SENATE BILL NO. 233

INTRODUCED BY D. ANKNEY

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: “AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING LAWS RELATED TO THE BOARD OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW; REASSIGNING DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW; TRANSFERRING RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; PROVIDING RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; AMENDING SECTIONS 7-13-4502, 7-13-4513, 7-13-4517, 15-24-3001, 37-42-102, 37-42-321, 50-2-116, 50-79-401, 50-79-403, 75-1-220, 75-1-1001, 75-2-103, 75-2-104, 75-2-105, 75-2-112, 75-2-201, 75-2-202, 75-2-203, 75-2-204, 75-2-206, 75-2-207, 75-2-211, 75-2-212, 75-2-213, 75-2-215, 75-2-217, 75-2-218, 75-2-219, 75-2-220, 75-2-221, 75-2-231, 75-2-234, 75-2-301, 75-2-302, 75-2-401, 75-2-402, 75-2-411, 75-2-421, 75-2-422, 75-2-425, 75-2-426, 75-2-428, 75-2-515, 75-5-103, 75-5-105, 75-5-106, 75-5-201, 75-5-202, 75-5-203, 75-5-222, 75-5-301, 75-5-302, 75-5-303, 75-5-304, 75-5-305, 75-5-307, 75-5-308, 75-5-310, 75-5-311, 75-5-312, 75-5-313, 75-5-314, 75-5-315, 75-5-316, 75-5-318, 75-5-401, 75-5-402, 75-5-403, 75-5-404, 75-5-502, 75-5-514, 75-5-515, 75-5-516, 75-5-611, 75-5-614, 75-5-621, 75-5-641, 75-5-702, 75-5-802, 75-6-102, 75-6-104, 75-6-105, 75-6-106, 75-6-107, 75-6-108, 75-6-109, 75-6-112, 75-6-113, 75-6-116, 75-6-121, 75-6-131, 75-10-103, 75-10-104, 75-10-112, 75-10-115, 75-10-203, 75-10-206, 75-10-221, 75-10-223, 75-10-224, 75-10-227, 75-10-403, 75-10-406, 75-10-408, 75-10-409, 75-10-413, 75-10-414, 75-10-417, 75-10-418, 75-10-424, 75-10-501, 75-10-515, 75-10-540, 75-10-714, 75-10-727, 75-10-732, 75-10-736, 75-10-1201, 75-10-1221, 75-10-1222, 75-11-203, 75-11-211, 75-11-218, 75-11-219, 75-11-223, 75-11-224, 75-11-503, 75-11-505, 75-11-508, 75-11-509, 75-11-512, 75-11-513, 75-11-516, 75-11-525, 75-20-104, 75-20-105, 75-20-201, 75-20-207, 75-20-208, 75-20-211, 75-20-215, 75-20-216, 75-20-219, 75-20-223, 75-20-301, 75-20-303, 75-20-304, 75-20-401, 75-20-406, 75-20-407, 75-20-410, 75-20-411, 75-20-1001, 75-20-1202, 75-20-1203, 75-20-1205, 75-26-301, 75-26-304, 76-3-622, 76-4-102, 76-4-108, 76-4-126, 76-4-1001, 80-15-102, 80-15-105, 80-15-110, 80-15-201, 82-4-102, 82-4-103, 82-4-112, 82-4-123, 82-4-129, 82-4-130, 82-4-203, 82-4-205, 82-4-206, 82-4-207, 82-4-223, 82-4-226, 82-4-227, 82-4-231, 82-4-232, 82-4-234, 82-4-235, 82-4-239, 82-4-251, 82-4-254, 82-4-303, 82-4-304, 82-4-305, 82-4-309, 82-4-321, 82-4-332, 82-4-335, 82-4-338, 82-4-339, 82-4-342, 82-4-353, 82-4-361, 82-4-362, 82-4-371, 82-4-403, 82-4-406, 82-4-422, 82-4-427, 82-4-437, 82-4-441, 82-4-442, 82-4-445, 82-

4-1001, 82-15-102, AND 82-15-120, MCA; AND REPEALING SECTIONS 2-15-3502, 75-2-111, 75-6-103, 75-10-106, 82-4-111, AND 82-4-204, MCA."

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

Section 1. Section 7-13-4502, MCA, is amended to read:

"**7-13-4502. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board of directors" means the board of directors provided for in 7-13-4516 or a joint board of directors provided for in 7-13-4527.

~~(2) "Board of environmental review" means the board of environmental review as provided in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(3)~~(2) "Commissioners" means the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city-county consolidated government.

(3) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

(4) "Family residential unit" means a single-family dwelling.

(5) "Fee-assessed units" means all real property with improvements, including taxable and tax-exempt property as shown on the property assessment records maintained by the county, and mobile homes and manufactured homes as defined in 15-24-201.

(6) "Local water quality district" means an area established with definite boundaries for the purpose of protecting, preserving, and improving the quality of surface water and ground water in the district as authorized by this part."

Section 2. Section 7-13-4513, MCA, is amended to read:

"**7-13-4513. Insufficient protest to bar proceedings -- resolution creating district -- power to implement local water quality program.** (1) The commissioners may create a local water quality district, establish fees, and appoint a board of directors if the commissioners find that insufficient protests have been made in accordance with 7-13-4511 or if the registered voters who reside in the proposed district have

approved a referendum as provided in 7-13-4512.

(2) To create a local water quality district, the commissioners shall pass a resolution in accordance with the resolution of intention introduced and passed by the commissioners or in accordance with the terms of the referendum.

(3) The commissioners and board of directors may implement a local water quality program after the program is approved by the ~~board of environmental review~~ department pursuant to 75-5-311."

Section 3. Section 7-13-4517, MCA, is amended to read:

"**7-13-4517. Powers and duties of board of directors.** The board of directors of a local water quality district, with the approval of the commissioners, may:

(1) develop a local water quality program, to be submitted to the ~~board of environmental review~~ department, for the protection, preservation, and improvement of the quality of surface water and ground water in the district. In developing the program, the board of directors shall consult with the board or boards of supervisors of conservation districts, established as provided in 76-15-201, whose geographical area of jurisdiction is included within the boundaries of the local water quality district.

(2) implement a local water quality program;

(3) administer the budget of the local water quality district;

(4) employ personnel;

(5) purchase, rent, or lease equipment and material necessary to develop and implement an effective program;

(6) cooperate or contract with any corporation, association, individual, or group of individuals, including any agency of the federal, state, or local government, in order to develop and implement an effective program;

(7) receive gifts, grants, or donations for the purpose of advancing the program and acquire, by gift, deed, or purchase, land necessary to implement the local water quality program;

(8) administer local ordinances that are adopted by the commissioners and governing bodies of the participating cities and towns and that pertain to the protection, preservation, and improvement of the quality of surface water and ground water;

(9) apply for and receive from the federal government or the state government, on behalf of the local water quality district, money to aid the local water quality program;

(10) borrow money for assistance in planning or refinancing a local water quality district and repay loans with the money received from the established fees; and

(11) construct facilities that cost not more than $5,000 and maintain facilities necessary to accomplish the purposes of the district, including but not limited to facilities for removal of water-borne contaminants; water quality improvement; sanitary sewage collection, disposal, and treatment; and storm water or surface water drainage collection, disposal, and treatment."

Section 4. Section 15-24-3001, MCA, is amended to read:

"**15-24-3001. Electrical generation and transmission facility exemption -- definitions.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subsections (1)(b) and (3), an electrical generation facility and related delivery facilities constructed in the state of Montana after May 5, 2001, and before January 1, 2006, may be exempt from property taxation for a 10-year period beginning on the date that an owner or operator of an electrical generation facility and related delivery facilities commences to construct the facility as defined in ~~75-20-104(6)(a) and (6)(b)~~ 75-20-104(5)(a) and (5)(b). In order to be exempt from property taxation, an owner and operator of an electrical generation facility and related delivery facilities shall offer contracts to sell 50% of that facility's net generating output at a cost-based rate, which includes a rate of return not to exceed 12%, to customers for a 20-year period from the date of the facility's completion.

(b) The property tax exemption allowed under subsection (1)(a) is limited to a 5-year period for generation facilities powered by oil or gas turbines.

(2) To the extent that 50% of the net generating output of the facility is not contracted for delivery to consumers for a contract term extending 5 years to 20 years from the completion of the facility, as determined by the owner, surplus capacity must be offered on a declining contract term basis for the remainder of the contract period at a cost-based rate that includes a rate of return not to exceed 12%. Surplus capacity that is not contracted for in this fashion may be sold at market rates.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(c), if an owner or operator of property exempt from taxation under subsection (1)(a) signs a contract to sell power as required in subsection (1) and then fails to

perform the contract during the first 10-year period, the 10-year property tax exemption in subsection (1) is void and the property is subject to a rollback tax as provided in 15-24-3002.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (3)(c), if an owner or operator of property exempt from taxation under subsection (1)(b) signs a contract to sell power as required in subsection (1) and then fails to perform the contract during the first 5-year period, the 5-year property tax exemption in subsection (1) is void and the property is subject to a rollback tax as provided in 15-24-3002.

(c) If an owner or operator fails to perform the contract due to earthquakes or other acts of God, theft, sabotage, acts of war, other social instabilities, or equipment failure, the property tax exemption in subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) is not void and the owner or operator is not subject to the rollback tax as provided in 15-24-3002.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) (i) "Electrical generation facility" means any combination of a physically connected generator or generators, associated prime movers, and other associated property, including appurtenant land and improvements and personal property, that are normally operated together to produce 20 average megawatts or more of electric power. The term is limited to generating facilities that produce electricity from coal-fired steam turbines, oil or gas turbines, or turbine generators that are driven by falling water.

(ii) The term does not include:

(A) electrical generation facilities used for noncommercial purposes or exclusively for agricultural purposes; or

(B) a qualifying small power production facility, as that term is defined in 16 U.S.C. 796(17), that is owned and operated by a person not primarily engaged in the generation or sale of electricity other than electric power from a small power production facility and that is classified under 15-6-134 and 15-6-138.

(b) "Related delivery facilities" means transmission facilities necessary to deliver the energy from the electrical generation facility to the existing network transmission system.

(c) "Surplus capacity" means that portion of the 50% of net generating output not contracted for use.

(5) The department shall appraise exempt electrical generation facilities for each year that the property is exempt and determine the taxable value of the property as if it were subject to property taxation."

Section 5. Section 37-42-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"**37-42-102. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the department, stating that the operator holding the certificate has met the requirements for the specified operator classification of the certification program.

~~(3)~~(2) "Community water system" means a public water supply system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

~~(4)~~(3) "Council" means the water and wastewater operators' advisory council provided for in 2-15-2105.

~~(5)~~(4) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(6)~~(5) "Industrial waste" means any waste substance from the processes of business or industry or from the development of a natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.

~~(7)~~(6) "Industrial waste discharge system" means a system that discharges industrial waste into state waters.

~~(8)~~(7) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a public water system, as defined in 75-6-202, that is not a community system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons for at least 6 months a year.

~~(9)~~(8) "Operator" means the person in direct responsible charge of the operation of a water treatment plant, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant.

~~(10)~~(9) "State waters" means the term as defined in 75-6-102.

~~(11)~~(10) "Wastewater treatment plant" means a facility that:

(a) is designed to remove solids, bacteria, or other harmful constituents of sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes; and

(b) is part of either an industrial waste discharge system or a public sewage system as defined in 75-6-102.

~~(12)~~(11) "Water distribution system" means that portion of the water supply system that conveys water

from the water treatment plant or other supply source to the premises of the consumer and that is part of a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system.

~~(13)~~(12) "Water supply system" means a system of pipes, structures, and facilities through which water is obtained, treated, sold, distributed, or otherwise offered to the public for household use or use by humans and that is part of a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system.

~~(14)~~(13) "Water treatment plant" means that portion of the water supply system that alters either the physical, chemical, or bacteriological quality of the water and renders it safe and palatable for human use."

Section 6. Section 37-42-321, MCA, is amended to read:

"**37-42-321. Revocation of operator's certificate -- disciplinary action by department.** (1) The department may issue an order revoking the certificate of an operator when the department finds that:

(a) the operator has practiced fraud or deception;

(b) reasonable care, judgment, or the application of the operator's knowledge or ability was not used in the performance of the operator's duties; or

(c) the operator is incompetent or unable to properly perform the operator's duties.

(2) The department may issue an order taking any disciplinary action listed in 37-1-136.

(3) A person aggrieved by an order of the department under this section may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request within 30 days after receipt of the department's decision.

(4) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section."

Section 7. Section 50-2-116, MCA, is amended to read:

"**50-2-116. Powers and duties of local boards of health.** (1) In order to carry out the purposes of the public health system, in collaboration with federal, state, and local partners, each local board of health shall:

(a) appoint and fix the salary of a local health officer who is:

(i) a physician;

(ii) a person with a master's degree in public health; or

(iii) a person with equivalent education and experience, as determined by the department;

(b) elect a presiding officer and other necessary officers;

(c) employ qualified staff;

(d) adopt bylaws to govern meetings;

(e) hold regular meetings at least quarterly and hold special meetings as necessary;

(f) identify, assess, prevent, and ameliorate conditions of public health importance through:

(i) epidemiological tracking and investigation;

(ii) screening and testing;

(iii) isolation and quarantine measures;

(iv) diagnosis, treatment, and case management;

(v) abatement of public health nuisances;

(vi) inspections;

(vii) collecting and maintaining health information;

(viii) education and training of health professionals; or

(ix) other public health measures as allowed by law;

(g) protect the public from the introduction and spread of communicable disease or other conditions of public health importance, including through actions to ensure the removal of filth or other contaminants that might cause disease or adversely affect public health;

(h) supervise or make inspections for conditions of public health importance and issue written orders for compliance or for correction, destruction, or removal of the conditions;

(i) bring and pursue actions and issue orders necessary to abate, restrain, or prosecute the violation of public health laws, rules, and local regulations;

(j) identify to the department an administrative liaison for public health. The liaison must be the local health officer in jurisdictions that employ a full-time local health officer. In jurisdictions that do not employ a full-time local health officer, the liaison must be the highest ranking public health professional employed by the jurisdiction.

(k) subject to the provisions of 50-2-130, adopt necessary regulations that are not less stringent than state standards for the control and disposal of sewage from private and public buildings and facilities that are

not regulated by Title 75, chapter 6, or Title 76, chapter 4. The regulations must describe standards for granting variances from the minimum requirements that are identical to standards promulgated by the ~~board of environmental review~~ department of environmental quality and must provide for appeal of variance decisions to the department of environmental quality as required by 75-5-305. If the local board of health regulates or permits water well drilling, the regulations must prohibit the drilling of a well if the well isolation zone, as defined in 76-4-102, encroaches onto adjacent private property without the authorization of the private property owner.

(2) Local boards of health may:

(a) accept and spend funds received from a federal agency, the state, a school district, or other persons or entities;

(b) adopt necessary fees to administer regulations for the control and disposal of sewage from private and public buildings and facilities;

(c) adopt regulations that do not conflict with 50-50-126 or rules adopted by the department:

(i) for the control of communicable diseases;

(ii) for the removal of filth that might cause disease or adversely affect public health;

(iii) subject to the provisions of 50-2-130, for sanitation in public and private buildings and facilities that affects public health and for the maintenance of sewage treatment systems that do not discharge effluent directly into state water and that are not required to have an operating permit as required by rules adopted under 75-5-401;

(iv) subject to the provisions of 50-2-130 and Title 50, chapter 48, for tattooing and body-piercing establishments and that are not less stringent than state standards for tattooing and body-piercing establishments;

(v) for the establishment of institutional controls that have been selected or approved by the:

(A) United States environmental protection agency as part of a remedy for a facility under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.; or

(B) department of environmental quality as part of a remedy for a facility under the Montana Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act, Title 75, chapter 10, part 7; and

(vi) to implement the public health laws; and

(d) promote cooperation and formal collaborative agreements between the local board of health and

tribes, tribal organizations, and the Indian health service regarding public health planning, priority setting, information and data sharing, reporting, resource allocation, service delivery, jurisdiction, and other matters addressed in this title.

(3) A local board of health may provide, implement, facilitate, or encourage other public health services and functions as considered reasonable and necessary."

Section 8. Section 50-79-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"**50-79-401. Administrative hearings.** In a proceeding under this chapter for granting, suspending, revoking, or amending a license or for determining compliance with or granting exceptions from rules adopted under this chapter, the ~~board of environmental review~~ department shall first afford an opportunity for a hearing on the record upon the request of a person whose interest may be affected by the proceeding and shall admit the person as a party to the proceeding."

Section 9. Section 50-79-403, MCA, is amended to read:

"**50-79-403. Emergency orders and rules.** When the department finds that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the public health and safety, the department may, without notice or hearing, issue a rule or order reciting the existence of the emergency and requiring that such action be taken as considered necessary to meet the emergency. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the rule or order is effective immediately. A person to whom the rule or order is directed shall comply with it immediately but on application to the ~~board shall~~ department must be afforded a prompt hearing. On the basis of the hearing the emergency rule or order ~~shall~~ must be continued, modified, or revoked by the ~~board~~ department within 30 days after the hearing or when the emergency no longer exists."

Section 10. Section 75-1-220, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-1-220. Definitions.** For the purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternatives analysis" means an evaluation of different parameters, mitigation measures, or control measures that would accomplish the same objectives as those included in the proposed action by the applicant. For a project that is not a state-sponsored project, it does not include an alternative facility or an

alternative to the proposed project itself. The term includes alternatives required pursuant to Title 75, chapter 20.

(2) "Appropriate board" means, for administrative actions taken under this part by the:

~~(a) department of environmental quality, the board of environmental review, as provided for in 2-15-3502;~~

~~(b)~~(a) department of fish, wildlife, and parks, the fish and wildlife commission, as provided for in 2-15-3402, and the state parks and recreation board, as provided for in 2-15-3406;

~~(c)~~(b) department of transportation, the transportation commission, as provided for in 2-15-2502;

~~(d)~~(c) department of natural resources and conservation for state trust land issues, the board of land commissioners, as provided for in Article X, section 4, of the Montana constitution;

~~(e)~~(d) department of natural resources and conservation for oil and gas issues, the board of oil and gas conservation, as provided for in 2-15-3303; and

~~(f)~~(e) department of livestock, the board of livestock, as provided for in 2-15-3102.

(3) "Complete application" means, for the purpose of complying with this part, an application for a permit, license, or other authorization that contains all data, studies, plans, information, forms, fees, and signatures required to be included with the application sufficient for the agency to approve the application under the applicable statutes and rules.

(4) "Cumulative impacts" means the collective impacts on the human environment within the borders of Montana of the proposed action when considered in conjunction with other past, present, and future actions related to the proposed action by location or generic type.

(5) "Environmental review" means any environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, or other written analysis required under this part by a state agency of a proposed action to determine, examine, or document the effects and impacts of the proposed action on the quality of the human and physical environment within the borders of Montana as required under this part.

(6) "Project sponsor" means any applicant, owner, operator, agency, or other entity that is proposing an action that requires an environmental review. If the action involves state agency-initiated actions on state trust lands, the term also includes each institutional beneficiary of any trust as described in The Enabling Act of Congress, approved February 22, 1899, 25 Stat. 676, as amended, the Morrill Act of 1862, 7 U.S.C. 301

through 308, and the Morrill Act of 1890, 7 U.S.C. 321 through 329.

(7) "Public scoping process" means any process to determine the scope of an environmental review.

(8) (a) "State-sponsored project" means:

(i) a project, program, or activity initiated and directly undertaken by a state agency;

(ii) except as provided in subsection (8)(b)(i), a project or activity supported through a contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of funding assistance from a state agency, either singly or in combination with one or more other state agencies; or

(iii) except as provided in subsection (8)(b)(i), a project or activity authorized by a state agency acting in a land management capacity for a lease, easement, license, or other authorization to act.

(b) The term does not include:

(i) a project or activity undertaken by a private entity that is made possible by the issuance of permits, licenses, leases, easements, grants, loans, or other authorizations to act by the:

(A) department of environmental quality pursuant to Titles 75, 76, or 82;

(B) department of fish, wildlife, and parks pursuant to Title 87, chapter 4, part 4;

(C) board of oil and gas conservation pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11; or

(D) department of natural resources and conservation or the board of land commissioners pursuant to Titles 76, 77, 82, and 85; or

(ii) a project or activity involving the issuance of a permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for permission to act by another agency acting in a regulatory capacity, either singly or in combination with other state agencies."

Section 11. Section 75-1-1001, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-1-1001. Penalty factors.** (1) In determining the amount of an administrative or civil penalty to which subsection (4) applies, the department of environmental quality or the district court, as appropriate, shall take into account the following factors:

(a) the nature, extent, and gravity of the violation;

(b) the circumstances of the violation;

(c) the violator's prior history of any violation, which:

(i) must be a violation of a requirement under the authority of the same chapter and part as the violation for which the penalty is being assessed;

(ii) must be documented in an administrative order or a judicial order or judgment issued within 3 years prior to the date of the occurrence of the violation for which the penalty is being assessed; and

(iii) may not, at the time that the penalty is being assessed, be undergoing or subject to administrative appeal or judicial review;

(d) the economic benefit or savings resulting from the violator's action;

(e) the violator's good faith and cooperation;

(f) the amounts voluntarily expended by the violator, beyond what is required by law or order, to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation; and

(g) other matters that justice may require.

(2) After the amount of a penalty is determined under subsection (1), the department of environmental quality or the district court, as appropriate, may consider the violator's financial ability to pay the penalty and may institute a payment schedule or suspend all or a portion of the penalty.

(3) The department of environmental quality may accept a supplemental environmental project as mitigation for a portion of the penalty. For purposes of this section, a "supplemental environmental project" is an environmentally beneficial project that a violator agrees to undertake in settlement of an enforcement action but which the violator is not otherwise legally required to perform.

(4) This section applies to penalties assessed by the department of environmental quality or the district court under Title 75, chapters 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 20; Title 75, chapter 10, parts 2, 4, 5, and 12; and Title 76, chapter 4.

(5) The ~~board of environmental review and the~~ department of environmental quality may~~, for the statutes listed in subsection (4) for which each has rulemaking authority,~~ adopt rules to implement this section."

Section 12. Section 75-2-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-103. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Air contaminant" means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous

substances, or any combination of those air contaminants.

(2) "Air pollutants" means one or more air contaminants that are present in the outdoor atmosphere, including those pollutants regulated pursuant to section 7412 and Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

(3) "Air pollution" means the presence of air pollutants in a quantity and for a duration that are or tend to be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property or that would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life, property, or the conduct of business.

(4) "Associated supporting infrastructure" means:

(a) electric transmission and distribution facilities;

(b) pipeline facilities;

(c) aboveground ponds and reservoirs and underground storage reservoirs;

(d) rail transportation;

(e) aqueducts and diversion dams;

(f) devices or equipment associated with the delivery of an energy form or product produced at an energy development project; or

(g) other supporting infrastructure, as defined by ~~board~~ department rule, that is necessary for an energy development project.

~~(5) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in2-15-3502.~~

~~(6)~~(5) (a) "Commercial hazardous waste incinerator" means:

(i) an incinerator that burns hazardous waste; or

(ii) a boiler or industrial furnace subject to the provisions of 75-10-406.

(b) Commercial hazardous waste incinerator does not include a research and development facility that receives federal or state research funds and that burns hazardous waste primarily to test and evaluate waste treatment remediation technologies.

~~(7)~~(6) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(8)~~(7) "Emission" means a release into the outdoor atmosphere of air contaminants.

~~(9)~~(8) (a) "Energy development project" means each plant, unit, or other development and associated developments, including any associated supporting infrastructure, designed for or capable of:

(i) generating electricity;

(ii) producing gas derived from coal;

(iii) producing liquid hydrocarbon products;

(iv) refining crude oil or natural gas;

(v) producing alcohol to be blended for ethanol-blended gasoline and that are eligible for a tax incentive pursuant to Title 15, chapter 70, part 5;

(vi) producing biodiesel and that are eligible for a tax incentive for the production of biodiesel pursuant to 15-32-701; or

(vii) transmitting electricity through an electric transmission line with a design capacity of equal to or greater than 50 kilovolts.

(b) The term does not include a nuclear facility as defined in 75-20-1202.

~~(10)~~(9) "Environmental protection law" means a law contained in or an administrative rule adopted pursuant to Title 75, chapter 2, 5, 10, or 11.

~~(11)~~(10) "Hazardous waste" means:

(a) a substance defined as hazardous under 75-10-403 or defined as hazardous in department administrative rules adopted pursuant to Title 75, chapter 10, part 4; or

(b) a waste containing 2 parts or more per million of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB).

~~(12)~~(11) (a) "Incinerator" means any single- or multiple-chambered combustion device that burns combustible material, alone or with a supplemental fuel or with catalytic combustion assistance, primarily for the purpose of removal, destruction, disposal, or volume reduction of any portion of the input material.

(b) Incinerator does not include:

(i) safety flares used to combust or dispose of hazardous or toxic gases at industrial facilities, such as refineries, gas sweetening plants, oil and gas wells, sulfur recovery plants, or elemental phosphorus plants;

(ii) space heaters that burn used oil;

(iii) wood-fired boilers; or

(iv) wood waste burners, such as tepee, wigwam, truncated cone, or silo burners.

~~(13)~~(12) "Medical waste" means any waste that is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in medical research on humans or animals, or in the production or

testing of biologicals. The term includes:

(a) cultures and stocks of infectious agents;

(b) human pathological wastes;

(c) waste human blood or products of human blood;

(d) sharps;

(e) contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research;

(f) laboratory wastes and wastes from autopsy or surgery that were in contact with infectious agents; and

(g) biological waste and discarded material contaminated with blood, excretion, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals.

~~(14)~~(13) (a) "Oil or gas well facility" means a well that produces oil or natural gas. The term includes:

(i) equipment associated with the well and used for the purpose of producing, treating, separating, or storing oil, natural gas, or other liquids produced by the well; and

(ii) a group of wells under common ownership or control that produce oil or natural gas and that share common equipment used for the purpose of producing, treating, separating, or storing oil, natural gas, or other liquids produced by the wells.

(b) The equipment referred to in subsection ~~(14)(a)~~ (13)(a) includes but is not limited to wellhead assemblies, amine units, prime mover engines, phase separators, heater treater units, dehydrator units, tanks, and connecting tubing.

(c) The term does not include equipment such as compressor engines used for transmission of oil or natural gas.

~~(15)~~(14) "Person" means an individual, a partnership, a firm, an association, a municipality, a public or private corporation, the state or a subdivision or agency of the state, a trust, an estate, an interstate body, the federal government or an agency of the federal government, or any other legal entity and includes persons resident in Canada.

~~(16)~~(15) "Principal" means a principal of a corporation, including but not limited to a partner, associate, officer, parent corporation, or subsidiary corporation.

~~(17)~~(16) "Small business stationary source" means a stationary source that:

(a) is owned or operated by a person who employs 100 or fewer individuals;

(b) is a small business concern as defined in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 631, et seq.;

(c) is not a major stationary source as defined in Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7661, et seq.;

(d) emits less than 50 tons per year of an air pollutant;

(e) emits less than a total of 75 tons per year of all air pollutants combined; and

(f) is not excluded from this definition under 75-2-108(3).

~~(18)~~ (17) (a) "Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous wastes, including but not limited to garbage; rubbish; refuse; ashes; swill; food wastes; commercial or industrial wastes; medical waste; sludge from sewage treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities; construction, demolition, or salvage wastes; dead animals, dead animal parts, offal, animal droppings, or litter; discarded home and industrial appliances; automobile bodies, tires, interiors, or parts thereof; wood products or wood byproducts and inert materials; styrofoam and other plastics; rubber materials; asphalt shingles; tarpaper; electrical equipment, transformers, or insulated wire; oil or petroleum products or oil or petroleum products and inert materials; treated lumber and timbers; and pathogenic or infectious waste.

(b) Solid waste does not include municipal sewage, industrial wastewater effluents, mining wastes regulated under the mining and reclamation laws administered by the department of environmental quality, or slash and forest debris regulated under laws administered by the department of natural resources and conservation."

Section 13. Section 75-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-104. Limitations -- personal cause of action unabridged -- venue.** (1) This chapter may not be construed to:

(a) grant to the ~~board~~ department any jurisdiction or authority with respect to air contamination existing solely within commercial and industrial plants, works, or shops;

(b) affect the relations between employers and employees with respect to or arising out of any condition of air contamination or air pollution;

(c) supersede or limit the applicability of any law or ordinance relating to sanitation, industrial health, or safety; or

(d) abridge, limit, impair, create, enlarge, or otherwise affect substantively or procedurally the right of a person to damages or other relief on account of injury to persons or property and to maintain an action or other appropriate proceeding.

(2) A judicial challenge to a permit issued pursuant to this chapter by a party other than the permit applicant or permitholder must include the party to whom the permit was issued unless otherwise agreed to by the permit applicant or permitholder. All judicial challenges of permits for projects with a project cost, as determined by the court, of more than $1 million must have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature pending in that court. If the court determines that the challenge was without merit or was for an improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to impose needless or increased cost in litigation, the court may award attorney fees and costs incurred in defending the action.

(3) An action to challenge a permit decision pursuant to this chapter must be brought in the county in which the permitted activity will occur. If an activity will occur in more than one county, the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity will occur.

(4) A judicial action or proceeding pursuant to this chapter for an equine slaughter or processing facility must comply with 81-9-240 and 81-9-241."

Section 14. Section 75-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-105. Confidentiality of records.** (1) Records or other information concerning air pollutant sources that are furnished to or obtained by the ~~board or~~ department are a matter of public record and open to public use. However, any information unique to the owner or operator of an air pollutant source that would, if disclosed, reveal methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets must be maintained as confidential if so determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. The owner or operator shall file a declaratory judgment action to establish the existence of a trade secret if the owner or operator wishes the information to enjoy confidential status. The department must be served in the action and may intervene as a party in the action. A trade secret not intended to be public when submitted to the ~~board or~~ department must be submitted in writing and clearly marked as confidential. However, emission data and operating permits issued by the

department pursuant to 75-2-217 through 75-2-219 may not be considered confidential for the purposes of this section.

(2) This section does not prevent the use of records or information by the ~~board or~~ department in compiling or publishing analyses or summaries relating to the general condition of the outdoor atmosphere if the analyses or summaries do not identify an owner or operator or reveal information otherwise made confidential by this section."

Section 15. Section 75-2-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-112. Powers and responsibilities of department.** (1) The department is responsible for the administration of this chapter.

(2) Subject to the provisions of 75-2-207, the department shall:

(a) adopt, amend, and repeal rules for the administration, implementation, and enforcement of this chapter, for issuing orders under and in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 7419, and for fulfilling the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7420 and regulations adopted pursuant to that section, except that, for purposes other than agricultural open burning, the department may not adopt permitting requirements or any other rule relating to:

(i) any agricultural activity or equipment that is associated with the use of agricultural land or the planting, production, processing, harvesting, or storage of agricultural crops by an agricultural producer and that is not subject to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7475, 7503, or 7661a;

(ii) a commercial operation relating to the activities or equipment referred to in subsection (2)(a)(i) that remains in a single location for less than 12 months and is not subject to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7475, 7503, or 7661a; or

(iii) forestry equipment and its associated engine used for forestry practices that remain in a single location for less than 12 months and are not subject to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 7475, 7503, or 7661a;

(b) hold hearings relating to any aspect of or matter in the administration of this chapter at a place designated by the department. The department may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence at hearings. The department shall designate an attorney to assist in conducting hearings and shall appoint a reporter who must be present at all hearings and take full stenographic notes of all proceedings, transcripts of which will be available to the public at cost.

(c) issue orders necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter;

(d) by rule require access to records relating to emissions;

(e) by rule adopt a schedule of fees required for permits, permit applications, and registrations consistent with this chapter;

(f) have the power to issue orders under and in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 7419.

~~(2)~~(3) The department shall:

(a) by appropriate administrative and judicial proceedings, enforce orders issued by the department or the former board of environmental review;

(b) secure necessary scientific, technical, administrative, and operational services, including laboratory facilities, by contract or otherwise;

(c) prepare and develop a comprehensive plan for the prevention, abatement, and control of air pollution in this state;

(d) encourage voluntary cooperation by persons and affected groups to achieve the purposes of this chapter;

(e) encourage local units of government to handle air pollution problems within their respective jurisdictions on a cooperative basis and provide technical and consultative assistance for this. If local programs are financed with public funds, the department may contract with the local government to share the cost of the program. However, the state share may not exceed 30% of the total cost.

(f) encourage and conduct studies, investigations, and research relating to air contamination and air pollution and their causes, effects, prevention, abatement, and control;

(g) determine, by means of field studies and sampling, the degree of air contamination and air pollution in the state;

(h) make a continuing study of the effects of the emission of air contaminants from motor vehicles on the quality of the outdoor atmosphere of this state and make recommendations to appropriate public and private bodies with respect to this;

(i) collect and disseminate information and conduct educational and training programs relating to air contamination and air pollution;

(j) advise, consult, contract, and cooperate with other agencies of the state, local governments,

industries, other states, interstate and interlocal agencies, the United States, and any interested persons or groups;

(k) consult, on request, with any person proposing to construct, install, or otherwise acquire an air contaminant source or device or system for the control thereof concerning the efficacy of this device or system or the air pollution problems which may be related to the source, device, or system. Nothing in this consultation relieves a person from compliance with this chapter, rules in force under it, or any other provision of law.

(l) accept, receive, and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public or private agencies, including the United States, for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Funds received under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury to the account of the department.

~~(3)~~(4) The department may assess fees to the applicant for the analysis of the environmental impact of an application to redesignate the classification of any area, except those areas within the exterior boundaries of a reservation of a federally recognized Indian tribe, under the classifications established by 42 U.S.C. 7470 through 7479 (prevention of significant deterioration of air quality). The determination of whether or not a fee will be assessed is to be on a case-by-case basis."

Section 16. Section 75-2-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-201. Classifying and reporting air contaminant sources.** (1) The ~~board~~ department may classify air contaminant sources ~~which~~ that in its judgment may cause or contribute to air pollution according to levels and types of emissions and other characteristics ~~which~~ that relate to air pollution and may require reporting for any such class or classes. ~~Such~~ The classifications ~~shall~~ must be made with special reference to effects on health, economic and social factors, and physical effects on property and may be applied to the state as a whole or to any designated area.

(2) Any person operating or responsible for the operation of air contaminant sources of any class for which the rules of the ~~board~~ department may require reporting shall make reports containing ~~such~~ any information as may be required concerning location, size and height of contaminant outlets, processes employed, fuels used, and the nature and time periods or duration of emissions and any other matter relevant to air pollution ~~which~~ that is available or reasonably capable of being assembled."

Section 17. Section 75-2-202, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-202. ~~Board~~Department to set ambient air quality standards.** (1) The ~~board~~ department shall establish ambient air quality standards for the state.

(2) Ambient air quality standards for fluorides shall be established through limitations upon the concentration of fluorides in forage grasses, hay, and silage."

Section 18. Section 75-2-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-203. ~~Board~~Department to set emission levels.** (1) The ~~board~~ department may establish the limitations of the levels, concentrations, or quantities of emissions of various pollutants from any source necessary to prevent, abate, or control air pollution. Except as otherwise provided in or pursuant to this section, ~~such~~ those levels, concentrations, or quantities ~~shall be~~ are controlling, and no emission in excess ~~thereof shall be~~ of those levels is lawful.

(2) In any area where the concentration of air pollution sources or of population or where the nature of the economy or of land and its uses ~~so~~ may require, the ~~board~~ department may fix more stringent requirements governing the emission of air pollutants than those in effect pursuant to subsection (1) ~~of this section~~.

(3) The ~~board~~ department may by rule use any widely recognized measuring system for measuring emission of air contaminants.

(4) Should federal minimum standards of air pollution be set by federal law, the ~~board~~ department may, if necessary in some localities of this state, set more stringent standards by rule."

Section 19. Section 75-2-204, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-204. Rules relating to construction, installation, alteration, operation, or use.** The ~~board~~ department may by rule prohibit the construction, installation, alteration, operation, or use of a machine, equipment, device, or facility that it 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, unless the owner or operator has obtained a permit under this part or has registered the source of air contaminants with the department if the source is in a category for which only registration is required by the rules adopted to implement this part."

Section 20. Section 75-2-206, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-206. Study of effects of sulfur dioxide on health and environment.** (1) To the extent that funds are available, the ~~board~~ department shall conduct an ongoing study in areas of Montana where there are major industrial sources of sulfur dioxide. The study shall concentrate on the effects on human health and the environment of ambient sulfur dioxide concentrations separately and in conjunction with particulates.

(2) Notwithstanding other funding sources to pay for the study, the ~~board~~ department may accept funds and grants from private and public sources."

Section 21. Section 75-2-207, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-207. State regulations no more stringent than federal regulations or guidelines -- exceptions -- procedure.** (1) After April 14, 1995, except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) or unless required by state law, the ~~board or~~ department may not adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than the comparable federal regulations or guidelines that address the same circumstances. The ~~board or~~ department may incorporate by reference comparable federal regulations or guidelines.

(2) (a) The ~~board or~~ department may adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines only if:

(i) a public hearing is held;

(ii) public comment is allowed; and

(iii) the ~~board or the~~ department makes a written finding after the public hearing and comment period that is based on evidence in the record that the proposed standard or requirement:

(A) protects public health or the environment;

(B) can mitigate harm to the public health or the environment; and

(C) is achievable with current technology.

(b) The written finding required under subsection (2)(a)(iii) must reference information and peer-reviewed scientific studies contained in the record that form the basis for ~~the board's or~~ the department's conclusion. The written finding must also include information from the hearing record regarding costs to the regulated community that are directly attributable to the proposed standard or requirement.

(c) (i) A person or entity affected by a rule of the ~~board or~~ department adopted after January 1, 1990,

and before April 14, 1995, that the person or entity believes is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines may petition the ~~board or~~ department to review the rule.

(ii) If the ~~board or~~ department determines that the rule is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines, the ~~board or~~ department shall either revise the rule to conform to the federal regulations or guidelines or follow the process provided in subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b) within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 6 months after receiving the petition.

(iii) A petition under this section does not relieve the petitioner of the duty to comply with the challenged rule. The ~~board or~~ department may charge a petition filing fee in an amount not to exceed $250.

(iv) A person may also petition the ~~board or~~ department for a rule review under subsection (2)(a) if the ~~board or~~ department adopts a rule after January 1, 1990, in an area in which no federal regulations or guidelines existed and the federal government subsequently establishes comparable regulations or guidelines that are less stringent than the previously adopted ~~board or~~ department rule.

(3) This section does not apply to a rule adopted under the emergency rulemaking provisions of 2-4-303(1)."

Section 22. Section 75-2-211, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-211. Permits for construction, installation, alteration, or use.** (1) The ~~board~~ department shall by rule provide for the issuance, modification, suspension, revocation, and renewal of a permit issued under this part.

(2) (a) Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b), 75-2-234, and subsections (2)(b) and (2)(c) of this section, 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~~ department 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.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (2)(e), the owner or operator of an oil or gas well facility shall file the permit application with the department no later than January 3, 2006, or 60 days after the initial well completion date, whichever is later. For purposes of this section, the initial well completion date for an oil or gas

well facility is:

(i) for an oil or gas well facility producing oil, the date when the first oil is produced through wellhead equipment into lease tanks from the ultimate producing interval after casing has been run; and

(ii) for an oil or gas well facility producing gas, the date when the oil or gas well facility is capable of producing gas through wellhead equipment from the ultimate producing interval after casing has been run.

(c) An owner or operator who complies with subsection (2)(b) may construct, install, or use equipment necessary to complete or operate an oil or gas well facility without a permit until the department's decision on the application is final. If the owner or operator does not comply with subsection (2)(b), the owner or operator may not operate the oil or gas well facility and is liable for a violation of this section for every day of construction, installation, or operation of the facility.

(d) The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules establishing air emission control requirements applicable to an oil or gas well facility during the time from the initial well completion date until the department's decision on the application is final.

(e) The provisions of subsections (2)(b) and (2)(c) do not apply to an oil or gas well facility subject to the federal air permitting provisions of 42 U.S.C. 7475 or 7503.

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

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

(b) requirements and procedures for submittal of information necessary to determine the location, quantity, and type of emissions;

(c) procedures for public notice and opportunity for comment or public hearing, as appropriate;

(d) procedures for providing notice and an opportunity for comment to contiguous states and federal agencies, as appropriate;

(e) requirements for inspection, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;

(f) procedures for the transfer of permits;

(g) requirements and procedures for suspension, modification, and revocation of permits by the department;

(h) requirements and procedures for appropriate emission limitations and other requirements,

including enforceable measures necessary to ensure compliance with those limitations and requirements;

(i) requirements and procedures for permit modification and amendment; and

(j) requirements and procedures for issuing a single permit authorizing emissions from similar operations at multiple temporary locations, which permit may include conditions necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter at all authorized locations and a requirement that the owner or operator notify the department in advance of each change in location.

(4) This section does not restrict the ~~board's~~ department's authority to adopt regulations providing for a single air 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.

(8) An application is not considered filed until the applicant has submitted all fees required under 75-2-220 and all information and completed application forms required pursuant to subsections (2), (3), and (7) of this section. If the department fails to notify the applicant in writing within 30 days after the purported filing of an application that the application is incomplete and fails to list the reasons why the application is considered incomplete, the application is considered filed as of the date of the purported filing.

(9) (a) Except as provided in 75-1-205(4) and 75-1-208(4)(b), if an application for a permit requires the preparation of 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:

(i) within 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) within 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, within 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, is not subject to the provisions of 75-2-215, and is not subject to the federal air quality permitting provisions of 42 U.S.C. 7475, 7503, or 7661a, 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, except as provided in subsection (14).

(c) If an application does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement and is subject to the federal air permitting provisions of 42 U.S.C. 7475, 7503, or 7661a, the department shall notify the applicant, in writing, within 75 days after its receipt of a filed application, as provided in subsection (8), of its approval or denial of the application.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (9)(e), if an application does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement and is subject to the provisions of 75-2-215, the department shall notify the applicant of its approval or denial of the application, in writing, within 75 days after its receipt of a filed application, as provided in subsection (8).

(e) 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 prepare a single environmental review document pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1, for the permit required under this section and the license or permit required under 75-10-221 or 75-10-406 and act on the applications within the time period provided for in 75-2-215(3)(e).

(f) 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 upon the 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.

(g) 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) Except as provided in 75-2-213, when the department approves or denies the application for a permit under this section, a person who is directly and adversely affected by the department's decision may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. The request for hearing must be filed within 15 days after the department renders its decision. An affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request must be filed within 30 days after the department renders its decision. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under this subsection.

(11) Except as provided in 75-2-213:

(a) the department's decision on the application is not final until 15 days have elapsed from the date of the decision;

(b) the filing of a request for hearing does not stay the department's decision. However, the ~~board~~ department may order a stay upon receipt of a petition and a finding, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that:

(i) the person requesting the stay is entitled to the relief demanded in the request for a hearing; or

(ii) continuation of the permit during the appeal would produce great or irreparable injury to the person requesting the stay.

(c) upon granting a stay, the ~~board~~ department may require a written undertaking to be given by the party requesting the stay for the payment of costs and damages incurred by the permit applicant and its employees if the ~~board~~ department determines that the permit was properly issued. When requiring an undertaking, the ~~board~~ department shall use the same procedures and limitations as are provided in 27-19-306(2) through (4) for undertakings on injunctions.

(12) The ~~board~~ department shall provide, by rule, a period of 30 days in which the public may submit comments on draft air quality permits for applications that:

(a) are subject to the federal air quality permitting provisions of 42 U.S.C. 7475, 7503, or 7661a;

(b) are subject to the requirements of 75-2-215; or

(c) require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

(13) The ~~board~~ department shall provide, by rule, a period of 15 days in which the public may submit comments on draft air quality permits not subject to subsection (12).

(14) The ~~board~~ department shall provide, by rule, the basis upon which the department may extend by

15 days:

(a) the period as provided in subsection (13) in which the public may submit comments on draft air quality permits not subject to subsection (12); and

(b) the period for notifying an applicant of its final decision on approval or denial of an application, as provided in subsection (9)(b).

(15) (a) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules for issuance, modification, suspension, revocation, renewal, or creation of:

(i) general permits covering multiple similar sources; or

(ii) other permits covering multiple similar sources.

(b) Rules adopted pursuant to subsection (15)(a) may provide for construction and operation under the permit upon authorization by the department or upon notice to the department."

Section 23. Section 75-2-212, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-212. Variances -- renewals -- filing fees.** (1) A person who owns or is in control of a plant, building, structure, process, or equipment may apply to the ~~board~~ department for an exemption or partial exemption from rules governing the quality, nature, duration, or extent of emissions of air pollutants. The application must be accompanied by information and data that the ~~board~~ department may require. The ~~board~~ department may grant an exemption or partial exemption if it finds that:

(a) the emissions occurring or proposed to occur do not constitute a danger to public health or safety; and

(b) compliance with the rules from which an exemption is sought would produce hardship without equal or greater benefits to the public.

(2) An exemption or partial exemption may not be granted pursuant to this section except after public hearing on due notice and until the ~~board~~ department has considered the relative interests of the applicant, other owners or property likely to be affected by the emissions, and the general public.

(3) The exemption or partial exemption may be renewed if a complaint is not made to the ~~board~~ department because of it or if, after the complaint has been made and duly considered at a public hearing held by the ~~board~~ department on due notice, the ~~board~~ department finds that renewal is justified. A renewal may not

be granted except on application. An application must be made at least 60 days before the expiration of the exemption or partial exemption. Immediately before application for renewal, the applicant shall give public notice of the application in accordance with rules of the ~~board~~ department. A renewal pursuant to this subsection must be on the same grounds and subject to the same limitations and requirements as provided in subsection (1).

(4) An exemption, partial exemption, or renewal is not a right of the applicant or holder but may be granted at the discretion of the ~~board~~ department. However, a person adversely affected by an exemption, partial exemption, or renewal granted by the ~~board~~ department may obtain judicial review as provided by 75-2-411.

(5) This section and an exemption, partial exemption, or renewal granted pursuant to this section may not be construed to prevent or limit the application of the emergency provisions and procedures of 75-2-402 to a person or the person's property.

(6) A person who owns or is in control of a plant, building, structure, process, or equipment, which are called facilities, who applies to the ~~board~~ department for an exemption or partial exemption or a renewal of an exemption or partial exemption from a rule governing the quality, nature, duration, or extent of emissions of air pollutants shall submit with the application for variance a sum of not less than $500 or 2% of the cost of the equipment to bring the facility into compliance with the rule for which a variance is sought, whichever is greater, but not to exceed $80,000. The department shall prepare a statement of actual costs, and funds in excess of this must be returned to the applicant. The person requesting the variance shall describe the facility in sufficient detail, with accompanying estimates of cost and verifying materials, to permit the department to determine with reasonable accuracy the sum of the fee. For a renewal of an exemption or partial exemption, if a public hearing, environmental impact statement, or appreciable investigation by the department is not necessary, the minimum filing fee applies or the fee may be waived by the department. The filing fee must be deposited in the state special revenue fund provided for in 17-2-102. It is the intent of the legislature that the revenue derived from the filing fees must be used by the department to:

(a) compile the information required for rendering a decision on the request;

(b) compile the information necessary for any environmental impact statements;

(c) offset the costs of a public hearing, printing, or mailing; and

(d) carry out its other responsibilities under this chapter."

Section 24. Section 75-2-213, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-213. Energy development project -- hearing and procedures.** (1) (a) When the department approves or denies the application for a permit under 75-2-211 for an energy development project, the applicant or a person who has provided the department with formal comments and who is directly and adversely affected by the department's decision may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. If the department provided an opportunity for public comment on the application, the request for a hearing must be limited to those issues raised in comments made to the department during the comment period unless the issues are related to a material change in federal or state law made during the comment period, to a judicial decision issued after the comment period, or to a material change to the draft permit, which was submitted for public comment, made by the department in the final permit decision and upon which the public did not have a meaningful opportunity to comment. The request for hearing must be filed within 30 days after the department renders its decision. An affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request must be filed with the request for a hearing.

(b) (i) If a hearing is requested by a person other than the applicant for or permittee of an energy development project, the applicant or permittee may, by filing a written election with the ~~board~~ department within 15 days of receipt of the request for hearing, elect to have the matter proceed to hearing before the ~~board~~ department or to have the matter submitted directly to the district court for judicial review of the agency decision. The party who requests the hearing may elect to have the matter submitted either to the ~~board~~ department for a hearing or to the district court for judicial review by submitting a written election to the ~~board~~ department with the request for hearing. If there are conflicting elections between the parties, the matter must proceed to district court.

(ii) If the applicant or permittee is not the person who requested the hearing and has elected to have the matter submitted to the district court, the person who submitted the request for a hearing shall file a petition for review of the permit decision within 15 days of receipt of notice from the permittee. If the person who requested the hearing has elected to have the matter proceed to district court, that person shall file a petition in district court within 15 days of filing the request.

(iii) The petition must be limited to matters raised in the request for hearing and must be filed in the

county in which the facility is located.

(iv) If a party does not elect to submit the matter directly to district court, the matter must proceed through the contested case process before the ~~board~~ department pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(v) The ~~board~~ department or the district court shall apply the laws and rules in place when the department issued its decision, and the ~~board~~ department or the district court may not consider any issue that was not presented to the department for the department's consideration during the formal comment period unless the issue is related to a material change in federal or state law made during the comment period, to a judicial decision issued after the comment period, or to a material change to the draft permit, which was submitted for public comment, made by the department in the final permit decision and upon which the public did not have a meaningful opportunity to comment.

(c) (i) Except as provided in subsection (1)(c)(ii), if the person requesting the hearing is not the applicant or permittee of an energy development project, the ~~board~~ department or the district court shall require a written undertaking to be given by the party requesting the hearing for the payment of costs and damages incurred by the permit applicant and its employees if the request for a hearing or judicial review was for an improper purpose designed to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or improperly interfere with the issuance of the permit without a reasonable basis in law or fact.

(ii) The ~~board~~ department or the district court may not require a written undertaking if the party requesting the hearing is an indigent person.

(d) If grounds for requesting the hearing are based on alleged error in applying best available control technology requirements, the ~~board~~ department or the district court shall give deference to the best available control technology determination made by the department. The ~~board~~ department or the district court may not reject the best available control technology determination unless the determination was incorrect as a matter of law or the factual basis for the determination was clearly erroneous.

(2) The ~~board~~ department shall issue a final decision within 4 months from the close of the hearing on the merits or, if no hearing is held, within 3 months from the date that briefing by the parties is complete unless the applicant or permittee and the party other than the applicant or permittee agree in writing to an extension of time. The ~~board~~ department shall require the parties to prepare the case for hearing without unreasonable

delay.

(3) (a) Any requirement in a permit to commence construction, installation, or alteration within a certain time period is tolled during a contested case or judicial review proceeding, but not by more than 12 months, unless the applicant or permittee in its discretion waives the tolling in writing.

(b) If there are multiple appeals of one permit, tolling under this subsection (3) may not exceed a total of 12 months for all appeals.

(c) The applicant may not engage in construction during the period that the time period is tolled under subsection (3)(a).

(4) The department shall, for good cause shown, waive for up to 1 year any requirement that construction of an energy development project must proceed with due diligence. During the period that a waiver is in effect, an air quality permit does not expire because construction of an energy development project failed to proceed with due diligence."

Section 25. Section 75-2-215, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-215. Solid or hazardous waste incineration -- additional permit requirements.** (1) Until the department has issued an air quality permit pursuant to 75-2-211 that includes the conditions required by this section, a person may not construct, install, alter, or use a solid or hazardous waste incinerator or a boiler or industrial furnace subject to the provisions of 75-10-406, except as provided in subsection (2).

(2) An existing or permitted solid or hazardous waste incinerator or a boiler or industrial furnace subject to the provisions of 75-10-406 is subject to the provisions of subsection (1) only if it incinerates or uses as fuel or would incinerate or use as fuel solid or hazardous waste in an amount, form, kind, or content that changes the nature, character, or composition of its emissions from its design or permitted operation.

(3) The department may not issue a permit to a facility described in subsection (1) until:

(a) the owner or operator has provided to the department's satisfaction:

(i) a characterization of emissions and ambient concentrations of air pollutants, including hazardous air pollutants, from any existing emission source at the facility; and

(ii) an estimate of emissions and ambient concentrations of air pollutants, including hazardous air pollutants, from the incineration of solid or hazardous waste or the use of hazardous waste as fuel for a boiler

or industrial furnace, as proposed in the permit application or modification;

(b) if a license is required pursuant to 75-10-221 or a permit is required pursuant to 75-10-406, the applicant has published, in the county where the project is proposed, at least three notices, in accordance with the procedures identified in 7-1-4127, describing the proposed project;

(c) if a license is required pursuant to 75-10-221 or a permit is required pursuant to 75-10-406, the department has conducted a public hearing on an environmental review prepared pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1, and, as appropriate, provided additional opportunities for the public to review and comment on the permit application or modification;

(d) the department has reached a determination that the projected emissions and ambient concentrations will constitute a negligible risk to the public health, safety, and welfare and to the environment; and

(e) the department has issued a license pursuant to 75-10-221 or a permit pursuant to 75-10-406, if a license or permit is required. The decision to issue, deny, or alter a permit pursuant to 75-2-211 and this section must be made within 30 days from when the department issues a license pursuant to 75-10-221 or a permit pursuant to 75-10-406 or within 90 days after the receipt of a complete application for a permit or a permit alteration under 75-2-211 and this section, whichever is later.

