get about 100 gallons of water dropped in them, and then they go to someplace that's called a wash-out pit, and I've never -- I haven't seen anything in the application about what they're going to do about a wash out pit.

Well, how that works, the truck backs up there, they reverse their drum, and it cleans out what's left in the truck from all day, and that will be leftover chunks of cement that have dried up behind the fins, it'll be some rock, some sand, and you just dump it in these concrete pits. Eventually those get filled, and then you have to
move to the next pit. Then the -- all that stuff dries out. It turns back into rock, sand, and cement dust. We have to clean that out. You can either -- we used to dump it, we had a lot more area than Roper's got down there, but we'd dump it way in the back and just pile it up.

Well, every time you dig in there with your front end loader, you're digging into dry, and as soon as you pick it up and start moving, some of it's falling off the side of the -- off the side of the bucket, and when you're going down the road, it's bouncing, and you're going to have -you've got dry cement you're digging up, so that the wind's blowing, it's taking it somewhere else again. Or it gets dropped in the parking lot, and then every time a truck drives in, they drive over that and then it creates more dust. Now, he said he --
Q. So --
A. -- he'd water the lot down, but you -- with that, if you've got a water truck spraying the dust down, that turns into mud, the trucks drive through it, and they go back out on the highway, and then it starts throwing it off of their tires, and then you've got the stuff laying in the road, cars are driving over it, and it turns back into dust again.
Q. So the cleaning operations are a source of dust emissions in your experience?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, there was testimony earlier that the emissions are going to stay on -- they're going to be confined to the Roper property, and they're going to disperse right at the property boundary line. Do you agree with that testimony?
A. Nope.
Q. Why is that?
A. It don't happen like that. Especially here. When you're talking 30 or 40 miles an hour wind, there's no way. I mean, unless he built a dome over his property, there's no way he can keep that there. MS. SAKURA: And I have a -- we have a
demonstrative exhibit that I'd like to show Mr. Edler.
Mr. Edler?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: We will make him a presenter, and $I$ just want you to know that he has three minutes left.

MS. SAKURA: Perfect. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Corral, can you make him an exhibiter? MS. CORRAL: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer. MS. SAKURA: It would be us; we would be the presenters.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, very good.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. You can try now, please.
Q. (BY MS. SAKURA) Yeah, Mr. Edler, can you see the video?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Can you see what's in the background?
A. Yes, that's the concrete silo and the bins for the aggregate at a batch plant.
Q. And is this representative, in your experience, of what happens at a concrete batch plant on a windy day?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And because of the concrete batch plant emitting this amount of fugitive dust, where are these plants usually located?
A. This looks like the plant in Carrizozo. I recognize --
Q. Where in general are batch plants located?
A. In -- outside of town or industrial areas. I don't think $I$ have ever seen one in the middle of a residential area, and $I$ have traveled a lot. I've been lucky to travel.
Q. Thank you. MS. SAKURA: Okay. That's all we have for Mr. Edler, Mr. Hearing Officer. We'll move on to Mr. Martinez.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And before we
go to Mr. Martinez, I just want you to know that $I$ have received two e-mails from the hearing clerk, and I don't know if $I$ should just ignore them because you're still working on these exhibits or not, but one sent out at 2:05 from Ms. Corral says Sonterra Labeled Exhibits. The next one says Sonterra Labeled Exhibits 1 through 15. Should I ignore both e-mails at this point?

MS. SAKURA: Yes, please.
MR. HNASKO: Yes, please. And we will endeavor to put -- after this hearing is over, or either tonight or early tomorrow morning, we will put together a master list for you and correct numerical designations to make your life a lot easier.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And yours as well.
Ms. Myers, so just so you understand, even though I have admitted them into evidence, since they're not marked at this point, we're not really going to do anything more with Sonterra's exhibits until they provide them marked to me, and then $I$ will make sure to get them to you to as marked.

THE COURT REPORTER: Perfect. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're welcome. I don't want there to be any confusion.

So now you're going to call your last witness, and who is that?

MS. SAKURA: It's Mr. Eluid Martinez.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Is he here?

MS. SAKURA: He's going to be sitting right next to me.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, he's next to you, okay. Very good. Mr. Martinez.

MR. VIGIL: Mr. Hearing Officer, this is Chris Vigil. I'd like to voir dire this witness.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil, after he spells his name and gets sworn in.

THE WITNESS: My name's Eluid L. Martinez. First name's spelled E-L-U-I-D.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And your last name, please.

THE WITNESS: Martinez, $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{Z}$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Could we get the court reporter to swear him in.

ELUID MARTINEZ
(being duly sworn, testified as follows:)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And, Mr. Martinez, before Mr. Vigil voir dires you, I think I saw a piece of paper -- here we go -- at the end of the SOI that was submitted January 19. I have the testimony of Eluid Martinez, and it says exhibits. I have a resume.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Good. And then I see a New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, it looks like a well application, and then $I$ see maybe some regulations or general conditions of approval. Those are your -- those are your two exhibits, is it?

THE WITNESS: That particular application refers to a well permit that had been issued on the Roper property where this plant will be situated.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Martinez, that's not my question. My question is, are those your two exhibits?

MS. SAKURA: Yes, beyond what's -- what's already in the record as in the --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Of course. Of course. I'm just asking about what's been submitted, Ms. Sakura.

MS. SAKURA: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And then I'm going to go to the rebuttal, Sonterra rebuttal just to see -- were there -- I see summaries here, so I guess there were no exhibits -- well, there is one Exhibit 1, but that's an e-mail from Liz Stefanics to a constituent or a house member. Okay. Then $I$ think these are the only two exhibits that we're going to bring in on this -- his testimony.

Mr. Vigil, I just wanted to clear that up for my own understanding, so please proceed with your voir dire.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Thank you so much. Good afternoon, Mr. Martinez. I've been in cases with you before. In particular, you might recall the New Mexico copper case; I have seen you testify. I know you have a long -- long and respectable career.

So beginning in 1971, it looks like you began your career as an engineer, and it seems like you've worked almost exclusively in the area of water with regard to the American southwest; is that correct?
A. Not -- well, yes, that's correct.
Q. I see. And that includes a presidential appointment, right, to the Bureau of Reclamation; Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And senate appointment, State senate appointment as the secretary of the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission?
A. No, that was appointed by the Governor of the State of New Mexico and confirmed to the State Senate.
Q. Okay. I'm sorry. I'm sorry. And you also served as the State engineer as a cabinet secretary; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Excellent. In your career, have you -what -- can you tell us a little bit about any experience you have with concrete batch plants?
A. I don't recall any.
Q. I see. Have you ever been involved in the writing or development of a concrete batch application?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever submitted or reviewed a concrete batch plant application to the New Mexico Environment Department or any state agency in any state?
A. No.
Q. I see. And if you could just give us a ballpark estimate, or you could give us a number, about how many concrete applications have you been involved in?
A. Concrete batch plant applications?
Q. Yes.
A. For air quality or water quality?
Q. Water -- you're saying water quality in concrete batch applications? You have been involved in concrete batch plant applications with regard to water quality?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Have you been involved in concrete batch plants at all in any capacity?
A. No.

MR. VIGIL: Okay. I have no further questions.
Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Rose, is there any
voir dire from you?
MR. ROSE: No, Mr. Hearing Officer. I'm familiar
with Mr. Martinez's history and his experience.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Wonderful. Okay.
Thank you. So let's see, do we have rebuttal testimony,
Ms. Sakura?
MS. SAKURA: Yes, we do, Mr. Hearing Officer.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So then this
witness will be limited to 30 minutes if he needs to use all
of it. It is 3:36 now.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. SAKURA
Q. Mr. Martinez, could you briefly describe your education and experience?
A. Before we start, there's one correction to my summary testimony I need to --
Q. Could you -- could you briefly describe your education and experience, please?
A. Yes. I was -- I graduated from New Mexico State University in 1968 with a degree in civil engineer. 1971, I went to work for the State Engineer's Office, which administers the waters of the State of New Mexico, worked in that office from 1971 through 1994 , in various capacities.

In 1990, I was appointed State Engineer by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate, and I retired from that position in late 1994. In 1995, I was appointed by President Clinton as the Commissioner of United States Bureau of Reclamation, confirmed by the United States Senate, and I served in that capacity for five years.

After retiring from that federal position, I came back home and opened a water rights consulting company, where I consulted in water rights and water resources management in the State of New Mexico, and I still am the principal in that company, and I still consult to this day.
Q. Mr. Martinez, did you file a written summary of your opinions in this matter?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any corrections to that written summary?
A. Yes. In one of the places in my summary where $I$ make reference to potential sources of supply for water, I reference a potential source being an application for the appropriation of water in the State of New Mexico and make a comment that the Rio Hondo stream system is closed, and therefore the engineer would reject an application. Upon inquiry with the Roswell division of the State Engineer's Office last week, I was informed that they're still accepting applications for new appropriations of groundwater

```
    in Hondo Basin, so that would be a change in my testimony,
    and that would be it.
    Q. And does that change in your testimony --
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Sakura.
        MS. SAKURA: Yes.
        HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Sakura, I'm
looking for the full written testimony of Mr. Martinez, and
I don't see it. Are you referring to the summary?
    MS. SAKURA: Yes. We filed summaries of our --
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I want to make
sure that I'm looking for the right --
    MS. SAKURA: Sure.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: -- for the right thing
here.
```

    MS. SAKURA: It's on Page 12.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm going from 11 --
    Page 11 of your summaries or your SOI to basically --
MS. SAKURA: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: -- to 14.
MS. SAKURA: That's correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I have a question for
your witness. I'm sorry to interrupt you, but then you'll
be free to continue.
Mr. Martinez, did you write this?
THE WITNESS: I wrote the underlying information
that was summarized by the attorney.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So then is the
answer no then?
THE WITNESS: Did I write this particular -- no, I
provided the underlying information.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I -- my
question to you, sir, is starting on Page 11, and going to
14, are these your words?
THE WITNESS: Yes, to the extent that they were
taken from my underlying document.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Sir, I'm going
to take that answer as a no. It sounds like someone else
has recharacterized your -- whatever you submitted; is that
correct?
THE WITNESS: They summarized what I submitted,
yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: That's -- thank you.
Okay. Please proceed.
Q. (BY MS. SAKURA) That one change that we just
spoke of to your testimony regarding the potential sources
of water, does that change your opinion about the sources of
water?
A. No.
Q. And why not?
A. It doesn't change my opinion. The opinion I --

Page 246
I'm referring to is that the only liable base source of
supply would be the trucking of water, and it doesn't change
that opinion.
Q. Okay. Thank you. So do you adopt this summary as your -- a summary of your prefiled testimony?
A. Yes.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Sakura.
MS. SAKURA: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Would you direct me to the sentence or sentences that were just modified by his testimony.

