1	STATE OF MINNESOTA DISTRICT COURT
2	COUNTY OF RAMSEY SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
3	***********
4	Court File No. 62-CV-19-4626
5	Judge John H. Guthmann
6	In the Matter of the Denial
7	of Contested Case Hearing
8	Requests and Issuance of National
9	Pollutant Discharge Elimination
10	System/State Disposal System,
11	Permit No. MN0071013 for the
12	Proposed NorthMet Project,
13	St. Louis County, Hoyt Lakes,
14	and Babbitt, Minnesota.
15	***********
16	EVIDENTIARY HEARING
17	TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2020
18	VOLUME I, DAY 1 OF 7 (pp. 1 - 210)
19	***********
20	The evidentiary hearing (Day 1 of 7) came on
21	before the Honorable John H. Guthmann, District Court
22	Judge, in Ramsey County District Court on Tuesday, the
23	21st day of January, 2020.
24	************
25	REPORTED BY: Lori Morrow, RMR, RPR, CRR, CLR, CBC

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24	Department of Justice		
2.5	*****		

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	THE CLERK: All rise. Ramsey County District
3	Court is now in session, the Honorable John H. Guthmann
4	presiding.
5	THE COURT: Have a seat, please.
6	Good morning.
7	ALL: Good morning, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: All right. We have some work to
9	do. Let's start with appearances by counsel starting
10	with Relators.
11	MS. MACCABEE: Good morning, your Honor. I'm
12	Paula Maccabee, and I represent WaterLegacy.
13	MR. PENTELOVITCH: Good morning, your Honor.
14	Bill Pentelovitch on behalf of, let's see, Friends of the
15	Boundary Waters Wilderness, Minnesota Center for
16	Environmental Advocacy, and probably somebody else.
17	THE COURT: Let us know when you think of it.
18	MR. NELSON: Good morning, your Honor.
19	Evan Nelson for Center for Biological Diversity, Friends
20	of the Boundary Waters Wilderness, and Minnesota Center
21	for Environmental Advocacy, as well as Mr. Pentelovitch,
22	who is for those same parties as well.
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	MS. RAY-HODGE: Good morning, your Honor.
25	Vanessa Ray-Hodge here for the Fond du Lac Band of Lake

1	Superior Chippewa.
2	MR. MURDOCK: Good morning, your Honor.
3	Matthew Murdock for the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior
4	Chippewa.
5	MS. LARSON: Good morning, your Honor.
6	Elise Larson representing Center for Biological
7	Diversity, Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy,
8	and Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	MS. BROWNELL: Good morning, your Honor.
11	Margo Brownell representing Center for Biological
12	Diversity, Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness, and
13	Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy.
14	MR. MURPHY: Good morning, your Honor.
15	Matthew Murphy for Minnesota Center for Environmental
16	Advocacy, Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness, and
17	Center for Biological Diversity.
18	MR. COPELAND: Good morning, your Honor. Sean
19	Copeland for the Fond du Lac Band.
20	THE COURT: Anyone else?
21	All right. Well, let's get this meeting of the
22	bar association under way.
23	What we'll do first is take care of the
24	business we need to take care of prior to calling
25	witnesses. So that will involve some of the letters I've

received with regard to sequestration of witnesses. I've received a letter with regard to someone who has admitted pro hoc who wants permission for their local counsel not to be present 100 percent of the time. We also have the motions in limine. And then we also have a couple of lingering documents that were not covered in the order I issued on Friday. And then I have one copy -- I only made two copies. We're running low on paper, and you can share with PolyMet. One copy of Privilege Log 301 redacted by the Court and one copy of Privilege Log 301 redacted for Relators. So I'll make that available, too. So I'm prepared to go through all of that, and we'll try to get through it as expeditiously as possible.

Starting at the top of the pile, I got a letter on January 16 from Vanessa Ray-Hodge, Matthew Murdock, and Sean Copeland, and it indicates that Mr. Copeland would like permission to be absent from the hearing as circumstances may require.

Who wants to address that?

MS. RAY-HODGE: Vanessa Ray-Hodge for the Band, your Honor. I would.

As noted in the letter, we're required by the general rules, as Matt Murdock and I are both pro hoc vice in this case, to have local Minnesota counsel present in all proceedings but under the discretion of

1 the Court can seek permission to have Mr. Copeland 2 absent. Mr. Copeland is general counsel for the Fond du 3 4 Lac Band. He is in an office of only two attorneys. The 5 Reservation Business Committee has a lot of ongoing matters. In particular, I think next week they're hoping 6 Sean can be present on the reservation as issues arise. 7 8 I believe they're having an election period that's ongoing, and sometimes questions arise that they need his 9 10 immediate help on to address, and so he's tried to make 11 sure that his calendar is open so that he can attend 12 every day. But in particular, I think next week is some areas of concern that he has. So we'll have to make 13 14 adjustments for him not being here if we have to have 15 Minnesota counsel present, but we ask leave of the Court 16 to allow him to be absent. 17 THE COURT: Is there going to be any objection? 18 MR. MARTIN: No objection, your Honor. 19 MR. PENTELOVITCH: No, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone object? Let's 21 do it that way. 22 All right. Mr. Copeland, I will relieve you of 23 the obligation of being here every day as long as you 24 make every effort to be here as business circumstances 25 allow.

1	MD CODELAND. Thenk were then an
_	MR. COPELAND: Thank you, your Honor.
2	THE COURT: All right.
3	Let's see. I got a letter from the EPA
4	regarding Mr. Pierard's testimony. I don't think there's
5	anything that we need to discuss on the record with
6	regard to that. I did receive a letter.
7	MR. GRILLOT: Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Yes.
9	MR. GRILLOT: I'm Ben Grillot with the
10	Department of Justice representing EPA. And the letter
11	is a request from me to make objections during
12	Mr. Pierard's testimony. And I'm happy to elaborate on
13	the type of objections I would be interested in making,
14	but
15	THE COURT: Did you make this letter available
16	to everybody?
17	MR. GRILLOT: I did. That letter has been sent
18	to everyone.
19	THE COURT: Okay.
20	MR. GRILLOT: And a separate letter was sent to
21	Mr. Bell, who is Mr. Pierard's attorney, on Friday, and
22	that's also been shared, so
23	THE COURT: Okay. I don't think there's any
24	particular controversy about it yet.
25	MR. GRILLOT: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll get there when we get there.

But thanks for taking ownership of your letter.

Maslon firm on behalf of Relators, and the request is -and this, if granted, would be applicable to all parties.
This is not a one-way request. It is to sequester
witnesses. In other words, witnesses are not allowed to
be in the courtroom during the testimony of any other
witness. Witnesses are not allowed to review any news
feeds or other accounts, live or otherwise, that occur
during the hearing, and they aren't allowed to speak with
each other or counsel as to what other witnesses said.

Is that the gist of what you're requesting,
Mr. Pentelovitch?

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Yes, it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Reaction?

MR. MARTIN: And, your Honor, we've come to an agreement. We have discussed this. We agree to sequestering the witnesses. The one caveat that we've talked about is that, to the extent the motion in limine asks that particular witnesses not be allowed to testify, that, obviously, that would be an ongoing objection. We would expect to raise that when the witnesses are called or when particular evidence is offered.

1 THE COURT: How does what you just said relate 2 to what Relators have requested? What difference does it make if a witness is or is not allowed to testify? 3 MR. MARTIN: Ultimately, your Honor, I don't 4 think it does matter. I just wanted to make that clear. 5 THE COURT: Okay. I guess that's clear. 6 What's really clear is that you both -- everyone agrees 7 8 to the relief requested. Someone is standing, so... 9 MR. MILLS: Good morning, your Honor. 10 11 Monte Mills for PolyMet. 12 We don't disagree with the request for 13 sequestration of witnesses, but I just observe that 14 neither Brad Moore nor Christie Kearney are on Relators' 15 list of witnesses scheduled to testify. And as a result, 16 we would understand that the sequestration request dated 17 January 14 does not apply to them because they are not 18 witnesses scheduled to testify at the hearing. And we 19 just wanted to confirm that our understanding is correct. 20 MR. NELSON: Your Honor, Evan Nelson for 21 Relators. 22 Pursuant to the rules, we had shared with other 23 counsel our tentative schedule for witnesses that will be 24 called. And Mr. Mills is correct that Mr. Moore and 25 Ms. Kearney are not on that list. However, we reserve

the right to amend that list depending on how the testimony and the evidence unfolds in this case or if we need to call rebuttal witnesses. So we would ask that anybody who would be on the witness list would be pursuant to that order of sequestration.

Anyone who you think is going to be a witness in this case better abide by this order. Err on the safe side.

And that will continue until a party affirmatively informs you, you meaning the person who controls the witness if that's the case, that they are definitely not going to be calling them. And you may all want to get that in writing that that's going to happen because some of these witnesses may be in a position to help one party or another with their case if they aren't going to be called and if they are able to watch the hearing. So I think it's fair for the parties to notify each other as soon as they know that somebody is or isn't going to be called who has previously been identified as a potential witness. Fair enough?

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Understood.

MR. MARTIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. With all the people in the room, it's really important to identify yourself when you speak. It's easy to forget.

1 All right. In my order with regard to 2 attorney-client privilege and work product privilege issues, I promised the parties a redacted copy of 3 Exhibit [sic] 301. So there it is. 4 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor. 5 MS. MACCABEE: Thank you, your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: And my plan for preserving the 8 record is to take all the documents that I did not order produced or in the case of Privilege Log Number 301 -- I 9 10 may have misspoke and called it Exhibit 301, but it's Privilege Log Number 301, which is the only one that was 11 12 redacted by the Court. So the ones that weren't ordered produced in Privilege Log Number 301 which was redacted 13 14 by the Court, the unredacted version of that and the 15 withheld documents will be Court Exhibit Number 1. So if 16 there's an appeal, and one of the subjects of the appeal 17 is a challenge to the Court's ruling on those documents, 18 the Court of Appeals will then have all those documents 19 for their own viewing pleasure. 20 And let me make a note that that will be Court 21 Exhibit Number 1. 22 I also have Privilege Log Entry Number 597. 23 The 301 I just handed out, was there a Post-It 24 note on both copies? Is there a Post-It note on that? 25 MS. MACCABEE: Yes.

1 THE COURT: You're too busy reading. 2 All right. Here's 597. I did not redact this 3 one. 4 MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor. MS. MACCABEE: Thank you, your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: As my order indicated, there's 7 three other documents that I simply didn't feel I had 8 enough information to make a ruling on. And obviously, you'll be reasonably circumspect in answering my 9 10 questions. And if you think I've gone too far, you can 11 let me know. I know it's the Relators' position that if 12 I even have to ask these questions, there's been a 13 failure of the party who seeks protection to satisfy 14 their burden of deserving protection. I understand that, 15 so you don't need to repeat it. 16 There's three of them, so let's review those 17 now before we move on to motions in limine. 18 The first one is Privilege Log Entry Number 39. 19 The log indicates it's dated March 17, 2017. Authors, 20 Scott Kyser and Michael Schmidt of the MPCA. And the 21 description is attorney-client privileged communication to receive legal advice. It appears to be some kind of 22 23 draft report that relates to the permit. 24 So my question is, what's privileged about it? 25 MR. SMITH: Good morning, your Honor. Bryson

Smith on behalf of MPCA. 1 2 Our understanding is that that document was drafted by Mr. Schmidt, who is a former staff attorney at 3 4 the MPCA during initial permitting development. And the reason was there was some new regulations at issue and 5 some -- in order to ensure that whatever steps were taken 6 7 by MPCA were compliant with those regulations. 8 Mr. Schmidt took a leading role in developing that initial draft. And you're right, I do want to be 9 10 circumspect, so I don't want to comment elaborately on 11 the contents of that document. THE COURT: What about Kyser? 12 13 MR. SMITH: Mr. Kyser is an engineer with MPCA, 14 and he worked hand in hand with Mr. Schmidt in developing 15 that particular document. 16 THE COURT: And was the final version of this 17 document part of the permit? 18 MR. SMITH: Yes, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Anyone want to respond? 20 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, Paula Maccabee. 21 I haven't seen the document, so I can't --THE COURT: I know that --22 23 MS. MACCABEE: -- attest to it. 24 THE COURT: That's the dispute. 25 MS. MACCABEE: But from the very little that

I've heard here, it seems that Mr. Schmidt was acting in his role in the ordinary course of preparing documents for permitting rather than acting in the capacity of providing attorney-client advice. And I'm telling you that's based on the very little I've heard here today.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll be reserving judgment on all three of these until after our morning break, but I wanted to get whatever I can get first.

The second one and the third one are related. Privilege Log Document 1117 indicates that the author is Jeff Udd, U-d-d, not an attorney. Recipients are Shannon Lotthammer and Mr. Schmidt, the attorney. And it's a series of emails, attorney communication with agency personnel, which I have a question about because none of the emails are written by an attorney. In fact, the first email is written by a non-attorney, and it's not -- and there's no CC to an attorney on it at all, and it attaches a document. The first meeting, the first in the chain, which is the end. I hope you understood that.

The last email, being the first page, also refers to an attachment. Document 1118 says it's an email attachment. It's authored by Jeff Udd on June 6, 2018, and it says, "work product created at request of counsel and to receive legal advice." So since the email chain refers to two attachments, I'm not sure if they're

the same attachment or different attachments. And if they're different attachments, then your description in your privilege log doesn't tell me which attachment it is. If they're different attachments, then you didn't mention the other attachment in your privilege log. So I don't know about the status of that, either.

MR. SMITH: Yes, your Honor.

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First of all, I think there might be an easier resolution to this particular document. As your Honor is aware, there was a time pressure in getting these documents out during the document production. And in an abundance of caution, we marked documents as responsive if there was any doubt as to whether it may be. A point of closer look, it's apparent that these documents, this particular email chain, as well as that attachment, refers to a permit other than the NorthMet permit at issue in this case. Therefore, we have deemed that it is not responsive. However, if you would like further consideration, the particular document was drafted at the urgence of Mr. Schmidt, again, former staff attorney at MPCA. And while he may not have been cc'd on every email in that chain, he was cc'd in the most substantive and material portions of that chain.

THE COURT: So the emails don't relate to the subject project, either?

1	MR. SMITH: Correct, your Honor.
2	THE COURT: It's a different NPDES issue?
3	MR. SMITH: That's correct.
4	THE COURT: Okay. That was clear from the
5	attachment. I wasn't so sure about the emails.
6	MR. SMITH: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: And I thought that might be the
8	case, but I'm not an expert on every aspect of these
9	permit issues.
10	All right. So non-responsive.
11	Any comment?
12	MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, Relators are not
13	entitled to non-responsive documents. Unfortunately, in
14	the crush of time, it seems there's a little bit of
15	inefficiency in this process.
16	THE COURT: That's a fair statement. So I'll
17	take one last look at these and hold back for the break.
18	MR. SMITH: And, your Honor, if I could make
19	one more point about document 39.
20	THE COURT: Yes.
21	MR. SMITH: I'd like to note that those were
22	new regulations that weren't [sic] at issue. They
23	weren't long-standing regulations, which is why in this
24	particular case for that particular issue there was much
25	more attorney involvement from a legal perspective, as

1 you might expect from other issues in the permit 2 development process. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 All right. I think that takes us to the motions in limine. 5 6 MS. LARSON: Your Honor, we have one other 7 housekeeping --8 THE COURT: And you are? I know who you are, but --9 10 MS. LARSON: Elise Larson. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MS. LARSON: We have one more housekeeping item. We filed on Friday evening a letter to the Court 13 14 seeking to amend our exhibit list. On Friday, in the 15 late morning, we received a supplemental response to 16 FOIA Request Number EPA-R5-2020-1126. And in that 17 supplemental response, we received notes from -- Kevin 18 Pierard's own notes from meetings with the MPCA dated 19 March 12, April 30, and October 22, 2018. And we have asked the Court to allow us to amend our exhibit list to 20 include those notes as Exhibit 836. We talked to 21 22 Respondents' counsel this morning, and they have 23 indicated that they do not object to that amendment to 24 our exhibit list. 25 THE COURT: Any further input?

All right. It's allowed.

MS. LARSON: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Motions in limine. Let me make a few comments about the lay of the land going into this case. And a lot of what I'm about to say was discussed during our first pretrial in August. The transfer order did not address whether the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure apply to this hearing process, so I made a ruling in August on their applicability and how that would -- and how the scope of discovery would work.

"procedural irregularity" as that term is used in
Minnesota Statute Section 14.68. So it's left to the
Court to determine what the meaning of that term is as it
relates to the statute using your arguments and any
applicable case law. The transfer order did not direct
the Court to apply the Minnesota Rules of Evidence versus
the applicable rules in Minnesota Statute Section 14.60,
Subdivision 1. So it's left to me to decide what the
evidentiary rules are during this hearing process.

The ruling on what evidentiary rules apply to the hearing process obviously has a direct impact on the type of testimony that may be permitted during the hearing, and it has a direct impact on the documents that

might be admissible at the hearing or the foundational predicate necessary to receive those documents.

Again, a caveat there is that the Court's pretrial order directed the parties to make their foundation objections by a certain date, and so you can all rely on the fact that if you didn't get a foundation objection, it's been waived. And so regardless of what rules apply, the foundation for those unobjected-to documents has been established.

So I wanted to start with that predicate because there are certain things that were quite clearly spelled out in the transfer order, and there are certain things that the Court of Appeals obviously left to the trial court.

So these motions in limine were briefed quite well and extensively. But I also want to give the parties an opportunity to cover anything that wasn't covered in their brief before I make a ruling. And I'm going to start with the evidentiary rules that are applicable to the case. I think the Relators made the first motion in that regard, moving to have the Court apply the Minnesota statute relating to administrative process, the APA.

So who is going to speak to that if you have anything to add?

MR. NELSON: Thank you, your Honor. Evan Nelson for Relators.

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Relators feel that this case, as your Honor has said, is fundamentally an Administrative Procedures Act case. This is about processes that were used at an agency. And in that, the Rules of Evidence that apply to APA proceedings are logical to apply to this case as well. Largely, the APA defers to the Rules of Evidence. So the Rules of Evidence that your Honor is used to and that we all are used to largely still apply. The difference that the APA allows for falls back to the idea that the agency itself is in possession of a large amount of data and controls that information. Relators didn't have the fulsome discovery that a normal proceeding would allow for. In normal proceedings, fulsome discovery allows us the opportunity to solve what might be some hearsay problems under the Rules of Evidence. The APA contemplates that that has not happened, and it hasn't happened in this case. And so for that reason, we think that the APA should govern everything. And we also rest on the papers.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SMITH: Good morning again. Bryson Smith, your Honor.

This sounds mostly like a policy argument from

Relators. But the statutory and regulatory language is abundantly clear on this topic. I don't want to bore everyone rehashing our motion response when we laid out the citations to the various statutory and regulatory provisions. But in essence, Rule 101 and Rule 1101 of the Rules of Evidence make it clear that the Rules of Evidence apply in all court proceedings in this state. This is with the exception of particular enumerated exceptions in Rule 1101(b), none of which cover the case here. Therefore, it's clear that the Rules of Evidence apply.

Moreover, with the Administrative Procedure

Act, that statutory language makes it clear that it

applies to contested case proceedings before an

administrative law judge or an agency. Again, that's not

where we are. We are in district court in a judicial

proceeding, and therefore, the Rules of Evidence must

apply.

THE COURT: Anyone from PolyMet want to respond?

MR. MILLS: Yes, your Honor. Monte Mills on behalf of PolyMet.

We think the text of the rules and the Supreme Court precedent here are clear. Evidentiary hearings held under Section 14.68 are not included in the list of

proceedings that are exempted from the applicability of the Rules of Evidence, and so the Court's decision in the Willis case cited in our memo controls this question.

This notion that this transfer somehow changed this Court into an agency doesn't make any sense. This Court is not an agency. This proceeding is not a contested case hearing.

The rules of evidence govern this proceeding as stated in the rules themselves.

THE COURT: Well, fortunately for me, the legislature and the Minnesota Supreme Court made the outcome of this motion rather clear.

It's not that difficult to trace the applicable statutes and rules. And as I go through each of them separately, the other thing I look for is to see if the statute and the rules are in harmony with each other, and they are. So just as it was crystal clear, at least to me, as to whether the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure are applicable to this case, it is equally clear to me that the Minnesota Rules of Evidence apply to this case. And I can first start with the authority cited by the Relators. The Relators argue that Minnesota Statute 14.60, Subdivision 1 governing contested case hearings before administrative law judges under the Administrative Procedure Act should control this hearing process. That

statute states, and I'll quote, "In contested cases agencies may admit and give probative effect to evidence which possesses probative value commonly accepted by reasonable prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. They shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. They may exclude incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, and repetitious evidence." And having practiced administrative law for 27 years myself, I know that the Rules of Evidence are significantly different depending on the type of issue that comes up at the administrative hearing.

The statute relied upon by Relators refers specifically to administrative agencies. That term is defined by statute. Minnesota Statute Section 14.02, Subdivision 2 defines the term "agency" to mean, quote, Any state officer, board, commission, bureau, division, department, or tribunal, other than a judicial branch court and the tax court, unquote. So the exclusion of judicial branch courts is obviously pivotal in the statute. By its own express terms, clearly and unambiguously, courts -- district courts are excluded from the definition of agency, therefore, as a matter of law, Minnesota Statute Section 14.60, Subd. 1 doesn't apply to this case. So that's inquiry number one.

Supporting that determination -- I'll save that

for last.

Going on to the Minnesota Rules of Evidence.

Obviously, the Minnesota Rules of Evidence are applicable to all proceedings in district court. This is a proceeding in district court. The rules, Minnesota Rule 1101(a) says, quote, All actions and proceedings in the courts of this state, unquote, are governed by the Minnesota Rules of Evidence. And that's when the express exceptions stated in the rules applies. None of them do, none of them come close, and no one, including Relators, argue that any of them do. In the rule, it says "all." All means all. This is one of them.

So both the Administrative Procedure Act and the Minnesota Rules of Evidence are in complete alignment with regard to what the rules are that govern this proceeding, just as the rules are in alignment as to the civil procedure applicability issue that I decided in August in a certiorari case. The Rules of Evidence in the determinations of the legislature are in alignment. Both the executive and judicial branches -- excuse me. Both the legislative and judicial branches are on point.

The Court of Appeals could have referred this case to an administrative agency so as to open up the inquiry to include a proceeding governed by the broader Rules of Evidence in Minnesota Statute Section 14.60.

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One of the options the Court of Appeals had was to refer this case for the taking of additional evidence by the agency under Minnesota Statute 14.67. Obviously, if that had been done, the Rules of Evidence governing agencies would control. Moreover, portent of future discussions this morning, if the hearing process had been opened up for the taking of more evidence, the inquiry would have been arguably broader than what has been sent to me.

Instead, the Court of Appeals referred this case to district court pursuant to Minnesota Statute 14.68. The limited purpose of that statute is to conduct a hearing and to determine whether irregularities in procedure not shown in the record as alleged by Relators actually occurred. If the legislature preferred to make an exception to the express statutory scheme regarding the applicable Rules of Evidence, it could have done so in Section 14.68, and it did not. It could have done that in two ways: It could have sent the procedural irregularities hearing back to an agency in that statute instead of to district court, which it didn't do, or it could have said in that statute that the hearing process, even though it's in district court, would be controlled by Minnesota Statute Section 14.60. It didn't do that, either.

So my ruling is that the Rules of Evidence

apply to this case.

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And with all due respect to the press, and I know a couple of the exhibits that have been identified by Relators are newspaper articles, even in my administrative law practice, I can't imagine one of the administrative law judges who I appeared in front of admitting a newspaper article as substantive evidence in a contested case unless there was some exception to the hearsay rule.