(4) The department shall require the application of air pollution control equipment, engineering, or other operating procedures as necessary to provide reductions of air pollutants, including hazardous air pollutants, equivalent to or more stringent than those achieved through the best available control technology.

(5) The ~~board~~ department may by rule provide for general air quality permits under the provisions of 75-2-211 and this section. The rules must cover numerous similar classes or categories of incinerators and boilers or industrial furnaces.

(6) This section does not relieve an owner or operator of a solid or hazardous waste incinerator or a boiler or industrial furnace that is not included under subsection (1) from the obligation to obtain any permit otherwise required under this chapter or rules implementing this chapter."

Section 26. Section 75-2-217, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-217. Operating permit program -- exemptions -- general requirements -- duration.** (1) The

~~board~~ department shall provide by rule for the issuance, expiration, modification, amendment, suspension, revocation, and renewal of operating permits as part of an operating permit program to be administered by the department under this chapter. The ~~board~~ department shall promulgate rules that are consistent with the operating permit framework and guidelines outlined in Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act and implementing regulations.

(2) This section applies to all sources of air pollutants that are subject to the provisions of Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7661, et seq.

(3) A person may not violate any requirement of an operating permit issued under 75-2-218 and this section or operate any source required to have a permit under this section without having complied with the requirements of the operating permit program administered by the department pursuant to 75-2-218, 75-2-219, and this section.

(4) The ~~board~~ department may by rule provide for the exemption of one or more source categories, in whole or in part, from all or part of the requirements of this section if the ~~board~~ department determines that compliance with the requirements of this section is impracticable, infeasible, or unnecessarily burdensome for the sources. The ~~board~~ department may premise this determination upon a similar determination by the appropriate federal agency acting pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

(5) The ~~board~~ department may by rule provide for general operating permits covering numerous similar sources.

(6) An operating permit issued by the department under 75-2-218 and this section is effective for a period not to exceed 5 years and may be renewed.

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

(a) adequate procedures that are streamlined and reasonable for:

(i) expeditiously determining when applications are complete;

(ii) processing applications; and

(iii) expeditiously reviewing permit actions, including application renewals or revisions;

(b) requirements and procedures for submittal of information necessary to determine the location, quantity, and type of emissions;

(c) procedures for public notice and opportunity for comment or public hearing, as appropriate;

(d) procedures for providing notice and an opportunity for comment to contiguous states and federal agencies, as appropriate;

(e) requirements for inspection, monitoring, recordkeeping, compliance certification, and reporting;

(f) deadlines for submitting permit applications and compliance plans that are not later than 12 months after the source becomes subject to the operating permit requirement;

(g) deadlines for submitting permit renewal applications that are not later than 6 months before expiration of the existing operating permit;

(h) requirements for compliance plans that must be submitted with permit and renewal applications, including schedules of compliance and progress reports;

(i) requirements and procedures for periodic certification of source compliance with permit requirements, including the prompt reporting of any deviations from permit requirements;

(j) requirements for submission of any plans, specifications, or other information that the department considers necessary under this section;

(k) conditions and procedures for the transfer of operating permits;

(l) requirements and procedures for suspension, modification, amendment, and revocation of permits by the department for cause, including the modification or amendment of permits before renewal or termination to incorporate applicable limitations or requirements effective after permit issuance;

(m) requirements and procedures for incorporating into permits and permit renewals all applicable emission limitations and other requirements, including enforceable measures necessary to ensure compliance with those limitations and requirements;

(n) requirements and procedures for permit modification and amendment;

(o) procedures for tracking activities conducted under general permits;

(p) requirements and procedures for issuing a single operating permit authorizing emissions from similar operations at multiple temporary locations, which permit may include conditions necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter at all authorized locations and a requirement that the owner or operator notify the department in advance of each change in location;

(q) requirements and procedures for allowing changes within a permitted facility without requiring a

permit amendment if the changes are not prohibited under this chapter and do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit; and

(r) other requirements necessary for the department to obtain the authorization to administer an operating permit program under the provisions of Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act."

Section 27. Section 75-2-218, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-218. Permits for operation -- application completeness -- action by department -- application shield -- review by ~~board~~ department.** (1) An application for an operating permit or renewal is not considered filed until the department has determined that it is complete. An application is complete if all fees required under 75-2-220 and all information and completed application forms required under 75-2-217 have been submitted. A complete application must contain all of the information required for the department to begin processing the application. If the department fails to notify the applicant in writing within 60 days after submittal of an application that the application is incomplete and fails to list the reasons why the application is considered incomplete, the application is considered filed on the date of the department's receipt of the application. The department may request additional information after a completeness determination has been made. The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules that contain criteria for use in determining both when an application is complete and when additional information is required after a completeness determination has been made.

(2) Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b) and subsection (3) of this section, the department shall, consistent with the procedures established under 75-2-217, approve or disapprove a complete application for an operating permit or renewal and shall issue or deny the permit or renewal within 18 months after the date of filing. Failure of 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.

(3) The ~~board~~ department may by rule provide for a transition schedule for both the submittal to the department of initial applications for operating permits by existing sources and action by the department on these initial permit applications. The ~~board~~ department may require that one-third of all operating permit applications required for existing sources be submitted within the first calendar year after the adoption of rules implementing an operating permit program under 75-2-217.

(4) If an applicant submits a timely and complete application for an operating permit, the applicant's failure to hold a valid operating permit is not a violation of 75-2-217. If an applicant submits a timely and complete application for an operating permit renewal, the expiration of the applicant's existing operating permit is not a violation of 75-2-217. The applicant shall continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of the expired operating permit until the operating permit is renewed and is subject to the application of 75-2-217. The applicant is not entitled to the protection of this subsection if the delay in final action by the department on the application results from the applicant's failure to submit in a timely manner information requested by the department to process the application.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (8), if the department approves or denies an application for an operating permit or the renewal, modification, or amendment of a permit under 75-2-217 and this section, any person that participated in the public comment process required under 75-2-217(7) may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. The request for a hearing must be filed within 30 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~~ department under this subsection.

(6) (a) Except as provided in subsection (8), the department's decision on any application is not final until 30 days have elapsed from the date of the decision.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (8), the filing of a request for hearing does not stay the department's decision. However, the ~~board~~ department may order a stay upon receipt of a petition and a finding, after notice and opportunity for an informal hearing, that:

(i) the person requesting the hearing is entitled to the relief demanded in the request for a hearing; or

(ii) continuation of the permit during the appeal would produce great or irreparable injury to the person requesting the hearing.

(c) Upon granting a stay, the ~~board~~ department may require a written undertaking to be given by the party requesting the stay for the payment of costs and damages incurred by the permit applicant and its employees if the ~~board~~ department determines that the permit was properly issued. When requiring an undertaking, the ~~board~~ department shall use the same procedures and limitations as are provided in 27-19-306(2) through (4) for undertakings on injunctions.

(7) The requirements of subsections (5) and (6) also apply to any action initiated by the department to suspend, revoke, modify, or amend an operating permit issued under this section.

(8) The denial by the department of an application under 75-2-217 and this section is not subject to review by the ~~board~~ department or judicial review if the basis for denial is the written objection of the appropriate federal agency acting pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

(9) Compliance with an operating permit granted or renewed under 75-2-217 and this section is considered to be compliance with the requirements of this chapter only if the permit expressly includes those requirements or an express determination that those requirements are not applicable. This subsection does not apply to general permits provided for under 75-2-217."

Section 28. Section 75-2-219, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-219. Permits for operation -- limitations.** Sections 75-2-217 and 75-2-218 may not be construed to:

(1) affect the department's issuance of a permit for the construction, installation, alteration, or use of a source of air pollutants pursuant to 75-2-211 or 75-2-215;

(2) restrict the ~~board's~~ department's authority to adopt regulations providing for a single air quality permit system; or

(3) affect permits, allowances, phase II compliance schedules, or other acid rain provisions under Subchapter IV of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7651, et seq."

Section 29. Section 75-2-220, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-220. Fees -- special assessments -- late payment assessments -- credit.** (1) A person required to obtain a permit or to register a facility pursuant to this chapter shall submit to the department fees set ~~by the board~~ pursuant to ~~75-2-111~~75-2-112 that are sufficient to cover the reasonable costs, direct and indirect, of developing and administering the permitting or registration requirements in this chapter, including:

(a) reviewing and acting upon a permit application or a registration or modifying, amending, or updating a permit or registration;

(b) implementing and enforcing the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to this chapter or

an administrative rule or other regulatory requirement adopted pursuant to this chapter. This does not include any court costs or other costs associated with an enforcement action. If the permit is not issued, the department shall return this portion of the fee to the applicant.

(c) emissions and ambient monitoring;

(d) preparing generally applicable rules or guidance;

(e) modeling, analysis, and demonstrations;

(f) preparing inventories and tracking emissions;

(g) providing support to sources under the small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program; and

(h) all other costs required to be recovered pursuant to Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7661, et seq.

(2) For a permit or registration fee based on emissions, the fee must be based on emissions of air pollutants regulated under this chapter, including but not limited to volatile organic compounds, each air pollutant regulated under section 7411 or 7412 of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq., and each air pollutant subject to a national primary ambient air quality standard.

(3) The ~~board~~ department shall by rule provide for the annual review of all fees assessed for persons holding an operating permit issued under 75-2-217 and 75-2-218 to ensure the collection of revenue sufficient to cover the costs of administering the operating permit requirements of this chapter, as required by Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act.

(4) In addition to the fees required under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department may order the assessment of additional fees required to fund specific activities of the department that are directed at a particular geographic area if the legislature authorizes the activities and appropriates funds for the activities, including emissions or ambient monitoring, modeling analysis or demonstrations, and emissions inventories or tracking. Additional assessments may be levied only on those sources that are within or are believed by the department to be impacting the geographic area. Before the ~~board~~ department may require the fees, it shall first determine, after opportunity for hearing, that the activities to be funded are necessary for the administration or implementation of this chapter, that the amount of the requested fees is appropriate, that the assessments apportion the required funding in an equitable manner, and that the department has obtained the necessary

appropriation. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under this subsection.

(5) (a) If the permitholder or registrant fails to pay in a timely manner a fee required under subsection (1), in addition to the fee, the department may:

(i) impose a penalty not to exceed 50% of the fee, plus interest on the required fee computed as provided in 15-1-216; or

(ii) revoke the permit or registration consistent with those procedures established under this chapter for permit revocation.

(b) Within 1 year of revocation, the department may reissue the revoked permit or registration after the permitholder or registrant has paid all outstanding fees required under subsections (1) and (4), including all penalties and interest provided for under this subsection (5). In reissuing the revoked permit, the department may modify the terms and conditions of the permit as necessary to account for changes in air quality occurring since revocation.

(c) The ~~board~~ department shall by rule provide for the implementation of this subsection (5), including criteria for imposition of the sanctions described in this subsection (5).

(6) The ~~board~~ department may by rule allow the reduction of a fee required under this section for an operating permit or permit renewal to account for the financial resources of a category of small business stationary sources.

(7) As a condition of the continuing validity of a permit issued by the department under this chapter prior to October 1, 1993, the ~~board~~ department may by rule require the permitholder to pay the fees under subsections (1) and (4).

(8) For an existing source of air pollutants that is subject to Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act and that is not required to hold an air quality permit from the department as of October 1, 1993, the ~~board~~ department may, as a condition of continued operation, require by rule that the owner or operator of the source pay the fees under subsections (1) and (4).

(9) (a) The department shall give written notice of the fee to be assessed and the basis for the department's fee assessment under this section to the owner or operator of the air pollutant source. The owner or operator may appeal the department's fee assessment ~~to the board~~ within 20 days after receipt of the written

notice.

(b) An appeal must be based upon the allegation that the fee assessment is erroneous or excessive. An appeal may not be based on the amount of the fee contained in the schedule adopted by the ~~board~~ department.

(c) If any part of the fee assessment is not appealed, it must be paid to the department upon receipt of the notice required in subsection (9)(a).

(d) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under this subsection (9).

(10) The total of the fees charged to an applicant under subsections (1) and (4) of this section must be reduced by the amount of any credit accruing to the applicant under 75-2-225. The department may not increase fee assessments beyond legislative appropriation levels to adjust for any credit claimed under 75-2-225. The credit applied under 75-2-225 may not limit the department's ability to collect fees sufficient to cover the reasonable costs, both direct and indirect, of developing and administering the permitting and registration requirements of this chapter."

Section 30. Section 75-2-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-221. Deposit of air quality permitting and registration fees.** (1) All money collected by the department pursuant to ~~75-2-111~~75-2-112 and 75-2-220 must be deposited in an account in the state special revenue fund to be appropriated by the legislature to the department for the development and administration of the permitting and registration requirements of this chapter.

(2) Upon request, the expenditure by the department of funds in this account may be audited by a qualified auditor at the end of each fiscal year. The cost of the audit must be paid by the person requesting the audit."

Section 31. Section 75-2-231, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-231. Medical waste and hazardous waste incineration -- additional permit requirements.** (1) Because of the potential emission of chlorinated dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and carcinogens as a result of the incineration of medical waste and hazardous waste and the potential health risk these chemicals pose,

the ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules establishing additional permit requirements for commercial medical waste and commercial hazardous waste incinerators. For the purposes of this section, the term "commercial medical waste incinerator" does not include hospital or medical facility incinerators that primarily incinerate medical waste generated onsite. The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules that:

(a) regulate the type and amount of plastic and other materials in the medical waste stream and hazardous waste stream that may be a source of chlorine, in order to minimize the potential emission of chlorinated dioxins, furans, and carcinogens;

(b) require commercial medical waste and commercial hazardous waste incinerators to achieve the lowest achievable emission rate to prevent the public health risk from air emissions or ambient concentrations from exceeding the negligible risk standard required by 75-2-215 and any applicable federal allowable intake standards, as determined pursuant to subsection (3), for dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and other hazardous air pollutants;

(c) implement the requirements of subsection (2), including establishing procedures and standards for the collection of high-quality scientific information and for the submission of the information by the applicant;

(d) establish procedures for the monitoring, testing, and inspection of:

(i) the medical waste stream and hazardous waste stream, including heavy metals and possible precursors to the formation of chlorinated dioxins, furans, and carcinogens;

(ii) combustion, including destruction and removal efficiencies; and

(iii) emissions, including continuous emission monitoring and air pollution control devices; and

(e) are necessary to implement the provisions of this section and to coordinate the requirements under this section with the requirements contained in 75-2-211 and 75-2-215.

(2) A person who applies for an air quality permit or alteration pursuant to 75-2-211 and 75-2-215 for a commercial medical waste incinerator or commercial hazardous waste incinerator shall provide, to the satisfaction of the department, the following information:

(a) a dispersion model of emissions, using approved methods, and those studies that are necessary to identify the potential community exposure;

(b) an analysis of the potential pathways for human exposure to air contaminants, particularly chlorinated dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and other carcinogens, including the potential for inhalation,

ingestion, and physical contact by the affected communities; and

(c) a quantitative analysis of the estimated total possible human exposure to chlorinated dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and carcinogens for the affected communities.

(3) The department may not issue or alter an air quality permit pursuant to this chapter until the department has determined, based upon an analysis of the information provided by the applicant pursuant to subsection (2) and other necessary and relevant data, that the public health risk from air emissions or ambient concentrations of chlorinated dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and other hazardous air pollutants will not exceed the negligible risk standard required by 75-2-215 and any applicable federal standards for allowable intake, as determined by the department after a review of established and relevant federal standards and guidelines.

(4) This section may not be construed in any way to:

(a) require the ~~board~~ department to promulgate standards for the allowable intake of any substances for which the federal government has not established standards;

(b) allow the ~~board~~ department to promulgate standards for the allowable intake of any substances for which the federal government has established standards that are more stringent than the federal standards; or

(c) limit or otherwise impair the duty of the department under 75-2-215 to determine that emissions and ambient concentrations will constitute a negligible risk as required by 75-2-215(3)(d), including emissions and ambient concentrations of dioxins, furans, heavy metals, and carcinogens, before issuing an air quality permit pursuant to 75-2-211 and 75-2-215."

Section 32. Section 75-2-234, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-234. Registration.** The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules for the registration of certain classes of sources of air contaminants in lieu of a permit application required under 75-2-211(2)."

Section 33. Section 75-2-301, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-301. Local air pollution control programs -- consistency with state and federal regulations -- procedure for public notice and comment required.** (1) After public hearing, a municipality or county may establish and administer a local air pollution control program if the program is consistent with this chapter and is approved by the ~~board~~ department.

(2) If a local air pollution control program established by a county encompasses all or part of a municipality, the county and each municipality shall approve the program in accordance with subsection (1).

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (5), the ~~board~~ department by order may approve a local air pollution control program that:

(i) subject to subsection (4), provides by rule, ordinance, or local law for requirements compatible with, more stringent than, or more extensive than those imposed by 75-2-203, 75-2-204, 75-2-211, 75-2-212, 75-2-215, 75-2-217 through 75-2-219, and 75-2-402 and rules adopted under these sections;

(ii) provides for the enforcement of requirements established under subsection (3)(a)(i) by appropriate administrative and judicial processes; and

(iii) provides for administrative organization, staff, financial resources, and other resources necessary to effectively and efficiently carry out the program. As part of meeting these requirements, a local air pollution control program may administer the permit or registration fee provisions of 75-2-220. The permit or registration fees collected by a local air pollution control program must be deposited in a county special revenue fund to be used by the local air pollution control program for administration of local air pollution control program permitting or registration activities.

(b) ~~Board~~ Department approval of a rule, ordinance, or local law that is more stringent than the comparable state law is subject to the provisions of subsection (4).

(4) (a) A local air pollution control program may, subject to approval by the ~~board~~ department, adopt a rule, ordinance, or local law to implement this chapter that is more stringent than comparable state or federal regulations or guidelines only if:

(i) a public hearing is held;

(ii) public comment is allowed; and

(iii) the ~~board~~ department or the local air pollution control program makes a written finding after the public hearing and comment period that is based on evidence in the record that the proposed local standard or requirement:

(A) protects public health or the environment of the area;

(B) can mitigate harm to the public health or the environment; and

(C) is achievable with current technology.

(b) The written finding required under subsection (4)(a)(iii) must reference information and peer-reviewed scientific studies contained in the record that form the basis for the ~~board's~~ department's or the local air pollution control program's conclusion. The written finding must also include information from the hearing record regarding costs to the regulated community that are directly attributable to the proposed local standard or requirement.

(c) (i) A person or entity affected by a rule, ordinance, or local law approved or adopted after January 1, 1996, and before May 1, 2001, that the person or entity believes is more stringent than comparable state or federal regulations or guidelines may petition the ~~board~~ department or the local air pollution control program to review the rule, ordinance, or local law.

(ii) If the ~~board~~ department or local air pollution control program determines that the rule, ordinance, or local law is more stringent than state or federal regulations or guidelines, the ~~board~~ department or local air pollution control program shall either revise the rule, ordinance, or local law to conform to the state or federal regulations or guidelines or follow the process provided in subsections (4)(a) and (4)(b) within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 6 months after receiving the petition.

(5) Except for those emergency powers provided for in 75-2-402, the ~~board~~ department may not delegate to a local air pollution control program the authority to control any air pollutant source that:

(a) requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement in accordance with Title 75, chapter 1, part 2;

(b) is subject to regulation under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, as provided in Title 75, chapter 20; or

(c) has the potential to emit 250 tons a year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation under this chapter, including fugitive emissions, unless the authority to control the source was delegated to a local air pollution control program prior to January 1, 1991.

(6) If the ~~board~~ department finds that the location, character, or extent of particular concentrations of population, air pollutant sources, or geographic, topographic, or meteorological considerations or any combination of these makes impracticable the maintenance of appropriate levels of air quality without an areawide air pollution control program, the ~~board~~ department may determine the boundaries within which the program is necessary and require it as the only acceptable alternative to direct state administration.

(7) If the ~~board~~ department has reason to believe that any part of an air pollution control program in force under this section is either inadequate to prevent and control air pollution in the jurisdiction to which the program relates or is being administered in a manner inconsistent with this chapter, the ~~board~~ department shall, on notice, conduct a hearing on the matter.

(8) If, after the hearing, the ~~board~~ department determines that any part of the program is inadequate to prevent and control air pollution in the jurisdiction to which it relates or that it is not accomplishing the purposes of this chapter, it shall require that necessary corrective measures be taken within a reasonable time, not to exceed 60 days.

(9) If the jurisdiction fails to take these measures within the time required, the department shall administer within that jurisdiction all of the provisions of this chapter, including the terms contained in any applicable ~~board~~ department order, that are necessary to correct the deficiencies found by the ~~board~~ department. The department's control program supersedes all municipal or county air pollution laws, rules, ordinances, and requirements in the affected jurisdiction. The cost of the department's action is a charge on the jurisdiction.

(10) If the ~~board~~ department finds that the control of a particular air pollutant source because of its complexity or magnitude is beyond the reasonable capability of the local jurisdiction or may be more efficiently and economically performed at the state level, it may ~~direct the department to~~ assume and retain control over that air pollutant source. A charge may not be assessed against the jurisdiction. Findings made under this subsection may be either on the basis of the nature of the sources involved or on the basis of their relationship to the size of the communities in which they are located.

(11) A jurisdiction in which the department administers all or part of its air pollution control program under subsection (9) may~~, with the approval of the board,~~ establish or resume an air pollution control program that meets the requirements of subsection (3).

(12) A municipality or county may administer all or part of its air pollution control program in cooperation with one or more municipalities or counties of this state or of other states.

(13) Local air pollution control programs established under this section shall provide procedures for public notice, public hearing, public comment, and appeal for any proposed new or revised rules, ordinances, or local laws adopted pursuant to this section. The procedures must comply with the following requirements:

(a) The local air pollution control program shall create and maintain a list of interested persons who wish to be informed of actions related to rules, ordinances, or local laws adopted by the local air pollution control program.

(b) At least 30 days prior to the adoption, revision, or repeal of a rule, ordinance, or law, the local air pollution control program shall give written notice of its intended action.

(c) The notice required under subsection (13)(b) must include:

(i) a statement of the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues affected by the intended action;

(ii) an explanation of the procedure for a person to be included on the list of interested persons established pursuant to subsection (13)(a);

(iii) an explanation of the procedures and deadlines for presentation of oral or written comments related to the intended action;

(iv) an explanation of the process for requesting a public hearing as provided in subsection (13)(f); and

(v) the rationale for the intended action. The rationale must:

(A) include an explanation of why the intended action is reasonably necessary to implement the goals and purposes of the local air pollution control program;

(B) specifically address those intended actions for which there are no similar state or federal regulations or guidelines; and

(C) be written in plain, easily understood language.

(d) For the purposes of subsection (13)(c)(v), a statement of authority to adopt a rule, ordinance, or local law does not, standing alone, constitute a showing of reasonable necessity for the intended action.

(e) The local air pollution control program shall mail a copy of the proposed rule, ordinance, or local law to all interested persons on the list established pursuant to subsection (13)(a) who have made timely requests to be included on the list.

(f) If at least 10 of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, ordinance, or local law request a public hearing, the local air pollution control program shall hold a hearing to hear comments from the public on the intended action.

(g) The local air pollution control program shall prepare a written response to all comments submitted

in writing or presented at the public hearing for consideration prior to adoption, revision, or repeal of the proposed rule, ordinance, or local law.

(h) A person who submits a written comment on a proposed action or who attends a public hearing in regard to a proposed action must be informed of the final action."

Section 34. Section 75-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-302. State and federal aid.** (1) Any local air pollution control program meeting the requirements of this chapter and rules made pursuant ~~thereto shall be~~ to this chapter is eligible for state aid in an amount up to 30% of the locally funded annual operating cost ~~thereof~~ of the program.

(2) Federal aid granted to the state for developing or maintaining a local air pollution control program that is subsequently granted to a local program is not considered state aid.

(3) Subdivisions of the state may make application for, receive, administer, and expend any federal aid for the control of air pollution or the development and administration of programs related to air pollution control, provided the program is currently approved by the ~~board~~ department under 75-2-301."

Section 35. Section 75-2-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-401. Enforcement -- notice -- order for corrective action -- administrative penalty.** (1) When the department believes that a violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a condition or limitation imposed by a permit issued pursuant to this chapter has occurred, it may cause written notice to be served personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of this chapter, the rule, or the permit condition or limitation alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation. The notice may include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time stated in the order or an order to pay an administrative penalty, or both. The order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the notice is received, the person named requests in writing a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. On receipt of the request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing.

(2) If, after a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department finds that violations have occurred, it shall issue an appropriate order for the prevention, abatement, or control of the emissions involved or for the taking of other corrective action or assess an administrative penalty, or both. As appropriate, an order

issued as part of a notice or after a hearing may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease; time limits for particular action in preventing, abating, or controlling the emissions; or the date by which the administrative penalty must be paid. If, after a hearing on an order contained in a notice, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred or is not occurring, it shall rescind the order.

(3) (a) An action initiated under this section may include an administrative civil penalty of not more than $10,000 for each day of each violation, not to exceed a total of $80,000. If an order issued by the ~~board~~ department under this section requires the payment of an administrative civil penalty, the ~~board~~ department shall state findings and conclusions describing the basis for its penalty assessment.

(b) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the alternative energy revolving loan account established in 75-25-101.

(c) Penalties imposed by an administrative order under this section may not be assessed for any day of violation that occurred more than 2 years prior to the issuance of the initial notice and order by the department under subsection (1).

(d) In determining the amount of penalty to be assessed for an alleged violation under this section, the department ~~or board, as appropriate,~~ shall consider the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(e) The department may bring a judicial action to enforce a final administrative order issued pursuant to this section. The action must be filed in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or, if mutually agreed on by the parties in the action, in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

(4) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section.

(5) Instead of issuing the order provided for in subsection (1), the department may either:

(a) require that the alleged violators appear before the ~~board~~ department for a hearing at a time and place specified in the notice and answer the charges complained of; or

(b) initiate action under 75-2-412 or 75-2-413.

(6) This chapter does not prevent the ~~board or~~ department from making efforts to obtain voluntary compliance through warning, conference, or any other appropriate means.

(7) In connection with a hearing held under this section, the ~~board~~ department may and on application

by a party shall compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence on behalf of the parties."

Section 36. Section 75-2-402, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-402. Emergency procedure.** (1) Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, if the department finds that a generalized condition of air pollution exists and that it creates an emergency requiring immediate action to protect human health or safety, the department shall order persons causing or contributing to the air pollution to immediately reduce or discontinue the emission of air contaminants. Upon issuance of this order, the department shall fix a place and time within 24 hours for a hearing to be held before the ~~board~~ department. Within 24 hours after the start of the hearing and without adjournment, the ~~board~~ department shall confirm, modify, or set aside the order of the department.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), if the department finds that emissions from the operation of one or more air contaminant sources are causing imminent danger to human health or safety, it may order the person responsible for the operation in question to reduce or discontinue emissions immediately, without regard for 75-2-401. In this event, the requirements for hearing and confirmation, modification, or setting aside of orders as provided in subsection (1) apply.

(3) This section does not limit any power that the governor or any other officer may have to declare an emergency and act on the basis of this declaration, whether the power is conferred by statute or the constitution or is inherent to the office."

Section 37. Section 75-2-411, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-411. Judicial review.** (1) A person aggrieved by an order of the ~~board~~ department or local control authority may apply for rehearing upon one or more of the following grounds and upon no other grounds:

(a) the ~~board~~ department or local control authority acted without or in excess of its powers;

(b) the order was procured by fraud;

(c) the order is contrary to the evidence;

(d) the applicant has discovered new evidence, material to the applicant, that the applicant could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the hearing; or

(e) competent evidence was excluded to the prejudice of the applicant.

(2) The petition must be in a form and filed at a time that the ~~board~~ department prescribes.

(3) (a) Within 30 days after the application for rehearing is denied or, if the application is granted, within 30 days after the decision on the rehearing, an aggrieved party may appeal to the district court of the judicial district of the state that is the situs of property affected by the order.

(b) The appeal must be taken by serving a written notice of appeal upon the ~~presiding officer of the board~~ department. Service must be made by the delivery of a copy of the notice to the ~~presiding officer~~ department and by filing the original with the clerk of the court to which the appeal is taken. Immediately after service ~~upon the board~~, the ~~board~~ department shall certify to the district court the entire record and proceedings, including all testimony and evidence taken by the ~~board~~ department. Immediately upon receiving the certified record, the district court shall fix a day for filing of briefs and hearing arguments on the cause and shall cause a notice of the dates to be served upon the ~~board~~ department and the appellant.

(c) The court shall hear and decide the cause upon the record of the ~~board~~ department. The court shall determine whether or not the ~~board~~ department regularly pursued its authority, whether or not the findings of the ~~board~~ department were supported by substantial competent evidence, and whether or not the ~~board~~ department made errors of law prejudicial to the appellant.

(4) Either the ~~board~~ department or the person aggrieved may appeal from the decision of the district court to the supreme court. The proceedings before the supreme court must be limited to a review of the record of the hearing before the ~~board~~ department and of the district court's review of that record."

Section 38. Section 75-2-421, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-421. Persons subject to noncompliance penalties -- exemptions.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the department may assess and collect a noncompliance penalty from any person who owns or operates:

(a) a stationary source (other than a primary nonferrous smelter that has received a nonferrous smelter order under 42 U.S.C. 7419) that is not in compliance with any emission limitation specified in an order of the ~~board~~ department, emission standard, or compliance schedule under the state implementation plan approved by the federal environmental protection agency;

(b) a stationary source that is not in compliance with an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance, or other requirement under this chapter or 42 U.S.C. 7411, 7412, 7477, or 7603;

(c) a stationary source that is not in compliance with any other requirement under this chapter or any requirement of Subchapter V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7661, et seq.; or

(d) any source referred to in subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), or (1)(c) that has been granted an exemption, extension, or suspension under subsection (2) or that is covered by a compliance order, or a primary nonferrous smelter that has received a primary nonferrous smelter order under 42 U.S.C. 7419, if that source is not in compliance with any interim emission control requirement or schedule of compliance under the extension, order, or suspension.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (1), the department may, after notice and opportunity for a public hearing, exempt any source from the requirements of 75-2-421 through 75-2-429 with respect to a particular instance of noncompliance that:

(a) the department finds is de minimis in nature and in duration;

(b) is caused by conditions beyond the reasonable control of the source and is of no demonstrable advantage to the source; or

(c) is exempt under 42 U.S.C. 7420(a)(2)(B) of the federal Clean Air Act.

(3) Any person who is jointly or severally adversely affected by the department's decision may request, within 15 days after the department renders its decision, upon affidavit setting forth the grounds for it, a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. A hearing must be held under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6."

Section 39. Section 75-2-422, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-422. Amount of noncompliance penalty -- late charge.** (1) The amount of the penalty ~~which~~ that ~~shall be~~ is assessed and collected with respect to any source under 75-2-421 through 75-2-429 ~~shall~~ must be equal to:

(a) the amount determined in accordance with the rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department, which ~~shall~~ must be no less than the economic value ~~which~~ that a delay in compliance after July 1, 1979, may have for the owner of ~~such~~ the source, including the quarterly equivalent of the capital costs of compliance and debt service

over a normal amortization period not to exceed 10 years, operation and maintenance costs foregone as a result of noncompliance, and any additional economic value ~~which such a~~ that the delay may have for the owner or operator of such source; minus

(b) the amount of any expenditure made by the owner or operator of that source during ~~any such~~ the quarter for the purpose of bringing that source into and maintaining compliance with ~~such~~ the requirement, to the extent that ~~such~~ the expenditures have not been taken into account in the calculation of the penalty under subsection (1)(a).

(2) To the extent that any expenditure under subsection (1)(b) made during any quarter is not subtracted for ~~such~~ the quarter from the costs under subsection (1)(a), ~~such~~ the expenditure may be subtracted for any subsequent quarter from ~~such~~ the costs. In no event may the amount paid be less than the quarterly payment minus the amount attributed to actual cost of construction.

(3) If the owner or operator of any stationary source to whom notice is issued under 75-2-425 does not submit a timely petition under 75-2-425(2)(b) or submits a petition ~~which~~ that is denied and if the owner or operator fails to submit a calculation of the penalty assessment, a schedule for payment, and the information necessary for independent verification thereof, the department may enter into a contract with any person who has no financial interest in the matter to assist in determining the amount of the penalty assessment or payment schedule with respect to ~~such~~ the source. The cost of carrying out ~~such~~ the contract may be added to the penalty to be assessed against the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the source.

(4) Any person who fails to pay the amount of any penalty with respect to any source under 75-2-421 through 75-2-429 on a timely basis shall ~~be required to~~ pay in addition a quarterly nonpayment penalty for each quarter during which ~~such~~ the failure to pay persists. ~~Such~~ The nonpayment penalty ~~shall be~~ is equal to 20% of the aggregate amount of ~~such~~ the person's penalties and nonpayment penalties with respect to ~~such~~ the source ~~which~~ that are unpaid as of the beginning of ~~such~~ the quarter."

Section 40. Section 75-2-425, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-425. Notice of noncompliance -- challenge.** (1) The department shall give a brief but reasonably specific notice of noncompliance to each person who owns or operates a source subject to 75-2-421(1) ~~which~~ that is not in compliance as provided in that subsection, within 30 days after the department has

discovered the noncompliance.

(2) Each person to whom notice has been given pursuant to subsection (1) shall:

(a) calculate the amount of penalty owed (determined in accordance with 75-2-422(1)) and the schedule of payments (determined in accordance with 75-2-423) for each source and, within 45 days after issuance of the notice of noncompliance, submit that calculation and proposed schedule, together with the information necessary for an independent verification thereof, to the department; or

(b) submit to the ~~board~~ department a petition within 45 days after the issuance of ~~such~~ the notice, challenging ~~such~~ the notice of noncompliance or alleging entitlement to an exemption under 75-2-421(2) with respect to a particular source.

(3) Each person to whom notice of noncompliance is given shall pay the department the amount determined under 75-2-422 as the appropriate penalty unless there has been a final determination granting a petition filed pursuant to subsection (2)(b)."

Section 41. Section 75-2-426, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-426. Hearing on challenge.** (1) The ~~board~~ department shall provide a hearing on the record and make a decision (including findings of fact and conclusions of law) not later than 90 days after the receipt of any petition under 75-2-425(2)(b) with respect to ~~such~~ the source.

(2) If the petition is denied, the petitioner shall submit the material required by 75-2-425(2)(a) to the department within 45 days of the date of decision."

Section 42. Section 75-2-428, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-428. Effect of new standards on noncompliance penalty.** In the case of any emission limitation, emission standard, or other requirement approved or adopted by the ~~board~~ department under this chapter after July 1, 1979, and approved by the federal environmental protection agency as an amendment to the state implementation plan, which is more stringent than the emission limitation or requirement for the source in effect prior to such approval or promulgation, if any, or where there was no emission limitation, emission standard, or other requirement approved or adopted before July 1, 1979, the date for imposition of the noncompliance penalty under 75-2-421 through 75-2-429 shall be the date on which the source is required to

be in full compliance with such emission limitation, emission standard, or other requirement or 3 years after the approval or promulgation of such emission limitation or requirement, whichever is sooner."

Section 43. Section 75-2-515, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-2-515. Administrative enforcement.** (1) The department may deny, suspend, or revoke the accreditation of a person that:

(a) fraudulently or deceptively obtains or attempts to obtain accreditation;

(b) fails to meet the qualifications for accreditation or fails to comply with the requirements of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or a permit or order issued under this part; or

(c) fails to meet an applicable federal or state standard for asbestos projects.

(2) When the department believes that a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or a permit or order issued under this part has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of this part or the rule, permit, or order alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation. The notice may include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time stated in the order, an order to pay an administrative civil penalty, or both. An order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the order is received, the person that has been named requests, in writing, a hearing before the ~~board~~ department.

(3) On receipt of a hearing request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to any hearing conducted under this section. If, after a hearing, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred or is not occurring, it shall rescind the order.

(4) (a) An action initiated under this section may include an administrative civil penalty of not more than $10,000 for each day of each violation, not to exceed a total of $80,000. Any order issued by the department under this section requiring payment of an administrative civil penalty must specify the basis for the penalty assessment.

(b) A penalty may not be assessed under this section for any day of violation that occurred more than 3 years prior to the department issuing the order requiring payment of the penalty.

(c) In determining the amount of a penalty assessed to a person under this section, the department

shall consider the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(5) In addition to or instead of issuing an order under subsection (2), the department may:

(a) require the alleged violator to appear before the ~~board~~ department for a hearing at a time and place specified in the notice of hearing to answer the charges complained of; or

(b) initiate action under 75-2-514."

Section 44. Section 75-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-103. (Temporary) Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Associated supporting infrastructure" means:

(a) electric transmission and distribution facilities;

(b) pipeline facilities;

(c) aboveground ponds and reservoirs and underground storage reservoirs;

(d) rail transportation;

(e) aqueducts and diversion dams;

(f) devices or equipment associated with the delivery of an energy form or product produced at an energy development project; or

(g) other supporting infrastructure, as defined by ~~board~~ department rule, that is necessary for an energy development project.

(2) (a) "Base numeric nutrient standards" means numeric water quality criteria for nutrients in surface water that are adopted to protect the designated uses of a surface water body.

(b) The term does not include numeric water quality standards for nitrate, nitrate plus nitrite, or nitrite that are adopted to protect human health.

~~(3) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(4)~~(3) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, creating a hazard to human health.

~~(5)~~(4) "Council" means the water pollution control advisory council provided for in 2-15-2107.

~~(6)~~(5) (a) "Currently available data" means data that is readily available to the department at the time

a decision is made, including information supporting its previous lists of water bodies that are threatened or impaired.

(b) The term does not mean new data to be obtained as a result of department efforts.

~~(7)~~(6) "Degradation" means a change in water quality that lowers the quality of high-quality waters for a parameter. The term does not include those changes in water quality determined to be nonsignificant pursuant to 75-5-301(5)(c).

~~(8)~~(7) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(9)~~(8) "Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and includes sewage systems and treatment works.

~~(10)~~(9) "Effluent standard" means a restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents that are discharged into state waters.

~~(11)~~(10) (a) "Energy development project" means each plant, unit, or other development and associated developments, including any associated supporting infrastructure, designed for or capable of:

(i) generating electricity;

(ii) producing gas derived from coal;

(iii) producing liquid hydrocarbon products;

(iv) refining crude oil or natural gas;

(v) producing alcohol to be blended for ethanol-blended gasoline and that are eligible for a tax incentive pursuant to Title 15, chapter 70, part 5;

(vi) producing biodiesel and that are eligible for a tax incentive for the production of biodiesel pursuant to 15-32-701; or

(vii) transmitting electricity through an electric transmission line with a design capacity of equal to or greater than 50 kilovolts.

(b) The term does not include a nuclear facility as defined in 75-20-1202.

~~(12)~~ =(11) "Existing uses" means those uses actually attained in state waters on or after July 1, 1971, whether or not those uses are included in the water quality standards.

~~(13)~~(12) "High-quality waters" means all state waters, except:

(a) ground water classified as of January 1, 1995, within the "III" or "IV" classifications established by

the ~~board's~~ department's classification rules; and

(b) surface waters that:

(i) are not capable of supporting any one of the designated uses for their classification; or

(ii) have zero flow or surface expression for more than 270 days during most years.

~~(14)~~(13) "Impaired water body" means a water body or stream segment for which sufficient credible data shows that the water body or stream segment is failing to achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards.

~~(15)~~(14) "Industrial waste" means a waste substance from the process of business or industry or from the development of any natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.

~~(16)~~(15) "Interested person" means a person who has a real property interest, a water right, or an economic interest that is or may be directly and adversely affected by the department's preliminary decision regarding degradation of state waters, pursuant to 75-5-303. The term includes a person who has requested authorization to degrade high-quality waters.

~~(17)~~(16) "Load allocation" means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources or to natural background sources.

~~(18)~~(17) "Loading capacity" means the mass of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate without a violation of water quality standards. For pollutants that cannot be measured in terms of mass, it means the maximum change that can occur from the best practicable condition in a surface water without causing a violation of the surface water quality standards.

~~(19)~~(18) "Local department of health" means the staff, including health officers, employed by a county, city, city-county, or district board of health.

~~(20)~~(19) "Metal parameters" includes but is not limited to aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, fluoride, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.

~~(21)~~(20) "Mixing zone" means an area established in a permit or final decision on nondegradation issued by the department where water quality standards may be exceeded, subject to conditions that are imposed by the department and that are consistent with the rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department.

~~(22)~~(21) "Nutrient standards variance" means numeric water quality criteria for nutrients based on a

determination that base numeric nutrient standards cannot be achieved because of economic impacts or because of the limits of technology. The term includes individual, general, and alternative nutrient standards variances in accordance with 75-5-313.

~~(23)~~(22) "Nutrient work group" means an advisory work group, convened by the department, representing publicly owned and privately owned point sources of pollution, nonpoint sources of pollution, and other interested parties that will advise the department on the base numeric nutrient standards, the development of nutrient standards variances, and the implementation of those standards and variances together with associated economic impacts.

~~(24)~~(23) "Other wastes" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animals, sediment, wrecked or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state waters.

~~(25)~~(24) "Outstanding resource waters" means:

(a) state surface waters located wholly within the boundaries of areas designated as national parks or national wilderness areas as of October 1, 1995; or

(b) other surface waters or ground waters classified by the ~~board~~ department under the provisions of 75-5-316 and approved by the legislature.

~~(26)~~(25) "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a point source.

~~(27)~~(26) "Parameter" means a physical, biological, or chemical property of state water when a value of that property affects the quality of the state water.

~~(28)~~(27) "Person" means the state, a political subdivision of the state, institution, firm, corporation, partnership, individual, or other entity and includes persons resident in Canada.

~~(29)~~(28) "Point source" means a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

~~(30)~~(29) (a) "Pollution" means:

(i) contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of state waters that exceeds that permitted by Montana water quality standards, including but not limited to standards relating

to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor; or

(ii) the discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow of liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state water that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife.

(b) The term does not include:

(i) a discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department under this chapter;

(ii) activities conducted under this chapter that comply with the conditions imposed by the department in short-term authorizations pursuant to 75-5-308;

(iii) contamination of ground water within the boundaries of an underground mine using in situ coal gasification and operating in accordance with a permit issued under 82-4-221.

(c) Contamination referred to in subsection ~~(30)(b)(iii)~~ (29)(b)(iii) does not require a mixing zone.

~~(31)~~(30) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings or animals, together with ground water infiltration and surface water present.

~~(32)~~(31) "Sewage system" means a device for collecting or conducting sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes to an ultimate disposal point.

~~(33)~~(32) "Standard of performance" means a standard adopted by the ~~board~~ department for the control of the discharge of pollutants that reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, when practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

~~(34)~~(33) (a) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground.

(b) The term does not apply to:

(i) ponds or lagoons used solely for treating, transporting, or impounding pollutants; or

(ii) irrigation waters or land application disposal waters when the waters are used up within the irrigation or land application disposal system and the waters are not returned to state waters.

~~(35)~~(34) "Sufficient credible data" means chemical, physical, or biological monitoring data, alone or in combination with narrative information, that supports a finding as to whether a water body is achieving compliance with applicable water quality standards.

~~(36)~~(35) "Threatened water body" means a water body or stream segment for which sufficient credible data and calculated increases in loads show that the water body or stream segment is fully supporting its designated uses but threatened for a particular designated use because of:

(a) proposed sources that are not subject to pollution prevention or control actions required by a discharge permit, the nondegradation provisions, or reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices; or

(b) documented adverse pollution trends.

~~(37)~~(36) "Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" means the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for both nonpoint sources and natural background sources established at a level necessary to achieve compliance with applicable surface water quality standards.

~~(38)~~(37) "Treatment works" means works, including sewage lagoons, installed for treating or holding sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

~~(39)~~(38) "Waste load allocation" means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources.

~~(40)~~(39) "Water quality protection practices" means those activities, prohibitions, maintenance procedures, or other management practices applied to point and nonpoint sources designed to protect, maintain, and improve the quality of state waters. Water quality protection practices include but are not limited to treatment requirements, standards of performance, effluent standards, and operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from material storage.

~~(41)~~(40) "Water well" means an excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed and intended for the location, diversion, artificial recharge, or acquisition of ground water.

~~(42)~~(41) "Watershed advisory group" means a group of individuals who wish to participate in an advisory capacity in revising and reprioritizing the list of water bodies developed under 75-5-702 and in the development of TMDLs under 75-5-703, including those groups or individuals requested by the department to participate in an advisory capacity as provided in 75-5-704.

75-5-103. (Effective on occurrence of contingency) Definitions. Unless the context requires

otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Associated supporting infrastructure" means:

(a) electric transmission and distribution facilities;

(b) pipeline facilities;

(c) aboveground ponds and reservoirs and underground storage reservoirs;

(d) rail transportation;

(e) aqueducts and diversion dams;

(f) devices or equipment associated with the delivery of an energy form or product produced at an energy development project; or

(g) other supporting infrastructure, as defined by ~~board~~ department rule, that is necessary for an energy development project.

(2) (a) "Base numeric nutrient standards" means numeric water quality criteria for nutrients in surface water that are adopted to protect the designated uses of a surface water body.

(b) The term does not include numeric water quality standards for nitrate, nitrate plus nitrite, or nitrite that are adopted to protect human health.

~~(3) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(4)~~(3) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, creating a hazard to human health.

~~(5)~~(4) "Council" means the water pollution control advisory council provided for in 2-15-2107.

~~(6)~~(5) (a) "Currently available data" means data that is readily available to the department at the time a decision is made, including information supporting its previous lists of water bodies that are threatened or impaired.

(b) The term does not mean new data to be obtained as a result of department efforts.

~~(7)~~(6) "Degradation" means a change in water quality that lowers the quality of high-quality waters for a parameter. The term does not include those changes in water quality determined to be nonsignificant pursuant to 75-5-301(5)(c).

~~(8)~~(7) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(9)~~(8) "Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and

includes sewage systems and treatment works.

~~(10)~~(9) "Effluent standard" means a restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents that are discharged into state waters.

~~(11)~~(10) (a) "Energy development project" means each plant, unit, or other development and associated developments, including any associated supporting infrastructure, designed for or capable of:

(i) generating electricity;

(ii) producing gas derived from coal;

(iii) producing liquid hydrocarbon products;

(iv) refining crude oil or natural gas;

(v) producing alcohol to be blended for ethanol-blended gasoline and that are eligible for a tax incentive pursuant to Title 15, chapter 70, part 5;

(vi) producing biodiesel and that are eligible for a tax incentive for the production of biodiesel pursuant to 15-32-701; or

(vii) transmitting electricity through an electric transmission line with a design capacity of equal to or greater than 50 kilovolts.

(b) The term does not include a nuclear facility as defined in 75-20-1202.

~~(12)~~(11) "Existing uses" means those uses actually attained in state waters on or after July 1, 1971, whether or not those uses are included in the water quality standards.

~~(13)~~(12) "High-quality waters" means all state waters, except:

(a) ground water classified as of January 1, 1995, within the "III" or "IV" classifications established by the ~~board's~~ department's classification rules; and

(b) surface waters that:

(i) are not capable of supporting any one of the designated uses for their classification; or

(ii) have zero flow or surface expression for more than 270 days during most years.

~~(14)~~(13) "Impaired water body" means a water body or stream segment for which sufficient credible data shows that the water body or stream segment is failing to achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards.

~~(15)~~(14) "Industrial waste" means a waste substance from the process of business or industry or from

the development of any natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.

~~(16)~~(15) "Interested person" means a person who has a real property interest, a water right, or an economic interest that is or may be directly and adversely affected by the department's preliminary decision regarding degradation of state waters, pursuant to 75-5-303. The term includes a person who has requested authorization to degrade high-quality waters.

~~(17)~~(16) "Load allocation" means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources or to natural background sources.

~~(18)~~(17) "Loading capacity" means the mass of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate without a violation of water quality standards. For pollutants that cannot be measured in terms of mass, it means the maximum change that can occur from the best practicable condition in a surface water without causing a violation of the surface water quality standards.

~~(19)~~(18) "Local department of health" means the staff, including health officers, employed by a county, city, city-county, or district board of health.

~~(20)~~ (19) "Metal parameters" includes but is not limited to aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, fluoride, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc.

~~(21)~~(20) "Mixing zone" means an area established in a permit or final decision on nondegradation issued by the department where water quality standards may be exceeded, subject to conditions that are imposed by the department and that are consistent with the rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department.

~~(22)~~(21) "Nutrient standards variance" means numeric water quality criteria for nutrients based on a determination that base numeric nutrient standards cannot be achieved because of economic impacts or because of the limits of technology. The term includes individual, general, and alternative nutrient standards variances in accordance with 75-5-313.

~~(23)~~(22) "Nutrient work group" means an advisory work group, convened by the department, representing publicly owned and privately owned point sources of pollution, nonpoint sources of pollution, and other interested parties that will advise the department on the base numeric nutrient standards, the development of nutrient standards variances, and the implementation of those standards and variances together with associated economic impacts.

~~(24)~~(23) "Other wastes" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animals, sediment, wrecked or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state waters.

~~(25)~~(24) "Outstanding resource waters" means:

(a) state surface waters located wholly within the boundaries of areas designated as national parks or national wilderness areas as of October 1, 1995; or

(b) other surface waters or ground waters classified by the ~~board~~ department under the provisions of 75-5-316 and approved by the legislature.

~~(26)~~(25) "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a point source.

~~(27)~~(26) "Parameter" means a physical, biological, or chemical property of state water when a value of that property affects the quality of the state water.

~~(28)~~(27) "Person" means the state, a political subdivision of the state, institution, firm, corporation, partnership, individual, or other entity and includes persons resident in Canada.

~~(29)~~(28) "Point source" means a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

~~(30)~~(29) (a) "Pollution" means:

(i) contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of state waters that exceeds that permitted by Montana water quality standards, including but not limited to standards relating to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor; or

(ii) the discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow of liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state water that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife.

(b) The term does not include:

(i) a discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department under this chapter;

(ii) activities conducted under this chapter that comply with the conditions imposed by the department in short-term authorizations pursuant to 75-5-308;

(iii) contamination of ground water within the boundaries of a geologic storage reservoir, as defined in 82-11-101, by a carbon dioxide injection well in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11, part 1;

(iv) contamination of ground water within the boundaries of an underground mine using in situ coal gasification and operating in accordance with a permit issued under 82-4-221;

(c) Contamination referred to in subsections ~~(30)(b)(iii) and (30)(b)(iv)~~ (29)(b)(iii) and (29)(b)(iv) does not require a mixing zone.

~~(31)~~(30) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings or animals, together with ground water infiltration and surface water present.

~~(32)~~(31) "Sewage system" means a device for collecting or conducting sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes to an ultimate disposal point.

~~(33)~~(32) "Standard of performance" means a standard adopted by the ~~board~~ department for the control of the discharge of pollutants that reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, when practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

~~(34)~~(33) (a) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground.

(b) The term does not apply to:

(i) ponds or lagoons used solely for treating, transporting, or impounding pollutants; or

(ii) irrigation waters or land application disposal waters when the waters are used up within the irrigation or land application disposal system and the waters are not returned to state waters.

~~(35)~~(34) "Sufficient credible data" means chemical, physical, or biological monitoring data, alone or in combination with narrative information, that supports a finding as to whether a water body is achieving compliance with applicable water quality standards.

~~(36)~~(35) "Threatened water body" means a water body or stream segment for which sufficient credible

data and calculated increases in loads show that the water body or stream segment is fully supporting its designated uses but threatened for a particular designated use because of:

(a) proposed sources that are not subject to pollution prevention or control actions required by a discharge permit, the nondegradation provisions, or reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices; or

(b) documented adverse pollution trends.

~~(37)~~(36) "Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" means the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for both nonpoint sources and natural background sources established at a level necessary to achieve compliance with applicable surface water quality standards.

~~(38)~~(37) "Treatment works" means works, including sewage lagoons, installed for treating or holding sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

~~(39)~~(38) "Waste load allocation" means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources.

~~(40)~~(39) "Water quality protection practices" means those activities, prohibitions, maintenance procedures, or other management practices applied to point and nonpoint sources designed to protect, maintain, and improve the quality of state waters. Water quality protection practices include but are not limited to treatment requirements, standards of performance, effluent standards, and operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from material storage.

~~(41)~~(40) "Water well" means an excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed and intended for the location, diversion, artificial recharge, or acquisition of ground water.

~~(42)~~(41) "Watershed advisory group" means a group of individuals who wish to participate in an advisory capacity in revising and reprioritizing the list of water bodies developed under 75-5-702 and in the development of TMDLs under 75-5-703, including those groups or individuals requested by the department to participate in an advisory capacity as provided in 75-5-704."

Section 45. Section 75-5-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-105. Confidentiality of records.** Except as provided in 80-15-108, any information concerning sources of pollution that is furnished to the ~~board or~~ department or that is obtained by ~~either of them~~ the department is a matter of public record and open to public use. However, any information unique to the owner

or operator of a source of pollution that would, if disclosed, reveal methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets must be maintained as confidential if ~~so~~ determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. The owner or operator shall file a declaratory judgment action to establish the existence of a trade secret if the owner or operator wishes the information to remain confidential. The department must be served in the action and may intervene as a party. Any information not intended to be public when submitted to the ~~board or~~ department must be submitted in writing and clearly marked as confidential. Except as provided in 75-5-314, the data describing physical and chemical characteristics of a waste discharged to state waters may not be considered confidential. The ~~board~~ department may use any information in compiling or publishing analyses or summaries relating to water pollution if the analyses or summaries do not identify any owner or operator of a source of pollution or reveal any information that is otherwise made confidential by this section."

