1	SENATE BILL NO. 336
2	INTRODUCED BY L. LARSON
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4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE COAL BED METHANE OPERATIONS
5	RECLAMATION ACT; DEFINING TERMS; AUTHORIZING THE BOARD OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TO
6	ADOPT RULES; AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TO ADMINISTER THE
7	ACT; ESTABLISHING OPERATING PERMITS, FEES, AND REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING SPECIFIC
8	RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS; MANDATING THE FILING OF PERFORMANCE BONDS; REQUIRING AN
9	ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES; PROVIDING A PROCESS FOR A SUCCESSOR OPERATOR
10	ESTABLISHING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE DEPARTMENT MAY PERFORM RECLAMATION OR
11	CONTRACT FOR RECLAMATION; ESTABLISHING CONDITIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF A PERMIT
12	ALLOWING AMENDMENTS TO OPERATING PERMITS; ESTABLISHING REASONS FOR DENIAL OF AN
13	OPERATING PERMIT; AUTHORIZING ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES AND APPEALS; AUTHORIZING
14	ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES; ALLOWING FOR ABATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES
15	AUTHORIZING MORE STRINGENT LOCAL STANDARDS; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 70-31-102 AND
16	75-1-110, MCA."
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18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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20	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. [Sections 1 through 27] may be cited as "The Coal Bed
21	Methane Operations Reclamation Act".
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23	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Intent findings policy and purpose. (1) The legislature, mindful of
24	its constitutional obligations under Article II, section 3, and Article IX of the Montana constitution, has enacted
25	The Coal Bed Methane Operations Reclamation Act. It is the legislature's intent that the requirements of
26	[sections 1 through 27] provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system
27	from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natura
28	resources.
29	(2) It is the policy of this state to provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life
30	support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and

- 1 degradation of natural resources.
- 2 (3) It is the purpose of [sections 1 through 27]:

3 (a) to vest in the department the authority to review new coal bed methane operating permits and 4 reclamation plans and either approve or disapprove those permits and plans and to exercise general 5 administration and enforcement of [sections 1 through 27];

- (b) to vest in the board the authority to adopt rules;
- (c) to ensure that adequate information is available on areas proposed for coal bed methane drilling and reclamation so that reclamation plans may be properly formulated to accommodate areas that are suitable for coal bed methane drilling.
- (4) [Sections 1 through 27] are an exercise of the general police power to provide for the health and welfare of the people.

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- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 3. Definitions.** When used in [sections 1 through 27], unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Abandoned" means an operation in which an operator is no longer conducting prospecting or other coal bed methane operations and for which the department determines that the operation will not continue or resume.
- (2) "Adjacent area" means the area outside the operations or permit area where a resource or resources, determined in the context in which the term is used, are or could reasonably be expected to be adversely affected by proposed coal bed methane operations, including aguifer drawdowns.
- (3) "Affected land" means the surface area or subsurface area affected by the coal bed methane project, including:
- (a) land or water affected by prospecting or the construction of any facilities, drill pads, roads, pipelines, compressor stations, impoundments, land application and disposal operations, or other improvements or operations infrastructure;
 - (b) all activities necessary and incidental to the reclamation of the coal bed methane operations.
- (4) "Aquifer" means any geologic formation or natural zone beneath the earth's surface that contains or stores water and transmits it from one point to another in quantities that permit or have the potential to permit economic development as a water source.
 - (5) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.



(6) "Coal bed methane operation" or "operation" means:

- (a) all of the premises, facilities, roads, and equipment used in the process of extracting natural gas
 from a coal bed and reclaiming a designated coal bed methane area; and
 - (b) all activities, including excavation incident to operations, or prospecting for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of a coal bed methane deposit.
 - (7) "Cropland" means land used for the production of adapted crops for harvest, alone or in rotation with grasses and legumes, that include row crops, small grain crops, hay crops, nursery crops, orchard crops, and other similar crops.
 - (8) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.
 - (9) "Developed water resources" means land used for storing water for beneficial uses, such as stockponds, irrigation, fire protection, flood control, and water supply.
 - (10) "Ephemeral drainageway" means a drainageway that flows only in response to precipitation in the immediate watershed or in response to the melting of snow or ice and that is always above the local water table.
 - (11) "Grazing land" means land used for grasslands and forest lands where the indigenous vegetation is actively managed for livestock grazing or browsing or occasional hay production.
 - (12) "Hydrologic balance" means the relationship between the quality and quantity of water inflow to, water outflow from, and water storage in a hydrologic unit, such as a drainage basin, aquifer, soil zone, lake, or reservoir, and encompasses the dynamic relationships among precipitation, runoff, evaporation, and changes in ground water and surface water storage as they relate to uses of land and water within the area affected by coal bed methane operations and the adjacent area.
 - (13) "Imminent danger to the health or safety of the public" means the existence of any condition or practice or any violation of a permit or other requirement of [sections 1 through 27] in a coal bed methane operation that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before the condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of substantial physical harm before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not willingly be exposed to the danger during the time necessary for abatement.
 - (14) "Industrial or commercial" means a category of land used for:
 - (a) extraction or transformation of materials for fabrication of products, wholesaling of products, or long-term storage of products and includes all heavy and light manufacturing facilities; or
 - (b) retail sale or trade of goods or services, including hotels, motels, stores, restaurants, and other



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- 2 (15) "Intermittent stream" means a stream or reach of a stream that is below the water table for at least 3 some part of the year and that obtains its flow from both ground water discharge and surface runoff.
 - (16) "Land application and disposal" means the disposal of coal bed methane wastewater on native soils.
 - (17) "Land use" means specific uses or management-related activities. Land uses may be identified in combination when joint or seasonal uses occur and may include land used for support facilities that are an integral part of the land use. Land use categories include cropland, developed water resources, fish and wildlife habitat, forestry, grazing land, industrial or commercial, pastureland, land occasionally cut for hay, recreation, or residential.
 - (18) "Operator" means a person engaged in coal bed methane operations.
 - (19) "Pastureland" means land used primarily for the long-term production of adapted, domesticated forage plants to be grazed by livestock or occasionally cut and cured for livestock feed.
 - (20) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state or federal government except the department.
 - (21) "Prospecting" means:
 - (a) the gathering of surface or subsurface geologic, physical, or chemical data by mapping, trenching, or geophysical or other techniques necessary to determine:
 - (i) the quality and quantity of overburden in an area; or
 - (ii) the location, quantity, or quality of a coal bed methane deposit; or
 - (b) the gathering of environmental data to establish the conditions of an area before beginning coal bed methane operations or reclamation under [sections 1 through 27].
 - (22) "Reclamation" means backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading, resoiling, planting, revegetation, and other work conducted on lands affected by coal bed methane operations under a plan approved by the department to make those lands capable of supporting the uses that those lands were capable of supporting prior to any coal bed methane operations.
 - (23) "Reclamation plan" means the operator's written proposal, as required and approved by the department, for reclamation of the land that will be affected.
 - (24) "Recreation" means a category of land used for public or private leisure-time activities, including developed recreation facilities, such as parks, camps, and amusement areas, as well as areas for less intensive