MS. SAKURA: Yes, of course. If you look on Page 13.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I'm there.
MS. SAKURA: It's at the top of the page, and it's the first full sentence. It starts, "An application seeking a permit for new appropriation."

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see that. So -- but there's another sentence after that. So, Mr. Martinez, would you please correct on the record what you are changing on Page 13.

THE WITNESS: Yes. The sentence that reads right now reads, "An application seeking a permit for new appropriation of underground water" -- "groundwater for industrial purposes" -- "for industrial uses at the facility
would be rejected because the site of the proposed well would be located within the Hondo Underground Water Basin, which is now closed to a new appropriation." That has changed to, that the applicant can seek a new appropriation of groundwater for industrial uses at the facility because the State Engineer's Office is accepting applications for new appropriation.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: What about the next sentence? Would you read that and tell me if that still applies?

THE WITNESS: That particular sentence goes to the transfer of water rights, which is a different issue.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. All right. So then the only sentence that's affected is the one you just mentioned and you've clarified. Okay. Thank you. Thanks, Ms. Sakura.

MS. SAKURA: Of course.
Q. (BY MS. SAKURA) Mr. Martinez, do you have an opinion about the -- whether the application is complete based on the lack of identification of the source of water?
A. Yes, I have an opinion, and the reason for that opinion, I looked at the application with reference to the use of water to address emissions that weren't resolved from this particular batch plant and identified where in the application and the supporting documentation a reference is
made to the use of water. And there are several places in that application or report to the application where water is referred to as a means of abating the emissions. And it appears to me that water is critical to the control of the emissions, and without a showing of the amount of water that would be necessary or where the water would come from, it appears to me that the abatement could not occur.
Q. Do you have an opinion about how water could be -how the applicant would obtain water at that site?
A. Yes. The applicant would obtain water from three sources that I've identified, an outside well, bringing in water by a pipeline, or trucking water into the site.
Q. And do you have an opinion about which is the most likely of those three options that --
A. I was not able to locate a pipeline -- a water pipeline that could be made available to this site. There is no well on the property that's been approved by the state engineer for commercial use based on my review of the files of the State Engineer's Office, so it would appear to me that the most viable way of getting water to that site would be by trucking it.
Q. And if we could get the ability to share our screen, I'm going to show you a draft permit. Are you aware whether or not the applicant had -- Mr. Roper had applied for a permit to appropriate groundwater at this site?
A. Yes. In the exhibit that the hearing officer was referring to with respect to the State Engineer document, that is a copy of an application that had been made by Mr. Roper for a livestock well at the site where the proposed plant is to be located. That permit was approved by the State Engineer's Office, allow the diversion of three acre-feet -- up to three acre-feet per annum for livestock purposes only.
Q. And when was that?
A. The date of the permit -- I don't recall, but let's see -- the date of the permit would have been May 7 th, 2021.
Q. Does this permit -- can the applicant use water under this permit for the operation of the concrete batch plant?
A. No.
Q. And do you -- are you aware of what happened to this permit subsequent to the May 7 th permit approval?
A. The file at the State Engineer's Office, electronic files, indicate that the well has not been drilled, and Mr. Roper requested that that permit be withdrawn and canceled.
Q. When was that?
A. That was subsequent to May -- to the date of the summary testimony.
Q. If you look at this --
A. That would have been canceled on January 24 th, 2022 .
Q. Have you reviewed the application in terms of how much water is required to produce 125 cubic yards of concrete?
A. Yes.
Q. How much?
A. The -- the estimate is 40- -- approximately 48 acre-feet per year.
Q. And -- and --
A. And that's for the production of up to a maximum 500,000 cubic yards as set forth in the application.
Q. And how many gallons is approximately 48 acre-feet per year?
A. It's approximately $15,600,000$ gallons.
Q. And so how many gallons of that a day to produce that amount of concrete?
A. If you use the 365 days, it would be about 42,000 gallons, on average, per day.
Q. Did you -- we heard testimony today that the amount of truck trips is going to be limited to 305 truck trips a day. Did you review the application regarding the delivery of water through water trucks?
A. My mention that 42,000 gallons per day on average
would require a truckload -- if a truck was hauling 2,000 gallons per day $--\quad$ I mean, per trip, would require approximately 22 trucks per day. I -- where $I$ found in the application in the supporting material was the section dealing with haul roads that included the number of trucks that were hauling materials into the site. Water is material that would be hauled into the site, and my review of the documentation reflects that the water right -- water trucks that would be used if the water was hauled by trucks, is not included or addressed in the application.
Q. And you looked -- you just testified about how many trucks that would be a day. What was that number again?
A. Approximately 22 based on a truck that can haul 2,000 gallons per load.
Q. And do you know whether or not there are water storage tanks at the facility?
A. I'm not aware of any storage tanks at the -- on the property, and the application documents don't refer to any storage tanks that's being proposed or on-site for water.
Q. Did you look at the application's assertion that they are going to additional moisture content and is emissions factor at Units 3, 4, 5, and 6?
A. Yes, the supporting documentation refers to
several tables. One table identifies all the units where they expect to have emissions. Another table addresses how those units would be addressed by moisture, and that -- one of the tables reflects units -- those units as having additional moisture content as a control mechanism.
Q. And did you make any calculations regarding how much water would be required if that additional moisture content was not present in those plants?
A. With respect to those units, there is no way a determination can be made. There is no evidence, no supporting documentation, or anything in the application that would enable somebody to make an estimate.
Q. But water is going to be required at those Units; is that correct?
A. That -- yeah, that's correct, the application says water will be required at those units, doesn't address quantity or source.
Q. What about for the aggregate piles?
A. Now, the aggregate piles is a different issue because if you look at the application in the calculation portion of the application, it assumes that, the way $I$ read it, is that emissions be controlled by moisture within the aggregate and sand pile. And it -- it estimates a -- I believe a 2.65 percentage of the volume of the aggregate and sand to be watered. So by using that and going back to the

500, 000 cubic yards of proposed concrete, I can estimate that the maximum amount of water that would be required as the aggregate and sand piles to abate emissions would be approximately 14-acre feet per year.
Q. And so that would be in addition to the 48-acre feet per year that's required just for operations; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so did you give any calculations about how much water just the aggregate piles and the operations would require?
A. That's the answer I gave you. It would be approximately 14 -acre feet per year.
Q. Added -- so --
A. It would -- if the piles were dry, it would have to be added to the piles. If the pile contained the moisture, it wouldn't have to be added, so it would be a 14-foot on acre-feet maximum.
Q. Okay. So did you -- are there any calculations regarding how much water would be required to obtain control of emissions at Units 3, 4, 5, and 6?
A. Well, I just answered that. There's not any information available for me to make that estimate.
Q. But there would be some amount of water, correct?
A. There would have to be, because the applicant
proposes to use water to abate emissions at those units.
Q. So if you took the approximately 48 acre-feet just needed for operations and added it to the cap of 14 acre-feet to obtain moisture control of the piles, what's your total amount just for those two units?
A. Approximately 60 acre-feet a year.
Q. And how much water is that?
A. Well, if you can digitalize an acre of land, the water would be stacked 60 feet high.
Q. Do you have an opinion about whether or not the applicant needs to identify source and supply of water?
A. The applicant proposes to utilize water to meet the abatement conditions that will result from emissions control. It doesn't appear to me personally to, on the one hand, say we're going to need the water but not quantify how much we're going to need or where it's going to come from. And it would be, I think, incumbent to have that information because if the water is either -- is not available, then the conditions cannot be met as required by approval of a permit.
Q. And if the water is available, can the applicant comply with air quality standards?
A. Well, I think they -- if it's shown that the water is available both as to quantities and source, then they would comply with conditions of the permit.

Page 255
Q. But if they don't provide that information, what would happen?
A. Well, if they don't provide that information, what you wind up with is -- my opinion -- is approval of an application that would allow construction of a facility that, for all practical purposes if the water's not available, would be a construction of a facility that would be sitting out there not being able to be used.

MS. SAKURA: Thank you. That's all we have for our witnesses.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Are your

```
witnesses ready to stand for cross-examination?
```

MS. SAKURA: They are.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And they are going to stand as a panel?

MS. SAKURA: That's correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil, would you like to go first?

MR. VIGIL: Sure. I just have questions for Mr. Martinez.
CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. VIGIL
Q. Mr. Martinez, you said just maybe about a minute-and-a-half ago that -- that you -- you estimate the 60-acre feet per year would be needed for aggregate piles
for emission controls. Where did you derive this estimate from?
A. What $I$ said is the 60 -acre feet would be a combination of the amount of water that would be required to produce the concrete and the amount of water that would be necessary to abate the aggregate and sand, and the -- if I may --
Q. Take your time.
A. It would be -- we would address the Section 6, Page 2 of the Montrose report, there's a section dealing with uncontrolled particulate emission rates. At the bottom paragraph, it made reference to moisture content for sand and aggregate. And the way I interpret the discussion of this docket is that the particulate matter that will result from the aggregate and sand does not require mitigation because the mitigation is the moisture in the piles, which is estimated at 2.6 percent of volume, so what I'm saying is that if the aggregate and the sand have the -- the -moisture in them, then you don't need any additional water. But if the piles of sand and aggregate are -- do not have the 2.65 percent moisture content, then you need to apply water. And the estimate of the 14 -acre feet assumes the maximum production and the piles being dry. Does that answer your question?
Q. Yeah, it -- yes. Thank you so much. It's
interesting to me a very detailed answer for someone who has
never worked on concrete batch plants before. Did you write
this testimony, and is this testimony yours?
A. Yeah. Let me ask you this. I'm a registered professional engineer, been practicing engineering, civil engineering for over 50 years.
Q. I'm asking the questions, sir. I'm asking the questions. Thank you very much.
A. I calculated this.
Q. So let me move on to my next question. You gave the opinion that the permit application should require that watered resources be proven. Where did you get that idea, and what is that based on?
A. That is my opinion. And it's based on the fact that it does not appear to be practical to require water as a means of granting the permit without knowing if the water's going to be available either in quantities or sources before that permit is approved. That's a personal opinion.
Q. Oh, it's a personal -- I see, you're giving a personal opinion, okay. I just wanted to clarify that. Thank you so much.