Section 46. Section 75-5-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-106. Interagency cooperation -- enforcement authorization.** (1) The council~~, board,~~ and the department may require the use of records of all state agencies and may seek the assistance of the agencies. When the department's review of a permit application submitted under another chapter or title is required or requested, the department shall coordinate the review under this chapter with the review conducted by the agency or unit under the other chapter, following the time schedule for that review. State, county, and municipal officers and employees, including sanitarians and other employees of local departments of health, shall cooperate with the council~~, board,~~ and the department in furthering the purposes of this chapter, so far as is practicable and consistent with their other duties.

(2) The department may authorize a local water quality district established according to the provisions of Title 7, chapter 13, part 45, to enforce the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter on a case-by-case basis. If a local water quality district requests the authorization, the local water quality district shall present appropriate documentation to the department that a person is violating permit requirements established by the department or may be causing pollution, as defined in 75-5-103, of state waters or placing or causing to be placed wastes in a location where they are likely to cause pollution of state waters. The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules regarding the granting of enforcement authority to local water quality districts."

Section 47. Section 75-5-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-201. ~~Board rules~~Rules authorized.** (1) (a) The ~~board~~ department shall, except as provided in 75-5-411 and subject to the provisions of 75-5-203, adopt rules for the administration of this chapter.

(b) The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules that describe the location and the times of the year when suction dredging is permissible. These rules may be adopted only after consultation with the local conservation districts in the areas subject to the rule.

(2) The ~~board's~~ department 's rules may include a fee schedule or system for assessment of administrative penalties as provided under 75-5-611."

Section 48. Section 75-5-202, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-202. ~~Board hearings~~Hearings.** The ~~board~~ department shall hold hearings necessary for the proper administration of this chapter ~~or, in the case of permit issuance hearings, delegate this function to the department~~."

Section 49. Section 75-5-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-203. State regulations no more stringent than federal regulations or guidelines.** (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) through (5) or unless required by state law, the ~~board~~ department may not adopt a rule to implement 75-5-301, 75-5-302, 75-5-303, or 75-5-310 that is more stringent than the comparable federal regulations or guidelines that address the same circumstances. The ~~board~~ department may incorporate by reference comparable federal regulations or guidelines.

(2) The ~~board~~ department may adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines only if the ~~board~~ department makes a written finding after a public hearing and public comment and based on evidence in the record that:

(a) the proposed state standard or requirement protects public health or the environment of the state; and

(b) the state standard or requirement to be imposed can mitigate harm to the public health or environment and is achievable under current technology.

(3) The written finding must reference pertinent, ascertainable, and peer-reviewed scientific studies

contained in the record that forms the basis for the ~~board's~~ department's conclusion. The written finding must also include information from the hearing record regarding the costs to the regulated community that are directly attributable to the proposed state standard or requirement.

(4) (a) A person affected by a rule ~~of the board that~~ that the person believes to be more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines may petition the ~~board~~ department to review the rule. If the ~~board~~ department determines that the rule is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines, the ~~board~~ department shall comply with this section by either revising the rule to conform to the federal regulations or guidelines or by making the written finding, as provided under subsection (2), within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 8 months after receiving the petition. A petition under this section does not relieve the petitioner of the duty to comply with the challenged rule. The ~~board~~ department may charge a petition filing fee in an amount not to exceed $250.

(b) A person may also petition the ~~board~~ department for a rule review under subsection (4)(a) if the ~~board~~ department adopts a rule in an area in which no federal regulations or guidelines existed and the federal government subsequently establishes comparable regulations or guidelines that are less stringent than the previously adopted ~~board~~ department rule.

(5) This section does not apply to a rule adopted under the emergency rulemaking provisions of 2-4-303(1)."

Section 50. Section 75-5-222, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-222. State regulation for natural conditions.** (1) The department may not apply a standard to a water body for water quality that is more stringent than the nonanthropogenic condition of the water body. For the parameters for which the applicable standards are more stringent than the nonanthropogenic condition, the standard is the nonanthropogenic condition of the parameter in the water body. The department shall implement the standard in a manner that provides for the water quality standards for downstream waters to be attained and maintained.

(2) (a) For water bodies where the standard is more stringent than the condition of the water body but subsection (1) is not applicable, the ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules consistent with comparable federal rules and guidelines providing criteria and procedures for the department to issue variances from standards if:

(i) the condition cannot reasonably be expected to be remediated during the permit term for which the application for variance has been received; and

(ii) the discharge to which the variance applies would not materially contribute to the condition.

(b) A variance issued pursuant to subsection (2)(a) must be reviewed every 5 years and may be modified or terminated as a result of the review."

Section 51. Section 75-5-301, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters.** Consistent with the provisions of 80-15-201 and this chapter, the ~~board~~ department shall:

(1) establish the classification of all state waters in accordance with their present and future most beneficial uses, creating an appropriate classification for streams that, due to sporadic flow, do not support an aquatic ecosystem that includes salmonid or nonsalmonid fish;

(2) formulate and adopt standards of water quality, giving consideration to the economics of waste treatment and prevention. When rules are adopted regarding temporary standards, they must conform with the requirements of 75-5-312. Standards adopted by the ~~board~~ department must meet the following requirements:

(a) for carcinogens, the water quality standard for protection of human health must be the value associated with an excess lifetime cancer risk level, assuming continuous lifetime exposure, not to exceed 1×10^{-3} in the case of arsenic and 1×10^{-5} for other carcinogens. However, if a standard established at a risk level of 1×10^{-3} for arsenic or 1×10^{-5} for other carcinogens violates the maximum contaminant level obtained from 40 CFR, part 141, then the maximum contaminant level must be adopted as the standard for that carcinogen.

(b) standards for the protection of aquatic life do not apply to ground water.

(3) review, from time to time at intervals of not more than 3 years and, to the extent permitted by this chapter, revise established classifications of waters and adopted standards of water quality;

(4) adopt rules governing the granting of mixing zones, requiring that mixing zones granted by the department be specifically identified and requiring that mixing zones have:

(a) the smallest practicable size;

(b) a minimum practicable effect on water uses; and

(c) definable boundaries;

(5) adopt rules implementing the nondegradation policy established in 75-5-303, including but not limited to rules that:

(a) provide a procedure for department review and authorization of degradation;

(b) establish criteria for the following:

(i) determining important economic or social development; and

(ii) weighing the social and economic importance to the public of allowing the proposed project against the cost to society associated with a loss of water quality;

(c) establish criteria for determining whether a proposed activity or class of activities, in addition to those activities identified in 75-5-317, will result in nonsignificant changes in water quality for any parameter in order that those activities are not required to undergo review under 75-5-303(3). These criteria must be established in a manner that generally:

(i) equates significance with the potential for harm to human health, a beneficial use, or the environment;

(ii) considers both the quantity and the strength of the pollutant;

(iii) considers the length of time the degradation will occur;

(iv) considers the character of the pollutant so that greater significance is associated with carcinogens and toxins that bioaccumulate or biomagnify and lesser significance is associated with substances that are less harmful or less persistent.

(d) provide that changes of nitrate as nitrogen in ground water are nonsignificant if the discharge will not cause degradation of surface water and the predicted concentration of nitrate as nitrogen at the boundary of the ground water mixing zone does not exceed:

(i) 7.5 milligrams per liter from sources other than sewage;

(ii) 5.0 milligrams per liter from sewage discharged from a system that does not use level two treatment in an area where the ground water nitrate as nitrogen is 5.0 milligrams per liter or less;

(iii) 7.5 milligrams per liter from sewage discharged from a system using level two treatment, which must be defined in the rules; or

(iv) 7.5 milligrams per liter from sewage discharged from a system in areas where the ground water nitrate as nitrogen level exceeds 5.0 milligrams per liter primarily from sources other than human waste.

(6) to the extent practicable, ensure that the rules adopted under subsection (5) establish objective and quantifiable criteria for various parameters. These criteria must, to the extent practicable, constitute guidelines for granting or denying applications for authorization to degrade high-quality waters under the policy established in 75-5-303(2) and (3).

(7) adopt rules to implement this section."

Section 52. Section 75-5-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-302. Revising classifications in accordance with existing, present, and future most beneficial uses of water bodies.** When the ~~board or~~ department is presented with facts indicating that a body of water is not properly classified in accordance with its existing, present, and future most beneficial uses, the department shall, within 90 days, evaluate the facts ~~and advise the board whether the water body is not properly classified~~. If the ~~board~~ department determines that the water body is not properly classified, the ~~board~~ department shall initiate rulemaking to properly classify the water body in accordance with its existing, present, and future most beneficial uses. ~~Board action~~ Action pursuant to this section is subject to 75-5-307."

Section 53. Section 75-5-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-303. Nondegradation policy.** (1) Existing uses of state waters and the level of water quality necessary to protect those uses must be maintained and protected.

(2) Unless authorized by the department under subsection (3) or exempted from review under 75-5-317, the quality of high-quality waters must be maintained.

(3) The department may not authorize degradation of high-quality waters unless it has been affirmatively demonstrated by a preponderance of evidence to the department that:

(a) degradation is necessary because there are no economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible modifications to the proposed project that would result in no degradation;

(b) the proposed project will result in important economic or social development and that the benefit of the development exceeds the costs to society of allowing degradation of high-quality waters;

(c) existing and anticipated use of state waters will be fully protected; and

(d) the least degrading water quality protection practices determined by the department to be

economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible will be fully implemented by the applicant prior to and during the proposed activity.

(4) The department shall issue a preliminary decision either denying or authorizing degradation and shall provide public notice and a 30-day comment period prior to issuing a final decision. The department's preliminary and final decisions must include:

(a) a statement of the basis for the decision; and

(b) a detailed description of all conditions applied to any authorization to degrade state waters, including, when applicable, monitoring requirements, required water protection practices, reporting requirements, effluent limits, designation of the mixing zones, the limits of degradation authorized, and methods of determining compliance with the authorization for degradation.

(5) An interested person wishing to challenge a final department decision may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department within 30 days of the final department decision. The contested case procedures of Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing under this section.

(6) Periodically, but not more often than every 5 years, the department may review authorizations to degrade state waters. Following the review, the department may, after timely notice and opportunity for hearing, modify the authorization if the department determines that an economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible modification to the development exists. The decision by the department to modify an authorization may be appealed to the ~~board~~ department.

(7) The ~~board~~ department may not issue an authorization to degrade state waters that are classified as outstanding resource waters.

(8) The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules to implement this section."

Section 54. Section 75-5-304, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-304. Adoption of standards -- pretreatment, effluent, performance.** (1) The ~~board~~ department shall:

(a) adopt pretreatment standards for wastewater discharged into a municipal disposal system;

(b) adopt effluent standards as defined in 75-5-103;

(c) adopt toxic effluent standards and prohibitions;

(d) establish standards of performance for new point source discharges; and

(e) adopt rules necessary to ensure the primacy of the department to regulate cooling water intake structures under 33 U.S.C. 1326(b).

(2) In taking action under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department shall ensure that the standards are cost-effective and economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible."

Section 55. Section 75-5-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-305. Adoption of requirements for treatment of wastes -- variance procedure -- appeals.** (1) The ~~board~~ department may establish minimum requirements for the treatment of wastes. For cases in which the federal government has adopted technology-based treatment requirements for a particular industry or activity in 40 CFR, chapter I, subchapter N, the ~~board~~ department shall adopt those requirements by reference. To the extent that the federal government has not adopted minimum treatment requirements for a particular industry or activity, the ~~board~~ department may do so, through rulemaking, for parameters likely to affect beneficial uses, ensuring that the requirements are cost-effective and economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible. Except for the technology-based treatment requirements set forth in 40 CFR, chapter I, subchapter N, minimum treatment may not be required to address the discharge of a parameter when the discharge is considered nonsignificant under rules adopted pursuant to 75-5-301.

(2) (a) The ~~board~~ department shall establish minimum requirements for the control and disposal of sewage from private and public buildings, including standards and procedures for variances from the requirements.

(b) For gray water reuse systems, the ~~board~~ department shall establish rules that:

(i) allow the diversion of gray water from wastewater treatment systems and limit the amount of gray water flow allowed by permit;

(ii) address the uses of gray water, including when and how gray water may be applied to land; and

(iii) include any other provisions that the ~~board~~ department considers necessary to ensure that gray water reuse systems comply with laws and regulations and protect public health and the environment.

(3) An applicant for a variance from minimum requirements adopted by a local board of health pursuant to 50-2-116 may appeal the local board of health's final decision to the department by submitting a

written request for a hearing within 30 days after the decision. The written request must describe the activity for which the variance is requested, include copies of all documents submitted to the local board of health in support of the variance, and specify the reasons for the appeal of the local board of health's final decision.

(4) The department shall conduct a hearing on the request pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. Within 30 days after the hearing, the department shall grant, conditionally grant, or deny the variance. The department shall base its decision on the ~~board's~~ department's standards for a variance.

(5) A decision of the department pursuant to subsection (4) is appealable to district court under the provisions of Title 2, chapter 4, part 7."

Section 56. Section 75-5-307, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-307. Hearings required for classification, formulation of standards, and rulemaking.** (1) Before streams are classified or standards established or modified or rules made, revoked, or modified, the ~~board~~ department shall hold a public hearing. Notice of the hearing specifying the waters concerned and the classification, standards, or modification of them and any rules proposed to be made, revoked, or modified ~~shall~~ must be published at least once a week for 3 consecutive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area affected. Notice ~~shall also~~ must be mailed directly to persons the ~~board~~ department believes may be affected by the proposed action. The council ~~shall~~ must be given not less than 30 days prior to first publication to comment on the proposed action.

(2) At a hearing held under this section, the ~~board~~ department shall give all interested persons reasonable opportunity to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. The ~~board~~ department may make rules for the orderly conduct of the hearing but need not require compliance with the rules of evidence or procedure applicable to hearings held under 75-5-611."

Section 57. Section 75-5-308, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-308. Short-term water authorizations -- water quality standards.** (1) Because these activities promote the public interest, the department may, if necessary, authorize short-term exemptions from the water quality standards for the following activities:

(a) emergency remediation activities that have been approved, authorized, or required by the

department; and

(b) application of a pesticide that is registered by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 136(a) when it is used to control nuisance aquatic organisms or to eliminate undesirable and nonnative aquatic species.

(2) An authorization must include conditions that minimize, to the extent practicable, the magnitude of any change in the concentration of the parameters affected by the activity and the length of time during which any change may occur. The authorization must also include conditions that prevent significant risk to public health and that ensure that existing and designated uses of state water are protected and maintained upon completion of the activity. Authorizations issued under this section may include conditions that require water quality or quantity monitoring and reporting. In the performance of its responsibilities under this section, the department may negotiate operating agreements with other departments of state government that are intended to minimize duplication in review of activities eligible for authorizations under this section.

(3) An authorization to use a pesticide does not relieve a person from the duty to comply with Title 80, chapters 8 and 15. The department may not authorize an exemption from water quality standards for an activity that requires a discharge permit under rules adopted ~~by the board~~ pursuant to 75-5-401."

Section 58. Section 75-5-310, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-310. Site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life.** (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter and except as provided in subsection (2), the ~~board~~ department, upon application by a permit applicant, permittee, or person potentially liable under any state or federal environmental remediation statute, shall adopt site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life, both acute and chronic, as the standards of water quality required under 75-5-301(2) and (3). The site-specific standards of water quality must be developed in accordance with the procedures set forth in draft or final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria.

(2) If the department, based upon its review of an application submitted under subsection (1) and sound scientific, technical, and available site-specific evidence, determines that the development of site-specific criteria in accordance with draft or final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria would not be protective of beneficial uses, the department, within 90 days of the submission of an application under subsection (1), shall

notify the applicant in writing of its determination and of all additional procedures that the applicant is required to comply with in the development of site-specific standards of water quality under this section. If there is a dispute between the department and the applicant as to the additional procedures, the ~~board~~ department shall, on the request of the department or the applicant, hear and determine the dispute. The ~~board's~~ department 's decision must be based on sound scientific, technical, and available site-specific evidence."

Section 59. Section 75-5-311, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-311. Local water quality districts -- ~~board~~ department approval -- local water quality programs.** (1) A county that establishes a local water quality district according to the procedures specified in Title 7, chapter 13, part 45, shall, in consultation with the department, undertake planning and information-gathering activities necessary to develop a proposed local water quality program.

(2) A county may implement a local water quality program in a local water quality district if the program is approved by the ~~board~~ department after a hearing conducted under 75-5-202.

(3) In approving a local water quality program, the ~~board~~ department shall determine that the program is consistent with the purposes and requirements of Title 75, chapter 5, and that the program will be effective in protecting, preserving, and improving the quality of surface water and ground water, considering the administrative organization, staff, and financial and other resources available to implement the program.

(4) Subject to ~~the board's~~ department approval, the commissioners and the governing bodies of cities and towns that participate in a local water quality district may adopt local ordinances to regulate the following specific facilities and sources of pollution:

(a) onsite wastewater disposal facilities;

(b) storm water runoff from paved surfaces;

(c) service connections between buildings and publicly owned sewer mains;

(d) facilities that use or store halogenated and nonhalogenated solvents, including hazardous substances that are referenced in 40 CFR 261.31, United States environmental protection agency hazardous waste numbers F001 through F005, as amended; and

(e) internal combustion engine lubricants.

(5) (a) For the facilities and sources of pollution included in subsection (4) and consistent with the

provisions of subsection (6), the local ordinances may:

(i) be compatible with or more stringent or more extensive than the requirements imposed by 75-5-304, 75-5-305, and 75-5-401 through 75-5-404 and rules adopted under those sections to protect water quality, establish waste discharge permit requirements, and establish best management practices for substances that have the potential to pollute state waters;

(ii) provide for administrative procedures, administrative orders and actions, and civil enforcement actions that are consistent with 75-5-601 through 75-5-604, 75-5-611 through 75-5-616, 75-5-621, and 75-5-622 and rules adopted under those sections; and

(iii) provide for civil penalties not to exceed $1,000 per violation, provided that each day of violation of a local ordinance constitutes a separate violation, and criminal penalties not to exceed $500 per day of violation or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.

(b) ~~Board~~ Department approval of an ordinance or local law that is more stringent than the comparable state law is subject to the provisions of 75-5-203.

(6) The local ordinances authorized by this section may not:

(a) duplicate the department's requirements and procedures relating to permitting of waste discharge sources and enforcement of water quality standards;

(b) regulate any facility or source of pollution to the extent that the facility or source is:

(i) required to obtain a permit or other approval from the department or federal government or is the subject of an administrative order, a consent decree, or an enforcement action pursuant to Title 75, chapter 5, part 4; Title 75, chapter 6; Title 75, chapter 10; the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601 through 9675, as amended; or federal environmental, safety, or health statutes and regulations;

(ii) exempted from obtaining a permit or other approval from the department because the facility or source is required to obtain a permit or other approval from another state agency or is the subject of an enforcement action by another state agency; or

(iii) subject to the provisions of Title 80, chapter 8 or chapter 15.

(7) If the boundaries of a district are changed after the ~~board~~ department has approved the local water quality program for the district, the board of directors of the local water quality district shall submit a

program amendment to the ~~board~~ department and obtain ~~the board's~~ department approval of the program amendment before implementing the local water quality program in areas that have been added to the district.

(8) The department shall monitor the implementation of local water quality programs to ensure that the programs are adequate to protect, preserve, and improve the quality of the surface water and ground water and are being administered in a manner consistent with the purposes and requirements of Title 75, chapter 5. ~~If the department finds that a local water quality program is not adequate to protect, preserve, and improve the quality of the surface water and ground water or is not being administered in a manner consistent with the purposes and requirements of Title 75, chapter 5, the department shall report to the board.~~

(9) If the ~~board~~ department determines that a local water quality program is inadequate to protect, preserve, and improve the quality of the surface water and ground water in the local water quality district or that the program is being administered in a manner inconsistent with Title 75, chapter 5, the ~~board~~ department shall give notice and conduct a hearing on the matter.

(10) If after the hearing the ~~board~~ department determines that the program is inadequate to protect, preserve, and improve the quality of the surface water and ground water in the local water quality district or that it is not being administered in a manner consistent with the purposes of Title 75, chapter 5, the ~~board~~ department shall require that necessary corrective measures be taken within a reasonable time, not to exceed 60 days.

(11) If an ordinance adopted under this section conflicts with a requirement imposed by the department's water quality program, the department's requirement supersedes the local ordinance.

(12) If the ~~board~~ department finds that, because of the complexity or magnitude of a particular water pollution source, the control of the source is beyond the reasonable capability of a local water quality district or may be more efficiently and economically performed at the state level, the ~~board may direct the~~ department ~~to~~ may assume and retain control over the source. A charge may not be assessed against the local water quality district for that source. Findings made under this subsection may be based on the nature of the source involved or on the source's relationship to the size of the community in which it is located."

Section 60. Section 75-5-312, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-312. Temporary water quality standards.** (1) The ~~board~~ department may, ~~upon~~

~~recommendation of the department~~ on its own accord or upon a petition for rulemaking, as provided in 2-4-315, by a person, including a permit applicant or permittee, temporarily modify a water quality standard for a specific water body or segment on a parameter-by-parameter basis in those instances in which substantive information indicates that the water body or segment is not supporting its designated uses. When the ~~board~~ department adopts temporary standards, the goal is to improve water quality to the point at which all the beneficial uses designated for that water body or segment are supported.

(2) As a condition for establishing temporary water quality standards for a particular water body or segment, the department or the petitioner, as applicable, shall prepare a support document and a preliminary implementation plan for use by the ~~board~~ department in determining whether to adopt the proposed temporary water quality standards. A person shall submit a support document and a preliminary implementation plan to the department for its review at least 60 days prior to filing a petition with the ~~board~~ department requesting the adoption of temporary water quality standards.

(3) The support document prepared by the department or the petitioner, as applicable, must describe:

(a) the chemical, biological, and physical condition of the water body or segment;

(b) the specific water quality limiting factors affecting the water body or segment;

(c) the existing water quality standards that are not being achieved;

(d) the temporary modifications to the existing water quality standards being requested;

(e) existing beneficial uses; and

(f) the designated uses considered attainable in the absence of the water quality limiting factors.

(4) The preliminary implementation plan prepared by the department or the petitioner, as applicable, must contain:

(a) a description of the proposed actions that will eliminate the water quality limiting factors identified in subsection (3)(b) to the extent considered achievable; and

(b) a schedule for implementing the proposed actions that ensures that the existing water quality standards for the parameter or parameters at issue are met as soon as reasonably practicable.

(5) Within 30 days after the ~~board's~~ department's adoption of temporary water quality standards, the department or the petitioner, as applicable, shall:

(a) modify the preliminary implementation plan and schedule to reflect the requirements and

timeframe adopted by the ~~board~~ department for the temporary standards; and

(b) develop a detailed work plan describing the implementation activities that will be conducted during the first field season of the temporary standards. The work plan must be approved by the director of the department.

(6) By March 1 of each year that the temporary water quality standards are in effect, the department or the petitioner, as applicable, shall submit a detailed work plan describing the implementation activities that will be conducted during that season. The annual work plans must be approved by the director of the department. The department shall maintain copies of the implementation plan, schedule, and annual work plans and any modifications to those plans and schedule.

(7) Upon the ~~board's~~ department's adoption of a temporary water quality standard, the department shall ensure that reasonable conditions and limitations designed to achieve compliance with the implementation plan are established in appropriate discharge permits.

(8) (a) A temporary modification of a water quality standard may not result in adverse impacts to existing beneficial uses or be established for a total period longer than 20 years.

(b) During the period of the temporary modification, the ~~board~~ department may not allow a discharge that will cause overall water quality to become worse than the overall quality of the water body or segment prior to the discharge.

(9) If a state water is designated as having temporary standards, the department shall report ~~to the board~~ at least every 3 years ~~or upon request of the board~~ regarding whether adequate efforts have been made to implement the plans submitted as the basis for the temporary standards.

(10) The ~~board~~ department shall review the temporary standards and implementation plan at least every 3 years at a public hearing for which notice and an opportunity for comment have been provided. During this review, the ~~board~~ department shall consider the progress made in restoring water quality to a level that achieves the goal of the temporary water quality standards. The ~~board~~ department may terminate or modify the temporary standards based on information submitted at the time of review.

(11) The ~~board~~ department shall terminate a temporary standard for a parameter if:

(a) values for the modified parameter or parameters improve to conditions that support all designated uses for that classification;

(b) the state water for which the temporary standard is adopted is reclassified as provided for in 75-5-302; or

(c) the plan submitted in support of the temporary water quality standard is not being implemented according to the plan's schedule or modifications to that plan or schedule made by the ~~board or~~ department.

(12) The ~~board or the~~ department may modify the implementation plan if there is convincing evidence that the plan needs modification.

(13) If a temporary standard for a parameter in a particular state water is terminated because the plan submitted in support of the temporary water quality standard is not being implemented according to the plan's schedule or modifications to that schedule made by the ~~board or~~ department, a person may request a new temporary standard by submitting both a petition for rulemaking and an implementation plan that meet the requirements of subsection (4). However, the ~~board~~ department may not adopt another temporary standard for the parameter in the state water that would cumulatively be in effect for a total period longer than 20 years for the parameter in the state water."

Section 61. Section 75-5-313, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-313. Nutrient standards variances -- individual, general, and alternative.** (1) The department shall, on a case-by-case basis, approve the use of an individual nutrient standards variance in a discharge permit based upon adequate justification pursuant to subsection (2) that attainment of the base numeric nutrient standards is precluded due to economic impacts, limits of technology, or both.

(2) (a) The department, in consultation with the nutrient work group, shall develop guidelines for individual nutrient standards variances to ensure that the economic impacts from base numeric nutrient standards on public and private systems are equally and adequately addressed. In developing those guidelines, the department and the nutrient work group shall consider economic impacts appropriate for application within Montana, acknowledging that advanced treatment technologies for removing nutrients will result in significant and widespread economic impacts.

(b) The department shall consult with the nutrient work group prior to recommending base numeric nutrient standards ~~to the board~~ and shall continue to consult with the nutrient work group in implementing individual nutrient standards variances.

(3) The department shall review each application for an individual nutrient standards variance on a case-by-case basis to determine if there are reasonable alternatives, such as trading, permit compliance schedules, or the alternatives provided in subsections (5), (10), and (11), that preclude the need for the individual nutrient standards variance.

(4) Individual nutrient standards variances approved by the department become effective and may be incorporated into a permit only after a public hearing and adoption by the department under the rulemaking procedures of Title 2, chapter 4, part 3.

(5) (a) Because the treatment of wastewater to base numeric nutrient standards would result in substantial and widespread economic impacts on a statewide basis, a permittee who meets the requirements established in subsection (5)(b) may, subject to subsection (6), apply for a general nutrient standards variance.

(b) The department shall approve the use of a general nutrient standards variance for permittees with wastewater treatment facilities that discharge to surface water:

(i) in an amount greater than or equal to 1 million gallons per day of effluent if the permittee treats the discharge to, at a minimum, 1 milligram total phosphorus per liter and 10 milligrams total nitrogen per liter, calculated as a monthly average during the period in which the base numeric nutrient standards apply;

(ii) in an amount less than 1 million gallons per day of effluent if the permittee treats the discharge to, at a minimum, 2 milligrams total phosphorus per liter and 15 milligrams total nitrogen per liter, calculated as a monthly average during the period in which the base numeric nutrient standards apply; or

(iii) from lagoons that were not designed to actively remove nutrients if the permittee maintains the performance of the lagoon at a level equal to the performance of the lagoon on October 1, 2011.

(6) (a) The monthly average concentrations for total nitrogen and total phosphorus in subsection (5)(b) are the highest concentrations allowed in each category and remain in effect until May 31, 2016.

(b) Categories and concentrations in subsection (5)(b) must be adopted by rule by May 31, 2016.

(7) (a) Immediately after May 31, 2016, and every 3 years thereafter, the department, in consultation with the nutrient work group, shall revisit and update the concentration levels provided in subsection (5)(b).

(b) If more cost-effective and efficient treatment technologies are available, the concentration levels provided in subsection (5)(b) must be updated pursuant to subsection (7)(c) to reflect those changes.

(c) The updates become effective and may be incorporated into a permit only after a public hearing

and adoption by the department under the rulemaking procedures of Title 2, chapter 4, part 3.

(8) An individual, general, or alternative nutrient standards variance may be established for a period not to exceed 20 years and must be reviewed by the department every 3 years from the date of adoption to ensure that the justification for its adoption remains valid.

(9) (a) Permittees receiving an individual, general, or alternative nutrient standards variance shall evaluate current facility operations to optimize nutrient reduction with existing infrastructure and shall analyze cost-effective methods of reducing nutrient loading, including but not limited to nutrient trading without substantial investment in new infrastructure.

(b) The department may request that a permittee provide the results of an optimization study and nutrient reduction analysis to the department within 2 years of receiving an individual, general, or alternative nutrient variance.

(10) (a) A permittee may request that the department provide an alternative nutrient standards variance if the permittee demonstrates that achieving nutrient concentrations established for an individual or general nutrient standards variance would result in an insignificant reduction of instream nutrient loading.

(b) A permittee receiving an alternative nutrient standards variance shall comply with the requirements of subsections (8) and (9) and shall demonstrate that the permittee's contribution to nutrient concentrations in the watershed continues to remain insignificant.

(11) The department shall encourage the use of alternative effluent management methods to reduce instream nutrient loading, including reuse, recharge, land application, and trading.

(12) On or before July 1 of each year, the department, in consultation with the nutrient work group, shall report to the water policy committee established in 5-5-231 by providing a summary of the status of the base numeric nutrient standards, the nutrient standards variances, and the implementation of those standards and variances, including estimated economic impacts.

(13) On or before September 1 of each year preceding the convening of a regular session of the legislature, the department, in consultation with the nutrient work group, shall summarize the two most recent reports provided under subsection (12) and submit to the water policy committee established in 5-5-231 this final summary in accordance with 5-11-210."

Section 62. Section 75-5-314, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-314. Confidentiality of base numeric standards and nutrient standards variances.** (1) Except as provided in 80-15-108 and subsection (2) of this section, information concerning base numeric nutrient standards or nutrient standards variances that is furnished to the ~~board or~~ department or that is obtained by ~~either of them~~ the department is a matter of public record and open to public use.

(2) Information unique to the owner or operator of a source of a discharge related to base numeric nutrient standards or nutrient standards variances that would, if disclosed, reveal methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets as defined in 30-14-402 must be maintained as confidential if so determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) (a) The owner or operator shall file a declaratory judgment action to establish the existence of a trade secret if the owner or operator wishes the information to remain confidential.

(b) The department must be served in the action and may intervene as a party.

(c) Information not intended to be public when submitted to the ~~board or~~ department must be submitted in writing and clearly marked as confidential."

Section 63. Section 75-5-315, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-315. Outstanding resource waters -- statement of purpose.** (1) The legislature, understanding the requirements of applicable federal law and the uniqueness of Montana's water resource, recognizes that certain state waters are of such environmental, ecological, or economic value that the state should, upon a showing of necessity, prohibit, to the greatest extent practicable, changes to the existing water quality of those waters. Outstanding resource waters must be afforded the greatest protection feasible under state law, after thorough examination.

(2) The purpose of 75-5-316 and this section is to provide this protection, when necessary, and to provide guidance to the ~~board~~ department in establishing rules to accomplish that level of protection."

Section 64. Section 75-5-316, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-316. Outstanding resource water classification -- rules -- criteria -- limitations -- procedure -- definition.** (1) As provided under the provisions of 75-5-301 and this section, the ~~board~~

department may adopt rules regarding the classification of waters as outstanding resource waters.

(2) The department may not:

(a) grant an authorization to degrade under 75-5-303 in outstanding resource waters; or

(b) allow a new or increased point source discharge that would result in a permanent change in the water quality of an outstanding resource water.

(3) (a) A person may petition the ~~board~~ department for rulemaking to classify state waters as outstanding resource waters. The ~~board~~ department shall initially review a petition against the criteria identified in subsection (3)(c) to determine whether the petition contains sufficient credible information for the ~~board~~ department to accept the petition.

(b) The ~~board~~ department may reject a petition without further review if it determines that the petition does not contain the sufficient credible information required by subsection (3)(a). If the ~~board~~ department rejects a petition under this subsection (3)(b), it shall specify in writing the reasons for the rejection and the petition's deficiencies.

(c) The ~~board~~ department may not adopt a rule classifying state waters as outstanding resource waters until it accepts a petition and makes a written finding containing the provisions enumerated in subsection (3)(d) that, based on a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) the waters identified in the petition constitute an outstanding resource based on the criteria provided in subsection (4);

(ii) the increased protection under the classification is necessary to protect the outstanding resource identified under subsection (3)(a) because of a finding that the outstanding resource is at risk of having one or more of the criteria provided in subsection (4) compromised as a result of pollution; and

(iii) classification as an outstanding resource water is necessary because of a finding that there is no other effective process available that will achieve the necessary protection.

(d) The written finding provided for in subsection (3)(c) must:

(i) identify the criteria provided in subsection (4) that ~~the board believes serve~~ serve as justification for the determination that the water is an outstanding resource;

(ii) specifically identify the criteria that are at risk and explain why those criteria are at risk; and

(iii) specifically explain why other available processes, including the requirements of 75-5-303, will not

achieve the necessary protection.

(4) The ~~board~~ department shall consider the following criteria in determining whether certain state waters are outstanding resource waters. However, the ~~board~~ department may determine that compliance with one or more of these criteria is insufficient to warrant classification of the water as an outstanding resource water. The ~~board~~ department shall consider:

(a) whether the waters have been designated as wild and scenic;

(b) the presence of endangered or threatened species in the waters;

(c) the presence of an outstanding recreational fishery in the waters;

(d) whether the waters provide the only source of suitable water for a municipality or industry;

(e) whether the waters provide the only source of suitable water for domestic water supply; and

(f) other factors that indicate outstanding environmental or economic values not specifically mentioned in this subsection (4).

(5) Before accepting a petition, the ~~board~~ department shall:

(a) publish a notice and brief description of the petition in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area affected and make copies of the proposal available to the public. The cost of publication must be paid by the petitioner.

(b) provide for a 30-day written public comment period regarding whether the petition contains sufficient credible information, as provided in subsection (3)(b), prior to the hearing required in subsection (5)(c);

(c) hold a public hearing regarding the petition and its contents and allow further written and oral testimony at the hearing;

(d) issue a proposed decision, including:

(i) the written finding provided for in subsection (3)(c); and

(ii) the ~~board's~~ department's acceptance or rejection of the petition;

(e) provide for a 30-day public comment period regarding the ~~board's~~ department's proposed decision; and

(f) issue a final decision on acceptance or rejection of the petition, which must include a response to comments ~~that were~~ received by the ~~board,~~ department, and make copies of this decision available to the

public.

(6) (a) After acceptance of a petition, the ~~board shall direct the~~ department ~~to~~ shall prepare an environmental impact statement, as provided under Title 75, chapter 1, part 2, and this section.

(b) (i) The petitioner is responsible for all of the costs associated with gathering and compiling data and information, and completing the environmental impact statement.

(ii) Before the department may initiate work on the environmental impact statement, the petitioner shall pay the estimated cost of completing the environmental impact statement, as determined by the department.

(iii) Upon completion of the environmental impact statement, the petitioner shall pay the department any costs that exceeded the estimated cost. If the cost of the environmental impact statement was less than the estimated cost paid by the petitioner, the department shall reimburse the difference to the petitioner.

(iv) The ~~board~~ department may not grant or deny a petition until full payment for the environmental impact statement ~~has been~~ is received ~~by the department~~.

(7) The ~~board~~ department shall consult with other relevant state agencies and county governments when reviewing outstanding resource water classification petitions.

(8) (a) After completion of an environmental impact statement and consultation with state agencies and local governments, the ~~board~~ department may deny an accepted outstanding resource water classification petition if it finds that:

(i) the requirements of subsection (3)(c) have not been met; or

(ii) based on information available to the ~~board~~ department from the environmental impact statement or otherwise, approving the outstanding resource waters classification petition would cause significant adverse environmental, social, or economic impacts.

(b) If the ~~board~~ department denies the petition, it shall identify its reasons for petition denial.

(c) If the ~~board~~ department grants the petition, the ~~board~~ department shall initiate rulemaking to classify the waters as outstanding resource waters.

(9) A rule classifying state waters as outstanding resource waters under this section may be adopted but is not effective until approved by the legislature.

(10) The ~~board~~ department may not postpone or deny an application for an authorization to degrade state waters under 75-5-303 based on pending:

(a) ~~board~~ department action on an outstanding resource water classification petition regarding those waters; or

(b) legislative approval of ~~board~~ department action designating those waters as outstanding resource waters.

(11) As used in this section, "petitioner" means an individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, or other private or public entity that petitions the ~~board~~ department to adopt rules to classify waters as outstanding resource waters."

Section 65. Section 75-5-318, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-318. Short-term water quality standards for turbidity.** (1) Upon authorization by the department or the department of fish, wildlife, and parks pursuant to subsection (4), the short-term water quality standards for total suspended sediment and turbidity resulting from stream-related construction activities or stream enhancement projects are the narrative standards for total suspended sediment adopted by the ~~board~~ department under 75-5-301. If a short-term narrative standard is authorized under this section, the numeric standard for turbidity adopted by the ~~board~~ department under 75-5-301 does not apply to the affected water body during the term of the narrative standard.

(2) The department shall review each application for short-term standards on a case-by-case basis to determine whether there are reasonable alternatives that preclude the need for a narrative standard. If the department determines that the numeric standard for turbidity adopted ~~by the board~~ under 75-5-301 cannot be achieved during the term of the activity and that there are no reasonable alternatives to achieve the numeric standard, the department may authorize the use of a narrative standard for a specified term.

(3) Each authorization issued by the department must include conditions that minimize, to the extent practicable, the magnitude of any change in water quality and the length of time during which any change may occur. The authorization must also include site-specific conditions that ensure that the activity is not harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health and the uses of state waters and that ensure that existing and designated beneficial uses of state water are protected and maintained upon completion of the activity. The department may not authorize short-term narrative standards for activities requiring a discharge permit under rules adopted ~~by the board~~ pursuant to 75-5-401. Authorizations issued under this section may include

conditions that require water quality or quantity monitoring and reporting.

(4) In the performance of its responsibilities under this section, the department may negotiate operating agreements with other departments of state government that are intended to minimize duplication in review of activities eligible for authorizations under this section. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks may, in accordance with subsections (1), (2), and (3), authorize short-term water quality standards for total suspended sediment and turbidity for any stream construction project that it reviews under Title 75, chapter 7, part 1, or Title 87, chapter 5, part 5."

Section 66. Section 75-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-401. (Temporary) ~~Board rules~~ Rules for permits -- ground water exclusions.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (5), the ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules:

(a) governing application for permits to discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state waters, including rules requiring the filing of plans and specifications relating to the construction, modification, or operation of disposal systems;

(b) governing the issuance, denial, modification, or revocation of permits. The ~~board~~ department may not require a permit for a water conveyance structure or for a natural spring if the water discharged to state waters does not contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes. Discharge to surface water of ground water that is not altered from its ambient quality does not constitute a discharge requiring a permit under this part if:

(i) the discharge does not contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes;

(ii) the water discharged does not cause the receiving waters to exceed applicable standards for any parameters; and

(iii) to the extent that the receiving waters in their ambient state exceed standards for any parameters, the discharge does not increase the concentration of the parameters.

(c) governing authorization to discharge under a general permit for storm water associated with construction activity. These rules must allow an owner or operator to notify the department of the intent to be covered under the general permit. This notice of intent must include a signed pollution prevention plan that requires the applicant to implement best management practices in accordance with the general permit. The rules must authorize the owner or operator to discharge under the general permit on receipt of the notice and

plan by the department.

(2) The rules must allow the issuance or continuance of a permit only if the department finds that operation consistent with the limitations of the permit will not result in pollution of any state waters, except that the rules may allow the issuance of a temporary permit under which pollution may result if the department ensures that the permit contains a compliance schedule designed to meet all applicable effluent standards and water quality standards in the shortest reasonable period of time.

(3) The rules must provide that the department may revoke a permit if the department finds that the holder of the permit has violated its terms, unless the department also finds that the violation was accidental and unforeseeable and that the holder of the permit corrected the condition resulting in the violation as soon as was reasonably possible.

(4) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, or operation of permitted activities for which a bond is voluntarily filed by a permittee pursuant to 75-5-405, 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.

(5) Discharges of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state ground waters from the following activities or operations are not subject to the ground water permit requirements adopted under subsections (1) through (4):

(a) discharges or activities at wells injecting fluids associated with oil and gas exploration and production regulated under the federal underground injection control program;

(b) disposal by solid waste management systems licensed pursuant to 75-10-221;

(c) individuals disposing of their own normal household wastes on their own property;

(d) hazardous waste management facilities permitted pursuant to 75-10-406;

(e) water injection wells, reserve pits, and produced water pits used in oil and gas field operations and approved pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11;

(f) agricultural irrigation facilities;

(g) storm water disposal or storm water detention facilities;

(h) subsurface disposal systems for sanitary wastes serving individual residences;

(i) in situ mining of uranium facilities controlled under Title 82, chapter 4, part 2;

(j) mining operations subject to operating permits or exploration licenses in compliance with The Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act, Title 82, chapter 4, part 2, or the metal mine reclamation laws, Title 82, chapter 4, part 3; or

(k) projects reviewed under the provisions of the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, chapter 20.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of 75-5-301(4), mixing zones for activities excluded from permit requirements under subsection (5) of this section must be established by the permitting agency for those 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.

(8) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules identifying other activities or operations from which a discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state ground waters is not subject to the ground water permit requirements adopted under subsections (1) through (4).

(9) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules authorizing general permits for categories of point source discharges. The rules may authorize discharge upon issuance of an individual authorization by the department or upon receipt of a notice of intent to be covered under the general permit.

75-5-401. (Effective on occurrence of contingency) ~~Board rules~~ Rules for permits -- ground water exclusions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5), the ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules:

(a) governing application for permits to discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state waters, including rules requiring the filing of plans and specifications relating to the construction, modification, or operation of disposal systems;

(b) governing the issuance, denial, modification, or revocation of permits. The ~~board~~ department may not require a permit for a water conveyance structure or for a natural spring if the water discharged to state waters does not contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes. Discharge to surface water of ground water that is not altered from its ambient quality does not constitute a discharge requiring a permit under this part if:

(i) the discharge does not contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes;

(ii) the water discharged does not cause the receiving waters to exceed applicable standards for any

parameters; and

(iii) to the extent that the receiving waters in their ambient state exceed standards for any parameters, the discharge does not increase the concentration of the parameters.

(c) governing authorization to discharge under a general permit for storm water associated with construction activity. These rules must allow an owner or operator to notify the department of the intent to be covered under the general permit. This notice of intent must include a signed pollution prevention plan that requires the applicant to implement best management practices in accordance with the general permit. The rules must authorize the owner or operator to discharge under the general permit on receipt of the notice and plan by the department.

(2) The rules must allow the issuance or continuance of a permit only if the department finds that operation consistent with the limitations of the permit will not result in pollution of any state waters, except that the rules may allow the issuance of a temporary permit under which pollution may result if the department ensures that the permit contains a compliance schedule designed to meet all applicable effluent standards and water quality standards in the shortest reasonable period of time.

(3) The rules must provide that the department may revoke a permit if the department finds that the holder of the permit has violated its terms, unless the department also finds that the violation was accidental and unforeseeable and that the holder of the permit corrected the condition resulting in the violation as soon as was reasonably possible.

(4) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, or operation of permitted activities for which a bond is voluntarily filed by a permittee pursuant to 75-5-405, 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.

(5) Discharges of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state ground waters from the following activities or operations are not subject to the ground water permit requirements adopted under subsections (1) through (4):

(a) discharges or activities at wells injecting fluids associated with oil and gas exploration and production regulated under the federal underground injection control program;

(b) disposal by solid waste management systems licensed pursuant to 75-10-221;

(c) individuals disposing of their own normal household wastes on their own property;

(d) hazardous waste management facilities permitted pursuant to 75-10-406;

(e) water injection wells, reserve pits, and produced water pits used in oil and gas field operations and approved pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11;

(f) agricultural irrigation facilities;

(g) storm water disposal or storm water detention facilities;

(h) subsurface disposal systems for sanitary wastes serving individual residences;

(i) in situ mining of uranium facilities controlled under Title 82, chapter 4, part 2;

(j) mining operations subject to operating permits or exploration licenses in compliance with The Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act, Title 82, chapter 4, part 2, or the metal mine reclamation laws, Title 82, chapter 4, part 3;

(k) projects reviewed under the provisions of the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, Title 75, chapter 20; or

(l) a carbon dioxide injection well for which a permit has been issued pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11, part 1.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of 75-5-301(4), mixing zones for activities excluded from permit requirements under subsection (5) of this section must be established by the permitting agency for those 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.

(8) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules identifying other activities or operations from which a discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state ground waters is not subject to the ground water permit requirements adopted under subsections (1) through (4).

(9) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules authorizing general permits for categories of point source discharges. The rules may authorize discharge upon issuance of an individual authorization by the department or upon receipt of a notice of intent to be covered under the general permit."

Section 67. Section 75-5-402, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-402. Duties of department.** The department shall:

(1) issue, suspend, revoke, modify, or deny permits to discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into state waters, consistently with rules made by the ~~board~~ department;

(2) examine plans and other information needed to determine whether a permit should be issued or suggest changes in plans as a condition to the issuance of a permit;

(3) clearly specify in any permit any limitations imposed as to the volume, strength, and other significant characteristics of the waste to be discharged; and

(4) establish as conditions to the issuance of permits for which a performance bond or other surety is filed under 75-5-405 certain reclamation requirements sufficient to prevent pollution of state waters during and after operation of the project or activity for which a permit is issued."

Section 68. Section 75-5-403, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-403. Denial or modification of permit -- time for review of permit application.** (1) The department shall review for completeness all applications for new permits within 60 days of the receipt of the initial application and within 30 days of receipt of responses to notices of deficiencies. The initial completeness notice must note all major deficiency issues, based on the information submitted. The department and the applicant may extend these timeframes, by mutual agreement, by not more than 75 days. An application is considered complete unless the applicant is notified of a deficiency within the appropriate review period.

(2) If the department denies an application for a permit or modifies a permit, the department shall give written notice of its action to the applicant or holder and the applicant or holder may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department, in the manner stated in 75-5-611, for the purpose of petitioning the ~~board~~ department to reverse or modify the action of the department. The hearing must be held within 30 days after receipt of written request. After the hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall affirm, modify, or reverse the action of the department. If the holder does not request a hearing ~~before the board~~, modification of a permit is effective 30 days after receipt of notice by the holder unless the department specifies a later date. If the holder does request a hearing ~~before the board~~, an order modifying the permit is not effective until 20 days after receipt of notice of the action of the ~~board~~ department."

Section 69. Section 75-5-404, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-404. Suspension or revocation of permit -- procedure.** If the department suspends or revokes a permit because it has reason to believe that the holder has violated this chapter, the department may specify that the suspension or revocation is effective immediately if the department finds that the violation is likely to continue and will cause pollution, the harmful effects of which will not be remedied immediately on the cessation of the violation. Upon petition by the holder of the permit, the ~~board~~ department shall grant the holder a hearing, to be conducted in the manner specified in 75-5-611, and shall issue an order affirming, modifying, or reversing the action of the department. The order ~~of the board shall be~~ is effective immediately unless the ~~board~~ department directs otherwise."

Section 70. Section 75-5-502, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-502. ~~Board~~Department authorized to accept loans and grants.** The ~~board~~ department may accept loans and grants from the federal government and other sources to carry out the provisions of this chapter."

Section 71. Section 75-5-514, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-514. When ~~board~~ department to establish rates and collect charges.** (1) In the event a municipality or other entity operating sewage systems fails, neglects, or refuses when required by the department to adopt the system of charges and rates authorized by 75-5-511, the ~~board~~ department may adopt a system of charges and rates as provided for in 75-5-511(1) and collect, administer, and apply such revenues for the purposes of 75-5-512.

(2) In lieu of proceeding in the manner set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the department may institute proceedings at law or in equity to enforce compliance with or restrain violations of 75-5-511 through 75-5-513."

Section 72. Section 75-5-515, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-515. Determination of costs payable by users.** In determining the amount of treatment works

costs to be paid by recipients of treatment works services, the municipality or other entity operating sewage systems or, if applicable, the ~~board~~ department shall consider the strength, volume, types, and delivery flow rate characteristics of the waste; the nature, location, and type of treatment works; the receiving waters; and ~~such~~ other factors ~~as~~ deemed necessary."

Section 73. Section 75-5-516, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-516. Fees authorized for recovery -- process -- rulemaking.** (1) Except as provided in subsections (12) and (13), the ~~board~~ department shall by rule prescribe fees ~~to be assessed by the department that are~~ sufficient to cover the ~~board's and~~ department's documented costs, both direct and indirect, of:

(a) reviewing and acting upon an application for a permit, permit modification, permit renewal, certificate, license, or other authorization required by rule under 75-5-201 or 75-5-401;

(b) reviewing and acting upon a petition for a degradation allowance under 75-5-303;

(c) reviewing and acting upon an application for a permit, certificate, license, or other authorization for which an exclusion is provided by rule from the permitting requirements established under 75-5-401;

(d) enforcing the terms and conditions of a permit or authorization identified in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(c). If the permit or authorization is not issued, the department shall return this portion of any application fee to the applicant.

(e) conducting compliance inspections and monitoring effluent and ambient water quality; and

(f) preparing water quality rules or guidance documents.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (12), the rules promulgated ~~by the board~~ under this section must include:

(a) a fee on all applications for permits or authorizations, as identified in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(c), that recovers to the extent permitted by this subsection (2) the department's cost of reviewing and acting upon the applications. This fee may not be more than $5,000 per discharge point for an application addressed under subsection (1), except that an application with multiple discharge points may be assessed a lower fee for those points according to ~~board~~ rule.

(b) an annual fee to be assessed according to the volume and concentration of waste discharged into state waters. The annual fee may not be more than $3,000 per million gallons discharged per day on an annual

average for any activity under permit or authorization, as described in subsection (1), except that:

(i) a permit or authorization with multiple discharge points may be assessed a lower fee for those points according to ~~board~~ rule; and

(ii) a facility that consistently discharges effluent at less than or equal to one-half of its effluent limitations and that is in compliance with other permit requirements, using the previous calendar year's discharge data, is entitled to a 25% reduction in its annual permit fee. Proportionate reductions of up to 25% of the permit fee may be given to facilities that consistently discharge effluent at levels between 50% and 100% of their effluent limitations. However, a new permittee is not eligible for a fee reduction in its first year of operation, and a permittee with a violation of any effluent limit during the previous calendar year is not eligible for a fee reduction for the following year.

(3) To the extent permitted under subsection (2)(b), the annual fee must be sufficient to pay the department's estimated cost of conducting all tasks described under subsection (1) after subtracting:

(a) the fees collected under subsection (2)(a);

(b) state general fund appropriations for functions administered under this chapter; and

(c) federal grants for functions administered under this chapter.

(4) For purposes of subsection (3), the department's estimated cost of conducting the tasks described under subsection (1) is the amount authorized by the legislature for the department's water quality discharge permit programs.

(5) If the applicant or holder fails to pay a fee assessed under this section or rules adopted under this section within 90 days after the date established by rule for fee payment, the department may:

(a) impose an additional assessment consisting of not more than 20% of the fee plus interest on the required fee computed as provided in 15-1-216; or

(b) suspend the permit or exclusion. The department may lift the suspension at any time up to 1 year after the suspension occurs if the holder has paid all outstanding fees, including all penalties, assessments, and interest imposed under subsection (5)(a).

(6) Fees collected pursuant to this section must be deposited in an account in the special revenue fund type pursuant to 75-5-517.

(7) The department shall give written notice to each person assessed a fee under this section of the

amount of fee that is assessed and the basis for the department's calculation of the fee. This notice must be issued at least 30 days prior to the due date for payment of the assessment.

(8) A holder of or an applicant for a permit, certificate, or license may appeal the department's fee assessment to the ~~board~~ department within 20 days after receiving written notice of the ~~department's~~ fee determination under subsection (7). The appeal ~~to the board~~ must include a written statement detailing the reasons that the permitholder or applicant considers the department's fee assessment to be erroneous or excessive.

(9) If part of the department's fee assessment is not in dispute in an appeal filed under subsection (8), the undisputed portion of the fee must be paid to the department upon written request of the department.

(10) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under this section.

(11) A municipality may raise rates to cover costs associated with the fees prescribed in this section for a public sewer system without the hearing required in 69-7-111.

(12) (a) The application fee assessed pursuant to this section for a suction dredge, as described in 82-4-310(2), may not be more than:

(i) $25 if it is owned and operated by a resident of this state; or

(ii) $100 if it is owned and operated by a nonresident of this state.

(b) The annual fee assessed pursuant to this section for a suction dredge, as described in 82-4-310(2), may not be more than:

(i) $25 if it is owned and operated by a resident of this state; or

(ii) $100 if it is owned and operated by a nonresident of this state.

(13) A county, an incorporated city or town, or a conservation district formed pursuant to Title 76, chapter 15, is not subject to fees for authorizations pursuant to 75-5-318 or certifications related to section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341."