So as to motions in limine seeking to preclude the receipt of evidence based on hearsay, or even lack of foundation to the extent those objections have been asserted, it's premature for the Court to make a ruling. I'm going to wait for that evidence to be offered, and we'll see if there's an applicable exception and whether the necessary predicate under the Minnesota Rules of Evidence can be established by the proponent of that exhibit. Obviously, this ruling applies to everybody, not just one party. So in light of this ruling, the parties should not bother attempting to offer evidence by a witness or exhibit unless the standards of the Minnesota Rules of Evidence can be met. And I'll leave it to you to make a decision as to whether to withdraw a planned offering or move forward and see what the Court rules.

All right. We have a PolyMet motion to strike procedural irregularities 1, 6, and 7. We'll take that next.

Anyone have anything to add?

MS. MCGHEE: Yes, your Honor. This is Davida McGhee for PolyMet.

PolyMet's motion is not, as Relators argue, a summary judgment motion. It's a motion to limit the evidence on issues that are unrelated to the question at issue in this case. And that is whether MPCA departed from established procedures and regulations when it issued the permit on the 2017 permit application.

The first procedural irregularity, that MPCA used irregular procedures during the environmental review and throughout the process exceeds the scope of the question before the Court now. It concerns the entire environmental review and the entire permit process. The Court argued limited discovery predating the initial application because there can't be procedural irregularities before July 11, 2016. This is just an attempt -- this procedural irregularity is an attempt to get in more information that's unrelated to the actual permit that's at issue in this case.

The sixth procedural irregularity alleges that EPA did not send a letter stating that deficiencies in

the initial 2016 permit application were resolved. This irregularity relates to actions that occurred before the application that's at issue here, the October 2017 permit application, which superseded the first application.

And then the final irregularity, the seventh, alleges that PolyMet's NPDES permit is inconsistent with EPA's substantive expectations and concerns. That's an issue that's entirely separate from the approval of the permit, and it's a thinly-veiled complaint about the substance of the permit itself. It's not a complaint about any procedure that MPCA allegedly failed to follow.

Finally, I'll point out that Relators
mischaracterized their submissions to the Court of
Appeals. In their transfer reply brief, it does not say
that there was an irregular procedure in the
environmental review or even that EPA or MPCA did
anything improper during the environmental review.

Second, the fact that the point was in the transfer reply brief and not the transfer motion itself speaks volumes. It shows that the basis of the transfer motion was not the environmental review, because new arguments can't be raised in a reply brief.

With that, I'll rest on the brief.

THE COURT: All right.

Response?

MS. LARSON: Good morning, your Honor. Elise Larson again for Relators.

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We mostly would like to rest on our papers regarding this motion. However, there are a couple of points that we would like to highlight for the Court. One of them is that I think that Ms. McGhee's own argument shows that this is a disguised summary judgment motion. They are arguing that three of our alleged procedural irregularities should be dismissed as a matter of law. Ms. McGhee didn't even talk about the relevancy of this evidence for this actual proceeding. And so for the same reasons that this Court struck MPCA's motion for partial summary judgment, we think that this motion should be dismissed entirely as a disquised summary judgment motion, which PolyMet is also required to comply with the rules regarding summary judgment. They can't simply call it a motion in limine and convert it and not need to comply with the rules and with this Court's pretrial order.

Second, PolyMet, you know, makes a -- in their papers, they indicate that the Court of Appeals -- that the only issue that the Court of Appeals is going to contemplate when it reviews your ultimate findings in this case is whether an unlawful procedure occurred.

And Relators would like to clarify their

position. Nowhere in the language of Section 14.68 does the word "unlawful" appear. In fact, the word is irregular, and if we use dictionaries like Merriam Webster or Black's, the definitions of the word irregular is "varying from normal conduct, improper conduct, dishonest conduct, conduct that is not correct or acceptable."

THE COURT: Unlawful is in the list, too.

MS. LARSON: I mean, it's one of numerous different definitions of what an irregular -- what irregularity can mean.

THE COURT: I enjoy the fact that everyone cites a different dictionary. It's all English, folks.

MS. LARSON: Had we filed our motion in response to the partial summary judgment motion, we had a few additional ones, your Honor.

We would also note that in Section 14.69, the statute particularly cites 14.68 and says that the Court of Appeals can use your findings from 14.68 to go to all of the different parts of the scope of review for the Court of Appeals, not merely whether there's an unlawful procedure. Your findings can be used to determine if this conduct is arbitrary and capricious or whether PCA's decision was not based on substantial evidence. And that's explicitly laid out in 14.69. And so this idea

that irregular -- and in fact, I mean, if we're just using normal, you know, terms of statutory construction, the legislature put together 14.68 and 14.69 at the same time. And in one of the statutes, they chose to use the word "irregular procedure," and in the other statute, they chose to use the word "unlawful procedure." And so from our perspective, it's very clear that those are two separate and distinct types of conduct that you would have at this hearing versus a hearing before the Court of Appeals.

And then if this Court chooses to restyle

PolyMet's disguised summary judgment motion as a motion
in limine, all of the evidence that we're talking about
is wholly relevant to this proceeding. Evidence
regarding environmental review shows motive, intent,
opportunity, preparation, and plan under the Rules of
Evidence as well as a pattern of conduct from the agency
that they have continually been trying to avoid EPA
making comments into the record.

With regard to the July 2016 application, the permit itself cites to the July 2016 application as its basis for issuing the permit. And so the indication that what happened in July 2016 was not relevant to the permitting process is not supported by the record. And further, we have direct evidence that decisions that were

made during that time period were -- that irregular procedures occurred during that time period. And this is really trying to eliminate a claim for which we have strong evidence to show an irregular procedure.

And then lastly, and we laid this out in our briefs, EPA's substantive concerns are necessary for us to be able to prove our claims. Part of what our claims are is that EPA's substantive concerns do not appear in the administrative record, and we cannot show the absence of something unless we know what those concerns actually were.

And then, finally, we would just note for the Court that, like the witness objections and the exhibit objections, PolyMet is seeking on the basis of relevancy to dismiss whole swaths of evidence. And if the Court was so inclined to do that, we think it would be more appropriate for those objections to be made as the witnesses were on the stand testifying.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, Paula Maccabee. If I could just add a few more granular things about the evidence.

Each of these three alleged procedural irregularities were part of the motion that was made to the Court of Appeals. And the information about MPCA

asking to keep things out of the record during environmental review was also stated to the Court of Appeals. And that is there will be testimony with documents and also with Mr. Pierard's recollection about that pattern and process.

Second, in terms of the July 11, 2016
application and the deficiency letter, that claim was
also made to the Court of Appeals. And it was made both
on its own, a question of whether that action of never
submitting -- PCA never getting a letter from EPA and
then going forward anyhow, was itself an unlawful
procedure. But it also goes to motive of the PCA in
insisting on --

THE COURT: Unlawful procedure by who?

MS. MACCABEE: By --

THE COURT: The EPA for not issuing the letter and still approving the permit or the MPCA?

MS. MACCABEE: All by the PCA, because once the PCA gets a letter of deficiency that there's something wrong with the application, they're not supposed to process the application until they get another letter saying everything is okay.

THE COURT: What difference does that make since the EPA approved the permit and they had veto power over the permit and it was their right to send that

letter or not?

MS. MACCABEE: The memorandum of agreement does not say that this only applies if the EPA makes an objection to the permit. And we'll also have testimony that there's a big difference between, quote-unquote, approving the permit and not objecting to a permit. And that goes to the third point, too, because one of the biggest defenses that Respondents have made is that none of this matters because EPA didn't object. And so it is important to explain how the concerns of EPA were not addressed by PCA in providing the final and proposed final permit. And that's why alleged procedural irregularity seven is really central not only to Relators' case, but it's a way of explaining why Respondent's argument is not valid and that this is a really substantial and material procedural irregularity.

So I understand, your Honor, that as the evidence comes in, of course you're going to scrutinize it and make sure it's relevant, but there's going to be specific evidence on these three points that we believe is very highly probative and relevant not only about the fact that procedural irregularities took place, the motives for them and why they're significant.

THE COURT: All right. Who is going to speak on behalf of the PCA?

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MR. SCHWARTZ: Rich Schwartz for MPCA. There's a very important part of the memorandum of agreement that Ms. Maccabee omitted, and that is that when a permit application is filed, the MOA has a waiver provision that says that if EPA doesn't file an objection within 20 days after the permit application has been received -- they have received it, then the MPCA has the right to assume that EPA does not object to the completeness of the application. And PolyMet can tell you, probably with more specificity than I can, that in fact they filed a new application, and 20 days after they filed the new application, EPA's objection was waived because they didn't object to it. And that's part of the MOA. So that -- and in fact, there's also another point that after they received -- after PolyMet received the initial objection by EPA, they sent a letter to EPA essentially saying we're addressing your concerns, we're revising the permit. And so what happened in between the time EPA did object to the completeness and the time that PolyMet filed a complete application was that those completeness questions of EPA were being addressed. THE COURT: Do you have a citation to a paragraph in the 50 or 60-page MOA? MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. I think -- I can get it

to you pretty quickly, I believe.

THE COURT: Why don't you supply it to me once you find it so we can keep moving along.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

THE COURT: I don't have to decide that issue right now, but it helps to get a jump cite.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. I actually can supply it now.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: It's on page 4 of the original MOA from 1974, and it is Part II, Section 124.22, and the paragraph is paragraph 7, which appears on page 4, and the page of the exhibit is page 024.

THE COURT: All right. I think that's enough references to get me through.

All right. This is an interesting issue that's been raised, and it's also tied up in the issue of new permit versus revised permit. The original permit application was filed by PolyMet on July 11, 2016, and the revised permit application was filed on October 23, 2017. And the argument was made in a briefing that this was a brand new permit and we should ignore the previous one and pretend it didn't exist. The problem with that is the permit itself. The permit itself describes the process as starting on July 11, 2016. The actual permit treats it as a continuous process that began on that date

and ended in December of 2018 when the permit was ultimately approved. So I really don't place much stock in that argument. There was no law cited in the briefing that would cause me to conclude that the initial permit vanished from the Earth and is no longer legally significant once a revised permit is submitted, and in fact, the trial brief that the Pollution Control Agency filed treated it as a continuous process as well. And there is really no reference to the revised permit in the trial brief that I got from the PCA, which contains a summary of all of the relevant facts leading up to approval of the permit.

So I thought that was interesting.

And I also thought it was interesting that everyone cites one of my favorite cases, the Hebrink case, H-e-b-r-i-n-k, and everyone cites it when it suits them, and then they argue against it when it doesn't. You're all really good lawyers. And one of the things that the Hebrink case stands for is the proposition that you can't turn a motion in limine into a summary judgment motion without satisfying the terms of a scheduling order or the applicable rules that govern summary judgment motions, Rule 56, and the timing requirements contained in the General Rules of Practice. And so you're both accusing each other of violating that premise established

in the Hebrink case in the various motions.

This is interesting in the context of the motion to strike procedural irregularities one, six, and seven. In a typical case started by a pleading called a complaint, the claims and legal theories that a party bases their case on are set forth in the complaint. So if someone wants to dismiss one of those claims or contentions that are asserted in the complaint, you either bring a Rule 12 motion for judgment on the pleadings, or you, if there are facts that you want to use to supplement the record beyond the pleadings and claim that there are no genuine issues of material fact, you would make a Rule 56 motion for summary judgment.

Here there is no pleading. Here there is a transfer order from the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals in its order to me defined for me what the case was about and what I was supposed to do. The operative order defines the issues before the Court. So the purpose of this hearing is to determine whether there were alleged irregularities in procedure not shown in the record. And that's a quote from the case in the statute within the meaning of 14.68. I've invited the parties to litigate what an irregularity in procedure means. I already got a little taste of that from Ms. Larson and all the dictionaries that you're citing and cases that

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you're citing in your various briefs. That is in play. And I won't shirk my responsibility ultimately in my order to make it clear what I think that terminology means. But there are things that I can tell you that it doesn't mean. And that doesn't mean I'm issuing an order for summary judgment because, in reality -- I'll give you an analogy. Let's say in a typical lawsuit the complaint asserts a claim for negligence, and you show up at trial or advise a party shortly before trial that you're going to be also making a products liability claim, a strict liability claim. So I get a motion in limine to preclude the Plaintiff from bringing any evidence in about strict liability. It's not a summary judgment motion. It's not a dispositive motion. That's a motion to control the evidence that comes in to the case based upon the rules of the game as established in the complaint. It's, in essence, a motion to amend the complaint that's outside the rules and isn't permitted. So what I am about to talk about isn't an order for summary judgment. It is an order that defines what the rules of the game are as established in the operative pleading in this case, a referral order from the Minnesota Court of Appeals. I am not going to be striking procedural

irregularities one, six, and seven, but what I am going to do is make it clear to the parties what kinds of

evidence the Court will allow you to admit that relates
to those procedural irregularities and any of the claims
and defenses that are asserted in this case.

An irregularity in procedure does not mean an irregularity in substance. Thus, any substantive determinations by the MPCA are beyond the scope of this hearing, and the parties should not offer testimony, exhibits, or argument that attempts to question the MPCA's substantive determinations. So in this regard, a proper inquiry would be did the EPA have substantive concerns about the NPDES permit that should have been in the administrative record but were not due to procedural irregularities.

That's a proper inquiry. That's what the case is about. And I think that addresses what Ms. Larson indicated the Relators want to do.

On the other hand, the extent to which the EPA's concerns are substantively and scientifically valid is beyond the scope of the transfer order, and I will disallow any such evidence. No finding on substantive questions like that were requested, and none will be offered by the Court, and no such evidence will be permitted. In other words, to the extent substantive concerns were raised, they can be discussed but only in the context of procedural irregularities. Everything

else is up to the Court of Appeals with regard to the very broad appeal that is pending before the Court of Appeals. I'm only getting a very narrow issue. The Court of Appeals gets the rest.

I am willing to consider two exceptions to this ruling. If the MPCA or PolyMet open the door and argue that an EPA concern should not have been included in the administrative record solely because that concern had no scientific validity, then and in that event Relators may submit evidence that the EPA concern at issue had substantive validity. And if the door is opened by PolyMet or the PCA and Relators contend that the door was opened, bring that to my attention before you bring in a crushing weight of evidence.

The other exception relates to the issue of prejudice. PolyMet and the MPCA argue that there was no evidence that procedural irregularities prejudiced Relators. Substantive evidence may be admissible to demonstrate prejudice. I'll reserve my rulings on that evidence. I'll look at that at the time it's offered and make a determination as to whether it's appropriate or whether it's too broad to specifically relate to the issue of prejudice. In other words, I don't think you need to bring in a complete scientific explanation of a particular substantive point with experts just to give me

basic information as to how a procedural irregularity affected the Relators.

Next, my review is limited to the permit under review by the Court of Appeals. The permit under review was filed on July 11, 2016. So that's what we'll look at, are procedural irregularities related to the permit. I've already talked about that.

Beyond that, the Court holds that the environmental review process for the NorthMet project prior to July 11, 2016, is irrelevant to my task subject to one large exception: The evidence may be admissible to establish a record or baseline as to what procedural processes are regular in the context of an NPDES permit application generally. So environmental reviews, other permits, and other proceedings that were completed in the past prior to July 11, 2016, they have their own right of judicial review. In fact, with regard to the environmental impact statement, there was a right of judicial review related to that, and no one took up their opportunity to file judicial review. The environmental impact statement is final, and it's the law of the case.

So Relators cannot reopen things like the environmental impact statement or other permits not related to the permit at issue simply because they were cited in the permit or consulted at the time the current

permit was drafted or relied upon when the NorthMet NPDES permit was under consideration. However, Relators may present evidence concerning the administrative procedures involved in those other processes but only to the extent they are relevant to the administrative procedures followed by the MPCA when it considered the NorthMet NPDES permit application. But that also means you have to be careful what you ask for. That can cut both ways. Your evidence might demonstrate that what you claim was an irregular procedure in connection with the NPDES permit under consideration was actually quite normal in light of the past. So be careful what you ask for. I have no idea what this will bring me, but I know from experience things like this can cut both ways.

Finally, the procedural and substantive actions of the federal EPA are beyond the scope of this hearing. If a party is unhappy with what the EPA did or didn't do, they can sue the EPA. In fact, there is a pending suit by at least one of the Relators here making such claims. The interface between the EPA and the MPCA must always be presented in the context of the duties and obligations of the MPCA. That much is conceded in Relators' brief at page 3, footnote 3. So the PI numbers 1, 6, and 7 are not stricken. Instead, they must be presented in light of the limitations of the controlling pleadings, which

I've said are the transfer order in this case. 1 2 I did request a statement of procedural irregularities from the Relators. That was not intended 3 4 to expand the scope of what the Court of Appeals was referring to this Court. The purpose was to make clear 5 6 to the parties what was going to be claimed in this 7 proceeding so they could respond accordingly and to give 8 me a chance to compare what was being claimed to what the Court of Appeals told me to do. And I think I've just 9 10 completed that comparison and issued my ruling 11 accordingly. 12 Does anyone have any questions? Okay. We will go on from there. 13 14 Next I would like to address the spoliation 15 motion that was brought by Relators. Who wants to -- who 16 is going to be addressing that by Relators? 17 MR. NELSON: Thank you, your Honor. I'm just 18 going to flip to a different page. 19 THE COURT: All right. We're all doing a lot 20 of that. 21 MR. NELSON: Evan Nelson on behalf of Relators. 22 And again, with our other motions, we also 23 would like to largely rest on our papers, but I wanted to 24 highlight a few things for the Court. 25 This is an evidentiary hearing that has been

hamstrung because MPCA did not preserve evidence despite knowing since 2015 that litigation and legal challenges were anticipated and likely.

In 2015, PCA knew it had an extraordinary permitting decision coming with the PolyMet mine, so extraordinary they knew there would be legal challenges, so extraordinary they retained sophisticated, outside counsel with extensive history in mining administrative and regulatory practice. But despite that, PCA did not take any extraordinary steps to preserve documents and prepare for that litigation.

So we are --

THE COURT: What obligation is there to issue a hold order beyond the statutes and rules that require the preservation of documentation relevant to a decision?

MR. NELSON: Their obligation moved beyond the statutory normal, ordinary process. As soon as they recognized along with the DNR that, either way, the decision was going to come out, litigation and administrative challenges were coming, they didn't just anticipate administrative challenges. They anticipated all litigation and legal challenges. And that's proven if you look at the contract — the retaining contract between Mr. Martin's firm, MPCA, and DNR. So it wasn't simply that they needed to preserve an administrative

record. It was that they needed to preserve any documents relating to that permitting because they knew it was going to be challenged at some point either way. If the permitting decision had come out the other way, PolyMet would be here right now saying where is this evidence that we need to prove our case that these procedures were irregular.

THE COURT: So, of course, they knew there was going to be litigation. The litigation is the Minnesota Statute 14.69 appeal that's been brought to the Court of Appeals, right? So what's your case for requiring them to preserve anything that they aren't required to preserve to make up the administrative record?

MR. NELSON: This case is about efforts that PCA undertook to withhold documents from that administrative record. That behavior, that conduct, was their conduct at the time. They knew it was happening. They knew that would be part of any legal challenge coming down the road. 14.69 and 68 existed at the time they made these decisions. The obligation to preserve evidence relating to the conduct arose from the moment of 2015 and forward as they were doing this conduct. This is more than just what is in an administrative record or not as to this specific question. This is about the conduct that PCA undertook trying to keep things out of

that record, and --1 2 THE COURT: So is it your contention then that 3 some kind of temporary litigation hold should have been put in place in anticipation that there might be a 14.68 4 referral some day? 5 MR. NELSON: It is Relators' contention that as 6 7 soon as they knew this extraordinary permitting decision 8 was coming and as soon as they made the decision to control the administrative record with the conduct that 9 10 we will set forth with evidence in this hearing, that 11 there also rose an obligation to keep documents based 12 upon that decision making. The necessary legal expertise 13 that is in --14 THE COURT: So what about my question? 15 MR. NELSON: Could you repeat your question, 16 your Honor? 17 THE COURT: Is there some kind of obligation 18 for there to have been a temporary hold on 19 non-administrative record documents just because there 20 might be a 14.68 challenge some day? 21 MR. NELSON: There always might be a 14.68 challenge. That's always part of the statute. That's 22 23 always part of their obligation. And the obligation

knew in 2015 what might happen. There is

arises as soon as they know what might happen. And they

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1 documentation --2 THE COURT: So if the permit is approved and no 3 one appeals, then they can throw away all those documents as long as they preserve the administrative record? 4 MR. NELSON: The issue here --5 THE COURT: Is that true? 6 MR. NELSON: There is more than just also the 7 8 administrative record that we need to keep in mind here. THE COURT: That's what I just said, so --9 10 MR. NELSON: There were --11 THE COURT: So are you contending then that 12 there should have been some kind of temporary hold on non-administrative record documents that could be thrown 13 14 away later if no one appeals so you could trace how the 15 administrative record was built if there's a 14.68 16 challenge? MR. NELSON: There's -- the obligation arises 17 18 not just by 14.68, but we also need to keep in mind that 19 there were other laws at play here. There were Data 20 Practices Act requests at play. There were open meetings laws at play here. And they didn't retain records from 21 22 those issues either related to this conduct and this 23 behavior. And so when they decided to get rid of these

documents while they anticipated litigation, that is

spoliation of evidence that they knew. In your

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hypothetical, your Honor, if there was no challenges, no legal holds or litigation or anything, then they're free to get rid of documents later on. That's fine. But while the conduct was happening, while they anticipated litigation, not just for the agency review but also when there's DPA requests being made, open meetings laws were being — at play, they had to hold on to these documents, and they didn't. They just fell back on regular, ordinary process despite the fact this is an extraordinary case, wiping computers, deleting emails, and moving on. And so here we are without fulsome evidence before your Honor in this evidentiary hearing. And for that reason, we are entitled to spoliation sanctions.

Now, if you don't want to rule now and want to wait until the evidence comes forward, I think we will show you the intent and the extent of their spoliation.

But as it stands right now, we believe we are entitled to these inferences. We believe we're entitled to these sanctions because they knew this day was coming and didn't prepare for it.

THE COURT: At some point, no later than your final argument submission, you're going to have to identify for the Court exactly what you think should have been in the administrative record but which wasn't and

why and what should have been saved separately, not necessarily as part of the administrative record, conceding it didn't necessarily have to be in the administrative record, but it should have been saved for some other reason. Those are important distinctions, and you're going to need to make them. Okay?

PCA.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor. John Martin for PCA.

Your Honor, if I could, I would like to build on the colloquy that you just had with Mr. Nelson.

You asked him, well, at what point in time was there something different than what is ordinary? That is to say isn't it the case that we at PCA expected litigation, a challenge that would have been grounded on the administrative record. And in point of fact, we did expect that.

If you look at the case law that is cited, on the other side, there literally is no authority for the proposition that one is required to put a litigation hold in place for a case that's based on the administrative record. Literally, there is no case law. There is case law to the contrary. We've cited that. Seattle Audubon and some of the other cases demonstrate that, as a general proposition, if a piece of litigation is to be

based on the administrative record, as it is in this case, under Section 4.68 [sic], it is confined to the administrative record, one is not required to accumulate and hold all of the evidence that would be the case if it were an evidentiary hearing.

THE COURT: So why did you put a litigation hold in place in June?

MR. MARTIN: We did that because, at that point in time -- there were two different reasons. It happened to coincide with a legislative audit request. But we would have put that litigation hold in place because that was the day that the referral was made from the Court of Appeals.

THE COURT: Well, that brings up Mr. Nelson's point, which is can't you always -- or shouldn't you always anticipate while you're anticipating litigation that there will be a 14.68 challenge? And if that's true, and if a litigation hold is necessary to preserve documents related to 14.68 challenges, why don't you do that from the beginning?