Okay. I'd like to move on to your direct testimony. Let's see here. If $I$ could have the sharing screen, would that be possible. Is the administrator able to do that for
me? Can $I$ have the share screen, please?
MS. JONES: Yes, I'm going to do it for you,
Mr. Vigil. Hold on.
There you go. See it?
MR. VIGIL: Yes. Thank you so much. Let me see here.
Q. (BY MR. VIGIL) Can you see this, Mr. Martinez? Needs to be bigger, maybe?
A. Just --
Q. Is that better?
A. Okay. Good.
Q. You give the opinion in your direct testimony or your summary of testimony that the application is incomplete and unreliable because the requested permit capacity of 20.3 trucks an hour does not include trucks necessary to accomplish the delivery of water required for the operation of the concrete batch plant for the emission control measures identified by the applicant. And my question is about your -- your -- your expert opinion that the application is incomplete. What do you -- what is the basis of your opinion? How is it that you know that the application is incomplete?
A. I'm glad you asked that question. The -- the application requires identification of rocks they are hauling, the material for the processing of the concrete.

The application and the supporting documentation make no reference to the trucking of water. So if water is trucked into that facility, that has not been accommodated for in the calculations. And if you don't account for something in the calculations, then it's -- the application's insufficient.
Q. And that's another personal opinion?
A. No, that's -- that's a fact.
Q. It's a fact, okay. It's a fact, but what is a fact -- I guess I'm wondering where -- how you obtained this fact?
A. Let me ask you a question. On Section 6, Page -Section 6, Page 1, under road calculations --
Q. I'm asking the questions to you, sir. I'm not under examination.
A. You asked a question, I want to answer it.
Q. Okay.
A. It reads, if you transport raw materials, processed materials, or product into our facility more frequently than one round trip per day, you have to account for that trip in your analysis. And all I'm saying is that if they're trucking water in, and that has not been accounted for, then the application mechanics are not correct.
Q. Thank you so much. I have one other question for
you. Going now to your rebuttal testimony. In your testimony, you testify that the deputy director, the deputy cabinet secretary for NMED, had made a claim to a senator, a State senator. How did you know this?
A. That document was brought to my attention, and the document speaks for itself.
Q. And what -- I -- it doesn't speak to me. What does it say, sir? Can you explain to us why it's relevant to your testimony?
A. Let me -- can $I$ have a copy of it so $I$ can read it?
Q. It's up on the screen. And let me make it larger. I'm sorry. I guess I'm not understanding how this is relevant to your testimony. Could you explain that to us?
A. The -- that statement $I$ interpret to mean that the secretary hasn't -- no authority under the law or under regulation to deal with water issues. That's the way I interpret it. The -- on the face of the application --
Q. Do you want me to scroll back up? I'm sorry.
A. Is everybody on? Can you hear us? Can anybody hear me?

MS. SAKURA: Go back in. MR. ROSE: We can hear him. I don't think there's any problem. We can hear everyone.
A. It says -- she stated, does not have the authority
under applicable statute or rules to make a decision on the air permit based on water quality issues. And I'm saying the permit, on its face, depends on water to be effective. So for a statement to say that water cannot -- issuance cannot be considered on an air permit does new -- to me does not make sense because the permit is conditioned on being able to use water, so that opens the question as to how much water and how can the agency make sure that the water is available to effect the permit. That's the point I was trying to make. Does that answer your question?
Q. (BY MR. VIGIL) Yeah. Thank you. I have one more question for you. Right above that, and if you look on the screen it's up here, you testify that accordingly, consideration of the hearing of other evidence related to water rights, well permits, water resources, and water consumption are relevant evidence in order to determine the applicant can comply with the moisture requirements set above. Just one last question: How do you know what is relevant evidence? How do you make that determination?
A. Maybe I'm --

MR. ROSE: It looks like they're gone. I can't tell. They're no longer on the screen. THE COURT REPORTER: I do not hear them as well. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers, let's take a five-minute break and let them come back on.
(NOTE: Recess taken, 4:08 to 4:11 p.m.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: We are back on the record. I think that we have Mr. Hnasko and counsel for Sonterra and Mr. Martinez back with Ms. Sakura. And Mr. Vigil, you were asking a question, and I think there was no answer unless I am mistaken.

MR. VIGIL: Yeah, I -- thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer, I appreciate it. And thank you, Mr. Martinez. I have no further questions. I'll withdraw the question, and I have no further questions for any of the witnesses at this point.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Rose.
MS. SAKURA: Mr. Hearing Officer, the question pending that $I$ think the witness is entitled to answer. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And who is telling me this?

MS. SAKURA: That's -- sorry. Ms. Sakura, can you see me? So I think Mr. Vigil just --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Sakura, the question has been withdrawn, so there's no question to answer.

MS. SAKURA: Mr. Martinez was in the middle of his answer when there were technical difficulties, so it would be akin to Mr. Vigil interrupting Mr. Martinez's -HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Let me check with the
court reporter. Let me see what's going on.
(Previous question was read by the reporter.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I'm going to allow the witness to finish his answer.
A. The relevancy, in my opinion, comes from the fact that the permit is conditioned upon the use of water to abate the emissions that were results from this facility. In other words, it -- the permit on its face relies on the use of water, and to say that water is not an issue in this permit process, I cannot reach that conclusion. It has to be relevant and has to be an issue.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil.
MR. VIGIL: Thank you. I have no further questions.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Rose.

MR. ROSE: Let me unmute first. And let me start with Dr. Ituarte, and for that matter, I guess anybody can answer, but $I$ think my questions are more directed at his testimony. So I believe he's back with us.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. ROSE
Q. Dr. Ituarte, you -- as I understood your testimony, in part, you're saying that the Sierra Blanca meteorological data should have been used in this permit
application and should have been part of the modeling that was performed in support of this permit application; is that correct?
A. Well, what I'm actually saying is that the Sierra Blanca data set that's more representative of the conditions of the project when compared with the Holloman Air Force Base database, $I$ don't know if there's any other data source or MET station that may be more -- more appropriate.
Q. And are you familiar with the EPA criteria or the monitoring guide- -- the MET guidance concerning the amount of data or the number of days that's required for use of the MET set in modeling?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And you familiar with -- and I'm referring to the February 2000 EPA document entitled, "Meteorological Monitoring Guidance for Regulatory Modeling Applications." That's what you're familiar with?
A. Yes, I'm familiar with that guidance.
Q. And are you familiar with requirements of that document for completeness?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know what the document says is the requirement for MET data set, the completeness of the MET data set to be used for modeling?
A. Yeah, I believe it's 90 percent of recorded hours.
Q. That's correct, and that's on Page 5-4.

Do you know whether the Sierra Blanca MET set meets that requirement?
A. No, I don't know.
Q. Were you here when Mr. Wade testified about the use of the Sierra Blanca data and the fact that it was approximately 22 percent missing data in that MET set?
A. No, I wasn't on the hearing.
Q. Okay. If, in fact, Mr. Wade's representation's correct, would it be appropriate to use the Sierra Blanca MET set?
A. Correct, yeah, or any other more appropriate data sets.
Q. And do you know whether, for example, either the Alamogordo or the Holloman Air Force Base MET set met the 90 percent criteria?
A. No, I'm not aware of the percentage of completeness.
Q. Okay. I think you also testified concerning running the model with either the Sierra Blanca MET set, and the -- and you testified concerning Mr. Wade's testimony on what the results were when he ran it, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you testified that you couldn't opine as to the propriety of his answers because you didn't have access

```
to -- to the data or the -- the inputs to the modeling
analysis; is that correct?
```

A. Yeah, that's -- that's correct. There's no reference in the application or any other document to the actual assumptions or the data inputs they use for rerunning the model using the Sierra Blanca data set.
Q. And do you -- did you ever request access to those data sets so that you could run the model?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Okay. MR. ROSE: Let me refer to Ms. Bernal here for a second.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

```
BY MR. ROSE
```

Q. As I understood your testimony, you said that you prepared applications for concrete batch plants, correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And were any of those concrete batch plants in New Mexico?
A. No, they were not.
Q. And were they mostly in Texas, then?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And are -- and are -- were they all minor sources, or were they major PSD sources?
A. They were all minor sources.
Q. And under Texas rules, are you -- is an applicant required to conduct mon- -- modeling as a part of that application?
A. If they are a new source review, not a standard permit, then yes.
Q. And of the sites you worked on, were those regular NSR permits or standard or permit by rule in Texas?
A. I worked on a combination of standard permits, permit by rule and NSRs.
Q. And so then you conducted -- or at least the modeling was conducted as a part of those -- the NSR applications, correct?
A. Yes, but I did not conduct modeling. I mainly did the application and the emissions -- emissions calculations for that.
Q. Okay.

And let me see, Mr. Edler, I think you testified based on your experience at concrete batch plants, I guess mostly in Illinois; is that correct? If he's still -- there he is. I think he's on mute.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. ROSE
A. There we go.
Q. That's better.
A. Yes, they were -- they were in Illinois.
Q. And how long ago was that experience? Is it recent or -- I think you had talked about 20 years -- I wasn't sure from your testimony how long ago.
A. The last I worked --
Q. We're getting some feedback, Mr. Edler. I'm not sure where from, so we can't hear you.
A. The last year I worked was 2006 .
Q. And are you familiar with dust control technology and whether there have been any advances in the technology in this industry since $2006 ?$
A. I'd have to say no.
Q. For example, you -- were you here when Mr. Wade testified earlier today?
A. Yes.
Q. And he used an exhibit that showed, for example, a central dust collection system.
A. (Nodded head.)
Q. And also had a picture of the silo baghouse; is that correct?
A. Right.
Q. And are you familiar with either of the companies that supply these or the technology that's being proposed here?
A. Not by -- not by name, no.
Q. So you couldn't opine that if Mr. Roper were to --

```
or Roper Construction were to employ these -- this
technology, or these -- this equipment, that -- that, in
fact, there would be emissions the way you predicted?
A. Only thing \(I\) can go by is what his other plant looks like, and I can see the cement seeping down the sides.
I would --
Q. Do you know whether --
A. It's the same thing.
Q. I didn't mean to cut you off. I thought you were finished.
```

A. I just assumed he would use the same system that he's got down there, which that's my assumption, that could be wrong.
Q. And my understanding is that the equipment and the technology he intends to use here is not the same as he's using at that facility, so that it's more modern equipment and, in fact, maybe the most modern equipment of any bag- -or at least of any concrete batch plan in the state.

