PNM EXHIBIT RND-9

Consisting of 4 pages

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD

No. EIB 13-02(R)

IN THE MATTER OF PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE SAN JUAN GENERATING STATION BEST AVAILABLE RETROFIT TECHNOLOGY DETERMINATION

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the 5th day of September, 2013, the above-entitled matter came on for hearing before the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board, taken at San Juan College, Room 7103, 4601 College Boulevard, Farmington, New Mexico, at the hour of 9:20 a.m.

KATHY TOWNSEND COURT REPORTERS

Equally important is the fact that the state entered into a bilateral agreement with PNM in order to take care of some of the economic consequences resulting from a two-unit shutdown.

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That agreement with PNM ensures that there will be no layoffs as a result of unit retirements. It also provides for economic development in the Navajo Nation and in the Four Corners region. It also requires the construction of a natural gas plant in this region, which will provide construction jobs.

Now, this isn't to say that the alternative, including the agreement that the state entered with PNM in order to defray some of the economic consequences resulting from this, is -- is perfect. But it is the best path -- in our opinion, it is the best path forward in a very difficult situation.

And I'll explain now why I believe in more detail it is the best path forward in a -- in what I mentioned was a difficult situation that we all inherited in 2011, when the Board first took up a state plan submitted by the New Mexico Environment Department.

In the Tenth Circuit, one of the things -- I want to talk a little bit about some of the factors that the Department considered in the Tenth Circuit and what motivated us to settle.

In the Tenth Circuit, what was at issue was the EPA's failure to consider the State Implementation Plan before promulgating the federal rule. I do not believe there would have been an outcome in the Tenth Circuit in which the court would have ordered EPA to adopt the State Implementation Plan that was submitted. I think that's a really important point.

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It wasn't -- the court wasn't considering two choices, we're going to either affirm the federal rule or we're going to adopt the state rule. The court was considering whether EPA had properly followed the Clean Air Act in adopting a federal rule without considering the state's rule.

As I mentioned, we were prejudiced by the fact that the state was three-and-a-half years late, and EPA repeatedly emphasized this point.

We still believe that the state plan was worth fighting for, and we believe we had a strong case in court. However, if the Tenth Circuit ultimately decided with the state and with PNM, I do believe it is highly unlikely that EPA would have done anything other than go back and review the State Implementation Plan that was submitted and ultimately make the same decision.

So I think the best outcome we could have expected in the Tenth Circuit is for the court to strike

down the federal rule and say EPA erred when it failed to consider the State Implementation Plan and then required EPA to go back and engage in another rulemaking, and this time considering the State Implementation Plan.

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And EPA very well could have gone back then, created a new record and explained again what they had made clear repeatedly, which was they would not approve the state plan and adopted the same federal proposal all over again.

And so we would have been delaying, in my opinion, the inevitable. If EPA wanted that federal rule to become a rule, I think they would have eventually been able to make it a federal rule that the state would then be forced to comply with.

I believe the -- and PNM will be here, and they can testify as to cost considerations. I will not be testifying that -- providing policy testimony in that regard this morning.

I will, though, testify about kind of the broader contexts in which this dispute was occurring, and specifically the transition away from coal-fired generation to other forms of power.

There's been a national trend away from coal-fired generation, and this is -- this has been