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, I think that's unnecessary because it is so rare to have the 14.68 challenge for procedural irregularities. I think we all know from having searched for precedent on procedural irregularities, there is a dearth of precedent on that

provision. And, your Honor, if I may, I would like to draw an analogy to the federal APA. Most of the case law on this subject is derived from the APA in the federal context. That's never done in the context of federal challenges under the APA.

THE COURT: Is that never done because you say so, or is that never done because you have something you can cite me to that establishes that?

MR. MARTIN: Indeed, I do. If you look at the attachments that we have to our brief, we have several affidavits. One of the affidavits was from the former Assistant Attorney General who oversaw litigation for several federal agencies. And he says in a point blank, direct way that, in fact, we did not put litigation holds on cases that were confined to the administrative record. We also have an affidavit from a person who served within the Department of Justice representing EPA for a period of, I believe, eight years, fourteen years. Don't hold me to that. And he never put litigation holds on cases that were confined to the administrative record.

Finally, your Honor, bringing it back to state law, we've also got a declaration from Mr. Neblett. He explains two things. Number one, he says, we never put a litigation hold on challenges that are based on the administrative record. He points out that there may be

hundreds of decisions that the Agency makes on a yearly basis. And if we had to put a litigation hold and hold all those documents, then it would strain the resources of MPCA.

THE COURT: Even if they can --

MR. MARTIN: That's not done.

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THE COURT: Even if those extra documents can be discarded once the litigation is over?

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, I think one of the problems -- I mean, the short answer is yes, that makes it less of a burden than it might otherwise be if you could discard them after the litigation is over. But, of course, litigation, as we all know, can last for a period of years. And also, this means that if you have X employees, rather than repurposing the computers that you ordinarily do, you wait 30 days, and then you wipe the computer and use it again. You wouldn't be able to do that. You would probably have to keep all of those hard drives or all of those computers, keep them around for a long period of time because you have a litigation hold on every case that could be the subject of an administrative record. That would be an incredible burden. And also, your Honor, it's so rare that you get into an evidentiary hearing of the sort that we're dealing with now that it just would not make sense.

## Evidentiary Hearing - Case No. 62-CV-19-4626 - Day 1

1	Now, once you're in a litigation of this nature
2	where evidence is at issue, then, certainly, we
3	understand that a litigation hold may be appropriate.
4	That's what happened here. On June 25, the very day that
5	there was referral from the Court of Appeals, a
6	litigation hold went in force, and we have reason to
7	believe that everybody abided by that litigation hold.
8	And we've done what's appropriate, we think, in this
9	context.
10	THE COURT: So the bottom line is that you, by
11	having placed the litigation hold, would agree that
12	litigation related to 14.68 requires steps to preserve
13	records over and above the steps you would ordinarily
14	take to preserve an administrative record?
15	MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, if what you're talking
16	about when you refer to 14.68 is a referral for
17	procedural irregularities
18	THE COURT: Right.
19	MR. MARTIN: then I do agree.
20	THE COURT: Okay. So the real issue is what
21	triggers the need to place the hold.
22	MR. MARTIN: Correct.
23	THE COURT: That's where really the dispute
24	lies.
25	MR. MARTIN: I think, your Honor, that's well

1 characterized. 2 THE COURT: Okay. It doesn't help me decide 3 the issue, but at least we know where the dispute lies. 4 Anything else you would like to add? MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, the only other thing 5 that I would offer is that we do have a definition of 6 what is required under Minnesota Rule 7000.750. It's 7 8 cited in our briefs. And it only requires written documents. And essentially, what it requires is 9 10 comments, responses to comments, and then documents, 11 written documents on which the agency relied. That is 12 what's required for the administrative record, and that's something that PCA did in fact preserve. 13 14 Thank you, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. And --16 MS. MCGHEE: Davida McGhee for PolyMet, 17 your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 MS. MCGHEE: Just a quick point. 20 Relators have admitted that they don't have conclusive evidence that MPCA acted outside of the normal 21 document retention policy. And in light of that and the 22 23 fact that any spoliation sanctions or negative inferences 24 drawn against MPCA would also affect PolyMet, we just

want to make sure the Court is aware that it should not

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1 exercise its discretion to draw negative inferences, 2 especially before any testimony happens. Second, two of Relators' procedural 3 4 irregularities, number two and three, relate to MPCA improperly destroying written records. And so any 5 6 finding that the Court can make now on spoliation, it seems like that would also be making a premature finding 7 8 on those alleged procedural irregularities. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 9 10 MR. PENTELOVITCH: May I? 11 THE COURT: You may. 12 MR. PENTELOVITCH: With respect to --13 THE COURT: If you identify yourself. MR. PENTELOVITCH: I will. Bill Pentelovitch 14 15 for Relators. 16 With respect to counsel's comment that the Relators have conceded that there was nothing that took 17 18 place outside of the records policy of the PCA, that's 19 incorrect. If you read our trial brief, it's quite clear 20 we're saying that that did happen. But that's not --21 THE COURT: Page 13, footnote 11, "Relators do not have conclusive evidence that MPCA directed the 22 23 deletion of certain evidence outside a normal retention 24 policy." I think that's what counsel just referred to. 25 MR. PENTELOVITCH: We may have conclusive

1	evidence, but we have substantial evidence. That's
2	different. But be that as it may
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	MR. PENTELOVITCH: the main point
5	THE COURT: We'll find out.
6	MR. PENTELOVITCH: is going to when the
7	trigger would have occurred for putting on a litigation
8	hold. I just want to read you a couple items from a
9	September 24
10	THE COURT: Something popped in my mind, so
11	forgive me for interrupting.
12	When was the motion made to the Court of
13	Appeals to request a 14.68 referral? Do you have a date
14	for that?
15	MR. PENTELOVITCH: We'll get it for you.
16	MS. RAY-HODGE: May 17, 2019, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MS. RAY-HODGE: Or around then, on or around.
19	MS. LARSON: May.
20	THE COURT: Okay. On May 17, 2019.
21	MS. RAY-HODGE: Yeah. Vanessa Ray-Hodge.
22	2019.
23	THE COURT: Okay.
24	All right. Sorry, Mr. Pentelovitch.
25	MR. PENTELOVITCH: No problem. I'm going to

read to you from what's been listed as an exhibit for this trial, Exhibit 382. It's a September 4, 2015 letter from the commissioners of the PCA and the DNR to Attorney General Swanson. I just want to read you a couple sentences from it:

"The NorthMet project presents the DNR and MPCA with complex and unprecedented environmental and human health questions. DNR and MPCA have devoted their most experienced, capable staff to the project and have contracted with recognized outside experts for many aspects of the necessary work.

"As part of that team, DNR and MPCA both have an immediate need for highly experienced environmental lawyers to provide sound, timely legal advice, as well as effective representation in the likely event of a legal challenge to the DNR and PCA's decision making."

Then it goes on.

But on the next page, they say, "It is imperative that our legal team is engaged with us on a realtime basis to ensure that the many decisions in front of us are defensible and consistent with an overall litigation strategy. The complexity of the litigation surrounding NorthMet is comparable to Reserve Mining."

And that's the point I want to make, your

Honor. Reserve Mining was not a rule -- a Section 14.68

case. Reserve Mining played out in federal court and in the Eighth Circuit. It was litigation-litigation, not this kind of litigation. And as early as nineteen -- or 2015, rather, Commissioner Landwehr and Commissioner Stine were concerned that this was a Reserve Mining type of situation.

They go on to say, "The MPCA's full-time legal team for *Reserve Mining* was led by three environmental litigators with extensive environmental litigation experience with an outside firm and two Assistant Attorney Generals."

So I don't think the MPCA can say with a straight face that they only expected some sort of administrative challenge. They were concerned about a Reserve Mining situation even before filing the permit in July 2016.

MR. MARTIN: Excuse me, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, John Martin on behalf of MPCA.

Yes, it's true that we were charged with developing an overall litigation strategy. That overall litigation strategy had to recognize that proceedings were, to quote 14.68, confined to the administrative record. The overall litigation strategy didn't

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specifically say that we were anticipating an evidentiary hearing. That is not something that ordinarily is the case. In fact, for the most part, what happens is, if someone says using modern statutes that postdate Reserve Mining back in the 1970s, modern statutes specifically say the sorts of things that 14.68 says. And more importantly, what happens if someone disagrees with the contents of the administrative record. And, your Honor, this is true both on a state basis and a federal basis. One goes to the Court and says, I need to add these documents to the administrative record. Or in some cases, in an extreme case, occasionally in a federal context you get a motion where somebody says, oh, we do want an evidentiary hearing. They are rarely granted, but, you know, I have to concede that perhaps one in a thousand cases something like that could happen, but it's very, very rare. In the ordinary course, what's done is what Relators have done in other contexts in proceedings about the PolyMet mine. They have asked that particular documents be added to the administrative record. That's the nature of the litigation that one would expect in this context. The fact that in the late 1970s Reserve Mining was a case that entailed many hearings before Judge Lord; it eventually made its way up to the Eighth Circuit, as we all know, and gave rise to some

precedent that, quite frankly, is the sort of precedent in a different context that we cite to. But what wasn't the case back then is we didn't have these statutes, these administrative proceedings, and we didn't have case law that made it absolutely and adamantly clear that proceedings of this nature are, quote, confined to the administrative record.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. LARSON: Your Honor, I would just like to bring up that --

THE COURT: Your name?

MS. LARSON: Elise Larson.

I would just like to bring up that this is not the only way to challenge a permit. We also have the Minnesota Environmental Rights Act here in Minnesota.

Minn. Stat. 116.10 would also allow us to challenge a permit. And so the idea that this is the sole or only way that we could challenge a permit here in the state is not true. And so if there is any anticipation of litigation, there are other statutes that, you know, would require a full district court hearing. And litigation holds to maintain records for those actions are appropriate.

THE COURT: That may be true, but that isn't

what we have. What we have here is an appeal where the administrative record is the record.

MS. LARSON: Correct.

THE COURT: And the issue is what, in the context of a 14.68 referral, was or should have been saved in order to prove or disprove procedural irregularities occurring in a permitting process. So your position on spoliation, all things being equal with the record, might be different if this was an MERA action.

MS. LARSON: I agree, your Honor. But I think the point that I'm trying to make is that Mr. Martin is saying that in 2015 that they assumed that the only way that this permit could be challenged is through an administrative proceeding. And I think the point that I am trying to make is that in 2015 there are different avenues by which you can challenge a permit. And so to say we knew we only needed to maintain an administrative record because the only way that this would be challenged is through an administrative proceeding is not -- it isn't consistent with what the stakes were in 2015 when they should have been placing this litigation hold.

THE COURT: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$  RAY-HODGE: Vanessa Ray-Hodge, your Honor, for the Band.

I just want to make one point, and maybe it sounds a little simple. But I think part of our spoliation --

THE COURT: Simple is good.

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MS. RAY-HODGE: Part of our spoliation gets at the fact that MPCA was aware in 2015 when this case -when this permit was proceeding that there was going to be litigation challenges. And as we will show throughout the evidentiary hearing, at certain times we will show that records were destroyed, and, at that point in time, nobody knew what the administrative record was going to be. And so there was no reason for destroying or discarding documents that then have -- should have been included in the administrative record or retained for other purposes, because, generally, in my administrative law practice, an agency doesn't put together a record and know what's going to go into the record until the end of a decision. So there is an ongoing obligation and duty of employees to keep and retain things that could become part of the administrative record at the end of the day. And so it's our position that things were destroyed along the way that should have been retained.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take our morning recess. We'll be back in 15 minutes.

1 (A recess was taken at 10:34 a.m. until 10:55 a.m.)
2 THE COURT: Please remain seated. Welcome
3 back.

We will continue to close the loop.

Privilege Log Documents 1117 and 1118 are non-responsive, so they will be excluded from my order requiring certain disclosures.

And as to Privilege Log Entry Number 39, in light of the discussion on the record, the Court concludes that, from its review in camera of the document, that it is replete with legal analysis, which constitutes advice to the client. That's why attorney draftsmanship was requested. The final product is public, and the authors are known and potentially accessible to Relators. So the motion to compel Privilege Log Entry Number 39 is denied.

We'll move on to the spoliation motion that we were almost done with. I have a couple questions for Relators. And I think I know the answer, but just to make sure I'm tracking, you're not -- there's no issue as to whether there was a destruction of certain records or the wiping of certain computers. That's all conceded. The issue -- one of the issues is whether the PCA violated a statute, rule, or case that interprets a statute or rule that would have required them to retain

certain records. Are you relying on that principle, or are you relying on more, more of a common law argument?

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, Paula Maccabee.

We are actually relying on both.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MACCABEE: Because we have alleged procedural irregularities under both Chapter 13 and Chapter 15, and then we're relying on the fact that it was necessary to preserve records, because in this record, we can see in the administrative record there were documents included, because WaterLegacy got them under the Data Practices Act and then made that known. And so there's -- at least an inference can be drawn that if the documents had been retained, that would have been an opportunity to put them in the administrative record.

We're also requesting a spoliation motion on the basis of policy. And I know we've already talked about how there could be a 14.68 action. There could be Minnesota Environmental Rights Act action. And I think the only other thing that hasn't been discussed is the potential that there would have been a contested case hearing. And that was contemplated all the way through the late summer of 2018. And for example, missing documents about what was communicated by MPCA to EPA or missing documents in this record could have been

necessary in a contested case hearing, so even if there's no -- even if there's a thought that they can't anticipate in every instance that there would be a 14.68 challenge, they --

THE COURT: Doesn't a contested case hearing still only involve what the law requires you to preserve as the administrative record?

MS. MACCABEE: The contested case hearing would have been a question of what is the basis for the permit and things like what was the justification for the permit. And that could have gotten into any kind of evidence. I mean, there's a -- in my experience -- and granted, I haven't done an MPCA case, but in my experience, there's all kinds of other things that can be admitted into an administrative hearing record, again, often based on one of the parties doing a Data Practices Act request.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MACCABEE: And finally, I know that

Mr. Martin talked about the Environmental Protection

Agency not having a litigation hold, but you'll see in

this record, most of the documents we have are from the

Environmental Protection Agency, and they consider it

their policy to preserve not only the emails of the calls

and meetings but all their handwritten notes. And the

1 reason we have handwritten notes from the EPA, even from 2 Mr. Pierard, who is no longer an employee, is because there is that policy very broadly applied in the 3 Environmental Protection Agency to keep those notes. 4 THE COURT: Is there a written policy that 5 you're aware of or some kind of rule that they used that 6 dictates those preservation efforts --7 8 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor --THE COURT: -- or is it simply that their 9 10 document preservation rules are different than ours? 11 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, we'll talk about 12 that a little bit more with Mr. Pierard, that the EPA's NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, which is one of our 13 14 exhibits, does talk about sort of the minimum 15 requirements of the administrative record and also talks 16 about preserving notes and records of official meetings, 17 and the -- so the question about did EPA have to do a 18 litigation hold to preserve those kinds of notes and 19 emails, the answer is no, because they have done that 20 without having to do an administrative hold across the 21 board. 22 THE COURT: You would agree that the EPA did 23 not do a litigation hold on this permit. 24 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, I would agree that

that's the case, and I would also agree that the EPA did

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1 not destroy documents and did not wipe computers and did 2 not take things and make it so it was not possible to find the record. As a matter of fact, in this case, the 3 MPCA got some of their documents from WaterLegacy's 4 Freedom of Information Act request to the EPA and some of 5 them from office of regional counsel in Chicago from the 6 7 EPA, and they say on the top of them "From the desk of 8 Kurt Thiede." THE COURT: So, in fact, it would appear, from 9 10 looking at certain identified hearing exhibits, the PCA 11 has identified as its own exhibits materials that they 12 got from you? 13 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, and we have 14 identified -- Relators have identified exhibits which 15 clearly indicate that they were obtained from PCA and 16 that PCA had gotten them from EPA. So there's --17 there's --18 THE COURT: Because they didn't save their 19 copy. 20 MS. MACCABEE: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MS. RAY-HODGE: Vanessa Ray-Hodge for the Band. 23 I just wanted to clarify so we have an accurate 24 record, there is actually a litigation hold on this 25 permit at the EPA. But that's --

# Evidentiary Hearing - Case No. 62-CV-19-4626 - Day 1

1	THE COURT: Okay. When is the date from?
2	MS. RAY-HODGE: It's starting from July
3	THE COURT: Your lawsuit?
4	MS. RAY-HODGE: July 15. For all records
5	starting July 15 moving forward.
6	THE COURT: And was that based on the lawsuit
7	filed by your client?
8	MS. RAY-HODGE: Correct.
9	THE COURT: All right. The other question I
10	have oh, you wanted to respond first?
11	MR. MARTIN: No. I'm happy to respond to your
12	question, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Well, it wasn't for you.
14	MR. MARTIN: Oh, I'm sorry. You looked my
15	direction.
16	THE COURT: So there.
17	MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, I would if I may.
18	THE COURT: Go ahead.
19	MR. MARTIN: I would just like to respond
20	briefly.
21	Let's respond first to the EPA policy that
22	Ms. Maccabee mentioned. That's akin to the state's
23	counterpart, which is the Public Records Act. We are
24	required to preserve certain documents, and we don't
25	dispute that. We never violated the Public Records Act.

Those documents have been retained. The truth of the matter is that the only thing that we're required to do is preserve that which constitutes the administrative record. And at the risk of repetition, we have a regulation that expressly addresses that. One, it only applies to written documents; two, it applies to comments and responses to comments; and three, it applies to written documents on which the agency relied.

THE COURT: But if you look at it as limited only to that, you've already conceded then you aren't going to preserve documents that are relevant only to whether there were procedural irregularities under 14.68, which is, arguably at least, something you can anticipate in 2015 as part of this broad litigation strategy.

MR. MARTIN: All right. Let's talk then about the language of the agreement, I believe, between DNR and PCA. It was the language that counsel read. What it talks about is, quote, an overall strategy. Read in context, what that means is an overall strategy as between DNR and PCA. That's what they were talking about when they said overall strategy. That's what this meant. And I think that the standard that we need to employ in this context is what did we reasonably anticipate. I would submit that it would be unreasonable if in every instance where we have a proceeding that's based on an

### Evidentiary Hearing - Case No. 62-CV-19-4626 - Day 1

administrative record, we anticipate that there will be a challenge based on procedural irregularities. Respectfully, your Honor, we had no reason to believe that there would be a referral from the Court of Appeals. And again, I think everyone would agree that it's very rare that an action like this is referred from the Court of Appeals. Instead, what happens is that it's an action based on the administrative record. I'm sorry. I don't mean to be repetitious. THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. 

Question for Relators, one of the arguments that PolyMet made was no one is claiming that PolyMet did anything wrong or destroyed any records. You're seeking spoliation sanctions, which affect PolyMet, and there's case citation in PolyMet's brief. I think it's the Patton case, Patton v. Newmar, that talks about the least restrictive sanction should be used under the circumstances. What, if anything, if the Court chooses the sanction, should be done with PolyMet's point and the concept that the least restrictive sanction should be considered in light of the consequences of the sanction.

MR. NELSON: Your Honor, Evan Nelson for Relators.

If this Court were to fashion spoliation sanctions or adverse inferences, making them the least

restrictive as possible is part of the Court's discretion 1 2 and part of the Court's prerogative. The fact that --THE COURT: That's why I'm asking you for help. 3 4 MR. NELSON: The fact that PolyMet is the permittee of this process is a simple fact of the case 5 6 but does not necessarily protect PolyMet or shield 7 PolyMet from that process. PolyMet is correct, their 8 conduct is not at issue in this case. The conduct at issue in this case is PCA and whether they spoliated 9 evidence. If that evidence would have been harmful or 10 11 helpful to PolyMet is irrespective of the fact that they 12 destroyed the evidence in the first place. The adverse 13 inferences that we're asking for, the spoliation 14 sanctions that we are asking for are related to PCA's 15 obligation to preserve evidence. They did not do so. 16 And the inferences would be that the documents that they 17 destroyed would have been harmful to them and beneficial 18 to Relators, or else they wouldn't have deleted them. 19 They would have kept them like they kept the other 20 documents in the case. Whether that's harmful or 21 beneficial to PolyMet is a secondary consideration. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 PolyMet want to respond? 24 MS. MCGHEE: Sure. Your Honor, Relators bear 25 the burden of proof here, and I think that the Court

should wait until all the evidence has been presented and then evaluate whether or not there are any gaps in the evidence or whether or not Relators have just simply failed to meet their burden.

Relators are arguing and that there was spoliation and there should be sanctions, how would I tailor those sanctions in light of the concern PolyMet raised? What would I do? I mean, the request is for an adverse inference. Is there some other sanction other than an adverse inference, or is there a lesser inference that is less harmful that you would advocate for? You did a great job of laying out the principle but not how it might be applied.

MS. MCGHEE: I think the way it would be applied is to evaluate if there are any gaps and then to determine, you know, the relevance of those gaps, the implications of those gaps. It might involve a negative inference, but we should see first whether or not there are any gaps to begin with.

THE COURT: Okay.

Last word, do you have anything to say on the issue?

MR. MARTIN: No, your Honor, except to point out that, in our view, there are no gaps. It's simply a

misstatement of the record to suggest that there are salient documents that should have been in the administrative record that were discarded, destroyed, spoilated, to use the word that was used by opposing counsel. We don't believe that there are relevant documents. We don't believe that they have been able to demonstrate so far or that they will be able to demonstrate in the course of this hearing. Documents --

THE COURT: Well, don't forget that their argument --

MR. MARTIN: -- like that --

THE COURT: Their argument includes a claim that there's documents that you should have saved even if they shouldn't have been in the administrative record.

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, with respect, I don't believe there's any evidence that there are documents that fall within that category. And, you know, they say, we can't prove what you have and what you don't have. I have to say, I can't prove a negative. All I can do is rely on the testimony from the people from PCA who will say we didn't destroy documents. If there was something that was relevant to this proceeding, we did not destroy it. And certainly, if there's something that should have been in the administrative record under the regulatory boundaries that we've talked about, they saved that

document.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Having heard everything and read everything, we're back to Hebrink. The effect of an adverse inference at this stage of the litigation is a virtual summary judgment motion in favor of the Relators. the way adverse inferences in spoliation motions work in typical litigation that's tried to juries is that the Court will make legal rulings and instruct the jury as to what the inferences are when viewing the evidence. this case, I'm both. I determine what the law is, and I determine what the facts are, and I instruct myself, if I'm instructing anyone, on what the legal -- or excuse me -- what the evidentiary inferences should be. I haven't even heard the evidence yet. And one of the reasons the spoliation issues are decided in advance is because when you're trying a case to the jury, you want to know what you're going to be arguing to the jury, and usually, there aren't any lingering legal issues that will impact the Court's conclusion. Here, I've got a little bit of both. I have some legal issues, the resolution of which may depend upon what I hear during the hearing process. And I haven't heard the evidence yet to know the nature and extent of any spoliation and any prejudice as a result of that spoliation to even be

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able to determine what, if any, sanctions should be imposed. And there may be a broad array of sanctions that could be considered depending on what happened. So I need to know what happened before I can make a determination. So I'm not saying that I'm denying the motion. I'm not saying I'm granting the motion. I am deferring the motion.

And at the conclusion of the hearing, when all the evidence is in, I'm going to be asking the parties to draft their written final arguments in the form of a memorandum of law. I'll be asking the parties to submit proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order. I'll be asking the parties to write that document, the latter document, in a neutral, judge-like fashion without advocacy because you'll have plenty of opportunity to be advocates in the memoranda that you prepare. And if you want me to use your work, you have to write it fairly. And that's one of the reasons for requesting proposed findings, and so you give me a -what you view as a neutral view of what the findings should be. And when you do that, you can include your ultimate advocacy as it relates to whether there actually was spoliation using the record as it was admitted by the Court.

So the motion is deferred.