MR. ROSE: Excuse me for a minute. Mr. Hearing Officer, I have no further questions.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Is there any redirect, Ms. Sakura?

MS. SAKURA: No, Your Honor, we do not have any redirect.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So then does

Sonterra rest its case?

MS. SAKURA: Yes, Your Honor.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. It is 4:24.
And I want to go back to public comment. Ms. Sakura and Mr. Hnasko, you're going to have at least an hour to get these exhibits corrected and sent out so that we can get this done today with the court reporter in attendance as opposed to e-mailed tomorrow, so let's go back to public comment. And I have a list in front of me of people who have signed up to speak. There is a large number of people listed. So because I want to get everyone an opportunity to speak, there's going to be a three-minute time limit. If you need more time, you can always ask for it. But we're going to start with a Mr. Jeff Bleau.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, before he starts, are we going to discuss post-hearing process after the -HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes.

MR. ROSE: -- public comment? Okay. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes. And I definitely want to get these exhibits nailed down because I -- I don't want anyone to be confused about this.

So, Mr. Bleau, are you ready? PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes, I am. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You are there, okay. Wonderful, sir. Would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: J-E-F-F, B-L-E-A-U.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: E-A-U. Thank you.
And please swear him in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, sir.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. I live in Alto, east of the proposed site, and the prevailing winds, you know, most of the year are from out of the west. I guess I would like to first start off by saying $I$ know it's been a long day, and I want to thank everybody for all of the help that they've given. The NMED staff that's been here and at other sites, so thank you very much.

To begin with, I want to be sure to say that I'm not here to prevent the permit applicant from trying to advance his business, but $I$ am here to say that the proposed location is inappropriate and possibly harmful to the community and the neighboring properties. We've talked a lot about the process today, about dust generation. We've -- I'd like to emphasize that the proposed site is not a big site, so to get to the fence line doesn't take very long, and all the discussion about -- about wind speed and MET data, it just is a function of how long -- how long and how fast can a release get to the point that it becomes fallout, so that's -- you know, it's going -- we've got a lot of anecdotal data that shows that there's dust
accumulation outside of concrete plants. So you can talk all you want about concentrations; the fact is that dust does accumulate in and around concrete batch plants.

Further, we have talked about the particulate matter being suppressed by the use of water. I'm kind of paraphrasing some of the stuff because I'm trying to cut through it. The spray results that impacts the surface water and possibly groundwater should the applicant ever use groundwater for production, it would clearly be a threat to residential well users in the area and, you know, and several people in the community. Hundreds.

Additional incidental impacts include air quality issues as we talked about related to transport vehicles, road issues, and other equipment. These impacts would cross over into noise, light, and operational nuisances.

Now, for the last quarter-century and beyond, the area's been primarily residential and recreational use. The appeal of that will suffer in the presence of the plant. This could result in decreased values in tax revenues. This is something that I appreciate commissioner Tom Stewart's position on, and I wish the rest of the County Commission would get involved and get behind him. And in essence, we really should be getting a better plan around -- I'm not saying we shouldn't have an additional concrete resources, but they have to be located in the right place. This isn't
one of them. Thank you.
MS. CORRAL: Thank you. I'm sorry, Mr. Hearing Officer, you're on mute.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Skinner, are you available for us? Would you spell your name, please? PUBLIC SPEAKER: Sir? HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes, it's J-O-H-N, $S-K-I-N-N-E-R$. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir. You have three minutes. Please proceed.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: My wife and I reside at 123
Coyote Mesa Trail, Alto, New Mexico. We have lived there for the past 24 years and have owned this seven-and-a-half acres for the past 34 years. Our property is situated approximately one mile north/northeast of the proposed batch plant. With the prevailing wind in this area, it blows from the southwest. Consequently, that puts our house in the direct line of prevailing winds from the proposed Roper batch plant.

My wife and $I$ have severe dry allergies or dry eye conditions as well as allergies. During the Spring and the Fall, the weather conditions are such that we like to have
our windows open. If you approve the Roper batch plant, we would be subject to the pollutants produced by the batch plant, which our doctors tell us would exacerbate the dry eye and allergic conditions. We would have to install central air, which we haven't needed for the past 24 years.

We also object to the excessive water use, which has been previously mentioned by Mr. Martinez to be 41,000 gallons a day. This extreme water use would obviously deplete any existing wells in the vicinity of the Roper batch plant and would seriously lessen the value of our property.

Several years ago, the Sonterra subdivision opposed Mr. Hubbard from transferring water rights from the Hondo Valley to his new subdivisions just north and west of Sonterra. And when the hydrologist testified in District Court that they would deplete the wells at Sonterra, Mr. Hubbard was denied the transfer of his water rights. We contend that this is the same issue with the Roper concrete batch plant, and we ask that you deny Mr. Roper's request. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
Next we have Mr. Botkin. Sir, would you spell your name after you unmute yourself. PUBLIC SPEAKER: J-O-S-H, B-O-T-K-I-N. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're going to be
sworn in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, sir.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you. I'm the owner of High Country Landscapes and Nursery situated on the property directly adjacent to the proposed concrete batch plant. My property boundary is within less than 100 feet of where his proposed silo is supposed to be. Prior to beginning this business, I received my Master's degree from Colorado State University in ecology through the Warner College of Natural Resources and worked in rangeland ecology. My wife, a veterinarian, and I chose the Alto/Ruidoso area to raise our young children because of its pristine environment and beauty.

In 2013, I decided to deviate from my previous career path and pursue the American dream of entrepreneurship, leading to the creation of my business. My mission was simple: To provide ecologically sensitive landscapes to the public in an area where its natural resources can be preserved. At the same time, maintaining the natural beauty of New Mexico and educating the public on the various flora and fauna in the area as they relate to landscapes. There's always been my aspiration to create a self-sustaining nursery and provide its plant and tree materials to the community.

High Country Landscapes and Nursery now provides plants and trees to the local, public, and surrounding area, which in large part, we grow here on site. We also refill landscape products and create designs that incorporate finished landscapes to our customers. Part of our master plan is designed to perform future public outreach programs geared for youth and the general public on-site in our state-of-the-art teaching greenhouse, programs that will entail horticulture and general concepts in ecology as they apply to our ecological zone.

When I purchased my property in 2014, I was the only business operating within the four initial tracts of land being sold by Frank Reed. I had three sets of criteria the land had to meet without exception as I searched the appropriate acres to carry out my aspiration. First, the property had to be close or located to the New Mexico -- I'm sorry; Highway 48. Second, the property had to be flat. And, third, the land had to be protected by local zoning and/or restrictions that would harbor certain protections to ensure the success and the future growth of my company. The property purchased in 2014 and which is adjacent to the CBP met all those requirements.

Like many, I was not notified through mail, flyer, or by phone regarding the proposal for the construction of the CBP, even though I stand to be the most affected by its
operation. Instead, I found out through a concerned resident living in our subdivision located directly across the highway after she happened to stop and examine an 8 -and-a-half by 11 sheet of paper posted obscurely 50 feet off the highway through dense vegetation and stapled to a barbed wire fence. This obvious disregard for transparency by Roper Construction was not the first attempt to the surrounding community to disguise his intentions for the property. The first came when he intentionally misled the seller and me about his plans for the property. Mr. Roper understood the land would not be sold and that his intent was to operate an industrial business such as a CBP.

Second came shortly after that before he closed on the property when Mr. Roper tried to unilaterally change the language in the deed restrictions that will allow him protections to operate $a \operatorname{CBP}$ as confirmed by an e-mail chain between he and his title company.

MS. CORRAL: Time.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: May I have more time to finish, please?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Botkin, can you sum it up in about 15 seconds whatever else you had to say?

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Sure. So skipping through everything I had prepared, my nursery stands to lose quite a bit. The dust that falls on my trees outside have been
shown through various studies that it will cause degradation in plant health, bee health, and all abiotic responses by the roots. I do not see how it is fair for NMED, whose mission statement has been reiterated multiple times today, how -- the greater good is outweighed by the individual in this instance. So in summary, again, $I$ stand to lose quite a bit. I've built this business from the ground up, and I do not know why $I$ stand to be the one that loses everything for construction of a plant.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Botkin, thank you for taking your time to advise the hearing of your thoughts. I appreciate it.

Mr. Thompson, Doug Thompson. Mr. Thompson, would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes. My name is Doug Thompson. That's $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{G}$, last name Thompson, $\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, sir.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: In his opening statement,
Mr. Vigil cautioned many of the public comments would be emotional. That was his word. Most of my neighbors are not technical people. My expertise is in electronics, which kind of disqualifies me to be a technical expert in this area; however, what we are here to talk about is the effect
of -- on our lives -- oops. Okay. Is the effect on our
lives by -- and by definition that is an emotional topic.
Because this plant does not yet exist, it is unrealistic to
expect technical grade comments from the public, and it is
arrogant to make demeaning comments directed at us, the
property owners and residents, who live nearby the proposed
location. During a hearing such as this one, there is no
argument to be presented to persuade any sentient being that
this concrete batch plant will improve the quality of life
for any living thing in the area.
If any of you folks up there in Baja, Colorado head
north of $I-40$, is -- and if an industrial polluter of this
nature would be located within one-half mile of your home,
can you honestly say that you would not react with emotion?
Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
Mr. Cannella. Mr. Cannella, after you take your mask off, would you spell your name for us.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: He's just walking in right now. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Oh, okay. Well, oh, there you are. Mr. Cannella, would you spell your name for the record.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes. Can you hear that?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Now we can hear you, sir. Please spell your name.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Oh, this one? Okay. F-R-A-N-K, $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{A}$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir. Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Cannella, you have three minutes to make a general comment.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. Well, my comments are that, my opposition to the proposed concrete plant, he's proposing to establish this concrete plant in a residential neighborhood. It would adversely affect the air, water quality of the neighbors. I know that's been stated before, but I'll state it again. And I did some research, and if you look at that area, there's eleven subdivisions within just a mile or so of that concrete plant. Each of these subdivisions has its own water and -- and, you know, lots of residents shall be impacted on the water and the residents that live there. Also, the drains that sit on top of the Little Creek drainage area, which drains the Monjo area and White Mountain wilderness. The Little Creek drainage also provides water for hundreds of people and private wells and municipal water system.

If this many trucks are cleaned, wastewater would go into the aquifer. The plant would be less than three miles from the White Mountain wilderness area and would have a
negative impact on the wilderness area. Also, the RV park and the plant nursery located nearby would -- would be adversely affected by a concrete plant and probably be forced to shut down.

