HOUSE BILL NO. 437
 INTRODUCED BY A. OLSON, DEPRATU, FORRESTER, FUCHS, GALLUS, GEBHARDT, KEANE,
 MATTHEWS, MCCARTHY, ROSS, D. RYAN, TASH

5 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS GOVERNING THE 6 ENVIRONMENT; PROVIDING THAT THE ENACTMENT OF CERTAIN LEGISLATION IS THE LEGISLATIVE 7 IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE II, SECTION 3, AND ARTICLE IX OF THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION AND PROVIDING THAT COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE IMPLEMENTATION 8 CONSTITUTES COMPLIANCE WITH ADEQUATE REMEDIES AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION; 9 REQUIRING THAT A CHALLENGE TO A PERMIT ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE AIR QUALITY LAWS OR 10 11 WATER QUALITY LAWS OR OPENCUT MINING RECLAMATION LAWS, A CHALLENGE TO A LICENSE OR PERMIT ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE METAL MINE RECLAMATION LAWS, A CHALLENGE TO A 12 CERTIFICATE ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE MONTANA MAJOR FACILITY SITING ACT, OR AN 13 14 AMENDMENT ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE OPENCUT MINING RECLAMATION LAWS MUST INCLUDE AN 15 ACTION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PARTY TO WHOM THE PERMIT OR CERTIFICATE WAS ISSUED PROVIDE FOR COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES IF THE CHALLENGE WAS FOR AN IMPROPER PURPOSE: 16 PROVIDING THAT ANY TIME REQUIREMENT UNDER A PERMIT OR CERTIFICATE IS EXTENDED BY THE 17 18 DURATION OF THE INJUNCTION; PROVIDING THAT AN ACTION CHALLENGING THE ISSUANCE OF A 19 PERMIT UNDER THE MONTANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT, AIR QUALITY LAWS, THE ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT UNDER THE WATER QUALITY LAWS. NATURAL STREAMBED AND LAND 20 21 PRESERVATION ACT, HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY LAWS, COAL AND URANIUM MINE 22 RECLAMATION LAWS, AND METAL MINE RECLAMATION LAWS THE ISSUANCE OF AN AMENDMENT UNDER THE OPENCUT MINING RECLAMATION LAWS, THE ISSUANCE OF A LICENSE OR PERMIT UNDER 23 24 THE METAL MINE RECLAMATION LAWS, A PETITION FOR REVIEW CHALLENGING A LICENSING OR PERMITTING DECISION UNDER THE MONTANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT, AN ARBITRATION 25 26 ACTION UNDER THE NATURAL STREAMBED AND LAND PRESERVATION ACT OF 1975, ANY ACTION UNDER THE HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES LAWS OR THE MONTANA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT. 27 28 ENTRY AND INSPECTION UNDER THE COAL AND URANIUM MINE RECLAMATION LAWS, OR A 29 CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER THE MAJOR FACILITY SITING LAWS MUST BE BROUGHT IN THE COUNTY 30 IN WHICH THE PERMITTED ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED IN THE CERTIFICATE SUBJECT TO



1 THE PERMIT, PETITION FOR REVIEW, AMENDMENT, LICENSE, ARBITRATION, ACTION, CERTIFICATE, 2 OR INSPECTION WILL OCCUR; PROVIDING THAT FOR AN ACTIVITY THAT WILL OCCUR IN MORE THAN 3 ONE COUNTY, ANY COUNTY IN WHICH THE ACTIVITY WILL OCCUR IS A PROPER VENUE; PROVIDING THAT A PERSON CERTAIN PERSONS MAY NOT CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS OR REMEDIAL ACTIONS 4 5 CONCERNING CLEANUP ACTIVITIES ON ANY SITE AT ANY FACILITY THAT IS SUBJECT TO AN 6 ADMINISTRATIVE OR JUDICIAL ORDER; AMENDING SECTIONS 2-4-702, 2-4-704, 50-40-102, 75-1-102, 7 75-1-103, 75-2-102, 75-2-104, <del>75-2-211,</del> 75-5-101, 75-5-102, <del>75-5-401, 75-5-403, 75-5-614,</del> 75-7-102, 75-7-121, 8 75-10-202, 75-10-402, 75-10-703, 75-10-420, 75-10-706, 75-10-902, 75-11-202, 75-11-301, 75-11-502, 9 75-20-102, 75-20-201, 75-20-401, 75-20-406, 76-6-102, 76-7-102, 82-4-102, 82-4-202, 82-4-239, 82-4-252, 10 82-4-301, 82-4-349, 82-4-402, 82-4-427, 82-4-436, AND 87-5-103, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE 11 EFFECTIVE DATE AND, AN APPLICABILITY DATE, AND A TERMINATION DATE AND A RETROACTIVE 12 APPLICABILITY DATE."

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WHEREAS, Article II, section 3, of the Montana Constitution enumerates certain inalienable individual rights, including the right to a clean and healthful environment, the right of pursuing life's basic necessities, the right of enjoying and defending an individual's life and liberty, the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and the right of seeking individual safety, health, and happiness in all lawful ways; and

WHEREAS, the constitutionally enumerated rights are by their very nature bound to result in competing
interests in specific fact situations; and

WHEREAS, Article IX, section 1, of the Montana Constitution provides that the state and each person shall maintain and improve a clean and healthful environment in Montana for present and future generations and directs the Legislature to provide for the administration and enforcement of this duty and also directs the Legislature to provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and to provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has reviewed the intent of the framers of the 1972 Montana Constitution as
 evidenced in the verbatim transcripts of the constitutional convention; and

28 WHEREAS, there is no indication that one enumerated inalienable right is intended to supersede other 29 inalienable rights, including the right to use property in all lawful means; and

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WHEREAS, the Legislature, mindful of its constitutional obligation to provide for the administration and

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enforcement of the constitution, has enacted a comprehensive set of laws to accomplish the goals of the 1 2 constitution, including the Montana Clean Indoor Air Act of 1979, Title 50, chapter 40, part 1, MCA; the Montana 3 Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1 through 3, MCA; the Clean Air Act of Montana, Title 75, chapter 2, parts 1 through 4, MCA; water quality laws, Title 75, chapter 5, MCA; The Natural Streambed and 4 5 Land Preservation Act of 1975, Title 75, chapter 7, part 1, MCA; The Montana Solid Waste Management Act, 6 Title 75, chapter 10, part 2, MCA; The Montana Hazardous Waste Act, Title 75, chapter 10, part 4, MCA; the 7 Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act, Title 75, chapter 10, part 7, MCA; the Montana 8 Megalandfill Siting Act, sections 75-10-901 through 75-10-945, MCA; the Montana Underground Storage Tank 9 Installer and Inspector Licensing and Permitting Act, Title 75, chapter 11, part 2, MCA; the Montana Underground 10 Storage Tank Act, Title 75, chapter 11, part 5, MCA; the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, chapter 20, 11 MCA; the Open-Space Land and Voluntary Conservation Easement Act, Title 76, chapter 6, MCA; the 12 Environmental Control Easement Act, Title 76, chapter 7, MCA; The Strip and Underground Mine Siting Act, Title 13 82, chapter 4, part 1, MCA; The Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act, Title 82, chapter 4, part 14 2, MCA; The Opencut Mining Act, Title 82, chapter 4, part 4, MCA; and The Nongame and Endangered Species 15 Conservation Act, Title 87, chapter 5, part 1, MCA.

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17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

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### SECTION 1. SECTION 2-4-702, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

"2-4-702. Initiating judicial review of contested cases. (1) (a) A person who has exhausted all
administrative remedies available within the agency and who is aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case
is entitled to judicial review under this chapter. This section does not limit utilization of or the scope of judicial
review available under other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by statute.

(b) A party who proceeds before an agency under the terms of a particular statute may not be precluded
from questioning the validity of that statute on judicial review, but the party may not raise any other question not
raised before the agency unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that there was good cause for failure
to raise the question before the agency.

(2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(c), proceedings for review must be instituted by filing a
 petition in district court within 30 days after service of the final decision of the agency or, if a rehearing is
 requested, within 30 days after the decision is rendered. Except as otherwise provided by statute <u>or subsection</u>

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(2)(d), the petition must be filed in the district court for the county where the petitioner resides or has the
 petitioner's principal place of business or where the agency maintains its principal office. Copies of the petition
 must be promptly served upon the agency and all parties of record.

(b) The petition must include a concise statement of the facts upon which jurisdiction and venue are
based, a statement of the manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved, and the ground or grounds specified in
2-4-704(2) upon which the petitioner contends he is to be entitled to relief. The petition must demand the relief
to which the petitioner believes the petitioner is entitled, and the demand for relief may be in the alternative.

8 (c) If a petition for review is filed pursuant to 33-16-1012(2)(c), the workers' compensation court, rather
9 than the district court, has jurisdiction and the provisions of this part apply to the workers' compensation court
10 in the same manner as the provisions of this part apply to the district court.

(d) If a petition for review is filed challenging a licensing or permitting decision made pursuant to Title
 75 or Title 82, the petition for review must be filed in the county where the facility is located or proposed to be
 located or where the action is proposed to occur.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the petition may not stay enforcement of the
agency's decision. The agency may grant or the reviewing court may order a stay upon terms that it considers
proper, following notice to the affected parties and an opportunity for hearing. A stay may be issued without
notice only if the provisions of 27-19-315, 27-19-316, and 27-19-317 are met.

(4) Within 30 days after the service of the petition or within further time allowed by the court, the agency
shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under
review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record may be shortened. A party
unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed required by the court for to pay the additional
costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record."

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NEW SECTION. Section 2. Determination of constitutionality. In any action filed in district court
 INVOKING THE COURT'S ORIGINAL JURISDICTION TO CHALLENGE THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A LICENSING OR PERMITTING
 DECISION MADE PURSUANT TO TITLE 75 OR TITLE 82 OR ACTIVITIES TAKEN PURSUANT TO A LICENSE OR PERMIT ISSUED
 UNDER TITLE 75 OR TITLE 82, THE PLAINTIFF SHALL FIRST ESTABLISH THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE UNDERLYING
 STATUTE.