Section 74. Section 75-5-611, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-611. Violation of chapter -- administrative actions and penalties -- notice and hearing.** (1) When the department has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or

a condition of a permit or authorization required by a rule adopted under this chapter has occurred, it may have a written notice letter served personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice letter must state:

(a) the provision of statute, rule, permit, or approval alleged to be violated;

(b) the facts alleged to constitute the violation;

(c) the specific nature of corrective action that the department requires;

(d) as applicable, the amount of the administrative penalty that will be assessed by order under subsection (2) if the corrective action is not taken within the time provided under subsection (1)(e); and

(e) as applicable, the time within which the corrective action is to be taken or the administrative penalty will be assessed. For the purposes of this chapter, service by certified mail is complete on the date of receipt. Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), an administrative penalty may not be assessed until the provisions of subsection (1) have been complied with.

(2) (a) The department may issue an administrative notice and order in lieu of the notice letter provided under subsection (1) if the department's action:

(i) does not involve assessment of an administrative penalty; or

(ii) seeks an administrative penalty only for an activity that it believes and alleges has violated or is violating 75-5-605.

(b) A notice and order issued under this section must meet all of the requirements specified in subsection (1).

(3) In a notice and order given under subsection (1), the department may require the alleged violator to appear ~~before the board~~ for a public hearing and to answer the charges. The hearing must be held no sooner than 15 days after service of the notice and order, except that the ~~board~~ department may set an earlier date for hearing if it is requested to do so by the alleged violator. The ~~board~~ department may set a later date for hearing at the request of the alleged violator if the alleged violator shows good cause for delay.

(4) If the department does not require an alleged violator to appear ~~before the board~~ for a public hearing, the alleged violator may request the ~~board~~ department to conduct the hearing. The request must be in writing and must be filed with the department no later than 30 days after service of a notice and order under subsection (2). If a request is filed, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time. If a hearing is not

requested within 30 days after service upon the alleged violator, the opportunity for a contested case appeal to the ~~board~~ department under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, is waived.

(5) If a contested case hearing is held under this section, it must be public and must be held in the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred or in Lewis and Clark County.

(6) (a) After a hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall make findings and conclusions that explain its decision.

(b) If the ~~board~~ department determines that a violation has occurred, it shall also issue an appropriate order for the prevention, abatement, or control of pollution, the assessment of administrative penalties, or both.

(c) If the order requires abatement or control of pollution, the ~~board~~ department shall state the date or dates by which a violation must cease and may prescribe timetables for necessary action in preventing, abating, or controlling the pollution.

(d) If the order requires payment of an administrative penalty, the ~~board~~ department shall explain how it determined the amount of the administrative penalty.

(e) If the ~~board~~ department determines that a violation has not occurred, it shall declare the department's notice void.

(7) The alleged violator may petition the ~~board~~ department for a rehearing on the basis of new evidence, which petition the ~~board~~ department may grant for good cause shown.

(8) Instead of issuing an order, the ~~board may direct the~~ department ~~to~~ may initiate appropriate action for recovery of a penalty under 75-5-631, 75-5-632, 75-5-633, or 75-5-635.

(9) (a) Except as provided in subsection (9)(d), an action initiated under this section may include an administrative penalty of not more than $10,000 for each day of each violation; however, the maximum penalty may not exceed $100,000 for any related series of violations.

(b) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the general fund.

(c) In determining the amount of penalty to be assessed to a person, the department ~~and board~~ shall consider the penalty factors in 75-1-1001, rules promulgated under 75-5-201, and subsection (9)(d).

(d) A person who commits a violation that adversely affects the department's administration of this chapter, a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter, or a condition of a permit or authorization issued under this chapter but does not harm or have the potential to harm human health, the environment, or the department's

ability to protect human health or the environment may not be assessed a penalty of more than $500 for each day of the violation, not to exceed $5,000 for all days of the same violation.

(e) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section."

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

"**75-5-614. Injunctions authorized.** (1) Except as provided in 81-9-240, 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) Except as provided in 81-9-240, 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 under this chapter or against a person who fails to comply with an emergency order issued by the department under 75-5-621 or a final order of the ~~board~~ department. The court to which the department applies for an injunction may issue a temporary injunction if it finds that there is reasonable cause to believe that the allegations of the department are true, and it may issue a temporary restraining order pending action on the temporary injunction."

Section 76. Section 75-5-621, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-621. Emergencies.** (1) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, if the department finds that a person is committing or is about to commit an act in violation of this chapter or an order or rule issued under this chapter that, if it occurs or continues, will cause substantial pollution the harmful effects of which will not be remedied immediately after the commission or cessation of the act, the department may order the person to stop, avoid, or moderate the act so that the substantial injury will not occur. The order is effective immediately upon receipt by the person to whom it is directed, unless the department provides otherwise.

(2) Notice of the order must conform to the requirements of 75-5-611(1) so far as practicable. The notice must indicate that the order is an emergency order.

(3) Upon issuing an order, the department shall fix a place and time for a hearing ~~before the board~~, not later than 5 days after issuing the order unless the person to whom the order is directed requests a later time. The department may deny a request for a later time if it finds that the person to whom the order is directed is not complying with the order. The hearing must be conducted in the manner specified in 75-5-611. As soon as practicable after the hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall affirm, modify, or set aside the order ~~of the department~~. The order ~~of the board~~ must be accompanied by the information required in 75-5-611(6). An action for review of the order ~~of the board~~ may be initiated in the manner specified in 75-5-641. Except as provided in 81-9-240, the initiation of an action or taking of an appeal may not stay the effectiveness of the order unless the court finds that the ~~board~~ department did not have reasonable cause to issue an order under this section."

Section 77. Section 75-5-641, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-641. Appeals from ~~board~~ department orders -- review by district court.** (1) An appeal of an order of the ~~board~~ department must be in the district court of the county in which the alleged source of pollution is located.

(2) A person interested in the order may intervene, in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure, if the person shows good cause. An intervenor is a party for the purposes of this chapter.

(3) The attorney general shall represent the ~~board~~ department if requested, or the department may appoint special counsel for the proceedings, subject to the approval of the attorney general.

(4) Except as provided in 81-9-240, the initiation of an action for review or the taking of an appeal does not stay the effectiveness of an order ~~of the board~~ unless the court finds that there is probable cause to believe:

(a) that refusal to grant a stay will cause serious harm to the affected party; and

(b) that a violation found by the ~~board~~ department will not continue or, if it does continue, the harmful effects on state waters will be remedied immediately on the cessation of the violation.

(5) If a court does not stay the effectiveness of an order ~~of the board~~, it may enforce compliance with that order by issuing a temporary restraining order or an injunction at the request of the ~~board~~ department."

Section 78. Section 75-5-702, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-702. Monitoring -- water quality assessment listing -- costs payable by department -- statewide advisory group.** (1) The department shall monitor state waters to assess the quality of those waters and to identify surface water bodies or segments of surface water bodies that are threatened or impaired. The department shall use the monitoring results to revise the list of water bodies that are identified as threatened or impaired and to establish a priority ranking for TMDL development for those waters in accordance with subsections (4) and (7).

(2) In revising the list prepared pursuant to this section, the department shall use all currently available data, including information or data obtained from federal, state, and local agencies, private entities, or individuals with an interest in water quality protection. Except as provided in subsection (6), the department may modify the list only if there is sufficient credible data to support the modification. Prior to publishing a final list, the department shall provide public notice and allow 60 days for public comment on the draft list. The department shall make available for public review, upon request, documentation used in the determination to list or delist a particular water body, including, at a minimum, a description of the information, data, and methodology used. The department may charge a reasonable fee for the documentation, commensurate with the cost of providing the documentation to the requestor.

(3) A person may request that the department add or remove a water body or reprioritize a water body on a draft or published list by providing the data or information necessary to support the request. The department shall review the data within 60 days from its submittal. If the department determines that there is sufficient credible data to grant the request, the department shall provide public notice of its intended action and allow 60 days for public comment prior to taking action on the request. A person aggrieved by the department's decision to grant or deny the request may appeal the ~~department's~~ decision to the ~~board~~ department.

(4) The department shall, in consultation with local conservation districts and watershed advisory groups pursuant to 75-5-704, review and revise the list and priority rankings of water bodies identified as threatened or impaired. The department shall review and revise the list at intervals not to exceed 5 years. The department shall make available for public review the data and information used in making any changes in its list of threatened or impaired water bodies that is developed and maintained pursuant to this section.

(5) By October 1, 1999, and in consultation with the statewide TMDL advisory group established pursuant to subsection (10), the department shall develop and maintain a data management system that can be

used to assess the validity and reliability of the data used in the listing and priority ranking process. The department shall make available to the public, upon request, data from its data management system. The department may charge a reasonable fee for the data, commensurate with its cost of providing the data to the requestor.

(6) By October 1, 1999, and in consultation with the statewide TMDL advisory group, the department shall use the data management system developed and maintained pursuant to subsection (5) to revise the list and to remove any water body that lacks sufficient credible data to support its listing. If the department removes a water body because there is a lack of sufficient credible data to support its listing, the department shall monitor and assess that water body during the next field season or as soon as possible thereafter to determine whether it is a threatened water body or an impaired water body.

(7) Except as provided in subsection (9), in prioritizing water bodies for TMDL development, the department shall, in consultation with the statewide TMDL advisory group, take into consideration the following:

(a) the beneficial uses established for a water body;

(b) the extent that natural factors over which humans have no control are contributing to any impairment;

(c) the impacts to human health and aquatic life;

(d) the degree of public interest and support;

(e) the character of the pollutant and the severity and magnitude of water quality standard noncompliance;

(f) whether the water body is an important high-quality resource in an early stage of degradation;

(g) the size of the water body not achieving standards;

(h) immediate programmatic needs, such as waste load allocations for new permits or permit renewals and load allocations for new nonpoint sources;

(i) court orders and decisions relating to water quality;

(j) state policies and priorities, including the protection and restoration of native fish when appropriate;

(k) the availability of technology and resources to correct the problems;

(l) whether actions or voluntary programs that are likely to correct the impairment of a particular water body are currently in place; and

(m) the recreational, economic, and aesthetic importance of a particular water body.

(8) Except as provided in subsection (9), the department shall, in consultation with the statewide TMDL advisory group, develop a method of rating water bodies according to the criteria and considerations described in subsection (7) in order to rank the listed water bodies as high priority, moderate priority, or low priority for TMDL development. The department may not rank a water body as a high priority under this section without first validating the data necessary to support the ranking.

(9) (a) When the department receives an application for a new individual permit to discharge into a surface water body or a segment of a surface water body pursuant to 75-5-401, the surface water body or segment of a surface water body has been listed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the discharge would contain a pollutant for which the water body or segment is threatened or impaired, and a TMDL has not been developed for that water body or segment, the department shall:

(i) within 30 days of the department's receipt of the application, initiate the development of a TMDL on the water body or segment; and

(ii) except as provided in subsection (9)(b), within 180 days of the department's receipt of the application, complete development of the TMDL pursuant to 75-5-703.

(b) If the department is not able to complete development of the TMDL in accordance with subsection (9)(a)(ii), the department shall, within 30 days of the department's receipt of the application, specify in writing to the applicant why the department is not able to complete development of a TMDL in accordance with subsection (9)(a)(ii). The department and the applicant shall make reasonable efforts to mutually agree in writing to a timeframe in which the department shall complete development of the TMDL. If the department specifies a lack of resources as a reason why the department cannot complete development of the TMDL in accordance with subsection (9)(a)(ii), the department shall clearly explain in its written specification what resources are not available, why those resources are not available, and when those resources will be available.

(c) If the department and the applicant cannot mutually agree to a timeframe in accordance with subsection (9)(b), the department shall, within 60 days of the department's receipt of the application, specify in writing to the applicant the timeframe in which the TMDL will be completed by the department and the reasons why that timeframe is appropriate. If the department specifies a lack of resources as a reason why the department's timeframe is appropriate, the department may request the applicant provide funding for the

development of the TMDL in order to accelerate the completion of the TMDL.

(d) The applicant may, within 15 days of the department's written specification provided in accordance with subsection (9)(c), request in writing a hearing before the ~~board~~ department for the purpose of petitioning ~~the board~~ to reverse or modify the department's decision. 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. If the parties to the contested case waive a formal proceeding pursuant to 2-4-603, the informal proceeding must be conducted within 30 days after ~~the board's~~ receipt of the written request. After the hearing and in a reasonable time, the ~~board~~ department shall affirm, modify, or reverse ~~the~~ its action ~~of the department~~, and ~~the board~~ shall make findings and conclusions that explain its decision. Pending the ~~board's~~ decision, the department shall develop the TMDL in accordance with the timeframe specified in subsection (9)(a)(ii).

(e) The department may not declare an application incomplete or deficient because a TMDL has not been prepared.

(f) If on April 27, 2015, an application for a new individual permit to discharge into a surface water body or a segment of a surface water body pursuant to 75-5-401 is pending, the surface water body or segment of a surface water body has been listed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the discharge would contain a pollutant for which the water body or segment is threatened or impaired, and a TMDL has not been developed for the water body or segment, the department shall, except as provided in subsection (9)(g), complete a TMDL for the water body or segment within 180 days of April 27, 2015.

(g) If the department is not able to complete development of the TMDL within 180 days of April 27, 2015, pursuant to subsection (9)(f), then the timeframes established in accordance with subsections (9)(b), (9)(c), and (9)(d) apply to the application, but the timeframes are measured from April 27, 2015, not from the date the department receives an application.

(10) (a) The department shall establish a statewide TMDL advisory group to serve in the consultation capacity set forth in 75-5-703, 75-5-704, and this section. Fourteen members, and any replacement members that may be necessary, must be appointed by the director, based upon one nomination from each of the following interests:

(i) livestock-oriented agriculture;

(ii) farming-oriented agriculture;

(iii) conservation or environmental interests;

(iv) water-based recreationists;

(v) the forestry industry;

(vi) municipalities;

(vii) point source dischargers;

(viii) mining;

(ix) federal land management agencies;

(x) state trust land management agencies;

(xi) supervisors of soil and water conservation districts for counties east of the continental divide;

(xii) supervisors of soil and water conservation districts for counties west of the continental divide;

(xiii) the hydroelectric industry; and

(xiv) fishing-related businesses.

(b) If the director receives more than one nomination from a particular interest, the director shall notify the respective nominators and request that they agree on one nominee.

(11) The department shall provide public notice of meetings of the statewide TMDL advisory group and shall solicit, document, and consider public comments provided during the deliberations of the advisory group."

Section 79. Section 75-5-802, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-5-802. Permitting -- concentrated animal feeding operation.** (1) For the purpose of permitting concentrated animal feeding operations, the ~~board~~ department shall adopt, by reference, the federal regulations and definitions contained in 40 CFR, parts 122.23 and 412.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), concentrated animal feeding operations that meet the requirements of 40 CFR, part 412, must be authorized by the department under a general permit.

(3) If, upon review of an application for a general permit authorization for a concentrated animal feeding operation production area, the department discovers site-specific information that indicates that a general permit authorization is not sufficiently protective of water quality, the department shall require an individual permit."

Section 80. Section 75-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-102. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Certified source water protection area" means an area certified by the department that identifies the surface and subsurface area surrounding a source of water for a public water supply system through which contaminants may move toward and reach the source of supply.

~~(3)~~(2) "Community water system" means a public water supply system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

~~(4)~~(3) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial waste, or other waste creating a hazard to human health.

~~(5)~~(4) "Cross-connection" means a connection between a public water supply system and another water supply system, either public or private, or a wastewater or sewerline or other potential source of contamination so that a flow of water into or contamination of the public water supply system from the other source of water or contamination is possible.

~~(6)~~ (5) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(7)~~(6) "Drainage" means rainfall, surface, and subsoil water.

~~(8)~~(7) "Industrial waste" means any waste substance from the processes of business or industry or from the development of a natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.

~~(9)~~(8) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to a user of a public water supply system.

~~(10)~~(9) "Other waste" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animals, sediment, wrecked or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state waters.

~~(11)~~(10) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local government entity, federal agency, or any other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(12)~~(11) (a) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological

properties of state waters that exceeds that which is permitted by Montana water quality standards, including but not limited to standards relating to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor or the discharge or introduction of a liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state water that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife.

(b) A discharge that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules of the ~~board~~ department is not pollution under this chapter.

~~(13)~~ 12) "Public sewage system" means a system of collection, transportation, treatment, or disposal of sewage that serves 15 or more families or 25 or more persons daily for any 60 or more days in a calendar year.

~~(14)~~(13) "Public water supply system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption from a community well, water hauler for cisterns, water bottling plant, water dispenser, or other water supply that has at least 15 service connections or that regularly serves at least 25 persons daily for any 60 or more days in a calendar year.

~~(15)~~(14) "Reclaimed wastewater" means wastewater that is treated by a public sewage system for reuse for private, public, or commercial purposes.

~~(16)~~(15) "Safe Drinking Water Act" means 42 U.S.C. 300f and regulations set forth in 40 CFR, parts 141 and 142.

~~(17)~~(16) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings, institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings, together with ground water infiltration and surface water present.

~~(18)~~(17) "Source water protection program" means a program administered by the department to certify source water protection delineation and assessment reports and source water protection plans and to review source water protection ordinances.

~~(19)~~(18) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground.

~~(20)~~(19) "Transient noncommunity water system" means a public water supply system that is not a community water system and that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons for at least 6 months a year."

Section 81. Section 75-6-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-104. Duties of department.** (1) The department has general supervision over all state waters that are directly or indirectly being used by a person for a public water supply system, for domestic purposes, or as a source of ice.

(2) The department shall, subject to the provisions of 75-6-116 and as provided in 75-6-131, adopt rules and standards concerning:

(a) maximum contaminant levels for waters that are or will be used for a public water supply system;

(b) fees, as described in 75-6-108, for services rendered by the department;

(c) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting by persons who own or operate public water supply systems;

(d) requiring public notice to all users of a public water supply system when a person has been granted a variance or exemption or is in violation of this part or a rule or order issued pursuant to this part;

(e) the siting, construction, operation, and modification of a public water supply system or public sewage system, including requirements to remedy:

(i) defects in the design, operation, or maintenance of a public water supply system or public sewage system in order to prevent or correct introduction of contamination into water used for a public water supply system, for domestic purposes, or as a source of ice;

(ii) fecal contamination in water used by a public water supply system; or

(iii) failure or malfunction of the sources, treatment, storage, or distribution portion of a public water supply system in order to prevent or correct introduction of contamination into water used for a public water supply system, for domestic purposes, or as a source of ice;

(f) the review of the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of a proposed public water supply system or public sewage system, as necessary to ensure the capability of the system to meet the requirements of this part;

(g) the collection and analysis of samples of water used for drinking or domestic purposes;

(h) the issuance of variances and exemptions as authorized by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and this part;

(i) administrative enforcement procedures and administrative penalties authorized under this part;

(j) standards and requirements for the review and approval of programs that may be voluntarily submitted by suppliers of public water supply systems to prevent water supply contamination from a cross-connection, including provisions to exempt cross-connections from the standards and requirements if all connected systems are department-approved public water supply systems;

(k) (i) allowable uses of reclaimed wastewater and classification of those uses;

(ii) treatment, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting standards and requirements tailored to each classification that must be met by the public sewage system to protect the uses of the reclaimed wastewater and any receiving water;

(iii) prohibition of reclaimed wastewater uses that are not allowable under subsection (2)(k)(i) or for which the reclaimed wastewater has not been treated in compliance with rules adopted under subsection (2)(k)(ii); and

(iv) a requirement that an applicant who proposes to use reclaimed wastewater pursuant to this subsection (2)(k) has obtained any necessary authorizations required under Title 85 from the department of natural resources and conservation; and

(l) any other requirement necessary for the protection of public health as described in this part.

(3) Department rules must provide for the following:

(a) except as provided in 75-6-131, a water supply or water distribution facility reviewed and approved by the department is not subject to changes in department design and construction criteria for a period of 36 months after written approval of the facility is issued by the department;

(b) except for facilities subject to permit requirements under Title 75, chapter 5, part 4, and except as provided under rules adopted pursuant to 75-6-131, a system of water supply, drainage, wastewater, or sewage reviewed and approved under this section is not subject to changes in department design or construction criteria for a period of 36 months after written approval is issued by the department;

(c) plans and specifications for a portion of a facility or system subject to a 36-month limit on criteria changes pursuant to subsections (3)(a) and (3)(b) but not constructed within the 36-month timeframe must be resubmitted for department review and approval before construction of that portion of the facility;

(d) the provisions of this subsection (3) may not limit an applicant's ability to alter a proposed project

that is otherwise in conformance with applicable laws, rules, standards, and criteria.

(4) The department may issue orders necessary to fully implement the provisions of this part.

(5) The department shall:

~~(1)~~(a) upon its own initiative or complaint to the department, to the mayor or health officer of a municipality, or to the managing board or officer of a public institution, make an investigation of alleged pollution of a water supply system and, if required, prohibit the continuance of the pollution by ordering removal of the cause of pollution;

~~(2)~~(b) have waters examined to determine their quality and the possibility that they may endanger public health;

~~(3)~~(c) consult and advise authorities of cities and towns and persons having or about to construct systems for water supply, drainage, wastewater, and sewage as to the most appropriate source of water supply and the best method of ensuring its quality;

~~(4)~~(d) advise persons as to the best method of treating and disposing of their drainage, sewage, or wastewater with reference to the existing and future needs of other persons and to prevent pollution;

~~(5)~~(e) consult with persons engaged in or intending to engage in manufacturing or other business whose drainage or sewage may tend to pollute waters as to the best method of preventing pollution;

~~(6)~~(f) collect fees, as described in 75-6-108, for services and deposit the fees collected in the public drinking water special revenue fund established in 75-6-115;

~~(7)~~(g) establish and maintain experiment stations and conduct experiments to study the best methods of treating water, drainage, wastewater, and sewage to prevent pollution, including investigation of methods used in other states;

~~(8)~~(h) enter on premises at reasonable times to determine sources of pollution or danger to water supply systems and whether rules and standards of the ~~board~~ department are being obeyed;

~~(9)~~(i) enforce and administer the provisions of this part;

~~(10)~~(j) establish a plan for the provision of safe drinking water under emergency circumstances;

~~(11)~~(k) maintain an inventory of public water supply systems and establish a program for conducting sanitary surveys; and

~~(12)~~(l) enter into agreements with local boards of health whenever appropriate for the performance of

surveys and inspections under the provisions of this part."

Section 82. Section 75-6-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-105. Records required for wells drilled to supply water to public.** Every person drilling a water well to furnish water for public consumption shall keep a complete record of the depth, thickness, and character of different strata and other information prescribed by the ~~board~~ department. Data ~~shall~~ must be furnished to the department on forms prescribed by it. These data are available to the public at all reasonable times."

Section 83. Section 75-6-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-106. Laboratory license required.** A laboratory analysis of water taken from a public water supply system or any report of an analysis required by this part or a rule adopted under this part may not be accepted by the department ~~or board~~ unless the analysis or report is made by the department of public health and human services' laboratory or by a laboratory licensed by the department of public health and human services for water analysis purposes."

Section 84. Section 75-6-107, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-107. Variances and exemptions.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), the department may grant a variance or exemption from the requirements of this part or the rules adopted under this part pursuant to the terms and conditions of the variance and exemption rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a variance or exemption granted pursuant to this section must be accompanied by a compliance plan specifying a time schedule for compliance.

(3) The department may grant for a period of up to 5 years a variance or exemption for a public water system to use bottled water to achieve compliance with a maximum contaminant level for nitrate. The variance or exemption must include the requirement that the owner of the public water system warn the public that the tap water is not potable and could pose a health risk if consumed by:

(a) posting signs at locations required by the variance or exemption for the period granted by the variance or exemption; and

(b) delivering annual notices as required by the variance or exemption to users of the public water system.

(4) A person aggrieved by a decision of the department to grant, deny, revoke, or modify a variance or exemption may appeal the department's decision to the ~~board~~ department as provided in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act."

Section 85. Section 75-6-108, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-108. ~~Board~~Department to prescribe fees -- opportunity for appeal.** (1) The ~~board~~ department shall by rule prescribe fees to be assessed annually ~~by the department~~ on owners of public water supply systems to recover department costs in providing services under this part. The annual fee for a public water supply system is no more than $2.25 for each service connection to the public water supply system for the biennium beginning July 1, 1991, and ending June 30, 1993, and thereafter is no more than $2 for each service connection to the public water supply system, although the minimum fee for any system is $100, except that the fee for a transient noncommunity water system is $50.

(2) Public water supply systems in a municipality may raise the rates to recover costs associated with the fees prescribed in this section without the public hearing required in 69-7-111.

(3) The ~~board~~ department shall by rule prescribe fees ~~to be~~ assessed ~~by the department~~ on persons who submit plans and specifications for construction, alteration, or extension of a public water supply system or public sewage system. The fees must be commensurate with the cost to the department of reviewing the plans and specifications.

(4) Fees collected pursuant to this section must be deposited in the public drinking water special revenue fund established in 75-6-115.

(5) (a) The department shall notify the owner of a public water supply system in writing of the amount of the fee to be assessed and the basis for the assessment. The owner may appeal the fee assessment in writing ~~to the board~~ within 20 days after receipt of the written notice.

(b) An appeal must be based on the allegation that the fee is erroneous or excessive. An appeal may not be based only on the fee schedule adopted by the ~~board~~ department.

(c) If any part of the fee assessment is not appealed, it must be paid to the department upon receipt

of the notice provided for in subsection (5)(a)."

Section 86. Section 75-6-109, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-109. Administrative enforcement.** (1) If the department believes that a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or a condition of approval issued under this part has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation, by certified mail, on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of this part, the rule, or the condition of approval alleged to have been violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation. The notice must include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time. The time period must be stated in the order. Service by mail is complete on the date of filing.

(2) If the alleged violator does not request a hearing ~~before the board~~ within 30 days of the date of service, the order becomes final. Failure to comply with a final order may subject the violator to an action commenced pursuant to 75-6-104, 75-6-113, or 75-6-114.

(3) If the alleged violator requests a hearing ~~before the board~~ within 30 days of the date of service, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. After the hearing is held, the ~~board~~ department may:

(a) affirm or modify the ~~department's~~ order issued under subsection (1) if the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred; or

(b) rescind the ~~department's~~ order if the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred.

(4) An order issued by the department ~~or the board~~ may set a date by which the violation must cease and set a time limit for action to correct a violation.

(5) As an alternative to issuing an order pursuant to subsection (1), the department may:

(a) require the alleged violator to appear ~~before the board~~ for a hearing, at a time and place specified in the notice, to answer the charges complained of; or

(b) initiate an action under 75-6-111(2), 75-6-113, or 75-6-114.

(6) (a) An action initiated under this part may include an administrative penalty not to exceed:

(i) $1,000 for each day of a violation pertaining to a public water system, other than a water hauler or a water bottling plant, that serves a population of more than 10,000; and

(ii) $500 for each day of violation for other violations.

(b) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the state general fund.

(7) In determining the amount of penalty to be assessed to a person, the department ~~or the board, as appropriate,~~ shall consider the penalty factors in 75-1-1001 and the rules promulgated under ~~75-6-103(2)(i).~~75-6-104(2)(i).

(8) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing under 75-6-108 or this section."

Section 87. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-112. Prohibited acts.** A person may not:

(1) commence or continue construction, alteration, extension, or operation of a system of water supply or water distribution that is intended to be used as a public water supply system or a system that is intended to be used as a public sewage system before the person submits to the department necessary maps, plans, and specifications for its review and the department approves those maps, plans, and specifications;

(2) operate or maintain a public water supply system that exceeds a maximum contaminant level established by the ~~board~~ department unless the person has been granted or has an application pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;

(3) violate any provision of this part or a rule adopted under this part; or

(4) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."

Section 88. Section 75-6-113, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-113. Penalty.** Any person violating this part or any rule or order of the ~~board or~~ department issued under the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $500. Each day upon which a violation of this part occurs shall be considered a separate offense."

Section 89. Section 75-6-116, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-116. State regulations no more stringent than federal regulations or guidelines.** (1) After April 14, 1995, except as provided in subsections (2) through (5) or unless required by state law, the ~~board~~

department may not adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than the comparable federal regulations or guidelines that address the same circumstances. The ~~board~~ department may incorporate by reference comparable federal regulations or guidelines.

(2) The ~~board~~ department may adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines only if the ~~board~~ department makes a written finding after a public hearing and public comment and based on evidence in the record that:

(a) the proposed state standard or requirement protects public health or the environment of the state; and

(b) the state standard or requirement to be imposed can mitigate harm to the public health or environment and is achievable under current technology.

(3) The written finding must reference information and peer-reviewed scientific studies contained in the record that forms the basis for the ~~board's~~ department's conclusion. The written finding must also include information from the hearing record regarding the costs to the regulated community that are directly attributable to the proposed state standard or requirement.

(4) (a) A person affected by a rule of the board of environmental review adopted after January 1, 1990, and before April 14, 1995, that that person believes to be more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines may petition the ~~board~~ department to review the rule. If the ~~board~~ department determines that the rule is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines, the ~~board~~ department shall comply with this section by either revising the rule to conform to the federal regulations or guidelines or by making the written finding, as provided under subsection (2), within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months after receiving the petition. A petition under this section does not relieve the petitioner of the duty to comply with the challenged rule. The ~~board~~ department may charge a petition filing fee in an amount not to exceed $250.

(b) A person may also petition the ~~board~~ department for a rule review under subsection (4)(a) if the ~~board~~ board of environmental review or the department adopts a rule after January 1, 1990, in an area in which no federal regulations or guidelines existed and the federal government subsequently establishes comparable regulations or guidelines that are less stringent than the previously adopted ~~board~~ rule.

(5) This section does not apply to a rule adopted under the emergency rulemaking provisions of 2-4-

303(1)."

Section 90. Section 75-6-121, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-121. Delegation of review of small public water and sewer construction.** (1) If a local government requests a delegation and the appropriate division of the local government has established satisfactory review programs, the department may delegate to the division of local government review of:

(a) small public water and sewer systems; and

(b) extensions or alterations of existing public water and sewer systems that involve 50 or fewer connections.

(2) The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules regarding the delegation of review authority to divisions of local government."

Section 91. Section 75-6-131, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-6-131. Rules for regional public water supply systems.** The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules for approval of regional public water supply systems established by a regional water authority pursuant to Title 75, chapter 6, part 3. The rules must:

(1) include procedures for the construction of regional public water supply systems, including regulatory provisions for a series of project segments over the construction period of the project as contained in the final engineering report, as may be amended and approved by the United States bureau of reclamation, that addresses the:

(a) approval of design and construction standards that may not be subject to change for 72 months;

(b) issuance of deviations from design and construction standards to remain in effect for 72 months; and

(c) approval of an individual regional water supply system's standard construction contract documents and provisions for amendments to those documents to remain in effect for the construction period of the project;

(2) implement plan and specification review periods or deviation request approval periods for storage, pumping, and distribution portions of a regional public water supply system of not more than 40 calendar days for the initial review by the department and not more than 20 working days for any subsequent reviews;

(3) avoid duplicate processes and regulations by coordinating and incorporating the review and approval process applicable to a regional public water supply system by the United States bureau of reclamation."

Section 92. Section 75-10-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-103. Definitions.** Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Container site" means a solid waste management facility that:

(a) is generally open to the public for the collection of solid waste that is generated by more than one household or firm and that is collected in a refuse container with a total capacity of not more than 50 cubic yards; or

(b) receives waste from waste collection vehicles and:

(i) receives no more than 3,000 tons of waste each year;

(ii) has control measures in place, including onsite staffing, to adequately contain solid wastes and blowing litter on the site and to minimize spills and leakage of liquid wastes; and

(iii) is a site at which a local government unit requires commercial waste haulers to deposit wastes at the site only during hours that the site is staffed.

~~(3)~~(2) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(4)~~(3) "Local government" means a county, incorporated city or town, or solid waste management district organized under the laws of this state.

~~(5)~~(4) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, or local governmental entity or any other state, federal, or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(6)~~(5) "Resource recovery facility" means any facility at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse.

~~(7)~~(6) (a) "Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible wastes, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, refuse, ashes, sludge from sewage treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities; construction and demolition wastes; dead animals, including offal; discarded home

and industrial appliances; and wood products or wood byproducts and inert materials.

(b) Solid waste does not mean municipal sewage, industrial wastewater effluents, mining wastes regulated under the mining and reclamation laws administered by the department, slash and forest debris regulated under laws administered by the department of natural resources and conservation, or marketable byproducts.

~~(8)~~(7) "Solid waste management system" means any system that controls the storage, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of solid waste. For the purposes of this definition, a container site is not a component of a solid waste management system.

~~(9)~~(8) "State solid waste management and resource recovery plan" means the statewide plan formulated by the department as authorized by this part."

Section 93. Section 75-10-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-104. Duties of department.** The department shall:

(1) prepare, adopt, and implement a state solid waste management and resource recovery plan as required by 75-10-111 and 75-10-807;

(2) ~~prepare~~ adopt rules necessary for the implementation of this part ~~for submission to the board~~, including but not limited to rules:

(a) governing the submission of plans for a solid waste management system;

(b) (i) establishing, for the purpose of determining the tonnage or volume-based solid waste management fee that a facility is subject to under 75-10-115(1)(c), methods for determining or estimating the amount of solid waste incinerated or disposed of at a facility; and

(ii) governing the application fee, flat annual license renewal fee, and tonnage or volume-based renewal fee for solid waste management systems;

(c) establishing the license application fee that a facility is subject to under 75-10-115(1)(a);

(d) establishing the flat annual license renewal fee that a facility is subject to under 75-10-115(1)(b);

(e) establishing the tonnage or volume-based annual renewal fee that a facility is subject to under 75-10-115(1)(c); and

(f) providing procedures for the quarterly collection of the solid waste management fee provided for in

75-10-204(6);

(3) provide technical assistance to persons within the state for planning, designing, constructing, financing, and operating:

(a) a solid waste management system in order to ensure that the system conforms to the state plan;

(b) integrated waste management programs; and

(c) collection, disposal, reduction, and educational programs for household hazardous waste and small quantities of hazardous waste that are exempt from regulation under Title 75, chapter 10, part 4;

(4) enforce and administer the provisions of this part;

(5) approve plans for a proposed solid waste management system submitted by a local government; and

(6) serve as a clearinghouse for information on waste reduction and reuse, recycling technology and markets, composting, and household hazardous waste disposal, including chemical compatibility."

Section 94. Section 75-10-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-112. Powers and duties of local government.** A local government may:

(1) plan, develop, and implement a solid waste management system consistent with the state's solid waste management and resource recovery plan and propose modifications to the state's solid waste management and resource recovery plan;

(2) upon adoption of the state plan ~~by the board~~, pass an ordinance or resolution to exempt the local jurisdiction from complying with the state plan and subsequent rules implementing the state plan. The ordinance or resolution must include a means to provide solid waste disposal to the citizens of the jurisdiction as required in part 2 of this chapter.

(3) employ appropriate personnel to carry out the provisions of this part;

(4) purchase, rent, or execute leasing agreements for equipment and material necessary for the implementation of a solid waste management system;

(5) cooperate with and enter into agreements with any persons in order to implement an effective solid waste management system;

(6) receive gifts, grants, or donations or acquire by gift, deed, or purchase land necessary for the

implementation of any provision of this part;

(7) enforce the rules of the department or a local board of health pertaining to solid waste management through the appropriate county attorney;

(8) apply for and utilize state, federal, or other available money for developing or operating a solid waste management system;

(9) borrow from any lending agency funds available for assistance in planning a solid waste management system;

(10) finance a solid waste management system by:

(a) subject to 15-10-420, fixing the assessment of a tax as authorized by state law; and

(b) as provided in 7-13-4108, fixing and collecting by ordinance or resolution the rates, rentals, and charges for a solid waste management system on system customers;

(11) sell on an installment sales contract or lease to a person all or a portion of a solid waste management system that the local government plans, designs, or constructs for the consideration and upon the terms established by the local governments and consistent with the loan requirements set forth in this part and rules adopted to implement this part;

(12) procure insurance against any loss in connection with property, assets, or activities;

(13) mortgage or otherwise encumber all or a portion of a solid waste management system when the local government finds that the action is necessary to implement the purposes of this part, as long as the action is consistent with the loan requirements set forth in this part and rules adopted to implement this part;

(14) hold or dispose of real property and, subject to agreements with lessors and lessees, develop or alter the property by making improvements or betterments for the purpose of enhancing the value and usefulness of the property;

(15) finance, design, construct, own, and operate a solid waste management system or contract for any or all of the powers authorized under this part;

(16) control the disposition of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction of the local government, except that, in the absence of an imminent threat to public health, safety, or the environment, a local government may not adopt a flow control or similar ordinance to require use of a specific transfer station or landfill for disposal of solid waste;

(17) enter into long-term contracts with local governments and private entities for:

(a) financing, designing, constructing, and operating a solid waste management system;

(b) marketing all raw or processed material recovered from solid waste;

(c) marketing energy products or byproducts resulting from processing or utilization of solid waste;

(18) finance an areawide solid waste management system through the use of any of the sources of revenue available to the implementation entity for public works projects, by the use of revenue bonds issued by the city or county, or by fees levied by a solid waste management district, whichever is appropriate;

(19) enter into interlocal agreements in order to achieve and implement the powers enumerated in this part;

(20) regulate the siting and operation of container sites."

Section 95. Section 75-10-115, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-115. Solid waste management fee.** (1) The department may ~~prepare~~ adopt rules ~~for adoption by the board~~, pursuant to 75-10-104 ~~and 75-10-106~~, that set fees for the management and regulation of solid waste at facilities subject to regulation pursuant to part 2 of this chapter. Upon adoption ~~by the board~~, the department may collect the fees. These fees may include:

(a) a license application fee that reflects the cost of reviewing a new solid waste management system or a substantial change to an existing facility from the time an application is made until the license is issued or denied;

(b) a flat annual license renewal fee that reflects a minimal base fee related to the fixed costs of an annual inspection and license renewal. The initial annual fee year for a new facility commences on the date that the facility initially receives waste. The fee must be based upon the categorization of solid waste management systems into separate classes identified by the following criteria:

(i) the quantity of solid waste received by the solid waste management system;

(ii) the nature of the solid waste received; and

(iii) the nature of the waste management occurring within the solid waste management system.

(c) a tonnage or volume-based fee on solid waste disposal.

(2) All fees collected must be deposited in the solid waste management account provided for in 75-

10-117."

Section 96. Section 75-10-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-203. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(3)~~(2) "Dispose" or "disposal" means the discharge, injection, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or onto the land so that the solid waste or any constituent of it may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

~~(4)~~(3) "Household hazardous waste" means products commonly used in the home that due to corrosivity, ignitability, reactivity, toxicity, or other chemical or physical properties are dangerous to human health or the environment. Household hazardous waste includes but is not limited to cleaning, home maintenance, automobile, personal care, and yard maintenance products.

~~(5)~~(4) "Household waste" means any solid waste derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels, crew quarters, and campgrounds and other public recreation and public land management facilities.

~~(6)~~(5) (a) "Municipal solid waste landfill" means any publicly or privately owned landfill or landfill unit that receives household waste or other types of waste, including commercial waste, nonhazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste.

(b) The term does not include land application units, surface impoundments, injection wells, or waste piles.

~~(7)~~(6) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local governmental entity, or any other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(8)~~(7) "Resource recovery" means the recovery of material or energy from solid waste.

~~(9)~~(8) "Resource recovery facility" means a facility at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse.

~~(10)~~(9) "Resource recovery system" means a solid waste management system that provides for the

collection, separation, recycling, or recovery of solid wastes, including disposal of nonrecoverable waste residues.

~~(11)~~(10) (a) "Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible wastes, including but not limited to garbage; rubbish; refuse; ashes; sludge from sewage treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities; construction and demolition wastes; dead animals, including offal; discarded home and industrial appliances; and wood products or wood byproducts and inert materials.

(b) Solid waste does not mean municipal sewage, industrial wastewater effluents, mining wastes regulated under the mining and reclamation laws administered by the department of environmental quality, slash and forest debris regulated under laws administered by the department of natural resources and conservation, or marketable byproducts.

~~(12)~~(11) "Solid waste management system" means a system that controls the storage, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of solid waste. For the purposes of this definition, a container site, as defined in 75-10-103, is not a component of a solid waste management system.

~~(13)~~(12) "Storage" means the actual or intended containment of wastes, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years.

~~(14)~~(13) "Transport" means the movement of wastes from the point of generation to any intermediate points and finally to the point of ultimate storage or disposal.

~~(15)~~(14) "Treatment" means a method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste so as to neutralize the waste or so as to render it safer for transport, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

~~(16)~~(15) "Waste tire" means a tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect."

Section 97. Section 75-10-206, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-206. Variance.** (1) A person may apply to the ~~board~~ department for a variance from rules adopted ~~by the department~~ pursuant to 75-10-204, except for rules adopted pursuant to 75-10-204(6). The ~~board~~ department may grant a variance if it finds that:

(a) failure to comply with the rules does not result in a danger to public health or safety; or

(b) compliance with the rules from which a variance is sought would produce hardship without producing benefits to the health and safety of the public that outweigh the hardship.

(2) A variance may not be granted pursuant to this section except after a hearing pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act and consideration by the ~~board~~ department of the relative interests of the applicant and owners of the property likely to be affected by the waste disposal system under consideration.

(3) This section may not be construed as relieving the ~~board~~ department from the obligation to comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, or as allowing the ~~board~~ department to grant a variance less restrictive than that act."

Section 98. Section 75-10-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-221. License required -- application.** (1) Except as provided in 75-10-214, a person may not dispose of solid waste or operate a solid waste management system without a license from the department.

(2) The department shall provide application forms for a license as provided in this part.

(3) The application must contain the name and business address of the applicant, the location of the proposed solid waste management system, a plan of operation and maintenance, and other information that the department may by rule require.

(4) The license provided for in this section is for a period not to exceed 12 months unless renewed by the department.

(5) The department may require submission of a new application if the department determines that the plan of operation, the management of the solid waste system, or the geological or ground water conditions have changed since the license was initially approved.

(6) In preparing rules ~~for board adoption~~ that establish fees for licenses and the review of applications pursuant to 75-10-104(2), the department shall consider the tonnage or volume of waste to be managed and the size of the proposed solid waste management system. The fees adopted ~~by the board~~ must encourage reduction in the tonnage or volume of waste to be managed and cover the costs to the department of initially reviewing and annually licensing the solid waste management system."

Section 99. Section 75-10-223, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-223. Refusal by local health officer -- appeal to ~~board~~ department.** (1) The local health officer may refuse to validate a license issued under this part only upon a finding that the requirements of this part and the rules implementing this part cannot be satisfied. If the local health officer refuses to validate the license, the local health officer shall notify the applicant, the department, and any other interested person in writing.

(2) The applicant or any person aggrieved by the decision of the local health officer not to validate a license may appeal the decision to the ~~board~~ department within 30 days after receiving written notice of the local health officer's decision.

(3) The hearing ~~before the board~~ must be held pursuant to the contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act."

Section 100. Section 75-10-224, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-224. Revocation or denial of license by department.** The department may deny or revoke a license to operate a solid waste management system after giving the applicant and the local health officer written notice and an opportunity for a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. The decision to deny or revoke a license may be made only after a finding that a solid waste management system cannot be operated or is not being operated in compliance with this part or a rule or order issued pursuant to this part. The hearing ~~held before the board~~ on a denial or revocation ~~shall~~ must be held pursuant to the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act."

Section 101. Section 75-10-227, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-227. Administrative enforcement.** (1) When the department believes that a violation of part 1 or this part, a violation of a rule adopted under part 1 or this part, a violation of an order issued under this part, or a violation of a permit provision has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of law, rule, or permit alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation and may include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time stated in the order, an order assessing an administrative penalty pursuant to

75-10-228, or both. The order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the notice is served, the person named requests in writing a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. On receipt of the request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. Service by mail is complete on the date of mailing.

(2) If, after a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall either affirm or modify the ~~department's~~ order. An order issued by the department ~~or by the board~~ may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease and may prescribe time limits for particular action. If, after a hearing, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred, it shall rescind the ~~department's~~ order.

(3) Instead of issuing an order pursuant to subsection (1), the department may either:

(a) require the alleged violator to appear before the ~~board~~ department for a hearing at a time and place specified in the notice and answer the charges; or

(b) initiate action under part 1 or this part.

(4) This section does not prevent the ~~board or~~ department from making efforts to obtain voluntary compliance through warning, conference, or any other appropriate means.

(5) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section."

Section 102. Section 75-10-403, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-403. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(3)~~(2) "Dispose" or "disposal" means the discharge, injection, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or onto the land or water so that the hazardous waste or any constituent of the hazardous waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

~~(4)~~(3) "Environmental protection law" means a law contained in or an administrative rule adopted pursuant to Title 75, chapter 2, 5, 10, or 11.

~~(5)~~(4) "Facility" or "hazardous waste management facility" means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units.

~~(6)~~(5) "Generation" means the act or process of producing waste material.

~~(7)~~ (6) "Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation under this part.

~~(8)~~(7) (a) "Hazardous waste" means a waste or combination of wastes that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may:

(i) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or

(ii) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed.

(b) Hazardous wastes do not include those substances governed by Title 82, chapter 4, part 2.

~~(9)~~(8) "Hazardous waste management" means the management of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

~~(10)~~(9) "Hazardous waste transfer facility" means any land, structure, or improvement, including loading docks, parking areas, holding sites, and other similar areas, used for the transfer and temporary storage of hazardous wastes and where shipments of hazardous waste are temporarily held for a period of 10 days or less during the normal course of transportation up to but not including the point of ultimate treatment, storage, or disposal.

~~(11)~~(10) "Manifest" means the shipping document that is originated and signed by the generator and that is used to identify the hazardous waste and its quantity, origin, and destination during its transportation.

~~(12)~~(11) "Person" means the United States, an individual, firm, trust, estate, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local governmental entity, or any other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(13)~~(12) "Remediation waste" means, for the purposes of fee assessment only, all hazardous waste, debris, and media, including ground water, surface water, soils, and sediments, that are managed for implementing cleanup.

~~(14)~~(13) "Storage" means the actual or intended containment of hazardous wastes, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years.

~~(15)~~(14) "Transportation" means the movement of hazardous wastes from the point of generation to any intermediate points and finally to the point of ultimate storage or disposal.

~~(16)~~(15) "Transporter" means a person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

~~(17)~~(16) "Treatment" means a method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize the waste or so as to render it nonhazardous, safer for transportation, amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

~~(18)~~(17) "Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil, either of which has been used and as a result of that use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities."

Section 103. Section 75-10-406, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-406. Permits.** (1) A person may not construct or operate a hazardous waste management facility without first obtaining a permit from the department for the facility, except that the department may, by rule, prescribe conditions under which specified hazardous wastes or specified quantities of hazardous waste may be disposed of at solid waste disposal sites licensed by the department pursuant to Title 75, chapter 10, part 2.

(2) Any person who wishes to construct or operate a hazardous waste management facility shall apply to the department for a permit on forms provided by the department. An application must contain, at a minimum, the name and business address of the applicant, the location of the proposed facility, a plan of operation and maintenance, and a description of pertinent site characteristics.

(3) A permit may be issued for a period specified by the department and is subject to renewal by the department upon a showing that the facility has been operated in accordance with the terms of the permit and the rules applicable to the facility and in compliance with the provisions of this part and any applicable order of the ~~board or~~ department.

(4) Any permit issued is subject to revocation by the department for failure of the permittee to comply

with the terms and conditions of the permit, the department rules, an order of ~~the board or~~ the department, or the provisions of this part. Any person who is denied a permit by the department or who has a permit revoked or modified ~~shall~~ must be afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the ~~board~~ department upon written application made within 30 days after service of notice of denial, revocation, or modification by mail. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, the department may, in the event of an imminent and substantial danger to public health or the environment, issue a temporary emergency permit to any person for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste or to any facility to handle hazardous waste not covered by the existing facility permit. Emergency permits may be oral or written, may not exceed 90 days in duration, and may be terminated by the department at any time prior to 90 days.

(6) The department may, as it considers appropriate, grant permits by rule to classes or categories of hazardous waste management facilities where the facility owner or operator is already licensed or permitted by the department pursuant to other state environmental statutes or where an interim period exists until final administrative disposition of a permit application is made.

(7) In permits issued under this section, the department shall require corrective action for all releases of hazardous waste or constituents at a treatment, storage, or disposal facility, including corrective action for releases that extend beyond the facility boundaries if necessary to protect public health or the environment. A permit must contain a schedule of compliance for corrective action and requirements for assurance of financial responsibility for completion of the corrective action.

(8) Each permit issued by the department to a person owning or operating a facility must contain the terms and conditions the department considers necessary to protect human health and the environment."

Section 104. Section 75-10-408, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-408. Variances -- renewals.** (1) A person who is a generator or transporter of hazardous wastes or who owns or operates a hazardous waste management facility may apply to the ~~board~~ department for a variance or partial variance from the application of or compliance with any requirement of this part or any rule adopted under this part. The ~~board~~ department may grant a variance or partial variance if it finds that:

(a) the applicant's actions or proposed actions regarding generation, transportation, treatment,

storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes do not constitute a danger to public health or safety or cause substantially adverse environmental effects; and

(b) the application of or compliance with the requirement or rule would produce unreasonable hardship without equal or greater benefits to the public.

(2) No variance or partial variance may be granted except after public hearing on due notice and until the ~~board has considered~~ department considers the relative interests of the applicant, other persons specifically affected, and the general public.

(3) No variance or partial variance may be granted for a period to exceed 1 year, but the variance or partial variance may be renewed for like periods if no complaint is made to the ~~board~~ department because of it or if, after the complaint has been made and duly considered at a public hearing held by the ~~board~~ department on due notice, the ~~board~~ department finds that renewal is justified. No renewal may be granted except on application ~~therefor~~ for renewal. An application for renewal ~~shall~~ must be made in the manner and upon ~~such~~ notice as specified in rules promulgated under this part. A renewal pursuant to this subsection ~~shall~~ must be on the same grounds and subject to the same limitations and requirements as provided in subsection (1).

(4) A variance, partial variance, or renewal ~~thereof~~ is not a right of the applicant or holder ~~thereof~~ of the variance, partial variance, or renewal but ~~shall~~ must be granted at the discretion of the ~~board~~ department. However, a person adversely affected by a variance, partial variance, or renewal granted by the ~~board~~ department may obtain judicial review ~~thereof~~ as provided by the judicial review of contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(5) Nothing in this section and no variance, partial variance, or renewal granted pursuant to this section may be construed to prevent or limit the application of the emergency provisions and procedures of 75-10-415.

(6) Under no conditions may a variance be granted by the ~~board~~ department that would result in a less stringent requirement or degree of control than would be imposed by the applicable federal regulations adopted under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act."

Section 105. Section 75-10-409, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-409. Compliance monitoring and reporting.** (1) The department may, as a condition of a

permit, require the owner or operator of a facility to install equipment, collect and analyze samples, and maintain records in order to monitor and demonstrate compliance with this part, rules adopted under this part, any order of the ~~board or~~ department, and permit conditions.

(2) The department may require the owner or operator of a facility to submit reports on the compliance monitoring activities, including notice to the department of any noncompliance with permit conditions, rules adopted under this part, the provisions of this part, or any orders of the department ~~or board~~."

Section 106. Section 75-10-413, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-413. Administrative enforcement.** (1) When the department believes that a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or a permit provision has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of this part, the rule, or the permit provision alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation and may include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time stated in the order. The order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the notice is served, the person named requests, in writing, a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. On receipt of the request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. Service by mail is complete on the date of mailing.

(2) If, after a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall either affirm or modify the ~~department's~~ order. An order issued by the department ~~or by the board~~ may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease and may prescribe time limits for particular action. If, after hearing, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred, it shall rescind the ~~department's~~ order.

(3) In addition to or instead of issuing an order pursuant to subsection (1), the department may:

(a) require the alleged violator to appear before the ~~board or~~ department, by subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, for a hearing at a time and place specified in the notice to answer the charges complained of or to provide information regarding the alleged violation or its actual or potential impact on public health and welfare or the environment; or

(b) initiate action under 75-10-414, 75-10-417, or 75-10-418.

(4) In the case of disobedience of any subpoena issued and served under this section or of the

refusal of any witness to testify as to any material matter with regard to which the witness may be interrogated in a hearing or investigation before ~~the board or~~ the department, the ~~board or~~ department may apply to any district court in the state for an order to compel compliance with the subpoena or the giving of testimony. The court shall hear the matter as expeditiously as possible. If the disobedience or refusal is found to be unjustified, the court shall enter an order requiring compliance. Disobedience of the order is punishable by contempt of court in the same manner and by the same procedures as is provided for like conduct committed in the course of civil actions in district court.

(5) This section does not prevent the ~~board or~~ department from making efforts to obtain voluntary compliance through warning, conference, or any other appropriate means."

Section 107. Section 75-10-414, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-414. Injunctions.** The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state actions for injunctive relief as provided in Title 27, chapter 19, to:

(1) immediately restrain any person from engaging in any unauthorized activity which is endangering or causing damage to public health or the environment;

(2) enjoin a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, an order of the department ~~or the board~~, or a permit provision without the necessity of prior revocation of the permit; or

(3) require compliance with this part, a rule adopted under this part, an order of the department ~~or the board~~, or a permit provision."