And it's for these reasons that I'm opposed to the concrete plant. I just think it's an inappropriate location because of the residential nature of that -- of that neighborhood. I don't think you would allow something like that in Santa Fe or Espanola. If you came down here and saw the land, it's beautiful land, and it's totally residential, and it's just totally inappropriate. That's it. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you

```
Mr. Cannella.
```

May I now hear from Ms. Cannella. Would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: It's the same as Frank, and my first name is Margaret, $M-A-R-G-A-R-E-T$.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Sounds good. We're going to swear you in now.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Frank and I moved here in 1975, and we've been married for 50 years, and I agree everything that Frank said, and $I$ also want to put in that $I$ read a lot about endangered species and how New Mexico is concerned
about all kinds of endangered species in the Albuquerque Journal and also in the Ruidoso News, and one of the endangered species is the spotted owl, and the spotted owl is in our wilderness area, and the spotted owl doesn't stay in one tree all the time. He flies around, so he would be adversely affected by this plant, and a lot of other animals, and, most of all, the people that live here. Thank you for your consideration.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Ms. Cannella.

May I hear from Hank Jones if he's available. Should we move on to the next person on the list? Barbara Yount. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Well, that was close. I'm Dr. Barbara Yount. My property --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Yount, would you please wait for just a moment. Thank you. Would you please first spell your name.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: B-A-R-B-A-R-A, Y-O-U-N-T.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're going to be sworn in before you make your statement.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, Ms. Yount.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'm Dr. Barbara Yount. My property is less than 100 yards from the proposed plant.

Should you decide to approve this air quality permit, your decision will destroy my peaceful life of hiking, gardening, and spending hours every day and evening outdoors enjoying the fresh air, stunning views, and night skies that brought me to Alto, New Mexico. Numbers on an application do not adequately describe the health damage that will prove to the residents of the more than 140 properties within a one-half mile radius of this site.

NMED staff have told me that measures will be taken to prevent visible dust from crossing the property line. It is not the visible we fear, but the invisible respirable silica dust is one-one-hundredth the size of a grain of beach sand. This invisible silica dust, when inhaled, bypasses our body's defenses and goes straight to our lungs, creating scars in the delicate lung fibers that can never be repaired and may eventually lead to terminal silicosis. It also exacerbates asthma, heart and lung disease, and this starkly limits our outdoor activities, thus damaging not only our physical health but our mental health as well.

This proposed CBP with its toxic air, extreme water usage, loud industrial noise, proposed long operating hours, and heavy truck traffic would reach far beyond its borders, harming the health and welfare of residents, disturbing habitats of native New Mexico wildlife, birds, and plants, depleting natural resources, and contaminating the scarce
surface water, and perhaps irreparably harming the subsurface water we all share.

The benefits of this CBP will accrue to Roper Construction, leaving taxpayers of Lincoln County, taxpayers of New Mexico, and the federal government and local property owners to pay for the increased healthcare costs, road repairs, management of road dust and water quality, damage to local wells, loss of property value; in short, to subsidize the profits of Roper Construction. No company has the right to subsidize its profits with our physical and mental health. Concrete batch plants are a necessary part of 21 st-century construction, but this concrete batch plant at this location is wrong and a danger to the community. As a 78-year-old little old lady with health issues, including allergies and a compromised immune system, I implore you to deny this permit.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.
May we next hear from Kevin Fleharty. Would you spell your name, sir.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: K-E-V-I-N, F-L-E-H-A-R-T-Y.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: I want to first start off by seconding Doug's comments about Mr. Vigil's inaccuracy in
describing us as a community that is not connected and is only mouthing off, and I'd like to second Barbara's comments about her feelings towards -- our feelings towards the batch plant.

I came to town in -- I came to town in 1974 for a weekend, and I never left. Why? I have two grown kids, two grown grandkids, and $I$ have been working in Lincoln County all this time, and this is something that is beyond belief that it has gotten this far. We have nothing right to say about the batch plant. Yes, cement is necessary in our community; the location is unnecessary. There is way too many negatives that outweigh the only positive that there is, and that is to line the pockets of Mr. Roper. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
Next we'd like to hear from Ms. Sue Catterton. Would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: $S-U-E, C-A-T-T-E-R-T-O-N$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, ma'am.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: My husband and I have lived in the Ranches of Sonterra about -- which is about one-and-a-half miles away from the proposed plant. We have lived in the area for about 17 years, and $I$ concur with
everything everyone has said here, so I don't want to repeat everything because I know we're short on time. But I am very disappointed that no one in the air quality permit office has felt the need to come to Alto to see firsthand what we have been writing letters, e-mails, calls, and so on to you about. And I wish you had been here in December when winds were recorded at our airport at 83 miles per hour. I am not opposed to the concrete plant. I don't think anybody is because we need concrete, but there's a right place and a wrong place, and this is the wrong place. I mean, in the middle of residential areas, come on. And after all the testimony, I just hope you will do the right thing and disallow this permit.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Catterton, Ms. Catterton? Can we bring back Ms. Catterton, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'm here.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: There you are. Ms. Catterton, I first want to assure you and everyone else who has spoken today that I personally know people who have visited the site. So it is not the case that no one from the Environment Department has been to Airport Road, Route 220, in Alto, New Mexico. So I first want to -- I first want to say that to you.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay, well --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: New Mexico because New

Mexico Environment Department is not a heartless department. Second of all, $I$ want to reiterate that zoning issues are outside of our purview. We have no control, no control, over zoning, and $I$ said that in my opening comments, that we are under a legal obligation to follow the law and the rules when considering this type of a permit, and there are many things that -- that the members have said that are heartfelt and completely understandable, but they are without our control, and so $I$ just wanted you to know that.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Well, thank you. But the water is under your control, and we have hardly any water, and so I don't -- we don't understand that. How you can say that it isn't applicable, that just because Roper says that he can provide water doesn't -- I mean, I guess I'm so old I'm not naive to think that just because somebody puts that on an application, that that's the truth. And they can do it. And/or will do it.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, I understand your position. Thank you.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, ma'am.
Mr. Steven Hightower. Mr. Hightower, I think we heard from your wife earlier.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes, you did.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. Would you
spell your name, please.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{R}$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay, sir. Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hightower, please proceed.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Mr. Hearing Administrator, I have lived in Lincoln County for 50 years now. I live within one-half of a mile of the proposed plant -- batch plant site. I was not notified by certified mail by the NMED, so add me to Number 14. I had the circle surveyed, and I'm clearly within the half a mile circle, was not notified. I think we've missed something, and this deals with air quality. I know a little bit about it. I was a commercial pilot here for 42 years. I flew out of the Sierra Blanca airport since its construction in 1987, and there's something very unique that happens along the Little Creek valley, not actually unique to New Mexico, but I'm surprised that $I$ see it nowhere in your parameters for studying air quality. You guys talk about temperature, humidity, wind speed, and direction, but nowhere do $I$ see any kind of reference to temperature inversions.

Now, temperature inversions happen on my property every single day in the wintertime. This morning I recorded
a minus 4 -degree Fahrenheit temperature in the valley. Along Little Creek, on top of a hill on my property, it was 32 degrees. That's a strong inversion that takes place every single day. The particular site is a bowl where this thing is proposed to be built. I promise you there's an inversion layer that takes place there every single day, and nothing affects air quality in New Mexico as much as a temperature inversion does, and it's not even been considered from what $I$ have been able to read.

You guys know what this does to the air in Albuquerque? You have nights on end where you can't even burn your fireplace because there's an inversion layer. So I don't think your data from Holloman matters one bit. I don't think your data from Sierra Blanca airport would matter one bit. Sierra Blanca airport sits on top of a mesa. The valleys that surround that airport invert nightly. I've seen fog form in those valleys where the airport's sitting up in the clear air.

The same thing is going to happen in that bowl where you propose to build that site, and I'd like to know why an inversion is not included in your study. It affects air quality. You know what happens when there's an inversion, it traps particulate matter. It stays for hours or days as long as that inversion is in place. The air quality will become so poor in that bowl where that site is, nobody's
going to want to drive by there. You're going to want to hold your breath, okay. So I think nothing short of a study at the site would address the air quality that's actually going to get produced there.

Further, I know you said something about zoning. We don't have any zoning here. We have -- we rate our properties by deed restriction. I'd like more time if you're trying to tell me I'm out of time. There are deed restrictions in place on this proposed site. Mr. Roper knew full well --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Hightower,
Mr. Hightower, how much more time do you need?
PUBLIC SPEAKER: I need a minute or two. I'd like my five minutes.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Sir, there were too many people that had signed up, so we had to reduce it to three, but you can take another minute, sir. Go ahead.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. Let me try to sum this up. Hundreds of folks will be affected by construction of this plant, air pollution, light pollution, noise pollution; only one person benefits. Yeah, that's emotional. I'm going to be -- I have talked to a local appraiser, my property value could drop as much as, according to him, 50 percent. This is absurd. This is an absurd location to attempt to put this plant. Mr. Roper knows it. I tried to solve this
early. I tried to double his money. You know what he said
to me? I stand to make hundreds of thousands of dollars.
Why would I sell this property to you? What an attitude.
You know, we're trying to solve the problem here. We're
trying to help our neighbors. We're not trying to hurt our
neighbors. Please say no.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you,
Mr. Hightower.
May I hear from Nan Fegely, if I'm pronouncing that
right. Thank you. I can see you, ma'am. Can you spell
your name, please.
A. First name is Nancy, $N-A-N-C-Y$, last name is
Fegely, $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{Y}$.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'm going to say some of the
similar things. The -- certainly about the area being a
residential area, and it was a residential area long before
Roper acquired the property, and you know the site is
located next to the White Mountain Wilderness area, and Fort
Stanton-Snowy River conservation area is nearby and downwind
of the site. The property is simply not appropriate for
such an intense industrial use because of its proximity to
so many residences, property, and sensitive environmental
areas, which you also know.
We have been wondering if you had visited the site, and then it was good to hear that you said you had. But it would have been a good thing had you contacted some of our representatives. We know you're well acquainted with the Alto CEP. We would have been able to show you our concerns and showed you some of our good old Alto hospitality, but you would at least know in better detail our concerns.