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## 30 SECTION 3. SECTION 2-4-704, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:



1	"2-4-704. Standards of review. (1) The review shall must be conducted by the court without a jury and
2	shall must be confined to the record. In cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the agency not shown
3	in the record, proof thereof of the irregularities may be taken in the court. The court, upon request, shall hear
4	oral argument and receive written briefs.
5	(2) The court may not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of the evidence on
6	questions of fact. The court may affirm the decision of the agency or remand the case for further proceedings.
7	$The \ court\ may\ reverse\ or\ modify\ the\ decision\ if\ substantial\ rights\ of\ the\ appellant\ have\ been\ prejudiced\ because:$
8	(a) the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are:
9	(i) in violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
10	(ii) in excess of the statutory authority of the agency;
11	(iii) made upon unlawful procedure;
12	(iv) affected by other error of law;
13	(v) clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record;
14	(vi) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of
15	discretion; or
16	(b) findings of fact, upon issues essential to the decision, were not made although requested.
17	(3) If a petition for review is filed challenging a licensing or permitting decision made pursuant to Title
18	75 or Title 82 on the grounds of unconstitutionality, as provided in subsection (2)(a)(i), the petitioner shall first
19	establish the unconstitutionality of the underlying statute."
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21	Section 4. Section 50-40-102, MCA, is amended to read:
22	<b>"50-40-102.</b> Purpose Findings INTENT purpose. The legislature, mindful of its constitutional
23	obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana Clean
24	Indoor Air Act of 1979. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules
25	adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT
26	THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE
27	SUPPORT SYSTEM. The purpose of this part is to protect the health of nonsmokers in public places and to provide
28	for reserved areas in some public places for those who choose to smoke."
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Section 5. Section 75-1-102, MCA, is amended to read:



1 "75-1-102. Purpose Findings INTENT -- purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional 2 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana 3 Environmental Policy Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of parts 1 through 3 of this 4 chapter and the rules adopted to implement parts 1 through 3 of this chapter constitutes compliance with the 5 constitution. IT THE MONTANA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT IS PROCEDURAL, AND IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT 6 THE REQUIREMENTS OF PARTS 1 THROUGH 3 OF THIS CHAPTER PROVIDE FOR THE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE 7 PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES 8 TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVIEW OF STATE ACTIONS IN 9 ORDER TO ENSURE THAT ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES ARE FULLY CONSIDERED. 10 (2) The purpose of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter is to declare a state policy that will encourage 11 productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment, to protect the right to use and enjoy

private property free of undue government regulation, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humans, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the state, and to establish an environmental quality council."

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**Section 6.** Section 75-1-103, MCA, is amended to read:

18 "75-1-103. Policy. (1) The legislature, recognizing the profound impact of human activity on the 19 interrelations of all components of the natural environment, particularly the profound influences of population 20 growth, high-density urbanization, industrial expansion, resource exploitation, and new and expanding 21 technological advances, recognizing the critical importance of restoring and maintaining environmental quality 22 to the overall welfare and human development, and further recognizing that governmental regulation may 23 unnecessarily restrict the use and enjoyment of private property, declares that it is the continuing policy of the 24 state of Montana, in cooperation with the federal government, local governments, and other concerned public 25 and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical 26 assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions 27 under which humans and nature can coexist in productive harmony, to recognize the right to use and enjoy 28 private property free of undue government regulation, and to fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements 29 of present and future generations of Montanans.

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(2) In order to carry out the policy set forth in parts 1 through 3, it is the continuing responsibility of the

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1 state of Montana to use all practicable means consistent with other essential considerations of state policy to 2 improve and coordinate state plans, functions, programs, and resources so that the state may: 3 (a) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding 4 generations; 5 (b) ensure for all Montanans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing 6 surroundings; 7 (c) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or 8 safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; 9 (d) protect the right to use and enjoy private property free of undue government regulation; 10 (e) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our unique heritage and maintain, 11 wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice; 12 (f) achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and 13 a wide sharing of life's amenities; and 14 (g) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of 15 depletable resources. 16 (3) The legislature recognizes that each person is entitled to a healthful environment, that each person 17 is entitled to use and enjoy that person's private property free of undue government regulation, that each person 18 has the right to pursue life's basic necessities, and that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the 19 preservation and enhancement of the environment. The implementation of these rights requires the balancing 20 of the competing interests associated with the rights, BY THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COURTS, in order to protect the 21 public health, safety, and welfare." 22 23 Section 7. Section 75-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-2-102. Policy Findings INTENT -- policy and purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of its
 constitutional obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution has enacted the
 Clean Air Act of Montana. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of parts 1 through 4 of this
 chapter and the rules adopted to implement parts 1 through 4 of this chapter constitutes compliance with the
 constitution. It is the legislature's intent that the requirements of parts 1 through 4 of this chapter adequate REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM
 DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF



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1 NATURAL RESOURCES. 2 (2) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state and the purpose of this chapter to achieve 3 and maintain such levels of air quality as that will protect human health and safety and, to the greatest degree 4 practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, foster the comfort and convenience of the 5 people, promote the economic and social development of this state, and facilitate the enjoyment of the natural 6 attractions of this state. This policy must be balanced, BY THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COURTS, with the policy of 7 protecting the ability of the people to pursue life's basic necessities and to acquire property and to use that 8 property in all lawful ways. 9 (2)(3) It is also declared that local Local and regional air pollution control programs are to must be 10 supported to the extent practicable as essential instruments for the securing and maintenance of appropriate 11 levels of air quality. 12 (3)(4) To these ends it is the purpose of this chapter to: 13 (a) provide for a coordinated statewide program of air pollution prevention, abatement, and control: 14 (b) provide for an appropriate distribution of responsibilities among the state and local units of 15 government; 16 (c) facilitate cooperation across jurisdictional lines in dealing with problems of air pollution not confined 17 within single jurisdictions; and 18 (d) provide a framework within which all values may be balanced in the public interest." 19 20 Section 8. Section 75-2-104, MCA, is amended to read: 21 "75-2-104. Limitations -- personal cause of action unabridged --- injunction for permit challenge 22 -- venue. (1) Nothing in this This chapter shall may not be construed to: 23 (1)(a) grant to the board any jurisdiction or authority with respect to air contamination existing solely 24 within commercial and industrial plants, works, or shops; 25 (2)(b) affect the relations between employers and employees with respect to or arising out of any 26 condition of air contamination or air pollution; 27 (3)(c) supersede or limit the applicability of any law or ordinance relating to sanitation, industrial health, 28 or safety; or 29 (4)(d) abridge, limit, impair, create, enlarge, or otherwise affect substantively or procedurally the right 30 of a person to damages or other relief on account of injury to persons or property and to maintain an action or Legislative - 8 -Authorized Print Version - HB 437 Services

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1	other appropriate proceeding.	
2	(2) A JUDICIAL challenge to a permit issued pursuant to this chapter BY A PARTY OTHER THAN THE PERMIT	
3	APPLICANT OR PERMITHOLDER must include an action for A PRELIMINARY injunction against the party to whom the	
4	permit was issued unless otherwise agreed to by the permit applicant or permitholder. All judicial	
5	CHALLENGES OF PERMITS FOR PROJECTS WITH A PROJECT COST, AS DETERMINED UNDER 75-1-203, OF MORE THAN \$1	
6	MILLION MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A DIFFERENT NATURE PENDING IN THAT COURT. IF THE	
7	COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHALLENGE WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR WAS FOR AN IMPROPER PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO	
8	HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY, OR TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR INCREASED COST IN LITIGATION, THE COURT MAY	
9	AWARD ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS INCURRED IN DEFENDING THE ACTION.	
10	(3) An action to challenge a permit decision pursuant to this chapter must be brought in the county in	
11	which the permitted activity will occur. If an activity will occur in more than one county, the action may be brought	
12	in any of the counties in which the activity will occur."	
13		
14	Section 7. Section 75-2-211, MCA, is amended to read:	
15	<b>"75-2-211. (Temporary) Permits for construction, installation, alteration, or use.</b> (1) The board shall	
16	by rule provide for the issuance, modification, suspension, revocation, and renewal of a permit issued under this	
17	<del>part.</del>	
18	(2) Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b), not later than 180 days before construction, installation, or	
19	alteration begins or as a condition of use of any machine, equipment, device, or facility that the board finds may	
20	directly or indirectly cause or contribute to air pollution or that is intended primarily to prevent or control the	
21	emission of air pollutants, the owner or operator shall file with the department the appropriate permit application	
22	on forms available from the department except as provided in subsection (12).	
23	(3) The permit program administered by the department pursuant to this section must include the	
24	following:	
25	(a) requirements and procedures for permit applications, including standard application forms;	
26	(b) requirements and procedures for submittal of information necessary to determine the location,	
27	quantity, and type of emissions;	
28	(c) procedures for public notice and opportunity for comment or public hearing, as appropriate;	
29	(d) procedures for providing notice and an opportunity for comment to contiguous states and federa	
30	agencies, as appropriate;	
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1 (e) requirements for inspection, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;

- 2 (f) procedures for the transfer of permits;
- (g) requirements and procedures for suspension, modification, and revocation of permits by the
   department;
- 5 (h) requirements and procedures for appropriate emission limitations and other requirements, including
- 6 enforceable measures necessary to ensure compliance with those limitations and requirements;
- 7 (i) requirements and procedures for permit modification and amendment; and
- 8 (j) requirements and procedures for issuing a single permit authorizing emissions from similar
- 9 operations at multiple temporary locations, which permit may include conditions necessary to ensure compliance
- 10 with the requirements of this chapter at all authorized locations and a requirement that the owner or operator
- 11 notify the department in advance of each change in location.
- 12 (4) This section does not restrict the board's authority to adopt regulations providing for a single air
- 13 quality permit system.
- (5) Department approval of an application to transfer a portable emission source from one location to
   another is exempt from the provisions of 75-1-201(1).
- (6) The department may, for good cause shown, waive or shorten the time required for filing the
   appropriate applications.
- (7) The department shall require that applications for permits be accompanied by any plans,
   specifications, and other information that it considers necessary.
- 20 (8) An application is not considered filed until the applicant has submitted all fees required under
- 21 75-2-220 and all information and completed application forms required pursuant to subsections (2), (3), and (7)
- 22 of this section. If the department fails to notify the applicant in writing within 30 days after the purported filing of
- 23 an application that the application is incomplete and fails to list the reasons why the application is considered
- 24 incomplete, the application is considered filed as of the date of the purported filing.
- 25 (9) (a) Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b), if an application for a permit requires the preparation of
- 26 an environmental impact statement under the Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1
- 27 through 3, the department shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval or denial of the application within:
- 28 (i) 180 days after the department's receipt of a filed application, as provided in subsection (8), if the
- 29 department prepares the environmental impact statement;
- 30 (ii) 30 days after issuance of the final environmental impact statement by the lead agency if a state

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agency other than the department has been designated by the governor as lead agency for preparation of the
 environmental impact statement; or

(iii) if the application is for a machine, equipment, a device, or a facility at an operation that requires a
 permit under Title 82, chapter 4, part 1, 2, or 3, 30 days of issuance of the final environmental impact statement

5 in accordance with time requirements of Title 82, chapter 4, part 1, 2, or 3.