Section 108. Section 75-10-417, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-417. Civil penalties.** (1) A person who violates any provision of this part, a rule adopted under this part, an order of the department ~~or the board~~, or a permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 for each violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation. Penalties assessed under this section must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(2) The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state any enforcement proceedings under this section. Upon request of the department, the attorney general or the county attorney of the county of violation shall petition the district court to impose, assess, and recover the civil penalty. An action to recover

penalties must be brought in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or, if mutually agreed on by the parties in the action, in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

(3) Action under this section does not bar:

(a) enforcement of this part, rules adopted under this part, orders of the department ~~or the board~~, or permits by injunction or other appropriate remedy; or

(b) action under 75-10-418.

(4) Money collected under this section must be deposited in the state general fund."

Section 109. Section 75-10-418, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-418. Criminal penalties.** (1) A person is guilty of an offense under this section if the person knowingly:

(a) transports any hazardous waste to an unpermitted facility;

(b) treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste subject to regulation under this part or the rules adopted under this part without a permit or contrary to a material permit condition;

(c) omits material information or makes any false statement or representation in any application, label, manifest, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for compliance with provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part pertaining to the handling of hazardous waste;

(d) generates, stores, treats, transports, disposes of, or otherwise handles any used oil or hazardous waste regulated under this part or rules adopted under this part and knowingly destroys, alters, conceals, or fails to file any record, application, manifest, report, or other document required to be maintained or filed in compliance with the provisions of this part, an order issued under this part, or rules adopted under this part; or

(e) transports or causes to be transported without a manifest any hazardous waste required to be accompanied by a manifest.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offense under subsection (1) is subject to a fine of not more than $25,000 per violation or imprisonment for a period not to exceed 3 years, or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(3) A person who knowingly violates any requirement of this part or any rule or material permit condition issued pursuant to this part (except those violations specified in subsection (1)) regarding any

hazardous waste that is subject to regulation is guilty of an offense and subject to a fine of up to $5,000 per violation or subject to imprisonment not to exceed 6 months, or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(4) Upon a second conviction for a violation of this section, the maximum penalties specified in this section must be doubled.

(5) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this part, rules made under this part, orders of the department ~~or the board~~, or permits by injunction or other appropriate remedy.

(6) Money collected under this section, except money collected in a justice's court, must be deposited in the state general fund."

Section 110. Section 75-10-424, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-424. Administrative penalty.** (1) The department may assess a person who violates a provision of this part or a rule adopted under this part an administrative penalty, not to exceed $10,000 for each violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation, but the maximum penalty may not exceed $100,000 for any related series of violations. Assessment of an administrative penalty under this section must be made in conjunction with an order or administrative action authorized by this chapter.

(2) An administrative penalty may not be assessed under this section unless the alleged violator is given notice and opportunity for a hearing before the ~~board~~ department pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

(3) In determining the appropriate amount of an administrative penalty, the department shall consider the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(4) If the department is unable to collect the administrative penalty or if a person fails to pay all or any portion of the administrative penalty as determined by the department, the department may file an action to recover the amount not paid. The action must be brought in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or, if mutually agreed on by the parties in the action, in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

(5) Action under this section does not bar action under 75-10-413 through 75-10-418 or any other appropriate remedy.

(6) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the state general fund."

Section 111. Section 75-10-501, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-501. (Temporary) Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Component part" means any identifiable part of a discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled motor vehicle, including but not limited to fenders, doors, hoods, engine blocks, motor parts, transmissions, frames, axles, wheels, tires, and passenger compartment fixtures.

~~(3)~~(2) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(4)~~(3) "Junk mobile home" means a mobile home as defined in 15-24-201 that is wrecked, ruined, dismantled, or abandoned and is no longer fit for human habitation.

~~(5)~~(4) "Junk nonmotorized vehicle" means an inoperative vehicle that is not constructed with a motor and that is discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled.

~~(6)~~(5) (a) "Junk vehicle" means a motor vehicle, including component parts:

(i) that is discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled;

(ii) that, except as provided in subsection ~~(6)(b)~~ (5)(b), is not lawfully and validly licensed; and

(iii) that remains inoperative or incapable of being driven.

(b) If a vehicle is permanently registered under 61-3-562 and meets the criteria for a junk vehicle under subsection ~~(6)(a),~~ (5)(a), the vehicle is a junk vehicle.

~~(7)~~(6) "Motor vehicle graveyard" means a collection point established by a county for junk motor vehicles prior to their disposal.

~~(8)~~(7) (a) "Motor vehicle wrecking facility" means:

(i) a facility buying, selling, or dealing in four or more vehicles a year, of a type required to be licensed, for the purpose of wrecking, dismantling, disassembling, or substantially changing the form of the motor vehicle; or

(ii) a facility that buys or sells component parts, in whole or in part, and deals in secondhand motor vehicle parts. A facility that buys or sells component parts of a motor vehicle, in whole or in part, is a motor vehicle wrecking facility whether or not the buying or selling price is based upon weight or any other type of

classification.

(b) The term does not include a garage where wrecked or disabled motor vehicles are temporarily stored for a reasonable period of time for inspection, repairs, or subsequent removal to a junkyard.

~~(9)~~(8) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local governmental entity, or other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(10)~~(9) "Public view" means any point 6 feet above the surface of the center of a public road from which junk vehicles can be seen.

~~(11)~~(10) "Shielding" means the construction or use of fencing or constructed or natural barriers to conceal junk vehicles from public view. (Terminates June 30, 2021--sec. 5, Ch. 427, L. 2019.)

75-10-501. (Effective July 1, 2021) Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Component part" means any identifiable part of a discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled motor vehicle, including but not limited to fenders, doors, hoods, engine blocks, motor parts, transmissions, frames, axles, wheels, tires, and passenger compartment fixtures.

~~(3)~~(2) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(4)~~(3) (a) "Junk vehicle" means a motor vehicle, including component parts:

(i) that is discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled;

(ii) that, except as provided in subsection ~~(4)(b),~~ (3)(b), is not lawfully and validly licensed; and

(iii) that remains inoperative or incapable of being driven.

(b) If a vehicle is permanently registered under 61-3-562 and meets the criteria for a junk vehicle under subsection ~~(4)(a),~~ (3)(a), the vehicle is a junk vehicle.

~~(5)~~(4) "Motor vehicle graveyard" means a collection point established by a county for junk motor vehicles prior to their disposal.

~~(6)~~(5) (a) "Motor vehicle wrecking facility" means:

(i) a facility buying, selling, or dealing in four or more vehicles a year, of a type required to be licensed, for the purpose of wrecking, dismantling, disassembling, or substantially changing the form of the motor vehicle; or

(ii) a facility that buys or sells component parts, in whole or in part, and deals in secondhand motor vehicle parts. A facility that buys or sells component parts of a motor vehicle, in whole or in part, is a motor vehicle wrecking facility whether or not the buying or selling price is based upon weight or any other type of classification.

(b) The term does not include a garage where wrecked or disabled motor vehicles are temporarily stored for a reasonable period of time for inspection, repairs, or subsequent removal to a junkyard.

~~(7)~~(6) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local governmental entity, or other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(8)~~(7) "Public view" means any point 6 feet above the surface of the center of a public road from which junk vehicles can be seen.

~~(9)~~(8) "Shielding" means the construction or use of fencing or constructed or natural barriers to conceal junk vehicles from public view."

Section 112. Section 75-10-515, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-515. Appeals.** A decision by the department to issue, deny, or revoke a motor vehicle wrecking facility or graveyard license may be appealed to the ~~board~~ department within 30 days after receipt of official notice of the ~~department's~~ decision."

Section 113. Section 75-10-540, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-540. Administrative enforcement.** (1) When the department determines that a violation of this part, a violation of a rule adopted or an order issued under this part, or a violation of a license provision has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the law, rule, or license provision alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation and may include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time, an order assessing an administrative penalty pursuant to 75-10-542, or both. The order becomes final 30 days after the notice is served unless the person named requests, in writing, a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. On receipt of the request for a hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. Service by mail is complete on the date of mailing.

(2) If, after a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall either affirm or change the ~~department's~~ order. An order may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease and may prescribe time limits for particular action. If, after a hearing, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred, it shall rescind the ~~department's~~ order.

(3) The department shall make efforts to obtain voluntary compliance through warning, conference, or any other appropriate means before issuing an order pursuant to subsection (1).

(4) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section."

Section 114. Section 75-10-714, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-714. Administrative penalties.** (1) In lieu of proceeding under 75-10-711(5), the department may assess penalties of not more than $1,000 a day for each violation against a person liable under 75-10-715(1) for a release or threat of release who has failed or refused to comply with an order issued by the department pursuant to 75-10-711(4) or against a person who has failed or refused to comply with an order issued by the department pursuant to 75-10-707(5).

(2) In determining the amount of any penalty assessed pursuant to this section, the department shall take into account the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the noncompliance and, with respect to the person liable under 75-10-715(1):

(a) the person's ability to pay;

(b) any prior history of violations;

(c) the degree of culpability;

(d) the economic benefit or savings, if any, resulting from the noncompliance; and

(e) any other matters that justice may require.

(3) An administrative penalty may not be collected pursuant to this section unless the person charged with the noncompliance is given notice and opportunity for a hearing with respect to the noncompliance. The hearing is before ~~the board of environmental review~~ the department. A hearing may be requested by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request within 30 days after receipt of the notice of penalty assessment.

(4) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section.

(5) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the environmental quality protection fund established in 75-10-704."

Section 115. Section 75-10-727, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-727. Institutional controls.** (1) An owner of real property may, with department approval, restrict the use of the owner's real property to mitigate the risk posed to the public health, safety, and welfare and the environment by imposing on the real property, without conveying the property or creating a dominant and servient estate, an appropriate institutional control.

(2) An institutional control restricting present and future real property rights is placed on a property by filing a written instrument evidencing the restrictions to be placed on the use of the property with the county clerk in the county in which the property is located.

(3) An institutional control that restricts real property runs with the land and is binding on all successors in interest to real property until the institutional control is removed.

(4) An institutional control must be removed if there is not an unacceptable risk posed to public health, safety, and welfare and the environment. An owner may request department approval to remove all or a portion of the institutional controls from the real property. The department shall review the request and provide the owner with its decision to approve or deny the request within 120 days from the department's receipt of the request. If the department denies the request, it shall provide the owner with a written explanation of the denial. A department decision to deny the request may be appealed to the ~~board of environmental review~~ department and conducted as a contested case proceeding pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4.

(5) If the department ~~or the board~~ approves an owner's request to remove all or a portion of the institutional controls, the owner shall file the approval with the county clerk in the county in which the real property is located."

Section 116. Section 75-10-732, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-732. Eligibility.** (1) A facility where there has been a release or threatened release of a

hazardous or deleterious substance that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health, safety, or welfare or the environment may be eligible for voluntary cleanup procedures under this part, except for facilities that meet one of the following criteria at the time of application for a voluntary cleanup plan:

(a) a facility that is listed or proposed for listing on the national priorities list pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.;

(b) a facility for which an order has been issued or consent decree has been entered into pursuant to this part;

(c) a facility that is the subject of an agency order or an action filed in district court by any state agency that addresses the release or threatened release of a hazardous or deleterious substance; or

(d) a facility where the release or threatened release of a hazardous or deleterious substance is regulated by the Montana Hazardous Waste Act and regulations under that act; or

(e) a facility that is the subject of pending action under this part because the facility has been issued a notice commencing a specified period of negotiations on an administrative order on consent.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1)(b) through (1)(e), the department may agree to accept and may approve an application for a voluntary cleanup plan for a facility.

(3) The department may determine that a facility that is potentially eligible for voluntary cleanup exhibits complexities regarding protection of public health, safety, and welfare and the environment and that the complexities should be addressed under an administrative order or consent decree pursuant to this part. This determination may be made only after consultation with any person desiring to conduct a voluntary cleanup at the facility.

(4) If an applicant who submits an application for a voluntary cleanup plan disagrees with the department's decision to reject the filing of the application under subsection (1) or (3) or disagrees with the department's decision to disapprove the voluntary cleanup plan submitted pursuant to 75-10-736, the applicant may, within 30 days of receipt of the department's written decision pursuant to 75-10-736, submit a written request for a hearing before the ~~board of environmental review~~ department. In reviewing a department decision to reject an application under subsection (1) or (3) or to disapprove a voluntary cleanup plan submitted pursuant to 75-10-736, the ~~board~~ department shall apply the standards of review specified in 2-4-704. The hearing must be held within 2 months ~~at the regular meeting of the board or~~ at the time mutually agreed to by

~~the board,~~ the department~~,~~ and the applicant. The hearing and any appeals must be conducted in accordance with the contested case proceedings pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, parts 6 and 7. A hearing ~~before the board~~ may not be requested regarding a decision of the department made pursuant to subsection (2)."

Section 117. Section 75-10-736, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-736. Approval of voluntary cleanup plan -- time limits -- content of notice -- expiration of approval.** (1) The department shall review for completeness, including adequacy and accuracy, in accordance with the requirements of 75-10-734, the environmental assessment component of a voluntary cleanup plan and shall provide a written completeness notice to the applicant within 30 days of receipt. The completeness notice must note all deficiencies identified in the information submitted.

(2) Once the department determines that the environmental assessment component of a voluntary cleanup plan is complete, the applicant may submit the remediation proposal component. The department shall review the remediation proposal for completeness, including adequacy and accuracy, in accordance with the requirements of 75-10-734, and shall provide a written completeness notice to the applicant within 30 days of receipt. The completeness notice must note all deficiencies identified in the information submitted.

(3) Once the department determines that the application for a voluntary cleanup plan is complete pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), the department shall provide formal written notification of approval or disapproval within 60 days unless the applicant and the department agree to an extension of the review to a date certain. The review must be limited to a review of the materials submitted by the applicant, public comments, and documents or information readily available to the department. The department shall communicate with the applicant during the review period to ensure that the applicant has the opportunity to address the public comments.

(4) (a) If the department receives five applications for review of either component of a voluntary cleanup plan in a calendar month, including applications deferred from prior months, the department may notify any additional applicants in that month that their plans must be reviewed in the order received. The 60-day period for department completeness review of deferred applications must begin on the first day of the subsequent month that each plan is eligible for review.

(b) The department shall discontinue accepting either component of voluntary cleanup applications

when 15 applications are pending and are being reviewed by the department. The department shall establish a waiting list for applications and shall consider the applications in order of submittal.

(c) If the department has received multiple applications for a voluntary cleanup at the same facility, the department shall notify all of the applicants and offer them the opportunity to submit a joint application.

(5) Consistent with the provisions of 75-10-707, the department may access the facility during review of either component of the application and implementation of the voluntary cleanup plan to confirm information provided by the applicant and verify that the cleanup is being conducted consistent with the approved plan.

(6) (a) The department shall approve a voluntary cleanup plan if the department concludes that the plan meets the requirements specified in 75-10-734 and will attain a degree of cleanup and control of hazardous or deleterious substances that complies with the requirements of 75-10-721.

(b) Except for the period necessary for the operation and maintenance of the approved remediation proposal, the department may not approve a voluntary remediation proposal that would:

(i) take longer than 60 months after department approval to achieve the cleanup levels proposed by the applicant under 75-10-734(3)(a)(i) and approved by the department; or

(ii) take longer than 120 months after department approval to achieve the cleanup levels for ground water proposed by the applicant under 75-10-734(3)(a)(i) and approved by the department, including ground water standards identified as applicable or relevant state or federal environmental requirements, criteria, or limitations pursuant to 75-10-721.

(7) If a voluntary cleanup plan is not approved by the department, the department shall promptly provide the applicant with a written statement of the reasons for denial. The denial may be appealed to the ~~board of environmental review~~ department in accordance with the provisions of 75-10-732(4).

(8) The approval of a voluntary cleanup plan by the department applies only to conditions at the facility that are known to the department at the time of department approval. If a voluntary remediation proposal is not initiated within 12 months and, except for the period necessary for the operation and maintenance of the approved remediation proposal, is not completed within 60 months after approval by the department, the department's approval lapses. However, the department may grant an extension of the time limit for completion of the voluntary cleanup plan.

(9) If conditions are discovered during implementation of a voluntary cleanup plan that were not

identified in the environmental assessment component pursuant to subsection (1), affect the risk to public health, safety, or welfare or the environment, and change the scope of the approved plan, the applicant shall notify the department within 10 days of discovery. The department may require the applicant to submit an amendment to the approved plan to address the conditions or may determine that a voluntary cleanup plan is no longer appropriate pursuant to 75-10-732(3).

(10) Departmental approval is void if the applicant or the applicant's agents:

(a) fail to materially comply with the voluntary cleanup plan;

(b) submit materially misleading information in the application or during implementation of the voluntary cleanup plan; or

(c) fail to report any newly discovered information to the department during the application process or implementation of the voluntary cleanup plan regarding releases or threatened releases of hazardous or deleterious substances within 10 days of discovery of that information.

(11) Within 60 days after completion of the approved remediation proposal described in the voluntary cleanup plan approved by the department, the applicant shall provide to the department a certification from a qualified environmental professional that the plan has been fully implemented, including all documentation necessary to demonstrate the successful implementation of the plan, such as confirmation sampling, if necessary.

(12) Except as provided in 75-10-738(2)(b), the department may not require financial assurance under this part for voluntary cleanup plans approved under this section.

(13) If a person who would otherwise not be a liable person under 75-10-715(1) elects to undertake an approved voluntary cleanup plan, the person may not become a liable person under 75-10-715(1) by undertaking a voluntary cleanup if the person materially complies with the voluntary cleanup plan approved by the department pursuant to this section.

(14) Immunity from liability under this section does not apply to a release that is caused by conduct that is negligent or grossly negligent or that constitutes intentional misconduct."

Section 118. Section 75-10-1201, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-1201. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(3)~~(2) "Disposal" means the discharge, injection, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of septage into or onto the land or water.

~~(4)~~(3) "Domestic sewage" means waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that are discharged to or otherwise enter a treatment works.

~~(5)~~(4) "Industrial wastewater" means wastewater generated in a commercial or industrial process.

~~(6)~~(5) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, city, town, local government entity, or other government or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(7)~~(6) (a) "Septage" means liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage.

(b) Septage does not include material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from a grease trap at a restaurant.

~~(8)~~(7) "Treatment works" means a publicly owned or privately owned device or system used to treat, including to recycle and to reclaim, either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste of a liquid nature."

Section 119. Section 75-10-1221, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-1221. Department revocation or denial of license.** The department may deny or revoke a license after giving the applicant written notice and an opportunity for a hearing ~~before the board~~. The decision to deny or revoke a license may be made only after a finding that a business or disposal site cannot be operated or is not being operated in compliance with this part or a rule or order issued pursuant to this part. The hearing ~~held before the board~~ on a denial or revocation must be held pursuant to the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act."

Section 120. Section 75-10-1222, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-10-1222. Administrative enforcement.** (1) If the department believes that a violation of this part,

a rule adopted under this part, or an order issued under this part has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation, by certified mail, on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of this part, the rule, or the condition of approval alleged to have been violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation. The notice must include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time. The time period must be stated in the order. Service is complete on the date of mailing.

(2) If the alleged violator does not request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department within 30 days of the date of service, the order is final. Failure to comply with a final order may subject the violator to an action commenced pursuant to 75-10-1221.

(3) If the alleged violator requests a hearing ~~before the board~~ within 30 days of the date of service, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. After the hearing is held, the ~~board~~ department may:

(a) affirm or modify the ~~department's~~ order issued under subsection (1) if the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred; or

(b) rescind the ~~department's~~ order if the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred.

(4) An order issued by the department ~~or the board~~ may set a date by which the violation must cease and set a time limit for the violator to correct the violation.

(5) (a) An action initiated by the department under this section may include an administrative penalty not to exceed $500 for each day of violation. Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the account provided for in 75-10-1203.

(b) Penalties assessed under this section must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(6) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing under this section."

Section 121. Section 75-11-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-203. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Closure" or "to close" means the process of properly removing or filling in place an

underground storage tank that is no longer in service.

~~(3)~~(2) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(4)~~(3) "Inspection" means activities to inspect all or part of an underground storage tank system, including records relating to installation, operation, maintenance, and closure to determine compliance with applicable laws and rules relating to operation and maintenance.

~~(5)~~(4) "Inspector" means an individual who performs inspections of underground storage tank systems.

~~(6)~~ (5) (a) "Installation" or "to install" means the placement of an underground storage tank system, including excavation, tank placement, backfilling, and piping of underground portions of the underground storage tank system that store or convey regulated substances. Installation includes repair or modification of an underground storage tank system through such means as tank relining or the repair or replacement of valves, fillpipes, piping, vents, or in-tank liquid-level monitoring systems. Installation also means installation, repair, or modification of a leak detection device that is external to and not attached to the underground storage tank system and the installation, repair, or modification of a cathodic protection system.

(b) The terms do not include the process of conducting a precision (tightness) test to establish the integrity of the underground storage tank system.

~~(7)~~(6) "Installer" means an individual who installs or closes underground storage tank systems.

~~(8)~~ (7) "License" means a license issued by the department under 75-11-204 or 75-11-210 to conduct the inspection, installation, or closure of underground storage tank systems.

~~(9)~~(8) "Licensed inspector" means an individual who holds a valid underground storage tank system inspector license.

~~(10)~~(9) "Licensed installer" means an individual who holds a valid underground storage tank system installer license.

~~(11)~~(10) "Operator" means a person in control of or having responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an underground storage tank system.

~~(12)~~(11) "Owner" means a person who owns an underground storage tank system used for the storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances.

~~(13)~~(12) "Person" means an individual, firm, trust, estate, partnership, company, association,

corporation (whether organized for profit or not), city, town, local governmental entity, or any other governmental or private entity.

~~(14)~~(13) "Regulated substance" means a regulated substance as defined in 75-11-503.

~~(15)~~(14) "Underground storage tank" or "underground storage tank system" means an underground storage tank, as defined in 75-11-503, and, for purposes of this part, includes ancillary equipment designed to prevent, detect, or contain a release from an underground storage tank system."

Section 122. Section 75-11-211, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-211. Denial, modification, suspension, or revocation of installer or inspector license -- grounds.** (1) The department may deny, modify, condition, suspend, or revoke a license if the installer or inspector:

(a) fails to achieve a passing grade on a written examination;

(b) fails to pay the license fee imposed under this part;

(c) commits fraud or deceit with respect to the license or permit application or an inspection report submitted to the department;

(d) has had suspended or revoked:

(i) a license issued under this part; or

(ii) a similar license in another state or territory; or

(e) violates any state or federal law, rule, permit, or order relating to the installation or closure of an underground storage tank system.

(2) If the department modifies, conditions, suspends, or revokes a license, it shall inform the applicant or license holder in writing of the reason for the action. The applicant or license holder may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. If the ~~board~~ department grants a hearing, the hearing must be held in accordance with the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act."

Section 123. Section 75-11-218, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-218. Administrative enforcement.** (1) When the department believes that a person has violated this part, a rule adopted under this part, or a permit provision, it may serve written notice of the violation

on the person or the person's agent. The notice must specify the alleged violation and the facts that constitute the alleged violation. The notice may include an order to provide information pertaining to the installation, closure, or inspection, an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable time as stated in the order, or an order assessing an administrative penalty pursuant to 75-11-223. A notice and order must be signed by the director of the department or the director's designee and must be served personally or by certified mail upon the person or the person's agent. The order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the notice is served, the person requests in writing a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. On receipt of the request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. Service by mail is complete on the date of mailing.

(2) If, pursuant to a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall either affirm or modify the ~~department's~~ order. An order issued by the department ~~or the board~~ may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease and may prescribe time limits for particular action. If, after a hearing, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred, it shall rescind the ~~department's~~ order.

(3) In addition to or instead of issuing an order pursuant to subsection (1), the department may either:

(a) require the alleged violator to appear before the ~~board~~ department for a hearing at a time and place specified in the notice and answer the charges described in the notice of violation; or

(b) initiate action under 75-11-219, 75-11-223, or 75-11-224.

(4) This section does not prevent the ~~board or~~ department from attempting to obtain voluntary compliance through issuance of a warning, a conference, or any other appropriate administrative or judicial means.

(5) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section."

Section 124. Section 75-11-219, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-219. Injunctions.** The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state actions for injunctive relief as provided in Title 27, chapter 19, to:

(1) immediately restrain any person from engaging in unauthorized activity that is endangering public health or causing damage to the environment;

(2) enjoin a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order of the department ~~or the board~~; or

(3) require compliance with this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order of the department ~~or the board~~."

Section 125. Section 75-11-223, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-223. Civil and administrative penalties.** (1) (a) A person who violates a provision of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order of the department ~~or the board~~ is subject to an administrative penalty not to exceed $500 for each violation or a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 for each violation. If an installer or an inspector who is an employee is in violation, the employer of that installer or that inspector is the entity that is subject to the provisions of this section unless the violation is the result of a grossly negligent or willful act. Each day of violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order constitutes a separate violation.

(b) Penalties assessed under this subsection (1) must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(2) The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state any enforcement proceedings under this section. The enforcement or collection action must be brought in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or, if mutually agreed upon by the parties, in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County. Upon request of the department, the attorney general or the county attorney of the county where the violation occurred shall petition the district court to impose, assess, and recover the civil penalty.

(3) Action under this section does not bar:

(a) enforcement of this part, rules adopted under this part, orders of the department ~~or the board~~, or terms of a license or permit by injunction or other appropriate remedy; or

(b) action under 75-11-224."

Section 126. Section 75-11-224, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-224. Criminal penalties.** (1) Any owner or operator who knowingly installs or closes an underground storage tank system without a permit and either an inspection or the use of the services of a

licensed installer as required in 75-11-209; any installer who knowingly installs or closes an underground storage tank system without being licensed; or any person who knowingly makes any false statements or representations in any application, permit, report, licensing form, or other document filed or maintained as required by this part or required by rules adopted under this part is subject to a fine not to exceed $10,000 for each violation or imprisonment not to exceed 6 months, or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(2) A person convicted of a second or subsequent criminal violation is subject to a fine not to exceed $20,000 for each violation or imprisonment not to exceed 1 year, or both. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(3) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this part, rules adopted under this part, orders of the department ~~or the board~~, or terms of a license or permit by injunction or other appropriate remedy."

Section 127. Section 75-11-503, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-503. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(3)~~(2) "Dispose" or "disposal" means the discharge, injection, deposit, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any regulated substance into or onto the land or water so that the regulated substance or any constituent of the regulated substance may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

~~(4)~~(3) "Person" means the United States, an individual, firm, trust, estate, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, local governmental entity, or any other governmental or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(5)~~(4) "Petroleum mixing zone" means an area where water quality standards for petroleum and petroleum constituents may be exceeded subject to the conditions of 75-11-508 and consistent with rules adopted under 75-11-318, 75-11-319, and 75-11-505.

~~(6)~~(5) "Regulated substance":

(a) means:

(i) a hazardous substance as defined in 75-10-602; or

(ii) petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction of crude oil, that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees F and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute);

(b) does not include a substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Title 75, chapter 10, part 4.

~~(7)~~(6) "Storage" means the actual or intended containment of regulated substances, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years.

~~(8)~~(7) "Underground storage tank" or "tank":

(a) means, except as provided in ~~subsections (8)(b)(i) through (8)(b)(xii)~~ subsection (7)(b):

(i) any one or a combination of tanks used to contain a regulated substance, the volume of which is 10% or more beneath the surface of the ground;

(ii) any underground pipes used to contain or transport a regulated substance and connected to a storage tank, whether the storage tank is entirely above ground, partially above ground, or entirely under ground; and

(iii) ancillary equipment designed to prevent, detect, or contain a release from an underground storage tank;

(b) does not include:

(i) a farm or residential tank that was installed as of April 27, 1995, that has a capacity of 1,100 gallons or less and that is used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes;

(ii) a farm or residential tank that was installed as of April 27, 1995, that has a capacity of 1,100 gallons or less and that is used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where it is stored;

(iii) farm or residential underground pipes that were installed as of April 27, 1995, and that are used to contain or to transport motor fuels for noncommercial purposes or heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where it is stored from an aboveground storage tank with a capacity of 1,100 gallons or less;

(iv) a septic tank;

(v) a pipeline facility, including gathering lines, regulated under:

(A) the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, 49 U.S.C. 1671, et seq.;

(B) the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, 49 U.S.C. 2001, et seq.; or

(C) state law comparable to the provisions of law referred to in subsection ~~(8)(b)(v)(A) or (8)(b)(v)(B)~~(7)(b)(v)(A) or (7)(b)(v)(B) if the facility is intrastate;

(vi) a surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon;

(vii) a storm water or wastewater collection system;

(viii) a flow-through process tank;

(ix) a liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations;

(x) a storage tank situated in an underground area, such as a basement, cellar, mine, draft, shaft, or tunnel, if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor;

(xi) any pipe connected to a tank described in subsections ~~(8)(b)(i) through (8)(b)(ix)~~ (7)(b)(i) through (7)(b)(ix); or

(xii) underground pipes connected to an aboveground storage tank at a petroleum refinery that is subject to:

(A) facilitywide corrective action permit provisions under 75-10-406 or the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901 through 6987, as amended; or

(B) a facilitywide corrective action order under 75-10-425 or the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901 through 6987, as amended."

Section 128. Section 75-11-505, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-505. Administrative rules -- underground storage tanks -- petroleum mixing zones.** (1) The department may adopt, amend, or repeal rules for the prevention and correction of leakage from underground storage tanks, including:

(a) reporting by owners and operators;

(b) financial responsibility;

(c) release detection, prevention, and corrective action;

(d) procedures and standards for the issuance, nonissuance, renewal, nonrenewal, modification, revocation, suspension, and enforcement of permits authorizing the operation of underground storage tanks;

(e) standards for design, construction, installation, and closure;

(f) development of a schedule of annual fees, not to exceed $108 for a tank over 1,100 gallons and not to exceed $36 for a tank 1,100 gallons or less, for each tank, for tank registration to defray state and local costs of implementing an underground storage tank program. The department may prorate fees to cover periods not equal to 12 months in order to provide staggered scheduling of renewal dates.

(g) a system for assessment of administrative penalties, notice, and appeals under 75-11-525; and

(h) delegation of authority and funds to local agents for inspections and implementation. The delegation of authority to local agents must complement and may not duplicate existing authority for implementation of rules adopted by the department of justice that relate to underground storage tanks.

(2) In accordance with 75-11-508, the department:

(a) shall adopt rules governing the inclusion of a petroleum mixing zone, as defined in 75-11-503, in a corrective action plan; and

(b) may incorporate by reference rules adopted ~~by the board of environmental review~~ pursuant to 75-5-301 and 75-5-303 related to mixing zones for ground water."

Section 129. Section 75-11-508, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-508. Corrective action -- petroleum mixing zones.** (1) A corrective action plan prepared pursuant to 75-11-309 may include the use of a petroleum mixing zone, as defined in 75-11-503, in conjunction with the final remediation and resolution of a petroleum release.

(2) If a petroleum mixing zone is included in a corrective action plan, it may be established only when:

(a) all source material has been removed to the maximum extent practicable;

(b) the extent of petroleum contamination has been defined;

(c) natural breakdown or attenuation is occurring within the plume; and

(d) no further corrective action is reasonably required at the site.

(3) The boundary of a petroleum mixing zone established in accordance with this section must be contained within the boundary of the property on which the petroleum release originated unless a recorded easement, a restrictive covenant, or another institutional control approved by the department on an adjoining property allows the petroleum mixing zone to extend onto the adjoining property.

(4) Monitoring of a petroleum mixing zone may not be required unless there is a unique, overriding, site-specific, impact-related reason to require monitoring.

(5) At the downgradient boundary of a petroleum mixing zone, the concentration of any petroleum constituent, including benzene, may not exceed a water quality standard adopted ~~by the board~~ pursuant to 75-5-301.

(6) If a petroleum mixing zone is established and maintained:

(a) the petroleum release is considered to be resolved;

(b) no further corrective action for the petroleum release is required; and

(c) the department shall issue a no-further-action letter to the owner or operator stating that a petroleum mixing zone has been established for the release and describing any conditions required to maintain the petroleum mixing zone.

(7) A corrective action plan approved by the department pursuant to 75-11-309 may be amended to include a petroleum mixing zone in accordance with this section, including a corrective action plan approved prior to April 15, 2011."

Section 130. Section 75-11-509, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-509. Inspections -- permits.** (1) The owner or operator of an active underground storage tank must have the tank inspected for compliance with this part by January 1, 2002, and at least once every 3 years thereafter by an inspector who is licensed pursuant to Title 75, chapter 11, part 2, to perform underground storage tank inspections. The inspector may not be:

(a) the owner or operator of the tank;

(b) an employee of the owner or operator; or

(c) for the first inspection required by this subsection (1) and for a period of 3 years after the installation or modification of the tank was completed, the installer who installed or modified the tank and whose name or signature was on the permit required by 75-11-212.

(2) The owner or operator of an inactive underground storage tank shall comply with requirements for testing, inspection, recordkeeping, and reporting provided in rules adopted pursuant to this part.

(3) The department may by rule authorize temporary permits for the installation, testing, and operation

of underground storage tanks. The requirements in subsection (8) for a 3-year permit term and for permit issuance only after inspection by a licensed inspector do not apply to temporary permits.

(4) The department shall by rule provide:

(a) requirements for the scope and timing of inspections; and

(b) requirements for testing, inspection, recordkeeping, and reporting for inactive tanks to ensure that these tanks do not pose a threat to public health, safety, or the environment while inactive or upon their return to active status.

(5) The inspector shall provide the owner or operator with an inspection report that meets the requirements of rules adopted by the department to ensure compliance with this part and rules adopted pursuant to this part.

(6) The owner or operator shall retain the original inspection report and mail a copy to the department.

(7) If the inspection report indicates violations, the owner or operator shall correct the violations and obtain a followup inspection. Followup inspection reports must be provided to the owner or operator and to the department.

(8) A person may not place a regulated substance in an underground storage tank unless the owner or operator has been issued a valid permit from the department for the tank. Permits must be issued for a term of 3 years. The department may not issue or renew a permit unless the owner or operator has filed with the department an inspection report by a licensed inspector. Prior to issuing or renewing a permit, the department shall determine, on the basis of the inspection report and other relevant information, whether the operation and maintenance of the tank were in compliance with this part and rules adopted pursuant to this part on the date of inspection.

(9) The department may determine to not issue or not renew a permit for a tank if the department finds that there has been significant noncompliance with this part or with rules, permits, or orders issued pursuant to this part. If the department proposes to not issue or not renew a permit, it must have a written notice letter served personally or by certified mail on the owner or operator informing the owner or operator of the reason for the action. The owner or operator may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. The hearing request must be in writing and must be filed ~~with the board~~ no later than 30 days after the service of the notice letter. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title

2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section."

Section 131. Section 75-11-512, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-512. Administrative enforcement.** (1) When the department believes that a violation of this part or a rule adopted under this part has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. The notice must specify the provision of this part or the rule alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation and may include an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time stated in the order. The order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the notice is served, the person named requests, in writing, a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. On receipt of the request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. Service by mail is complete on the date of receipt.

(2) If, after a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall either affirm or modify the ~~department's~~ order. An order issued by the department ~~or by the board~~ may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease and may prescribe time limits for particular action. If, after hearing, the ~~board~~ department finds that a violation has not occurred, it shall rescind the ~~department's~~ order.

(3) In addition to or instead of issuing an order pursuant to subsection (1), the department may:

(a) require the alleged violator to appear before the ~~board or~~ department, by subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, for a hearing at a time and place specified in the notice to answer the charges complained of or to provide information regarding the alleged violation or its actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment;

(b) initiate action under 75-11-513, 75-11-514, or 75-11-516; or

(c) assess administrative penalties and issue corrective action orders under 75-11-525.

(4) In the case of disobedience of any subpoena issued and served under this section or of the refusal of any witness to testify as to any material matter with regard to which the witness may be interrogated in a hearing or investigation before ~~the board or~~ the department, the ~~board or~~ department may apply to any district court in the state for an order to compel compliance with the subpoena or the giving of testimony. The court shall hear the matter as expeditiously as possible. If the disobedience or refusal is found to be unjustified,

the court shall enter an order requiring compliance. Disobedience of the order is punishable by contempt of court in the same manner and by the same procedures as is provided for like conduct committed in the course of civil actions in district court.

(5) If a person fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to subsection (1) or (3) within the time allowed in the order, the department may enter the property on which the underground storage tank that is in violation is located and temporarily close the tank. If the department finds that permanent closure is necessary to prevent substantial environmental harm or because the owner or operator is unlikely to comply with the order, it may permanently close the tank.

(6) This section does not prevent the ~~board or~~ department from making efforts to obtain voluntary compliance through warning, conference, or any other appropriate means."

Section 132. Section 75-11-513, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-513. Injunctions.** The department may institute and maintain, in the name of the state, actions for injunctive relief as provided in Title 27, chapter 19, to:

(1) immediately restrain any person from engaging in any unauthorized activity that is endangering or causing damage to the public health or to the environment;

(2) enjoin a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order of the department ~~or the board~~; or

(3) require compliance with this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order of the department ~~or the board~~."

Section 133. Section 75-11-516, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-516. Civil penalties.** (1) (a) A person who violates any provision of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order of the department ~~or the board~~ is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 for each violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(b) Penalties assessed under this subsection (1) must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(2) The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state any enforcement proceedings

under this section. Upon request of the department, the attorney general or the county attorney of the county of violation shall petition the district court to impose, assess, and recover the civil penalty. Penalties are also recoverable in an action brought by the department. The action must be brought in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or, if mutually agreed on by the parties in the action, in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

(3) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this part, rules adopted under this part, or orders of the department ~~or the board~~.

(4) Money collected under this section must be deposited in the state general fund."

Section 134. Section 75-11-525, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-11-525. Administrative penalties for violations -- appeals -- venue.** (1) (a) A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or any rules promulgated under the authority of this part may be assessed and ordered by the department to pay an administrative penalty not to exceed $500 for each violation. This limitation on administrative penalties applies only to penalties assessed under this section. Each occurrence of the violation and each day that it remains uncorrected constitutes a separate violation. The department may suspend a portion of the administrative penalty assessed under this section if the condition that caused the assessment of the penalty is corrected within a specified time. Assessment of an administrative penalty under this section may be made in conjunction with any order or other administrative action authorized by this chapter.

(b) Penalties assessed under this subsection (1) must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 75-1-1001.

(2) When the department assesses an administrative penalty under this section, it must have written notice served personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the violator's agent. For purposes of this chapter, service by mail is complete on the day of receipt. The notice must state:

(a) the provision alleged to be violated;

(b) the facts alleged to constitute the violation;

(c) the amount of the administrative penalty assessed under this section;

(d) the amount, if any, of the penalty to be suspended upon correction of the condition that caused the

assessment of the penalty;

(e) the nature of any corrective action that the department requires, whether or not a portion of the penalty is to be suspended;

(f) as applicable, the time within which the corrective action is to be taken and the time within which the administrative penalty is to be paid; and

(g) the right to appeal or to a hearing to mitigate the penalty assessed.

(3) A person assessed a penalty under this section may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department to either contest the alleged violation or request mitigation of the penalty. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section. If a hearing is held under this section, it must be held in Lewis and Clark County or the county in which the alleged violation occurred.

(4) If the department is unable to collect an administrative penalty assessed under this section or if a person fails to pay all or any portion of an administrative penalty assessed under this section, the department may take action in district court to recover the penalty amount and any additional amounts assessed or sought under this chapter. The action must be brought in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred or, if mutually agreed on by the parties in the action, in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

(5) Action under this section does not bar action under this chapter or any other remedy available to the department for violations of underground storage tank laws or rules promulgated under those laws.

(6) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the state general fund."

Section 135. Section 75-20-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-104. Definitions.** In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Addition thereto" means the installation of new machinery and equipment that would significantly change the conditions under which the facility is operated.

(2) "Application" means an application for a certificate submitted in accordance with this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter.

(3) (a) "Associated facilities" includes but is not limited to transportation links of any kind, aqueducts, diversion dams, pipelines, storage ponds, reservoirs, and any other device or equipment associated with the delivery of the energy form or product produced by a facility.

(b) The term does not include a transmission substation, a switchyard, voltage support, or other control equipment or a facility or a natural gas or crude oil gathering line 25 inches or less in inside diameter.

~~(4) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(5)~~(4) "Certificate" means the certificate of compliance issued by the department under this chapter that is required for the construction or operation of a facility.

~~(6)~~(5) "Commence to construct" means:

(a) any clearing of land, excavation, construction, or other action that would affect the environment of the site or route of a facility but does not mean changes needed for temporary use of sites or routes for nonutility purposes or uses in securing geological data, including necessary borings to ascertain foundation conditions;

(b) the fracturing of underground formations by any means if the activity is related to the possible future development of a gasification facility or a facility employing geothermal resources but does not include the gathering of geological data by boring of test holes or other underground exploration, investigation, or experimentation;

(c) the commencement of eminent domain proceedings under Title 70, chapter 30, for land or rights-of-way upon or over which a facility may be constructed;

(d) the relocation or upgrading of an existing facility defined by subsection ~~(9)(a) or (9)(b)~~ (8)(a) or (8)(b), including upgrading to a design capacity covered by subsection ~~(9)(a),~~ (8)(a), except that the term does not include normal maintenance or repair of an existing facility.

~~(7)~~(6) (a) "Commencement of acquisition of right-of-way" means the actual, defined legal transfer of property.

(b) The term does not mean preliminary discussions, option agreements that are not within 60 days of commencement of acquisition, letters of intent, or other documents that do not conclusively result in the legal transfer of property.

~~(8)~~(7) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(9)~~(8) "Facility" means, subject to 75-20-1202:

(a) each electric transmission line and associated facilities of a design capacity of more than 69 kilovolts, except that the term:

(i) does not include an electric transmission line and associated facilities of a design capacity of 230 kilovolts or less and 10 miles or less in length;

(ii) does not include an electric transmission line with a design capacity of more than 69 kilovolts for which the person planning to construct the line has obtained right-of-way agreements or options for a right-of-way from more than 75% of the owners who collectively own more than 75% of the property along the centerline;

(iii) does not include electric transmission lines that are collectively less than 150 miles in length and are required under state or federal regulations and laws, with respect to reliability of service, for an electrical generation facility, as defined in 15-24-3001(4), or a wind generation facility, biomass generation facility, or energy storage facility, as defined in 15-6-157, to interconnect to a regional transmission grid or secure firm transmission service to use the grid for which the person planning to construct the line or lines has obtained right-of-way agreements or options for a right-of-way from more than 75% of the owners who collectively own more than 75% of the property along the centerline or centerlines;

(iv) does not include an upgrade to an existing transmission line of a design capacity of 50 kilovolts or more to increase that line's capacity, including construction outside the existing easement or right-of-way. Except for a newly acquired easement or right-of-way necessary to comply with electromagnetic field standards, a newly acquired easement or right-of-way outside the existing easement or right-of-way as described in this subsection ~~(9)(a)(iv)~~ (8)(a)(iv) may not exceed a total of 10 miles in length or be more than 10% of the existing transmission right-of-way, whichever is greater, and the purpose of the easement must be to avoid sensitive areas or inhabited areas or conform to state or federal safety, reliability, and operational standards designed to safeguard the transmission network and protect electrical workers and the public.

(v) does not include a transmission substation, a switchyard, voltage support, or other control equipment;

(vi) does not include an energy storage facility, as defined in 15-6-157;

(b) (i) each pipeline, whether partially or wholly within the state, greater than 25 inches in inside

diameter and 50 miles in length, and associated facilities, except that the term does not include:

(A) a pipeline within the boundaries of the state that is used exclusively for the irrigation of agricultural crops or for drinking water; or

(B) a pipeline greater than 25 inches in inside diameter and 50 miles in length for which the person planning to construct the pipeline has obtained right-of-way agreements or options for a right-of-way from more than 75% of the owners who collectively own more than 75% of the property along the centerline;

(ii) each pipeline, whether partially or wholly within the state, greater than 17 inches in inside diameter and 30 miles in length, and associated facilities used to transport coal suspended in water;

(c) any use of geothermal resources, including the use of underground space in existence or to be created, for the creation, use, or conversion of energy, designed for or capable of producing geothermally derived power equivalent to 50 megawatts or more or any addition thereto, except pollution control facilities approved by the department and added to an existing plant, except that the term does not include a compressed air energy storage facility, as defined in 15-6-157; or

(d) for the purposes of 75-20-204 only, a plant, unit, or other facility capable of generating 50 megawatts of hydroelectric power or more or any addition thereto.

~~(10)~~(9) "Person" means any individual, group, firm, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, cooperative, association, government subdivision, government agency, local government, or other organization or entity.

~~(11)~~(10) "Sensitive areas" means government-designated areas that have been recognized for their importance to Montana's wildlife, wilderness, culture, and historic heritage, including but not limited to national wildlife refuges, state wildlife management areas, federal areas of critical environmental concern, state parks and historic sites, designated wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, designated wild and scenic rivers, or national parks, monuments, or historic sites.

~~(12)~~(11) "Transmission substation" means any structure, device, or equipment assemblage, commonly located and designed for voltage regulation, circuit protection, or switching necessary for the construction or operation of a proposed transmission line.

~~(13)~~(12) "Transmission reliability agencies" means the federal energy regulatory commission, the western electricity coordinating council, the national electric reliability council, and the midwest reliability

organization.

~~(14)~~(13) "Upgrade" means to increase the electrical carrying capacity of a transmission line by actions including but not limited to:

(a) installing larger conductors;

(b) replacing insulators;

(c) replacing pole or tower structures;

(d) changing structure spacing, design, or guying; or

(e) installing additional circuits.

~~(15)~~(14) "Utility" means any person engaged in any aspect of the production, storage, sale, delivery, or furnishing of heat, electricity, gas, hydrocarbon products, or energy in any form for ultimate public use."

Section 136. Section 75-20-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-105. Adoption of rules.** The ~~board~~ department may adopt rules implementing the provisions of this chapter."

Section 137. Section 75-20-201, MCA, is amended to read:

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

(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.

(5) A person that proposes to construct an energy-related project that is not defined as a facility pursuant to ~~75-20-104(9)~~ 75-20-104(8) may petition the department to review the energy-related project under the provisions of this chapter. The construction or installation of an energy storage facility, as defined in 15-6-157, is not considered an energy-related project under the provisions of this chapter. A certificate for the construction or installation of an energy storage facility is not required under this chapter.

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

(7) All judicial challenges of certificates for projects with a project cost, as determined by the court, of more than $1 million must have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature pending in that court. If the court determines that the challenge was without merit or was for an improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to impose needless or increased cost in litigation, the court may award attorney fees and costs incurred in defending the action."

Section 138. Section 75-20-207, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-207. Notice requirement for certain electric transmission lines.** Whenever a person plans to construct an electric transmission line or associated facilities under the provisions of ~~75-20-104(9)(a)(ii)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a)(ii), it must provide public notice to persons residing in the area in which any portion of the electric transmission facility may be located and to the department. This notice must be made no less than 60 days prior to the commencement of acquisition of right-of-way as defined in 75-20-104 by publication of a summary describing the transmission facility and the proposed location of the facility in those newspapers that will substantially inform those persons of the construction and by mailing a summary to the department. The notice must inform the property owners of their rights under this chapter concerning the location of the facility and that more information concerning their rights may be obtained from the department."

Section 139. Section 75-20-208, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-208. Certain electric transmission lines -- verification of requirements.** (1) Prior to constructing a transmission line under ~~75-20-104(9)(a)(ii)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a)(ii), the person planning to construct the line shall provide to the department within 36 months of the date of the public notice provided under 75-20-

207, unless extended by the department for good cause:

(a) copies of the right-of-way agreements or options for a right-of-way containing sufficient information to establish landowner consent to construct the line; and

(b) sufficient information for the department to verify that the requirements of ~~75-20-104(9)(a)(ii)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a)(ii) are satisfied.

(2) The provisions of ~~75-20-104(9)(a)(ii)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a)(ii) do not apply to any facility for which public notice under 75-20-207 has been given but for which the requirements of subsection (1) of this section have not been complied with."

Section 140. Section 75-20-211, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-211. Application -- filing and contents -- proof of service and notice.** (1) (a) An applicant shall file with the department an application for a certificate under this chapter and for the permits required under the laws administered by the department in the form that is required under applicable rules, containing the following information:

(i) a description of the proposed location and of the facility to be built;

(ii) a summary of any preexisting studies that have been made of the impact of the facility;

(iii) for facilities defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a) and (9)(b)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) and (8)(b), a statement explaining the need for the facility, a description of reasonable alternate locations for the facility, a general description of the comparative merits and detriments of each location submitted, and a statement of the reasons why the proposed location is best suited for the facility;

(iv) (A) for facilities as defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a) and (9)(b)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) and (8)(b), baseline data for the primary and reasonable alternate locations; or

(B) for facilities as defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(c),~~ 75-20-104(8)(c), baseline data for the proposed location and, at the applicant's option, any alternative locations acceptable to the applicant for siting the facility;

(v) at the applicant's option, an environmental study plan to satisfy the requirements of this chapter; and

(vi) other information that the applicant considers relevant or that the department by order or rule may require.

(b) If a copy or copies of the studies referred to in subsection (1)(a)(ii) are filed with the department, the copy or copies must be available for public inspection.

(2) An application may consist of an application for two or more facilities in combination that are physically and directly attached to each other and are operationally a single operating entity.

(3) The copy of the application must be accompanied by a notice specifying the date on or about which the application is to be filed.

(4) An application must also be accompanied by proof that public notice of the application was given to persons residing in the county in which any portion of the proposed facility is proposed or is alternatively proposed to be located, by publication of a summary of the application in those newspapers that will substantially inform those persons of the application."

Section 141. Section 75-20-215, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-215. Filing fee -- accountability -- refund -- use.** (1) (a) A filing fee must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department in administering Title 75, chapter 1, and this chapter. The applicant shall pay to the department a filing fee as provided in this section based upon the department's estimated costs of processing the application under this chapter. The fee may not exceed the following scale based upon the estimated cost of the facility:

(i) 6% of any estimated cost up to $1 million; plus

(ii) 1% of any estimated cost over $1 million and up to $5 million; plus

(iii) 0.8% of any estimated cost over $5 million and up to $10 million; plus

(iv) 0.5% of any estimated cost over $10 million and up to $20 million; plus

(v) 0.25% of any estimated cost over $20 million and up to $100 million; plus

(vi) 0.125% of any estimated cost over $100 million and up to $500 million; plus

(vii) 0.05% of any estimated cost over $500 million and up to $1 billion; plus

(viii) 0.025% of any estimated cost over $1 billion.

(b) The department may allow in its discretion a credit against the fee payable under this section for the development of information or providing of services required under this chapter or required for preparation of an environmental impact statement or assessment under the Montana or national environmental policy acts.

The applicant may submit the information to the department, together with an accounting of the expenses incurred in preparing the information. The department shall evaluate the applicability, validity, and usefulness of the data and determine the amount that may be credited against the filing fee payable under this section. Upon 30 days' notice to the applicant, this credit may at any time be reduced if the department determines that it is necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter.

(2) (a) The department may contract with an applicant for the development of information, provision of services, and payment of fees required under this chapter. The contract may continue an agreement entered into pursuant to 75-20-106. Payments made to the department under a contract must be credited against the fee payable pursuant to this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the revenue derived from the filing fee must be sufficient to enable the department~~, the board,~~ and the agencies listed in 75-20-216(6) to carry out their responsibilities under this chapter. The department may amend a contract to require additional payments for necessary expenses up to the limits set forth in subsection (1)(a) upon 30 days' notice to the applicant. The department and applicant may enter into a contract that exceeds the scale provided in subsection (1)(a).

(b) If a contract is not entered into, the applicant shall pay the filing fee in installments in accordance with a schedule of installments developed by the department, provided that an installment may not exceed 20% of the total filing fee provided for in subsection (1).

(3) The estimated cost of upgrading an existing transmission substation may not be included in the estimated cost of a proposed facility for the purpose of calculating a filing fee.

(4) If an application consists of a combination of two or more facilities, the filing fee must be based on the total estimated cost of the combined facilities.

(5) The applicant is entitled to an accounting of money expended and to a refund with interest at the rate of 6% a year of that portion of the filing fee not expended by the department in carrying out its responsibilities under this chapter. A refund must be made after all administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted by all parties to the certification proceedings.

(6) The revenue derived from filing fees must be used by the department in compiling the information required for rendering a decision on a certificate and for carrying out its ~~and the board's~~ other responsibilities under this chapter."

Section 142. Section 75-20-216, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-216. Study, evaluation, and report on proposed facility -- assistance by other agencies.** (1) After receipt of an application, the department shall within 30 days notify the applicant in writing that:

(a) the application is in compliance and is accepted as complete; or

(b) the application is not in compliance and shall list the deficiencies. Upon correction of these deficiencies and resubmission by the applicant, the department shall within 15 days notify the applicant in writing that the application is in compliance and is accepted as complete.

(2) Upon receipt of an application complying with 75-20-211 through 75-20-213, 75-20-215, and this section, the department shall:

(a) commence an evaluation of the proposed facility and its effects, considering all applicable criteria listed in 75-20-301, and shall issue a decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit as provided in subsection (3);

(b) use, to the extent that it considers applicable, valid and useful existing studies and reports submitted by the applicant or compiled by a state or federal agency; and

(c) if a modification of a proposed facility is needed as determined by the department, consult with the applicant. The proposed modification must be analyzed in the environmental review document prepared under Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1 through 3.