We know that the -- our huge concern is the issue of pollutants and fugitive dust this type of operation creates and the carcinogen crystalline silica. Dust and pollutants will not stay contained to the site or nearby. You've heard about reports of New Mexico wind and the winds generated just in this past January. I live about three miles downwind from the site, and in my area, I had sustained winds of over 35 miles per hour and gusts between 65 and 75 miles per hour. We can be affected by dust storms created by White Sands, that's 40 miles away, and that brings chips in here. And I believe gypsum is heavier than crystalline silica.

As stated, enormous amounts of water must -- oh, I'm sorry. Let me just also mention that the existing Roper plant in Carrizozo is remarkably similar to the topography as the Holloman model. Is it possible that the permit for Alto, for the Alto location submitted was just a plug and
play of previous submitted permit? It didn't have to -- it
didn't have any -- by using an existing permit that's
remarkably similar to the other location, he didn't have to
do additional research and, as stated, did not -- the Sierra
Blanca airport was not used because it was missing
22 percent of the information required in the permit
process. So I'm curious why that additional information
wasn't gathered and -- to make that application far more
acceptable in terms of the topography because an arid open
area like Holloman has nothing to do with what we have here
with mountains and the canyons that we have here, with the
downslope winds, et cetera.
MS. CORRAL: Time.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'll sum my comments up with the
idea that my husband and I moved to Alto to enjoy a very
active outdoor lifestyle in a beautiful scenic area. We
fell in love with the clear blue skies, almost devoid of a
single contrail left by aircraft, and a night sky brilliant
with stars because of a dark sky ordinance and little
pollution. Air quality is the unparalleled here, currently
as witnessed by --

MS. CORRAL: Your three minutes have been passed. PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'll sum up in just 30 seconds. The air quality is unparalleled here, currently, as witnessed by the fact that snow, which has been on the

Page 294
ground for over seven days, is still pristine without a speck of black, brown, or rust-colored dirt on its surface. That is a sure indicator of contaminants in the area when you see that kind of dirt on snow. The CBP will affect our air quality and the quality of life for all of us in the area. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Ms. Fegely. Do we have a Mr. or Ms. Stierwalt? Okay. Do we have a Mr. Lou- --

PUBLIC SPEAKER: I'm here.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And who are you, ma'am?

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Diorly Stierwalt.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Great. Would you please spell your name?

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes. D-I-O-R-L-Y, S-T-I-E-R-W-A-L-T.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good.
Ms. Myers, would you swear her in.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
PUBLIC SPEAKER: And this is very emotional. This is very emotional, whatever it is, and once I get going, I'm going to have to finish, okay, and I'll make it quick, but it may be over.

After searching for over a year in 2020, we found a
home midway between my work in Ruidoso, my husband's principalship in Capitan. And that is the only property on the Coyote Mesa. It was breathtakingly beautiful, filled with tall, majestic Ponderosa pines, serene with abundant wildlife, elk, deer, turkey, bear, and had the most glorious night skies. It was a hidden gem. Our forever home. Life was good.

December 12th, 2010, I was diagnosed with
triple-negative breast cancer, one of the rarest in the world at that time. There was little info on causes, no treatment protocol existed, and the survival rates were grim. I was 54 years old and had two young adults in college. I was blessed with a brilliant oncologist who threw every available treatment at it, a double mastectomy, four months of big red chemo, and lastly, I was driven to Roswell for 28 consecutive days to get my glow on from radiation. I finished up with two more surgeries. Our forever home provided us respite, salvation, a protective cocoon in a nurturing environment for family and fellowship during treatment and healing. 18 months later, I was finally done, and we had survived.

Next, in 2012, came the Little Bear fire. It jumped 48 and came down on the Coyote Mesa. We were given less than an hour to leave. We evacuated in a firestorm. I turned for one last look at our forever home. It was
horrifying. After a week of being told our home burned and then that it had not, we were able to see for ourselves that it was still standing. 90 percent of our trees were destroyed. We had over $\$ 100,000$ in losses, and we were unable to return home for 36 days because of the caustic smoke. But our forever home was still there, and we survived.

But due to the lack of vegetation, the floods came, our ground floor was standing in four to six inches of water, removed soggy carpets, removed mushy drywall, threw out destroyed furniture, repaired the damage, and we survived. Next came the beetles. They devoured many of the remaining weakened trees. We cried as we cut them down. It took us seven years to clean up our five acres of dead and downed trees because one hundred percent of the cost to do so came out of our pocket. And as public school educators, we had no expendable income. Once again, we survived.

We now live in a moonscape. We see neighbors we did not know existed. Gone are our beautiful trees and our privacy. We get horrific high winds. The dust from our dirt roads wreak havoc, and the traffic noise from Highway 220 reverberates over our property since we no longer have trees for a buffer. However, we gained a full view of Sierra Blanca, bought the adjoining five acres, were making the best of what we have. After all, it's our forever home,
and we survived again.
But today, we are facing a most formidable foe of a different kind. The most destructive yet. One that feeds off greed and disdain for its neighbors. One that appears to be insurmountable. A man-made threat that will take away our rights as a property owner. Roper's construction proposed concrete batch plant on Highway 220 , just under a half-mile from our property. Since I am immunocompromised from my cancer treatments, I will not be able to stay in my forever home. Any emissions of cancer-causing particles is too many. We will be forced to leave the place that is most sacred to us, our oasis that holds our life story where for years, our family memories had been made and our children and their friends hung out, and holidays have been celebrated. The container of who we are and the reminder of past challenges overcome.

Lastly, for the first time in our 21 years of history on the Coyote Mesa, we know that we will not and cannot survive this if it prevails. Our forever home will be no more. What gives a person the right to destroy the way of life for us and our neighbors? You must remember that there are real people with real lives who are facing real consequences concerning our future. This is about real human beings. No one should be able to do this. It's simply wrong.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: May I hear from Lou
Goode. Would you spell your name, sir?
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Louis, L-O-U-I-S, Goode, G-O-O-D-E.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, sir. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Yes, sir. I'm Louis Goode. Lived with my parents from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Las Cruces, New Mexico back in 1956. I currently reside with my wife Amy three-quarters of a mile downwind and downstream from Roper's proposed Alto CBP site.

Our message is a simple one. Concrete batch plant operations, equipment and trucks make volatile ground compounds, hazardous air pollutants, particulate matter, and non-EPA New Mexico Environmental Department controlled respirable crystalline silica, $R C S$ or silica dust that, once inhaled, can cause lung cancer, kidney disease, silicosis, and incurable lung disease. How can anyone issue an air quality permit for a permanent, temporary or mobile CBP, where people and wildiife, birds, fish and animals live, work, and play.

While your draft permit suggests that spring water quality Mr. Roper is yet to prove he can provide over the entire CBP operation, to limit dispersion of hot spots of
particulate matter. I mean, EPA and NMED standards. It fails to charge him with controlling the primary source of visible emissions, which is RSC or silica dust, which is a by-product of fly ash aggregate cement mixing. The heavy trucks, more than 150 per day, constantly dropping mud, dirt, aggregate, cement, water, mud oil, transmission, and brake fluid on CR220 and New Mexico 48, coating the asphalt pavement outside of the boundary of the CBP with slime, grit, sludge that forms a clay-like substance, covering both roadways that dries out and becomes dust that's now inhaled by motorists, tourists, wildlife, residents, their children, and grandkids.

In the summertime, every day from 3:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., in the springtime, our 50 to 60 mile-an-hour southwesterly winds will carry these airborne particles for miles and miles, perhaps all the way out to the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. In the wintertime, northeast winds will carry the hot spot fugitive emissions directly in the Class 1 White Mountain wilderness area.

Why does NMED's air quality permitting process focus on what goes on behind or inside the applicant's boundary fences when it actually is the air quality outside the boundary fences that affects people, plants, creatures, and is what really matters most, sir.

Hundreds of trucks running up and down five-percent
grades constantly shifting gears, dropping debris, fluids, jack-braking on two-lane roads, just to park and idle their diesel engines for hours at or near the CBP site. There would be no noise associated with the traffic, or since you're burning diesel fuel and hazardous vocs without air, I'll argue that noise and odor are both essential components of air quality because without air, we'd have neither odor, smell, or noise sound. With water being nearly 32 percent air and subject to evaporation, atmospheric pressure, it should be considered a staple of air quality analysis in permitting as well, sir.

With RCI's -- NMED's Air Quality Bureau permit request has dozens of revisions. Being the first to examine extensive draft permit, NMED AQB team continues to revise seemingly ultimately for approval. I'm hoping this hearing provides the opportunity for some common sense to be applied to the resolution of this matter.

Aside from rejecting air permitting applications, perhaps the right thing to do is direct Mr. Roper to relocate his CBP to a sparsely populated area more than five minutes from his house with fewer people and animals, less source and further away from the EPA Class 1 White Mountain Wilderness area and any other sensitive area so not to adversely affect him with ongoing CBP operations. Direct him to provide you with air dispersion modeling replicating
meteorological data and environment at the new location instead of information about Holloman Air Force Base near White Sands National Park, 50 miles southwest of Alto, south of the regional airport, 130 miles southwest of Alto near El Paso, Texas, both located on a desert floor, around 4,000 feet of elevation.

MS. CORRAL: Mr. Goode, your three minutes are up. PUBLIC SPEAKER: You can't use Sierra Blanca, use Roswell, which is on the right side of the mountain at least. Another minute, sir.

Perhaps it would be wise to ask him to resubmit his original application correcting hundreds of typographical errors, this public notice included. The typographic errors like using product weight values for limestone instead of cement, stating asphalt instead of concrete, right. In certain areas requesting information about proximity of occupied structures in sensitive areas and local Indian tribes and using correct units of measurement throughout the documents, including basic application before deeming it to be administratively complete and prior to developing and issuing a draft permit. Almost finished, sir.

As a United States Army field artillery school chemical weapons department analyst, I know firsthand how radiation inhalation and monitoring fugitive hot spots and RSC slowly and quietly kills humans and animals.

God's blessed us with two sons, four daughters, two beautiful grandchildren. Having found our forever home three years ago now, so $I$ can't imagine not seeing the sunrise from Sierra Blanca from our backyard porch because of a smoke, dust, or particle plume and inversion clouds generated by RCI's backyard batch plant.