6 (b) If an application does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, the

7 department shall notify the applicant in writing within 60 days after its receipt of a filed application, as provided

8 in subsection (8), of its approval or denial of the application. The time for notification may be extended for 30

9 days by written agreement of the department and the applicant. Additional 30-day extensions may be granted

10 by the department on request of the applicant. Notification of approval or denial may be served personally or

11 by certified mail on the applicant or the applicant's agent.

12 (c) If an application for a permit is for the construction, installation, alteration, or use of a source that

13 is also required to obtain a license pursuant to 75-10-221 or a permit pursuant to 75-10-406, the department

14 shall act on the permit application within the time period provided for in 75-2-215(3)(e).

15 (d) Failure by the department to act in a timely manner does not constitute approval or denial of the

16 application. This does not limit or abridge the right of any person to seek available judicial remedies to require

17 the department to act in a timely manner.

18 (10) When the department approves or denies the application for a permit under this section, a person

19 who is jointly or severally adversely affected by the department's decision may request a hearing before the

20 board. The request for hearing must be filed within 15 days after the department renders its decision and must

21 include an affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request. The contested case provisions of the Montana

22 Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the board under this

23 subsection.

(11) The department's decision on the application is not final unless 15 days have elapsed from the date
 of the decision and there is no request for a hearing under this section. The filing of a request for a hearing
 postpones the effective date of the department's decision until the conclusion of the hearing and issuance of a
 final decision by the board.

(12) (a) Except as provided in subsections (12)(b) and (12)(c), an applicant who has received a written
 notice that its application is considered filed pursuant to subsection (8) may:

30 (i) for a temporary power generation unit or units with a total electrical generation capacity of not more

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than 125 megawatts, construct the unit or units. Operation of the unit or units may commence upon the
 department's issuance of a permit under this section.

(ii) for a temporary power generation unit or units with a total electrical generating capacity of 10
 megawatts or less, construct and operate the unit or units.

(b) The construction or operation of a temporary power generation unit or units described in subsection
 (12)(a) is not in violation of this part unless the operation of the temporary power generation unit or units
 continues after a department decision to deny the permit application becomes final as provided in this section.

8 (c) (i) A permit applicant shall discontinue construction or operation of a temporary power generation

9 unit or units if the applicant is notified by the department in writing that the applicant has failed to submit by the

10 department's deadline any additional information that is necessary to process the permit application.

(ii) The operation of a permit applicant's temporary power generation unit or units described in
 subsection (12)(a) may not violate ambient air quality standards.

13 (d) A permit issued under this part and pursuant to the provisions of this subsection (12) must expire

14 no later than 2 years from the date that the department received the permit application and must require removal

15 of the temporary power generation unit or units upon expiration of the permit unless an air quality permit for

16 permanent operation has been issued. The expiration time in this subsection is extended by any time during

17 which an injunction is in effect pursuant to 75-2-104(2).

18 (13) Any time requirement contained in a permit must be extended for time during which an injunction

19 is in effect pursuant to 75-2-104(2). (Terminates July 1, 2005--sec. 4, Ch. 588, L. 2001.)

20 75-2-211. (Effective July 1, 2005) Permits for construction, installation, alteration, or use. (1) The
 21 board shall by rule provide for the issuance, modification, suspension, revocation, and renewal of a permit
 22 issued under this part.

(2) Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b), not later than 180 days before construction, installation, or
 alteration begins or as a condition of use of any machine, equipment, device, or facility that the board finds may
 directly or indirectly cause or contribute to air pollution or that is intended primarily to prevent or control the
 emission of air pollutants, the owner or operator shall file with the department the appropriate permit application
 on forms available from the department.

(3) The permit program administered by the department pursuant to this section must include the
 following:

30 (a) requirements and procedures for permit applications, including standard application forms;

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(b) requirements and procedures for submittal of information necessary to determine the location, 2 quantity, and type of emissions; 3 (c) procedures for public notice and opportunity for comment or public hearing, as appropriate; 4 (d) procedures for providing notice and an opportunity for comment to contiguous states and federal 5 agencies, as appropriate; 6 (e) requirements for inspection, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting; 7 (f) procedures for the transfer of permits; 8 (g) requirements and procedures for suspension, modification, and revocation of permits by the 9 department; 10 (h) requirements and procedures for appropriate emission limitations and other requirements, including 11 enforceable measures necessary to ensure compliance with those limitations and requirements; 12 (i) requirements and procedures for permit modification and amendment; and 13 (i) requirements and procedures for issuing a single permit authorizing emissions from similar 14 operations at multiple temporary locations, which permit may include conditions necessary to ensure compliance 15 with the requirements of this chapter at all authorized locations and a requirement that the owner or operator 16 notify the department in advance of each change in location. 17 (4) This section does not restrict the board's authority to adopt regulations providing for a single air 18 quality permit system. 19 (5) Department approval of an application to transfer a portable emission source from one location to 20 another is exempt from the provisions of 75-1-201(1). 21 (6) The department may, for good cause shown, waive or shorten the time required for filing the 22 appropriate applications. 23 (7) The department shall require that applications for permits be accompanied by any plans, 24 specifications, and other information that it considers necessary. 25 (8) An application is not considered filed until the applicant has submitted all fees required under 26 75-2-220 and all information and completed application forms required pursuant to subsections (2), (3), and (7) 27 of this section. If the department fails to notify the applicant in writing within 30 days after the purported filing of 28 an application that the application is incomplete and fails to list the reasons why the application is considered 29 incomplete, the application is considered filed as of the date of the purported filing. 30 (9) (a) Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b), if an application for a permit requires the preparation of Legislative - 13 -Authorized Print Version - HB 437 Services Division

- an environmental impact statement under the Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1
   through 3, the department shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval or denial of the application within:
   (i) 180 days after the department's receipt of a filed application, as provided in subsection (8), if the
   department prepares the environmental impact statement;
   (ii) 30 days after issuance of the final environmental impact statement by the lead agency if a state
- agency other than the department has been designated by the governor as lead agency for preparation of the
   environmental impact statement; or
- (iii) if the application is for a machine, equipment, a device, or a facility at an operation that requires a
   permit under Title 82, chapter 4, part 1, 2, or 3, 30 days of issuance of the final environmental impact statement
   in accordance with time requirements of Title 82, chapter 4, part 1, 2, or 3.
- (b) If an application does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, the department shall notify the applicant in writing within 60 days after its receipt of a filed application, as provided in subsection (8), of its approval or denial of the application. The time for notification may be extended for 30 days by written agreement of the department and the applicant. Additional 30-day extensions may be granted by the department on request of the applicant. Notification of approval or denial may be served personally or by certified mail on the applicant or the applicant's agent.
- (c) If an application for a permit is for the construction, installation, alteration, or use of a source that
   is also required to obtain a license pursuant to 75-10-221 or a permit pursuant to 75-10-406, the department
   shall act on the permit application within the time period provided for in 75-2-215(3)(e).

(d) Failure by the department to act in a timely manner does not constitute approval or denial of the
 application. This does not limit or abridge the right of any person to seek available judicial remedies to require
 the department to act in a timely manner.

- (10) When the department approves or denies the application for a permit under this section, a person
   who is jointly or severally adversely affected by the department's decision may request a hearing before the
   board. The request for hearing must be filed within 15 days after the department renders its decision and must
   include an affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request. The contested case provisions of the Montana
   Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the board under this
   subsection.
- (11) The department's decision on the application is not final unless 15 days have elapsed from the date
   of the decision and there is no request for a hearing under this section. The filing of a request for a hearing