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Similarly, there were a number of motions to exclude witnesses and exhibits and categories of exhibits. I don't think I need any arguments on those motions. I've already described for the parties, particularly Relators. You've identified a couple of experts, and your briefs imply that you want to open up a class on environmental law and do a little seminar on what the by-products of sulfide mining are and why you need to have controls for those by-products and permits. Again, as I indicated earlier this morning, for the most part, that is irrelevant. What is relevant are procedural irregularities. And I don't think there is too much need to educate the Court on the need to have a permit that protects water resources from the by-products of sulfide mining. I've seen plenty of that in what you've already given me and in the permit. And I think, given the multi-year process that it took to get a permit, I don't see anyone disagreeing that there should be significant controls in place to protect the environment from sulfide mining. That debate will continue at some point at the Court of Appeals as it relates to the primary appeal of the permit itself, which is what I'm not hearing in this case. So I'm not going to exclude any witnesses or exhibits in advance. But I've warned the parties that I may sustain objections to

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certain testimony as irrelevant or beyond the scope of the hearing, depending on what it is, and I assume that, based on what the Court has indicated already here on the record today, you will tailor the exhibits and testimony that you plan to offer accordingly.

As it relates to post hoc documents explaining the position of the PCA, some of that material may be the subject of a hearsay objection, depending on what it is or how it's used. I think that whatever post hoc explanation for the PCA's actions I'm going to hear, I'm going to be getting a lot of that in argument and briefs, and I'm going to be getting plenty of post hoc explanations from the Relators, as I already have in the spoliation motion, which is what that is. And I don't mean that in a pejorative sense. I mean everything is post hoc because it happened after the permit was approved. So I'm not going to exclude anything in advance. I've just advised the parties what I view my litmus test to be in light of the very limited jurisdiction that the Court of Appeals gave me when it referred the case to the district court for this hearing. And we'll see what happens as it comes in.

I'm going to consult my pile of motions and see if there's anything I've missed.

I don't see anything. Does anyone else have

something that I missed? 1 2 All right. MR. NELSON: Your Honor, nothing that you 3 missed. Evan Nelson for Relators. 4 5 Yesterday, Relators and Minnesota Pollution 6 Control Agency were able to come to agreement as to 7 certain stipulations. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. NELSON: I don't know if you would like me 10 to submit those in writing to you or read them into the 11 record or how you would like to proceed with that. 12 THE COURT: Why don't you read them into the record slowly, and then when you're done, I'll tell you 13 14 whether I want it in writing. 15 MR. NELSON: Okay. 16 Stipulation number one: "PolyMet Mining, 17 Incorporated ("PolyMet") submitted an application for a 18 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State 19 Disposal System ("NPDES") permit or PolyMet's NorthMet Mine Project ("PolyMet Project") on July 11, 2016." 20 THE COURT: Hold on. I can just feel something 21 voluminous coming on. How many individual stipulations 22 23 are there? 24 MR. NELSON: Thirty. 25 THE COURT: Thirty? How many pages are there?

## Evidentiary Hearing - Case No. 62-CV-19-4626 - Day 1

1 MR. NELSON: We've agreed to five -- four pages 2 of stipulations. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 MR. NELSON: And there are 30 individual stipulations. And it's all signed, your Honor. It's all 5 6 signed. 7 THE COURT: Then what I would like you to do is 8 mark it as an exhibit, a court exhibit, and I will receive it as a court exhibit unless you want it to be a 9 substantive exhibit. I don't think it matters for our 10 11 purposes, but basically, the stipulation -- you propose 12 that the stipulation simply be incorporated into my findings of fact, right? 13 14 MR. NELSON: That's the purpose of them, yes. 15 THE COURT: Okay. So why don't you get a copy 16 of that, and we'll mark it as Court Exhibit Number 2, 17 and --18 MR. NELSON: I'm sorry, your Honor. Is this 19 Court Exhibit 3 or 2? 20 THE COURT: Two. Number 1 were all the documents that I reviewed, and they will be filed as 21 22 confidential documents, so they will not be publicly 23 accessible, but they will be part of the record in case 24 there's an appeal. So this would be Court Exhibit 25 Number 2, your thirty stipulations of fact.

MR. NELSON: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: And as a signed stipulation, I take it that no one is going to require anyone to prove anything that's in that stipulation, correct?

MR. MARTIN: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Can I raise one other housekeeping thing, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Counsel have discussed about how the most efficient way to do exhibits during the trial would be, and we've hit on an idea that some of us have used in a lot of trials, and we just want to present it to you and see if it's okay. The idea, there's lots of exhibits that have been marked, obviously, I think obviously, not all of them will be admitted into evidence. The idea would be that as somebody uses an exhibit, we're not going to go through the formalities of identifying, laying a foundation, and offering it unless somebody says I'm going to have an objection to that exhibit, at which point the person using the exhibit would have to do that. Otherwise, if an exhibit is used and there's no objection raised at the outset, it will be deemed admitted, and you can either, as you choose, either admit it at the time, or, at the conclusion of the trial, we could go through and make a list of everything that's been used, and then you could admit them all at once before the record is closed. So I think all three counsel -- all three parties have agreed that that would be more efficient than just trying to go through the whole normal process --

THE COURT: Another option is to stipulate to party exhibits, and they could be admitted up front by number. That would probably require a meeting that hasn't happened.

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Yeah. I think that's right.

THE COURT: All right.

Reaction?

MR. MARTIN: Yes, your Honor. We have -- we agree that that is a procedure that we think would be efficient. And the only caveat that I mistakenly mentioned before was -- is that if we do have a motion in limine that's challenging a particular document, presumably, the discussion of the exhibit would occur when it's being used. But otherwise, if it is the subject of a motion in limine, it would not automatically be admitted.

And my colleague from PolyMet, I think, has some notions about this as well.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLS: Monte Mills from PolyMet.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{I agree with what Mr. Martin said about the} \\ \mbox{exhibits.} \mbox{ Thank you.}$ 

THE COURT: All right. I do tend to like to keep track of exhibits as we go and note whether they have been received as we go. I've tried enough cases to know that there is sometimes a debate at some point as to whether something actually was received into evidence, so I try to take pretty good notes on that topic.

exhibit lists together, either over lunch or over night, and just stand up and take care of a big block of exhibits, and then you can use them in an unfettered fashion, because that is even less complicated than your relatively uncomplicated procedure. So absent that, I will assume that if someone grabs an exhibit, announces what number it is, you're going to -- or whoever is going to state whether there is going to be an objection or not, and if there isn't, it's received. So that's how we'll proceed. I'm fine with that. But my guess is that there is probably a large number of exhibits that won't be objected to at all.

As to foundation objections, those are going to be confined to the foundation objections that were in one or two of the motions in limine. And those documents

1 were identified by number. So there won't be any 2 foundation objections other than that. All the other objections are available to everyone. So that's fine. 3 MR. PENTELOVITCH: We'll see if we can come up 4 with something more comprehensive. 5 6 THE COURT: Yeah. It would be nice. I mean, 7 you've been attaching the same stuff to your motion 8 papers, so I know that's a small percentage of -- since there were like twelve or fifteen bankers boxes in 9 10 chambers, and I had trouble getting in my door, so I know 11 that's more than what you've copied and put in your 12 briefs. 13 Any other housekeeping measures before we can 14 start taking testimony? 15 Ms. Maccabee. 16 MS. MACCABEE: Yes, your Honor. For the 17 exhibits that you have required be produced, which are 18 Privilege Log Exhibits 301 and 597, do you want us simply 19 to mark them sequentially as Exhibits 837 and 836? I mean, 838 -- I'm sorry. 837 and 838? 20 21 THE COURT: I think you should continue -- if you're going to use them as hearing exhibits, then you 22 23 should continue your sequential marking. 24 MS. MACCABEE: All right. Thank you, your 25 Honor.

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1	THE COURT: Anything else by way of
2	housekeeping?
3	All right. Relators have the burden of proof.
4	Who are you calling first?
5	MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, Relators would call
6	Mr. Kevin Pierard as our first witness.
7	THE COURT: All right.
8	MS. MACCABEE: We are waiting for technology,
9	your Honor.
10	THE COURT: While we're waiting, why don't you
11	state on the record why we are all staring at a screen.
12	MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, for the record, we
13	are staring at a screen because Mr. Pierard is, by
14	agreement of the parties and the Court, going to be
15	testifying from his home in Santa Fe by video livestream,
16	and so we are waiting to get his wonderful face on the
17	camera so we can see him testify.
18	THE COURT: All right.
19	(Reporter's Note: A connection was established
20	with Mr. Pierard on the ITV via a Zoom meeting
21	room.)
22	THE COURT: I am so happy.
23	MS. MACCABEE: We are seeing two screens. Is
24	it possible to have the witness on a
25	THE COURT: We're up to three. Well, one of

Τ	them is our courtroom.
2	MS. MACCABEE: It would be better if we had the
3	witness on one screen and didn't have to see ourselves as
4	well. We're seeing a shot of some books.
5	THE COURT: It looks like there is a camera on
6	a table or the floor looking at the ceiling.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me go ahead and call
8	the office and get that taken care of.
9	THE COURT: Judges sometimes get mad when this
10	occurs, but I know you were here last week, and I know it
11	worked last week. Lawyers always tell me it worked in
12	rehearsal, and I don't always believe that.
13	Mr. Pierard, can you hear us?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes, I can hear you.
15	THE COURT: All right. I'm going to swear you
16	in. Why don't you raise your right hand.
17	Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole
18	truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
19	THE WITNESS: I do.
20	THE COURT: All right.
21	Counsel, you may proceed.
22	KEVIN PIERARD,
23	duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
25	BY MS MACCAREE.

1	Q Mr. Pierard, can you state your name and
2	address for the record and spell any names involved?
3	A Sure. My name is Kevin Pierard, P-i-e-r-a-r-d.
4	I live at 42 Vista Redonda in Santa Fe, New Mexico.
5	Q And, Mr. Pierard, I'm going to ask you the
6	reception is medium; it's not great to speak up as
7	much as you can and make sure that you answer any
8	questions with the words with actual words like yes or
9	no rather than shaking your head or nodding your head.
L 0	Do you understand, Mr. Pierard?
L1	A I understand.
L2	Q And where are you currently employed,
L3	Mr. Pierard?
L 4	A At the New Mexico Environment Department.
L 5	Q And what position do you hold there?
L 6	A I'm chief of the Hazardous Waste Bureau.
L 7	Q Prior to working for the New Mexico Department
L 8	of Environment, where did you work?
L 9	A Prior to the current position, I worked as
20	the I worked as the municipal team manager for the
21	NPDES program. That's the National Pollutant Discharge
22	Elimination System program at New Mexico Environment
23	Department. Prior to that, I was employed at EPA in
24	Chicago.
25	Q And when you say EPA, just for the record, is

that the United States Environmental Protection Agency? 1 2 Yes, it is. Mr. Pierard, for how many years did you work 3 4 for the EPA? I worked for EPA for 36 years. 5 Α And during that time, how much of your career 6 Q were you actually working in the EPA Region 5? 7 8 That was my entire career in Region 5. I worked -- most recently, I -- before I retired, I worked 9 10 for just a few months as the chief of the Groundwater and 11 Drinking Water Branch in Chicago. Prior to that, 12 previous nine years I was chief of the NPDES Programs Branch also in Chicago. Prior to that, I was in the 13 14 Hazardous Waste Program in the RCRA program --15 (Reporter clarification.) 16 THE COURT: That's all blurring together. You 17 said you were "chief of the NPDES Programs Branch also in 18 Chicago. Prior to that, I was in the Hazardous Waste 19 Program," and then we lost you. 20 THE WITNESS: Okay. The Hazardous Waste 21 Program was the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 22 Program that was doing hazardous waste enforcement and 23 corrective action. And that was basically my career at 24 EPA. 25 BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q Mr. Pierard, I'm going to ask you, I'm not sure if you can tell where the camera is, but it might be easier for the court reporter to get your testimony if you look up.

Did you also serve as the branch chief for Watersheds and Wetlands for some years?

A Yes, for about 15 years. So Watersheds and Wetlands Branch managed the Nonpoint Source Program, the Wetlands Program, and the Total Maximum Daily Load Program. Those are all programs under the Clean Water Act.

- Q So for how many years then have you been working at EPA Region 5 in programs that involve implementation of the Clean Water Act and its regulations?
  - A About 25 years, 25, 24 years.
- Q Now, can you explain a little bit what your role was as the NPDES program chief for EPA Region 5?

A I managed the program. They called it the NPDES Programs Branch. It was more commonly referred to as the Permits Branch. We managed the oversight of state programs primarily, the NPDES program for each of our states. Our states were authorized to administer that program, and our function was to oversee the program.

Q And you said the states were authorized to

1	issue permits. Which states were covered by Region 5?
2	A Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin,
3	and Michigan.
4	Q And for how many years did you serve as the
5	NPDES program chief?
6	A I think it was nine years.
7	Q Can you briefly explain what an NPDES permit
8	is?
9	A That's a permit that authorizes the discharge
10	of pollutants to waters of the United States from a point
11	source.
12	Q And what are waters how do waters of the
13	United States apply to the PolyMet NPDES permit?
14	A Well, the NPDES permit would authorize the
15	discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.
16	I believe it was the Partridge and Embarrass Rivers in
17	Minnesota.
18	Q And would it also would an NPDES permit then
19	be also authorizing discharge to surface waters that are
20	wetlands or further downstream waters?
21	A Yes. The waters of the United States includes
22	associated wetlands. So wetlands adjacent to the
23	Partridge or the Embarrass River would be included as
24	waters of the United States.
25	Q Were there any downstream waters to which the

Partridge and Embarrass Rivers were tributaries that were 1 2 implicated by the PolyMet permit? I believe the downstream receiving water was 3 the St. Louis River. 4 Now, can NPDES permits be issued either by EPA 5 or by states? 6 They can be issued by either EPA or the state, 7 8 but where there's an authorized program, the state has the lead responsibility for issuance of those permits. 9 10 And when there's an authorized program, can you 11 explain what the responsibility of the EPA is in terms of oversight of the state-issued permits? 12 13 Well, we would oversee that process. And what 14 EPA typically does, there's two basic forms of oversight 15 that we would conduct. One is called a permit quality 16 review. That's a retrospective. You're looking back at 17 state-issued permits and assessing the quality of those 18 permits. 19 The other way to oversee a state program in 20 terms of the permits issues is what we refer to as 21 realtime reviews. Those would be permits that the state

The other way to oversee a state program in terms of the permits issues is what we refer to as realtime reviews. Those would be permits that the state has proposed to move forward on to draft and issue a new permit. EPA would play a role in that. We would review, draft, and propose permits prior to their issuance.

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Q Did your work as NPDES program chief in

1	reviewing permits in realtime involve interpreting
2	memorandums of agreement between EPA and Region 5 states
3	pertaining to the NPDES program?
4	A Yes, it did.
5	Q Can you explain briefly what memorandums of
6	agreement between EPA and states are and why they are
7	adopted?
8	A That basically is a more specific agreement
9	between EPA and the authorized states on conducting the
LO	NPDES program.
L1	Q And does the state that has a memorandum of
L2	agreement need to comply with that memorandum of
L3	agreement?
L 4	A Yes.
L 5	Q Are there other sources of authority in a NPDES
L 6	permit that a state issuing a NPDES permit has to comply
L 7	with in addition to the memorandum of agreement?
L 8	A Yes. The Clean Water Act and its implementing
L 9	regulations.
20	Q So just to make sure I understand, was part of
21	your role to make sure that states followed the
22	requirements for issuing an NPDES permit under both the
23	memorandum of agreement and the Clean Water Act
24	regulations?
2.5	A Yes.

Q As you know, this case has a lot to do with EPA comments. In your experience as NPDES program chief, what role did EPA comments play in oversight to make sure that states followed their requirements for issuing NPDES permits?

A Right. Our normal practice was we would identify every year permits in each state that EPA was interested in reviewing. These were permits that had expired or were about to expire and would be reissued. We would identify those to the state. They would provide us with feedback on that list, and we would finalize the list for the coming year. And states at that point would submit to us usually early versions of permits. Those would come in to my staff -- the staff -- at the staff level, they would work together to review the permit conditions and resolve any issues that might have been identified. If there was a situation where they were unable to resolve those issues, that would be elevated to the section chief who reported to me and ultimately to me if they weren't able to resolve an issue.

Q So just from what you just explained, if a comment went out from EPA under your signature during the years that you were an NPDES program chief, how would that comment have been formulated? Was that your writing or come up from the staff? Can you explain?

1 The staff would usually draft the Α Yeah. 2 comment, and that would go through my section chief's review and ultimately my review, and I would sign it. 3 Many times, it wasn't only one individual staff person 4 5 that was on it. We had some experts in the office that 6 would contribute many times to the review. So there was 7 a lead staff person, and typically, there would be one, 8 maybe two other people that would contribute that were considered experts. In many situations, there was also 9 10 an attorney assigned to the permit that would provide 11 legal advice and legal input on the letter as well. 12 And what would your role be then in the stages of completing and preparing comments on an NPDES permit? 13 14 I would edit the correspondence. And any 15 questions I had -- many times, if there was 16 controversial, complex, the staff would brief me, and I 17 would make edits to the letter before it went out. 18 Okay. Mr. Pierard, let's turn now to 19 Exhibit 328. I don't know if someone there is handing 20 you that exhibit. 21 I think so. I hope so. Α 22 MR. NELSON: May I approach, your Honor? 23 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, would you like us --24 would you like the other people who are there with

Mr. Pierard to identify themselves for the record, sir?

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# Evidentiary Hearing - Case No. 62-CV-19-4626 - Day 1

1	THE COURT: That would be fine.
2	Who are you with, Mr. Pierard?
3	MR. BELL: My name is Kevin Bell. I'm
4	Mr. Pierard's personal attorney in this matter.
5	THE COURT: All right.
6	MR. BELL: That's spelled K-e-v-i-n, B-e-l-l.
7	THE COURT: And there's someone else in the
8	room. We can't see you, but you've been acknowledged.
9	MR. MARTIN: We'll see if we can move the
10	camera.
11	MR. MIELKE: Hi, your Honor. My name is
12	David Mielke. I'm with the Sodosky Chambers firm
13	representing the Fond du Lac Tribe.
14	THE COURT: And?
15	MS. BASSLER: Good morning, everyone. My name
16	is Briana Bassler, and I'm with Holland & Hart
17	representing the MPCA.
18	MS. FISHER: My name is Caitlinrose Fisher here
19	with Greene Espel representing PolyMet.
20	THE COURT: All right. I should have done that
21	at the beginning, but I why don't we go back to the
22	other view just because it's easier for us to see. Well,
23	Mr. Bell, unless you're testifying, we don't want to
24	there, that's better.
25	MS. MACCABEE: If we can make it closer up on

1	the witness, that would be even better if it's possible
2	to do that because I think then we can see your face.
3	And then also, if you're watching the camera,
4	Mr. Pierard, it would be really helpful to us.
5	THE WITNESS: Okay.
6	THE COURT: This is the best it has been.
7	I have not heard any objections, so Exhibit 328
8	is received.
9	BY MS. MACCABEE:
L 0	Q Mr. Pierard, if you could turn in Exhibit 328
L1	to Section 124.46 on page 9 of the memorandum of
L2	agreement. And that's the first numbered paragraph.
L3	THE COURT: And it may be helpful, because of
L 4	so many people in the room, for these exhibits to get a
L 5	quick identifier. You've already called it a memorandum
L 6	of agreement, but it would be sufficient just to say it's
L 7	the memorandum of agreement with the State of Minnesota.
L 8	MS. MACCABEE: Would you prefer that I do that
L 9	or the witness do that, your Honor?
20	THE COURT: If there's agreement that it's
21	admitted, I would prefer you to do it because you'll be
22	faster.
23	MS. MACCABEE: Yes, your Honor.
24	BY MS. MACCABEE:
25	Q So Exhibit 328, for the record, is the

1	memorandum of agreement between EPA and Minnesota
2	Pollution Control Agency, which I will refer to as
3	"MPCA," as amended.
4	Have you found page 9 of the memorandum of
5	agreement?
6	A Yes.
7	Q The first paragraph?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And what does the memorandum of agreement with
10	the MPCA say that the director must do at the time of
11	public notice of a permit?
12	A It says that at the time of public notice of
13	the permit, the director should submit to EPA a copy of
14	that permit along with fact sheets and the public notice.
15	Q And does that go directly to the NPDES permit
16	branch?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Now, the memorandum uses the word "director."
19	Who do you understand is meant by that title?
20	A The director would be the commissioner of PCA.
21	That's my understanding.
22	Q And based on your experience, can you explain
23	what the time of public notice means?
24	A That would be the date that by the date that
25	the permit is actually public noticed in the newspaper or

online, public noticed or public comments. 1 2 Would it be accurate to call the version of the 3 permit sent to the NPDES branch at the time of public 4 notice a public notice draft permit or a draft permit? 5 Α Yes. I'm going to ask you, and I'm going to try to 6 do the same, to use the term "draft permit" at or before 7 8 the public notice stage so that we can be clear what's a draft and what's a final. Is that okay? 9 10 That's fine. Α 11 Do you have an understanding, based on your Q. 12 experience, of why this memorandum of agreement requires MPCA to send EPA's NPDES branch copies of the draft NPDES 13 14 permit and fact sheet at the time of the public notice? 15 Well, it's to facilitate oversight. It allows 16 us to be aware of when the permit is put on public notice 17 and, if we choose to, to allow us an opportunity to 18 review that permit. 19 And when EPA reviews a permit, what does that 20 review entail? 21 Technical and legal review. So my staff would undertake the technical review. As I said earlier, many 22 23 times it would involve an attorney that would do the

And could that review result in EPA making a

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legal review as well.

Q

1 comment at the time of the draft permit during the public 2 notice period? 3 Α Yes. Does the memorandum of agreement between EPA 4 Q and MPCA say anywhere that EPA cannot provide comments on 5 a draft NPDES permit during the public notice period? 6 No, it does not. 7 Α 8 Now, I'm going to take us to one more section of the memorandum of agreement, which is 9 10 Section 124.46, which is at the bottom of 10 and the 11 top of 11, paragraph 5. And does that -- if you want 12 to take a minute to read that. 13 (Perusing document.) Okay. 14 Does that paragraph of the memorandum of 15 agreement on paragraph 5 at the bottom of page 10 and the 16 top of page 11 deal with what the regional administrator 17 may do when he or she receives a letter from MPCA 18 requesting final approval to issue or deny the proposed 19 permit? 20 Right. The paragraph gives the regional 21 administrator a chance to review the permit and potentially object to the permit if the terms of that 22 23 permit aren't consistent with the Clean Water Act.

the NPDES permit process the proposed final permit?

And would it be accurate to call this stage of

24

25

A Yes.

- Q I'm going to try and remember to use the word "final" every time I refer to this stage, and I would ask you to do the same. Now -- is that okay?
  - A I will, yeah.
- Q The memorandum of agreement uses the phrase "Regional Administrator." To whom does this refer?
  - A The Region 5 regional administrator.
- Q What is your understanding of what happens if EPA objects to a proposed final permit?

Within the 15 days, we would send out what's referred to as a general objection; and within 75 days after that, we would be required to send out a specific objection that would outline exactly what the flaws are in the permit. At that point, the state would have an opportunity to address those objections. And once that was done -- once EPA and the state agreed on the modifications that were made in the permit to correct the objections, the state would be allowed to issue the permit. If the state is not able to overcome an EPA objection, exclusive authority to issue that permit transfers to U.S. EPA.

Q Now, in the nine years that you served as NPDES program chief for EPA Region 5, about how many times did EPA Region 5 object to a proposed final permit?