In short, NMED's approval of RCI's current application for air quality permit just one mile east of the Class 1 White Mountain wilderness area will expose our family, friends, neighbors, and wildlife to all significant collateral damage health risks associated with residing within a five-mile radius with CBP.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Mr. Goode. PUBLIC SPEAKER: We appreciate the opportunity to share our concerns with you at the State level as your constituents.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: May I hear from Mr. Dennis Venski. Mr. Venski, would you spell your name, please.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: First name's Dennis, D-E-N-N-I-S,

```
    last name Venski, V, as in "Victor," E-N-S-K-I.
```

                                    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
    Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Venski, please
proceed.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. I understand the need for bureaucracy. I don't like it, but $I$ understand it. I don't think bureaucracy should benefit one person over thousands of neighbors, and that's what he's asking to do. What I dislike most about bureaucracy is the unwritten rule of "pass the buck." Several times today, more than several times, I have heard about the use of water to mitigate dust and pollutants. And even worse, using water or sweeping on the roads to get rid of the dust there.

If you use water on a road, it washes all these pollutants into the ditch. It goes back into the water system. If you sweep the road, you put all this dust back into the air, and it goes someplace else, and it has another chance to get in something. It seems by saying if you eliminate the dust and use water, you're passing the buck. Because it takes it out of the air, you no longer have to worry about it. We have to live with it. I hope that people responsible for passing this permit or issuing the permit will look beyond the bureaucracy and see what the residents will have to live with the rest of their lives as 90 percent of the people here, this is it. Their next home is going to be a funeral home. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Mr. Venski.
Mr. Bill Kren. Mr. Kren, would you please spell your
name.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: K-R-E-N.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: First name.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: William.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: Okay. My first comment here was going to be if $I$ could see the audience, but I -- I could tell I can't very well do that. However, everyone is at the sound of my voice, $I$ was just going to see if $I$ could see a show of hands of people who are not originally from Alto or Ruidoso, New Mexico attending this session. I can't see that. But I'll proceed here with what I have to say.

I come from a big city. I lived -- I was born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio. I also lived in Phoenix, Arizona, and Dallas, Texas. These three cities have three things in common, noise, traffic, and air pollution. These three things is what Alto does not need to have right now. Let me mention those things again: Noise, traffic, and air pollution.

Air quality is the reason we're here tonight. I guess it wouldn't be really fair to qualify Alto in the same category as those three major cities; however, if Mr. Roper is allowed to construct this batch plant, I'm afraid the air
quality could very well go to that level. It's mentioned that this plant is going to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. How in the world could that not affect air quality?

I'm not an air quality engineer, $I$ don't know how to measure particulates in the air, and I don't know how much dust can be produced in the air; however, $I$ know that if $I$ go outside and start sneezing, that's because of the dust. I know there's particulates in the air, and that's what's going to make me cough. I must say that the prior two speakers that I've heard so far are quite technical in their research. The air quality will not be the same in this area, and Roper does not need to proceed with this construction. Thank you for your time.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, sir.
That's my list. Have I missed anyone?
MS. CORRAL: No, Mr. Hearing Officer. Those -- I gave you the list, and we're done with the list, so we're done with public comment for tonight.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. There being no more evidence to be presented today --

MS. CORRAL: I apologize, Mr. Hearing Officer. Hank Jones earlier, he was not present, but he's present now.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Jones? Are you

```
there, Mr. Jones?
```

MS. CORRAL: He's with the convention center. I see him walking. There he is.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Jones, would you unmute your microphone, please.

Ms. Corral -- oh, there we go. PUBLIC SPEAKER: Hello. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Hello, Mr. Jones. Would you please spell your name, and then you're going to be sworn in.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Hank Jones, H-A-N-K, J-O-N-E-S. HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Ms. Myers.
(NOTE: Speaker duly sworn.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Please proceed, sir.
PUBLIC SPEAKER: I have friends that live in the area, and I'm a resident of Ruidoso and caught wind of this. I know that this is an air quality issue, but it's also a water quality issue, and this facility is located within -within a mile of a waterway of the United States. And under some of the acts that RCRA, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act established, they're to protect the waterways of the United States. And one of the things that they did was enact the stormwater $P 3$ permits, which basically says you have to collect all the rainwater on your property and make sure whatever's discharged does not contaminate a
waterway of the United States. And I haven't seen any of this exhibited in these meetings.

Also, they talked about cleaning the dis- -- pavement of wash water with -- clean pavements with wash water. That is a -- these are called non-stormwater discharges, and that would also send contaminants to a waterway. Without getting really into the weeds on this, it's -- this has not been addressed, and I think if it does get addressed, that the permit would not be allowed. Cement contains quite a few heavy metals and above allowable percentages in content, and I think sampling around the area would show that levels would go up and con- -- again, pollute the waters of the United States. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you, Mr. Jones.
Okay. Let's go back to closing the hearing. There being no more evidence to be presented today, in accordance with 20.1.4.500 NMAC, this hearing is now closed. The court reporter will submit a copy of the verbatim transcript to the Office of Public Facilitation, which will, in turn, provide the parties with notice of a transcript filing.

Ms. Myers, are you anticipating about a week?
(NOTE: Discussion held off the record.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Unless Mr. -- I have seen in the past where the applicant expedites it. Mr. Rose.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, we have not discussed that, so $I$ can certainly talk to the client. But at this point, we -- we have not requested an expedited transcript.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. Thank you. And I wasn't suggesting that you should. I was just saying that in the past, it has been done and that shortens the time, but okay. So two weeks, about two weeks from now, we will get the verbatim transcript, and we will issue a notice to the parties. That will, in turn, provide the parties the 30 days that they have to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law and a closing written argument. The transcript is the official record of the hearing, and all citations must be to the transcript page and line or to the administrative record or to properly admitted exhibits. And we'll get to the exhibit issue with Sonterra in just a moment. Anyone who wants a copy of the transcript will contact the court reporter directly.

Ms. Myers, would you like to give your e-mail address now.
(NOTE: Discussion held off the record.)
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I need one minute. I will be back in one minute. There's also a Webex audio and visual recording of this hearing, which may be requested from the hearing clerk.

Ms. Corral, would you give your e-mail address, please.

MS. CORRAL: Yes, Mr. Hearing Officer. My e-mail, which is Madai, $M-A-D-A-I$, corral, which is spelled $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{L}$, @state.nm.us.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Any party that submits a post-hearing submission, it must be in Microsoft Word format. Any issue not addressed in the parties' closing argument is deemed to be waived. Parties may also file joint findings and conclusions by oral motion or written motion. All motion -- all submissions shall be in writing and shall contain adequate references to the hearing record and the authorities relied upon. No new evidence shall be presented.

The hearing record is defined at 20.1.4.7 NMAC as the record proper and the verbatim transcript of the public hearing, including all exhibits offered into evidence, whether or not admitted. The record proper is further defined as the administrative record and all documents filed by or with the hearing clerk. Within 30 days after the parties' submissions, I will serve on the parties a hearing officer report and a recommended decision. The parties will then have 15 days to comment.

Once we receive the parties' comments, the hearing officer report and the recommended decision, and the
comments will go to the deputy secretary for her consideration of whether or not to approve this permit.

Now it is time to deal with Sonterra's exhibits.
Mr. Hnasko, have you cured the defect?
MR. HNASKO: I think we have, Mr. Hearing Officer. And the exhibits have been submitted in numerical form from Exhibit 1 through Exhibit 18. And the only exhibit that we did not include was, of course, the application, so that has all been taken care of.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I would like to look at it -- Mr. Hnasko, before you continue, I would like to look at it so that we are talking about what's in front of me. So has it been sent to the hearing officer yet?

MR. HNASKO: It's been sent to Ms. Corral plus all the parties, so --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: All right. Okay. And
Mr. Rose and Mr. Vigil, have you received it?
MR. VIGIL: Yes, I have.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MR. ROSE: And we have too. We haven't looked at
it, but $I$ trust Mr. Hnasko's representations.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. And Ms. Corral, have you sent it to me so I can look at it? MS. CORRAL: I have a couple of e-mails from them. I just want to make sure that $I$ sent you the correct one.

```
At what time was the last --
```

MS. SAKURA: It would be within the last ten minutes.

MS. CORRAL: Okay. I have not received it from --
MS. SAKURA: Or within the last 15.
MS. CORRAL: Okay. And it's coming from Linda?
MR. ROSE: From Sonya, and I think it was -- we got it timed at 5:28, so it would have been eight minutes ago.

MS. CORRAL: I don't have it. No, I don't see it on my e-mail. If you wouldn't mind resending it to me.

MS. SAKURA: Sure.
Mr. Hearing Officer, do you want us to send you one directly?

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: No. If you'll send it to Ms. Corral, she'll immediately forward it to me. One less thing to not worry about right now.

MR. HNASKO: Mr. Hearing Officer, may $I$ add one housekeeping matter.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: By all means.
MR. HNASKO: Thank you. You know, I previously made a motion to include a complete copy of AP-42 --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes.
MR. HNASKO: -- as an additional exhibit. In reviewing the record, $I$ note that the entire $A P-42$ is

```
attached as Exhibit 14 --
```

    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
    MR. HNASKO: -- to Ms. Bernal's testimony, so I
    respectfully withdraw that motion.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay, okay. So, in
other words, it's already here.
MR. HNASKO: It's already here.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Sounds good.
MR. ROSE: And Mr. Hearing Officer, just as a
housekeeping matter, $I$ think when you refer to submittal of
the post-hearing findings and conclusions and closing
argument, I think you asked for them in Microsoft Word.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes.
MR. ROSE: It's my understanding that normally, we
submit these both as a PDF and as a Microsoft Word document.
That's at least been the practice. Is that --
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You're more than
welcome to.
MR. ROSE: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes, of course.
MS. SAKURA: Mr. Hearing Officer, apparently the
e-mail is too big for the state system to receive all in one
PDF, so we're breaking it up, and that was the issue there.
That's why -- I'm not quite sure why Chris could receive it
and not --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Vigil.
MS. SAKURA: Mr. Vigil, sorry.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: It's okay.
Mr. Vigil.
MR. VIGIL: I -- I'm not sure what the question is. I received -- I received three e-mails, and I have not looked at them. I don't have a problem with any of the exhibits or the -- or any representations, but I'm happy to go through the e-mails if you'd like me to.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, I think it's important that everyone receive the properly marked exhibits.

Mr. Rose, did you say that you've looked at this already?