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1	postpones the effective date of the department's decision until the conclusion of the hearing and issuance of a
2	final decision by the board.
3	(12) Any time requirement contained in a permit must be extended for time during which an injunction
4	is in effect pursuant to 75-2-104(2)."
5	
6	Section 9. Section 75-5-101, MCA, is amended to read:
7	<b>"75-5-101. Policy.</b> It is the public policy of this state to:
8	(1) conserve water by protecting, maintaining, and improving the quality and potability of water for public
9	water supplies, wildlife, fish and aquatic life, agriculture, industry, recreation, and other beneficial uses;
10	(2) provide a comprehensive program for the prevention, abatement, and control of water pollution; and
11	(3) balance the inalienable rights to pursue life's basic necessities and possess and use property in
12	lawful ways with the policy of preventing, abating, and controlling water pollution in implementing the program
13	referred to in subsection (2)."
14	
15	Section 10. Section 75-5-102, MCA, is amended to read:
16	<b>"75-5-102.</b> Purpose <u>Findings</u> INTENT purpose rights of action not abridged. (1) <u>The legislature,</u>
17	mindful of its constitutional obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has
18	enacted this chapter. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the rules
19	adopted to implement this chapter constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT
20	THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
21	ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT
22	UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. A purpose of this chapter is to provide
23	additional and cumulative remedies to prevent, abate, and control the pollution of state waters.
24	(2) This chapter does not abridge or alter rights of action or remedies in equity or under the common
25	law or statutory law, criminal or civil, nor does this chapter or an act done under it estop the state or a
26	municipality or person, as owner of water rights or otherwise, in the exercise of his the person's rights in equity
27	or under the common law or statutory law to suppress nuisances or to abate pollution."
28	
29	Section 9. Section 75-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:
30	<b>"75-5-401. Board rules for permits ground water exclusions.</b> (1) Except as provided in subsection
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1 (5), the board shall adopt rules: 2 (a) governing application for permits to discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state 3 waters, including rules requiring the filing of plans and specifications relating to the construction, modification, 4 or operation of disposal systems; 5 (b) governing the issuance, denial, modification, or revocation of permits. The board may not require 6 a permit for a water conveyance structure or for a natural spring if the water discharged to state waters does not 7 contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes. Discharge to surface water of ground water that is not altered 8 from its ambient quality does not constitute a discharge requiring a permit under this part if: 9 (i) the discharge does not contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes; 10 (ii) the water discharged does not cause the receiving waters to exceed applicable standards for any 11 parameters; and 12 (iii) to the extent that the receiving waters in their ambient state exceed standards for any parameters, 13 the discharge does not increase the concentration of the parameters. 14 (c) governing authorization to discharge under a general permit for storm water associated with 15 construction activity. These rules must allow an owner or operator to notify the department of the intent to be 16 covered under the general permit. This notice of intent must include a signed pollution prevention plan that 17 requires the applicant to implement best management practices in accordance with the general permit. The rules 18 must authorize the owner or operator to discharge under the general permit on receipt of the notice and plan by 19 the department. 20 (2) The rules must allow the issuance or continuance of a permit only if the department finds that 21 operation consistent with the limitations of the permit will not result in pollution of any state waters, except that 22 the rules may allow the issuance of a temporary permit under which pollution may result if the department 23 ensures that the permit contains a compliance schedule designed to meet all applicable effluent standards and 24 water quality standards in the shortest reasonable period of time. 25 (3) The rules must provide that the department may revoke a permit if the department finds that the 26 holder of the permit has violated its terms, unless the department also finds that the violation was accidental and 27 unforeseeable and that the holder of the permit corrected the condition resulting in the violation as soon as was 28 reasonably possible. 29 (4) The board may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, 30 or operation of permitted activities for which a bond is voluntarily filed by a permittee pursuant to 75-5-405,

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- including rules for the establishment of criteria and procedures governing release of the bond or other surety
   and release of portions of a bond or other surety.
- 3 (5) Discharges of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state ground waters from the following
- 4 activities or operations are not subject to the ground water permit requirements adopted under subsections (1)
- 5 through (4):
- 6 (a) discharges or activities at wells injecting fluids associated with oil and gas exploration and production
- 7 regulated under the federal underground injection control program;
- 8 (b) disposal by solid waste management systems licensed pursuant to 75-10-221;
- 9 (c) individuals disposing of their own normal household wastes on their own property;
- 10 (d) hazardous waste management facilities permitted pursuant to 75-10-406;
- 11 (e) water injection wells, reserve pits, and produced water pits used in oil and gas field operations and
- 12 approved pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11;
- 13 (f) agricultural irrigation facilities;
- 14 (g) storm water disposal or storm water detention facilities;
- 15 (h) subsurface disposal systems for sanitary wastes serving individual residences;
- 16 (i) in situ mining of uranium facilities controlled under Title 82, chapter 4, part 2;
- 17 (j) mining operations subject to operating permits or exploration licenses in compliance with The Strip
- 18 and Underground Mine Reclamation Act, Title 82, chapter 4, part 2, or the metal mine reclamation laws, Title
- 19 <del>82, chapter 4, part 3; or</del>
- 20 (k) projects reviewed under the provisions of the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, chapter 20.
- 21 (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of 75-5-301(4), mixing zones for activities excluded from permit
- 22 requirements under subsection (5) of this section must be established by the permitting agency for those
- 23 activities in accordance with 75-5-301(4)(a) through (4)(c).
- (7) Notwithstanding the exclusions set forth in subsection (5), any excluded source that the department
   determines may be causing or is likely to cause violations of ground water quality standards may be required
   to submit monitoring information pursuant to 75-5-602.
- 27 (8) The board may adopt rules identifying other activities or operations from which a discharge of
- 28 sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state ground waters is not subject to the ground water permit
- 29 requirements adopted under subsections (1) through (4).
- 30 (9) Any time requirement contained in a permit must be extended for time during which an injunction

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- is in effect pursuant to 75-5-614(3)."
- 2
- 3 **Section 10.** Section 75-5-403, MCA, is amended to read:

4 "75-5-403. Denial or modification of permit -- time for review of permit application -- venue for 5 challenging permit issuance. (1) The department shall review for completeness all applications for new permits 6 within 60 days of the receipt of the initial application and within 30 days of receipt of responses to notices of 7 deficiencies. The initial completeness notice must note all major deficiency issues, based on the information 8 submitted. The department and the applicant may extend these timeframes, by mutual agreement, by not more 9 than 75 days. An application is considered complete unless the applicant is notified of a deficiency within the 10 appropriate review period. 11 (2) If the department denies an application for a permit or modifies a permit, the department shall give 12 written notice of its action to the applicant or holder and the applicant or holder may request a hearing before 13 the board, in the manner stated in 75-5-611, for the purpose of petitioning the board to reverse or modify the

14 action of the department. The hearing must be held within 30 days after receipt of written request. After the

15 hearing, the board shall affirm, modify, or reverse the action of the department. If the holder does not request

16 a hearing before the board, modification of a permit is effective 30 days after receipt of notice by the holder

17 unless the department specifies a later date. If the holder does request a hearing before the board, an order

18 modifying the permit is not effective until 20 days after receipt of notice of the action of the board.

19 (3) An action to challenge the issuance of a permit pursuant to this chapter must be brought in the

20 county in which the permitted activity will occur. If an activity will occur in more than one county, the action may

- 21 <u>be brought in any of the counties in which the activity will occur."</u>
- 22

23 Section 11. Section 75-5-614, MCA, is amended to read:

**"75-5-614. Injunctions authorized** <u>-- permit challenge</u>. (1) The department is authorized to commence
 a civil action seeking appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, for a violation that would
 be subject to a compliance order under 75-5-613. An action under this subsection may be commenced in the
 district court of the county where a violation occurs or is threatened, and the court has jurisdiction to restrain the
 violation and to require compliance.

(2) The department may bring an action for an injunction against the continuation of an alleged violation
 of the terms or conditions of a permit issued by the department or any rule or effluent standard promulgated

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1	under this chapter or against a person who fails to comply with an emergency order issued by the department
2	under 75-5-621 or a final order of the board. The court to which the department applies for an injunction may
3	issue a temporary injunction if it finds that there is reasonable cause to believe that the allegations of the
4	department are true, and it may issue a temporary restraining order pending action on the temporary injunction.
5	(3) A challenge to a permit issued pursuant to this chapter must include an action for injunction against
6	the party to whom the permit was issued."
7	
8	Section 11. Section 75-7-102, MCA, is amended to read:
9	<b>"75-7-102.</b> Policy Findings INTENT policy. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional obligations
10	under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted The Natural Streambed and
11	Land Preservation Act of 1975. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the
12	rules adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT
13	THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL
14	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION
15	AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.
16	(2) It is the policy of the state of Montana that its natural rivers and streams and the lands and property
17	immediately adjacent to them within the state are to be protected and preserved to be available in their natural
18	or existing state and to prohibit unauthorized projects and, in so doing, to keep soil erosion and sedimentation
19	to a minimum, except as may be necessary and appropriate after due consideration of all factors involved.
20	Further, it is the policy of this state to recognize the needs of irrigation and agricultural use of the rivers and
21	streams of the state of Montana and to protect the use of water for any useful or beneficial purpose as
22	guaranteed by The Constitution of the State of Montana."
23	
24	SECTION 12. SECTION 75-7-121, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:
25	"75-7-121. Review. Any review of final action by the supervisors under 75-7-112 or 75-7-113 must be
26	by arbitration. Judicial review of an arbitration action is under the provisions of Title 27, chapter 5, part 3, and
27	must be brought in the county where the action is proposed to occur."
28	
29	Section 13. Section 75-10-202, MCA, is amended to read:
30	<b>"75-10-202. Legislative INTENT, findings, and policy.</b> (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional
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1 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted The Montana Solid 2 Waste Management Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules 3 adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT 4 THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE 5 SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND 6 DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 7 (2) It is hereby found and declared that the health and welfare of Montana citizens are being 8 endangered by improperly operated solid waste management systems and by the improper and unregulated 9 disposal of wastes. It is declared the public policy of this state to control solid waste management systems to 10 protect the public health and safety and to conserve natural resources whenever possible." 11 12 Section 14. Section 75-10-402, MCA, is amended to read: 13 "75-10-402. Findings INTENT, FINDINGS, and purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional 14 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana 15 Hazardous Waste Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules 16 adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT 17 THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE 18 SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND 19 DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 20 (1)(2) The legislature finds that the safe and proper management of hazardous wastes and used oil, the 21 permitting of hazardous waste facilities, and the siting of facilities are matters for statewide regulation and are 22 environmental issues that should properly be addressed and controlled by the state rather than by the federal 23 government. 24 (2)(3) It is the purpose of this part and it is the policy of this state to protect the public health and safety, 25 the health of living organisms, and the environment from the effects of the improper, inadequate, or unsound 26 management of hazardous wastes and used oil; to establish a program of regulation over used oil and the 27 generation, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes; to ensure the safe and 28 adequate management of hazardous wastes and used oil within this state; and to authorize the department to 29 adopt, administer, and enforce a hazardous waste program pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and 30 Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 through 6987), as amended." Legislative - 20 -