1 Probably about five times. I don't have an Α 2 exact number, but that's probably in the ballpark. 3 So would you characterize that as a rare step 4 to take? 5 Α Yes. And in those --6 Q Mostly --7 Α 8 Oh, I'm sorry. Go ahead. Well, the whole process that we have, the early 9 10 review of permits and the working directly staff to 11 staff, management to management between EPA and the 12 state, the whole process is set up to avoid a potential objection, try to work things out at the lowest level 13 14 possible and as early as possible so that the process can 15 move expeditiously to plan the permit. And the permit 16 would be acceptable in terms of its compliance with the 17 Clean Water Act and its regulations. 18 Now --0 19 So I would say the process worked. If we only 20 objected about five times, that process works. 21 And in those nine years, about how many times Q did EPA Region 5 send comments on a public notice draft 22 23 of an NPDES permit? 24 THE COURT: Are we talking about written 25 comments or oral comments?

## BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q I should clarify. In the nine years that you were NPDES program chief, about how many times did EPA Region 5 send written comments on a draft NPDES permit?

A Well, during that nine years, we probably would have reviewed about 700 permits in draft. Most of those would have received comments from us. Usually, our comments would be in the form of a letter. Sometimes they would be in emails.

Q And would a ballpark figure be about 500 or more or less? What do you think?

A I would say more than 500. We generally would comment on every permit that we received. Now, sometimes the comments were very minimal. You know, they weren't always major issues that could reach an objection. We would provide comments to the state, even something as small as typographical errors or just certain clarity of a permit, things that we noticed that would certainly not lead to an objection. So I would say in most of those 700 instances, the state would receive written comments from EPA in either a letter or email.

Q Thank you. In your experience -- and were most of these comments -- I'm sorry. I'll start over.

In your experience, did EPA Region 5 provide written comments even earlier than a public notice draft

permit?

A Most of the time, we did provide comments earlier than the public notice version of the permit.

The rationale there was, even before it goes to public notice, the states were interested in knowing from EPA if there were any big ticket issues that they should address in advance of public noticing the permit. If there were — in a public notice permit, if there were major issues that EPA had, potentially even objectionable issues, once the state rectified those, it might cause the state to re-public notice the permit, and it just slows down the process. So that's why the states and EPA were very interested in getting those things out of the way even before the public notice.

Q And would that mean then just that EPA would comment on a pre-public notice draft of the permit?

A Yes.

Q Now, let's turn now to Exhibit 706. And that is the exhibit for -- to Jeff Udd's deposition on written questions and talks about comments on proposed final permits.

MS. MACCABEE: Oh, your Honor. I'm sorry.

I do not hear any objections to that.

THE COURT: Exhibit 706 is received.

BY MS. MACCABEE:

1	Q And, Mr. Pierard, you have that exhibit before
2	you also that's marked as Exhibit 706?
3	A Yes, I do.
4	Q And that document states at the top that it
5	identifies every NPDES permit where EPA commented upon or
6	objected to a final proposed permit and then has the
7	names of the facilities involved. Can you tell us,
8	looking at that document, which of the permits on this
9	list are you personally familiar with?
L 0	A The only there's a reference to Mesabi
L1	Nugget here that the date the permit was issued was
L2	July 29, 2005. I have not have an awareness of that one.
L3	Other than that, all of these were during my tenure as
L 4	NPDES branch chief. So I was familiar with to some
L5	degree with all of them.
L 6	Q Let's turn now to look at Exhibits 217 and 218,
L7	which are the comments that EPA provided on the
L 8	Litchfield permit in both August 2013, and I think the
L 9	other one is on June of 2014.
20	And I have not heard any objections to those
21	documents, either. Is that correct?
22	MR. NELSON: Yes, that's correct.
23	THE COURT: I only have one of them that was
24	handed to me.
25	MR. NELSON: On its way.

1	MS. MACCABEE: Mr. Nelson is going to get us
2	218.
3	Your Honor, should we wait until he gets it to
4	you before we start?
5	THE COURT: That would be nice.
6	MS. MACCABEE: So you have both of them.
7	THE COURT: Exhibits 217 and 218 are received.
8	BY MS. MACCABEE:
9	Q Mr. Pierard, let's first look at Exhibit 217,
10	which are the August 12, 2013 EPA comments on the
11	Litchfield Wastewater permit. Looking at the first page
12	and first paragraph of Exhibit 217, at what stage of the
13	permit is EPA commenting?
14	A This was a letter. It was a review of the
15	pre-public notice draft version of the permit.
16	Apparently, there were two versions submitted, one on
17	April 3, 2013, and another on July 31, 2013. So the
18	review would encompass the reviews of both of those
19	permits.
20	Q Thank you. And now let's turn to Exhibit 218.
21	A One thing, would you mind if I clarify
22	Q Go ahead.
23	A on that? So I think it might be important.
24	So Minnesota submitted a pre-public notice draft permit
25	on April 3, 2013, and then there was a revised permit,

1	also a pre-public notice draft submitted on July 31,
2	2013. When you see things like that, it means there was
3	a lot of communication between EPA and the state, and as
4	a result of that communication, the state had submitted a
5	revised version. So that's probably relevant here
6	because this letter is a very generic letter for us.
7	It's saying we basically have no comment. Unless there's
8	a really substantial change, EPA is okay with this
9	version of the permit.
10	Q Great. And if you're looking, if you would
11	turn to Exhibit 218, which is EPA comments in June of
12	2014, at what stage of the permit is EPA commenting in
13	this document? And you might want to look at both the
14	first and second paragraphs.
15	A Right. This was on a public notice draft
16	permit. This was EPA's review of that.
17	Q So if we're just looking at the Litchfield
18	case, did EPA comment
19	(Reporter clarification.)
20	BY MS. MACCABEE:
21	Q Litchfield. I'm sorry. I'm just talking too
22	fast.
23	If we're just talking about the Litchfield
24	case, did EPA comment on both the pre-public notice
25	drafts and the public notice draft of the permit?

1	A Yes, we did.
2	Q Now let's turn to Exhibit 185.
3	THE COURT: Let's turn to the lunch break.
4	MS. MACCABEE: Yes, sir.
5	THE COURT: It's noon. We'll reconvene at
6	1:30, and you can talk to Alex about securing of the
7	courtroom. All right?
8	(Lunch recess was taken at 12:04 p.m. until 1:40 p.m.)
9	* * * * * * * *
LO	AFTERNOON SESSION
L1	* * * * * * * *
L2	THE CLERK: All rise.
L3	THE COURT: Have a seat please. We had to get
L 4	an order out.
L 5	First order of business, we had identified
L 6	court exhibits this morning. And because the exhibits of
L 7	the parties are numbered, I thought it would be easier
L 8	and less confusing if the Court exhibits were lettered.
L 9	So what was Court Exhibit 1 is now Court Exhibit A. What
20	was Court Exhibit 2 is now Court Exhibit B. That's all
21	we have so far, so that's easy. And we'll proceed from
22	there if there are any other court exhibits.
23	Do we have the witness ready to proceed?
24	MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, I believe they have
25	already called in, so if you're ready to go, I think we

1	can dial them up.
2	THE COURT: Let's dial them up.
3	(Reporter's Note: A connection was established
4	with Mr. Pierard through the Zoom Meeting
5	room.)
6	MS. MACCABEE: All right. And we're still
7	going to ask, like we had right before lunch, that we
8	have only one screen and that it be closed in on the
9	witness so that we can see him here in St. Paul.
10	MR. BELL: They're in the process of closing
11	the other screen, and we're waiting on one member to get
12	back just in from the bathroom real quick.
13	THE COURT: Someone must really like that
14	picture.
15	MS. MACCABEE: Excellent. Are we okay to start
16	there in terms of having all the parties represented in
17	the room?
18	MR. BELL: PCA is not back yet, but she should
19	be here any minute.
20	MS. MACCABEE: Mr. Martin, would you like us to
21	wait?
22	MR. MARTIN: Why don't you give us just a
23	moment. If it takes longer than that, then we'll
24	proceed.
25	(Off the record.)

1	MS. MACCABEE: So are you set for me to go
2	ahead then, and all the parties are in the room?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	MS. MACCABEE: Excellent.
5	BY MS. MACCABEE:
6	Q Mr. Pierard, before we broke for lunch, we were
7	talking about the permits that were listed in Exhibit
8	706, and we went through before lunch the Litchfield
9	permit. And now I would like you to take a look at
10	Exhibit 185, which is the permit for the Glencoe
11	facility.
12	THE COURT: Any objection? None? Exhibit
13	received.
14	BY MS. MACCABEE:
15	Q Do you recognize this document?
16	A Yes. This is our comments on a pre-public
17	notice NPDES permit for Glencoe the Glencoe Wastewater
18	Treatment Plant in Minnesota.
19	Q And if you look at that first paragraph, do you
20	see the sentence, "On March 2, 2016, EPA received a
21	revised permit that responded to EPA comments on the
22	<pre>prior draft permits"?</pre>
23	A Yes.
24	Q Does that mean that EPA
25	A Yes, multiple it was multiple drafts that we

1	had received.
2	Q And did that in that case, did EPA comment
3	on more than one version of a pre-public notice draft
4	permit?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Do you know whether those comments were in
7	writing, whether by letter or by email?
8	A The comments I would expect that they were
9	in written form. I don't know explicitly if that's true
10	here or not.
11	Q What's the basis for your expectation that they
12	would have been in written form?
13	A That was our standard practice that we would do
14	that, that we would put our comments in writing.
15	Q Now, one more wastewater permit. If we could
16	turn to page [sic] 264, which is the Delano comments on
17	February 2017.
18	MR. SCHWARTZ: Is that Exhibit 264?
19	THE COURT: Exhibit 264?
20	MS. MACCABEE: Yes, Exhibit 264, correct.
21	THE COURT: That's correct.
22	Exhibit 264. Hearing no objection, it's
23	received.
24	MR. PENTELOVITCH: Was the preceding exhibit
25	received, your Honor?

1	THE COURT: Yes.
2	MS. MACCABEE: And if the record isn't clear, I
3	meant Exhibit 264 if I said something else.
4	BY MS. MACCABEE:
5	Q And if you look at the second paragraph, do you
6	see the sentence, "The permit we received and commented
7	on was a Pre-public Notice permit"? Do you see
8	A Yes.
9	Q And is that and then if you look at the
LO	sentence below, "As is our practice, we provide comments
L1	prior to the issuance of the proposed permit, which
L2	allows for us to work with the State in addressing our
L3	concerns so there would be no need to issue an objection
L 4	letter." So at this
L 5	A Yes.
L 6	Q So even though it's identified on Exhibit 706
L 7	as a comment on a final proposed permit, was EPA actually
L 8	commenting on a pre-public notice permit?
L 9	A EPA was commenting on a pre-public notice
20	permit.
21	Q And is that early or late in the process?
22	A That's early in the process.
23	Q Now, I believe you testified before that
24	Exhibit that on Exhibit 706, you were also familiar
25	with the Mesabi Nugget and Keetac Mining permits. So

1	let's look at
2	A Yes.
3	Q Let's look at Exhibit 164. And that is a
4	letter dated February 29, 2012, which are EPA comments on
5	the Mesabi, M-e-s-a-b-i, Nugget, N-u-g-g-e-t, draft
6	permit. And that was signed by you. Is that correct?
7	A Yes.
8	THE COURT: Hearing no objection, Exhibit 164
9	is received.
10	BY MS. MACCABEE:
11	Q And just looking at the first paragraph of
12	EPA's comment letter in Exhibit 164, is this an EPA
13	comment on a draft NPDES permit or a final proposed
14	permit?
15	A It's in a draft NPDES permit. It apparently
16	was the draft version that was public noticed.
17	Q Now let's look at another mining document, and
18	that is Exhibit 174. And if you can pull that one out.
19	That is an EPA comment dated September 2, 2011, which is
20	also signed by Mr. Pierard.
21	Mr. Pierard, if you look at the first
22	paragraph
23	THE COURT: Hearing no objection, the exhibit
24	is received.
2.5	MS. MACCABEE: Oh. I'm sorry.

## BY MS. MACCABEE: 1 2 Mr. Pierard, if you look at the first paragraph of EPA's comment letter, is this comment letter in 3 Exhibit 174 EPA's comment on a final permit or on a draft 4 permit for the U.S. Steel Keetac mine area and tailings 5 6 area? 7 It's a comment on a draft permit. 8 Let's see. We have just a couple more mining 9 permits to go. 10 Let's look at Exhibit 530. And, Mr. Pierard, 11 so far, are all those permits that we're talking about 12 permits where EPA Region 5 was commenting on an MPCA-issued NPDES permit? 13 14 Yes. Permits that were drafted by PCA. Α Thank you. Now, Exhibit 530 --15 Q 16 THE COURT: Hearing no objection, it's 17 received. 18 BY MS. MACCABEE: 19 And that is a December 19, 2014 letter 20 regarding the Minntac Tailings Basin. And this is 21 another letter that was signed by you. And now, just --22 Α Yes. 23 -- to make it clear for the record, a letter 24 might be -- if it's signed by you, does that mean that 25 you did all the work on that letter?

1 No. My team would have done that. Α No. 2 of these are larger, more complex permits. Minntac, Mesabi Nugget, they would have had attorneys assigned as 3 well. So it would have been technical staff working in 4 my branch as well as attorneys, and potentially, it could 5 6 have involved some people from our Water Quality Standards branch for assistance. 7 8 Now, let's just -- you know, Mr. Pierard, I'm going to ask you if when you answer as much as possible 9 10 you could look up, because it's a little hard to see from 11 this video technology. 12 Α Okay. 13 But looking at the first page, the first 14 paragraph, it says, "Because this is an early draft and 15 has not gone to public notice, the U.S. Environmental 16 Protection Agency is providing only preliminary feedback 17 at this time." 18 Do you see that? 19 Α Yes. 20 So at what stage is this first comment in 21 Exhibit 530 in terms of the NPDES permit for the Minntac

- A It's a draft pre-public notice comment.
- Q And on complicated permits, was that really your preference, to get the draft before the public

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mine?

notice so that EPA could review it and make their major comments at that time?

A Yes.

Q And now, also on page one, if you look at paragraph three, you can see the sentence, and I'm just trying to -- at the very bottom of the page, "We look forward to working with you as we conduct a formal review of the permit consistent with Section II of our Memorandum of Agreement."

Do you see that language?

A Yes.

Q Do you have any understanding in these EPA comments on the early draft of the Minntac permit when in the process is that EPA formal review consistent with the memorandum of agreement going to take place?

A Well, the memorandum of agreement anticipates that we'll receive the public notice version of the draft permit. So at that point, we would be essentially following the MOA. There would be a more formal part of the process, and the proposed final permit is the point at which EPA would go on record as objecting or not objecting. And that's also contemplated in the MOA.

Q Now let's turn to page -- to Exhibit -- let's turn to Exhibit 532. And that document is a December 21, 2016 comment letter from EPA to PCA signed by you on the

1 public notice draft Minntac permit.

THE COURT: There being no objection,

3 Exhibit 532 is received.

BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q And just looking at both 530 and 532, in the case of the Minntac NPDES permit, was this comment in Exhibit 532 on the draft public notice Minntac permit the, quote, formal review consistent with a memorandum of agreement that was mentioned in the 2014 preliminary letter in Exhibit 530?

A I would say so. You know, as I said, the MOA contemplates that we receive a copy of the public notice permit, and, you know, it doesn't say whether EPA must or should or shall review that version of the permit. It's silent on that. So -- but it is contemplated that we receive it, so I anticipate it's understood that we would likely review it also.

Q And then in your experience as NPDES program chief, when you had a permit like the Minntac permit that was complex, did you take advantage of the draft public notice permit stage to do a formal review consistent with the memorandum of agreement?

A Yes. It was, again, an effort to avoid an objection down the road. So yeah, we would take that opportunity to review the permit.

1	Q How does providing a comment at the draft
2	public notice stage help avoid an objection later? What
3	happens that makes that possible?
4	A EPA is able to provide really explicit comments
5	on the permit to the state agency. We have an
6	opportunity then to work with them on revising the permit
7	in such a way that it would not be objectionable. And
8	the state could then, you know, if it's a pre-public
9	notice draft, they could go ahead and public notice it.
10	And they have a high degree of confidence that EPA
11	probably won't even comment on that version of the permit
12	and that they would be able to avoid any kind of
13	objection. So in a way, it's a lot of front work that
14	streamlines the process down the way. It makes it a lot
15	easier for the state to move on to final issuance of the
16	permit.
17	Q And does it also result in a better permit, in
18	your view?
19	A Well, assuming EPA has valuable input, yes, it
20	would.
21	Q All right. Let's turn now, one more EPA
22	Region 5 comment on a mining permit issued by MPCA under
23	the NPDES program. Let's take a look at Exhibit 531.
24	THE COURT: Hearing no objection, Exhibit 531
25	is received.

BY MS. MACCABEE: 1 2 And if you want to take a look in this -- this permit, I'm going to ask you to turn all -- is this also 3 a comment on a pre-public notice draft, NPDES permit for 4 a mine project? 5 6 Yes, it is. And I'm not sure if your pages are numbered. 7 8 But if you can turn to the last page of the document in the same paragraph that has the underlining, right before 9 10 your signature. Do you see in the second --11 Okay. Α 12 The second page from the bottom, it says, "As noted above, we believe that the current draft permit is 13 14 incomplete and significantly inconsistent with NPDES 15 requirements." 16 And then on the -- do you see that paragraph? 17 Α Yes. 18 And in terms of NPDES permit requirements, does 19 that include requirements under the Clean Water Act and 20 its regulations? 21 Α Yes. And then the last paragraph, it says, "Our 22 23 formal review process will begin when MPCA puts a draft

of the permit on public notice and will follow the

quidelines set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement

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1	between MPCA and EPA."
2	Do you see that sentence?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And is this another permit where EPA's formal
5	review process began when MPCA put a draft of the permits
6	on public notice?
7	A This letter is in a pre-public notice version
8	of the permit. The final paragraph says, "Our formal
9	review process will begin when the draft public notice
LO	permit is put on notice."
L1	Q So that's what is contemplated. It is
L2	contemplated that when the MPCA puts the draft on public
L3	notice, that that's when the formal process would begin?
L 4	A Yes.
L 5	Q Okay. Let's turn now to Exhibit 707. And we
L 6	are all looking for it. And that is marked as an exhibit
L7	that shows EPA's written comments on draft permits during
L 8	the public notice period for MPCA permits. Do you see
L 9	that?
20	THE COURT: Hearing no
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.
22	THE COURT: objection, Exhibit 707 is
23	received.
24	I spoke over the witness. Your answer was yes?
25	THE WITNESS: My answer was yes.

THE COURT: Thank you. 1 2 BY MS. MACCABEE: And, Mr. Pierard, do you see -- I don't know if 3 you counted the number of these permits, but how many of 4 these permits are you familiar with personally? You can 5 give an approximation if you wish. 6 7 You know, I would say most of them. I was 8 somewhat familiar with most of the permits on here. Based on the municipal wastewater and mining 9 10 permits we've discussed today and the other NPDES permits 11 in Exhibit 707 with which you are personally familiar, in 12 your experience, has EPA Region 5 customarily commented 13 on MPCA draft permits, either before or during the public 14 notice period? 15 Yes. It's customary for us to do that. 16 course, the risk of permits that we review is much less 17 than what MPCA would issue in a year. We don't review 18 all of their permits. 19 And in your experience, would all the specific 20 NPDES permits we've been talking about today, including the ones that you're familiar with on Exhibit 707, when 21 EPA Region 5 has commented, are those comments in 22 writing? 23 24 Yes. That was our practice. I would say most, 25 if not all, of these would have received written

comments.

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Q And those written comments would either be in the form of letters, or they would be in the form of emails detailing concerns?

A Yes.

Q Can you think of any time -- maybe I'll come back to that later.

But why did EPA choose to put its comments on a draft permit in writing rather than just provide those comments orally?

Well, mainly, so that our communication is Α clear, we can't be misconstrued, people understand what our comment is and why we're making it, and what the significance of the comment is. A much more fundamental rationale, I mean, it's a document that's put in the record, and it -- if someone were to ask what's EPA's role, what did EPA do, that's in the record, and you can see that. That was one of the reasons that many of our letters, especially in the last five years I was there, we would identify in a letter this is a review after pre-public notice draft that was received in February and revised in March and updated in April. That was really to document kind of the sequence of events just for the record. So that was important to us for a number of reasons.

Q Can you explain why it's important to have the sequence of events documented in the record?

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Well, the easiest one, as a government employee -- no government employee is ever accused of doing their job quickly, and we would receive feedback from time to time that it took us too long to do our reviews. And if you looked at the record, if the record only said we received your permit in April and here's our comments in December, you would get the impression it took us eight months to review that permit when, in reality, we got the draft -- pre-public notice draft in April, and there was a revision provided by the state in May and another revision in August, and it suddenly becomes clear we weren't lackadaisical, we were doing our job. We were moving that process forward and communicating with the state and getting that permit to a place that it was improved every time and any issues that we had could be resolved.

We also thought it was important just for transparency purposes. If we were to receive a Freedom of Information Act request on a specific permit, that you could see what EPA was thinking and why and what the response was, and that just created a much stronger record, I thought, for both us and the state.

Q Thank you very much.

1	So far, we've been talking about your work in
2	the NPDES program and EPA's comment process in general.
3	I would like to turn to the PolyMet permit.
4	Were you serving as NPDES program chief during
5	review of the PolyMet NPDES permit for the North a
6	NorthMet mine project proposed in Minnesota?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And I might sometimes refer to this as the
9	PolyMet permit, but in any case, I will mean the PolyMet
10	NPDES permit.
11	When did you first learn about the PolyMet
12	project?
13	A Shortly after I took the branch job. It was
14	probably 2010, 2011, that time frame.
15	Q And were you at all involved with the PolyMet
16	project during the environmental review process?
17	A I was involved in that. That was mostly at the
18	staff level. Part of the EIS process is they will pull
19	in people from the various programs that might be
20	interested. And of course, there was going to be a
21	potential surface water discharge.
22	(Reporter clarification.)
23	A Surface water discharge.
24	Q Go ahead, Mr. Pierard. And if you could look
25	up, it might be easier for the court reporter to tell

Ι	what you're saying.
2	A Sure. Okay.
3	That was it. You know, we were pulled into
4	that process. From time to time, we would have meetings
5	that I would attend. But most of the work at that point
6	was really being conducted by my staff.
7	Q And during the environmental review process,
8	were you aware that where the proposed mine project
9	was located?
LO	A Oh, yes.
L1	Q Can you just describe your awareness of where
L2	it was?
L3	A Yes. Could I describe? Oh, okay. Sorry. It
L 4	was in Northeastern Minnesota, Hoyt Lakes, that area.
L5	Q And was it going to be located in an area that
L 6	had already been impacted by mining discharge?
L7	A Yes.
L 8	Q When you look at when you look at a project,
L 9	what factors influence whether EPA needs to conduct
20	oversight of a permit? What are some of the things that
21	you look at as salient factors for reviewing an NPDES
22	permit?
23	MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, I just want to
24	propose that we be watchful about the scope of the
25	proceeding and the rulings that you've made in terms of

1	what EPA did as opposed to what MPCA did and also events
2	that occurred before the permit was before the permit
3	application was filed.
4	THE COURT: If you have an objection, just
5	stand up and object.
6	MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. I object.
7	THE COURT: Overruled. It's preliminary.
8	But you're close to the line.
9	BY MS. MACCABEE:
10	Q Do you need the question re-read again,
11	Mr. Pierard?
12	A Yes, please.
13	THE COURT REPORTER: "When you look at a
14	project, what factors influence whether EPA needs to
15	conduct oversight of a permit? What are some of the
16	things that you look at as salient factors for reviewing
17	an NPDES permit?"
18	THE WITNESS: Right. And let me make sure I've
19	got that right. The factors we consider in selecting a
20	permit for review. Is that correct?
21	BY MS. MACCABEE:
22	Q Yes.
23	A All right. We had a set number of factors that
24	we'd look at to identify facilities that we may want to
25	review, size, complexity, discharges to an impaired

water, discharges to waters upstream, the drinking water intake. Those are some examples that we would use. So that was just part of our standard process.