- 1 uses, such as hiking, canoeing, and other undeveloped recreational uses.
- 2 (25) "Residential" means a category of land used for single-family and multiple-family housing, mobile 3 home parks, or other residential lodgings.
- 4 (26) "Restore" or "restoration" means reestablishment after coal bed methane operations and reclamation of the land use that existed prior to coal bed methane operations.
 - (27) "Soil" means the unconsolidated mineral matter that is naturally present on the surface of the earth, that has been subjected to and influenced by genetic and environmental factors of parent material, climate, macroorganisms and microorganisms, and topography, all acting over a period of time, and that is necessary for the growth and regeneration of vegetation on the surface of the earth.
 - (28) "Surface owner" means:

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- (a) a person who holds legal or equitable title to the surface of the land;
- (b) a person who personally conducts farming or ranching operations upon a farm or ranch unit to be directly affected by coal bed methane operations or who receives directly a significant portion of income from farming or ranching operations;
 - (c) the state of Montana when the state owns the surface of the land; or
 - (d) the appropriate federal land management agency when the United States government owns the surface of the land.
 - (29) "Vegetative cover" means the type of vegetation, grass, shrubs, trees, rocks, soil, or woody debris on the land or emerging from or adjacent to waters and considered to reflect vegetative cover of the land or adjacent water under sound management.
 - (30) "Written consent" means a statement that is executed by the surface owner and that is written on a form approved by the department to demonstrate that the surface owner consents to entry of an operator for the purpose of conducting coal bed methane operations and that the consent is given only to coal bed methane operations that fully comply with the terms and requirements of [sections 1 through 27].
 - <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 4. Board rules.** (1) After an opportunity for a hearing, the board shall adopt general rules pertaining to coal bed methane operations to accomplish the purposes of [sections 1 through 27].
 - (2) The board may adopt rules with respect to filing of reports, issuance of permits, monitoring, and other matters of procedure and administration.



NEW SECTION. Section 5. Coal bed methane operations reclamation account. There is a coal bed methane operations reclamation account. All fees, fines, penalties, and other uncleared money that has been or will be paid to the department under the provisions of [sections 1 through 27] must be placed in the coal bed methane operations reclamation account. Funds held by the department as bond or as a result of bond forfeiture that are no longer needed for reclamation and for which the department is not able to locate a surety or other person who owns the funds after diligent search must be deposited in the environmental rehabilitation and response account provided for in 75-1-110.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 6. Administration.** The department is charged with the responsibility of administering [sections 1 through 27]. In order to implement the terms and provisions of [sections 1 through 27], the board shall from time to time promulgate rules that the board determines are necessary. The department shall employ experienced, qualified persons in the field of land reclamation.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 7. Investigations**, research, and experiments. The department may conduct or authorize investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations in reclamation and collect and disseminate information relating to coal bed methane operations.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. Interagency cooperation -- receipt and expenditure of funds. The department shall coordinate with all state and federal agencies, including but not limited to the board of oil and gas conservation, U.S. bureau of land management, U.S. environmental protection agency, U.S. fish and wildlife service, and local conservation districts, in implementing the requirements of [sections 1 through 27]. The department shall cooperate with other governmental agencies in this state and other states and agencies of the federal government and may reasonably compensate them for any services that the department requests that they provide. The department may receive federal funds, state funds, and any other funds and, within the limits imposed by the grant, may expend the funds for reclamation of land and water affected by coal bed methane operations and for purposes enumerated in [section 10].

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 9. Operating permit -- limitation -- fees -- term.** (1) A person may not engage in coal bed methane operations or affect land or water in anticipation of those activities in the state without first obtaining an operating permit from the department. A separate permit is required for each plan of

operation. The submittal of a plan of development or an application for a permit to drill to the board of oil and gas conservation or the bureau of land management triggers the requirements of [sections 1 through 27].

- (2) Prior to receiving an operating permit from the department, a person shall pay the basic permit fee of \$500. The department may require a person who is applying for a permit pursuant to subsection (1) to pay an additional fee not to exceed the actual amount of contractor and employee expenses beyond the normal operating expenses of the department whenever those expenses are reasonably necessary to provide for timely and adequate review of the application, including any environmental review conducted under Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1 and 2. The board may further define these expenses by rule. Whenever the department determines that an additional fee is necessary and the additional fee will exceed \$5,000, the department shall notify the applicant that a fee must be paid and submit to the applicant an itemized estimate of the proposed expenses. The department shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to review the department's estimated expenses. The applicant may indicate which proposed expenses the applicant considers duplicative or excessive, if any.
- (3) Prior to receiving a permit, a person shall submit an application, including a form provided by the department, which must contain the following information and any other pertinent data required by rule:
- (a) the name and address of the operator and, if the operator is a corporation or other business entity, the name and address of its partners, officers, directors, owners of 10% or more of any class of voting stock, and business association members and the operator's resident agent for service of process, if required by law;
- (b) a proposed operations and reclamation plan. The proposal must include, to the extent practical at the time of application for an operating permit:
- (i) a statement of the proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation, which may include use of the land as an industrial site not necessarily related to coal bed methane operations;
- (ii) plans for surface gradient restoration to a surface suitable for the proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation is completed, plans for restoring ephemeral drainageways or intermittent streams, and the proposed method of accomplishment;
- (iii) the manner and type of revegetation or other surface treatment of affected areas that specifically address the reclamation of soils affected by coal bed methane operations;
- (iv) procedures proposed to avoid foreseeable situations of public nuisance, endangerment of public safety, damage to human life or property, or unnecessary damage to flora and fauna in or adjacent to the area;
 - (v) the method of disposal of debris;
 - (vi) the method of diverting surface water around the affected areas when necessary to prevent pollution



1 of those waters or unnecessary erosion;

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- (vii) the method of reclamation of stream channels and streambanks to control erosion, siltation, and
 pollution;
 - (viii) maps and other supporting documents that may be reasonably required by the department; and
- 5 (ix) a time schedule for reclamation that meets the requirements of [section 10].
 - (c) the expected starting and completion date of operations;
 - (d) a map showing the specific area where coal bed methane operations will occur and the boundaries of the land that will be affected, the topographic detail, the location and names of all streams, roads, railroads, and utility lines on or immediately adjacent to the area, and the location of proposed access roads to be built;
 - (e) the names and addresses of the owners of record and any purchasers under contracts for deed of the surface of the land within the permit area and the owners of record and any purchasers under contracts for deed of all surface area within 1 mile of any part of the permit area. The department is not required to verify this information.
 - (f) a statement describing efforts made to obtain written consent from the surface owner, any resolution for the payment of damages to the surface owner as required by federal or state law, and if applicable, a copy of any surface use agreement or reclamation plan negotiated with the surface owner;
 - (g) the names and addresses of the present owners of record and any purchasers under contracts for deed of all minerals in the land within the permit area. The department is not required to verify this information.
 - (h) the source of the applicant's legal right to engage in coal bed methane operations on the land affected by the permit. The department is not required to verify this information.
 - (i) the types of access roads to be built and manner of reclamation of road sites on abandonment;
 - (j) ground water and surface water hydrologic data gathered from a sufficient number of sources and length of time to characterize the hydrologic balance;
 - (k) a plan detailing the design, operation, and monitoring of impounding structures, including but not limited to wastewater impoundments, sufficient to ensure that the structures are safe and stable;
 - (I) a plan detailing the design, operation, and monitoring of areas where wastewater will be applied to the surface; and
 - (m) baseline data for the proposed operations area on soils, vegetation, land use, surface and ground water resources, wildlife, and cultural and historic resources.
 - (4) A person may not be issued a permit if:



(a) that person's failure, or the failure of any firm or business association of which that person was a principal or controlling member, to comply with the provisions of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted under [sections 1 through 27], or a permit or license issued under [sections 1 through 27] has resulted in either the receipt of bond proceeds by the department or the completion of reclamation by the person's surety or by the department, unless that person meets the conditions described in [section 24]:

- (b) that person has not paid a penalty for which the department has obtained a judgment pursuant to [section 25]; or
- (c) that person has failed to comply with an abatement order issued pursuant to [section 23], unless the department has completed the abatement and the person has reimbursed the department for the cost of abatement.
- (5) A person may not be issued a permit under [sections 1 through 27] unless, at the time of submission of a bond, the person provides the current information required in subsection (3)(a) and:
- (a) (i) certifies that the person is not currently in violation of any law, rule, or regulation of this state or of the United States pertaining to air quality, water quality, or reclamation; or
- (ii) presents a certification by the administering agency that the violation is in the process of being corrected to the agency's satisfaction or is the subject of a bona fide administrative or judicial appeal; and
- (b) if the person is a partnership, corporation, or other business association, provides the certification required by subsection (5)(a)(i) or (5)(a)(ii), as applicable, for any partners, officers, directors, owners of 10% or more of any class of voting stock, and business association members.
 - (6) Permits are valid for 5 years from the date of issuance.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 10. Reclamation plan and specific reclamation requirements.** (1) Taking into account the site-specific conditions and circumstances, including the uses of the area after coal bed methane operations have ceased, affected land must be reclaimed consistent with the requirements and standards set forth in this section.

(2) The reclamation plan must specify performance standards applicable to reclamation of soils, surface and ground water, vegetative cover, and approved land uses. The reclamation plan must provide that reclamation activities, particularly those relating to protection of water and land resources and control of erosion, to the extent feasible, must be conducted simultaneously with the operation and in any case must be initiated within 60 days after completion or abandonment of the operation on those portions of the complex that will not

1 be subject to further disturbance.

- (3) In the absence of an order by the department providing a longer period, the plan must provide that reclamation activities must be completed not more than 2 years after completion or abandonment of the coal bed methane operation.
 - (4) In the absence of an emergency, an operator may not depart from an approved plan without previously obtaining from the department written approval for the proposed change.
 - (5) Provision must be made to avoid accumulation of stagnant water in the operation area to the extent that it serves as a host or breeding ground for mosquitoes or other disease-bearing or noxious insect life.
- (6) All final grading must be made with nonnoxious, nonflammable, noncombustible solids unless approval has been granted by the department for a supervised sanitary fill.
- (7) Requirements for vegetative cover must be provided in the reclamation plan if appropriate to the future use of the land as specified in the reclamation plan. The reestablished vegetative cover must meet county standards for noxious weed control.
- (8) The reclamation plan must provide for the reclamation of all affected land and land uses to comparable utility and integrity as that of adjacent areas under sound management and not subjected to coal bed methane operations. With regard to wastewater impoundments and land application and disposal sites, the reclamation plan must provide sufficient measures for reclamation to a condition that:
 - (a) withstands geologic and climatic conditions without significant failure;
 - (b) would not be a threat to the environment;
 - (c) affords some utility to humans or the environment; and
 - (d) mitigates or prevents undesirable offsite environmental impacts.
- (9) The reclamation plan must provide sufficient measures to ensure public safety and to prevent the pollution of air or water and the degradation of adjacent areas.
- (10) A reclamation plan must be approved by the department if it adequately provides for the accomplishment of the requirements and standards set forth in this section.
- (11) The reclamation plan must provide for permanent landscaping and contouring to minimize the amount of precipitation that infiltrates into affected areas that were formerly wastewater impoundments, land application and disposal sites, or other salt-laden areas with the intention of preventing saline seep.
- (12) The reclamation plan must provide for soil salvage and replacement, handling and disposal of drill hole cuttings, and management of coal bed methane wastewater. The plan must also provide measures to



1 prevent objectionable coal bed methane ground water discharges after operations have ceased.

(13) The reclamation plan may incorporate additional reclamation measures included in an agreement between the operator and the surface owner if those measures are consistent with the requirements of [sections 1 through 27].

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Inspection -- issuance of permit -- modification, amendment, or revision. (1) (a) The department shall review all applications to conduct coal bed methane operations and reclamation within 90 days of receipt of the initial application and within 60 days of receipt of responses to notices of deficiencies. The review notice must note discernible deficiency issues. The department may note deficiencies during subsequent reviews of applications resubmitted in response to the initial application review. If the department determines that an environmental impact statement is required, it shall notify the applicant in writing at the same time it issues notice pursuant to this section.

- (b) A permit may not be issued until:
- (i) the coal bed methane operations and reclamation application meets the requirements of [sections 1 through 27];
 - (ii) sufficient bond has been submitted pursuant to [section 12];
 - (iii) the information and certification have been submitted pursuant to [section 9(5)]; and
 - (iv) the department has found that permit issuance is not prohibited by [section 9(4)].
- (c) (i) Prior to issuance of a permit, the department shall inspect the site. If the site is not accessible because of extended adverse weather conditions, the department may extend the time period prescribed in subsection (1)(a) by not more than 180 days to allow inspection of the site and reasonable review. The department shall serve written notice of extension upon the applicant in person or by certified mail, and any extension is subject to appeal to the board in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.
- (ii) If the department determines that additional time is needed for analysis to determine whether a detailed environmental impact statement is necessary under 75-1-201, the department and the applicant shall negotiate to extend the period prescribed in subsection (1)(a) by not more than 75 days to permit reasonable analysis. The applicant may by written waiver extend this period.
- (iii) If the department determines that additional time is needed to review the application and reclamation plan for a major operation, the department and the applicant shall negotiate to extend the period prescribed in subsection (1)(a) by not more than 365 days in order to permit reasonable review. The applicant may by written

1 waiver extend this time period.