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2	Section 15. Section 75-10-703, MCA, is amended to read:	
3	<b>75-10-703.</b> Actions general provisions. (1) No <u>An</u> action taken by any <u>a</u> person to contain or	
4	remove a release, whether the action is taken voluntarily or at the request of the department or its designee, may	
5	not be construed as an admission of liability for the discharge.	
6	(2) Actions taken by the department pursuant to 75-10-711 and 75-10-712 are not subject to the public	
7	bidding requirements of Title 18.	
8	(3) Subject to 75-10-724, a private party may not bring an action, based upon a release, against a	
9	person who is in compliance with an order issued under 75-10-707 or 75-10-711."	
10		
11	SECTION 15. SECTION 75-10-420, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:	
12	"75-10-420. Venue for legal actions. All legal actions affecting hazardous waste management facilities	
13	in the state must be brought in the county in which the facility is located or is proposed to be located."	
14		
15	Section 16. Section 75-10-706, MCA, is amended to read:	
16	<b>"75-10-706. Purpose <u> findings</u> імтемт.</b> (1) The purposes of this part are to:	
17	(1)(a) protect the public health and welfare of all Montana citizens against the dangers arising from	
18	releases of hazardous or deleterious substances;	
19	(2)(b) encourage private parties to clean up sites within the state at which releases of hazardous or	
20	deleterious substances have occurred, resulting in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of the citizens of	
21	the state and on the state's natural, environmental, and biological systems; and	
22	( <del>3)</del> (c) provide for funding to study, plan, and undertake the rehabilitation, removal, and cleanup of sites	
23	within the state at which no voluntary action has been taken.	
24	(2) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of	
25	the Montana constitution, has enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act. The	
26	legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules adopted to implement this part	
27	constitutes compliance with the constitution. It is the legislature's intent that the requirements of this part	
28	PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM	
29	DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF	
30	NATURAL RESOURCES.	
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1	(3) A person who is not subject to an administrative or judicial order may not conduct any investigation
2	or remedial action on AT any site FACILITY that is subject to an administrative or judicial order issued pursuant
3	to this part without the written permission of the department. Remedial action performed in accordance with this
4	part meets the constitutional requirements of Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution IS
5	INTENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND
6	TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES."
7	
8	Section 17. Section 75-10-902, MCA, is amended to read:
9	"75-10-902. Purpose Findings INTENT purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional
10	obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana
11	Megalandfill Siting Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of 75-10-901 through
12	75-10-945 and the rules adopted to implement 75-10-901 through 75-10-945 constitutes compliance with the
13	constitution. It is the legislature's intent that the requirements of the Megalandfill Siting Act provide
14	ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND
15	PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.
16	(1)(2) It is the constitutionally declared policy of this state to maintain and improve a clean and healthful
17	environment for present and future generations, to protect the environment from degradation and prevent
18	unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources, and to provide for administration and enforcement
19	to attain these objectives.
20	(2)(3) The construction of solid waste facilities that dispose of over 200,000 tons of waste a year
21	(megalandfills) may be necessary to meet increasing state and national needs for solid waste disposal capacity.
22	However, due to because of the volume of waste processed, megalandfills may adversely affect the
23	environment, surrounding communities, and the welfare of the citizens of this state. Therefore, it is necessary
24	to ensure that the location, construction, and operation of megalandfills will produce minimal adverse effects on
25	the environment and upon the citizens of this state by providing that a megalandfill may not be constructed or
26	operated within this state without a certificate of site acceptability pursuant to 75-10-916 and a license to operate
27	acquired pursuant to 75-10-221 and 75-10-933."
28	
29	Section 18. Section 75-11-202, MCA, is amended to read:
30	<b>"75-11-202.</b> Findings INTENT, FINDINGS and purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional



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obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana 1 2 Underground Storage Tank Installer and Inspector Licensing and Permitting Act. The legislature finds that 3 compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules adopted to implement this part constitutes 4 compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE 5 ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND 6 PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 7 (1)(2) Leaking underground storage tank systems have been identified as a significant source of 8 underground contamination and as a potential hazard for fire and explosion. Government and industry studies 9 show that a major cause of leaking underground storage tanks is improper installation or closure. Proper 10 installation, closure, and inspection require specialized knowledge, training, and experience. 11 (2)(3) To protect the health of Montana citizens and the quality of state waters and other natural 12 resources, it is the intent of the legislature to require permits for the installation or closure of underground 13 storage tank systems; to limit the conduct of these activities to persons with demonstrated competence, training, 14 and experience; and to provide for permitting, licensing, and inspection activities." 15 16 Section 19. Section 75-11-301, MCA, is amended to read: 17 "75-11-301. Findings INTENT, FINDINGS, and purposes. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional 18 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted this part. The 19 legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules adopted to implement this part 20 constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART 21 PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM 22 DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF 23 NATURAL RESOURCES. 24 (1)(2) The legislature finds that the use of petroleum products stored in tanks contributes significantly 25 to the economic well-being and quality of life of Montana citizens. 26 (2)(3) The legislature finds that leaks, spills, and other releases of petroleum products from storage 27 tanks endanger public health and safety, ground water quality, and other state resources. 28 (3)(4) The legislature finds that current administrative and financial resources of the public and private 29 sectors are inadequate to address problems caused by releases from petroleum storage tanks and need to be 30 supplemented by a major program of release detection and corrective action. Legislative - 23 -Authorized Print Version - HB 437 Services Division

1 (4)(5) The legislature finds that proper funding for the program is through a petroleum storage tank 2 cleanup fee paid by persons who use and receive the benefits of petroleum products. The legislature further 3 finds that this general use fee, provided for in 75-11-314, is intended solely to support a program to pay for 4 corrective action and damages caused by releases from petroleum storage tanks. The general use fee is 5 collected from distributors for administrative convenience and is not intended as a method for collecting highway 6 revenue pursuant to the provisions of Article VIII, section 6, of the Montana constitution. The fee is intended to 7 implement the legislature's duty to provide for the administration and enforcement of maintaining and improving 8 a clean and healthful environment for present and future generations, as required by Article IX, section 1, of the 9 Montana constitution. 10 (5)(6) The purposes of this part are to: 11 (a) protect public health and safety and the environment by providing prompt detection and cleanup of 12 petroleum tank releases; 13 (b) provide adequate financial resources and effective procedures through which tank owners and 14 operators may undertake and be reimbursed for corrective action and payment to third parties for damages 15 caused by releases from petroleum storage tanks; 16 (c) assist certain tank owners and operators in meeting financial assurance requirements under state 17 and federal law governing releases from petroleum storage tanks; and 18 (d) provide tank owners with incentives to improve petroleum storage tank facilities in order to minimize 19 the likelihood of accidental releases." 20 21 Section 20. Section 75-11-502, MCA, is amended to read: 22 "75-11-502. Findings INTENT, FINDINGS, and purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional 23 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana 24 Underground Storage Tank Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part and the 25 rules adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT 26 THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL 27 LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION 28 AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 29 (2) The legislature finds that petroleum products and hazardous substances stored in underground

tanks are regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, and must

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30

be addressed and controlled properly by the state under this part. It is the purpose of this part to authorize the department to establish, administer, and enforce an underground storage tank leak prevention program for these regulated substances. The department may use the authority provided in this part and other appropriate authority provided by law to remedy violations of requirements established under this part."

5

6

Section 21. Section 75-20-102, MCA, is amended to read:

7 "75-20-102. Policy, INTENT, and legislative findings. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional
 8 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Montana Major
 9 Facility Siting Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the rules
 10 adopted to implement this chapter constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT
 11 THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
 12 ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT
 13 UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

14 (1)(2) It is the constitutionally declared policy of this state to maintain and improve a clean and healthful 15 environment for present and future generations, to protect the environmental life-support system from 16 degradation and prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources, and to provide for 17 administration and enforcement to attain these objectives.

18 (2)(3) The legislature finds that the construction of additional electric transmission facilities, pipeline 19 facilities, or geothermal facilities may be necessary to meet the increasing need for electricity, energy, and other 20 products and that these facilities have an effect on the environment, an impact on population concentration, and 21 an effect on the welfare of the citizens of this state. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the location, 22 construction, and operation of electric transmission facilities, pipeline facilities, or geothermal facilities will not 23 produce unacceptable adverse effects on the environment and upon the citizens of this state by providing that 24 a electric transmission facility, pipeline facility, or geothermal facility may not be constructed or operated within 25 this state without a certificate of environmental compatibility acquired pursuant to this chapter.

26

(3)(4) The legislature also finds that it is the purpose of this chapter to:

(a) ensure protection of the state's environmental resources, including but not limited to air, water,animals, plants, and soils;

(c) provide citizens with the opportunity to participate in facility siting decisions; and

29

(b) ensure consideration of socioeconomic impacts;

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(d) establish a coordinated and efficient method for the processing of all authorizations required for
 regulated facilities under this chapter."

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Section 22. Section 75-20-201, MCA, is amended to read:

5 **"75-20-201. Certificate required -- operation in conformance -- certificate for nuclear facility --**6 **applicability to federal facilities.** (1) Except for a facility under diligent onsite physical construction or in 7 operation on January 1, 1973, a person may not commence to construct a facility in the state without first 8 applying for and obtaining a certificate of environmental compatibility issued with respect to the facility by the 9 department.

(2) A facility with respect to which a certificate is issued may not be constructed, operated, or maintained
 except in conformity with the certificate and any terms, conditions, and modifications contained within the
 certification.

13

(3) A certificate may only be issued pursuant to this chapter.

(4) If the department decides to issue a certificate for a nuclear facility, it shall report the
 recommendation to the applicant and may not issue the certificate until the recommendation is approved by a
 majority of the voters in a statewide election called by initiative or referendum according to the laws of this state.

17 (5) A person that proposes to construct an energy-related project that is not defined as a facility
18 pursuant to 75-20-104(8) may petition the department to review the energy-related project under the provisions
19 of this chapter.