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, I noted that I received it and we're looking at it now, but --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
MR. ROSE: And I think it was -- if Mr. Vigil's looking for the -- or the e-mail, $I$ think it was the one at 5:28, and it was submitted by Ms. Mares, I think, is who it should have come from. Yes, ours is timed 5:28, so -MR. VIGIL: I haven't received a 5:28 e-mail yet. MR. ROSE: I think you may have the same problem that Mr. Hnasko and Ms. Sakura referenced in terms of the actual attachment being too large for the State system,

```
so --
```

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Mr. Rose, how big is
this e-mail?
MR. ROSE: We're looking. It looks like -- Was it
51 megabytes? 51.1 megabytes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I see. Yeah, that
probably is too big.
MR. HNASKO: So we'll resend it in parts if that
would be better.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Right.
MR. HNASKO: Maybe five or six different parts.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Or you could create an
FTP site and have them access it.
MR. HNASKO: Yes.
MS. CORRAL: Mr. Hearing Officer, now that we're
waiting, they're asking can they still submit comments until
12:00 tonight.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Yes, we will leave the
SmartComment link open for the rest of the evening.
MS. CORRAL: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Thank you.
So, Mr. Hnasko, while we are waiting for your
exhibits, why don't we go down a list of what we are going
to be looking at. So what is Exhibit 1?
MR. HNASKO: Excuse me. I'm back, Mr. Hearing

```
Officer. Sorry.
```

    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Did you hear the
    question?
MR. HNASKO: I did not. I'm sorry.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So what is --
so I have here your 19 -page $S O I$ referencing exhibits. What
is going to be Exhibit 1?
MS. SAKURA: That's going to be the CV.
MR. HNASKO: The CV.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Can you be very
specific about how many pages and whose CV?
MR. HNASKO: Yes. I've just got to get it in
front of me. I didn't think this would be that complicated,
frankly, because $I$ thought you'd get the documents.
Exhibit 1 is the $C V$ of Dr. Carlos Ituarte-Villarreal.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: How many pages is it?
MR. HNASKO: Three pages.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: All right. What is
Exhibit 2?
MR. HNASKO: Exhibit 2 is the Model Change
Bulletin, AERMOD Version 21112.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: How many pages?
MR. HNASKO: 7 pages.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Six, seven. Exhibit 3
is what?

Page 316

MR. HNASKO: Is Federal Register Volume 82,
Number 10, consisting of two pages.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Two?
MR. HNASKO: Two.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Seems to me that it's more than two. It looks like it's three.

MR. HNASKO: I have two.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I have Pages 5 -Federal Register Page 5231, 5232, and 5222.

MR. HNASKO: That's the next exhibit, Mr. Hearing
Officer. 5222 is the -- is Exhibit Number 4.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Perfect. So it's a one-page --

MR. HNASKO: It's a one-page document.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. What is Exhibit 5?

MR. HNASKO: Exhibit 5 is a -- is part of a Roper Construction dispersion model protocol.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Uh-huh.
MR. HNASKO: Consisting of one page, Page 9 of that protocol, Exhibit 5.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Very good. And what does it depict?

MR. HNASKO: Pardon me?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: What does it depict?

MR. HNASKO: Meteorological data. Narrative on meteorological data using the Holloman Air Force Base.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. What I have -the next page I have after your Exhibit Number 4 looks like a relief map of an airport.

MR. HNASKO: No. That's coming up later in our submittal.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Well, originally, you submitted that picture right after 5222 of the Federal Register.

MR. HNASKO: In our presentation we did, but not -- not in the notice of intent.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I'm looking at your NOI, sir.

MR. HNASKO: I have Exhibit 5 is the dispersion model protocol, Page 9, and going to Exhibit 6, which is the wind rose.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I'm not at the wind rose yet. I'm still wondering what are these photographs that have green colors on them and look like one is an airport, one might be the location of the proposed facility.

MR. HNASKO: Those are terrain maps that are later on. We have a number of those.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: You have a number of
them, okay. Well, the way you submitted them to, at least to Ms. Corral, you have one, two -- you have two that are greenish in color and one that is reddish and yellow in color.

MR. HNASKO: That's correct.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So should I ignore those pages for now?

MR. HNASKO: Just for now.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. So what is Exhibit 5, and what does it look like?

MR. HNASKO: Exhibit is a one-page document taken from the Roper Construction dispersion model protocol.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Does it start out with -- what it says, wind rose data table?

MR. HNASKO: No. It is Section 2.2 is the top of the page.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I don't have that.
MR. HNASKO: 5 is our analyze and meteorological data collecting for the modeling study, and that's on our notice of intent at Page 2 .

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I printed your NOI in its entirety, and what I'd like to know is these two green -- these two green maps, there are two green maps and one yellow map, what exhibits are they part of?

MR. HNASKO: The first map, which is Exhibit 7,
is -- depicts the -- the terrain locations at the Alto
concrete batch plant proposed location. The second map,
which is what you referred to as the more tan-colored map,
that's Exhibit 8, and that is the -- so Exhibit -- let me
back up if I may. Exhibit 6 is our -- is the wind rose.
Exhibit 6 is the map depicting the topographical conditions
at Holloman Air Force Base, the brown map.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. I -- I thought
you just said Exhibit 6 was the wind rose.
MR. HNASKO: I did, and $I$ was incorrect.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. My question --
my question is this: I have two green -- green maps, okay.
MR. HNASKO: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: One -- one has a --
well, they both have bullseyes on them. One looks like it
is of the proposed site. What exhibit number is that?
MR. HNASKO: The proposed site. Exhibit 7.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And what is -- it
looks like it might be the Sierra Blanca airport.
MR. HNASKO: It is. That is the -- the other one
is the Sierra Blanca airport. Which one is this? I think
what we're going to have to do, Mr. Hearing Officer, I know
you're trying to get through this, but $I$ think it is best if
we -- if we specifically identify these, resubmit them in
two or three separate e-mails, and I think it would be

```
self-explanatory to you at that point.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
    MR. VIGIL: If I could just get -- I don't know if
this is going to help at all or make things worse, but I
    just -- I received two e-mails with Part 1 and Part 2 of
their exhibits, and the -- I looked at them while you were
chatting, I was looking through them, and the Bureau has no
objection as -- on them.
    MR. HNASKO: Yeah, and I appreciate that, Chris,
but I would like to go through these one more time and then
resubmit them if there are any out of order, so the hearing
officer has them --
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay.
    MR. HNASKO: -- exactly in the order with the
description that he needs.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. All right.
    MR. VIGIL: Yeah, that's fine with the Bureau as
well.
    MR. HNASKO: Okay. Thank you very much.
    HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So let's do this,
then -- let's do this, Mr. Hnasko, when do you foresee
sending those e-mails out with the corrected labels and
markers?
    MR. HNASKO: 30 minutes after we get off our call
here -- after we get off Webex.
```

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Then what I'll
do is this: You send it to Ms. Corral, Mr. Rose and Mr. Vigil, and I'm going to give them some time to look through the exhibits and make any objections that they see fit to make, if any. If they do make -- if they do make objections, we're going to have to get back on the record to deal with the objections either tomorrow or the next day. If they do not make an objection, then what we'll do is we will accept them as you send them, and we will get them to the court reporter.

MR. HNASKO: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Am I -- is there anything else before we are off the record for this evening? MR. HNASKO: Nothing further, Hearing Officer. MR. VIGIL: I -- maybe just a formal motion, maybe you've already taken care of it, but $I$ move that the record remain open for the purpose of Sonterra's exhibits until close of business Friday.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: I have no problem with leaving the record open until we -- for the specific purpose of fixing -- of getting these properly marked and into -and into evidence and to the court reporter, not at all, that's not a problem.

MR. ROSE: Mr. Hearing Officer, just one clarification, I think you said you're going to keep the
record open this evening for additional written comments for folks to include in there. Is there a mechanism by which those submittals can be provided to the applicant as well or --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Definitely.
MR. ROSE: Get copies?
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Definitely. We have a new system in place. It just was put in place a few weeks ago. It's called SmartComment. Other states have been using it for years now, and what we can do is once the record is closed for comment as of midnight, the hearing clerk will work with IT to compile those into a report, and that report can be sent to the parties.

MR. ROSE: I think that would be appropriate, Mr. Hearing Officer.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And that's fine. What we will do is we will send those comments in their original format as they are submitted to us, and we will get those to the parties as -- as soon as next week sometime.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. And just -- just to make it clear, we have looked at Mr. Hnasko's exhibits, and we have no objection either. They look fine to us, so --

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: And, of course, since I can't see what you're looking at, it's nice of you, but it
doesn't help me right now.
MR. ROSE: We appreciate that.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: So we're still in the same boat where we have to wait for Sonterra's counsel to send out the final version of these exhibits in one, two, or three files so that everyone has a chance to either object or not object, and $I$ will wait to hear from Mr. Vigil and yourself either saying we have no objection or we have an objection and here's our objection, so that $I$ can then work with the court reporter.

MR. ROSE: We can certainly do that, Mr. Hearing Officer.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Wonderful.
And Mr. Rose, from your perspective, is there anything else?

MR. ROSE: No, I think -- I think we have covered all the areas that -- that we need to, and we've set the post-hearing process, so $I$ think we're good to go.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Mr. Vigil, is there anything from your perspective?

MR. VIGIL: No. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Of course.
And, Mr. Hnasko, or Ms. Sakura, is there anything from your perspective?

MR. HNASKO: Nothing, Mr. Hearing Officer. Thank
you for your time today.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Ms. Myers? THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Okay. Ms. Myers, I need to be able to communicate with you regarding the exhibits in the next couple of days. Would you send an e-mail to Ms. Corral, the hearing clerk, with all of your contact info, including your cell phone number?

THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER CHAKALIAN: Wonderful.
We are now off the record. It is 5:55 p.m. on
Wednesday, February 9th. Thank you to everyone, and thank you to all of the public members who spoke with such heartfelt comments that they were loudly heard and also all of the witnesses. All of the public servants at the New Mexico Air Quality Bureau and all of the witnesses who testified on behalf of Roper, and from Sonterra. So thank you, everyone. Have a good evening.
(NOTE: Proceedings concluded at 5:55 p.m.)
(NOTE: Sonterra Exhibits 1 through 18 admitted into evidence.)

2 COUNTY OF BERNALILLO
STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO

4

3

I, Shanon R. Myers, Certified Court Reporter for the County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico, hereby certify that $I$ reported, to the best of my ability, the proceedings, numbered 4 through 324 , inclusive, a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, and were reduced to typewritten transcript through Computer-Aided Transcription; and that on the date $I$ reported these proceedings, $I$ was a New Mexico Certified Court Reporter.

Dated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, this 19th day of February, 2022.

SHANON R. MYERS, CCR, RPR, CRR, RMR, CRC New Mexico CCR No. 275 Expires: December 31, 2022