- Q Now, in this case, in the PolyMet case, how did you come -- how did EPA come to be involved in evaluating the NPDES permit for the PolyMet project?
- A My recollection on that is that MPCA asked us to be involved thinking that the process would be more streamlined if EPA could be involved in it from the beginning.
- Q Now, during -- even before the NPDES permit application was submitted, did EPA begin to have discussions with MPCA regarding how the NPDES permit process should go?

A Yes.

Q Can you just describe briefly what the nature of those conversations were?

A Well, we -- during the environmental review process, we were talking to MPCA about what we had seen in that process and permit implications of that information. At the time, it was thought that some of these things that we were identifying as potential concerns might be dealt with during the environmental review process, during the EIS process. So that was probably some of the earliest discussions that we had

1 with PCA.

We also talked a little bit about a scope of work, an SOP, standard operating procedure, for how we would proceed as well. And we were doing similar things for the mining sector for Minnesota --

Q Okay.

A -- working with Ann Foss, who was the director at that time, and anticipating that we were going to see a much larger volume of permits coming through from that sector.

Q Now, just, do you recall how soon EPA began to communicate to MPCA its expectations for what would be contained in the NPDES permit?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Again, we're getting into the period before the permit is filed. This is a specific permit. It's not EPA's custom. It's asking about things that happened prior to the filing of the permit application.

THE COURT: Why don't you reask the question as to date. It's vague. Sustained on the grounds of vagueness.

BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q Let's turn to Exhibit 331. And that document is a date -- a letter dated August 7, 2013, that is referring to the PolyMet environmental review but has a

1 specific statement on page two.

THE COURT: Hearing no objection --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, I was just going to ask if we can look at it. We can only see the beginning of the letter.

THE COURT: It's an 18-page document, so we'll take a time-out.

(Off the record.)

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, it looks like this document and the letter are exclusively about the EIS that Minnesota Department of Environmental Resources was involved in. It doesn't look like it is directed to an NPDES permit at all.

THE COURT: What's the relevance of this document?

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, there are two points of relevance. One is that this letter was sent to both Ann Foss and Shannon Lotthammer, as is shown on page two of the letter. And then the primary reason we believe it's relevant is, on page eight of the enclosure, the fourth unnumbered paragraph, EPA was already trying to set expectations for the NPDES permit in the future stating about "appropriate WQBELs must be derived based on water quality standards and implemented in the permit."

1	MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, that section or that
2	paragraph that Ms. Maccabee is referring to goes not to
3	procedures but to what EPA believed would be required in
4	the permit. So it goes to substantive requirements. It
5	does not go to process or procedure.
6	THE COURT: What's the point of this exhibit as
7	it relates to procedural irregularities?
8	MS. MACCABEE: The point of this procedure is
9	that long even before the permit application was
10	submitted, EPA had made MPCA aware of its expectations
11	that the permit would contain water quality based
12	effluent limitations, sir.
13	THE COURT: Okay. Objection sustained. This
14	is excluded. It's beyond the scope of the hearing.
15	It's a substantive matter involving the
16	substantive comments of the permit, which are beyond the
17	scope of this hearing.
18	BY MS. MACCABEE:
19	Q Early in the process of review for the PolyMet
20	permit, did EPA have discussions in an effort to explain
21	to MPCA what its expectations would be for the NPDES
22	permitting process?
23	MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, again, it's the same
24	issue in terms of EPA's expectations. This happened
25	as far as I can tell from the description, counsel is

still trying to get at the substantive requirements that should be in the permit, according to EPA's view, before the permit application was ever filed. And that's beyond the scope of the hearing.

THE COURT: Okay. The question relates to review of the permit, so it's vague as to time unless it specifically says from and after July 11, 2016. The question, as worded, does talk about the permitting process, which, arguably, relates to the procedures that will be followed in processing the permit. So if that truly is your question, the objection is overruled once the date is corrected.

## BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q Mr. Pierard, let me make it more clear so that it follows what the Judge has instructed.

Did you have conversations with MPCA, and specifically with Ann Foss, about what process and communication would be followed in the -- once the NPDES permit was under way?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, the question sounds like it's directed to events that occurred before the permit application was filed.

THE COURT: Question -- objection sustained; vague as to time.

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor --

1 THE COURT: Give a date.

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, I'm going to ask you a question to make sure that I understand your ruling.

THE COURT: Okay. There is no permit before

July 11, 2016, so any question that you have for him as

it relates to the permit process needs to be

referenced -- date referenced.

MS. MACCABEE: All right. Your Honor, if there is evidence of MPCA's resistance to putting things in writing for this NPDES permit even before the application is filed, we would argue that it shows motive and pattern and practice for the subsequent conduct during the time period after the application is filed. And there is a specific document that we provided to the court of appeals that took place in April of 2015 which details the history of EPA's efforts to get discussions and commitments about the process and for the NPDES permit, not the environmental review, in writing and MPCA's objections to that. And that is why we are interested in it, not because it goes to the environmental review or any flaws in that, but because it shows, in our perception, a pattern and practice and a motivation.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, if you're going to talk about a document, let's see the document.

MS. MACCABEE: All right.

1	THE COURT: And if you are questioning
2	intending to question the witness about that document,
3	then do that if I allow it instead of beating around the
4	bush like you've done.
5	MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, I know what document
6	she's referring to, and we will object. But okay.
7	THE COURT: It's nice to know, but I would like
8	to see it myself.
9	MR. SCHWARTZ: Sure.
10	THE COURT: I'm sure that knowledge will
11	comfort me as I read the document.
12	BY MS. MACCABEE:
13	Q Let's look at Exhibit 685.
14	THE COURT: All right.
15	BY MS. MACCABEE:
16	Q Mr. Pierard, are you familiar with this
17	document or do you have it yet?
18	A I don't have it yet.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Let me read it. We're going
20	to take a time out for me to read it.
21	(Off the record.)
22	THE WITNESS: Are you waiting for me, or
23	THE COURT: No, we're waiting for me,
24	Mr. Pierard.
25	THE WITNESS: Okay. All right. Good. I just

1 wanted to make sure.

THE COURT: Just blame me.

All right. Pages one, two, and three of the exhibit are received. The remaining pages, which are not numbered but are Relators 0064820, 821, 822, 823 are not received. They relate to substantive matters not related to procedural irregularities. Pages one, two, and three specifically address NPDES permitting procedures and a discussion of what parties would like to be written or not written, and that is relevant to the Court's consideration and the Relators' theory of the case. However, the substantive issues themselves are irrelevant, and they are excluded. And the exhibit will need to be recopied in order to get — because it's double-sided. We can take care of that. All right? That's my ruling.

You can proceed.

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, I'm going to -- if you wouldn't mind, we have another exhibit number that only has those first three pages. And if you wouldn't mind us substituting it in, we can take care of it that way.

THE COURT: That's fine with me.

MR. NELSON: I don't have it here. We have to go upstairs and get it.

THE COURT: Oh, well, we'll fix it at the 1 2 break. MS. MACCABEE: All right. So I will continue 3 4 questioning with this one then. 5 THE COURT: Right. Because as long as your questions are confined to the portion of the exhibit that 6 7 was received. 8 MS. MACCABEE: Yes, your Honor. 9 BY MS. MACCABEE: 10 Turn to page two of the email chain between you 11 and Ms. Foss, the first paragraph of the email from you 12 to Ms. Foss on April 7, 2015. And that paragraph begins, "During our review of the proposed PolyMet NorthMet 13 14 project, we had several conversations." 15 What were you trying to do by sending Ann Foss 16 this email in April of 2015, Mr. Pierard? 17 In our discussions with MPCA, what was 18 contemplated was -- we would have these early discussions 19 on some of the major topics. And at the end of those 20 discussions, that we would summarize the outcome from 21 those really just to keep us all on the same page moving 22 forward. So my intent with this was basically that, to 23 summarize what we had done to date and things that we 24 agreed on, disagreed on, or were still up in the air.

That was my intent. And I informed MPCA that I was

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1 preparing this. 2 And then what was your -- what was the reason 3 why you felt you wanted to memorialize what the 4 agreements had been? 5 Well, it's a large and complex site, and I wanted to make sure we had a record of our decisions 6 7 going forward, something we could reflect back on, 8 because -- and this was true during our discussions, that issues would tend to come up at a meeting that some of us 9 10 believed had been resolved in a previous meeting with 11 PCA. So it created a lot of confusion operating that 12 way. So this was an effort to try to make that less 13 likely that that would happen and make sure we can really 14 only work on the remedial issues that were still 15 outstanding. 16 And then turning back --17 THE COURT: Hold on. Whose phone is on? 18 that a phone? 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's a mistake. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Turn it off. Make sure your 21 phones are off. Everyone else, too. They might end up being donated to charity. That's what Judge Marrinan 22 23 used to always say. 24 BY MS. MACCABEE:

Mr. Pierard, if you could turn back to the

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Q

first page at the bottom of the page. And it says, "In the future, if either of us has an issue" -- and then Ms. Foss had some bullet points on the second page at the top of the page. I just want you to take a look at that to refresh your recollection, the second page at the top. And what was your understanding of what Ms. Foss on behalf of the MPCA was asking from EPA in terms of your communications regarding the PolyMet NPDES permit?

A She was much more interested in verbal communications than written communications. It was interesting to me because she kind of outlines an approach here that's roughly consistent with what I had done in my email. We did discuss things by phone. We did have follow-up conversations. And this was an effort to summarize what we had done to that date. And she was informed probably about a month prior to this that I was going to make the effort to summarize where we were to date. So I -- it seemed like she was surprised by this, but I don't really think she should have been.

THE COURT: And when you say surprised by this, you mean surprised by the written summary that you attached to the email?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's the summary of substantive recommendations?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. BY MS. MACCABEE: 3 4 In your experience dealing with states as NPDES program chief, was it unusual that a state would ask you 5 6 not to put concerns about a permit in writing? 7 Α Yes. 8 Can you explain? Well, I've never -- I never in this program 9 10 received a request to not put our concerns in writing. 11 We do routinely have conversations with the state about 12 permits, big and small, and we work through things verbally, but I have never had an instance where a person 13 14 at any level in state government has asked that we not put our comments in writing. 15 16 And when you say never, do you mean including 17 the PolyMet permit or other than the PolyMet permit? 18 It was much more prevalent in this sector in 19 Minnesota, this sector being the mining sector in 20 Minnesota, that there was hesitancy at the state level to memorialize things in writing. That was where I 21 22 experienced sort of the most pushback when it came to EPA 23 providing feedback or comments in writing. 24 Now, and was this more pronounced in the 25 PolyMet project?

1	A Yes, it was.
2	Q Now, did you agree in 2015 to have discussions
3	on the PolyMet permit instead of documenting NPDES
4	program concerns in writing?
5	A No. We agreed to communicate. And many times,
6	we were meeting every two weeks, something on that order.
7	So there was a lot of verbal communication. But I don't
8	recall ever agreeing to not ultimately put comments in
9	writing or communicate in writing.
10	Q Now, you had mentioned that EPA and MPCA became
11	involved in frequent phone conferences regarding the
12	PolyMet permitting approximately every two weeks in 2016
13	and 2017. Who asked for these frequent meetings?
14	A MPCA did.
15	Q Did you have an understanding about why MPCA
16	asked for EPA to become involved in these conference
17	calls?
18	A No. They I presume they wanted to get EPA
19	insight and talk through more difficult or complicated
20	areas of this permit.
21	Q How common was it for you for a state to ask
22	EPA to be involved in this kind of sequence of meetings
23	to review an NPDES permit?
24	A It was much more than I had experienced before.
25	You know, we would from time to time, a state would

ask us to be involved, and we would have a series of meetings. But every two weeks was extremely often, and the length of time that this went on was much longer.

With other states, you might have a monthly conference call for six months or something like that. That wasn't necessarily uncommon. But this level of communication was substantial.

- Q Now during this period in 2016 and 2017, did you ever review for EPA early drafts of MPCA permit language?
  - A No. Permit language on PolyMet specifically?
  - Q Yes. I'm sorry.
- A No.

- Q Did EPA ever ask to review early drafts of MPCA permit language?
- 16 A Yes.
  - Q Can you explain why?

A Well, you can talk all you want, but the bottom line is it's the written language in the permit. That's what -- in EPA's review, that's what we are used to reviewing rather than kind of overall global concepts.

It was -- it was specific permit language. And that allows us then to really hone in on where the issues might be and how those issues might be corrected. So I did ask that the state provide early drafts of the

permit. They were reluctant to do that -- well, they didn't do that. They refused to do that. And so I asked if we could have specific, even sections of the permit. And I made clear nobody expected this to be perfect when it came to us. It was an early draft. These are thoughts that PCA put together on how to construct this permit. That was fine with us. But it really -- it would give us something more tangible to comment on. And in the end, our comments would be more valuable to the state.

Q Now, during this process where EPA and MPCA were meeting about every two weeks on the PolyMet permit, did EPA ever communicate to MPCA that these phone conferences would take the place of EPA's formal review and written comments on a permit?

A No, not that I recall, no. In fact, my recollection was that we would agree and come to a place that we've completed some items. We completed the discussion on some items and that we would, as I tried to do in this email I had sent, sort of document those, and, you know, it would be a way to allow us to kind of move on from there. And I believed at the time that MPCA had agreed to do that.

Q Now let's just turn for a minute to the PolyMet application process. And if you could pull for us

1 Exhibit 290.

And then pretty soon afterwards, we'll need 107 and 306.

THE COURT: Hearing no objection, Exhibit 290 is received.

## BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q And, Mr. Pierard, do you recognize this document, which is an August 5, 2016 email copied to you but from Scott Ireland regarding the review of the PolyMet permit application?

A Yes.

Q And if you look at that text, it says the email is to let you know that "we will be reviewing the PolyMet Mining, Inc. application for the NorthMet mine" and that the memorandum of agreement "between MPCA and EPA will guide EPA's oversight."

Do you recall why this notification email was sent to MPCA?

A Well, we had -- we had received the application. The MOA contemplates that we may review NPDES applications, and it gives EPA sort of a role in it, that if we found deficiencies in the application, the state must take measures to address those deficiencies. But it was -- it was not our normal practice during my time as NPDES program manager that we reviewed

applications. As a matter of fact, I can only remember 1 2 one other time that we did at that point. Many times, we would review the application as we were reviewing a draft 3 4 permit. But in this case, we wanted to review the application right after it came in, and that was -- so 5 that's what prompted this email. 6 And so was this notification then in order to 7 8 make sure that MPCA knew that you were going to take this 9 step? 10 Α Yes. 11 Now let's turn to Exhibit 107 and then also 12 306. And 107 is the cover email for the EPA's letter of 13 November 3, 2016, on the PolyMet permit application, and 14 Exhibit 306 is EPA's letter responding to the PolyMet 15 application on November 3, 2016. Do you see that? 16 Α Yes. 17 THE COURT: Exhibits 107 and 306 are received, 18 there being no objections. 19 BY MS. MACCABEE: 20 Now, let's look at the first paragraph of EPA's 21 Exhibit 306, letter on the PolyMet permit application. 22 When was PolyMet's application for an NPDES permit 23 submitted to MPCA? 24 July 11, 2016.

And how did your staff get a hold of the

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Q

application itself? 1 2 I believe we found it on MPCA's website. 3 0 What do you mean you found it? I don't recall that we received it from MPCA. 4 Α 5 Okay. Q Oh, there it is. On August 2, MPCA informed 6 Α PolyMet that the application is complete. Right. 7 8 That's my recollection is that we -- my staff person, Krista McKim, found it on their website. I'm not sure 9 10 if she was aware from any communication with PCA that 11 that had happened. 12 If you could turn to the second paragraph of that first page, it discusses the memorandum of agreement 13 14 and talks about the memorandum of agreement and how it 15 applies if the EPA determines that the NPDES application 16 is not complete. Can you explain, looking at this, once EPA has sent a letter saying that the application is 17 18 deficient, do I understand it correctly that an NPDES 19 application could not be processed by MPCA until a second 20 letter was sent by EPA? 21 Α Yes. 22 And what did that second letter have to do? 23 It had to advise the state that the application Α 24 was complete. 25 And if you look again at -- just on that first Q

st paragraph, what's the last sentence on
"The enclosure to this letter describes
EPA has found and identifies additional
s the type of letter that would then
letter saying those had been resolved?
best of your knowledge, did EPA ever
er saying that the deficiencies in the
peen corrected?
to my knowledge.
knowledge, did MPCA ever ask EPA to
ving that the deficiencies had been
to my knowledge. I don't recall that,
recall in October of and I'm
ther topic. Do you recall in October of
and a second of the Dell Mark had
g you and your staff that PolyMet had
ated application?
ated application?
ated application?  I don't know the exact date, but I do

1 working on review of the updated permit application ever 2 tell you that they considered the October 2017 update to be a, quote-unquote, new application for an NPDES permit? 3 I don't recall that. 4 So did you treat it at any time -- the 5 October 2017 updated permit application, did you treat 6 7 that at any time as a new application? 8 Α No. Now, I'm going to just -- I don't know if you 9 10 have in front of you Exhibit 325. That might be helpful, 11 because I think you -- it may be helpful in refreshing 12 your recollection as to the timing. And Exhibit 325 are MPCA's staff handwritten 13 14 notes of November 1 and November 9. And, Mr. Pierard, if 15 you want to look at the notes on November 9 there and see 16 if they refresh -- just take a quick look at them in 17 order to refresh your recollection of the dates. 18 THE COURT: Are you offering this, or are you 19 giving it to him to review to see if it refreshes his 20 recollection? 21 MS. MACCABEE: The latter, but I don't believe 22

that there are any objections for introducing it now, so however you want to handle it, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Are you going to use it again? Do you want to offer it?

1	MS. MACCABEE: We are definitely going to use
2	it again, so we might as well offer it, sir.
3	THE COURT: All right. Hearing no objection,
4	it's received.
5	BY MS. MACCABEE:
6	Q And, Mr. Pierard, when you've had a chance to
7	look at it, just look up, and then I can continue.
8	MR. SCHWARTZ: One thing, it would be helpful
9	if we could see the rest of it, the part that Mr. Pierard
10	is looking at.
11	MS. MACCABEE: That's the part that he was
12	looking at, the page three. Does that help you? Are you
13	able to see it now?
14	BY MS. MACCABEE:
15	Q Mr. Pierard, are you ready?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay.
18	A Certainly.
19	Q In November of 2017, do you recall if you asked
20	MPCA to provide EPA with an advanced copy of the draft
21	public the draft PolyMet permit for reviewing comment
22	before the public review period started?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And what did you request?
25	A I requested a pre-public notice draft so that

we could review it. And at the time, I believe I asked 1 2 them to give us 60 days to review the permit and provide 3 comments to them. And why did you ask for 60 -- so for the 60 4 days to review the permit? 5 Well, I thought 60 days was a timely review 6 7 considering, you know, the size of this, the complexity, 8 the fact that we hadn't seen anything in advance. And our normal, average review time for a pre-public notice 9 10 draft permit is about 45 days. So 60 seemed reasonable. 11 And was it your plan at the time that EPA would Q 12 provide written comments on that pre-public notice draft 13 permit? 14 Α Yes. 15 And did MPCA agree to give you two months of 16 lead time to write comments on a pre-public notice draft 17 of the PolyMet permit? 18 Α No. 19 Let's turn now to Exhibits 372 and 815. 20 And 872 [sic] is an email from Chris Korleski to Rebecca Flood on November 20, 2017, and Exhibit 815 is 21 that same email, but it also includes a response on the 22 23 same day from Rebecca Flood back to Chris Korleski.

THE COURT: Hearing no objection, Exhibits 372

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and 815 are received.

1	THE WITNESS: 815.
2	BY MS. MACCABEE:
3	Q 815.
4	A Hang on just one second.
5	Q Do we have the wrong numbers there for you?
6	THE COURT: 372 and 815.
7	THE WITNESS: 815, all right. I have those
8	now.
9	BY MS. MACCABEE:
L 0	Q First, can you explain, who was Chris Korleski
L1	in terms of the structure of command at the EPA?
L2	A He was the Water Division director, so he was
L3	my direct supervisor.
L 4	Q And was he the highest program staff for Water
L 5	at Region 5?
L 6	A Yes.
L 7	Q And go ahead and use the email if you want to,
L 8	but what did PCA agree to, rather than the two months'
L 9	review that you had asked for, for a pre-public notice
20	permit?
21	A All right. The email from Chris Korleski is
22	agreeing to the MPCA proposal to provide the
23	United States Environmental Protection Agency the draft
24	permit. At the same time, they would provide it to the
25	affected tribes, so that would be about two weeks in

1	advance of the public notice date.
2	Q So as of November 20, 2017, what was
3	Chris Korleski suggesting would be the plan in terms
4	of EPA providing comments on the PolyMet permit?
5	A Well, the plan was to provide comments during
6	the comment period. 45 days is a pretty tight review
7	time frame for us, so it would take an effort for us to
8	meet that objective and have our comments in prior to the
9	close of the comment period.
10	Q Now, if you look at the email in Exhibit 815,
11	did Rebecca Flood provide Mr. Korleski with a response
12	from MPCA's perspective?
13	A Yes.
14	Q And what was the nature of her response on
15	behalf of PCA in terms of expecting comments on the draft
16	PolyMet permit?
17	A She said, "We look forward to any comments you
18	may wish to provide."
19	Q So as of November 20, 2017, would you say there
20	was a shared understanding between both EPA and MPCA that
21	EPA would provide written comments on the draft PolyMet
22	permit during the public notice period?
23	A It would seem so at that point in time, yes.
24	Q Thank you. Now let's turn briefly to Exhibits
25	34, 35, and 36. And some of these are kind of big.

1	THE COURT: What do you mean? Look at this.
2	MS. MACCABEE: That's the cover email, sir.
3	MR. SCHWARTZ: May we have copies as well?
4	MS. MACCABEE: All right. So I'm just going to
5	identify them for the record, that 34 is an email from
6	Mr. Clark at MPCA to the NPDES program and copied to you,
7	which attaches the draft NPDES permit package for
8	PolyMet's NorthMet mining project, and that package is in
9	35 and 36, exhibits. And Exhibit 35 is the draft PolyMet
L 0	NPDES permit, and Exhibit 36 is the draft fact sheet for
L1	the PolyMet NPDES permit.
L2	THE COURT: Hearing no objections, the
L3	documents 34, 35, and 36 are received.
L 4	BY MS. MACCABEE:
L 5	Q Did your staff did you and your staff
L 6	receive the draft PolyMet permit on January 17, 2018?
L 7	A Yes.
L 8	Q And then did you and your staff review the
L 9	permit documents?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And at the time that you reviewed those permit
22	documents, was your staff aware when the public comment
23	period would end?
24	A Yes.
25	Q I'm just going to turn briefly to Exhibit 595.

1	And Exhibit 595, is that an email from Candice Bauer, and
2	it is copied to you, among other people, stating when the
3	public comment period for the PolyMet permit closes?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And you see the words, "Just something to keep
6	on our radar screen."
7	Why was it important or salient for you and
8	your NPDES program to keep the time when the public
9	comment period closed on your radar screen?
10	A Our intention was to provide comments on this
11	permit by the close of the comment period. That would
12	put our comments in the record, and it would require that
13	MPCA respond to our comments, along with the other
14	comments that were received on the permit.
15	THE COURT: Exhibit 595 is received.
16	BY MS. MACCABEE:
17	Q In fact, when you got the I'm going to pull
18	up Exhibit 37. Mr. Pierard, when you and your staff got
19	the draft PolyMet permit on January 17, did you
20	personally contact both Jeff Udd and Richard Clark to set
21	up a conference call with MPCA on the draft PolyMet
22	permit?
23	A Yes, I did. And Richard Clark was working on
24	setting up those calls.
25	Q And why did you ask for that meeting or

conference call?