20 (6) This chapter applies, to the fullest extent allowed by federal law, to all federal facilities and to all
21 facilities over which an agency of the federal government has jurisdiction.

22 (7) Any time requirement contained in a certificate must be extended for time during which an injunction

23 is in effect pursuant to 75-20-401(3).

24 (7) ALL JUDICIAL CHALLENGES OF CERTIFICATES FOR PROJECTS WITH A PROJECT COST, AS DETERMINED UNDER

25 75-1-203, OF MORE THAN \$1 MILLION MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A DIFFERENT NATURE PENDING

26 IN THAT COURT. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHALLENGE WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR WAS FOR AN IMPROPER

27 PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY, OR TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR INCREASED COST IN

28 LITIGATION, THE COURT MAY AWARD ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS INCURRED IN DEFENDING THE ACTION."

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Section 23. Section 75-20-401, MCA, is amended to read:



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1 "75-20-401. Additional requirements by other governmental agencies not permitted after
2 issuance of certificate -- exceptions -- venue for challenging certificate issuance. (1) Notwithstanding any
3 other law, no a state or regional agency or municipality or other local government may not require any approval,
4 consent, permit, certificate, or other condition for the construction, operation, or maintenance of a facility
5 authorized by a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter, except that the department and board retain the
6 authority that they have or may be granted to determine compliance of the proposed facility with state and
7 federal standards and implementation plans for air and water quality and to enforce those standards.

8 (2) This chapter does not prevent the application of state laws for the protection of employees engaged
9 in the construction, operation, or maintenance of a facility.

10 (3) A JUDICIAL challenge to a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter BY A PARTY OTHER THAN THE 11 CERTIFICATE HOLDER OR APPLICANT must include an action for A PRELIMINARY injunction against the party to whom 12 the certificate was issued as provided in this chapter UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED TO BY THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER 13 OR APPLICANT. ALL JUDICIAL CHALLENGES OF CERTIFICATES FOR PROJECTS WITH A PROJECT COST, AS DETERMINED 14 UNDER 75-1-203, OF MORE THAN \$1 MILLION MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A DIFFERENT NATURE 15 PENDING IN THAT COURT. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHALLENGE WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR WAS FOR AN 16 IMPROPER PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY, OR TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR INCREASED 17 COST IN LITIGATION, THE COURT MAY AWARD ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS INCURRED IN DEFENDING THE ACTION. 18 (4) An action to challenge the issuance of a certificate pursuant to this chapter must be brought in the

19 county in which the activity authorized by the certificate will occur. If an activity will occur in more than one

20 county, the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity will occur."

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Section 24. Section 75-20-406, MCA, is amended to read:

**"75-20-406. Judicial review of board decisions** <u>--- injunction</u>. (1) A person aggrieved by the final
 decision of the board on an application for a certificate may obtain judicial review of that decision by the filing
 of a petition in a state district court of competent jurisdiction. <u>A challenge to the issuance of a certificate must</u>
 <u>be brought in the county in which the activity authorized by the certificate will occur.</u> If an activity will occur in
 <u>more than one county, the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity will occur.</u>

(2) The judicial review procedure is the procedure for contested cases under the MontanaAdministrative Procedure Act.

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(3) A JUDICIAL challenge to a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter BY A PARTY OTHER THAN THE

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1	CERTIFICATE HOLDER OR APPLICANT must include an action for A PRELIMINARY injunction against the party to whom
2	the certificate was issued as provided in this chapter UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED TO BY THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER
3	OR APPLICANT. ALL JUDICIAL CHALLENGES OF CERTIFICATES FOR PROJECTS WITH A PROJECT COST, AS DETERMINED
4	UNDER 75-1-203, OF MORE THAN \$1 MILLION MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A DIFFERENT NATURE
5	PENDING IN THAT COURT. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHALLENGE WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR WAS FOR AN
6	IMPROPER PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY, OR TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR INCREASED
7	COST IN LITIGATION, THE COURT MAY AWARD ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS INCURRED IN DEFENDING THE ACTION."
8	
9	Section 25. Section 76-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:
10	<b>"76-6-102.</b> Findings INTENT, FINDINGS and policy. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional
11	obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted the Open-Space
12	Land and Voluntary Conservation Easement Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements
13	of this chapter and the rules adopted to implement this chapter constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT
14	IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE
15	PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES
16	TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.
17	(2) The legislature finds that:
18	(1)(a) the rapid growth and spread of urban development are creating critical problems of service and
19	finance for the state and local governments;
20	(2)(b) the present and future rapid population growth in urban areas is creating severe problems of
21	urban and suburban living;
22	(3)(c) this population spread and its attendant development are disrupting and altering the remaining
23	natural areas, biotic communities, and geological and geographical formations and thereby providing the
24	potential for the destruction of scientific, educational, aesthetic, and ecological values;
25	(4)(d) the present and future rapid population spread throughout the state of Montana into its open
26	spaces is creating serious problems of lack of open space and overcrowding of the land;
27	(5)(e) to lessen congestion and to preserve natural, ecological, geographical, and geological elements,
28	the provision and preservation of open-space lands are necessary to secure park, recreational, historic, and
29	scenic areas and to conserve the land, its biotic communities, its natural resources, and its geological and
30	geographical elements in their natural state;
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1	(6)(f) the acquisition or designation of	interests and right	s in real property by certain qualifying private	
2	organizations and by public bodies to provide c	organizations and by public bodies to provide or preserve open-space land is essential to the solution of these		
3	problems, the accomplishment of these purpos	ses, and the healt	h and welfare of the citizens of the state;	
4	( <del>7)(g)</del> the exercise of authority to acqu	uire or designate i	nterests and rights in real property to provide	
5	or preserve open-space land and the expend	liture of public fun	ds for these purposes would be for a public	
6	purpose; and			
7	(8)(h) the statutory provision enabling	certain qualifying	private organizations to acquire interests and	
8	rights in real property to provide or preserve or	pen-space land is	in the public interest."	
9				
10	Section 26. Section 76-7-102, MCA, i	is amended to rea	d:	
11	"76-7-102. Findings INTENT, FINDINGS	<u>s</u> and purpose. <u>(1</u>	) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional	
12	obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article	e IX of the Montan	a constitution, has enacted the Environmental	
13	Control Easement Act. The legislature finds that	at compliance with	the requirements of this chapter and the rules	
14	adopted to implement this chapter constitutes	compliance with the	ne constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT	
15	THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER	PROVIDE ADEQUAT	E REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE	
16	ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM	DEGRADATION AND	PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT	
17	UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF	- NATURAL RESOUR	<u>CES.</u>	
18	(1)(2) The legislature finds that:			
19	(a) numerous sites throughout the stat	te contain or may	contain hazardous wastes or substances that	
20	may threaten the public health, safety, or welfar	re or the environm	ent if certain uses are permitted on these sites	
21	or if certain activities are not performed on the	se sites;		
22	(b) at some sites, protection of the publi	lic health, safety, o	welfare or the environment may be enhanced	
23	by the application and enforcement of certain	n restrictions on th	ne future use of the site or requirements for	
24	performance of certain activities;			
25	(c) the creation of an enforceable eas	ement mechanism	n for imposing restrictions on the use of a site	
26	and requiring performance of operations and m	naintenance activit	ies may help protect the public health, safety,	
27	and welfare and the environment by:			
28	(i) preventing or minimizing the expos	sure of the public to	o hazardous wastes or substances;	
29	(ii) preventing the disturbance of impo	ortant features of	remediation work and remedial technologies	
30	employed at the site;			
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1 (iii) ensuring that the presence of hazardous wastes or substances and the features of remediation work 2 and remedial technologies are properly considered in the future use or development of a site; or 3 (iv) requiring the performance of certain activities or the prohibition or limitation of certain activities, with 4 respect to the site; and 5 (d) the expenditure of public funds for the acquisition or designation of interests and rights in real 6 property to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and the environment is in the public's interest. 7 (2)(3) It is the purpose of this chapter to authorize and enable federal public entities, other public bodies, 8 and certain qualifying private organizations to provide for: 9 (a) the monitoring and protection of environmental control sites to ensure that those sites are not used 10 for purposes that may threaten the public health, safety, or welfare or the environment; 11 (b) a process of reviewing the need for specialized construction, development, use, and safety 12 measures if the owner or user of an environmental control site proposes a new use for which any contamination 13 might present a risk to the public health, safety, or welfare or the environment; and 14 (c) a mechanism for prohibiting or limiting certain activities or requiring certain activities on an 15 environmental control site to enhance protection of the public health, safety, or welfare or the environment." 16 17 Section 27. Section 82-4-102, MCA, is amended to read: 18 "82-4-102. Policy Findings INTENT -- FINDINGS -- policy and purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of 19 its constitutional obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted 20 The Strip and Underground Mine Siting Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this 21 part and the rules adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE 22 LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF 23 THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT 24 UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 25 (1)(2) It is the policy of this state to provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental

26 life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and
27 degradation of natural resources.

28 (2)(3) It is the purpose of this part:

(a) to vest in the department the authority to review new strip-mine and new underground-mine site
 locations and reclamation plans and either approve or disapprove such those locations and plans and to

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1 exercise general administration and enforcement of this part;

2 (b) to vest in the board the authority to adopt rules;

3 (c) to satisfy the requirement of Article IX, section 2, of the constitution of this state, that all lands
4 disturbed by the taking of natural resources be reclaimed; and

5 (d) to insure ensure that adequate information is available on areas proposed for strip mining or 6 underground mining so that mining and reclamation plans may be properly formulated to accommodate areas 7 that are suitable for strip mining or underground mining.

8 (3)(4) This part is deemed to be an exercise of the general police power to provide for the health and
9 welfare of the people."