(3) Except as provided in 75-1-205(4), 75-1-208(4)(b), and 75-20-231, the department shall issue, within 9 months following the date of acceptance of an application, any decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit required under the laws, other than those contained in this chapter, administered by the department. A decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit, with or without conditions, must be made under those laws. Nevertheless, the department retains authority to make the determination required under 75-20-301(1)(c) or (3). The decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit must be used in the final site selection process. Prior to the issuance of a preliminary decision by the department and pursuant to rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department, the department shall provide an opportunity for public review and comment.

(4) Except as provided in 75-1-205(4), 75-1-208(4)(b), and 75-20-231, within 9 months following acceptance of an application for a facility, the department shall issue a report that must contain the

department's studies, evaluations, recommendations, customer fiscal impact analysis, if required pursuant to 69-2-216, and other pertinent documents resulting from its study and evaluation. An environmental impact statement or analysis prepared pursuant to the Montana Environmental Policy Act may be included in the department findings if compelling evidence indicates that adverse environmental impacts are likely to result due to the construction and operation of a proposed facility. If the application is for a combination of two or more facilities, the department shall issue its report within the greater of the lengths of time provided for in this subsection for either of the facilities.

(5) For projects subject to joint review by the department and a federal land management agency, the department's certification decision may be timed to correspond to the record of decision issued by the participating federal agency.

(6) The departments of transportation; fish, wildlife, and parks; natural resources and conservation; revenue; and public service regulation and the consumer counsel shall report to the department information relating to the impact of the proposed facility on each department's area of expertise. The department shall allocate funds obtained from filing fees to the departments making reports and to the office of consumer counsel to reimburse them for the costs of compiling information and issuing the required report."

Section 143. Section 75-20-219, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-219. Amendments to certificate.** (1) (a) Within 30 days after notice of an amendment to a certificate is given as set forth in 75-20-213(1), including notice to all active parties to the original proceeding, the department shall determine whether the proposed change in the facility would result in a material increase in any environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility as set forth in the certificate.

(b) If the department determines that the proposed change would result in a material increase in any environmental impact of the facility or a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility, the department shall grant, deny, or modify the amendment with conditions as it considers appropriate.

(c) If the department determines that a modification of the proposed amendment to the certificate is needed, it shall consult with the applicant.

(2) In those cases in which the department determines that the proposed change in the facility would

not result in a material increase in any environmental impact or would not be a substantial change in the location of all or a portion of the facility, the department shall automatically grant the amendment either as applied for or upon terms or conditions that the department considers appropriate.

(3) If a hearing is requested under 75-20-223(2), the party requesting the hearing has the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the department's determination is not reasonable.

(4) If an amendment is required to a certificate that would affect, amend, alter, or modify a decision, opinion, order, certification, or air or water quality permit issued by the department ~~or board~~, the amendment must be processed under the applicable statutes administered by the department ~~or board~~."

Section 144. Section 75-20-223, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-223. ~~Board review~~Review of department decisions.** (1) (a) A person aggrieved by the final decision of the department on an application for a certificate or the issuance of an air or water quality decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit under this chapter may within 30 days appeal the decision to the ~~board~~ department. Except as provided in this section, the contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department.

(b) If the department provided an opportunity for public comment on the application, the request for a hearing must be limited to those issues the party has raised in comments made to the department during the comment period unless the issues are related to a material change in law made during the comment period, to a judicial decision issued after the comment period, or to a material change to the draft permit, which was submitted for public comment, made by the department in the final permit decision and upon which the public did not have a meaningful opportunity to comment. The request for hearing must be filed within 30 days after the department renders its decision. An affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request must be filed with the request for a hearing.

(c) If a hearing is requested by a person other than the applicant or permittee, the applicant or permittee may, by filing a written election with the ~~board~~ department within 15 days of receipt of the request for hearing, elect to have the matter proceed to hearing ~~before the board~~ or to have the matter submitted directly to the district court for judicial review of the agency decision. The party who requests the hearing may elect to have the matter submitted either to the ~~board~~ department for a hearing or to the district court for judicial review

by submitting a written election to the ~~board~~ department with the request for hearing. If there are conflicting elections between the parties, the matter must proceed to district court. If the applicant or permittee is not the person who requested the hearing and has elected to have the matter submitted to the district court, the person who submitted the request for a hearing shall file a petition for review of the permit decision within 15 days of receipt of notice from the permittee. If the person who requested the hearing has elected to have the matter proceed to district court, that person shall file a petition in district court within 15 days of filing the request. The petition must be limited to matters raised in the request for hearing and must be filed in the county in which the facility is located. If the applicant or permittee fails to make an election, the matter must proceed through the contested case process before the ~~board~~ department pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. The ~~board~~ department or the district court shall apply the laws and rules in place when the department issued its decision, and the ~~board~~ department or the district court may not consider any issue from a party that was not presented to the department for the department's consideration during the formal comment period unless the issue is related to a material change in law made during the comment period, to a judicial decision issued after the comment period, or to a material change to the draft permit, which was submitted for public comment, made by the department in the final permit decision and upon which the public did not have a meaningful opportunity to comment.

(2) A person aggrieved by the final decision of the department on an application for amendment of a certificate may within 15 days appeal the decision to the ~~board~~ department as provided in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c).

(3) A person aggrieved by the department's decision not to include an environmental impact statement or analysis in the department's findings pursuant to 75-20-216 may within 30 days appeal the decision as provided in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c).

(4) The ~~board~~ department shall issue a final decision within 4 months from the close of the hearing on the merits or, if no hearing is held, within 3 months from the date that briefing by the parties is complete unless the applicant and the party other than the applicant agree in writing to an extension of time.

(5) A customer fiscal impact analysis required by 69-2-216 may not be used as the basis of an appeal of a final decision by the department."

Section 145. Section 75-20-301, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-301. Decision of department -- findings necessary for certification.** (1) Within 30 days after issuance of the report pursuant to 75-20-216 for facilities defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a) and (9)(b)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) and (8)(b), the department shall approve a facility as proposed or as modified or an alternative to a proposed facility if the department finds and determines:

(a) the basis of the need for the facility;

(b) the nature of the probable environmental impact;

(c) that the facility minimizes adverse environmental impact, considering the state of available technology and the nature and economics of the various alternatives;

(d) in the case of an electric, gas, or liquid transmission line or aqueduct:

(i) what part, if any, of the line or aqueduct will be located underground;

(ii) that the facility is consistent with regional plans for expansion of the appropriate grid of the utility systems serving the state and interconnected utility systems; and

(iii) that the facility will serve the interests of utility system economy and reliability;

(e) that the location of the facility as proposed conforms to applicable state and local laws and regulations, except that the department may refuse to apply any local law or regulation if it finds that, as applied to the proposed facility, the law or regulation is unreasonably restrictive in view of the existing technology, of factors of cost or economics, or of the needs of consumers, whether located inside or outside the directly affected government subdivisions;

(f) that the facility will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity;

(g) that the department ~~or board~~ has issued any necessary air or water quality decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit as required by 75-20-216(3); and

(h) that the use of public lands or federally designated energy corridors for location of a facility defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a) or (9)(b)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) and (8)(b) was evaluated and public lands or federally designated energy corridors for that facility were selected whenever their use was compatible with:

(i) the requirements of subsections (1)(a) through (1)(g); and

(ii) transmission line reliability criteria established by transmission reliability agencies for a facility defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a).~~ 75-20-104(8)(a).

(2) In determining that the facility will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity under subsection (1)(f), the department shall consider:

(a) the items listed in subsections (1)(a) and (1)(b);

(b) the benefits to the applicant and the state resulting from the proposed facility;

(c) the effects of the economic activity resulting from the proposed facility;

(d) the effects of the proposed facility on the public health, welfare, and safety;

(e) any other factors that it considers relevant.

(3) Within 30 days after issuance of the report pursuant to 75-20-216 for a facility defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(c)~~ 75-20-104(8)(c), the department shall approve a facility as proposed or as modified or an alternative to a proposed facility if the department finds and determines:

(a) that the facility or alternative incorporates all reasonable, cost-effective mitigation of significant environmental impacts; and

(b) that unmitigated impacts, including those that cannot be reasonably quantified or valued in monetary terms, will not result in:

(i) a violation of a law or standard that protects the environment; or

(ii) a violation of a law or standard that protects the public health and safety.

(4) For facilities defined in 75-20-104, if the department cannot make the findings required in this section, it shall deny the certificate."

Section 146. Section 75-20-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-303. Opinion issued with decision -- contents.** (1) In rendering a decision on an application for a certificate, the department shall issue an opinion stating its reasons for the action taken.

(2) If the department has found that any regional or local law or regulation that would be otherwise applicable is unreasonably restrictive, it shall state in its opinion the reasons that it is unreasonably restrictive.

(3) A certificate issued by the department must include the following:

(a) an environmental evaluation statement related to the facility being certified. The statement must include but is not limited to analysis of the following information:

(i) the environmental impact of the proposed facility; and

(ii) any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided by issuance of the certificate;

(b) a plan for monitoring environmental effects of the proposed facility;

(c) a plan for monitoring the certified facility site between the time of certification and completion of construction;

(d) a time limit as provided in subsection (4);

(e) a statement confirming that notice was provided pursuant to subsection (5); and

(f) a statement signed by the applicant showing agreement to comply with the requirements of this chapter and the conditions of the certificate.

(4) (a) The department shall issue as part of the certificate the following time limits:

(i) For a facility as defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) that is more than 30 miles in length and for a facility defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(b),~~ 75-20-104(8)(b), construction must be completed within 10 years.

(ii) For a facility as defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) that is 30 miles or less in length, construction must be completed within 5 years.

(iii) For a facility as defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(c),~~ 75-20-104(8)(c), construction must begin within 6 years and continue with due diligence in accordance with preliminary construction plans established in the certificate.

(b) Unless extended, a certificate lapses and is void if the facility is not constructed or if construction of the facility is not commenced within the time limits provided in this section.

(c) The time limit may be extended for a reasonable period upon a showing by the applicant to the department that a good faith effort is being undertaken to complete construction under subsections (4)(a)(i) and (4)(a)(ii). Under this subsection, a good faith effort includes the process of acquiring any necessary state or federal permit or certificate for the facility and the process of judicial review of a permit or certificate.

(d) Construction may begin immediately upon issuance of a certificate unless the department finds that there is substantial and convincing evidence that a delay in the commencement of construction is necessary and should be established for a particular facility.

(5) (a) (i) Except as provided in subsection (5)(a)(ii), for a facility defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a) and (9)(b)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) and (8)(b), the environmental review conducted pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1 through 3, prepared by the department must designate a 500-foot-wide facility siting corridor along the facility route.

(ii) Prior to preparation of the environmental review or the draft environmental impact statement, the department shall consult the applicant and, in a manner determined by rule, landowners and identify areas in which a corridor considered in the environmental review document should be more or less than 500 feet wide. The corridor width may not be narrower than the applicant's right-of-way. For each area in which the corridor is more or less than 500 feet in width, the department shall provide a written justification. The department may not modify a corridor after issuance of the final environmental review document.

(b) The department shall provide written notice of the availability of each environmental review document to each owner of property within a corridor. No more than 60 days prior to the availability of each environmental review document, the names and addresses of the property owners must be obtained from the property tax rolls of the county where the property is located. Except as provided in subsection (5)(c), the notice must:

(i) be delivered personally or by first-class mail. If delivered personally, the property owner shall sign a receipt verifying that the property owner received the statement.

(ii) inform the property owner that the property owner's property is located within a corridor;

(iii) inform the property owner about how a copy of the environmental review document may be obtained; and

(iv) inform the property owner of the property owner's rights under this chapter concerning the location of the facility and that more information concerning those rights may be obtained from the department.

(c) If there is more than one name listed on the property tax rolls for a single property, the notice must be mailed to the first listed property owner at the address on the property tax rolls.

(d) By mailing the notice as provided in subsection (5)(c), the notice requirements in subsection (5)(b) are satisfied.

(6) (a) A certificate holder may submit an adjustment of the location of a facility outside the approved facility siting corridor to the department. The adjustment must be accompanied by the written agreement of the affected property owner and all contiguous property owners that would be affected. The submission must include a map showing the approved facility siting corridor and the proposed adjustment. At the time of submission to the department, the adjustment must be accompanied by a copy of a legal notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the adjustment. The legal notice must specify that public

comments on the adjustment may be submitted to the department within 10 days of the publication date of the notice.

(b) The certificate holder may construct the facility as described in the submission unless the department notifies the certificate holder within 15 days of the submission that the department has determined that:

(i) the adjustment would change the basis of any finding required under 75-20-301 to the extent that the department would have selected a different siting corridor for the facility; or

(ii) the adjustment would materially increase unmitigated adverse impacts.

(c) An adjustment pursuant to subsection (6)(a) is not subject to:

(i) Title 75, chapter 1, part 2;

(ii) a certificate amendment under 75-20-219; or

(iii) a ~~board~~ review under 75-20-223.

(d) (i) For each facility, the department shall maintain a list of persons who requested to receive electronic notice of any adjustment submitted pursuant to this subsection (6).

(ii) Upon receipt of a submitted adjustment, the department shall:

(A) post information about the adjustment on the department's website; and

(B) electronically notify each person identified in subsection (6)(d)(i) of the adjustment and where information about the adjustment may be viewed."

Section 147. Section 75-20-304, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-304. Waiver of provisions of certification proceedings.** (1) The department may waive compliance with any of the provisions of 75-20-216 and this part if the applicant makes a clear and convincing showing to the department at a public hearing that an immediate, urgent need for a facility exists and that the applicant did not have knowledge that the need for the facility existed sufficiently in advance to fully comply with the provisions of 75-20-216 and this part.

(2) The department may waive compliance with any of the provisions of this chapter upon receipt of notice by a person subject to this chapter that a facility or associated facility has been damaged or destroyed as a result of fire, flood, or other natural disaster or as the result of insurrection, war, or other civil disorder and

there exists an immediate need for construction of a new facility or associated facility or the relocation of a previously existing facility or associated facility in order to promote the public welfare.

(3) The department shall waive compliance with the requirements of 75-20-301(1)(c), (2)(b), and (2)(c) and the requirements of 75-20-211(1)(a)(iii) and (1)(a)(iv) and 75-20-216(3) relating to consideration of alternative sites if the applicant makes a clear and convincing showing to the department at a public hearing that:

(a) a proposed facility will be constructed in a county where a single employer within the county has permanently curtailed or ceased operations, causing a loss of 250 or more permanent jobs within 2 years at the employer's operations within the preceding 10-year period;

(b) the county and municipal governing bodies in whose jurisdiction the facility is proposed to be located support by resolution the waiver;

(c) the proposed facility will be constructed within a 15-mile radius of the operations that have ceased or been curtailed; and

(d) the proposed facility will have a beneficial effect on the economy of the county in which the facility is proposed to be located.

(4) The waiver provided for in subsection (3) applies only to permanent job losses by a single employer. The waiver provided for in subsection (3) does not apply to jobs of a temporary or seasonal nature, including but not limited to construction jobs or job losses during labor disputes.

(5) The waiver provided for in subsection (3) does not apply to consideration of alternatives or minimum adverse environmental impact for a facility defined in ~~75-20-104(9)(a) or (9)(b)~~ 75-20-104(8)(a) or (8)(b) or for an associated facility defined in 75-20-104(3).

(6) The applicant shall pay all expenses required to process and conduct a hearing on a waiver request under subsection (3). However, any payments made under this subsection must be credited toward the fee paid under 75-20-215 to the extent that the data or evidence presented at the hearing or the decision of the department under subsection (3) can be used in making a certification decision under this chapter.

(7) The department may grant only one waiver under subsections (3) and (4) for each permanent loss of jobs as defined in subsection (3)(a)."

Section 148. Section 75-20-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-401. Additional requirements by other governmental agencies not permitted after issuance of certificate -- exceptions -- venue for challenging certificate issuance.** (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a state or regional agency or municipality or other local government may not require any approval, consent, permit, certificate, or other condition for the construction, operation, or maintenance of a facility authorized by a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter, except that the department ~~and board retain~~ retains the authority ~~that they have or may be granted~~ to determine compliance of the proposed facility with state and federal standards and implementation plans for air and water quality and to enforce those standards.

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

(3) A judicial challenge to a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter by a party other than the certificate holder or applicant must include the party to whom the certificate was issued as provided in this chapter unless otherwise agreed to by the certificate holder or applicant. All judicial challenges of certificates for projects with a project cost, as determined by the court, of more than $1 million must have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature pending in that court. If the court determines that the challenge was without merit or was for an improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to impose needless or increased cost in litigation, the court may award attorney fees and costs incurred in defending the action.

(4) An action to challenge the issuance of a certificate pursuant to this chapter must be brought in the county in which the activity authorized by the certificate will occur. If an activity will occur in more than one county, the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity will occur."

Section 149. Section 75-20-406, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-406. Judicial review of ~~board~~ department decisions.** (1) A person aggrieved by the final decision of the ~~board~~ department 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. A challenge to the issuance of a certificate must be brought in the county in which the activity authorized by the certificate will occur. If an activity will occur in more than one county, the action may be brought in any of the counties in which the activity will occur.

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

(3) A judicial challenge to a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter by a party other than the certificate holder or applicant must include the party to whom the certificate was issued as provided in this chapter unless otherwise agreed to by the certificate holder or applicant. All judicial challenges of certificates for projects with a project cost, as determined by the court, of more than $1 million must have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature pending in that court. If the court determines that the challenge was without merit or was for an improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to impose needless or increased cost in litigation, the court may award attorney fees and costs incurred in defending the action."

Section 150. Section 75-20-407, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-407. Jurisdiction of courts restricted.** Except as expressly set forth in 75-20-401, 75-20-406, and 75-20-408, no court of this state has jurisdiction to hear or determine any issue, case, or controversy concerning any matter which was or could have been determined in a proceeding before the ~~board~~ department under this chapter or to stop or delay the construction, operation, or maintenance of a facility, except to enforce compliance with this chapter or the provisions of a certificate issued hereunder pursuant to 75-20-404 and 75-20-405 or 75-20-408."

Section 151. Section 75-20-410, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-410. Order not stayed by appeal -- stay or suspension by court -- limitations.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision in the law, the pendency of an appeal from a ~~board~~ department order does not automatically stay or suspend the operation of the order. During the pendency of the appeal, the court may upon motion by one of the parties stay or suspend, in whole or in part, the operation of the ~~board's~~ department's orders on terms the court considers just. The court's action must be in accordance with the practice of courts exercising equity jurisdiction, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No stay may be granted without notice to the parties and an opportunity to be heard by the court.

(2) No ~~board~~ department order may be stayed or suspended without finding that irreparable damage would otherwise result to the party seeking the stay or suspension, and any other stay or suspension of a ~~board~~

department order must specify the nature of the damage."

Section 152. Section 75-20-411, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-411. Surety bond -- other security.** If an order of the ~~board~~ department is stayed or suspended, the court may require a bond with good and sufficient surety conditioned that the party petitioning for review answer for all damages caused by the delay in enforcing the order ~~of the board~~ except that the cost of the bond is not chargeable to the applicant as part of the fee. If the party petitioning for review prevails upon final resolution of an appeal, the party does not forfeit bond nor is the party responsible for damages caused by delay."

Section 153. Section 75-20-1001, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-1001. Geothermal exploration -- notification of department.** The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules requiring every person who proposes to gather geological data by boring of test holes or other underground exploration, investigation, or experimentation related to the possible future development of a facility employing geothermal resources to comply with the following requirements:

(1) notify the department of the proposed action;

(2) submit to the department a description of the area involved;

(3) submit to the department a statement of the proposed activities to be conducted and the methods to be utilized;

(4) submit to the department geological data reports at such times as may be required by the rules; and

(5) submit such other information as the ~~board~~ department may require in the rules."

Section 154. Section 75-20-1202, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-1202. Definitions.** As used in 75-20-201, 75-20-203, and this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Facility", as defined in ~~75-20-104(9)~~ 75-20-104(8), is further defined to include any nuclear facility as defined in subsection (2)(a).

(2) (a) "Nuclear facility" means each plant, unit, or other facility designed for or capable of:

(i) generating 50 megawatts of electricity or more by means of nuclear fission;

(ii) converting, enriching, fabricating, or reprocessing uranium minerals or nuclear fuels; or

(iii) storing or disposing of radioactive wastes or materials from a nuclear facility.

(b) Nuclear facility does not include any small-scale facility used solely for educational, research, or medical purposes not connected with the commercial generation of energy."

Section 155. Section 75-20-1203, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-1203. Additional requirements for issuance of a certificate for the siting of a nuclear facility.** (1) The ~~board~~ department may not issue a certificate to construct a nuclear facility unless it finds that:

(a) no legal limits exist regarding the rights of a person or group of persons to bring suit for and recover full and just compensation from the designers, manufacturers, distributors, owners, ~~and/or~~ or operators of a nuclear facility for damages resulting from the existence or operation of the facility; and further, that no legal limits exist regarding the total compensation ~~which~~ that may be required from the designers, manufacturers, distributors, owners, ~~and/or~~ or operators of a nuclear facility for damages resulting from the existence or operation of ~~such~~ the facility;

(b) the effectiveness of all safety systems, including but not limited to the emergency core cooling systems, of ~~such~~ the nuclear facility has been demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the ~~board~~ department, by the comprehensive laboratory testing of substantially similar physical systems in actual operation;

(c) the radioactive materials from ~~such~~ the nuclear facilities can be contained with no reasonable chance, as determined by the ~~board~~ department, of intentional or unintentional escape or diversion of ~~such~~ radioactive materials into the natural environment in ~~such~~ a manner ~~as to cause~~ that causes substantial or long-term harm or hazard to present or future generations due to imperfect storage technologies, earthquakes or other acts of God, theft, sabotage, acts of war or other social instabilities, or whatever other causes the ~~board~~ department may ~~deem to be~~ consider reasonably possible, at any time during which ~~such~~ the materials remain a radiological hazard; and

(d) the owner of ~~such~~ the nuclear facility has posted with the ~~board~~ department a bond totaling not less than 30% of the total capital cost of the facility, as estimated by the ~~board~~ department, to pay for the

decommissioning of the facility and the decontamination of any area contaminated with radioactive materials due to the existence or operation of the facility in the event the owner fails to pay the full costs of ~~such~~ the decommissioning and decontamination. Excess bond, if any, ~~shall~~ must be refunded to the owner upon demonstration, to the satisfaction of the ~~board~~ department, that the site and environs of the facility pose no radiological danger to present or future generations and that whatever other conditions the ~~board~~ department may ~~deem~~ consider reasonable ~~have been~~ are met.

(2) Nothing in this section ~~shall~~ may be construed as relieving the owner of a nuclear facility from full financial responsibility for the decommissioning of ~~such~~ the facility and decontamination of any area contaminated with radioactive materials as a result of the existence or operation of ~~such~~ the facility at any time during which such materials remain a radiological hazard."

Section 156. Section 75-20-1205, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-20-1205. Emergency approval authority invalid for nuclear facilities.** Notwithstanding the provisions of 75-20-304(2) and (3), the ~~board~~ department may not waive compliance with any of the provisions of 75-20-201 and 75-20-203 or this part relating to certification of a nuclear facility."

Section 157. Section 75-26-301, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-26-301. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Decommission" or "decommissioning" means:

(a) except as provided in 75-26-304(2), the removal of buildings, cabling, electrical components, roads, or any other facilities associated with a wind generation or solar facility;

(b) except as provided in 75-26-304(2), reclamation of surface lands to the previous grade and to comparable productivity in order to prevent adverse hydrologic effects; and

(c) (i) the removal of the solar facility after the end of the facility's useful life or abandonment; or

(ii) the removal of an aboveground wind turbine tower after the end of a wind generation facility's useful life or abandonment.

~~(3)~~(2) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(4)~~(3) "Owner" means a person who owns a wind generation or solar facility used for the generation of electricity.

~~(5)~~(4) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, company, association, corporation, city, town, or local governmental entity or any other state, federal, or private entity, whether organized for profit or not.

~~(6)~~(5) "Repurposed" means having made a significant investment in an existing wind generation or solar facility to extend the useful life of the facility by more than 5 years.

~~(7)~~(6) "Solar facility" means an installation or combination of solar panels or plates, including a canopy or array, that captures and converts solar radiation to produce electricity and includes flat plate, focusing solar collectors, or photovoltaic solar cells that:

(a) has a nameplate capacity greater than or equal to 2 megawatts; and

(b) produces electricity that is not consumed on the premises of the solar facility or on land immediately adjacent to the premises of the solar facility.

~~(8)~~(7) "Wind generation facility" means any combination of a physically connected wind turbine or turbines, associated prime movers, and other associated property, including appurtenant land and improvements and personal property, that are normally operated together to produce electric power from wind and that have a nameplate capacity greater than or equal to 25 megawatts."

Section 158. Section 75-26-304, MCA, is amended to read:

"**75-26-304. Bond -- penalty for failure to submit.** (1) (a) Within 12 months of a wind generation facility or solar facility commencing commercial operation, the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility operating in Montana shall:

(i) notify the department in writing of the date that the facility began commercial operation;

(ii) subject to subsection (2), submit a plan for decommissioning the facility to the department, including the scope of work to be completed and cost estimates for completion; and

(iii) provide the department with any other necessary information in accordance with this part and rules adopted pursuant to this part in order for the department to determine bond requirements in accordance with this section.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (1)(c), if a wind generation facility or solar facility commenced commercial operation before May 7, 2019, the owner of the facility shall submit to the department the information required in subsection (1)(a) on or before July 1, 2020.

(c) If a wind generation facility commenced commercial operation before May 7, 2019, and the owner of the facility submitted information required by subsection (1)(a) on or before July 1, 2018, the owner is not required to resubmit the information.

(2) If a property owner and the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility reach an agreement concerning alternative restoration of buildings, cabling, electrical components, roads, or any other associated facilities, instead of removal, or alternative plans for reclamation of surface lands, or both, decommissioning does not include removal, plans for reclamation, or both, as long as a copy of the agreement is provided to the department.

(3) (a) If necessary, the department may modify a plan for decommissioning to determine bond requirements in accordance with subsections (4) through (8).

(b) The department shall notify the owner of the facility of any modification. The owner of the wind generation facility or solar facility may appeal a modification by the department of a plan for decommissioning to the ~~board~~ department within 60 days of receiving notice of the modification to the plan.

(4) In determining the amount of a bond required in accordance with subsection (6), the department shall consider:

(a) the character and nature of the site where the wind generation facility or solar facility is located; and

(b) the current market salvage value of the wind generation facility or solar facility, as determined by an independent evaluator.

(5) Except as provided in subsections (7) and (8) and in accordance with subsection (6), the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility shall submit to the department a bond payable to the state of Montana in a form acceptable by the department and in the sum determined by the department, conditioned on the faithful decommissioning of the wind generation facility or solar facility.

(6) (a) Except as provided in subsections (7) and (8), if a wind generation facility or solar facility commenced commercial operation on or before January 1, 2007, the operator shall submit the

decommissioning bond to the department prior to the conclusion of the 16th year of operation of the wind generation facility or solar facility.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (7) and (8), if a wind generation facility or solar facility commenced commercial operation after January 1, 2007, the operator shall submit the decommissioning bond to the department prior to the conclusion of the 15th year of operation of the wind generation facility or solar facility.

(7) If a wind generation facility or solar facility is repurposed, as determined by the department in consultation with the owner, the owner is not required to provide a bond, and any existing bond must be released until the repurposed facility reaches its 5th year of operation.

(8) An owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility is exempt from the requirements of subsection (6) if:

(a) the owner posts a bond with a federal agency, with the department of natural resources and conservation for the lease of state land, or with a tribal, county, or local government;

(b) the owner furnishes documents to the department that prove the owner is responsible under the terms and conditions of a lease agreement to provide private bonding. The parties shall agree that release of the agreed upon bond is subject to the approval of the department upon completion of reclamation.

(c) the private landowner on whose land the wind generation facility or solar facility is located owns a 10% or greater share of the wind generation facility or solar facility, as determined by the department; or

(d) the facility:

(i) commenced commercial operation on or before January 1, 2018, is a wind generation facility, and has less than 25 megawatts in nameplate capacity; or

(ii) commenced commercial operation on or before January 1, 2020, is a solar facility, and has less than 2 megawatts in nameplate capacity.

(9) (a) If the owner of the wind generation facility or solar facility fails to submit a decommissioning bond acceptable to the department within the timeframe required by this section, the department shall provide notice to the facility owner. If after 30 days the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility has not submitted a decommissioning bond, the department may assess an administrative penalty of not more than $1,500 and an additional administrative penalty of not more than $1,500 for each day the failure to submit the

decommissioning bond continues.

(b) The owner of the wind generation facility or solar facility may appeal the department's penalty assessment ~~to the board~~ within 20 days after receipt of written notice of the penalty. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under this subsection (9).

(10) If the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility transfers ownership of the facility to a successor owner, the first owner's bond must be released after 90 days. The new owner shall submit any necessary bond within 90 days after transfer of ownership or be subject to penalties in accordance with this section.

(11) Once every 5 years, the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility may submit an amended plan for the department's approval. As part of the submission, the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility may also apply to the department for a reduction in the amount of the decommissioning bond applicable to the wind energy facility or solar facility. The owner's application to the department must include a detailed description of any material changes to information considered by the department in setting the initial amount of the bond.

(12) Submitting a bond in accordance with this section does not absolve the owner of a wind generation facility or solar facility from complying with applicable regulations and requirements for:

(a) areas subject to local zoning adopted under Title 76, chapter 2;

(b) military affected areas under Title 10, chapter 1, part 15; or

(c) airport affected areas under Title 67, chapter 7."

Section 159. Section 76-3-622, MCA, is amended to read:

"**76-3-622. Water and sanitation information to accompany preliminary plat.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the subdivider shall submit to the governing body or to the agent or agency designated by the governing body the information listed in this section for proposed subdivisions that will include new water supply or wastewater facilities. The information must include:

(a) a vicinity map or plan that shows:

(i) the location, within 100 feet outside of the exterior property line of the subdivision and on the

proposed lots, of:

(A) flood plains;

(B) surface water features;

(C) springs;

(D) irrigation ditches;

(E) existing, previously approved, and, for parcels less than 20 acres, proposed water wells and wastewater treatment systems;

(F) for parcels less than 20 acres, mixing zones identified as provided in subsection (1)(g); and

(G) the representative drainfield site used for the soil profile description as required under subsection (1)(d); and

(ii) the location, within 500 feet outside of the exterior property line of the subdivision, of public water and sewer facilities;

(b) a description of the proposed subdivision's water supply systems, storm water systems, solid waste disposal systems, and wastewater treatment systems, including:

(i) whether the water supply and wastewater treatment systems are individual, shared, multiple user, or public as those systems are defined in rules published by the department of environmental quality; and

(ii) if the water supply and wastewater treatment systems are shared, multiple user, or public, a statement of whether the systems will be public utilities as defined in 69-3-101 and subject to the jurisdiction of the public service commission or exempt from public service commission jurisdiction and, if exempt, an explanation for the exemption;

(c) a drawing of the conceptual lot layout at a scale no smaller than 1 inch equal to 200 feet that shows all information required for a lot layout document in rules adopted by the department of environmental quality pursuant to 76-4-104;

(d) evidence of suitability for new onsite wastewater treatment systems that, at a minimum, includes:

(i) a soil profile description from a representative drainfield site identified on the vicinity map, as provided in subsection (1)(a)(i)(G), that complies with standards published by the department of environmental quality;

(ii) demonstration that the soil profile contains a minimum of 4 feet of vertical separation distance

between the bottom of the permeable surface of the proposed wastewater treatment system and a limiting layer; and

(iii) in cases in which the soil profile or other information indicates that ground water is within 7 feet of the natural ground surface, evidence that the ground water will not exceed the minimum vertical separation distance provided in subsection (1)(d)(ii);

(e) for new water supply systems, unless cisterns are proposed, evidence of adequate water availability:

(i) obtained from well logs or testing of onsite or nearby wells;

(ii) obtained from information contained in published hydrogeological reports; or

(iii) as otherwise specified by rules adopted by the department of environmental quality pursuant to 76-4-104;

(f) evidence of sufficient water quality in accordance with rules adopted by the department of environmental quality pursuant to 76-4-104;

(g) a preliminary analysis of potential impacts to ground water quality from new wastewater treatment systems, using as guidance rules adopted ~~by the board of environmental review~~ pursuant to 75-5-301 and 75-5-303 related to standard mixing zones for ground water, source specific mixing zones, and nonsignificant changes in water quality. The preliminary analysis may be based on currently available information and must consider the effects of overlapping mixing zones from proposed and existing wastewater treatment systems within and directly adjacent to the subdivision. Instead of performing the preliminary analysis required under this subsection (1)(g), the subdivider may perform a complete nondegradation analysis in the same manner as is required for an application that is reviewed under Title 76, chapter 4.

(2) A subdivider whose land division is excluded from review under 76-4-125(1) is not required to submit the information required in this section.

(3) A governing body may not, through adoption of regulations, require water and sanitation information in addition to the information required under this section unless the governing body complies with the procedures provided in 76-3-511."

Section 160. Section 76-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"**76-4-102. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Adequate county water and/or sewer district facilities" means facilities provided by a county water and/or sewer district incorporated under Title 7, chapter 13, that operate in compliance with Title 75, chapters 5 and 6.

(2) "Adequate municipal facilities" means municipally, publicly, or privately owned facilities that supply water, treat sewage, or dispose of solid waste for all or most properties within the boundaries of a municipality and that are operating in compliance with Title 75, chapters 5 and 6.

~~(3) "Board" means the board of environmental review.~~

~~(4)~~(3) "Certifying authority" means a municipality or a county water and/or sewer district that meets the eligibility requirements established by the department under 76-4-104(6).

~~(5)~~(4) "Department" means the department of environmental quality.

~~(6)~~(5) "Extension of a public sewage system" means a sewerline that connects two or more sewer service lines to a sewer main.

~~(7)~~(6) "Extension of a public water supply system" means a waterline that connects two or more water service lines to a water main.

~~(8)~~(7) "Facilities" means public or private facilities for the supply of water or disposal of sewage or solid waste and any pipes, conduits, or other stationary method by which water, sewage, or solid wastes might be transported or distributed.

~~(9)~~(8) "Individual water system" means any water system that serves one living unit or commercial unit and that is not a public water supply system as defined in 75-6-102.

~~(10)~~(9) "Mixing zone" has the meaning provided in 75-5-103.

~~(11)~~(10) (a) "Proposed drainfield mixing zone" means a mixing zone submitted for approval under this chapter after March 30, 2011.

(b) The term does not include drainfield mixing zones that existed or were approved under this chapter prior to March 30, 2011.

~~(12)~~(11) (a) "Proposed well isolation zone" means a well isolation zone submitted for approval under this chapter after October 1, 2013.

(b) The term does not include well isolation zones that existed or were approved under this chapter prior to October 1, 2013.

~~(13)~~(12) "Public sewage system" or "public sewage disposal system" means a public sewage system as defined in 75-6-102.

~~(14)~~(13) "Public water supply system" has the meaning provided in 75-6-102.

~~(15)~~(14) "Registered professional engineer" means a person licensed to practice as a professional engineer under Title 37, chapter 67.

~~(16)~~(15) "Registered sanitarian" means a person licensed to practice as a sanitarian under Title 37, chapter 40.

~~(17)~~(16) "Reviewing authority" means the department or a local department or board of health certified to conduct a review under 76-4-104.

~~(18)~~(17) "Sanitary restriction" means a prohibition against the erection of any dwelling, shelter, or building requiring facilities for the supply of water or the disposition of sewage or solid waste or the construction of water supply or sewage or solid waste disposal facilities until the department has approved plans for those facilities.

~~(19)~~(18) "Sewage" has the meaning provided in 75-5-103.

~~(20)~~(19) "Sewer service line" means a sewerline that connects a single building or living unit to a public sewage system or to an extension of a public sewage system.

~~(21)~~(20) "Solid waste" has the meaning provided in 75-10-103.

~~(22)~~(21) "Subdivision" means a division of land or land so divided that creates one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, exclusive of public roadways, in order that the title to or possession of the parcels may be sold, rented, leased, or otherwise conveyed and includes any resubdivision, any condominium, townhome, or townhouse, or any area, regardless of size, that provides permanent multiple space for recreational camping vehicles or mobile homes.

~~(23)~~(22) "Water service line" means a waterline that connects a single building or living unit to a public water supply system or to an extension of a public water supply system.

~~(24)~~(23) "Well isolation zone" means the area within a 100-foot radius of a water well."

Section 161. Section 76-4-108, MCA, is amended to read:

"**76-4-108. Enforcement.** (1) If the reviewing authority has reason to believe that a violation of this part or a rule adopted or an order issued under this part has occurred, the reviewing authority may have written notice and an order served personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator or the alleged violator's agent. The notice must state the provision alleged to be violated, the facts alleged to constitute the violation, the corrective action required by the reviewing authority, and the time within which the action is to be taken. A notice and order issued by the department under this section may also assess an administrative penalty as provided in 76-4-109. The alleged violator may, no later than 30 days after service of a notice and order under this section, request a hearing before the local reviewing authority if it issued the notice of violation or the ~~board~~ department if the department issued the notice of violation. A request for a hearing must be filed in writing with the appropriate entity and must state the reason for the request. If a request is filed, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time.

(2) In addition to or instead of issuing an order, the reviewing authority may initiate any other appropriate action to compel compliance with this part.

(3) The provisions of this part may be enforced by a reviewing authority other than the department ~~or board~~ only for those divisions described in 76-4-104(3). If a local reviewing authority fails to adequately enforce the provisions of this part, the department ~~or the board~~ may compel compliance with this part under the provisions of this section.

(4) When a local reviewing authority exercises the authority delegated to it by this section, the local reviewing authority is legally responsible for its actions under this part.

(5) If the department or a local reviewing authority determines that a violation of this part, a rule adopted under this part, or an order issued under this part has occurred, the department or the local reviewing authority may revoke its certificate of approval for the subdivision and reimpose sanitary restrictions following written notice to the alleged violator. Upon revocation of a certificate, the person aggrieved by revocation may request a hearing. A hearing request must be filed in writing within 30 days after receipt of the notice of revocation and must state the reason for the request. The hearing is before the ~~board~~ department if the department revoked the certificate or before the local reviewing authority if the local reviewing authority revoked the certificate.

(6) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section."

Section 162. Section 76-4-126, MCA, is amended to read:

"**76-4-126. Right to hearing.** (1) Upon a denial of approval of subdivision plans and specifications relating to environmental health facilities, the person who is aggrieved by the denial may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. A hearing request must be filed, in writing, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of denial and must state the reason for the request. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section.

(2) If the grounds for a denial of approval under this part include noncompliance with local laws or regulations other than those adopting, pursuant to 50-2-116, state minimum standards for the control and disposal of sewage, the ~~board~~ department shall upon receipt of a hearing request refer the local compliance issues to the appropriate local authority. After opportunity for a hearing, the local authority shall issue a determination regarding the local compliance issues, and the ~~board~~ department shall incorporate the determination of the local authority in the ~~board's~~ final decision."

Section 163. Section 76-4-1001, MCA, is amended to read:

"**76-4-1001. Penalty factors.** (1) In determining the amount of an administrative or civil penalty to which subsection (4) applies, the department of environmental quality or the district court, as appropriate, shall take into account the following factors:

(a) the nature, extent, and gravity of the violation;

(b) the circumstances of the violation;

(c) the violator's prior history of any violation, which:

(i) must be a violation of a requirement under the authority of the same chapter and part as the violation for which the penalty is being assessed;

(ii) must be documented in an administrative order or a judicial order or judgment issued within 3 years prior to the date of the occurrence of the violation for which the penalty is being assessed; and

(iii) may not, at the time that the penalty is being assessed, be undergoing or subject to administrative

appeal or judicial review;

(d) the economic benefit or savings resulting from the violator's action;

(e) the violator's good faith and cooperation;

(f) the amounts voluntarily expended by the violator, beyond what is required by law or order, to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation; and

(g) other matters that justice may require.

(2) After the amount of a penalty is determined under subsection (1), the department of environmental quality or the district court, as appropriate, may consider the violator's financial ability to pay the penalty and may institute a payment schedule or suspend all or a portion of the penalty.

(3) The department of environmental quality may accept a supplemental environmental project as mitigation for a portion of the penalty. For purposes of this section, a "supplemental environmental project" is an environmentally beneficial project that a violator agrees to undertake in settlement of an enforcement action but which the violator is not otherwise legally required to perform.

(4) This section applies to penalties assessed by the department of environmental quality or the district court under Title 75, chapters 2, 5, 6, 11, and 20; Title 75, chapter 10, parts 2, 4, 5, and 12; and Title 76, chapter 4.

(5) The ~~board of environmental review and the~~ department of environmental quality may~~, for the statutes listed in subsection (4) for which each has rulemaking authority,~~ adopt rules to implement this section."

Section 164. Section 80-15-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"**80-15-102. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural chemical" means any of the following:

(a) a pesticide as defined in 80-8-102;

(b) an isomer, degradation, or metabolic product of a pesticide; or

(c) a commercial fertilizer as defined in 80-10-101.

(2) "Aquifer" means a water-bearing, subsurface formation capable of yielding sufficient quantities of water to a well for a beneficial use.

(3) "Best management plans" and "best management practices" mean activities, procedures, and practices established by the department, in consultation with the Montana state university-Bozeman extension service, to prevent or remedy the introduction of agricultural chemicals into ground water to the extent technically and economically practical.

~~(4) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(5)~~(4) "Confirmatory procedure" means a process for verifying the detection of agricultural chemicals in water, soil, and other related media.

~~(6)~~(5) "EPA" means the United States environmental protection agency.

~~(7)~~(6) "Ground water" means any water of the state occupying the voids within a geologic formation and within the zone of saturation.

~~(8)~~(7) "Interim numerical standard" means a health-based number that expresses the concentration of an agricultural chemical allowed in ground water and that is adopted by a rule ~~of the board~~ pursuant to 80-15-201(3) or (4).

~~(9)~~(8) "Margin of safety" means numerical margins that are applied to the no observable effect level in an agricultural chemical toxicology study and that are used by the EPA to extrapolate data obtained from studies of animals to humans, including sensitive individuals.

~~(10)~~(9) "No observable effect level" means the highest dose level of an agricultural chemical to which a laboratory animal is exposed, per unit of body weight, at which no effect is observed, as established by EPA's pesticide registration process.

~~(11)~~(10) "Nonpoint source" means a diffuse source of agricultural chemicals resulting from human activities over a relatively large area, the effects of which must normally be addressed or controlled by a management or conservation practice.

~~(12)~~(11) "Nonpromulgated federal standard" means a health advisory or a suggested no adverse response level that is published but not promulgated by regulation by EPA and that is a suggested measure of the health risk represented by the concentration of an agricultural chemical in water.

~~(13)~~(12) "Numerical risk assessment" means a scientific procedure used to measure the statistical probability of human health risk associated with exposure to an agricultural chemical.

~~(14)~~(13) "Oncogenic potential" means the potential of an agricultural chemical to cause tumors in

laboratory animals and the extrapolation of that potential to humans through use of statistical models and other evidence.

~~(15)~~(14) "Person" means any individual, group, firm, cooperative, corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision, state or federal government agency, or other organization or entity.

~~(16)~~(15) "Point of standards application" means the specific location in an aquifer where ground water quality and quantity are sampled, measured, evaluated, or otherwise used by either the department or the department of environmental quality to implement the provisions of this chapter.

~~(17)~~(16) "Point source" means a point source as defined in 75-5-103, including but not limited to chemical mixing, loading, and storage sites and sites of agricultural chemical spills.

~~(18)~~(17) "Promulgated federal standard" means an agricultural chemical maximum contaminant level as established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, a national primary drinking water standard, or an interim drinking water regulation or other EPA regulation based on federal law.

~~(19)~~(18) "Registrant" means a person as defined in 80-8-102 and 80-10-101.

~~(20)~~(19) "Standard" means the numerical value expressing the concentration of an agricultural chemical in ground water that, when exceeded, presents a potential human health risk over a lifetime of consumption and that is adopted by a rule of the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality as required by 80-15-201.

~~(21)~~(20) "Use" means any act of handling or release of an agricultural chemical or exposure of humans or the environment to an agricultural chemical, including but not limited to application, mixing, loading, storage, disposal, or transportation."

Section 165. Section 80-15-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"**80-15-105. Rulemaking.** (1) The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality, subject to the provisions of 80-15-110, shall adopt rules for the administration of this chapter for which the ~~board and the~~ department of environmental quality ~~have~~ has responsibility. These rules must include but are not limited to:

(a) standards and interim numerical standards for agricultural chemicals in ground water as authorized by 80-15-201;

(b) procedures for ground water monitoring as authorized by 80-15-202 and 80-15-203;

(c) field and laboratory operational quality assurance, quality control, and confirmatory procedures that are authorized by 80-15-107, 80-15-202, and 80-15-203 and that may include, through adoption by reference, procedures that have been established or approved by EPA for quality assurance and quality control;

(d) standards for maintaining the confidentiality of data and information declared confidential by EPA and the confidentiality of chemical registrant data and information protected from disclosure by federal or state law as required by 80-15-108; and

(e) administrative civil penalties as authorized by 80-15-412.

(2) The department shall adopt rules necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter. These rules must include but are not limited to:

(a) procedures for ground water monitoring as authorized by 80-15-202 and 80-15-203;

(b) the content and procedures for development of agricultural chemical ground water management plans, including the content of best management practices and best management plans, procedures for obtaining comments from the department of environmental quality on the plans, and the adoption of completed plans and plan modifications as authorized by 80-15-211 through 80-15-218;

(c) standards for maintaining the confidentiality of data and information declared confidential by EPA and of chemical registrant data and information protected from disclosure by federal or state law as required by 80-15-108;

(d) field and laboratory operational quality assurance, quality control, and confirmatory procedures that are authorized by 80-15-107, 80-15-202, and 80-15-203 and that may include, through adoption by reference, procedures that have been established or approved by EPA for quality assurance and quality control;

(e) emergency procedures as authorized by 80-15-405;

(f) procedures for issuance of compliance orders as authorized by 80-15-403; and

(g) procedures for the assessment of administrative civil penalties as authorized by 80-15-412."

Section 166. Section 80-15-110, MCA, is amended to read:

"**80-15-110. State regulations no more stringent than federal regulations or guidelines.** (1) After

April 14, 1995, except as provided in subsections (2) through (5) or unless required by state law, the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality may not adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than the comparable federal regulations or guidelines that address the same circumstances. The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality may incorporate by reference comparable federal regulations or guidelines.

(2) The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality may adopt a rule to implement this chapter that is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines only if ~~the board~~ it makes a written finding after a public hearing and public comment and based on evidence in the record that:

(a) the proposed state standard or requirement protects public health or the environment of the state; and

(b) the state standard or requirement to be imposed can mitigate harm to the public health or environment and is achievable under current technology.

(3) The written finding must reference information and peer-reviewed scientific studies contained in the record that forms the basis for the ~~board's~~ conclusion. The written finding must also include information from the hearing record regarding the costs to the regulated community that are directly attributable to the proposed state standard or requirement.

(4) (a) A person affected by a rule of the ~~board~~ board of environmental review adopted after January 1, 1990, and before April 14, 1995, that that person believes to be more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines may petition the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality to review the rule. If the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality determines that the rule is more stringent than comparable federal regulations or guidelines, ~~the board~~ it shall comply with this section by either revising the rule to conform to the federal regulations or guidelines or by making the written finding, as provided under subsection (2), within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months after receiving the petition. A petition under this section does not relieve the petitioner of the duty to comply with the challenged rule. The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality may charge a petition filing fee in an amount not to exceed $250.

(b) A person may also petition the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality for a rule review under subsection (4)(a) if the board of environmental review ~~adopts~~ adopted a rule after January 1, 1990, and before [the effective date of this act] in an area in which no federal regulations or guidelines existed and the federal government subsequently establishes comparable regulations or guidelines that are less stringent than the

previously adopted board rule.

(5) This section does not apply to a rule adopted under the emergency rulemaking provisions of 2-4-303(1)."

Section 167. Section 80-15-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"**80-15-201. Ground water standards.** (1) The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality shall adopt standards and, as applicable, interim numerical standards for agricultural chemicals in ground water. The standards must be the same as any promulgated or nonpromulgated federal standard established by EPA, although the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality may determine, pursuant to the requirements of subsection (4), that an interim numerical standard different from either a promulgated or nonpromulgated federal standard is justified. Promulgated federal standards must receive preference. Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4), if more than one nonpromulgated federal standard exists for an agricultural chemical, the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality must adopt the most recently established nonpromulgated federal standard.

(2) The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality is not required to adopt a standard or interim numerical standard for each agricultural chemical registered in the state. The only standards and interim numerical standards required are for those agricultural chemicals:

(a) that are addressed by promulgated and nonpromulgated federal standards;

(b) the presence of which has been verified in ground water as provided in 80-15-202; or

(c) that the department and the department of environmental quality predict may appear in ground water, in accordance with the procedures and determinations specified in 80-15-202 and 80-15-203.

(3) If a promulgated federal standard has not been adopted or a nonpromulgated federal standard has not been published for an agricultural chemical for which the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality is required to establish a standard or interim numerical standard as specified in subsections (2)(b) and (2)(c), the department of environmental quality shall request EPA to establish a promulgated or nonpromulgated federal standard. If the department of environmental quality determines that EPA cannot comply with the request within 15 days, the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality shall adopt an interim numerical standard, provided that the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality shall review the interim numerical standard whenever EPA

adopts a promulgated federal standard or publishes a nonpromulgated federal standard for the agricultural chemical in question.

(4) The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality may adopt an interim numerical standard that is different from either a promulgated or nonpromulgated federal standard if there is significant new and relevant technical information available that is scientifically valid. The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality shall review the interim numerical standard when EPA establishes or revises the promulgated or nonpromulgated federal standard for the agricultural chemical in question.

(5) The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality shall consider the following in adopting any interim numerical standard under either subsection (3) or (4):

(a) effects on a person weighing 70 kilograms and drinking 2 liters of water per day over a lifetime; and

(b) EPA's conclusions regarding the no observable effect level, including the margin of safety identified by EPA, when scientific data indicates oncogenic potential for the agricultural chemical and EPA has determined that a numerical risk assessment is not justified, is inappropriate, or does not serve as the primary toxicological basis for regulation.

(6) Nothing in this section may interfere with the ~~board's~~ department of environmental quality's responsibility to adopt rules and standards under Title 75, chapter 6."

Section 168. Section 82-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-102. Intent -- findings -- 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 Strip and Underground Mine Siting Act. It is the legislature's intent that the requirements of this part provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources.

(2) It is the policy of this state to provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources.

(3) It is the purpose of this part:

(a) to vest in the department the authority to adopt rules and to review new strip-mine and new underground-mine site locations and reclamation plans and either approve or disapprove those locations and plans and to exercise general administration and enforcement of this part;

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

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

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

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

Section 169. Section 82-4-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-103. Definitions.** When used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following definitions apply:

~~(1) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in 2-15-3502.~~

~~(2)~~(1) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(3)~~(2) "Mineral" means mineral as defined in 82-4-203.

~~(4)~~(3) "New mine" means a strip- or underground-mining operation proposed for an area of land that the department determines, because of distance from an existing strip-mine or underground-mine operation or their respective facilities or because of important differences in topography, soils, wildlife, geologic structure, aquifers, or vegetation from an existing strip-mine or underground-mine operation, does not constitute an expansion of an existing operation.

~~(5)~~(4) "Operation" means all of the premises, facilities, railroad loops, roads, power lines, and equipment used in the process of producing and removing mineral from a designated strip-mine or underground-mine area.

~~(6)~~(5) "Operator" means a person who intends to operate a new strip mine or new underground mine involving the removal of more than 10,000 cubic yards of mineral or overburden.

~~(7)~~(6) "Person" means a person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state.

~~(8)~~(7) "Preparatory work" means all onsite disturbances, excluding prospecting, associated with the initiation of a new strip mine or underground mine, including but not limited to the construction of railroad spurs or loops, buildings to house mining operations, roads, storage and train load-out facilities, transmission lines, erection of draglines and loading shovels, and other associated facilities.

~~(9)~~(8) "Strip mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of mineral by the opencut method, including mining by the auger method or any similar method that penetrates a mineral deposit and removes mineral directly through a series of openings made by a machine that enters the deposit from a surface excavation or any other method or process in which the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to recover the mineral.

~~(10)~~(9) "Underground mining" means any part of the process that is followed in the production of a mineral and that uses vertical or horizontal shafts, slopes, drifts, or incline planes connected with excavations penetrating the mineral stratum or strata."

Section 170. Section 82-4-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-112. Administration.** (1) The department shall:

(a) adopt, after an opportunity for a hearing, general rules pertaining to new strip mines and to new underground mines and preparatory work to accomplish the purposes of this part, rules regarding filing of reports, issuance of permits, and other matters of procedure and administration;

~~(a)~~(b) exercise general supervision, administration, and enforcement of this part and all rules and orders adopted under this part;

~~(b)~~(c) issue orders requiring operators to adopt remedial measures necessary to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part;

~~(c)~~(d) order the suspension of any permit for failure to comply with this part, any rule adopted under this part, or a permit issued pursuant to this part;

~~(d)~~(e) issue an order revoking a permit when the requirements set forth by a notice of violation, order of suspension, or order requiring remedial measures have not been complied with according to the terms in the

notice or order;

~~(e)~~(f) order the halting of any operation that is started without first having obtained a permit as required by this part;

~~(f)~~(g) conduct investigations and inspections necessary to ensure compliance with this part; and

~~(g)~~(h) encourage and conduct investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations and collect and disseminate information relating to new strip mines, new underground mines, and reclamation of lands and waters affected by preparatory work.