A The time frame was fairly short for us, so as my review team looked at the permit, we were anticipating that questions would come up. And I wanted to have the opportunity to talk to the MPCA staff to clarify things or enlighten us on where in that permit our concern might be addressed or things like that. It was just -- seemed like a much more efficient way to go. So as we were reviewing the permit, we had an opportunity to talk to the PCA team that had drafted the permit.

THE COURT: Exhibit 37 is received.

## BY MS. MACCABEE:

- Q And so do you remember in January, February, and March talking with -- conferring by phone with MPCA regarding the draft PolyMet permit?
  - A Yes.
- Q Did you perceive at any time in January, February, or March of 2018 that these conference calls would take the place of an EPA comment letter?
  - A No, not at all.
  - Q Can you explain?
- A Like I said just a moment ago, it was really to help my review team have their questions answered so that we could formulate our comments on this permit in such a way that it would enable PCA to simply respond to the

1 most significant comments that they hadn't been able to 2 address in our conference calls. Let's turn now to Exhibit 324, which is a 3 ten-page document with MPCA's handwritten notes from 4 January 31, 2018, February 13, 2018, and March 5, 2018. 5 And I know you've -- I believe you've used this exhibit 6 to refresh your recollection. 7 8 Α Uh-huh. And I believe this is one of the documents that 9 10 was stipulated to by the parties. 11 THE COURT: Hearing no objection, Exhibit 324 12 is received. 13 BY MS. MACCABEE: 14 And, Mr. Pierard, I'm going to suggest you turn 15 to the last page of Exhibit 324. And it has -- if you 16 look at those notes, towards the bottom of the page, it 17 says -- it has the name "Udd," and then it says, "EPA 18 wants to submit comments, make clear what EPA concerns 19 are." 20 Do you see those notes? 21 I'm sorry. Α 22 Back of the page. Sorry. Q 23 Yes, I see that comment, yeah. Α 24 What did you tell MPCA in the conference call 25 of March 5, 2018 regarding EPA's plan or desire to submit

1	comments on the public on the draft PolyMet permit
2	during the public notice period?
3	A I told him that it was our intent to submit
4	those comments, and I also told him that we would discuss
5	our comments with them prior to them coming out.
6	Q And had you already prepared draft comments by
7	March 5?
8	A Roughly. They weren't in any shape at all.
9	Q So you had rough comments at that time?
LO	A Yes.
L1	Q From your perspective, should it have been a
L2	surprise to MPCA that EPA wanted to submit comments on
L3	the draft PolyMet permit during the public notice period?
L 4	MR. MILLS: Objection, foundation. He can't
L 5	speak to what PCA thought.
L 6	THE COURT: Sustained.
L 7	MS. MACCABEE: Withdrawn.
L 8	THE COURT: Also calls for speculation.
L 9	BY MS. MACCABEE:
20	Q Okay. Let's turn to Exhibit 641. And this is
21	a March 5, 2018 email from you to Chris Korleski, the
22	Water Division director.
23	MS. MACCABEE: I'm not hearing objections.
24	THE COURT: Exhibit 641 is received.
25	MS. MACCABEE: Thank you.

1	BY MS. MACCABEE:
2	Q And were you informing Mr. Korleski that
3	March 16 was the deadline to provide comments, not an
4	objection or a non-objection, but comments?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And what else did you tell Mr. Korleski in your
7	email on March 5?
8	A We have a draft letter prepared for him, and we
9	were preparing to discuss it with him.
LO	Q And your email also mentions that "PCA is
L1	talking with Stine today to provide an update."
L2	Can you first, who is Stine?
L3	A John Linc Stine. He was the commissioner of
L 4	the PCA.
L 5	Q And what was your basis what was the basis
L 6	for your the statement that "MPCA may ask us not to
L 7	comment"?
L 8	MR. SCHWARTZ: I'm going to object to the
L 9	extent that it calls for hearsay.
20	THE COURT: Overruled.
21	BY MS. MACCABEE:
22	Q Do you see that last line, "I expect that PCA
23	may ask us not to comment"?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Do you want the question repeated, Mr. Pierard?

1	A Yes, please.
2	Q It was just what is the basis for the statement
3	in this email that "PCA may ask us not to comment"?
4	A Comments, I think, made by Jeff Udd asking if
5	there was any wiggle room on that.
6	MS. MACCABEE: Mr. Pierard, do you need a
7	little break to get a glass of water or something?
8	THE COURT: No. But it is time for our mid
9	afternoon break, so we'll take 15 minutes.
LO	(A recess was taken.)
L1	THE COURT: You can stay seated. As a matter
L2	of protocol, some documents are not being received
L3	because of objections. I will keep them separately and
L 4	collect them all as Court Exhibit C, and they will be
L 5	maintained in the event there's an appellate issue that
L 6	involves those documents. I have made a clean copy of
L 7	the portion of Exhibit 685 that was received by the
L 8	Court, pages one, two, and three. No one ever said they
L 9	found it, so I took the bull by the horns.
20	So we can proceed.
21	MS. MACCABEE: Thank you very much, your Honor.
22	BY MS. MACCABEE:
23	Q Are we live? Are we live in Santa Fe,
24	Mr. Pierard?
25	A Yes.

1	Q Sir, before we broke, your last words were that
2	Jeff Udd asked "is there any wiggle room." Can you
3	explain what you understood him to mean by that question?
4	A At that point in the conversation, we're
5	talking about EPA providing comments, and Jeff had stated
6	that there's going to be a lot of public comments on this
7	permit. If they receive comments that many comments,
8	those comments are likely to be the same comments that
9	EPA would make, so doesn't it make sense for EPA to wait
10	to submit comments. And I had responded to him saying,
11	you know, we're going to send these comments in the
12	comment period; I had offered to talk to him about the
13	comments before we actually send them. And at that
14	point, he said, "is there any wiggle room on that," which
15	I responded, no, there wasn't.
16	Q Did it strike you as odd that MPCA might ask
17	EPA not to comment on the draft PolyMet permit?
18	MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection.
19	THE WITNESS: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Hold on.
21	MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection. It's asking for
22	speculation about what was in the mind of Mr. Udd.
23	THE COURT: Overruled because the question asks
24	for what was in his mind, so the answer "yes" stands.
25	BY MS. MACCABEE:

1	Q In your nine years as NPDES program chief, had
2	MPCA ever asked you or your program staff not to comment
3	on a draft NPDES permit?
4	A Not that I recall, no.
5	Q Would you recall something of that
6	significance?
7	A Probably.
8	THE COURT: Geez. When she does ask for
9	speculation, you don't object.
10	MR. SCHWARTZ: I've got to stop taking notes.
11	I can't take notes and listen at the same time.
12	BY MS. MACCABEE:
13	Q To the best of your knowledge, had EPA Region 5
14	ever had a request from a state not to comment on a draft
15	NPDES permit?
16	A Not that I recall.
17	Q Now, in your mind, Mr. Udd was talking about
18	comments from members of the public. Do you believe that
19	EPA comments are different from having a comment on the
20	same subject by a member of the public?
21	A Yes. And I expressed that to Jeff during the
22	call. The way our comments are typically set up and our
23	intent here was, we identified a concern that we have, we
24	would identify the regulatory citation, and we would
25	identify at least one way to rectify that issue that we

had identified. Typically, that's what we try to do, at least for the more significant comments that we might have. I've reviewed public comments and responses to comments, and they tend to be pretty general. People are concerned about mercury in their water or things like this. They don't ever get into the details that EPA does.

Now, on this permit, we did expect a lot of comments probably from environmental groups, people that maybe are a little bit more fluent in the regulatory requirements. So I would expect they would receive some detailed comments from some. But at that point, there was no way of knowing who was going to comment or what comments were going to be made, if ours would be duplicative or not.

Q Mr. Pierard, don't feel that you have to protect my feelings. Is there any difference between getting even a detailed comment from an environmental group or a member of the public as contrasted with getting a comment from the United States Environmental Protection Agency?

A Well, I think so. We're the agency that oversees the program, and we will identify things that, from our perspective -- and we've got a great deal of expertise in this area -- may be inconsistent with Clean

1	Water Act and implementing regulation requirements. So
2	many times we can speak more authoritatively than most
3	commenters.
4	Q I think you still tried to spare my feelings.
5	A I did, yes.
6	Q During the week of March 5, did you either
7	participate in or become aware of a phone call between
8	MPCA Assistant Commissioner Shannon Lotthammer at the PCA
9	and Chris Korleski, the Region 5 Water Division Director,
LO	on the subject of EPA's comments on the draft PolyMet
L1	permit?
L2	MR. SCHWARTZ: I object to the extent that he
L3	was not actually on the call. Then it would be hearsay.
L 4	THE COURT: We're not there yet. Right now
L 5	he's being asked if he's aware of something or if he
L 6	participated. We don't know yet. The objection is
L 7	overruled.
L 8	Do you have the question in mind, or do you
L 9	want to hear it again?
20	THE WITNESS: I would like to hear it again.
21	THE COURT: All right. Lori, would you read it
22	back?
23	MS. MACCABEE: Thank you very much.
2 4	THE COURT: Beginning "During the week of March
25	5."

1	THE COURT REPORTER: "During the week of
2	March 5, did you either participate in or become aware
3	of a phone call between MPCA Assistant Commissioner
4	Shannon Lotthammer at the PCA and Chris Korleski, the
5	Region 5 Water Division Director, on the subject of EPA's
6	comments on the draft PolyMet permit?"
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection, it's a compound
9	question.
10	THE COURT: Overruled.
11	The answer is yes. It stands.
12	Next question.
13	BY MS. MACCABEE:
14	Q Maybe this will help. Mr. Pierard, can we turn
15	to Exhibit 775.
16	THE COURT: I'm going to ask a question.
17	MS. MACCABEE: All right.
18	THE COURT: Sir, did you become aware of the
19	call, or did you participate in the call?
20	THE WITNESS: During that time period, there
21	were a lot of phone calls. I participated on some with
22	my division director Chris Korleski, with Shannon
23	Lotthammer. I can't say if it was this particular call
24	or not.
25	THE COURT: Right. So the actual answer is

1	that you don't remember if you actually participated in
2	the call, right?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	THE COURT: But apparently, whether you
5	participated in the call or not, you became aware of it
6	after the fact?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes, that's right.
8	THE COURT: All right. Let's go on to the
9	document.
10	MS. MCGHEE: Your Honor, we objected to this
11	document for foundation. This doesn't appear to be a
12	document that Mr. Pierard authored.
13	THE COURT: Just a second.
14	All right. And this was objected to in timely
15	fashion on foundational grounds. Is there any dispute
16	over that?
17	MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, it was objected to
18	after the Respondents saw the material. I'll be happy to
19	explain and lay some foundation for it, your Honor, if
20	you feel
21	THE COURT: Well, go ahead. Lay foundation.
22	I'm seeing something in it that would lead me to believe
23	that it may be possible for foundation to be laid. Go
24	ahead.
25	BY MS. MACCABEE:

1	Q Mr. Pierard, looking at Exhibit 775, do you
2	recognize this document?
3	A It appears to be notes from March 12, 2018 call
4	with MPCA.
5	Q And were you on the March 12, 2018 call with
6	MPCA that is reflected in these notes?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And have you reviewed this document through
9	EPA's FOIA online website as one of the documents
L 0	released by EPA under the Freedom of Information Act?
L1	A Yes, I did.
L2	Q And do these notes reflect the official work of
L3	the EPA conferring with MPCA on the PolyMet NPDES permit?
L 4	A It appears to me they're one person's notes
L 5	that participated in the meeting.
L 6	Q And based on your recollection of the call, do
L 7	these notes appear to be trustworthy and consistent with
L 8	your recollections?
L 9	A Yes.
20	Q And in your experience, does EPA preserve
21	meeting notes, including handwritten notes, of calls or
22	conferences between the applicant and other regulatory
23	agencies pertaining to NPDES permitting?
24	A Typically, we do, yes.
25	Q Can you give us as an example what happened to

your own notes even after you had left the EPA?

A Yeah, I -- at the time I left EPA -- and this was true basically throughout my entire career, EPA was taking the stance that handwritten notes of an employee would not be -- they weren't an official document. So my notes -- I left some with my staff when I left, but I know others I simply left behind in my office.

Q And were your notes also released by EPA under the Freedom of Information Act based on your review of FOIA online?

A Yes.

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, I would suggest these are an exception to the hearsay rule because -- for several reasons: First, they're reflections of the activities of an office or agency that -- and matters observed pursuant to duty, and then that is under 803. I'm not -- part A. And in addition, the comment to the rule talks about how in a case of government officials, the concern about curing the hearsay -- and this is in, I believe this is a 1989 comment. The rationale for the exception is the belief in the trustworthiness and also concern for the disruption that would result in government agencies if its employees were continually required to testify. And the author of these notes,

1	witness and, as is customary under the 2(e) rule, they
2	denied that because it would be disruptive. So those are
3	the bases on which we would suggest that the foundation
4	objections, which were timely made, should be overcome.
5	THE COURT: Any response by anybody, or are
6	they waiving the foundation objection?
7	MS. MCGHEE: Your Honor, we're
8	THE COURT: Or the hearsay objection?
9	MS. MCGHEE: This is Davida McGhee for PolyMet.
10	We're keeping our objection. These aren't
11	Mr. Pierard's notes. He stated that he
12	THE COURT: Well, they don't have to be his
13	notes, and there's no rule that says they do.
14	MS. MCGHEE: He stated he was at the meeting,
15	so he could testify about his personal knowledge of what
16	occurred at the meeting. But to testify about what's in
17	these notes, I think, is improper.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else want to be
19	heard?
20	MR. SCHWARTZ: Same objection.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Just a moment.
22	With regard to foundation, the witness'
23	testimony with regard to the policies of the EPA to keep
24	notes of this nature and the fact that they were produced
25	by the government as government records under the Freedom

of Information Act assures the Court of the legitimacy of these documents and that they are what they purport to be.

With regard to hearsay, the Court finds that 803.8 is applicable. The Court has no question about the lack of trustworthiness, particularly as the witness has identified the notes as being consistent with his recollection of the call. The notion that because the witness was at the meeting that it's improper for the document to be received is actually a non-sequitur, because the admissibility of the document stands whether he testifies about it or was at the meeting or not. he's really serving as two roles here: Role one is authenticating the document and addressing its admissibility as a matter of foundation and as a matter of hearsay. The fact that he may also be asked questions about his own recollection of the meeting is incidental, although the fact that he was there obviously puts him in a better position to address the evidentiary issues accompanying the document.

Exhibit 775 is received.

## BY MS. MACCABEE:

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Q Mr. Pierard, if you would turn to the last paragraph in Exhibit 775, which reads, "Jeff provides update on comment letter - Lottheimer has been" -- and

1	it's misspelled, but it's Lotthammer "has been in
2	contact with KP, Chris. KP - we briefed RA on Friday."
3	Can you explain, based on your recollection,
4	what that what those few sentences mean? What does it
5	mean when it says "Lotthammer has been in contact with
6	KP, Chris"?
7	A That refers to the conference calls that she
8	had with Chris.
9	Q And does KP mean you as well?
L 0	A Yes.
L1	Q So by March 12, does this refresh your
L2	recollection that you had actually heard from
L3	Ms. Lotthammer regarding the comments the comment
L 4	letter?
L5	A Yes.
L 6	Q Do you recall what Ms. Lotthammer asked or
L7	what in that conference call?
L 8	A She had relayed that she thought it was
L 9	inappropriate for EPA to comment with everyone else.
20	Q Do you recall any reasons that Ms. Lotthammer
21	gave for that?
22	A At this point, some interpretation of the MOA
23	was starting to emerge, so I think there was a suggestion
24	made that we might be violating the MOA.
25	Q And did you or Mr. Korleski respond to that?

Violating -- the EPA was very careful that our actions were consistent with or did not run afoul of our MOAs with the state. That was just a standard procedure. It usually would arise when we were having a dispute with the state. That's when people begin to turn to the MOAs to make sure that we were aligned with the requirements in the MOA. So we had determined there was no violation of the MOA, and it seemed rather odd that the Minnesota water director would suggest that it was somehow inappropriate for us to comment during the public comment period. EPA makes comments all the time, inside and outside the comment period, so that just struck me as odd.

Q Now, on 775, there's also that sentence where

Q Now, on 7/5, there's also that sentence where it says, "KP - we briefed RA on Friday." Can you explain what that means?

A Yeah. The issue started to emerge that

Minnesota had expressed some discomfort. So we went up

and briefed the RA, I think, the Friday before. If I

remember right, it was March 9. And we talked to her a

little bit about what the project was and what our

recommendation was, which was to send our comments during

the comment period.

THE COURT: RA standing for?

1	THE WITNESS: Regional administrator.
2	THE COURT: Okay.
3	BY MS. MACCABEE:
4	Q And, Mr. Pierard, what was the name of the
5	regional administrator at that time?
6	A Cathy Stepp.
7	Q And do you have
8	A It's S-t
9	Q Oh, I'm sorry. Go ahead.
10	A I was going to spell it for you. It's
11	S-t-e-p-p, I believe.
12	Q Thank you very much.
13	And, Mr. Pierard, do you have an understanding
14	of how long Ms. Stepp had been in that regional
15	administrator job as of March 9 when you briefed her on
16	the PolyMet NPDES draft permit?
17	A Probably about three months.
18	Q Was it your understanding that she was newly
19	appointed by the when President Trump took office?
20	A Yes. She took office in January of '17, so it
21	took a little while for him to appoint a regional
22	administrator for us.
23	Q So it might have even been less than the three
24	months that you mentioned?
25	A It might be. It's got to be very close to

that, though. 1 2 Okay. Prior to that, the last recollection I have, we 3 4 briefed the regional administrator, Bob Kaplan, in November of 2017. So at that point, he was 5 6 still acting --7 MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor --8 THE WITNESS: -- in that role. MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, I just --9 10 THE COURT: Okay. You want --11 MR. SCHWARTZ: -- object to the line of --12 THE COURT: -- to wait for the answer --13 MR. SCHWARTZ: Excuse me. I object to the line 14 of questions. It is clearly a goal of sort of casting 15 doubt on Ms. Stepp's' qualifications. And what EPA does 16 in that sense is outside the scope of this proceeding. 17 It's about what MPCA does, not EPA. And the --18 THE COURT: The questioning that I understand 19 is simply tracing the communications between the MPCA and the EPA that led to comments -- written comments not 20 21 being made. So that's the line of questioning that I'm listening to right now. There's no question before the 22 23 witness. So if you're going to object to a question, why 24 don't you wait for the next question. 25 BY MS. MACCABEE:

Mr. Pierard. 1 0 2 Yes. Α Did you also learn at the briefing with 3 4 Ms. Stepp that she was going to talk with MPCA 5 Commissioner Stine either Friday, March 9, or Monday, March 12? 6 7 A Yes. 8 Did you become aware of a call having taken 9 place between Mr. Stine and Ms. Stepp? 10 Chris Korleski advised me that it had. 11 And what did you learn from him about the 12 content --13 MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection, that question calls 14 for hearsay. THE COURT: It does. Sustained. 15 16 MR. SCHWARTZ: See, I do better when I don't 17 take notes. 18 MS. MACCABEE: Don't we all. 19 THE COURT: Just don't fall off the edge of 20 your seat. 21 MS. MACCABEE: If you could, Mr. Nelson, if you could please pull Exhibits 616 and 649. 22 BY MS. MACCABEE: 23 And 616 is a March 12 email --24 25 THE COURT: Hold on. Our document guy

1	disappeared.
2	MS. MACCABEE: He's working really hard.
3	THE COURT: He is, I know. Sure he didn't drop
4	a contact or something.
5	BY MS. MACCABEE:
6	Q And 616 is an email chain between Mr. Korleski
7	and Ms. Bauer regarding the deadline for providing
8	comments on the PolyMet draft permit, and it's dated
9	March 12, 2018. And 649 is an email response by you,
LO	Mr. Pierard, to Mr. Korleski's question about deadlines
L1	for commenting on the draft PolyMet permit.
L2	THE COURT: Hearing no objections, those
L3	exhibits are received.
L 4	BY MS. MACCABEE:
L 5	Q And looking at these documents, Mr. Pierard,
L 6	did both you and Ms. Bauer inform Mr. Korleski on
L 7	March 12 that the deadline for comments was March 16?
L 8	A Yes.
L 9	Q How would you interpret Mr. Korleski's interest
20	in the deadline for commenting on the draft PolyMet
21	permit as of March 12?
22	MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Again, it calls for
23	speculation.
24	THE COURT: That's sustained.
25	BY MS. MACCABEE:

1	Q By March 12 on March 12, 2018, was
2	Mr. Korleski aware that the did you make Mr. Korleski
3	aware that the comment period ended on March 16?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Now, did you become aware during the week
6	of March 12 that Ms. Lotthammer had sent an email to
7	Kurt Thiede, the deputy director to regional
8	administrator, Ms. Stepp?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And did you see the email at the time?
11	A Shortly after that, I believe.
12	Q Let's pull Exhibit 333.
13	Mr. Pierard, did you also review this document
14	on EPA's FOIA online site as a document released under
15	the Freedom of Information Act?
16	A Yeah.
17	Q And just looking
18	THE COURT: Hearing no objection to the
19	exhibit, it's received.
20	BY MS. MACCABEE:
21	Q Let's take a look at the first page, the third
22	paragraph, I think it's the third paragraph, where it
23	says, "the established process is for MPCA to place the
24	draft permit on public notice, consider and respond to
25	public comments and make any resulting changes that are

necessary, and then to submit the proposed permit to EPA for review and comment (which could include objection) prior to final issuance."

Based on your experience as the NPDES program chief, do you have an opinion whether it was the established process for EPA to wait to review and comment on an MPCA NPDES permit until after the public notice was over and MPCA had submitted a proposed final permit to EPA?

A Our established process was to receive and review pre-public notice drafts and public notice drafts.

Q And if you also look at the first page, and that's number fourth paragraph down, the last sentence of that paragraph, it says, "We have asked that EPA Region 5 not send a written comment letter during the public comment period and instead follow the steps outlined in the MOA and wait until we have reviewed and responded to public comments."

Based on your experience running Region 5's NPDES program, what is the significance of EPA sending their written comment letter during the public notice permit instead of at some later time?

A Well, that's the official record. Gets their comments on the record. It requires the state then to respond to the comments, so it's much more official.

What she suggests here is waiting until they have -- if they've taken the time to address all of the other comments, modify the permit however they believe appropriate based on those comments, and submitting to us for a two-week review by EPA, that just doesn't make any sense that we would do that. You know, that's not our practice, and it wouldn't speed up the process, which I think they were concerned about. It actually slows it down. If at that late date EPA expresses a number of objections to this permit, it creates a whole new process to try and deal with our objections.

Q Now, thank you, Mr. Pierard.

If you could take a look at the second page of Exhibit 333, is that an email from John Linc Stine to Cathy Stepp and to Kurt Thiede?

A Yes.

Q What do you understand that -- and that email says that Commissioner Stine is "looping Shannon Lotthammer in who serves as the MPCA Assistant Commissioner for Water, and she will follow up directly with Kurt regarding the Region 5 MPCA agreement I mentioned on our call."

Based on this email what do you understand to have been the nature of the comment -- and your communication with Shannon Lotthammer?