- (2) The operating permit is valid for 5 years or until the operation is completed or abandoned, whichever is shorter, unless the permit is suspended or revoked by the department as provided in [sections 1 through 27].
- (3) The operating permit must provide that the reclamation plan may be modified by the department, upon proper application of the permittee or after timely notice and opportunity for hearing, at any time during the term of the permit and for any of the following reasons:
 - (a) to modify the requirements so that they will not conflict with existing laws;
- (b) when the previously adopted reclamation plan is impossible or impracticable to implement and maintain:
 - (c) when significant environmental problem situations are revealed by field inspection.
- (4) (a) The modification of an operating permit may be a major or minor permit amendment or a permit revision. A modification of the operating permit, including a modification necessary to conform to the requirements of existing law as interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction, must be processed in accordance with the procedures for an application for a permit amendment or revision that are established pursuant to [section 17] and this section, including any environmental analysis required by Title 75, chapter 1, part 2.
- (b) The modification of an operating permit may not be finalized and an existing bond amount may not be increased until the permit modification procedures and analysis described in subsection (4)(a) are completed.
- (5) During the term of an operating permit, an operator may apply for an amendment or revision to the permit. The operator may not apply for an amendment to delete disturbed acreage from the permit.
- (6) Applications for major amendments must be processed in the same manner as applications for new permits.
- (7) If the department demonstrates that a revision may result in a significant environmental impact that was not previously and substantially evaluated in an environmental impact statement, the application must be processed in the same manner as an application for a new permit.

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Performance bond. (1) An applicant for a permit shall file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana, with surety satisfactory to the department, in a sum to be determined by the department of not less than \$1,000 for each acre or fraction of an acre of the affected land, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted



pursuant to [sections 1 through 27], and the permit. The bond required by [sections 1 through 27] is in addition to any bond required by the board of oil and gas conservation for plugging and restoring oil and gas wells pursuant to 82-11-123. The department shall take into account any other bonds posted by the operator with any federal or state agency in determining the bond amount pursuant to [sections 1 through 27]. In lieu of a bond, the applicant may file with the department a cash deposit, an assignment of a certificate of deposit, an irrevocable letter of credit, or other surety acceptable to the department. The bond may not be less than the estimated cost to the state to ensure compliance with Title 75, chapters 2 and 5, [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 27], and the permit, including the potential cost of department management, operation, and maintenance of the site upon temporary or permanent operator insolvency or abandonment until full bond liquidation can be effected. The bond may not be less than the total estimated cost to the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan. A public or governmental agency may not be required to post a bond under the provisions of [sections 1 through 27].

- (2) The department may calculate one or more reclamation plan components within its jurisdiction with the assistance of one or more third-party contractors selected by the department and compensated by the applicant when, based on relevant past experience, the department determines that additional expertise is necessary to calculate the bond amount for reclamation plan components. The department may contract for assistance pursuant to this subsection in determining bond amounts for the initial bond and for any subsequent bond review and adjustment. The operator is responsible for the first \$5,000 in contractor services provided under this subsection. The operator and the department are each responsible for 50% of any amount over \$5,000.
- (3) (a) The department shall conduct an overview of the amount of each bond annually. The department may conduct additional bond reviews if, after modification of a reclamation plan, an annual overview, or an inspection of the permit area, the department determines that an increase of the bond level may be necessary. The department shall consult with the operator if a review indicates that the bond level should be adjusted. If the department determines that the set bonding level of a permit or license does not represent the present costs of compliance with [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 27], and the permit, the department shall modify the bonding requirements of that permit or license. The operator has 60 days to negotiate the preliminary bond determination with the department, at the end of which time period the department shall issue the proposed bond determination. The department shall give the operator a copy of the bond calculations that form the basis for the proposed bond determination and publish notice of the proposed

bond determination in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the operation is located. The department shall issue a final bond determination in 30 days. Unless the operator requests a hearing under subsection (3)(b), the operator shall post bond with the department in the amount represented by the final bond determination no later than 30 days after issuance of the final bond determination. If the operator demonstrates that, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the operator will not be able to post the bond within 30 days, the department shall grant a 30-day extension of the deadline.

- (b) The operator or any person with an interest that may be adversely affected may obtain a contested case hearing before the board under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, on the final bond determination by filing with the department, within 30 days of the issuance of the final bond determination, a written request for a hearing stating the reason for the request. The request for a hearing must specify the amount of bond increase, if any, that the operator or person considers appropriate and must state the reasons that the operator or person considers the department's final bond determination to be erroneous. As a condition precedent to any right to request a hearing, the operator or person shall post bond with the department in the amount of the bond increase that the operator or person has stated is appropriate in the request for hearing or the amount that is one-half of the increase contained in the department's final bond determination, whichever amount is greater. If the board determines that additional bond is necessary, the operator shall post bond in the amount determined by the board within 30 days of receipt of the board's decision. If the operator demonstrates that, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the operator will not be able to post the bond within 30 days, the department shall grant a reasonable extension of the deadline.
- (c) If an operator fails to post bond in accordance with subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) in the required amounts by the required deadlines, the permit is suspended by operation of law and the operator shall immediately cease coal bed methane operations until the required bond is posted with and approved by the department.
- (4) A bond filed in accordance with the provisions of [sections 1 through 27] may not be released by the department until the provisions of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 27], and the conditions of the permit have been fulfilled.
- (5) A bond filed for an operating permit obtained under [sections 1 through 27] may not be released or decreased until the public has been provided an opportunity for a hearing and a hearing has been held if requested. The department shall provide reasonable statewide and local notice of the opportunity for a hearing, including but not limited to publishing the notice in newspapers of general daily circulation.

(6) All bonds required in accordance with the provisions of this section must be based upon reasonably foreseeable activities that the applicant may conduct. Bonds may be required only for anticipated activities as described in subsection (1). Only those activities that themselves or in conjunction with other activities have a reasonable possibility of occurring may be bonded. Bond calculations, including calculations for the initial bond or for subsequent bond reviews and adjustments, may not include amounts for any occurrence or contingency that is not a reasonably foreseeable result of any activity conducted by the applicant.

- (7) At the applicant's discretion, bonding in addition to that required by this section may be posted. These unobligated bonds may, on the applicant's request, be applied to future bonds required by this section.
- (8) (a) If the department determines that there exists in an area permitted under [sections 1 through 27] an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or to the environment caused by a violation of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 27], or the permit and if the operator fails or refuses to expeditiously abate the danger, the department may immediately suspend the permit, enter the site, and abate the imminent danger. The department may institute proceedings to revoke the permit, declare the operator in default, and forfeit a portion of the bond, not to exceed \$150,000 or 10% of the bond, whichever is less, to be used to abate the danger. The department shall notify the surety of the forfeiture and the forfeiture amount by certified mail, and the surety shall pay the forfeiture amount to the department within 30 days of receipt of the notice.
- (b) If the department is unable to permanently abate the imminent danger using the amount forfeited under subsection (8)(a), the department may forfeit additional amounts under the procedure provided in subsection (8)(a).
- (c) The department shall return to the surety any money received from the surety pursuant to this subsection (8) and not used by the department to abate the imminent danger. The amount not returned to the surety must be credited to the surety and reduces the penal amount of the bond on a dollar-for-dollar basis.
- (d) Any interest accrued on bond proceeds that is not required to abate the imminent danger determined in subsection (8)(a) must be returned to the surety, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the surety.
- (9) If a bond is terminated as a result of the action or inaction of an operator or is canceled or otherwise terminated by the surety issuing the bond and the operator fails to post a new bond for the entire amount of the terminated bond within 30 days following the notice of termination provided to the department, the permit must be immediately suspended without further action by the department.