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11

Section 28. Section 82-4-202, MCA, is amended to read:

12 "82-4-202. Policy INTENT -- POLICY -- findings. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional

13 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted The Montana Strip

14 and Underground Mine Reclamation Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part

15 and the rules adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S

16 INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE

17 ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT

18 UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

19 (1)(2) It is the declared policy of this state and its people to:

20 (a) maintain and improve the state's clean and healthful environment for present and future generations;

21 (b) protect its environmental life-support system from degradation;

22 (c) prevent unreasonable degradation of its natural resources;

23 (d) restore, enhance, and preserve its scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific, cultural, and recreational

24 sites;

(e) demand effective reclamation of all lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources and maintain
 state administration of the reclamation program;

(f) require the legislature to provide for proper administration and enforcement, create adequate
 remedies, and set effective requirements and standards (, especially as to reclamation of disturbed lands), in
 order to achieve the aforementioned objectives enumerated in this subsection (2); and

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(g) provide for the orderly development of coal resources through strip or underground mining to assure

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1 <u>ensure</u> the wise use of these resources and prevent the failure to conserve coal.

(2)(3) The legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(a) in order to achieve the aforementioned policy objectives <u>enumerated in subsection (2)</u>, promote the
health and welfare of the people, control erosion and pollution, protect domestic stock and wildlife, preserve
agricultural and recreational productivity, save cultural, historic, and aesthetic values, and assure <u>ensure</u> a
long-range dependable tax base, it is reasonably necessary to require, after March 16, 1973, that:

7 (i) all strip-mining and underground-mining operations be limited to those for which 5-year permits are
8 granted;

<u>(ii)</u> that no <u>a</u> permit <u>not</u> be issued until the operator presents a comprehensive plan for reclamation and
 restoration and a coal conservation plan, together with an adequate performance bond, and the plan is
 approved,:

(iii) that certain other things must be done, that certain remedies are must be available, that and certain
 lands because of their unique or unusual characteristics may not be strip-mined or underground-mined under
 any circumstances, all as more particularly appears in the remaining provisions of this part,; and

15 <u>(iv)</u> that the department be given authority to administer and enforce a reclamation program that 16 complies with Public Law 95-87, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended:

(b) this part be deemed <u>considered</u> to be an exercise of the authority granted in the Montana
constitution<del>, as adopted June 6, 1972,</del> and, in particular, a response to the mandate expressed in Article IX
thereof and also be deemed <u>considered</u> to be an exercise of the general police power to provide for the health
and welfare of the people."

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22

## SECTION 29. SECTION 82-4-239, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

**"82-4-239. Reclamation.** (1) The department may have reclamation work done by its employees, by
 employees of other governmental agencies, by soil conservation districts, or through contracts with qualified
 persons. The board may construct, operate, and maintain plants for the control and treatment of water pollution
 resulting from mine drainage.

(2) Any funds or any public works programs available to the department must be used and expended
to reclaim and rehabilitate lands that have been subjected to strip mining or underground mining and that have
not been reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the standards of this part. The department shall
cooperate with federal, state, and private agencies to engage in cooperative projects under this section.



1 (3) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon any land for the purpose of 2 conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether the land has been strip- or underground-mined and 3 not reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this part and to determine the feasibility 4 of restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of any adverse effects of past coal-mining 5 practices. Upon request of the director of the department, the attorney general shall bring an injunctive action 6 to restrain any interference with the exercise of the right to enter and inspect granted in this subsection. <u>The</u> 7 <u>action must be brought in the county in which the mine is located.</u>

8 (4) (a) The department shall take the actions described in subsection (4)(b) when it makes a finding of
9 fact that:

10 (i) land or water resources have been adversely affected by past coal-mining practices;

(ii) the adverse effects are at a stage at which, in the public interest, action to restore, reclaim, abate,
 control, or prevent should be taken; and

(iii) the owners of the land or water resources where entry must be made to restore, reclaim, abate,
control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices are not known or readily available or the
owners will not give permission for the department or its agents, employees, or contractors to enter upon the
property to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices.

17 (b) After giving notice by mail to the owner, if known, and any purchaser under contract for deed, if 18 known, or, if neither is known, by posting notice on the premises and advertising in a newspaper of general 19 circulation in the county in which the land lies, the agents, employees, or contractors of the department may 20 enter on the property adversely affected by past coal-mining practices and on any other property necessary for 21 access to the mineral property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or 22 prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices.

(c) Action taken under subsection (4)(b) is not an act of condemnation of property or of trespass, but
 rather is an exercise of the power granted by sections 1 and 2, Article IX, sections 1 and 2, of the Montana
 constitution.

(5) (a) Within 6 months after the completion of projects to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent
adverse effects of past coal-mining practices on privately owned land, the department shall itemize the money
expended and may file a statement of those expenses in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in
which the land lies, together with a notarized appraisal by an independent appraiser of the value of the land
before the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of adverse effects of past coal-mining



practices if the money expended resulted in a significant increase in property value. The statement constitutes a lien upon the land. The lien may not exceed the amount determined by the appraisal to be the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. A lien under this subsection (5)(a) may not be filed against the property of a person who owned the surface prior to May 2, 1977, and who did not consent to, participate in, or exercise control over the mining operation that necessitated the reclamation performed under this part.

7 (b) The landowner may petition within 60 days of the filing of the lien to determine the increase in the 8 market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the 9 adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. The amount reported to be the increase in value of the premises 10 constitutes the amount of the lien and must be recorded with the statement provided for in this section. Any party 11 aggrieved by the decision may appeal as provided by law.

(c) The lien provided in this section must be recorded at the office of the county clerk and recorder. The
 statement constitutes a lien upon the land as of the date of the expenditure of the money and has priority as a
 lien second only to the lien of real estate taxes imposed upon the land.

(6) The department may acquire the necessary property by gift or purchase. If the property cannot be
acquired by gift or purchase at a reasonable cost, proceedings may be instituted in the manner provided in Title
70, chapter 30, against all nonaccepting landholders if:

18

(a) the property is necessary for successful reclamation;

(b) the acquired land after restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse
 effects of past coal-mining practices will serve recreation and historic purposes or conservation and reclamation
 purposes or provide open space benefits; and

(c) (i) permanent facilities, such as treatment plants or relocated stream channels, will be constructed
 on the land for the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past strip or underground-coal-mining practices; or

(ii) acquisition of coal refuse disposal sites and all coal refuse on the land will serve the purposes of this
 part because public ownership is desirable to meet emergency situations and prevent recurrences of the adverse
 effects of past coal-mining practices."

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## SECTION 30. SECTION 82-4-252, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

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**"82-4-252. Mandamus.** (1) A resident of this state or any person having an interest which that is or may



be adversely affected, with knowledge that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being enforced or implemented by a public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce or implement the requirement or rule, may bring the failure to enforce to the attention of the public officer or employee by a written statement under oath that shall <u>must</u> state the specific facts of the failure to enforce the requirement or rule. Knowingly making false statements or charges in the affidavit subjects the affiant to penalties prescribed in 45-7-202.

7 (2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreasonable time after receipt of the 8 statement to enforce or implement the requirement or rule, the resident or person having an interest which that 9 is or may be adversely affected may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of the first judicial district 10 of this state, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, or in the district court of the county in which the land is 11 located. The court, if it finds that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being 12 enforced, shall order the public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce the requirement or rule to perform 13 his the officer's or employee's duties. If he the officer or employee fails to do so obey the order, the public officer 14 or employee shall must be held in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties provided by law.

(3) Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may commence a civil action on
 his the person's own behalf to compel compliance with this part against any person for the violation of this part
 or any rule, order, or permit issued hereunder <u>under this part</u>. However, no such the action may <u>not</u> commence:

(a) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice in writing to the department and to the allegedviolator; or

(b) if the department has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action to require compliance
with the provisions of this part or any rule, order, or permit issued hereunder <u>under this part</u>. Any person may
intervene as a matter of right in <del>any such <u>the</u> civil action. Nothing in this <u>This</u> section <del>restricts</del> <u>does not restrict</u>
any right that any person may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of this part or the
rules adopted hereunder <u>under this part</u> or to seek any other relief.
</del>

(4) Any person who is injured in his person or property through the violation by any operator of any rule,
order, or permit issued pursuant to this part may bring an action for damages, (including reasonable attorney
and expert witness fees), only in the county in which the strip- or underground-coal-mining operation complained
of is located. Nothing in this This subsection affects does not affect the rights established by or limits imposed
under chapter 71 of Title 39, chapter 71.

30

(5) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to subsection (3), may award

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costs of litigation, (including attorney and expert witness fees), to any party whenever the court determines such
 that the award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought,
 require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure."

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Section 31. Section 82-4-301, MCA, is amended to read:

6 "82-4-301. Legislative INTENT AND findings. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional obligations 7 under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted this part. The legislature finds 8 that compliance with the requirements of this part and the rules adopted to implement this part constitutes 9 compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE 10 ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND 11 PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. 12 (2) The extraction of mineral by mining is a basic and essential activity making an important contribution 13 to the economy of the state and the nation. At the same time, proper reclamation of mined land and former 14 exploration areas not brought to mining stage is necessary to prevent undesirable land and surface water 15 conditions detrimental to the general welfare, health, safety, ecology, and property rights of the citizens of the 16 state. Mining and exploration for minerals take place in diverse areas where geological, topographical, climatic, 17 biological, and sociological conditions are significantly different, and reclamation specifications must vary 18 accordingly. It is not practical to extract minerals or explore for minerals required by our society without disturbing 19 the surface or subsurface of the earth and without producing waste materials, and the very character of many 20 types of mining operations precludes complete restoration of the land to its original condition. The legislature 21 finds that land reclamation as provided in this part will allow exploration for and mining of valuable minerals while 22 adequately providing for the subsequent beneficial use of the lands to be reclaimed."

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#### SECTION 32. SECTION 82-4-349, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

25 "82-4-349. Limitations of actions <u>-- venue -- injunction</u>. (1) Legal actions seeking review of a 26 department decision granting or denying an exploration license or operating permit issued under this part must 27 be filed within 90 days after the decision is made. Summons must be issued and process served on all 28 defendants within 60 days after the action is filed.