1 MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection to the extent it goes 2 beyond his direct communications with Ms. Lotthammer. 3 THE COURT: It appears to be a multiple 4 question, part of which calls for hearsay. So in its current form, the objection is sustained. 5 6 BY MS. MACCABEE: Sometime after Ms. Lotthammer's email to 7 8 Mr. Thiede on March 13, did you participate in a phone call with Ms. Lotthammer involving Mr. Thiede and other 9 10 EPA senior managers? 11 Yes. Α 12 Can you explain what that call was and how it 13 came about? 14 We were called up to Kurt Thiede's office to 15 talk about our comments and the PolyMet permit and really 16 kind of inform Kurt on what our process was, what we thought of the MOA, things like that. And it was 17 18 apparent at that time Kurt was trying to find some middle 19 ground where he could make PCA happy and still follow EPA 20 protocols --21 0 Now --22 -- so -- yeah, go ahead. 23 And in that call, or in that meeting, who was 24 there besides you and Mr. Thiede? 25 Chris Korleski and Linda Holst. That's Α

1 H-o-l-s-t. She was our deputy division director. 2 And to the best of your knowledge, at that 3 time, which is, I'm estimating, about March 13, how long had Mr. Thiede been in his position as the chief of staff 4 to the regional administrator? 5 6 THE COURT: That's been asked and answered. We 7 already know that. 8 MR. PENTELOVITCH: No, I don't think so, 9 your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Thiede? 11 MS. MACCABEE: Sir, we asked about Ms. Stepp. THE COURT: Ms. Stepp. You're correct. 12 13 You can go ahead and answer. 14 THE WITNESS: Mr. Thiede arrived shortly after 15 Ms. Stepp. So he had been there roughly three months, 16 maybe a little less, I believe. 17 BY MS. MACCABEE: 18 And at some point, did Mr. Thiede suggest that 19 they get Ms. Lotthammer on the line and have a conference 20 call or speakerphone? 21 Α Yes. And can you describe what Ms. Lotthammer asked 22 23 or communicated to EPA in that phone call? 24 She expressed her concerns with us providing 25 written comments during the comment period. She

requested that we not send those during the comment period.

Q What reasons -- to the best of your recollection, what reasons did she give you in that conference call?

A Well, it was -- it would confuse the public.

It would create a good deal of press. Other people were going to make the same comments as EPA, so she didn't see the value in us providing comments at that time.

Q And what was your reaction to those reasons?

A Well, I disagreed with them. You know, the process is what it is. It's not -- you know, we don't make it up site by site or where you might get press and you might not. You know, our process was to provide comments to the state in writing, and, you know, that as the conversation went on after Shannon had hung up, we talked to Kurt about that and about our concerns with regard to that.

Q Did either you or Mr. Korleski or Ms. Holst respond to Shannon Lotthammer on that phone call and give her your position on her request?

A I believe we did. I think Chris was doing most of the talking on that. And Chris was -- Chris was a proponent of following our standard procedures and providing comments, you know. And we had offered to talk

Τ	to the state in advance about what our comments would be
2	so they wouldn't be blindsided. But beyond that, we
3	weren't really offering anything else to Shannon at that
4	point.
5	Q And did you become aware between March 13 and
6	the end of the comment period about emails and conflict
7	between among the EPA staff pertaining to the decision
8	on whether or not to allow whether or not to allow the
9	EPA's comments on the draft permit to be sent?
L 0	MR. GRILLOT: Objection, your Honor. This is
L1	Benjamin Grillot for the Department of Justice EPA.
L2	To the extent that this question goes in to
L3	EPA's internal decision-making process and their delivery
L 4	process in considering whether to comment or object on
L5	the permit, we would ask that you not allow the question.
L 6	THE COURT: All right.
L 7	Anyone else want to speak to the objection?
L 8	Okay. The objection is sustained on that
L 9	ground and also on the ground that the question goes
20	beyond the scope of the hearing because procedural
21	irregularities by the EPA are not at issue in this case.
22	I think we covered that this morning.
23	MS. MACCABEE: I think so.
24	BY MS. MACCABEE:
25	Q Mr. Pierard, maybe we can turn to Exhibit 498.

1	THE COURT: Thank you.
2	BY MS. MACCABEE:
3	Q It has a staple on an odd side.
4	THE COURT: I thought the same thing.
5	BY MS. MACCABEE:
6	Q Turning it around, Mr. Pierard, this is a
7	privilege log of emails between EPA staff and lawyers
8	from March 13 through March 15. And have you seen this
9	document before on the EPA's FOIA online site?
10	A Yes.
11	Q And I would not I'm not asking you to
12	speculate or comment on any of the content of the
13	discussions but simply, looking at this privilege log, is
14	this consistent with your recollection that MPCA's
15	request that EPA not send comments resulted in a
16	considerable amount of controversy within EPA?
17	MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Again, it's outside
18	the scope of the hearing.
19	THE COURT: It's the same question I just
20	sustained the objection to. It's still sustained.
21	Hearing no objection to this document
22	MS. MCGHEE: Your Honor, PolyMet objected to
23	this document on the basis of foundation, and I think we
24	also have a 602 objection to this that Mr. Pierard needs
25	personal knowledge to testify about what's contained in

1 this document. 2 THE COURT: Well, it's a privilege log. I don't see what it adds to the case anyway. What does it 3 4 add to the case? 5 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, I think it just shows that this is a relatively -- it is an extraordinary 6 request that MPCA made to EPA, and it documents the 7 8 degree to which they had to make efforts to make whatever decision they made on the file, so that would be --9 10 that's the limited purposes for which we wanted to admit 11 it. 12 THE COURT: All right. This document has no relevance to the case for the same reason I sustained the 13 14 objection. Whether there was or was not controversy 15 within the EPA is irrelevant to the case. The EPA does 16 what the EPA does for reasons of the EPA that aren't 17 being reviewed in this case and are not the subject of 18 review by the court of appeals, as far as I am aware. 19 BY MS. MACCABEE: 20 During March 2018, other than MPCA's requests, 21 Mr. Pierard, were you aware of any request from any other

- Q During March 2018, other than MPCA's requests, Mr. Pierard, were you aware of any request from any other party or person or entity to EPA not to send the written comments on the draft PolyMet permit?
- A No, I wasn't.

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Q When were EPA's written comments on the draft

PolyMet permit completed? 1 2 March 14 or 15 they would have been ready to 3 go. And was that date prior to the close of the 4 Q public comment period? 5 6 Α Yes. If EPA's comments on the draft Polymet permit 7 8 had been sent like other comments on draft permits, who would have signed them? 9 10 I signed those letters. 11 And if you had treated EPA's comments on the Q 12 draft PolyMet permit as you did other EPA comments on draft permits, when would they have been sent? 13 14 They would have been sent prior to the close of 15 the comment period, so these would have gone out March 15 16 or 16. 17 When did you learn that EPA's written comments 18 on the draft PolyMet permit were not going to be sent to 19 MPCA? 20 MR. GRILLOT: Objection again to the extent it 21 calls for a revelation of internal decision-making or -but to the fact of -- the actual fact of the date, 22 23 there's no objection, but to the extent that the 24 testimony was to get any further than that, there's no 25 objection.

1 THE COURT: The question as phrased is not 2 objectionable because the question asks only for a date. 3 So confine your answer to the question asked, and we'll be good. 4 THE WITNESS: I was made aware that we would 5 not be sending comments on -- either late on March 15 or 6 7 early March 16. 8 BY MS. MACCABEE: And if we could turn now to Exhibit 307. 9 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 BY MS. MACCABEE: 12 And this document is a March 16, 2018 email 13 chain between Mr. Thiede and Ms. Lotthammer on which 14 Mr. Pierard was copied. 15 THE COURT: Hearing no objection, the document 16 is received. 17 BY MS. MACCABEE: 18 Mr. Pierard, if you could just look at the 19 first paragraph of that email, and it is an email -- it 20 is actually an email from Jeff Udd to Richard Clark, and 21 it describes a phone call between Mr. Udd and you. And if you just use that to refresh your recollection, and 22 23 then explain what you did in terms of communicating with 24 MPCA on March 16 about checking meetings and going 25 through the content of the comments that you would have

sent.

A Right. So I spoke to Jeff telling him we would not be sending comments. And my interest was that PCA be aware of the specific comments we were going to make so that they could consider them as they looked at other comments. We also had an interest to know what the other commenters had said and to talk to PCA about how they might respond to those comments. And that was pretty routine. Sometimes states would ask us to give them a hand with response to comments.

Q And so when was the -- maybe let's just turn to Exhibit 337.

While we're getting that, Mr. Pierard, prior to your -- the day when you had a chance to walk through your comments, what did you do to prepare for that opportunity, that conference call with MPCA?

A I began to write notes to myself to kind of guide myself through the upcoming call with PCA. And as I got into it, I decided that the most effective way -- our comments were in relative summary form. We didn't go into nearly the detail that we probably could have. I decided to simply use the comments -- the comment letter that was prepared. And in preparation for that, I just underlined the portions that I was going to speak to and itemize them that way. And to just keep myself

1	organized, I numbered paragraphs to be to identify the
2	issue, and then, secondarily, to identify the method in
3	which PCA could use to rectify the concern that we had.
4	THE COURT: There being no objection,
5	Exhibit 337 is received.
6	BY MS. MACCABEE:
7	Q And looking at your handwritten notes on the
8	top of that exhibit, does that do your handwritten
9	notes convey that the letter was conveyed verbally to
10	MPCA on April 5, 2018?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And that the letter was read word for word?
13	A Yeah. The underlined portions were read.
14	Q Other than the handwritten notes on the top of
15	the page, are EPA's comments in Exhibit 337 the same as
16	what you were prepared to sign by March 15 or 16, 2018?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Now, the comment letter and let's see where
19	that is. If you look at paragraph three on the first
20	page, it says, "Enclosed for your consideration are our
21	comments on the Public Notice Draft Permit."
22	When you said "our comments," who did you mean?
23	A Well, that would be EPA comments, and that's
24	the comment of the comments of the review team at EPA.
25	Q And just really briefly, who was on that review

1 team? Who prepared or contributed?

A Yeah. Krista McKim was our lead technical person. In addition, on my staff would have been Mark Ackerman provided some information. Robb Pepin would have provided assistance on it. Beyond my group, it was Barbara Wester and Jillian Rountree, who were oversee attorneys.

Q While you were reading these comments to MPCA, did MPCA say anything that gave you the impression they were taking notes?

A Yes.

Q Can you elaborate? What did they say, and who said it and --

A It was -- there wasn't a lot of conversation about these comments. For the most part, the PCA folks were silent during the call. Richard Clark was the one that -- on a few occasions, he would ask me to either slow down or if I could repeat a comment that I had read. So that gave me the impression that they were taking notes.

Q And did he do that just at the beginning of the conference call or throughout the call?

A It was the middle and toward the end of the conference call.

Q Do you recall about how long the conference

call lasted?

A I would say one hour.

Q And looking at the bottom of the first page of the letter going on to the second page, what were EPA's most serious concerns about the draft PolyMet permit?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection, your Honor. It goes to substance and not the process.

THE COURT: Sustained. And the document speaks for itself.

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Your Honor, may I be heard on that motion?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. PENTELOVITCH: One of the defenses that's been raised by the MPCA is that all of this doesn't matter, because they took into account the EPA's comments because they were similar to the comments made by the public. That's one of their defenses. They have opened up the issue, and we, I think, are entitled to show what MPCA -- what EPA's comments were and then compare to the final permit to show which of them were not, in fact, addressed in the final permit. So I think that in their trial brief, MPCA has opened it up for us not to go into whether the science is right or wrong but as to what EPA's comments were and whether, in fact, they were addressed in the final permit.

1 THE COURT: You're absolutely right. But 2 that's not the question that was asked. The question that was asked is what were the most substantial concerns 3 4 that the EPA had. So the question isn't -- the argument 5 you just made doesn't address the question that I 6 sustained the objection to. MR. PENTELOVITCH: So the issue is the word 7 8 "substantial"? 9 THE COURT: The issue is weighing the 10 significance of various comments. I think we can examine 11 and compare public comments generally to EPA comments and 12 make a determination of whether they're the same or 13 whether they're not the same without going into the 14 science or weighing the relative merits of one comment 15 versus another comment. 16 MR. PENTELOVITCH: And just so that we're all 17 clear, I want to make sure. You're saying we could weigh 18 the public comments versus EPA, but we can also weigh the 19 EPA comments against the final permit as well, correct? 20 THE COURT: Not weigh, but compare. 21 MR. PENTELOVITCH: Compare. 22 THE COURT: Compare. 23 MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, if I may. 24 THE COURT: Yes. 25 MR. SCHWARTZ: I think counsel has not quite

accurately portrayed the position that we're taking.

What we said was that the EPA comments duplicated or were duplicated by public comments. And you can do that by simply making a comparison.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, exactly. That is exactly what we said. The reason I'm bringing this up is that counsel suggested that we had said something else, and we did not.

THE COURT: I think that's what we just said.

THE COURT: Well, I didn't hear it that way. I hear you saying that -- both saying the same thing. I don't want to get into a fight about agreeing to the same thing. So the bottom line is, no one is going to be weighing the relative merits of one comment compared to another comment. But what is fair game is whether the MPCA's position that the public comments were the same as the EPA comments is true or not is up for grabs. And so I think we can do that without being scientists.

Right, Mr. Pentelovitch?

MR. PENTELOVITCH: I mean, the way I view this is that's an affirmative defense, so the burden of proving that they're right about that is on them, and we have the right to rebut it. But you're right, it's not about scientists. The public comments and the EPA comments line up, and then were they addressed in the

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final permit, and what the scientific merits of any of it
is basically a court of appeals question, not a question
for you.

THE COURT: Well, and whether they were

THE COURT: Well, and whether they were addressed in the final permit is taking an additional leap, and I don't think I'm quite there with you on that yet.

MR. PENTELOVITCH: Well, we'll get you there.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And, your Honor, we aren't either.

11 THE COURT: Well, I knew that.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. All right. Then I'll sit down.

THE COURT: So the problem with that is whether that crosses over to science and, more fundamentally, whether a particular solution that ended up in the final permit truly did address an earlier concern could be subject to debate. And, for example, there's no WQBELS in the final permit. That was one of the concerns raised. So can you address the lack of WQBELs by doing something else? I'm sure you guys would love to debate that and whether that's true or not. You can do that at the court of appeals. We're not going to do that here. Okay?

MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, let me just say that that's important to us because it helps define what we have to submit in this proceeding. We are all ready to debate the debate that should be in the court of appeals. And so to forego that, we have to know that we can safely forego it because we won't be prejudiced by not explaining why the NPDES permit was in fact an excellent permit, which we think it was. And we will not present that testimony here because it's irrelevant based on your Honor's ruling. So we have to be confident that we're properly interpreting your Honor's ruling.

THE COURT: In the interest of time, I don't want to get ahead of ourselves, because the topic we were just debating is not the topic that arose out of the question before us. So let's just stick to where we are and stop dreaming of the future.

## BY MS. MACCABEE:

Q Let's bring it down a little bit to Earth.

Mr. Pierard, in your -- in the EPA's comment letter of March 15, which was read to MPCA on April 5, you have two different categories of comments, one which starts on the enclosure at page 1 of 7 called "Comments and Recommendations to Ensure Consistency with the Clean Water Act," and then another that starts on page 6 of 7 called "Other Recommendations."

1 Can you explain how these two classifications 2 of comments differ? 3 MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, again, it's going to 4 the topic that's outside this hearing, which is the relative merits of different comments that are included 5 6 in EPA's letter. 7 THE COURT: What about this explanation is 8 necessary for me to know to determine if there's a procedural or procedural irregularity? 9 10 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, what about this that's important for you to know is which of these 11 12 comments EPA considered at the time of making these 13 comments were important. 14 THE COURT: Right. And --15 MS. MACCABEE: Now, that is not the same as 16 saying they were scientifically more important or that 17 the Clean Water Act is going to be on one side or the 18 other. This is about what do these comments mean, and 19 that's --THE COURT: It's irrelevant. And they are in a 20 21 letter; they're all important. I assume if it's in the

letter; they're all important. I assume if it's in the letter, they thought it was important. If it's not important, they are not going to put it in the letter. If they're happy with everything, they're not going to comment at all. So I don't see how that advances the

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1	issue before the Court.
2	MS. MACCABEE: Actually
3	THE COURT: Everything is important.
4	MS. MACCABEE: Actually, your Honor, that's not
5	what this witness would have testified.
6	THE COURT: Let's move on.
7	BY MS. MACCABEE:
8	Q Look at page two of the letter, and not the
9	enclosures.
10	THE COURT: Okay. So this is something that
11	was not read during the conference call.
12	MR. SCHWARTZ: Do you have an extra copy?
13	BY MS. MACCABEE:
14	Q Do you see the paragraph saying, "The above"
15	that starts, "The above concerns must be addressed to
16	ensure that the permit will achieve compliance," and it
17	goes on. This paragraph is not underlined.
18	Do you recall whether you told MPCA staff
19	whether you told the MPCA staff
20	THE COURT: Oh, we just lost our feed.
21	MR. SCHWARTZ: This will give him time to
22	consider the question.
23	THE COURT: He didn't hear it all yet. I love
24	the fact that they are nice enough to tell us that
25	actually, the information on the screen is wrong. It

1	says you're the only person in the meeting.
2	MS. MACCABEE: There's a lot of us.
3	THE COURT: How many people are there here?
4	That's why we don't give our lives away to technology, or
5	shouldn't.
6	MS. LARSON: I'm worried, your Honor, that it
7	might be a timed-out meeting. Sometimes you set a time
8	for the meeting, and then it will log it out, and then
9	your host key won't work after it logs out.
L 0	MS. RAY-HODGE: They are trying to fix it right
L1	now on their end, your Honor.
L2	MR. PENTELOVITCH: The last time I tried one of
L3	these was in 1996 in Anoka County. We actually had to
L 4	send someone to a TV studio in Indiana to try and
L 5	broadcast his live testimony.
L 6	THE COURT: You were ahead of your time.
L 7	MR. PENTELOVITCH: It went very poorly.
L 8	THE COURT: That's what happens when you're
L 9	ahead of your time.
20	MR. PENTELOVITCH: In 1996, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: That's pretty good, '96.
22	And I'm looking at the clock, too. You were
23	speculating about it timing out, but that was intuitive
2 4	based on the clock.
25	MS. LARSON: I just thought continuing to enter

1 a key that wasn't going to work anymore didn't seem fair. 2 THE COURT: Well, let's go off the record and talk about logistics as long as we're a victim of them. 3 (Discussion was held off the record.) 4 THE COURT: Welcome back. 5 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 6 BY MS. MACCABEE: 7 8 Mr. Pierard, I just want to turn you back to page two. 9 10 Α Yes. 11 After the four numbered paragraphs. I'm just Q. 12 going to read this to you, and then I have a question about whether this was communicated. 13 14 "The above concerns must be addressed to ensure 15 that the permit will achieve compliance with all 16 applicable requirements of the CWA, including water 17 quality requirements of Minnesota and of all affected 18 states. If unaddressed, the above concerns may result in 19 an EPA objection to a proposed permit." This is not 20 underlined. 21 Do you recall whether you told MPCA in that conference call on April 5 that, if unaddressed, some of 22 23 EPA's concerns may result in objection to the proposed 24 permit? 25 Α Yes, I do.

1 And did you read it here, or did you say 2 something slightly different? I said something slightly different. As I 3 4 prepared to read the underlined items, what I said was 5 this first set of items that I'm going to read to you we 6 consider at this point are likely objectionable items. So that was the way I introduced it. 7 8 And when you said that, which items were you 9 referring to? 10 MR. SCHWARTZ: Objection, your Honor. Again, 11 this is an attempt to prioritize the various comments. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. MS. LARSON: Your Honor --13 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MS. LARSON: -- he's testifying to things that 16 didn't -- that are not in the record because there was a 17 phone call instead of this being sent. And he's saying 18 that he said certain things were objectionable on the 19 phone call. And because we don't have a record of that 20 phone call, his testimony is important to understand what 21 was actually said in that phone call, and that's relevant to this proceeding. 22 23 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor, otherwise, we --24 MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor --25 THE COURT: Hold on.

1 MR. SCHWARTZ: -- if the subject matter isn't 2 relevant, then what he said isn't relevant. The other thing is, when I heard the guestion, 3 4 I'm not certain that she would -- that counsel was simply asking him to say what he said. She did that, he said 5 6 what he said, and then she asked a follow-up. And my 7 impression was she was asking him to provide more 8 information. 9 MS. MACCABEE: Your Honor --10 THE COURT: Hold on, hold on, hold on. 11 All right. You can -- was someone going to say 12 something? 13 MS. MACCABEE: Yes, your Honor. What the 14 witness said is that the first set of items are likely --15 that he told MPCA that the first set of items are likely 16 objectionable. So the question was simply which items 17 were you referring to, because otherwise, we have 18 something in the record where the witness says the first 19 set of items are likely objectionable, and we don't know 20 what that is. 21 MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor --22 MS. MACCABEE: We don't know what that first 23 set is, and so we don't know what he told MPCA. 24 already found out that that isn't the underlying portion,

so the document itself doesn't give us the answer.

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MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, we have the letter, and the letter does speak for itself. And we have a statement from the witness saying what he read from the letter and what he didn't. And so more explanation simply goes deeper into an area that is really outside the scope of this proceeding.

THE COURT: Well, the purpose of these questions is to determine what occurred during a certain phone call at a certain time. And because the letter was never sent, the only source of knowledge as to what actually happened is to hear what did happen based upon the recollection of someone who was actually there. So this doesn't necessarily go to the weighing of the relative merits of objections as much as it goes to what actually happened, which I need to know for the context of whether there were any procedural irregularities. For that limited reason, I will give leeway and allow the question to be reasked and then answered.

MS. MACCABEE: Would you like me to repeat the question, or would you like to read it back?

THE COURT: Actually, I'm going to ask the question to make sure that no one goes wild.

You said in your answer that "What I said was, the first set of items that I am going to read to you we consider at this point are likely objectionable items."

1 What items were they? 2 THE WITNESS: Those were all the items up through -- up to other recommendations on page 6 of 7. 3 THE COURT: Okay. That's the answer. 4 5 Your next question, Ms. Maccabee. 6 MS. MACCABEE: I am looking and seeing where we 7 end with material that --8 THE COURT: It's 4:35. And due to the long pause, I will consider this a convenient stopping point 9 10 for the day. 11 MS. MACCABEE: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: We will start again at 9 a.m. 13 tomorrow morning. 14 And then we'll go off the record. If there's 15 anything that the parties want to talk to me about that's 16 not on the record, we can do that procedurally. All 17 right? Thank you. 18 MS. MACCABEE: Thank you, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Oh, one thing to go on the record. I was going to say this. I can't remember if I did: As 20 21 to any documents for which I sustain objections, and they 22 don't go on the record, they're going to be all amassed 23 in one group called Court Exhibit C. And we'll build 24 that file as we go. 25 MR. PENTELOVITCH: Your Honor, just for

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1	clarity, it's 9 a.m. Central Time? Because I believe the
2	witness is in a different time zone.
3	THE COURT: Yes, 9 a.m. Central Time. I know
4	the day is just beginning for you, sir, but we're on a
5	different schedule.
6	THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.
7	THE COURT: We're off the record.
8	(Proceedings adjourned for the day at 4:34 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF MINNESOTA )
2	) SS. COUNTY OF RAMSEY )
3	
4	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
5	I, Lori Morrow, Registered Merit Reporter,
6	Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime
7	Reporter, Certified LiveNote Reporter, Certified
8	Broadcast Captioner, and Notary Public in and for the
9	State of Minnesota, do certify that I am an official
10	court reporter in and for the County of Ramsey, Second
11	Judicial District, State of Minnesota, and that I
12	reported the foregoing proceedings in this matter, and
13	that the transcript contained on the foregoing
14	209 pages constitutes a true and accurate record of the
15	proceedings had in the above-entitled matter at the said
16	time and place stated herein.
17	
18	Dated: March 2, 2020.
19	
20	AMISMI /
21	Lori L. Morrow, RMR, RPR, CRR, CBC, CLR
22	Official Court Reporter Ramsey County Courthouse, Chambers 1470
23	15 West Kellogg Boulevard St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
24	(651) 266-8281 Notary Public, Minnesota
25	My commission expires: January 31, 2025