(2) The ~~board~~ department shall conduct hearings under this part."

Section 171. Section 82-4-123, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-123. Permit fee and surety bond.** A fee of $50 shall be paid before the mine-site location permit required in this part may be issued. The operator shall also file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in the penal sum to be determined by the department of not less than $200 or more than $10,000 for each acre or fraction thereof of the area of land to be disturbed by preparatory work, with a minimum bond of $5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in this part and of the rules of the ~~board~~ department. In determining the amount of the bond within the above limits, the department shall take into consideration the character and nature of the surface and subsurface disturbances, the future suitable use of the land involved, and the cost of removing or burying facilities, subsidence stabilization, water controls, backfilling, grading, topsoiling, and reclamation to be required. Notwithstanding the above limits, the bond may not be less than the total estimated cost to the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan."

Section 172. Section 82-4-129, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-129. Noncompliance -- suspension of permits.** (1) If any of the requirements of this part or rules or orders of the department have not been complied with within the time limits set by the department or by this part, the department shall serve a notice of noncompliance on the operator or, when necessary, the director of the department shall order the suspension of a permit. The notice or order must be handed to the operator in person or served by certified mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the application for a permit.

The notice of noncompliance or order of suspension must specify in what respects the operator has failed to comply with this part or the rules or orders of the department ~~and the board~~. If the operator has not complied with the requirement set forth in the notice of noncompliance or order of suspension within time limits set in the notice or order, the permit may be revoked by order of the ~~board~~ department and the performance bond forfeited to the department.

(2) Any additional strip-mining or underground-mining or mine-site location permits held by an operator whose mine-site location 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 this part with respect to previous 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 reclamation account a sum together with the value of the bond the department finds adequate to reclaim the lands. The department may not issue any additional permits to an operator who has repeatedly been in noncompliance or violation of this part."

Section 173. Section 82-4-130, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-130. Procedure for hearings.** (1) A person aggrieved by a final decision of the department under this part may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request within 30 days after the department's decision.

(2) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this part."

Section 174. Section 82-4-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-203. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandoned" means an operation in which a mineral is not being produced and that the department determines will not continue or resume operation.

(2) "Adjacent area" means the area outside the 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 mining operations, including probable impacts from underground workings.

(3) (a) "Alluvial valley floor" means the unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood irrigation agricultural activities.

(b) The term does not include upland areas that are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed chiefly of debris from sheet erosion and deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation, and windblown deposits.

(4) "Approximate original contour" means that surface configuration achieved by backfilling and grading of the mined area so that the reclaimed area, including any terracing or access roads, closely resembles the general surface configuration of the land prior to mining and blends into and complements the drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain, with all highwalls, spoil piles, and coal refuse piles eliminated, so that:

(a) the reclaimed terrain closely resembles the general surface configuration if it is comparable to the premine terrain. For example, if the area was basically level or gently rolling before mining, it should retain these features after mining, recognizing that rolls and dips need not be restored to their original locations and that level areas may be increased.

(b) the reclaimed area blends with and complements the drainage pattern of the surrounding area so that water intercepted within or from the surrounding terrain flows through and from the reclaimed area in an unobstructed and controlled manner;

(c) postmining drainage basins may differ in size, location, configuration, orientation, and density of ephemeral drainageways compared to the premining topography if they are hydrologically stable, soil erosion is controlled to the extent appropriate for the postmining land use, and the hydrologic balance is protected; and

(d) the reclaimed surface configuration is appropriate for the postmining land use.

(5) "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.

(6) (a) "Area of land affected" means the area of land from which overburden is to be or has been removed and upon which the overburden is to be or has been deposited.

(b) The term includes:

(i) all land overlying any tunnels, shafts, or other excavations used to extract the mineral;

(ii) lands affected by the construction of new railroad loops and roads or the improvement or use of existing railroad loops and roads to gain access and to haul the mineral;

(iii) processing facilities at or near the mine site or other mine-associated facilities, waste deposition areas, treatment ponds, and any other surface or subsurface disturbance associated with strip mining or underground mining; and

(iv) all activities necessary and incident to the reclamation of the mining operations.

(7) "Bench" means the ledge, shelf, table, or terrace formed in the contour method of strip mining.

~~(8) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in2-15-3502.~~

~~(9)~~(8) "Coal conservation plan" means the planned course of conduct of a strip- or underground-mining operation and includes plans for the removal and use of minable and marketable coal located within the area planned to be mined.

~~(10)~~(9) (a) "Coal preparation" means the chemical or physical processing of coal and its cleaning, concentrating, or other processing or preparation.

(b) The term does not mean the conversion of coal to another energy form or to a gaseous or liquid hydrocarbon, except for incidental amounts that do not leave the plant, nor does the term mean processing for other than commercial purposes.

~~(11)~~(10) "Coal preparation plant" means a commercial facility where coal is subject to coal preparation. The term includes commercial facilities associated with coal preparation activities but is not limited to loading buildings, water treatment facilities, water storage facilities, settling basins and impoundments, and coal processing and other waste disposal areas.

~~(12)~~(11) "Contour strip mining" means that strip-mining method commonly carried out in areas of rough and hilly topography in which the coal or mineral seam outcrops along the side of the slope and entrance are made to the seam by excavating a bench or table cut at and along the site of the seam outcropping, with the excavated overburden commonly being cast down the slope below the mineral seam and the operating bench.

~~(13)~~(12) "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.

~~(14)~~(13) "Degree" means a measurement from the horizontal. In each case, the measurement is subject to a tolerance of 5% error.

~~(15)~~(14) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(16)~~(15) "Developed water resources" means land used for storing water for beneficial uses, such as stockponds, irrigation, fire protection, flood control, and water supply.

~~(17)~~(16) "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 is always above the local water table.

~~(18)~~(17) "Failure to conserve coal" means the nonremoval or nonuse of minable and marketable coal by an operation. However, the nonremoval or nonuse of minable and marketable coal that occurs because of compliance with reclamation standards established by the department is not considered failure to conserve coal.

~~(19)~~(18) "Fill bench" means that portion of a bench or table that is formed by depositing overburden beyond or downslope from the cut section as formed in the contour method of strip mining.

~~(20)~~(19) "Fish and wildlife habitat" means land dedicated wholly or partially to the production, protection, or management of species of fish or wildlife.

~~(21)~~(20) "Forestry" means land used or managed for the long-term production of wood, wood fiber, or wood-derived products.

~~(22)~~(21) "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.

~~(23)~~(22) "Higher or better uses" means postmining land uses that have a higher economic value or noneconomic benefit to the landowner or the community than the premining land uses.

~~(24)~~(23) "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.

~~(25)~~(24) "Imminent danger to the health and safety of the public" means the existence of any condition or practice or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this part in a strip- or underground-coal-mining and reclamation 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 death or serious injury 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.

~~(26)~~(25) "Industrial or commercial" means land used for:

(a) extraction or transformation of materials for fabrication of products, wholesaling of products, or long-term storage of products. This includes all heavy and light manufacturing facilities.

(b) retail or trade of goods or services, including hotels, motels, stores, restaurants, and other commercial establishments.

~~(27)~~(26) (a) "In situ coal gasification" means a method of in-place coal mining where limited quantities of overburden are disturbed to install a conduit or well and coal is mined by injecting or recovering a liquid, solid, sludge, or gas that causes the leaching, dissolution, gasification, liquefaction, or extraction of the coal.

(b) In situ coal gasification does not include the storage of carbon dioxide in a geologic storage reservoir, the primary or enhanced recovery of naturally occurring oil and gas, or any related process regulated by the board of oil and gas conservation pursuant to Title 82, chapter 11.

~~(28)~~(27) "Intermittent stream" means a stream or reach of a stream that is below the water table for at least some part of the year and that obtains its flow from both ground water discharge and surface runoff.

~~(29)~~(28) "Land use" means specific uses or management-related activities, rather than the vegetative cover of the land. 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.

~~(30)~~(29) "Marketable coal" means a minable coal that is economically feasible to mine and is fit for sale in the usual course of trade.

~~(31)~~(30) "Material damage" means, with respect to protection of the hydrologic balance, degradation or reduction by coal mining and reclamation operations of the quality or quantity of water outside of the permit area in a manner or to an extent that land uses or beneficial uses of water are adversely affected, water quality standards are violated, or water rights are impacted. Violation of a water quality standard, whether or not an

existing water use is affected, is material damage.

~~(32)~~(31) "Method of operation" means the method or manner by which the cut, open pit, shaft, or excavation is made, the overburden is placed or handled, water is controlled, and other acts are performed by the operator in the process of uncovering and removing the minerals that affect the reclamation of the area of land affected.

~~(33)~~(32) "Minable coal" means that coal that can be removed through strip- or underground-mining methods adaptable to the location that coal is being mined or is planned to be mined.

~~(34)~~(33) "Mineral" means coal and uranium.

~~(35)~~(34) "Operation" means:

(a) all of the premises, facilities, railroad loops, roads, and equipment used in the process of producing and removing mineral from and reclaiming a designated strip-mine or underground-mine area, including coal preparation plants; and

(b) all activities, including excavation incident to operations, or prospecting for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of a natural mineral deposit.

~~(36)~~(35) "Operator" means a person engaged in:

(a) strip mining or underground mining who removes or intends to remove more than 10,000 cubic yards of mineral or overburden;

(b) coal mining who removes or intends to remove more than 250 tons of coal from the earth by mining within 12 consecutive calendar months in any one location;

(c) operating a coal preparation plant; or

(d) uranium mining using in situ methods.

~~(37)~~(36) "Overburden" means:

(a) all of the earth and other materials that lie above a natural mineral deposit; and

(b) the earth and other material after removal from their natural state in the process of mining.

~~(38)~~(37) "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.

~~(39)~~(38) "Perennial stream" means a stream or part of a stream that flows continuously during all of the calendar year as a result of ground water discharge or surface runoff.

~~(40)~~(39) "Person" means a person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state or federal government.

~~(41)~~(40) "Prime farmland" means land that:

(a) meets the criteria for prime farmland prescribed by the United States secretary of agriculture in the Federal Register; and

(b) historically has been used for intensive agricultural purposes.

~~(42)~~(41) "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 mineral deposit; or

(b) the gathering of environmental data to establish the conditions of an area before beginning strip- or underground-coal-mining and reclamation operations under this part.

~~(43)~~(42) "Reclamation" means backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, revegetation, and other work conducted on lands affected by strip mining or underground mining 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 mining or to higher or better uses.

~~(44)~~(43) "Recovery fluid" means any material that flows or moves, whether in semisolid, liquid, sludge, gas, or some other form or state, used to dissolve, leach, gasify, or extract coal.

~~(45)~~(44) "Recreation" means 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 uses, such as hiking, canoeing, and other undeveloped recreational uses.

~~(46)~~(45) "Reference area" means a land unit maintained under appropriate management for the purpose of measuring vegetation ground cover, productivity, and plant species diversity that are produced naturally or by crop production methods approved by the department. Reference areas must be representative of geology, soil, slope, and vegetation in the permit area.

~~(47)~~(46) "Remining" means conducting surface coal mining and reclamation operations that affect previously mined areas (for example, the recovery of additional mineral from existing gob or tailings piles).

~~(48)~~(47) "Residential" means land used for single- and multiple-family housing, mobile home parks, or other residential lodgings.

~~(49)~~(48) "Restore" or "restoration" means reestablishment after mining and reclamation of the land use that existed prior to mining or to higher or better uses.

~~(50)~~(49) (a) "Strip mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of mineral by the opencut method, including mining by the auger method or any similar method that penetrates a mineral deposit and removes mineral directly through a series of openings made by a machine that enters the deposit from a surface excavation or any other mining method or process in which the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to recover the mineral.

(b) For the purposes of this part only, strip mining also includes remining and coal preparation.

(c) The terms "remining" and "coal preparation" are not included in the definition of "strip mining" for purposes of Title 15, chapter 35, part 1.

~~(51)~~(50) "Subsidence" means a vertically downward movement of overburden materials resulting from the actual mining of an underlying mineral deposit or associated underground excavations.

~~(52)~~(51) "Surface owner" means:

(a) a person who holds legal or equitable title to the land surface;

(b) a person who personally conducts farming or ranching operations upon a farm or ranch unit to be directly affected by strip-mining 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; or

(d) the appropriate federal land management agency when the United States government owns the surface.

~~(53)~~(52) "Topsoil" 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.

~~(54)~~(53) "Underground mining" means any part of the process that is followed in the production of a mineral and that uses vertical or horizontal shafts, slopes, drifts, or incline planes connected with excavations

penetrating the mineral stratum or strata. The term includes mining by in situ methods.

~~(55)~~(54) "Unwarranted failure to comply" means:

(a) the failure of a permittee to prevent the occurrence of any violation of a permit or any requirement of this part because of indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care; or

(b) the failure to abate any violation of a permit or of this part because of indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care.

~~(56)~~(55) "Waiver" means a document that demonstrates the clear intention to release rights in the surface estate for the purpose of permitting the extraction of subsurface minerals by strip-mining methods.

~~(57)~~(56) "Wildlife habitat enhancement feature" means a component of the reclaimed landscape, established in conjunction with land uses other than fish and wildlife habitat, for the benefit of wildlife species, including but not limited to tree and shrub plantings, food plots, wetland areas, water sources, rock outcrops, microtopography, or raptor perches.

~~(58)~~(57) "Written consent" means a statement that is executed by the owner of the surface estate and that is written on a form approved by the department to demonstrate that the owner consents to entry of an operator for the purpose of conducting strip-mining operations and that the consent is given only to strip-mining and reclamation operations that fully comply with the terms and requirements of this part."

Section 175. Section 82-4-205, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-205. Administration by department ~~and board~~.** (1) The department shall adopt, after an opportunity for a hearing, general rules pertaining to strip mining and to underground mining to accomplish the purposes of this part. The department may adopt rules with respect to filing of reports, issuance of permits, monitoring, and other matters of procedure and administration.

~~(1)~~(2) The department:

(a) shall exercise general supervision, administration, and enforcement of this part and all rules and orders adopted under this part;

(b) shall review for approval or disapproval all plans and specifications submitted by an operator for the method of operation, subsidence stabilization, water control, backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, and topsoiling and for the reclamation of the area of land affected by the operator's operation;

(c) shall issue orders requiring an operator to adopt the remedial measures necessary to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part;

(d) shall order the suspension of any permit for failure to comply with this part or a rule adopted under this part;

(e) shall issue an order revoking a permit when the requirements set forth by a notice of violation, order of suspension, or order requiring remedial measures have not been complied with according to the terms in the notice or order;

(f) shall order the halting of any operation that is started without first having obtained a permit as required by this part or order the cessation of operations not in compliance with this part in accordance with 82-4-251;

(g) shall conduct public hearings required under this part or rules adopted ~~bythe board~~ pursuant to this part;

(h) shall conduct investigations and inspections necessary to ensure compliance with this part;

(i) shall conduct contested case hearings under this part; and

~~(i)~~(j) may encourage and conduct investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations and collect and disseminate information relating to strip mining and to underground mining and reclamation of lands and waters affected by strip mining and underground mining.

~~(2) The board shall conduct contested case hearings under this part.~~"

Section 176. Section 82-4-206, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-206. Procedure for contested case hearings.** (1) An applicant, permittee, or person with an interest that is or may be adversely affected may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department on any of the following decisions ~~of the department~~ by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request within 30 days after the department's decision:

(a) approval or denial of an application for a permit pursuant to 82-4-231;

(b) approval or denial of an application for a prospecting permit pursuant to 82-4-226;

(c) approval or denial of an application to increase or reduce a permit area pursuant to 82-4-225;

(d) approval or denial of an application to renew or revise a permit pursuant to 82-4-221; or

(e) approval or denial of an application to transfer a permit pursuant to 82-4-238 or 82-4-250.

(2) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under subsection (1)."

Section 177. Section 82-4-207, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-207. Rulemaking -- in situ coal gasification.** (1) Within 1 year of October 1, 2011, and in accordance with subsection (3), the ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules necessary to regulate underground mining using in situ coal gasification.

(2) Unless required by this part, the ~~board~~ department may not adopt a rule to regulate in situ coal gasification that is more stringent than the comparable federal regulations or guidelines that address the same circumstances.

(3) The ~~board~~ department shall solicit, document, consider, and address comments from the board of oil and gas conservation provided for in 2-15-3303 in developing rules pursuant to subsection (1)."

Section 178. Section 82-4-223, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-223. Surety bond.** (1) Before a permit may be issued, the operator shall file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in an amount to be determined by the department of not less than $200 for each acre or fraction of an acre of the area of land affected, with a minimum bond of $10,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in this part and of the rules of the ~~board~~ department. The operator may elect to deposit cash, negotiable bonds, or negotiable certificates of deposit of any bank organized or transacting business in the United States. The cash deposit or market value of these securities must be equal to or greater than the amount of the bond required for the bonded area. The level of bonding must be relative to the degree of disturbance projected by the original permit and the annual report. A political subdivision or agency of the state need not file a bond unless required to do so by the department. The department shall adjust the amount of bond required if the cost of reclamation changes.

(2) In determining the amount of the bond, the department shall take into consideration the character and nature of the overburden, the future suitable use of the land involved, and the cost of backfilling, grading,

highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and reclamation to be required, but the bond may not be less than the total estimated cost to the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan."

Section 179. Section 82-4-226, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-226. Prospecting permit.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (7), prospecting by any person on land not included in a valid strip-mining or underground-mining permit is unlawful without possessing a valid prospecting permit issued by the department as provided in this section. A prospecting permit may not be issued until the person submits an application, the application is examined, amended if necessary, and approved by the department, and an adequate reclamation performance bond is posted, all of which prerequisites must be done in conformity with the requirements of this part.

(2) An application for a prospecting permit filed pursuant to subsection (1) must be made in writing, notarized, and submitted to the department upon forms prepared and furnished by it. The application must include among other things a prospecting map and a prospecting reclamation plan of substantially the same character as required for a surface-mining or underground-mining map and reclamation plan under this part. The department shall determine by rules the precise nature of the required prospecting map and reclamation plan. Any applicant who intends to prospect by means of core drilling shall specify the location and number of holes to be drilled, methods to be used in sealing aquifers, and other information that may be required by the department. The applicant shall state what types of prospecting and excavating techniques will be employed on the affected land. The application must also include any other or further information that the department may require.

(3) Before the department gives final approval to the prospecting permit application, the applicant shall file with the department a reclamation and revegetation bond in a form and in an amount as determined in the same manner for strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation and revegetation bonds under this part.

(4) In the event that the holder of a prospecting permit desires to strip mine or underground mine the area covered by the prospecting permit and has fulfilled all the requirements for a strip-mining or underground-mining permit, the department may permit the postponement of the reclamation of the acreage prospected if that acreage is incorporated into the complete reclamation plan submitted with the application for a strip-mining

or underground-mining permit. Any land actually affected by prospecting or excavating under a prospecting permit and not covered by the strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation plan must be promptly reclaimed.

(5) The prospecting permit is valid for 1 year and is subject to renewal, suspension, and revocation in the same manner as strip-mining or underground-mining permits under this part.

(6) The holder of the prospecting permit shall file with the department the same progress reports, maps, and revegetation progress reports as are required of strip-mining or underground-mining operators under this part.

(7) (a) Prospecting that is not conducted in an area designated unsuitable for coal mining pursuant to 82-4-227 or 82-4-228, that is not conducted for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of a mineral deposit, and that does not remove more than 250 tons of coal is not subject to subsections (1) through (6). However, a person who conducts prospecting described in this subsection (7)(a) shall file with the department a notice of intent to prospect that contains the information required by the department before commencing prospecting operations. If this prospecting substantially disturbs the natural land surface, it must be conducted in accordance with the performance standards of the ~~board's~~ department's rules regulating the conduct and reclamation of prospecting operations that remove coal. The department may inspect these prospecting and reclamation operations at any reasonable time.

(b) (i) Prospecting conducted to determine the location, quality, or quantity of coal outside an area designated unsuitable that is not included in a valid strip-mining or underground-mining permit, that does not substantially disturb the land surface, and that does not remove more than 250 tons of coal is not subject to subsections (1) and (2) but may not be conducted without a valid prospecting permit issued pursuant to subsection (8).

(ii) For purposes of this subsection (7)(b), the drilling of coal prospecting holes, the installation and use of associated disposal pits, and the installation of ground water monitoring wells does not constitute substantial disturbance.

(8) (a) An application for a coal prospecting permit required by subsection (7)(b) must contain:

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the person who seeks to prospect;

(ii) the name, address, and telephone number of the person's representative who will be present at and

responsible for conducting the prospecting activities;

(iii) a narrative describing the proposed prospecting area or a map of the prospecting area at a scale of 1:24,000 or greater showing:

(A) the general location of drill holes and trenches;

(B) existing and proposed roads;

(C) occupied dwellings;

(D) topographic features;

(E) bodies of water; and

(F) pipelines;

(iv) a copy of the documents upon which the applicant bases its legal right to prospect, including documentation that the owners of the land affected have been notified and understand that the department will make investigations and inspections to ensure compliance;

(v) a statement of the period of intended prospecting; and

(vi) a description of the method of prospecting to be used and the practices that will be followed to protect the environment and reclaim disturbed areas, including plugging of prospecting holes, in accordance with rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department.

(b) Within 10 working days of receipt of an application, the department shall notify the applicant in writing as to whether the application is complete and preliminarily acceptable. If the department determines that the application is not complete or not preliminarily acceptable, the department shall include a detailed identification of information necessary to cure the deficiency.

(c) Within 5 working days of receipt of the applicant's response to the identified deficiencies, the department shall review the response and notify the person as to whether the application is complete and preliminarily acceptable. If the department determines the application is not complete or preliminarily acceptable, the department shall notify the person in writing and include a detailed identification of information necessary to make the application complete and preliminarily acceptable.

(d) When the department determines that the application is complete and preliminarily acceptable, the department shall notify the applicant in writing. The notification must include the amount of bond that is required to be posted in order for the permit to be issued.

(e) Upon receipt of the department's determination of preliminary acceptability, the applicant shall place an advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed prospecting. The notice must describe the application and a place in the locality where the public may examine the application and must notify the public that it may submit written comments by delivering or mailing them to the department within 10 days following publication of the notice.

(f) After close of the public comment period, the department shall notify the applicant as to whether the application is acceptable. The department shall issue the notification within 5 working days of the close of the comment period if no comments are received and within 10 working days if comments are received. In the notice of acceptability, the department shall notify the applicant of any adjustment in the amount of the bond.

(g) A permit issued pursuant to this subsection (8) is subject to subsections (3) through (6)."

Section 180. Section 82-4-227, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-227. Refusal of permit -- applicant violator system.** (1) An application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit or major revision may not be approved by the department unless, on the basis of the information set forth in the application, in an onsite inspection, and in an evaluation of the operation by the department, the applicant has affirmatively demonstrated that the requirements of this part and rules will be observed and that the proposed method of operation, backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, revegetation, or reclamation of the affected area can be carried out consistently with the purpose of this part. The applicant for a permit or major revision has the burden of establishing that the application is in compliance with this part and the rules adopted under it.

(2) The department may not approve the application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit when the area of land described in the application includes land that has special, exceptional, critical, or unique characteristics or when mining or prospecting on that area would adversely affect the use, enjoyment, or fundamental character of neighboring land that has special, exceptional, critical, or unique characteristics. For the purposes of this part, land is defined as having these characteristics if it possesses special, exceptional, critical, or unique:

(a) biological productivity, the loss of which would jeopardize certain species of wildlife or domestic stock;

(b) ecological fragility, in the sense that the land, once adversely affected, could not return to its former ecological role in the reasonably foreseeable future;

(c) ecological importance, in the sense that the particular land has such a strong influence on the total ecosystem of which it is a part that even temporary effects felt by it could precipitate a systemwide reaction of unpredictable scope or dimensions; or

(d) scenic, historic, archaeologic, topographic, geologic, ethnologic, scientific, cultural, or recreational significance. In applying the provisions of this subsection (2)(d), particular attention should be paid to the inadequate preservation previously accorded Plains Indian history and culture.

(3) The department may not approve an application for a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or major revision unless the application affirmatively demonstrates that:

(a) the assessment of the probable cumulative impact of all anticipated mining in the area on the hydrologic balance has been made by the department and the proposed operation of the mining operation has been designed to prevent material damage to the hydrologic balance outside the permit area; and

(b) the proposed strip- or underground-coal-mining operation would not:

(i) interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming on alluvial valley floors that are irrigated or naturally subirrigated, excluding undeveloped rangelands that are not significant to farming on alluvial valley floors and excluding land about which the department finds that if any farming will be interrupted, discontinued, or precluded, it is of such small acreage as to be of negligible impact on the farm's agricultural production; or

(ii) materially damage the quantity or quality of water in surface water or underground water systems that supply the valley floors described in subsection (3)(b)(i).

(4) Subsection (3)(b) does not affect those strip- or underground-coal-mining operations that in the year preceding the enactment of Public Law 95-87 produced coal in commercial quantities and were located within or adjacent to alluvial valley floors or had obtained specific permit approval by the department to conduct strip- or underground-coal-mining operations within alluvial valley floors. If coal deposits are precluded from being mined under this subsection, the director of the department shall certify to the secretary of interior that the mineral owner or lessee may be eligible for participation in coal exchange programs pursuant to section 510(5) of Public Law 95-87.

(5) (a) If the area proposed to be mined contains prime farmland, the department may not grant a

permit to mine coal on the prime farmland unless it finds in writing that the applicant:

(i) has the technological capability to restore the mined area, within a reasonable time, to levels of yield equivalent to or higher than nonmined prime farmland in the surrounding area under equivalent levels of management; and

(ii) can meet the soil reconstruction standards of 82-4-232(3).

(b) Nothing in this subsection (5) applies to a permit issued prior to August 3, 1977, or to any revisions or renewals of the permit or to any existing strip- or underground-mining operations for which a permit was issued prior to August 3, 1977.

(6) If the department finds that the overburden on any part of the area of land described in the application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit is such that experience in the state with a similar type of operation upon land with similar overburden shows that substantial deposition of sediment in streambeds, subsidence, landslides, or water pollution cannot feasibly be prevented, the department shall delete that part of the land described in the application upon which the overburden exists. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that any area should not be deleted under this subsection.

(7) If the department finds that the operation will constitute a hazard to a dwelling, public building, school, church, cemetery, commercial or institutional building, public road, stream, lake, or other public property, the department shall delete those areas from the prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit application before it can be approved. Strip- or underground-coal-mining may not be allowed:

(a) within 300 feet of an occupied dwelling, unless waived by the owner;

(b) within 300 feet of any public building, school, church, community, or institutional building, or public park;

(c) within 100 feet of a cemetery;

(d) within 100 feet of the outside right-of-way line of any public road, except where mine access roads or haulage roads join the right-of-way line. The department may permit the roads to be relocated or the area affected to lie within 100 feet of the road if, after public notice and opportunity for public hearing in the locality, a written finding is made that the interests of the public and the landowners affected will be protected.

(8) Strip-mining or underground-mining may not be conducted within 500 feet of active or abandoned underground mines in order to prevent breakthroughs and to protect health or safety of miners. However, the

department shall permit an operator to mine near, through, or partially through an abandoned underground mine or closer to an active underground mine if:

(a) the nature, timing, and sequencing of specific strip-mine activities and specific underground-mine activities are jointly approved by the department and the regulatory authority concerned with the health and safety of underground miners; and

(b) the operations will result in improved resource recovery, abatement of water pollution, or elimination of hazards to the health and safety of the public.

(9) The department may not approve an application for a strip- or underground-coal-mining operation if the area proposed to be mined is included:

(a) within an area designated unsuitable for strip or underground coal mining; or

(b) within an area under review for this designation under an administrative proceeding, unless in an area as to which an administrative proceeding has commenced pursuant to this part, the operator making the permit application demonstrates that prior to January 1, 1977, the operator made substantial legal and financial commitments in relation to the operation for which the operator is applying for a permit.

(10) A permit or major permit revision for a strip- or underground-coal-mining operation may not be issued unless the applicant has affirmatively demonstrated by its coal conservation plan that failure to conserve coal will not occur. The department may require the applicant to submit any information it considers necessary for review of the coal conservation plan.

(11) Whenever information available to the department indicates that a strip- or underground-coal-mining operation that is owned or controlled by the applicant or by any person who owns or controls the applicant is currently in violation of Public Law 95-87, as amended, any state law required by Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any law, rule, or regulation of the United States or of any department or agency in the United States pertaining to air or water environmental protection, the department may not issue a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or amendment, other than an incidental boundary revision, until the applicant submits proof that the violation has been corrected or is in the process of being corrected to the satisfaction of the administering agency.

(12) The department may not issue a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or amendment, other than an incidental boundary revision, to any applicant that it finds, after an opportunity for hearing, owns or

controls any strip- or underground-coal-mining operation that has demonstrated a pattern of willful violations of Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any state law required by Public Law 95-87, as amended, when the nature and duration of the violations and resulting irreparable damage to the environment indicate an intent not to comply with the provisions of this part.

(13) Subject to valid existing rights, no strip- or underground-coal-mining operations except those that existed as of August 3, 1977, may be conducted:

(a) on lands within the boundaries of units of the national park system, the national wildlife refuge system, the national wilderness preservation system, the national system of trails, the wild and scenic rivers system, including study rivers designated under section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or study rivers or study river corridors established in any guidelines issued under that act, or national recreation areas designated by an act of congress; or

(b) on any federal lands within national forests, subject to the exceptions and limitations of 30 CFR 761.11(b) and the procedures of 30 CFR 761.13.

(14) (a) A person who is listed by the department in the applicant violator system maintained by the office of surface mining reclamation and enforcement of the U.S. department of the interior pursuant to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. 1201, et seq., as owning or controlling a strip-mining or underground-mining operation may challenge the ownership or control listing by filing a written request with the department for review of the listing. In the request, the person must include a written explanation of the basis for the challenge and any evidence the person wishes the department to consider. The department shall provide a written response within 60 days of receipt of the request for review.

(b) Within 30 days of receipt of the response pursuant to subsection (14)(a), the person who is listed may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department by submitting to the ~~board~~ department a written request for hearing that states the reason for the request. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to the hearing."

Section 181. Section 82-4-231, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-231. Submission of and action on reclamation plan.** (1) As rapidly, completely, and effectively as the most modern technology and the most advanced state of the art will allow, each operator

granted a permit under this part shall reclaim and revegetate the land affected by the operation, except that underground tunnels, shafts, or other subsurface excavations need not be revegetated. Under the provisions of this part and rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department, an operator shall prepare and carry out a method of operation, a plan of grading, backfilling, highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, and topsoiling and a reclamation plan for the area of land affected by the operation. In developing a method of operation and plans of grading, backfilling, highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and reclamation, all measures must be taken to eliminate damages to landowners and members of the public, their real and personal property, public roads, streams, and all other public property from soil erosion, subsidence, landslides, water pollution, and hazards dangerous to life and property.

(2) The reclamation plan must set forth in detail the manner in which the applicant intends to comply with 82-4-232 through 82-4-234 and this section and the steps to be taken to comply with applicable air and water quality laws and rules and any applicable health and safety standards.

(3) The application for a permit or major revision of a permit, which must contain the reclamation plan, must be submitted to the department.

(4) The department shall determine whether the application is administratively complete. An application is administratively complete if it contains information addressing each application requirement in 82-4-222 and the rules implementing that section and all information necessary to initiate processing and public review. The department shall notify the applicant in writing of its determination no later than 90 days after submittal of the application. If the department determines that the application is not administratively complete, it shall specify in the notice those items that the application must address. The application is presumed administratively complete as to those requirements not specified in the notice.

(5) If the department determines that an environmental impact statement on the application is required, it shall notify the applicant in writing at the same time it gives the applicant notice pursuant to subsection (4).

(6) After the applicant receives notice that the application is administratively complete, the applicant shall publish notice of filing of the application once a week for 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed operation. The department shall notify various local governmental bodies, planning agencies, sewage and water treatment authorities, and water companies in the locality in

which the proposed mining will take place of the application and provide a reasonable time for them to submit written comments. Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected or the officer or head of any federal, state, or local governmental agency or authority may file written objections to the proposed initial or revised application for permit or major revision within 30 days of the applicant's published notice. If written objections are filed and an objector requests an informal conference, the department shall hold an informal conference in the locality of the proposed operation within 30 days of receipt of the request. The department shall notify the applicant and all parties to the informal conference of its decision and the reasons for its decision within 60 days of the informal conference. The department may arrange with the applicant upon request by any party to the administrative proceeding for access to the proposed mining area for the purpose of gathering information relevant to the proceeding.

(7) The filing of written objections or a request for an informal conference may not preclude the department from proceeding with its review of the application as specified in subsection (8).

(8) (a) The department shall review each administratively complete application and determine the acceptability of the application. During the review, the department may propose modifications to the application or delete areas from the application in accordance with the requirements of 82-4-227. A complete application is considered acceptable when the application is in compliance with all of the applicable requirements of this part and the regulatory program pursuant to this part.

(b) If the applicant significantly modifies the application after the application has been determined administratively complete in accordance with subsection (4), the department shall under this section either deny the application or conduct a new review, including an administrative completeness determination, public notice, and objection period.

(c) If an environmental impact statement is determined to be necessary prior to making a permit decision, the department shall complete and publish the final environmental impact statement at least 15 days prior to the date of issuance of the written findings pursuant to subsection (8)(f).

(d) Except as provided in 75-1-205(4) and 75-1-208(4)(b), within 120 days after it determines that an application is administratively complete, the department shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is or is not acceptable. If the application is not acceptable, the department shall set forth the reasons why it is not acceptable, and it may propose modifications, delete areas, or reject the entire application. All

items not specified as unacceptable in the department's notification are presumed to be acceptable. Except as provided in 75-1-208(4)(b), if the applicant revises the application in response to a notice of unacceptability, the department shall review the revised application and notify the applicant in writing within 120 days of the date of receipt whether the revised application is acceptable. If the revision constitutes a significant modification under subsection (8)(b), the department shall conduct a new review, beginning with an administrative completeness determination.

(e) When the application is determined to be acceptable, the department shall publish notice of its determination once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed operation. Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may file a written objection to the determination within 10 days of the department's last published notice. If a written objection is filed and an objector requests an informal conference, the department shall hold an informal conference in the locality of the proposed operation within 20 days of receipt of the request. The department shall notify the applicant and all parties to the informal conference of its decision and the reasons for the decision within 10 days of the informal conference.

(f) Except as provided in 75-1-205(4) and 75-1-208(4)(b), the department shall prepare written findings granting or denying the permit or major revision application in whole or in part not later than 45 days from the date the application is determined acceptable. However, if lands subject to the federal lands program are included in the application for permit or major revision, the department shall prepare and submit written findings to the federal regulatory authority. If the department's decision is to grant the permit, the department shall issue the permit on the date of its written finding or, if any federal concurrence is necessary, on the date when the concurrence is obtained. If the application is denied, specific reasons for the denial must be set forth in the written notification to the applicant.

(g) If the department fails to act within the times specified in this subsection (8), it shall immediately ~~notify the board~~ record in writing of its failure to comply and the reasons for the failure to comply.

(9) The applicant, a landowner, or any person with an interest that is or may be adversely affected by the department's permit decision may within 30 days of that decision submit a written notice requesting a hearing. The notice must contain the grounds upon which the requester contends that the decision is in error. The hearing must be started within 30 days of the request. For purposes of a hearing, the ~~board~~ department or

its hearings officer may order site inspections of the area pertinent to the application. The ~~board~~ department shall within 20 days of the hearing notify the person who requested the hearing, by certified mail, and all other persons, by regular mail, of the findings and decisions. A person who presided at the informal conference may not preside at the hearing or participate in the decision.

(10) In addition to the method of operation, grading, backfilling, highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and reclamation requirements of this part and rules adopted under this part, the operator, consistent with the directives of subsection (1), shall:

(a) bury under adequate fill all toxic materials, shale, mineral, or any other material determined by the department to be acid-producing, toxic, undesirable, or creating a hazard;

(b) as directed by rules, seal off tunnels, shafts, or other openings or any breakthrough of water creating a hazard;

(c) impound, drain, or treat all runoff or underground mine waters so as to reduce soil erosion, damage to grazing and agricultural lands, and pollution of surface and subsurface waters;

(d) remove or bury all metal, lumber, and other refuse resulting from the operation;

(e) use explosives in connection with the operation only in accordance with department regulations designed to minimize noise, damage to adjacent lands, and water pollution and ensure public safety and for other purposes;

(f) adopt measures to prevent land subsidence unless the department approves a plan for inducing subsidence into an abandoned operation in a predictable and controlled manner, with measures for grading, topsoiling, and revegetating the subsided land surface. In order for a controlled subsidence plan to be approved, the applicant is required to show that subsidence will not cause a direct or indirect hazard to any public or private buildings, roads, facilities, or use areas, constitute a hazard to human life or health or to domestic livestock or a viable agricultural operation, or violate any other restrictions the department may consider necessary.

(g) stockpile and protect from erosion all mining and processing wastes until these wastes can be disposed of according to the provisions of this part;

(h) deposit as much stockpiled waste material as possible back into the mine voids upon abandonment in a manner that will prevent or minimize land subsidence. The remaining waste material must be

disposed of as provided by this part and the rules of the ~~board~~ department.

(i) seal all portals, entryways, drifts, shafts, or other openings between the surface and underground mine workings when no longer needed;

(j) to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, minimize disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, wildlife, and related environmental values and achieve enhancement of those resources when practicable;

(k) minimize the disturbances to the prevailing hydrologic balance at the mine site and in adjacent areas and to the quality and quantity of water in surface water and ground water systems both during and after strip- or underground-coal-mining operations and during reclamation by:

(i) avoiding acid or other toxic mine drainage by measures including but not limited to:

(A) preventing or removing water from contact with toxic-producing deposits;

(B) treating drainage to reduce toxic content that adversely affects downstream water upon being released to watercourses;

(C) casing, sealing, or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts, and wells and keeping acid or other toxic drainage from entering ground and surface waters;

(ii) (A) conducting strip- or underground-mining operations so as to prevent, to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, additional contributions of suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area, but the contributions may not be in excess of requirements set by applicable state or federal law;

(B) constructing any siltation structures pursuant to subsection (10)(k)(ii)(A) prior to commencement of strip- or underground-mining operations, with the structures to be certified by a qualified registered engineer and to be constructed as designed and as approved in the reclamation plan;

(iii) cleaning out and removing temporary or large settling ponds or other siltation structures from drainways after disturbed areas are revegetated and stabilized and depositing the silt and debris at a site and in a manner approved by the department;

(iv) restoring recharge capacity of the mined area to approximate premining conditions;

(v) avoiding channel deepening or enlargement in operations that requires the discharge of water from mines;

(vi) preserving throughout the mining and reclamation process the essential hydrologic functions of alluvial valley floors in the arid and semiarid areas of the country;

(vii) designing and constructing reclaimed channels of intermittent streams and perennial streams to ensure long-term stability; and

(viii) any other actions that the department may prescribe;

(l) conduct strip- or underground-mine operations in accordance with the approved coal conservation plan;

(m) stabilize and protect all surface areas, including spoil piles, to effectively control air pollution;

(n) seal all auger holes with an impervious and noncombustible material in order to prevent drainage except when the department determines that the resulting impoundment of water in the auger holes may create a hazard to the environment or the public health and safety;

(o) develop contingency plans to prevent sustained combustion;

(p) refrain from construction of roads or other access ways up a streambed or drainage channel or in proximity to the channel so as to seriously alter the normal flow of water;

(q) meet other criteria that are necessary to achieve reclamation in accordance with the purposes of this part, taking into consideration the physical, climatological, and other characteristics of the site;

(r) with regard to underground mines, eliminate fire hazards and otherwise eliminate conditions that constitute a hazard to health and safety of the public;

(s) locate openings for all new drift mines working acid-producing or iron-producing coal seams in a manner that prevents a gravity discharge of water from the mine.

(11) An operator may not throw, dump, pile, or permit the throwing, dumping, or piling or otherwise placing of any overburden, stones, rocks, mineral, earth, soil, dirt, debris, trees, wood, logs, or any other materials or substances of any kind or nature beyond or outside of the area of land that is under permit and for which a bond has been posted under 82-4-223 or place the materials described in this section in a way that normal erosion or slides brought about by natural physical causes will permit the materials to go beyond or outside of that area of land. An operator shall conduct the strip- or underground-mining operation in a manner that protects areas outside the permit area."

Section 182. Section 82-4-232, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-232. Area mining required -- bond -- alternative plan.** (1) (a) Area strip mining, a method of operation that does not produce a bench or fill bench, is required where strip mining is proposed. The area of land affected must be backfilled and graded to the approximate original contour of the land. However:

(i) consistent with the adjacent unmined landscape elements, the operator may propose and the department may approve regraded topography gentler than premining topography in order to enhance the postmining land use and develop a postmining landscape that will provide greater moisture retention, greater stability, and reduced soil losses from runoff and erosion;

(ii) postmining slopes may not exceed the angle of repose or lesser slope as is necessary to achieve a long-term static safety factor of 1.3 or greater and to prevent slides;

(iii) permanent impoundments may be approved if they are suitable for the postmining land use and otherwise meet the requirements of this part, as provided by ~~board~~ department rules; and

(iv) reclaimed topography must be suitable for the approved postmining land use.

(b) Spoil from the first cut is not required to be transported to the last cut if highwalls are eliminated, box cut spoils are graded to blend in with the surrounding terrain, and the approximate original contour of the land is achieved.

(c) When directed by the department, the operator shall construct in the final grading diversion ditches, depressions, or terraces that will accumulate or control the water runoff.

(2) In addition to the backfilling and grading requirements, the operator's method of operation on steep slopes may be regulated and controlled according to rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department. These rules may require any measure to accomplish the purpose of this part.

(3) For coal mining on prime farmlands, the ~~board~~ department shall establish by rule specifications for soil removal, storage, replacement, and reconstruction, and the operator must as a minimum be required to:

(a) (i) segregate the A horizon of the natural soil, except when it can be shown that other available soil materials will create a final soil having a greater productive capacity; and

(ii) if not used immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by other acid or toxic material;

(b) (i) segregate the B horizon of the natural soil, or underlying C horizon or other strata, or a

combination of the horizons or other strata that are shown to be both texturally and chemically suitable for plant growth and that can be shown to be equally or more favorable for plant growth than the B horizon in sufficient quantities to create in the regraded final soil a root zone of comparable depth and quality to that that existed in the natural soil; and

(ii) if not used immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by acid or toxic material;

(c) replace and regrade the root zone material described in subsection (3)(b) with proper compaction and uniform depth over the regraded spoil material; and

(d) redistribute and grade in a uniform manner the surface soil horizon described in subsection (3)(a).

(4) All available topsoil must be removed in a separate layer, guarded from erosion and pollution, and kept in a condition so that it can sustain vegetation of at least the quality and variety it sustained prior to removal. However, the operator shall accord substantially the same treatment to any subsurface deposit of material that is capable, as determined by the department, of supporting surface vegetation virtually as well as the present topsoil. After the operation has been backfilled and graded, the topsoil or the best available subsurface deposit of material that is best able to support vegetation must be returned as the top layer.

(5) As determined by rules of the ~~board~~ department, time limits must be established requiring backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, and revegetation to be kept current. All backfilling, subsidence stabilization, sealing, grading, and topsoiling must be completed before necessary equipment is moved from the operation.

(6) (a) The permittee may file an application with the department for the release of all or part of a performance bond. The application must contain a proposed public notice of the precise location of the land affected, the number of acres for which bond release is sought, the permit and the date approved, the amount of the bond filed and the portion sought to be released, the type and appropriate dates of reclamation work performed, and a description of the results achieved as they relate to the permittee's approved reclamation plan. In addition, as part of any bond release application, the permittee shall submit copies of letters that the permittee has sent to adjoining property owners, local governmental bodies, planning agencies, and sewage and water treatment authorities or water companies in the locality of the operation, notifying them of the permittee's intention to seek release from the bond.

(b) The department shall determine whether the application is administratively complete. An application is administratively complete if it includes:

(i) the location and acreage of the land for which bond release is sought;

(ii) the amount of bond release sought;

(iii) a description of the completed reclamation, including the date of performance;

(iv) a discussion of how the results of the completed reclamation satisfy the requirements of the approved reclamation plan; and

(v) information required by rules implementing this part.

(c) The department shall notify the applicant in writing of its determination no later than 60 days after submittal of the application. If the department determines that the application is not administratively complete, it shall specify in the notice those items that the application must address. After an application for bond release has been determined to be administratively complete by the department, the permittee shall publish a public notice that has been approved as to form and content by the department at least once a week for 4 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the mining operation.

(d) Any person with a valid legal interest that might be adversely affected by the release of a bond or the responsible officer or head of any federal, state, or local governmental agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental, social, or economic impact involved in the operation or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards with respect to the operation may file written objections to the proposed release of bond to the department within 30 days after the last publication of the notice. If written objections are filed and a hearing is requested, the department shall hold a public hearing in the locality of the operation proposed for bond release or in Helena, at the option of the objector, within 30 days of the request for hearing. The department shall inform the interested parties of the time and place of the hearing. The date, time, and location of the public hearing must be advertised by the department in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality for 2 consecutive weeks. Within 30 days after the hearing, the department shall notify the permittee and the objector of its final decision.

(e) Without prejudice to the rights of the objector or the permittee or the responsibilities of the department pursuant to this section, the department may establish an informal conference to resolve written objections.

(f) For the purpose of the hearing under subsection (6)(d), the department may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses or written or printed materials, compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of materials, and take evidence, including but not limited to conducting inspections of the land affected and other operations carried on by the permittee in the general vicinity. A verbatim record of each public hearing required by this section must be made, and a transcript must be made available on the motion of any party or by order of the department.

(g) If the applicant significantly modifies the application after the application has been determined to be administratively complete, the department shall conduct a new review, including an administrative completeness determination. A significant modification includes but is not limited to:

(i) the notification of an additional property owner, local governmental body, planning agency, or sewage and water treatment authority of the permittee's intention to seek a bond release;

(ii) a material increase in the acreage for which a bond release is sought or in the amount of bond release sought; or

(iii) a material change in the reclamation for which a bond release is sought or the information used to evaluate the results of that reclamation.

(h) The department shall, within 30 days of determining that the application is administratively complete or as soon as weather permits, conduct an inspection and evaluation of the reclamation work involved. In the evaluation, the department shall consider, among other things, the degree of difficulty in completing any remaining reclamation, whether pollution of surface and subsurface water is occurring, the probability of continuance or future occurrence of the pollution, and the estimated cost of abating the pollution.

(i) The department shall review each administratively complete application to determine the acceptability of the application. A complete application is acceptable if the application is in compliance with all of the applicable requirements of this part, the rules adopted under this part, and the permit.

(j) (i) The department shall notify the applicant in writing regarding the acceptability of the application no later than 60 days from the date of the inspection.

(ii) If the department determines that the application is not acceptable, it shall specify in the notice those items that the application must address.

(iii) If the applicant revises the application in response to a notice of unacceptability, the department

shall review the revised application and notify the applicant in writing within 60 days of the date of receipt as to whether the revised application is acceptable.

(iv) If the revision constitutes a significant modification, the department shall conduct a new review, beginning with an administrative completeness determination.

(v) A significant modification includes but is not limited to:

(A) the notification of an additional property owner, local governmental body, planning agency, or sewage and water treatment authority of the permittee's intention to seek a bond release;

(B) a material increase in the acreage for which a bond release is sought or the amount of bond release sought; or

(C) a material change in the reclamation for which a bond release is sought or the information used to evaluate the results of that reclamation.

(k) The department shall release the bond in whole or in part if it is satisfied the reclamation covered by the bond or portion of the bond has been accomplished as required by this part according to the following schedule:

(i) When the permittee completes the plugging, backfilling, regrading, and drainage control of a bonded area in accordance with the approved reclamation plan, the department shall release 60% of the bond or collateral for the applicable permit area.

(ii) After revegetation has been established on the regraded lands in accordance with the approved reclamation plan, the department shall, for the period specified for operator responsibility of reestablishing revegetation, retain that amount of bond for the revegetated area that would be sufficient for a third party to cover the cost of reestablishing revegetation. Whenever a silt dam is to be retained as a permanent impoundment, the portion of bond may be released under this subsection (6)(k)(ii) if provisions for sound future maintenance by the operator or the landowner have been made with the department. Any part of the bond may not be released under this subsection (6)(k)(ii):

(A) as long as the lands to which the release would be applicable are contributing suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area in excess of the requirements of 82-4-231(10)(k); or

(B) before soil productivity for prime farm lands to which the release would be applicable has returned to equivalent levels of yield as nonmined land of the same soil type in the surrounding area under equivalent

management practices, as determined from the soil survey.

(iii) When the permittee has successfully completed all prospecting, mining, and reclamation activities, the department shall release the remaining portion of the bond, but not before the expiration of the period specified for responsibility and not until all reclamation requirements of this part are fully met.

(l) If the department disapproves the application for release of the bond or a portion of the bond, it shall:

(i) provide to the permittee detailed written findings demonstrating that the reclamation covered by the bond or a portion of the bond has not been accomplished as required by this part; and

(ii) recommend corrective actions necessary to secure the release and allowing opportunity for a public hearing.

(m) When an application for total or partial bond release is filed with the department, it shall notify the municipality or county in which a prospecting or mining operation is located by certified mail at least 30 days prior to the release of all or a portion of the bond.

(7) All disturbed areas must be reclaimed in a timely manner to conditions that are capable of supporting the land uses that they were capable of supporting prior to any mining or to higher or better uses as approved pursuant to subsection (8).

(8) (a) An operator may propose a higher or better use as an alternative postmining land use. If the landowner is not the operator, the operator shall submit written documentation of the concurrence of the landowner or the land management agency with jurisdiction over the land. The department may approve the proposed alternative postmining land use only if it meets all of the following criteria:

(i) There is a reasonable likelihood for achievement of the alternative land use.

(ii) The alternative land use does not present any actual or probable hazard to the public health or safety or any threat of water diminution or pollution.

(iii) The alternative land use will not:

(A) be impractical or unreasonable;

(B) be inconsistent with applicable land use policies or plans;

(C) involve unreasonable delay in implementation; or

(D) cause or contribute to violation of federal, state, or local law.

(b) As used in this section, the term "landowner" includes a person who has sold the surface estate to the operator with an option to repurchase the surface estate after mining and reclamation are complete.

(9) The reclamation plan must incorporate appropriate wildlife habitat enhancement features that are integrated with cropland, grazing land, pastureland, land occasionally cut for hay, or other uses in order to enhance habitat diversity, with emphasis on big game animals, game birds, and threatened and endangered species that have been documented to live in the area of land affected, and to enhance wetlands and riparian areas along rivers and streams and bordering ponds and lakes. Incorporation of wildlife habitat enhancement features does not constitute a change in land use to fish and wildlife habitat and may not interfere with the designated land use.

(10) Facilities existing prior to mining, including but not limited to public roads, utility lines, railroads, or pipelines, may be replaced as part of the reclamation plan."

Section 183. Section 82-4-234, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-234. Commencement of reclamation.** The operator shall commence the reclamation of the area of land affected by the operator's operation as soon as possible after the beginning of strip mining or underground mining of that area in accordance with plans previously approved by the department. Those grading, backfilling, subsidence stabilization, topsoiling, and water management practices that are approved in the plans must be kept current with the operation as defined by rules of the ~~board~~ department, and a permit or supplement to a permit may not be issued if, in the discretion of the department, these practices are not current."

Section 184. Section 82-4-235, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-235. Determination of successful revegetation -- final bond release.** (1) Success of revegetation must be judged on the effectiveness of the vegetation for the approved postmining land use, the extent of cover compared to the cover occurring in the natural vegetation, and the requirements of 82-4-233. Standards for success are:

(a) for areas reclaimed for use as cropland, crop production must be at least equal to that achieved prior to mining based on comparison with historical data, comparable reference areas, or United States

department of agriculture publications applicable to the area of the operation, as referenced in rules adopted by the ~~board~~ department;

(b) for areas reclaimed for use as pastureland or grazing land, the ground cover and production of living plants on the revegetated area must be at least equal to that of a reference area or other standard approved by the department as appropriate for the postmining land use;

(c) for areas reclaimed for use as fish and wildlife habitat, forestry, or recreation, success of revegetation must be determined on the basis of approved tree density standards or shrub density standards, or both, and vegetative ground cover required to achieve the postmining land use;

(d) reestablished vegetation is considered effective if the postmining land use is achieved and erosion is controlled;

(e) reestablished vegetation is considered permanent if it is diverse and effective at the end of the 10-year responsibility period specified under subsection (2); and

(f) plant species composing the reestablished vegetation are considered to have the same seasonal characteristics of growth as the original vegetation, to be capable of regeneration and plant succession, and to be compatible with the plant and animal species of the area if those plant species are native to the area or are introduced species approved by the department as desirable and necessary to achieve the postmining land use.