NEW SECTION. Section 13. Annual report of activities by operator. (1) Within 30 days after completion or abandonment of operations on an area under permit or within 30 days after each anniversary date of the permit, whichever is earlier, or at a later date that may be provided by rules of the board and each year after that date until reclamation is completed and approved, the operator shall pay the annual fee of \$100 and shall file a report of activities completed during the preceding year on a form prescribed by the department. The report must:

- (a) identify the operator and the permit number;
- (b) locate the operation by subdivision, section, township, and range and in relation to the nearest town or other well-known geographic feature;
 - (c) estimate acreage to be newly affected by operation in the next 12-month period;
- 11 (d) update the information required in [section (9)(3)(a)];
- (e) update any maps previously submitted or specifically requested by the department. The maps mustshow:
- 14 (i) the permit area;

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- 15 (ii) the unit of affected land;
- 16 (iii) the area to be affected during the next 12-month period:
- 17 (iv) if completed, the date of completion of operations; and
- (v) if not completed, the additional area estimated to be further affected by the operation within thefollowing permit year.
 - (f) include any other detail required by the department, supplemented with maps, cross sections, or other material indicating the extent of operations to that point in time; and
 - (g) detail the progress of reclamation, including the date of beginning, amount, and current status of reclamation performed during the previous 12 months and, if applicable, the extent of deviation from expectations and predictions made in the original application.
 - (2) Upon receipt of the annual report, the department may request additional information, allowing the operator a reasonable time to respond.
- 27 (3) The department may order changes to the operating plan or reclamation plan based on new information or field inspections to ensure compliance with [sections 1 through 27].

NEW SECTION. Section 14. Successor operator. When one operator succeeds to the interest of



another operator in any uncompleted operation by sale, assignment, lease, or otherwise, the department may release the first operator from the duties imposed upon the operator by [sections 1 through 27] as to the operation, provided that both operators have complied with the requirements of [sections 1 through 27] and the successor operator assumes the duty of the former operator to complete the reclamation of the land, in which case the department shall transfer the permit to the successor operator upon approval of the successor operator's bond as required under [sections 1 through 27].

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Reclamation by department -- liens. (1) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon any land for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether a coal bed methane operation has been conducted or reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of [sections 1 through 27] and to determine the feasibility of restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of any adverse effects of past coal bed methane operational practices. Upon request of the director of the department, the attorney general shall bring an injunctive action to restrain any interference with the exercise of the right to enter and inspect granted in this subsection. The action must be brought in the county in which the operation is located.

- (2) 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 drainage related to the operation.
- (3) 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 coal bed methane operations and that have not been reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the standards of [sections 1 through 27]. The department shall cooperate with federal, state, and private agencies to engage in cooperative projects under this section.
- (4) (a) The department shall take the actions described in subsection (4)(b) when it makes a finding of fact that:
- (i) land or water resources have been adversely affected by past coal bed methane operational practices:
- (ii) the adverse effects are at a stage at which, in the public interest, action to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects 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 bed methane operational 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 bed methane operations.

- (b) After giving notice by mail to the owner, if known, and any purchaser under contract for deed, if known, or, if neither is known, by posting notice on the premises and advertising in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land is located, the agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter on the property adversely affected by past coal bed methane operational practices and on any other property necessary for access to the operation's property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal bed methane operational 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 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 bed methane operational 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 is located, 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 bed methane operational 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 bed methane operational practices. A lien under this subsection (5)(a) may not be filed against the property of a person who did not consent to, participate in, or exercise control over the operation that necessitated the reclamation performed under [sections 1 through 27].
- (b) The landowner may within 60 days of the filing of the lien petition for a determination of 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 bed methane operational practices. The amount reported to be the increase in value of the premises constitutes the amount of the lien and must be recorded with the statement provided for in this section. Any party 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 of



the county in which the land is located. 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:
 - (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 bed methane operational practices will serve recreation and historic purposes or conservation and reclamation purposes or provide open space benefits; and
- (c) 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 coal bed methane operational practices.

NEW SECTION. Section 16. Noncompliance -- suspension of permits. (1) If it is determined on the basis of an inspection that the permittee is in violation of or that any condition or practice exists in violation of any requirement of [sections 1 through 27] or any permit condition required by [sections 1 through 27] that creates an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or is causing or can reasonably be expected to cause significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, the director of the department or an authorized representative shall immediately order cessation of the operation or the portion of the operation relevant to the condition, practice, or violation. The cessation order remains in effect until the director or an authorized representative determines that the condition, practice, or violation has been abated or until the order is modified, vacated, or terminated by the director or an authorized representative pursuant to subsection (5). If the director or an authorized representative finds that the ordered cessation of the operation or any portion of the operation will not completely abate the imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or the significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, the director or the authorized representative shall, in addition to the cessation order, impose affirmative obligations requiring any steps that the director or the authorized representative considers necessary to abate the imminent danger or the significant

(2) When, on the basis of an inspection, the department determines that any permittee is in violation



environmental harm.

of any requirement of [sections 1 through 27] or any permit condition required by [sections 1 through 27] that does not create an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or cannot be reasonably expected to cause significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, the director or an authorized representative shall issue a notice to the permittee or the permittee's agent fixing a reasonable time, not exceeding 90 days, for the abatement of the violation and providing opportunity for public hearing. If, upon expiration of the period of time as originally fixed or subsequently extended, for good cause shown and upon the written finding of the director or an authorized representative, the director or an authorized representative finds that the violation has not been abated, the director or authorized representative shall immediately order a cessation of the operation or the portion of the operation relevant to the violation. The cessation order remains in effect until the director or an authorized representative determines that the violation has been abated or until the order is modified, vacated, or terminated by the director or authorized representative pursuant to subsection (5). In the order of cessation issued under this subsection, the director shall determine the steps necessary to abate the violation in the most expeditious manner possible and shall include the necessary measures in the order.

- (3) When, on the basis of an inspection, the director or an authorized representative determines that a pattern of violations of any requirements of [sections 1 through 27] or any permit conditions required by [sections 1 through 27] exists or has existed and if the director or an authorized representative also finds that the violations are caused by the unwarranted failure of the permittee to comply with any requirements of [sections 1 through 27] or any permit conditions or that the violations are willfully caused by the permittee, the director or authorized representative shall issue an order to the permittee to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked and shall provide opportunity for a public hearing. If a hearing is requested, the director shall inform all interested parties of the time and place of the hearing. Upon the permittee's failure to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked, the director or authorized representative shall suspend or revoke the permit. When a permit has been revoked, the department may order the performance bond forfeited.
- (4) Any additional permits held by an operator whose coal bed methane permit has been revoked must be suspended, and the operator is not eligible to receive another permit or to have the suspended permits reinstated until the operator has complied with all the requirements of [sections 1 through 27] with respect to former permits issued to the operator. An operator who has forfeited a bond is not eligible to receive another permit unless the land for which the bond was forfeited has been reclaimed without cost to the state or the

operator has paid into the environmental rehabilitation and response account provided for in 75-1-110 a sum together with the value of the bond that the department finds adequate to reclaim the lands.