29 (2) An action to challenge the issuance of a license or permit pursuant to this part must be brought in
 30 the county in which the exploration or permitted activity is proposed to occur. If an activity is proposed to occur



1	in more than one county, the action may be	e brought in any of the count	ies in which the exploration or activity is
2	proposed to occur.		
3	(3) A judicial challenge to an expl	oration license or operating	permit issued pursuant to this part by a
4	party other than the license or permitholo	ler or applicant must include	e <del>an action for a preliminary injunction</del>
5	against the party to whom the license or	r permit was issued unless	otherwise agreed to by the license or
6	permitholder or applicant. ALL JUDICIAL CHAN	LLENGES OF LICENSES OR PERM	MITS FOR PROJECTS WITH A PROJECT COST,
7	AS DETERMINED UNDER 75-1-203, OF MORE	THAN \$1 MILLION MUST HAVE I	PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A
8	DIFFERENT NATURE PENDING IN THAT COURT.	IF THE COURT DETERMINES THA	AT THE CHALLENGE WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR
9	WAS FOR AN IMPROPER PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO	<u> 2 HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECES</u>	SARY DELAY, OR TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR
10	INCREASED COST IN LITIGATION, THE COURT	MAY AWARD ATTORNEY FEES	AND COSTS INCURRED IN DEFENDING THE
11	ACTION."		
12			
13	Section 33. Section 82-4-402, M	CA, is amended to read:	
14	"82-4-402. <del>Policy <u>Findings</u> I</del> N	ITENT, FINDINGS, and polic	y. (1) The legislature, mindful of its
15	constitutional obligations under Article II, se	ection 3, and Article IX of the	Montana constitution, has enacted The
16	Opencut Mining Act. The legislature finds	<u>s that compliance with the r</u>	equirements of this part and the rules
17	adopted to implement this part constitutes	compliance with the constitu	tion. It is the legislature's intent that
18	THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE A	DEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE I	PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE
19	SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PR	OVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO	PREVENT UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND
20	DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.		
21	(2) Because the extraction and us	se of opencut materials is imp	portant to the economy of this state, it is
22	the policy of this state to provide for the re	clamation and conservation	of land subjected to opencut materials
23	mining. Therefore, it is the purpose of this	part:	
24	(1)(a) to preserve natural resourc	es;	
25	(2)(b) to aid in the protection of w	ildlife and aquatic resources	;
26	( <del>3)</del> (c) to safeguard and reclaim t	hrough effective means and	d methods all agricultural, recreational,
27	home, and industrial sites subjected to or	that may be affected by oper	ncut materials mining;
28	(4)(d) to protect and perpetuate the temperature the temperature the temperature the temperature the temperature t	ne taxable value of property	through reclamation;
29	( <del>5)</del> (e) to protect scenic, scientific, historic, or other unique areas; and		as; and
30	(6)(f) to promote the health, safet	y, and general welfare of the	e people of this state."
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1	
2	SECTION 34. SECTION 82-4-427, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:
3	<b>"82-4-427. Hearing <u> appeal venue <del> injunction</del></u>. (1) A person who is aggrieved by a final decision</b>
4	of the department under this part is entitled to a hearing before the board, if a written request is submitted to the
5	board within 30 days of the department's decision.
6	(2) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part
7	6, apply to a hearing held under this section.
8	(3) An action to challenge the issuance of a permit pursuant to this section must be brought in the
9	county in which the permitted activity is proposed to occur. If an activity is proposed to occur in more than one
10	county, the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity is proposed to occur.
11	(4) A judicial challenge to a permit issued pursuant to this part by a party other than the permitholder
12	or applicant must include an action for a preliminary injunction against the party to whom the permit was issued
13	unless otherwise agreed to by the permitholder or applicant. ALL JUDICIAL CHALLENGES OF PERMITS FOR PROJECTS
14	WITH A PROJECT COST, AS DETERMINED UNDER 75-1-203, OF MORE THAN \$1 MILLION MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER
15	ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A DIFFERENT NATURE PENDING IN THAT COURT. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHALLENGE
16	WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR WAS FOR AN IMPROPER PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY, OR
17	TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR INCREASED COST IN LITIGATION, THE COURT MAY AWARD ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS INCURRED
18	IN DEFENDING THE ACTION."
19	
20	SECTION 35. SECTION 82-4-436, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:
21	<b>"82-4-436. Plan amendments <u> venue <del> injunction</del></u>. (1) Unless an amendment to a plan of operation,</b>
22	reclamation plan, or other permit is proposed by the operator, the department may modify only the terms of a
23	plan or permit in compliance with this section.
24	(2) If the department believes, based on credible evidence, that continued operation under the terms
25	of an existing plan or permit would violate a substantive numerical or narrative state standard or regulation or
26	otherwise violate a purpose of this part, it may propose to the operator an amendment to the plan or permit.
27	(3) The department shall notify the operator of the proposed amendment in writing. The notice must
28	include:
29	(a) an identification of the existing plan or permit;
30	(b) the justification for the amendment, including all test results or other credible evidence that the

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1 department relied on in proposing the amendment; and

2 (c) the text of the proposed amendment.

(4) The operator may, within 15 days of receipt of the department's amendment notice, request a review
of the amendment by the department director. The amendment is not effective or enforceable until 15 days
following the issuance of the department's amendment notice or until after the department director affirms or
modifies the amendment if a review by the director is requested. A decision by the department director is subject
to the contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, chapter
4, parts 6 and 7.

9 (5) If the operator does not appeal the proposed amendment, the amendment becomes effective and
10 enforceable 15 days after the operator receives the notification.

(6) An action to challenge the issuance of an amendment pursuant to this section must be brought in
 the county in which the activity is proposed to occur. If an activity is proposed to occur in more than one county,
 the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity is proposed to occur.

14 (7) A judicial challenge to an amendment issued pursuant to this section by a party other than the 15 amendment holder or applicant must include an action for a preliminary injunction against the party to whom the 16 amendment was issued unless otherwise agreed to by the amendment holder or applicant. ALL JUDICIAL 17 CHALLENGES OF AMENDMENTS FOR PROJECTS WITH A PROJECT COST, AS DETERMINED UNDER 75-1-203, OF MORE THAN 18 \$1 MILLION MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CIVIL CAUSE OF A DIFFERENT NATURE PENDING IN THAT COURT. IF THE 19 COURT DETERMINES THAT THE CHALLENGE WAS WITHOUT MERIT OR WAS FOR AN IMPROPER PURPOSE, SUCH AS TO 20 HARASS, TO CAUSE UNNECESSARY DELAY, OR TO IMPOSE NEEDLESS OR INCREASED COST IN LITIGATION, THE COURT MAY 21 AWARD ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS INCURRED IN DEFENDING THE ACTION."

22

23 Section 36. Section 87-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:

24 "87-5-103. Legislative INTENT, findings, and policy. (1) The legislature, mindful of its constitutional
 25 obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted The Nongame and
 26 Endangered Species Conservation Act. The legislature finds that compliance with the requirements of this part
 27 and the rules adopted to implement this part constitutes compliance with the constitution. IT IS THE LEGISLATURE'S

28 INTENT THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE

29 ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FROM DEGRADATION AND PROVIDE ADEQUATE REMEDIES TO PREVENT

30 UNREASONABLE DEPLETION AND DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.



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1	(2) The legislature finds and declares all of the following:
2	(1)(a) that it is the policy of this state to manage certain nongame wildlife for human enjoyment, for
3	scientific purposes, and to insure ensure their perpetuation as members of ecosystems;
4	(2)(b) that species or subspecies of wildlife indigenous to this state which that may be found to be
5	endangered within the state should be protected in order to maintain and, to the extent possible, enhance their
6	numbers;
7	(3)(c) that the state should assist in the protection of species or subspecies of wildlife which that are
8	deemed considered to be endangered elsewhere by prohibiting the taking, possession, transportation,
9	exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment within this state of species or subspecies of wildlife
10	unless such those actions will assist in preserving or propagating the species or subspecies."
11	
12	NEW SECTION. Section 37. Venue. A proceeding to challenge an action taken pursuant to parts 1
13	through 3 must be brought in the county in which the activity that is the subject of the action IS PROPOSED TO
14	OCCUR OR will occur. If an activity IS PROPOSED TO OCCUR OR will occur in more than one county, the proceeding
15	may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity IS PROPOSED TO OCCUR OR will occur.
16	
17	NEW SECTION. Section 38. Codification instruction. (1) [Section 32 36 37] is intended to be codified
18	as an integral part of Title 75, chapter 1, part 1, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 1, part 1, apply to [section
19	<del>32 <u>36</u> 37</del> ].
20	(2) [Section 2] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 82 and Title 75, and the
21	PROVISIONS OF TITLE 82 AND TITLE 75 APPLY TO [SECTION 2].
22	
23	NEW SECTION. SECTION 39. SEVERABILITY. IF A PART OF [THIS ACT] IS INVALID, ALL VALID PARTS THAT ARE
24	SEVERABLE FROM THE INVALID PART REMAIN IN EFFECT. IF A PART OF [THIS ACT] IS INVALID IN ONE OR MORE OF ITS
25	APPLICATIONS, THE PART REMAINS IN EFFECT IN ALL VALID APPLICATIONS THAT ARE SEVERABLE FROM THE INVALID
26	APPLICATIONS.
27	
28	NEW SECTION. Section 40. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval.
29	
30	<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 40. Applicability. [This act] applies to causes of action challenging the
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1	issuance of a permit or a certificate that are filed on or after [the effective date of this act].
2	
3	NEW SECTION. Section 41. Termination. [Section 7] terminates July 1, 2005.
4	
5	NEW SECTION. Section 41. Retroactive applicability. [This act] applies retroactively, within the
6	MEANING OF 1-2-109, TO ACTIONS FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OR OTHER CAUSES OF ACTION CHALLENGING THE ISSUANCE OF
7	A PERMIT, PETITION FOR REVIEW, AMENDMENT, LICENSE, ARBITRATION, ACTION, CERTIFICATE, OR INSPECTION THAT ARE
8	PENDING BUT NOT YET DECIDED ON OR AFTER [THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT].
9	- END -