- (5) Notices and orders issued pursuant to this section must set forth with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation and the remedial action required, the period of time established for abatement, and a reasonable description of the portion of the operation to which the notice or order applies. Each notice or order issued under this section must be given promptly to the permittee or the permittee's agent by the department, by the director, or by the authorized representative who issued the notice or order. All notices and orders must be in writing and be signed by the authorized representatives. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section may be modified, vacated, or terminated by the director or an authorized representative. However, any notice or order issued pursuant to this section that requires cessation of operations by the operator expires within 30 days of actual notice to the operator unless a public hearing is held at the site or within reasonable proximity to the site that any viewings of the site can be conducted during the course of public hearing.
- (6) A person who has been issued a notice or an order of cessation pursuant to this section or a person who has an interest that is or may be adversely affected by an order or by modification, vacation, or termination of an order may apply to the department for review of that order within 30 days of its issuance or within 30 days of its modification, vacation, or termination. Upon receipt of the application, the department shall make an investigation. The investigation must provide an opportunity for public hearing at the request of the applicant or the person who has an interest who is or may be adversely affected to enable the applicant or the person to present information relating to the issuance and continuance of the notice or order or the modification, vacation, or termination of the notice or order. The filing of an application for review under this subsection may not operate as a stay of any notice or order. The department shall make findings of fact and issue a written decision incorporating an order vacating, affirming, modifying, or terminating the notice or order.
- (7) Whenever an order is issued under this section or as the result of any administrative proceeding under [sections 1 through 27], at the request of any person, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of all costs, expenses, and attorney fees as determined by the department to have been reasonably incurred by the person for or in connection with the person's participation in the proceedings, including any judicial review of agency actions, may be assessed against either party as the court, resulting from judicial review, or the department, resulting from administrative proceedings, considers proper.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Amendment to operating permits. (1) During the term of an operating



permit issued under [sections 1 through 27], an operator may apply for an amendment to the permit. The operator may not apply for an amendment to delete disturbed acreage except following reclamation, as required under [section 10], and bond release for the disturbance, as required under [section 12].

- (2) (a) The board may by rule establish criteria for the classification of amendments as major or minor.
 The board shall adopt rules establishing requirements for the content of applications for major and minor amendments and the procedures for processing minor amendments.
- (b) Major amendments are those that may significantly affect the environment. Minor amendments are those that will not significantly affect the environment.
 - (c) An amendment must be considered minor if:
- (i) it is for the purpose of retention of operations-related facilities that are valuable for postoperationsuse:
 - (ii) evidence is submitted showing that a local government has requested retention of the operations-related facilities for a postoperations use; and
 - (iii) the postoperations use of the operations-related facilities meets the requirements provided for in [section 10].
 - (3) Applications for major amendments must be processed pursuant to [section 11].
 - (4) The department shall review an application for a minor amendment and provide a notice of decision on the adequacy of the application within 30 days. If the department does not respond within 30 days, then the permit is revised in accordance with the application.
 - (5) The department is not required to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement for the following categories of action:
 - (a) actions that qualify for a categorical exclusion as defined by rule or justified by a review pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1;
 - (b) repair or maintenance of the permittee's equipment or facilities;
 - (c) investigation and enforcement actions, such as data collection, inspection of facilities, or enforcement of environmental standards;
 - (d) approval of actions that are primarily social or economic in nature and that do not otherwise affect the human environment;
 - (e) changes in a permit boundary that increase affected acres that are insignificant in impact relative to the entire operation, provided that the increase is less than 10 acres or 5% of the permitted area, whichever



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(f) changes in an approved operating plan or reclamation plan for an activity that was previously permitted, provided that the impacts of the change will be insignificant relative to the impacts of the entire operation and there will be less than 10 acres of additional affected land; and

(g) changes in a permit for the purpose of retention of operations-related facilities that are valuable for postoperations use.

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Limitations of actions -- venue. (1) Legal actions seeking review of a department decision granting or denying an operating permit under [sections 1 through 27] must be filed within 90 days after the decision is made. Summons must be issued and process served on all defendants within 60 days after the action is filed.

(2) An action to challenge the issuance of a permit pursuant to [sections 1 through 27] must be brought in the county in which the exploration or permitted activity is proposed to occur, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties. 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 exploration or activity is proposed to occur or in another county stipulated by the parties.

NEW SECTION. Section 19. Reasons for denial of permit. (1) An application for a permit or an application for an amendment to a permit may be denied for the following reasons:

- (a) the plan of operation or reclamation conflicts with Title 75, chapter 2, 5, or 6, or rules adopted pursuant to those chapters; or
- (b) the reclamation plan does not provide an acceptable method for accomplishment of reclamation as required by [sections 1 through 27].
 - (2) A denial of a permit must be in writing and must state the reasons for denial.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 20. Reapplication with new operation or reclamation plan.** A permit application may be denied and returned to the applicant with a request that the application be resubmitted with a different operation plan or reclamation plan. The person applying for a permit may then resubmit to the department a new operation plan or reclamation plan.

NEW SECTION. Section 21. Administrative remedies -- notice -- appeals -- parties. (1) Upon



receipt of an application for an operating permit, the department shall provide notice of the application by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected by the operation. The notice must be published once a week for 3 successive weeks.

- (2) An applicant for a permit or for an amendment or revision to a permit may request a hearing on a denial of the application by submitting a written request for a hearing within 30 days of receipt of written notice of the denial. The request must state the reason that the hearing is requested.
- (3) All hearings and appeals under [sections 1 through 27] and subsection (2) of this section must be conducted by the board in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. Any person whose interests may be adversely affected as a result of an action taken pursuant to [sections 1 through 27] may become a party to any proceeding held under [sections 1 through 27] upon a showing that the person is capable of adequately representing the interests claimed.
 - (4) As used in this section, "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity.

- NEW SECTION. Section 22. Mandamus to compel enforcement. (1) A person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected, with knowledge that a requirement of [sections 1 through 27] or a rule adopted under [sections 1 through 27] is not being enforced by a public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce the requirement or rule, may bring the failure to the attention of the public officer or employee by an affidavit stating the specific facts of the failure. Knowingly making false statements or charges in the affidavit subjects the affiant to penalties prescribed for false swearing, as provided in 45-7-202.
- (2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreasonable time after receipt of the affidavit to enforce the requirement or rule, the affiant may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of the first judicial district or in the district court of the county in which the land is located. If the court finds that a requirement of [sections 1 through 27] or a rule adopted under [sections 1 through 27] is not being enforced, it shall order the public officer or employee to perform the duties. If the officer or employee fails to do so, the public officer or employee must be held in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties provided by law.
- (3) A person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may commence a civil action to compel compliance with [sections 1 through 27] against a person for the violation of [sections 1 through 27] or any rule, order, or permit issued under [sections 1 through 27]. However, an action may not be commenced:
- (a) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice in writing to the department and to the alleged violator; or



(b) if the department has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action to require compliance with the provisions of [sections 1 through 27] or any rule, order, or permit issued under [sections 1 through 27]. A person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may intervene as a matter of right in the civil action.

- (4) Legal actions under this section must be brought in the district court of the county in which the alleged violation occurred unless the parties to the action mutually agree to another judicial district.
- (5) This section does not restrict any right of any person under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of [sections 1 through 27] or the rules adopted under [sections 1 through 27] or to seek any other relief.

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 23. Abatement of environmental emergencies.** (1) Whenever an environmental emergency exists, as determined by the department, at an active, temporarily abandoned, or permanently abandoned coal bed methane operations site, the department may enter the site and may apply for and, if approved by the governor, use the funds in the environmental contingency account created in 75-1-1101 to abate the situation on either a temporary or a permanent basis.
- (2) The department may bring an action against the operator to recover the abatement costs in the district court of the first judicial district in Lewis and Clark County. This section does not affect the right of the department to retain or pursue forfeiture of any bond posted pursuant to [section 12]. Expenditures from the environmental contingency account that are recovered under this subsection must be deposited in the environmental contingency account.

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 24. When activity prohibited -- exception**. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person may not conduct coal bed methane operations in this state if that person or any firm or business association of which that person was a principal or controlling member had a bond forfeited under [sections 1 through 27], if the department otherwise received proceeds from a surety to perform reclamation on that person's behalf, or if the person's surety completed reclamation on the person's behalf.
 - (2) A person described in subsection (1) may apply for a permit if:
 - (a) that person pays to the department:
- (i) the full amount of the necessary expenses incurred by the department under [section 15] for reclamation of the area for which the bond was forfeited;



(ii) the full	l amount of	any penaltie	2000000	Linder	[sections	1 through	271: and
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- 2 (iii) interest on the expenses incurred and penalties assessed at the rate of 6% a year; and
 - (b) the person demonstrates and the department determines that the person has remedied the conditions that led to the bond forfeiture or receipt of the bond proceeds and that those conditions no longer exist.

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 25. Violation -- penalties.** (1) (a) The department may assess an administrative civil penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 for each of the following violations and an additional administrative civil penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 for each day during which the violation continues and may bring an action for an injunction from continuing the violation against:

- (i) a person or operator who violates a provision of [sections 1 through 27], a rule or order adopted under [sections 1 through 27], or a term or condition of a permit; or
- (ii) any director, officer, or agent of a corporation who willfully authorizes, orders, or carries out a violation of a provision of [sections 1 through 27], a rule or order adopted under [sections 1 through 27], or a term or condition of a permit.
- (b) If the violation created an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or caused significant environmental harm, the maximum penalty is \$5,000 for each day of violation.
- (2) The department shall take into account the following factors in determining whether to institute a civil penalty action and in determining the penalty amount:
 - (a) the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation;
 - (b) the violator's prior history of violations;
 - (c) the economic benefit or savings, if any, to the violator resulting from the violator's action;
- 23 (d) the amounts voluntarily expended by the violator to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of 24 the violation; and
 - (e) other matters that justice may require.
 - (3) The department may bring an action for a restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction against a person or operator violating or threatening to violate an order issued under [sections 1 through 27].
 - (4) The department shall notify the person or operator of the violation. The department shall issue a statement of proposed penalty within 30 days after issuing the notice of the violation. The person or operator, by filing a written request stating the reason for the request within 20 days of receipt of the notice of proposed

penalty, is entitled to a hearing before the board on the issues of whether the alleged violation has occurred and whether the penalty proposed to be assessed is proper. After the hearing, the board shall make findings of fact and issue a written decision as to the occurrence of the violation and, if the board finds that the violation occurred, the amount of penalty warranted. The board shall order the payment of a penalty in that amount. If the time for requesting a hearing expires without a hearing request, the department shall make the findings of fact and issue the written decision and order. The person or operator shall remit the amount of the penalty or may petition for judicial review within 30 days of receipt of the order. A person or operator who fails to request the hearing provided for in this subsection or who fails to petition for judicial review within 30 days of receipt of the order forfeits that person's or operator's right to seek judicial review of the violation or penalty determinations. These penalties are recoverable in an action brought by the department in district court.

(5) Legal actions for injunctive relief under this section must be brought in the district court of the county in which the alleged violation occurred unless the parties to the action mutually agree to another jurisdiction. Legal actions for review of penalty orders or for recovery of penalties must be brought in the district court in the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

NEW SECTION. Section 26. Suspension of permits -- hearing.(1) If any of the requirements of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted under [sections 1 through 27], or a permit have not been complied with, the department shall serve a notice of violation on the operator or, if necessary, the director shall order the suspension of the permit. A permit may also be suspended for failure to comply with an order to pay a civil penalty if the order is not subject to administrative or judicial review. The director may order immediate suspension of a permit whenever the director finds that a violation of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted under [sections 1 through 27], or a permit is creating an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public outside the permit area. The notice or order must be handed to the operator in person or served on the operator by certified mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the application for a permit. The notice of violation or order of suspension must specify the provision of [sections 1 through 27], the rules adopted under [sections 1 through 27], or the permit violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation and must, if the violation has not been abated, order abatement within a specified time period.

(2) If the operator has not complied with the requirements set forth in the notice of violation or order of suspension within the time limits set in the notice or order, the permit may be revoked by order of the department and the performance bond forfeited to the department. The notice of violation or order of suspension must state

1 when those measures may be undertaken and must give notice of the opportunity for a hearing before the board.

- 2 A hearing may be requested by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request to the board within
- 3 30 days after receipt of the notice or order. If a hearing is requested within the 30-day period, the permit may
- 4 not be revoked and the bond may not be forfeited until a final decision is made by the board.
 - (3) If an operator fails to pay the fee or file the report required under [section 13], the department shall serve notice of this failure, by certified mail or personal delivery, on the operator. If the operator does not comply within 30 days of receipt of the notice, the director shall suspend the permit. The director shall reinstate the permit upon compliance.

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- NEW SECTION. Section 27. Conservation districts -- authority. (1) Nothing in [sections 1 through 27] precludes a conservation district from exercising its authority pursuant to Title 76, chapter 15.
- (2) If a conservation district requires a performance bond for a coal bed methane operation, the conservation district shall coordinate its requirements with those of the department.

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- **Section 28.** Section 70-30-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- "70-30-102. Public uses enumerated. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the right of eminentdomain may be exercised for the following public uses:
 - (1) all public uses authorized by the government of the United States;
 - (2) public buildings and grounds for the use of the state and all other public uses authorized by the legislature of the state;
 - (3) public buildings and grounds for the use of any county, city, town, or school district;
 - (4) canals, aqueducts, flumes, ditches, or pipes conducting water, heat, or gas for the use of the inhabitants of any county, city, or town;
 - (5) projects to raise the banks of streams, remove obstructions from streambanks, and widen, deepen, or straighten stream channels;
 - (6) water and water supply systems as provided in Title 7, chapter 13, part 44;
- (7) roads, streets, alleys, controlled-access facilities, and all other public uses for the benefit of a county,
 city, or town or the inhabitants of a county, city, or town;
- 29 (8) acquisition of road-building material as provided in 7-14-2123;
- 30 (9) stock lanes as provided in 7-14-2621;



1 (10) parking areas as provided in 7-14-4501 and 7-14-4622;

2 (11) airport and landing field purposes as provided in 7-14-4801, 67-2-301, 67-5-202, 67-6-301, and Title

- 3 67, chapters 10 and 11;
- 4 (12) urban renewal projects as provided in Title 7, chapter 15, parts 42 and 43;
- 5 (13) housing authority purposes as provided in Title 7, chapter 15, part 44;
- 6 (14) county recreational and cultural purposes as provided in 7-16-2105;
- 7 (15) city or town athletic fields and civic stadiums as provided in 7-16-4106;
- 8 (16) county cemetery purposes as provided in 7-35-2201, cemetery association purposes as provided
- 9 in 35-20-104, and state veterans' cemetery purposes as provided in 10-2-604;
- 10 (17) preservation of historical or archaeological sites as provided in 23-1-102 and 87-1-209(2);
- 11 (18) public assistance purposes as provided in 53-2-201;
- 12 (19) highway purposes as provided in 60-4-103 and 60-4-104;
- 13 (20) common carrier pipelines as provided in 69-13-104;
- 14 (21) water supply, water transportation, and water treatment systems as provided in 75-6-313;
- 15 (22) mitigation of the release or threatened release of a hazardous or deleterious substance as provided
- 16 in 75-10-720;
- 17 (23) the acquisition of nonconforming outdoor advertising as provided in 75-15-123;
- 18 (24) screening for or the relocation or removal of junkyards, motor vehicle graveyards, motor vehicle
- 19 wrecking facilities, garbage dumps, and sanitary landfills as provided in 75-15-223;
- 20 (25) water conservation and flood control projects as provided in 76-5-1108;
- 21 (26) acquisition of natural areas as provided in 76-12-108;
- 22 (27) acquisition of water rights for the natural flow of water as provided in 85-1-204;
- 23 (28) property and water rights necessary for waterworks as provided in 85-1-209 and 85-7-1904;
- 24 (29) conservancy district purposes as provided in 85-9-410;
- 25 (30) wharves, docks, piers, chutes, booms, ferries, bridges, private roads, plank and turnpike roads, and
- 26 railroads;
- 27 (31) canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, and pipes for:
- (a) supplying mines, mills, and smelters for the reduction of ores;
- 29 (b) supplying farming neighborhoods with water and drainage;
- 30 (c) reclaiming lands; and



- 1 (d) floating logs and lumber on streams that are not navigable;
- 2 (32) sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing water. However, reservoir sites must 3 possess a public use demonstrable to the district court as the highest and best use of the land.
 - (33) roads, tunnels, and dumping places for working mines, mills, or smelters for the reduction of ores;
 - (34) outlets, natural or otherwise, for the flow, deposit, or conduct of tailings or refuse matter from mines, mills, and smelters for the reduction of ores;
 - (35) an occupancy in common by the owners or the possessors of different mines of any place for the flow, deposit, or conduct of tailings or refuse matter from their several mines, mills, or smelters for reduction of ores and sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing water for the mines, mills, or smelters. However, the reservoir sites must possess a public use demonstrable to the district court as the highest and best use of the land.
- 12 (36) private roads leading from highways to residences or farms;
- 13 (37) telephone or electrical energy lines;
- 14 (38) telegraph lines;

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- 15 (39) sewerage of any:
- (a) county, city, or town or any subdivision of a county, city, or town, whether incorporated orunincorporated;
- 18 (b) settlement consisting of not less than 10 families; or
- (c) public buildings belonging to the state or to any college or university;
- 20 (40) tramway lines;
- 21 (41) logging railways;
 - (42) temporary logging roads and banking grounds for the transportation of logs and timber products to public streams, lakes, mills, railroads, or highways for a time that the court or judge may determine. However, the grounds of state institutions may not be used for this purpose.
 - (43) underground reservoirs suitable for storage of natural gas;
 - (44) projects to mine and extract ores, metals, or minerals owned by the condemnor located beneath or upon the surface of property where the title to the surface vests in others. However, the use of the surface of property for strip mining or open-pit mining of coal (i.e., any mining method or process in which the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to extract the coal) is not a public use, and eminent domain may not be exercised for this purpose.



- 1 (45) projects to restore and reclaim lands that were:
- 2 (a) strip mined or underground mined for coal and not reclaimed in accordance with Title 82, chapter
- 3 4, part 2, and to abate or control adverse affects of strip or underground mining on those lands; or
- 4 (b) affected by coal bed methane operations and not reclaimed in accordance with [sections 1 through
- 5 <u>27]</u>."

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- **Section 29.** Section 75-1-110, MCA, is amended to read:
- 8 "75-1-110. Environmental rehabilitation and response account. (1) There is an environmental rehabilitation and response account in the state special revenue fund provided for in 17-2-102.
 - (2) There must be deposited in the account:
 - (a) fine and penalty money received pursuant to 75-10-1223, 82-4-311, and 82-4-424 and other funds or contributions designated for deposit to the account;
 - (b) unclaimed or excess reclamation bond money received pursuant to 82-4-241, 82-4-311, 82-4-424, and [section 5]; and
- 15 (c) interest earned on the account.
 - (3) Money in the account is available to the department of environmental quality by appropriation and must be used to pay for:
 - (a) reclamation and revegetation of land affected by mining activities, research pertaining to the reclamation and revegetation of land, and the rehabilitation of water affected by mining activities;
 - (b) reclamation and revegetation of unreclaimed mine lands for which the department may not require reclamation by, or obtain costs of reclamation from, a legally responsible party;
 - (c) remediation of sites containing hazardous wastes or hazardous substances for which the department may not recover costs from a legally responsible party; or
 - (d) response to an imminent threat of substantial harm to the environment, to public health, or to public safety for which no funding or insufficient funding is available pursuant to 75-1-1101.
 - (4) Any unspent or unencumbered money in the account at the end of a fiscal year must remain in the account until spent or appropriated by the legislature."

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NEW SECTION. Section 30. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 27] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 82, chapter 4, and the provisions of Title 82, chapter 4, apply to [sections 1



1 through 27].

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 31. Severability.** If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

6 - END -