(2) Inspection and evaluation of reclaimed vegetative cover must be made as soon as possible following an application for final bond release to determine if a satisfactory stand has been established. If the department determines that a satisfactory vegetative cover has been established, it shall release the remaining bond held on the area reclaimed after public notice and an opportunity for hearing as provided in 82-4-232(6). Except as provided in subsection (3), the remaining bond may not be released prior to a period of 10 years after the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation, or other work required under this part for those operations or portions of operations that were seeded after May 2, 1978, or prior to a period of 5 years after initial planting for all exploration activities and all other operations.

(3) (a) Vegetative cover of water management facilities and other support facilities composing no more than 10% of the area for which bond release is sought is not subject to the 10-year responsibility period. Water management facilities and other support facilities include sedimentation ponds, diversions, other water

management structures, soils stockpiles, and access roads.

(b) Vegetative cover of water management facilities and other support facilities composing no more than 10% of the area for which bond release is sought is eligible for bond release if the vegetative cover otherwise meets the reclamation standards in subsection (1).

(4) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), on land from which coal was removed prior to May 3, 1978, and on land from which coal was not removed and that was not used, disturbed, or redisturbed in connection with this part after May 2, 1978, pursuant to a permit issued by the department under this part, the department may approve for release a bond on an area of reclaimed vegetation that meets the following criteria:

(i) it was seeded using a seed mixture that was approved by the department under the criteria established pursuant to 82-4-233 and that included introduced species; and

(ii) at least one of the following conditions exists:

(A) the standards of 82-4-233(1) are otherwise achieved;

(B) the operator has demonstrated substantial usefulness of the reclaimed vegetation for grazing of livestock;

(C) the operator demonstrates that the reclaimed vegetation has substantial value as a habitat component for wildlife present in the area; or

(D) the topography and soils are suitable for conversion to cropland or hayland consistent with the standards of 82-4-232 and the department approves and the operator completes that conversion.

(b) On lands that meet the criteria described in subsection (4)(a), interseeding or supplemental planting may be performed without reinitiating the liability period provided in subsection (2)."

Section 185. 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~~ department 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.

(3) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon any land for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether the land has been strip- or underground-mined and not reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this part and to determine the feasibility of restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of any adverse effects of past coal-mining 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 mine is located.

(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-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.

(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 lies, the agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter on the property adversely affected by past coal-mining practices and on any other property necessary for access to the mineral property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or 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 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.

(b) The landowner may petition within 60 days of the filing of the lien to determine 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. 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. 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. A gift or purchase must be approved by the board of land commissioners. 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-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."

Section 186. Section 82-4-251, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-251. Noncompliance -- suspension of permits.** (1) If it is determined on the basis of an inspection that the permittee is or that any condition or practice exists in violation of any requirement of this part or any permit condition required by this part 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 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 environmental harm.

(2) When, on the basis of an inspection, the department determines that any permittee is in violation of any requirement of this part or any permit condition required by this part 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 an 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 modified, vacated, or terminated by the director or an 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 this part or any permit conditions required by this part 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 this part or any permit conditions or that the violations are willfully caused by the permittee, the director or an 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 an authorized representative shall suspend or revoke the permit. A permittee may request a contested case hearing on a permit suspension or revocation by filing a request for hearing, specifying the grounds for the request, within 30 days of receipt of the order of suspension or revocation. The order is effective upon expiration of the period for requesting a hearing or, if a hearing is requested, upon issuance of a final order by the ~~board~~ department. The hearing must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. When a permit has been revoked, the department may order the performance bond forfeited.

(4) Any additional permits held by an operator whose mining 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 this part 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 reclamation account a sum together with the value of the bond 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 mining by the operator expires within 30 days of actual notice to the operator unless an informal public hearing, if requested by the person to whom the notice or order was issued, is held at the site or within such reasonable proximity to the site that any viewings of the site can be conducted during the course of the hearing. If the department receives a request for an informal public hearing 21 days after service of the notice or order, the period for holding the informal public hearing is extended by the number of days after the 21st day that the request was received.

(6) A person who has been issued a notice or an order of cessation pursuant to subsection (1) or (2) or a person who has an interest that is or may be adversely affected by an order issued pursuant to subsection (1) or (2) or by modification, vacation, or termination of that order may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department on that order within 30 days of its issuance or within 30 days of its modification, vacation, or termination. The filing of an application for review under this subsection may not operate as a stay of any order or notice. The ~~board~~ department shall make findings of fact and issue a written decision incorporating an order vacating, affirming, modifying, or terminating the order.

(7) Whenever an order is issued under this section or as the result of any administrative proceeding under this part, 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.

(8) In order to protect the stability of the land, the director or an authorized representative shall order cessation of underground coal mining under urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities and adjacent to

industrial or commercial buildings, major impoundments, or permanent streams if the director or the authorized agent finds imminent danger to inhabitants of the urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities."

Section 187. Section 82-4-254, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-254. Violation -- penalty -- waiver.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person or operator who violates any of the provisions of this part, rules adopted or orders issued under this part, or term or condition of a permit and any director, officer, or agent of a corporation who purposely or knowingly authorizes, orders, or carries out a violation shall pay an administrative penalty of not less than $100 or more than $5,000 for the violation and an additional administrative penalty of not less than $100 or more than $5,000 for each day during which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing the violations as provided in this section. A person or operator who fails to correct a violation within the period permitted by law, rule ~~of the board~~, or order of the department must be assessed a penalty of not less than $750 for each day, up to 30 days, during which the failure or violation continues.

(b) Penalties assessed under this section must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 82-4-1001.

(c) The period permitted for correction of a violation does not, in the case of any review proceeding under 82-4-251(6), end until entry of a final order suspending the abatement requirements or until entry of an order of court ordering suspension of the abatement requirements. If the failure to abate continues for more than 30 days, the department shall, within 30 days after the 30-day period, take appropriate action pursuant to 82-4-251(3) or request action under subsection (4) or (6) of this section.

(2) The department may waive the penalty for a minor violation of this part, a rule adopted or an order issued under this part, or a term or condition of a permit if the department determines that the violation is not of potential harm to public health, public safety, or the environment and does not impair the administration of this part. The department may not waive a penalty assessed under this section if the person or operator fails to abate the violation as directed under 82-4-251. The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules to implement and administer a procedure for waiver of a penalty under this subsection.

(3) (a) To assess an administrative penalty under this section, the department shall issue a notice of violation and penalty order to the person or operator, unless the penalty is waived pursuant to subsection (2).

The notice and order must specify the provision of this part, rule adopted or order issued under this part, or term or condition of a permit that is violated and must contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a statement of the proposed administrative penalty. The notice and order must be served personally or by certified mail. Service by mail is complete 3 business days after the date of mailing. The notice and order become final unless, within 30 days after the order is served, the person or operator to whom the order was issued requests a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. By submitting to the ~~board~~ department a written request within 30 days of service of the notice of violation, stating the reason for the request, the person or operator is entitled to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department under 82-4-206 on the issues of whether the alleged violation has occurred and whether the penalty proposed to be assessed is proper. On receipt of a request, the ~~board~~ department shall schedule a hearing. After a hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall make findings of fact and issue a written decision as to the occurrence of the violation and the amount of penalty warranted. If the ~~board~~ department finds that the violation occurred and a penalty is warranted, it shall order the payment of the penalty. If the time for requesting a hearing expires without a hearing request, the person or operator shall remit the amount of the penalty within 30 days of the expiration of the period for requesting a hearing.

(b) If the person or operator to whom a final order is issued under subsection (3)(a) wishes to obtain judicial review of the order, the person or operator shall submit with any assessed penalty a statement that the penalty is being paid under protest and the department shall hold the payment in escrow until judicial review is complete. Any person or operator who fails to request and submit testimony at the hearing provided for in subsection (3)(a) or who fails to pay any assessed penalty under protest within 30 days of the order assessing the penalty forfeits the right to seek judicial review of the violation and penalty determinations.

(c) Penalties provided for in this section are recoverable in an action brought by the department. The action must be filed in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County, if mutually agreed on by the parties in the action, or in the district court having jurisdiction over the defendant.

(4) The department may bring an action for a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person who:

(a) violates, threatens to violate, or fails or refuses to comply with any order or decision issued under this part;

(b) interferes with, hinders, or delays the department in carrying out the provisions of this part;

(c) refuses to admit an authorized representative of the department to the permit area;

(d) refuses to permit inspection of the permit area by an authorized representative of the department;

(e) refuses to furnish any information or report requested by the department in furtherance of the provisions of this part; or

(f) refuses to permit access to and copying of records that the department determines to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this part.

(5) Any relief granted by a court under subsection (4)(a) continues in effect until the completion or final termination of all proceedings for review of relief granted under this part unless, prior to the final determination, the district court granting the relief sets it aside or modifies it.

(6) A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or any determination or order issued under this part or who purposely or knowingly violates any permit condition issued under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined an amount not less than $500 and not more than $10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. Each day on which the violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

(7) A person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification or knowingly fails to make any statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this part shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(8) A person who except as permitted by law purposely or knowingly resists, prevents, impedes, or interferes with the department or its agents in the performance of duties pursuant to this part shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(9) An employee of the department performing any function or duty under this part may not have a direct or indirect financial interest in any strip- or underground-coal-mining operation. A person who knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $2,500 or by imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.

(10) Within 30 days after receipt of full payment of an administrative penalty assessed under this section, the department shall issue a written release of civil liability for the violations for which the penalty was assessed."

Section 188. Section 82-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-303. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandonment of surface or underground mining" may be presumed when it is shown that continued operation will not resume.

(2) "Amendment" means a change to an approved operating or reclamation plan. A major amendment is an amendment that may significantly affect the human environment. A minor amendment is an amendment that will not significantly affect the human environment.

~~(3) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in2-15-3502.~~

~~(4)~~ (3) "Certification" means, with regard to tailings storage facilities, a statement of opinion by a professional engineer that the work on a tailings storage facility has been conducted in accordance with the normal standard of care within dam engineering practice. Certification does not constitute a warranty or guarantee of facts or conditions certified.

~~(5)~~ (4) "Completeness" means that an application contains information addressing each applicable permit requirement as listed in this part or rules adopted pursuant to this part in sufficient detail for the department to make a decision as to adequacy of the application to meet the requirements of this part.

~~(6)~~ (5) "Constructor" means the company or companies constructing the built components of a tailings storage facility, including but not limited to embankment dams, surface water diversion structures, tailings distribution systems, reclaim water systems, and monitoring instrumentation.

~~(7)~~ (6) "Cyanide ore-processing reagent" means cyanide or a cyanide compound used as a reagent in leaching operations.

~~(8)~~ (7) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(9)~~ (8) "Disturbed land" means the area of land or surface water that has been disturbed, beginning at the date of the issuance of the permit. The term includes the area from which the overburden, tailings, waste materials, or minerals have been removed and tailings ponds, waste dumps, roads, conveyor systems, load-out facilities, leach dumps, and all similar excavations or coverings that result from the operation and that have not been previously reclaimed under the reclamation plan.

~~(10)~~ (9) "Engineer of record" means a qualified engineer who is the lead designer for a tailings storage facility.

~~(11)~~ (10) "Expansion" means, with regard to tailings storage facilities, a change in the size, height, or configuration of or a contiguous addition to an existing tailings storage facility that increases or may increase the storage capacity of the impoundment above the currently permitted capacity.

~~(12)~~ (11) "Exploration" means:

(a) all activities that are conducted on or beneath the surface of lands and that result in material disturbance of the surface for the purpose of determining the presence, location, extent, depth, grade, and economic viability of mineralization in those lands, if any, other than mining for production and economic exploitation; and

(b) all roads made for the purpose of facilitating exploration, except as noted in 82-4-310.

~~(13)~~ (12) "Independent review engineer" means a licensed engineer who is a recognized expert in tailings storage facility design, construction, operation, and closure.

~~(14)~~ (13) "Material deviation" means a failure to follow a condition in a design document, corrective action plan, schedule, or tailings operation, maintenance, and surveillance manual that could reasonably be expected to substantively impair a tailings storage facility from performing as intended.

~~(15)~~ (14) "Maximum credible earthquake" means the most severe earthquake that can be expected at a site based on geologic and seismological evidence, including a review of all historic earthquake data of events sufficiently nearby to influence the site, all faults in the area, and attenuations from causative faults to the site.

~~(16)~~ (15) "Mineral" means any ore, rock, or substance, other than oil, gas, bentonite, clay, coal, sand, gravel, peat, soil materials, or uranium, that is taken from below the surface or from the surface of the earth for the purpose of milling, concentration, refinement, smelting, manufacturing, or other subsequent use or processing or for stockpiling for future use, refinement, or smelting.

~~(17)~~ (16) "Mining" commences when the operator first mines ores or minerals in commercial quantities for sale, beneficiation, refining, or other processing or disposition or first takes bulk samples for metallurgical testing in excess of the aggregate of 10,000 short tons.

~~(18)~~ (17) "Observational method" means a continuous, managed, and integrated process of design,

construction control, monitoring, and review enabling appropriate, previously defined modifications to be incorporated during and after construction.

~~(19)~~ (18) "Operator" means a person who has an operating permit issued under 82-4-335.

~~(20)~~ (19) "Ore processing" means milling, heap leaching, flotation, vat leaching, or other standard hard-rock mineral concentration processes.

~~(21)~~ (20) "Panel" means the tailings storage facility independent review panel created for each new or expanded tailings storage facility.

~~(22)~~ (21) "Person" means any person, corporation, firm, association, partnership, or other legal entity engaged in exploration for or mining of minerals on or below the surface of the earth, reprocessing of tailings or waste materials, or operation of a hard-rock mill.

~~(23)~~ (22) "Placer deposit" means:

(a) naturally occurring, scattered, or unconsolidated valuable minerals in gravel, glacial, eolian, colluvial, or alluvial deposits lying above bedrock; or

(b) all forms of deposit except veins of quartz and other rock in place.

~~(24)~~ (23) "Placer or dredge mining" means the mining of minerals from a placer deposit by a person or persons.

~~(25)~~ (24) "Practicable" means available and capable of being implemented after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

~~(26)~~ (25) "Professional engineer" means a registered professional engineer licensed to practice in Montana under Title 37, chapter 67, part 3.

~~(27)~~ (26) "Qualified engineer" means a professional engineer who has a minimum of 10 years of direct experience with the design and construction of tailings storage facilities and has the appropriate professional and educational credentials to effectively determine appropriate parameters for the safe design, construction, operation, and closure of a tailings storage facility.

~~(28)~~ (27) "Reclamation plan" means the operator's written proposal, as required and approved by the department, for reclamation of the land that will be disturbed. The proposal must include, to the extent practical at the time of application for an operating permit:

(a) 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 mining;

(b) plans for surface gradient restoration to a surface suitable for the proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation is completed and the proposed method of accomplishment;

(c) the manner and type of revegetation or other surface treatment of disturbed areas;

(d) 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;

(e) the method of disposal of mining debris;

(f) the method of diverting surface waters around the disturbed areas when necessary to prevent pollution of those waters or unnecessary erosion;

(g) the method of reclamation of stream channels and stream banks to control erosion, siltation, and pollution;

(h) maps and other supporting documents that may be reasonably required by the department; and

(i) a time schedule for reclamation that meets the requirements of 82-4-336.

~~(29)~~ (28) "Rock products" means decorative rock, building stone, riprap, mineral aggregates, and other minerals produced by typical quarrying activities or collected from or just below the ground surface.

~~(30)~~ (29) (a) "Small miner" means a person, firm, or corporation that engages in mining activity that is not exempt from this part pursuant to 82-4-310, that engages in the business of reprocessing of tailings or waste materials, that, except as provided in 82-4-310, knowingly allows other persons to engage in mining activities on land owned or controlled by the person, firm, or corporation, that does not hold an operating permit under 82-4-335 except for a permit issued under 82-4-335(3) or a permit that meets the criteria of subsection ~~(30)~~ ~~(c)~~ (29)(c) of this section, and that conducts:

(i) an operation that results in not more than 5 acres of the earth's surface being disturbed and unreclaimed; or

(ii) two operations that disturb and leave unreclaimed less than 5 acres for each operation if the respective mining properties are:

(A) the only operations engaged in by the person, firm, or corporation; and

(B) at least 1 mile apart at their closest point.

(b) For the purpose of this definition only, the department shall, in computing the area covered by the

operation:

(i) exclude access or haulage roads that are required by a local, state, or federal agency having jurisdiction over that road to be constructed to certain specifications if that public agency notifies the department in writing that it desires to have the road remain in use and will maintain it after mining ceases; and

(ii) exclude access roads for which the person, firm, or corporation submits a bond to the department in the amount of the estimated total cost of reclamation along with a description of the location of the road and the specifications to which it will be constructed.

(c) A small miner may hold an operating permit that allows disturbance of 100 acres or less. The permit may be amended to add new disturbance areas, but the total area permitted for disturbance may not exceed 100 acres at any time.

~~(31)~~ (30) "Soil materials" means earth material found in the upper soil layers that will support plant growth.

~~(32)~~ (31) (a) "Surface mining" means all or any part of the process involved in mining of minerals by removing the overburden and mining directly from the mineral deposits exposed, including but not limited to open-pit mining of minerals naturally exposed at the surface of the earth, mining by the auger method, and all similar methods by which earth or minerals exposed at the surface are removed in the course of mining.

(b) Surface mining does not include the extraction of oil, gas, bentonite, clay, coal, sand, gravel, peat, soil materials, or uranium or excavation or grading conducted for onsite farming, onsite road construction, or other onsite building construction.

~~(33)~~ (32) "Tailings" means the residual materials remaining after a milling process that separates the valuable fraction from the uneconomic fraction of an ore mined by an operator.

~~(34)~~ (33) (a) "Tailings storage facility" means a facility that temporarily or permanently stores tailings, including the impoundment, embankment, tailings distribution works, reclaim water works, monitoring devices, storm water diversions, and other ancillary structures.

(b) The term does not include a facility that:

(i) stores 50 acre-feet or less of free water or process solution;

(ii) is wholly contained below surrounding grade with no man-made structures retaining tailings, water, or process solution or underground mines that use tailings as backfill; or

(iii) stores dry stack or filtered tailings.

~~(35)~~ (34) "Underground mining" means all methods of mining other than surface mining.

~~(36)~~ (35) "Unit of surface-mined area" means that area of land and surface water included within an operating permit actually disturbed by surface mining during each 12-month period of time, beginning at the date of the issuance of the permit. The term includes the area from which overburden or minerals have been removed, the area covered by mining debris, and all additional areas used in surface mining or underground mining operations that by virtue of mining use are susceptible to erosion in excess of the surrounding undisturbed portions of land.

~~(37)~~ (36) "Vegetative cover" means the type of vegetation, grass, shrubs, trees, or any other form of natural cover considered suitable at time of reclamation."

Section 189. Section 82-4-304, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-304. Exemption -- works performed prior to promulgation of rules.** This part is not applicable to any exploration or mining work performed prior to the date of promulgation of the ~~board's~~ initial rules pursuant to 82-4-321 relating to exploration and mining. This part is not applicable to the reprocessing of tailings or waste rock that occurred prior to the date of promulgation of the ~~board's~~ initial rules regarding those activities. If, after the date of promulgation of initial rules applicable to mills not located at a mine site, work is performed at a mill that does not use cyanide ore-processing reagent and that was constructed and operated before promulgation of those rules, this part applies only to the areas initially disturbed after promulgation of those rules."

Section 190. Section 82-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-305. Exemption -- small miners -- written agreement.** (1) Except as provided in subsections (3) through (11), the provisions of this part do not apply to a small miner if the small miner annually agrees in writing:

(a) that the small miner will not pollute or contaminate any stream;

(b) that the small miner will provide protection for human and animal life through the installation of bulkheads installed over safety collars and the installation of doors on tunnel portals;

(c) that the small miner will provide a map locating the miner's mining operations. The map must be of a size and scale determined by the department.

(d) if the small miner's operations are placer or dredge mining, that the small miner shall salvage and protect all soil materials for use in reclamation of that site and shall reclaim all land disturbed by the operations to comparable utility and stability as that of adjacent areas.

(2) For small-miner exemptions obtained after September 30, 1985, a small miner may not obtain or continue an exemption under subsection (1) unless the small miner annually certifies in writing:

(a) if the small miner is an individual, that:

(i) no business association or partnership of which the small miner is a member or partner has a small-miner exemption; and

(ii) no corporation of which the small miner is an officer, director, or owner of record of 25% or more of any class of voting stock has a small-miner exemption; or

(b) if the small miner is a partnership or business association, that:

(i) none of the associates or partners holds a small-miner exemption; and

(ii) none of the associates or partners is an officer, director, or owner of 25% or more of any class of voting stock of a corporation that has a small-miner exemption; or

(c) if the small miner is a corporation, that no officer, director, or owner of record of 25% or more of any class of voting stock of the corporation:

(i) holds a small-miner exemption;

(ii) is a member or partner in a business association or partnership that holds a small-miner exemption;

(iii) is an officer, director, or owner of record of 25% or more of any class of voting stock of another corporation that holds a small-miner exemption.

(3) A small miner whose operations are placer or dredge mining shall post a performance bond equal to the state's documented cost estimate of reclaiming the disturbed land, although the bond may not exceed $10,000 for each operation. If the small miner has posted a bond for reclamation with another government agency, the small miner is exempt from the requirement of this subsection.

(4) If a small miner who conducts a placer or dredge mining operation fails to reclaim the operation, the small miner is liable to the department for all its reasonable costs of reclamation, including a reasonable

charge for services performed by state personnel and for state materials and equipment used. If the small miner posts a surety bond, the surety is liable to the state to the extent of the bond amount and the small miner is liable for the remainder of the reasonable costs to the state of reclaiming the operation.

(5) If a small miner who conducts a placer or dredge mining operation fails to commence reclamation of the operation within 6 months after cessation of mining or within an extended period allowed by the department for good cause shown or if the small miner fails to diligently complete reclamation, the department shall notify the small miner by certified mail that it intends to reclaim the operation unless the small miner commences reclamation within 30 days and diligently completes the reclamation. The notice must be mailed to the address stated on the small miner exclusion statement or, if the small miner has notified the department of a different address by letter or in the annual certification form, to the most recent address given to the department. If the small miner fails to commence reclamation within 30 days or to diligently complete reclamation, the department may revoke the small miner exclusion statement, forfeit any bond that has been posted with the department, and enter and reclaim the operation. If the small miner has not posted a bond with the department or if the reasonable costs of reclamation exceed the amount of the bond, the department may also collect additional reclamation costs, as set forth in subsection (6), before or after it incurs those costs.

(6) To collect additional reclamation costs, the department shall notify the small miner by certified mail, at the address determined under subsection (5), of the additional reasonable reclamation costs and request payment within 30 days. If the small miner does not pay the additional reclamation costs within 30 days, the department may bring an action in district court for payment of the estimated future costs and, if the department has performed any reclamation, of its reasonable actual costs. The court shall order payment of costs that it determines to be reasonable and shall retain jurisdiction until reclamation of the operation is completed. Upon completion of reclamation, the court shall order payment of any additional costs that it considers reasonable or the refund of any portion of any payment for estimated costs that exceeds the actual reasonable costs incurred by the department.

(7) A small miner who intends to use a cyanide ore-processing reagent or other metal leaching solvents or reagents shall obtain an operating permit for that part of the small miner's operation in which the cyanide ore-processing reagent or other metal leaching solvents or reagents will be used or disposed of. The acreage disturbed by the operation using cyanide ore-processing reagents or other metal leaching solvents or

reagents and covered by the operating permit is excluded from the 5-acre limit specified in ~~82-4-303(30)(a)(i) and (30)(a)(ii)~~ 82-4-303(29)(a)(i) and (29)(a)(ii).

(8) (a) Except for a small miner proposing to conduct a placer or dredge mining operation, a small miner who intends to use an impoundment to store waste from ore processing shall obtain approval for the design, construction, operation, and reclamation of that impoundment and post a performance bond for that part of the small miner's operation before constructing an impoundment. The small miner shall post a performance bond equal to the state's documented cost estimate of reclaiming the disturbed land. If the small miner has posted a bond for reclamation of that site with a federal government agency, the small miner is exempt from the requirements of this subsection (8)(a).

(b) The department shall conduct a review of the adequacy of the bond posted by a small miner using an impoundment pursuant to this section at least once every 5 years and adjust the bond if necessary to ensure reclamation of the impoundment. The acreage disturbed by the portion of the operation that uses an impoundment to store waste from ore processing is included in the 5-acre limit specified in ~~82-4-303(30)(a)(i) and (30)(a)(ii)~~ 82-4-303(29)(a)(i) and (29)(a)(ii) and is subject to the provisions of this subsection (8).

(c) If a small miner under this subsection (8) fails to reclaim the operation, the small miner is liable to the department for all its reasonable costs of reclamation, including a reasonable charge for services performed by state personnel and for state materials and equipment used. If the small miner posts a surety bond, the surety is liable to the state to the extent of the bond amount and the small miner is liable for the remainder of the reasonable costs to the state of reclaiming the operation.

(d) If a small miner under this subsection (8) fails to commence reclamation of the operation within 6 months after cessation of mining or within an extended period allowed by the department for good cause shown or if the small miner fails to diligently complete reclamation, the department shall notify the small miner by certified mail that it intends to reclaim the operation unless the small miner commences reclamation within 30 days and diligently completes the reclamation. The notice must be mailed to the address stated on the small miner exclusion statement or, if the small miner has notified the department of a different address by letter or in the annual certification form, to the most recent address given to the department. If the small miner fails to commence reclamation within 30 days or to diligently complete reclamation, the department may revoke the small miner exclusion statement, forfeit any bond that has been posted with the department, and enter and

reclaim the operation. If the small miner has not posted a bond with the department or if the reasonable costs of reclamation exceed the amount of the bond, the department may also collect additional reclamation costs, as set forth in subsection (8)(e), before or after it incurs those costs.

(e) To collect additional reclamation costs, the department shall notify the small miner by certified mail, at the address determined under subsection (8)(d), of the additional reasonable reclamation costs and request payment within 30 days. If the small miner does not pay the additional reclamation costs within 30 days, the department may bring an action in district court for payment of the estimated future costs and, if the department has performed any reclamation, of its reasonable actual costs. The court shall order payment of costs that it determines to be reasonable and shall retain jurisdiction until reclamation of the operation is completed. Upon completion of reclamation, the court shall order payment of any additional costs that it considers reasonable or the refund of any portion of any payment for estimated costs that exceeds the actual reasonable costs incurred by the department.

(f) Except for a small miner who conducts a placer or dredge mining operation, a small miner utilizing an impoundment to store waste from ore processing on or after April 28, 2005, shall obtain approval of the design, construction, operation, and reclamation of that impoundment and post a performance bond within 6 months of April 28, 2005. If the small miner has posted a bond for reclamation of that site with a federal government agency, the small miner is exempt from the requirements of this subsection (8)(f).

(9) The exemption provided in this section does not apply to a person:

(a) whose failure to comply with the provisions of this part, the rules adopted under this part, or a permit or license issued under this part has resulted in the forfeiture of a bond, unless that person meets the conditions described under 82-4-360;

(b) who has not paid a penalty for which the department has obtained a judgment pursuant to 82-4-361;

(c) who has failed to post a reclamation bond required by this section, unless the department has certified that the area for which the bond should have been posted has been reclaimed by that person or reclaimed by the department and the person has reimbursed the department for the cost of the reclamation; or

(d) who has failed to comply with an abatement order issued pursuant to 82-4-362, unless the department has completed the abatement and the person has reimbursed the department for the cost of

abatement.

(10) The exemption provided in this section does not apply to an area:

(a) under permit pursuant to 82-4-335;

(b) that has been permitted pursuant to 82-4-335 and reclaimed by the permittee, the department, or any other state or federal agency; or

(c) that has been reclaimed by or has been subject to remediation of contamination or pollution by a public agency, under supervision of a public agency, or using public funds.

(11) A small miner may not use mercury except in a contained facility that prevents the escape of any mercury into the environment."

Section 191. Section 82-4-309, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-309. Exemption -- operations on federal lands.** This part ~~shall not be applicable~~ does not apply to operations on certain federal lands as specified by the ~~board~~ department, provided it is first determined by the ~~board~~ department that federal law or regulations issued by the federal agency administering such land impose controls for reclamation of said lands substantially equal to or greater than those imposed by this part."

Section 192. Section 82-4-321, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-321. Administration.** The department is charged with the responsibility of administering this part~~. In order to implement its terms and provisions, the board shall from time to time promulgate such~~ and adopting rules as ~~the board shall deem~~ necessary. The department shall employ experienced, qualified persons in the field of mined-land reclamation who, for the purpose of this part, are referred to as supervisors."

Section 193. Section 82-4-332, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-332. Exploration license.** (1) An exploration license must be issued to any applicant who:

(a) pays a fee of $100 to the department;

(b) agrees to reclaim any surface area damaged by the applicant during exploration operations, as may be reasonably required by the department;

(c) is not in default of any other reclamation obligation under this law.

(2) An application for an exploration license must be made in writing, notarized, and submitted to the department in duplicate upon forms prepared and furnished by it. The application must include an exploration map or sketch in sufficient detail to locate the area to be explored and to determine whether significant environmental problems would be encountered. The ~~board~~ department shall by rule determine the precise nature of the exploration map or sketch. The applicant shall state what type of prospecting and excavation techniques will be employed in disturbing the land.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an exploration license, the applicant shall file with the department a reclamation and revegetation bond in a form and amount as determined by the department in accordance with 82-4-338.

(4) In the event that the holder of an exploration license desires to mine the area covered by the exploration license and has fulfilled all of the requirements for an operating permit, the department shall allow the postponement of the reclamation of the acreage explored if that acreage is incorporated into the complete reclamation plan submitted with the application for an operating permit. Any land actually affected by exploration or excavation under an exploration license and not covered by the operating reclamation plan must be reclaimed within 2 years after the completion of exploration or abandonment of the site in a manner acceptable to the department."

Section 194. Section 82-4-335, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-335. Operating permit -- limitation -- fees.** (1) A person may not engage in mining, ore processing, or reprocessing of tailings or waste material, construct or operate a hard-rock mill, use cyanide ore-processing reagents or other metal leaching solvents or reagents, or disturb land in anticipation of those activities in the state without first obtaining a final operating permit from the department. Except as provided in subsection (2), a separate final operating permit is required for each complex.

(2) (a) A person who engages in the mining of rock products or a landowner who allows another person to engage in the mining of rock products from the landowner's land may obtain an operating permit for multiple sites if each of the multiple sites does not:

(i) operate within 100 feet of surface water or in ground water or impact any wetland, surface water, or ground water;

(ii) have any water impounding structures other than for storm water control;

(iii) have the potential to produce acid, toxic, or otherwise pollutive solutions;

(iv) adversely impact a member of or the critical habitat of a member of a wildlife species that is listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; or

(v) impact significant historic or archaeological features.

(b) A landowner who is a permittee and who allows another person to mine on the landowner's land remains responsible for compliance with this part, the rules adopted pursuant to this part, and the permit for all mining activities conducted on sites permitted pursuant to this subsection (2) with the landowner's permission. The performance bond required under this part is and must be conditioned upon compliance with this part, the rules adopted pursuant to this part, and the permit of the landowner and any person who mines with the landowner's consent.

(3) A small miner who intends to use a cyanide ore-processing reagent or other metal leaching solvents or reagents shall obtain an operating permit for that part of the small miner's operation where the cyanide ore-processing reagent or other metal leaching solvents or reagents will be used or disposed of.

(4) (a) 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~~ department 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 an opportunity to review the department's estimated expenses. The applicant may indicate which proposed expenses the applicant considers duplicative or excessive, if any.

(b) (i) Subject to subsection (4)(b)(ii), a contractor shall, at the request of the applicant, directly submit invoices of contractor expenses to the applicant.

(ii) A contractor's work is assigned, reviewed, accepted, or rejected by the department pursuant to this

section.

(5) The person shall submit an application on 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, the engineer of record if applicable, and, if a corporation or other business entity, the name and address of its officers, directors, owners of 10% or more of any class of voting stock, partners, and the like and its resident agent for service of process, if required by law;

(b) the minerals expected to be mined;

(c) a proposed reclamation plan;

(d) the expected starting date of operations;

(e) a map showing the specific area to be mined and the boundaries of the land that will be disturbed, 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;

(f) 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 one-half mile of any part of the permit area, provided that the department is not required to verify this information;

(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, provided that the department is not required to verify this information;

(h) the source of the applicant's legal right to mine the mineral on the land affected by the permit, provided that 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) a plan that will provide, within limits of normal operating procedures of the industry, for completion of the operation;

(k) ground water and surface water hydrologic data gathered from a sufficient number of sources and length of time to characterize the hydrologic regime;

(l) a plan detailing the design, operation, and monitoring of impounding structures, including but not limited to tailings impoundments and water reservoirs, sufficient to ensure that the structures are safe and

stable. For a tailings storage facility, this requirement is met by submission of a design document pursuant to 82-4-376, a panel report pursuant to 82-4-377, and a tailings operation, maintenance, and surveillance manual pursuant to 82-4-379 prior to issuance of a draft permit.

(m) a plan identifying methods to be used to monitor for the accidental discharge of objectionable materials and remedial action plans to be used to control and mitigate discharges to surface or ground water;

(n) an evaluation of the expected life of any tailings impoundment or waste area and the potential for expansion of the tailings impoundment or waste site. For a tailings storage facility, this requirement is met by submission of a design document pursuant to 82-4-376, a panel report pursuant to 82-4-377, and a tailings operation, maintenance, and surveillance manual pursuant to 82-4-379 prior to issuance of a draft permit.

(o) an assessment of the potential for the postmining use of mine-related facilities for other industrial purposes, including evidence of consultation with the county commission of the county or counties where the mine or mine-related facilities will be located.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (8), the permit provided for in subsection (1) for a large-scale mineral development, as defined in 90-6-302, must be conditioned to provide that activities under the permit may not commence until the impact plan is approved under 90-6-307 and until the permittee has provided a written guarantee to the department and to the hard-rock mining impact board of compliance within the time schedule with the commitment made in the approved impact plan, as provided in 90-6-307. If the permittee does not comply with that commitment within the time scheduled, the department, upon receipt of written notice from the hard-rock mining impact board, shall suspend the permit until it receives written notice from the hard-rock mining impact board that the permittee is in compliance.

(7) When the department determines that a permittee has become or will become a large-scale mineral developer pursuant to 82-4-339 and 90-6-302 and provides notice as required under 82-4-339, within 6 months of receiving the notice, the permittee shall provide the department with proof that the permittee has obtained a waiver of the impact plan requirement from the hard-rock mining impact board or that the permittee has filed an impact plan with the hard-rock mining impact board and the appropriate county or counties. If the permittee does not file the required proof or if the hard-rock mining impact board certifies to the department that the permittee has failed to comply with the hard-rock mining impact review and implementation requirements in Title 90, chapter 6, parts 3 and 4, the department shall suspend the permit until the permittee files the required

proof or until the hard-rock mining impact board certifies that the permittee has complied with the hard-rock mining impact review and implementation requirements.

(8) Compliance with 90-6-307 is not required for exploration and bulk sampling for metallurgical testing when the aggregate samples are less than 10,000 tons.

(9) A person may not be issued an operating 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 this part, the rules adopted under this part, or a permit or license issued under this part 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 82-4-360;

(b) that person has not paid a penalty for which the department has obtained a judgment pursuant to 82-4-361;

(c) that person has failed to post a reclamation bond required by 82-4-305; or

(d) that person has failed to comply with an abatement order issued pursuant to 82-4-362, unless the department has completed the abatement and the person has reimbursed the department for the cost of abatement.

(10) A person may not be issued a permit under this part unless, at the time of submission of a bond, the person provides the current information required in subsection (5)(a) and:

(a) (i) certifies that the person is not currently in violation in this state of any law, rule, or regulation of this state or of the United States pertaining to air quality, water quality, or mined land 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 (10)(a)(i) or (10)(a)(ii), as applicable, for any partners, officers, directors, owners of 10% or more of any class of voting stock, and business association members."

Section 195. Section 82-4-338, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-338. Performance bond.** (1) (a) An applicant for an exploration license or operating permit

shall file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in the sum to be determined by the department of not less than $200 for each acre or fraction of an acre of the disturbed land, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements of this part, the rules of the ~~board~~ department, and the permit. 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, this part, the rules, and the permit, including the potential cost of department management, operation, and maintenance of the site upon temporary or permanent operator insolvency or abandonment, [during a suspension authorized pursuant to 82-4-341(8)(b)(ii) or] until full bond liquidation can be effected.

(b) A public or governmental agency may not be required to post a bond under the provisions of this part.

(c) A blanket performance bond covering two or more operations may be accepted by the department. A blanket bond must adequately secure the estimated total number of acres of disturbed land.

(d) (i) For an exploration license or operating permit authorizing activities on federal land within the state, the department may accept a bond payable to the state of Montana and the federal agency administering the land. The bond must provide at least the same amount of financial guarantee as required by this part.

(ii) The bond must provide that the department may forfeit the bond without the concurrence of the federal land management agency. The bond may provide that the federal land management agency may forfeit the bond without the concurrence of the department. Upon forfeiture by either agency, the bond must be payable to the department and may also be payable to the federal land management agency. If the bond is payable to the department and the federal land management agency, the department, before accepting the bond, shall enter into an agreement or memorandum of understanding with the federal land management agency providing for administration of the bond funds in a manner that will allow the department to provide for compliance with the requirements of this part, the rules adopted under this part, and the permit.

(iii) The department may not enter into an agreement or memorandum of understanding with a federal land management agency that would require the department to impose requirements on an operator that are more stringent than state law and rules.

(2) (a) The department may calculate one or more reclamation plan components within its jurisdiction

with the assistance of one or more third-party contractors selected jointly by the department and the applicant 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 mine owner is responsible for the first $5,000 in contractor services provided under this subsection. The mine owner and the department are each responsible for 50% of any amount over $5,000.

(b) To select a third-party contractor as authorized in subsection (2)(a), the department shall prepare a list of no fewer than four contractors acceptable to the department and shall provide the applicant with a copy of the list. The applicant shall provide the department with a list of at least 50% of the contractors from the department's list. The department shall select its contractor from the list provided by the applicant.

(3) (a) The department shall conduct an overview of the amount of each bond annually and shall conduct a comprehensive bond review at least every 5 years. The department may conduct additional comprehensive bond reviews if, after modification of a reclamation or operation 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 licensee or permittee if a review indicates that the bond level should be adjusted. When determined by the department that the set bonding level of a permit or license does not represent the present costs of compliance with this part, the rules, and the permit, the department shall modify the bonding requirements of that permit or license. The licensee or permittee must have 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 licensee or permittee a copy of the bond calculations that form the basis for the proposed bond determination and, for operating permits, 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 licensee or permittee requests a hearing under subsection (3)(b), the licensee or permittee 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 licensee or permittee demonstrates that, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the licensee or permittee will not be able to post the bond within 30 days, the department shall grant a 30-day

extension of the deadline.

(b) The permittee or any person with an interest that may be adversely affected may obtain a contested case hearing before the ~~board~~ department 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 hearing stating the reason for the request. The request for hearing must specify the amount of bond increase, if any, that the licensee or permittee considers appropriate and state the reasons that the licensee or permittee considers the department's final bond determination to be excessive. As a condition precedent to any right to request a hearing, the licensee or permittee shall post bond with the department in the amount of the bond increase that the licensee or permittee 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~~ department determines that additional bond is necessary, the licensee or permittee shall post bond in the amount determined by the ~~board~~ department within 30 days of receipt of the ~~board's~~ decision. If the licensee or permittee demonstrates that, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the licensee or permittee will not be able to post the bond within 30 days, the department shall grant a reasonable extension of the deadline.

(c) If a licensee or permittee fails to post bond in accordance with subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) in the required amounts by the required deadlines, the license or permit is suspended by operation of law and the licensee or permittee shall immediately cease mining and exploration operations until the required bond is posted with and approved by the department.

(4) A bond filed in accordance with the provisions of this part may not be released by the department until the provisions of this part, the rules adopted pursuant to this part, and the permit have been fulfilled.

(5) A bond filed for an operating permit obtained under 82-4-335 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) Except as provided in subsection (7), all bonds required in accordance with the provisions of this section must be based upon reasonably foreseeable activities that the applicant may conduct in order to comply with conditions of an operating permit or license. 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) (a) If the department determines, based on unanticipated circumstances that are discovered following the issuance of a mining permit, that a substantial and imminent danger to public health, public safety, or the environment exists or that there is a reasonable probability that a violation of water quality standards will occur, the department may require an operator to submit an amended reclamation plan to address the danger and to post a temporary bond to guarantee the performance of the amended portion of the reclamation plan. The temporary bond may only be required if the anticipated costs associated with the plan amendment would increase the total bond amount for the current plan by more than 10%, as determined in subsection (7)(b).

(b) (i) In determining the need for the temporary bond and the amount of the temporary bond under subsection (7)(a), the department shall select a third-party contractor in consultation with the operator pursuant to subsection (7)(b)(ii) to provide:

(A) a technical engineering analysis and report on the substantial and imminent danger to public health, public safety, or the environment identified in subsection (7)(a); and

(B) the estimated costs of addressing the potential danger in order to establish the amount of the temporary bond.

(ii) The department shall provide the operator with a list of at least four qualified third-party contractors. The operator shall select two qualified third-party contractors from that list. The department shall select its contractor from the list provided by the operator. The operator shall reimburse the department for the reasonable costs of the third-party contractor.

(c) An approved interim amended reclamation plan and interim bond must remain in effect until the earlier of:

(i) the date that a revised reclamation plan is approved pursuant to 82-4-337 and a permanent bond for the revised reclamation plan is submitted and accepted pursuant to this section; or

(ii) 2 years following the date of submission of a complete application pursuant to 82-4-337 to modify the reclamation plan provision or remedy the conditions that created the need to amend the reclamation plan

unless the department approves or denies the complete application within 2 years of submission. The applicant may agree to an extension of this deadline.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (8), the process provided for in this subsection (7) is not subject to the provisions of Title 75, chapter 1.

(8) (a) In determining whether to require amendment of a reclamation plan under subsection (7)(a), the department shall prepare or require the permittee to prepare a written analysis of changes in the reclamation plan that may eliminate or mitigate to an acceptable level the environmental condition. The analysis must include an assessment of the effectiveness of the changes and any potential negative environmental impacts of the changes. The department shall prepare an environmental impact statement pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1, only if the department determines that the changes would not mitigate the condition to an acceptable level or may have potentially significant negative environmental impacts.

(b) If the department determines that preparation of an environmental impact statement is necessary, the permittee shall pay the department's costs pursuant to 75-1-205.

(9) 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.

(10) (a) If the department determines that there exists at an area permitted or licensed under this part an imminent danger to public health, public safety, or the environment caused by a violation of this part, the rules adopted pursuant to this part, or the permit or license and if the permittee or licensee fails or refuses to expeditiously abate the danger, the department may immediately suspend the permit or license, enter the site, and abate the danger. The department may thereafter institute proceedings to revoke the license or permit, declare the permittee or licensee 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. The department shall, as a condition of any termination of the suspension and revocation proceedings, require that the permittee or licensee reimburse the surety, with interest, for any amount paid to and expended by the department pursuant to this subsection (10) and for the actual cost of the surety's expenses in responding to the department's forfeiture demand.

(b) If the department is unable to permanently abate the imminent danger using the amount forfeited

under subsection (10)(a), the department may forfeit additional amounts under the procedure provided in subsection (10)(a).

(c) The department shall return to the surety any money received from the surety pursuant to this subsection (10) 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 (10)(a) must be returned to the surety, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the surety.

(11) If a bond is terminated as a result of the action or inaction of a licensee or permittee or is canceled or otherwise terminated by the surety issuing the bond and the licensee or permittee 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, then the license or permit must be immediately suspended without further action by the department. (Bracketed language in subsection (1)(a) terminates June 30, 2026--sec. 6, Ch. 458, L. 2019.)"

Section 196. Section 82-4-339, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-339. Annual report of activities by permittee -- fee -- notice of large-scale mineral developer status.** (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~~ rule and each year after that date until reclamation is completed and approved, the permittee 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 permittee and the permit number;

(b) locate the operation by subdivision, section, township, and range and with relation to the nearest town or other well-known geographic feature;

(c) estimate acreage to be newly disturbed by operation in the next 12-month period;

(d) include the number of persons on the payroll for the previous permit year and for the next permit year at intervals that the department considers sufficient to enable a determination of the permittee's status under 90-6-302(4);

(e) update the information required in 82-4-335(5)(a); and

(f) update any maps previously submitted or specifically requested by the department. The maps must show:

(i) the permit area;

(ii) the unit of disturbed land;

(iii) the area to be disturbed during the next 12-month period;

(iv) if completed, the date of completion of operations;

(v) if not completed, the additional area estimated to be further disturbed by the operation within the following permit year; and

(vi) the date of beginning, amount, and current status of reclamation performed during the previous 12 months.

(2) Whenever the department determines that the permittee has become or will, during the next permit year, become a large-scale mineral developer, it shall immediately serve written notice of that fact on the permittee, the hard-rock mining impact board, and the county or counties in which the operation is located."

Section 197. Section 82-4-342, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-342. Amendment to operating permits.** (1) During the term of an operating permit issued under this part, an operator may apply for a permit revision as described in subsections (5)(g) through (5)(j) or an amendment to the permit. The operator may not apply for an amendment to delete disturbed acreage except following reclamation, as required under 82-4-336, and bond release for the disturbance, as required under 82-4-338.

(2) (a) The ~~board~~ department may by rule establish criteria for the classification of amendments as major or minor. The ~~board~~ department shall adopt rules establishing requirements for the content of applications for revisions and major and minor amendments and the procedures for processing revisions and minor amendments.

(b) An amendment must be considered minor if:

(i) it is for the purpose of retention of mine-related facilities that are valuable for postmining use;

(ii) evidence is submitted showing that a local government has requested retention of the mine- related

facilities for a postmining use; and

(iii) the postmining use of the mine-related facilities meets the requirements provided for in 82-4-336.

(3) Applications for major amendments must be processed pursuant to 82-4-337.

(4) The department shall review an application for a revision or 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 or amended 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 and permit revisions:

(a) actions that qualify for a categorical exclusion as defined by rule or justified by a programmatic review pursuant to Title 75, chapter 1;

(b) administrative actions, such as routine, clerical, or similar functions of a department, including but not limited to administrative procurement, contracts for consulting services, and personnel actions;

(c) repair or maintenance of the permittee's equipment or facilities;

(d) investigation and enforcement actions, such as data collection, inspection of facilities, or enforcement of environmental standards;

(e) ministerial actions, such as actions in which the agency does not exercise discretion, but acts upon a given state of facts in a prescribed manner;

(f) approval of actions that are primarily social or economic in nature and that do not otherwise affect the human environment;

(g) changes in a permit boundary that increase disturbed acres that are insignificant in impact relative to the entire operation, provided that the increase is less than 25 acres or 10% of the permitted area, whichever is less;

(h) changes to an approved reclamation plan if the changes are consistent with this part and rules adopted pursuant to this part;

(i) changes in an approved operating plan for an activity that was previously permitted if the changes will be insignificant relative to the entire operation and the changes are consistent with subsection (5)(g);

(j) changes in a permit for the purpose of retention of mine-related facilities that are valuable for postmining use; and

(k) modifications to a tailings storage facility that result in a minor expansion to the facility if:

(i) the proposed modification is certified by the seal of the engineer of record;

(ii) the capacity increase resulting from the expansion is no greater than 15% of the capacity of the existing tailings storage facility; and

(iii) the modification complies with 82-4-376(2)(l) and (2)(dd) and is exempt under subsection (5)(g), (5)(h), or (5)(i) of this section."

Section 198. Section 82-4-353, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-353. (Temporary) 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 license or for an amendment or revision to a permit or license 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 82-4-337(4), 82-4-338(3)(b), 82-4-341(7) and (9), 82-4-361, 82-4-362, and subsection (2) of this section must be conducted by the ~~board~~ department 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 this part may become a party to any proceeding held under this part 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. (Terminates June 30, 2026--sec. 6, Ch. 458, L. 2019.)

82-4-353. (Effective July 1, 2026) 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 license or for an amendment or revision to a permit or license 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 82-4-337(4), 82-4-338(3)(b), 82-4-341(7) and (8), 82-4-361, 82-4-362, and subsection (2) of this section must be conducted by the ~~board~~ department 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 this part may become a party to any proceeding held under this part 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."

Section 199. Section 82-4-361, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-361. Violation -- penalties -- waiver.** (1) When the department has reason to believe that a person is in violation of this part, a rule adopted or an order issued under this part, or a term or condition of a permit issued under this part, it shall send a violation letter to the person. The violation letter must describe the provision of the statute, rule, order, or permit alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The letter must also recommend corrective actions that are necessary to return to compliance. Issuance of a violation letter under this subsection does not limit the authority of the department under this part to bring a judicial action for penalties or injunctive relief or to initiate an administrative enforcement action.

(2) (a) By issuance of an order pursuant to subsection (6), the department may assess an administrative penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each of the following violations and an additional administrative 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 this part, a rule adopted or an order issued under this part, or a term or condition of a permit; or

(ii) any director, officer, or agent of a corporation who purposely or knowingly authorizes, orders, or carries out a violation of a provision of this part, a rule adopted or an order issued under this part, 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 administrative penalty is $5,000 for each day of violation.

(c) This subsection does not limit the authority of the department to bring a judicial action for penalties or injunctive relief prior to or instead of initiating an administrative enforcement action under this part.

(3) The department may bring a judicial action seeking a penalty of not more than $5,000 for a violation listed in subsection (2)(a) and a penalty of not more than $5,000 for each day that the violation continues.

(4) Penalties assessed under this section must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 82-4-1001.

(5) The department may bring an action for a restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order issued under this part.

(6) (a) In addition to the violation letter sent pursuant to subsection (1), the department may also issue an order if it has credible information that a violation listed in subsection (2) has occurred. The order must specify the provision of the part, rule, order, or permit alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The order may require necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time, may assess an administrative penalty determined in accordance with this section, or both. The order must be served personally or by certified mail.

(b) An order issued pursuant to subsection (6)(a) becomes final unless, within 30 days after the order is served, the person to whom the order is issued submits to the ~~board~~ department a written request for a hearing stating the reason for the request. Service of the order by mail is complete 3 business days after mailing. If a request for a hearing is submitted, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time under the contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. After a hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall affirm, modify, or rescind the order.

(7) Legal actions for penalties or injunctive relief under this section must be brought in the district court of the county in which the alleged violation occurred or, if mutually agreed to by the parties to the action, in the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County."

Section 200. Section 82-4-362, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-362. Suspension of permits -- hearing.** (1) If any of the requirements of this part, of the rules adopted under this part, or of a license or permit has not been complied with, the department shall serve a

notice of violation on the licensee or permittee or, if necessary, the director shall order the suspension of the license or permit. A license or 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 license or permit whenever the director finds that a violation of this part, of the rules adopted under this part, or of a license or permit is creating an imminent danger to the health or safety of persons outside the permit area. The notice or order must be handed to the licensee or permittee in person or served on the licensee or permittee by certified mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the application for a license or permit. The notice of violation or order of suspension must specify the provision of this part, the rules adopted under this part, or the license or 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 licensee or permittee 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 license or 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 when those measures may be undertaken and must give notice of the opportunity for a hearing before the ~~board~~ department. A hearing may be requested by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request to the ~~board~~ department within 30 days after receipt of the notice or order. If a hearing is requested within the 30-day period, the license or permit may not be revoked and the bond may not be forfeited until a final decision is made by the ~~board~~ department.

(3) If a permittee fails to pay the fee or file the report required under 82-4-339, the department shall serve notice of this failure, by certified mail or personal delivery, on the permittee. If the permittee 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."

Section 201. Section 82-4-371, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-371. Reclamation of abandoned mine sites.** (1) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon property for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether the property has been mined and not reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this part and to determine the feasibility of restoration or reclamation of the property or abatement, control, or

prevention of the adverse effects of past mining practices. The department may bring an injunctive action to restrain interference with the exercise of the right to enter and inspect granted in this subsection.

(2) (a) The department may enter upon property pursuant to subsection (2)(b) if it makes a finding that:

(i) land or water resources on the property have been adversely affected by past mining practices;

(ii) the adverse effects are at a stage that, in the public interest, action to restore or reclaim the property or to 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 or reclaim the property or to abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past 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 or reclaim the property or to abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past mining practices.

(b) If the department has made findings pursuant to subsection (2)(a), agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon property adversely affected by past mining practices and other property necessary for access to the adversely affected property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore or reclaim the property or to abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past mining practices after:

(i) giving notice by mail to the owner, if known, and a purchaser under contract for deed, if known; or

(ii) if neither is known, posting notice upon the property and advertising in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property lies.

(c) Entry upon property pursuant to this section is not an act of condemnation of property or of trespass but rather an exercise of the power granted by Article IX, sections 1 and 2, of the Montana constitution.

(3) The ~~board~~ department may acquire the necessary property by gift or purchase. A gift or purchase must be approved by the board of land commissioners. 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) acquisition of the property is necessary for successful reclamation;

(b) the acquired property after restoration or reclamation or after abatement, control, or prevention of

the adverse effects of past 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 property for the restoration or reclamation of the property or for abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past mining practices; or

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

(4) The department may record in the office of the clerk and recorder in the county in which property that has been reclaimed pursuant to 82-4-424 or this section is located a notice that the property has been mined and reclaimed. The notice must include the date and a brief description of the reclamation."

Section 202. Section 82-4-403, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-403. Definitions.** When used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Affected land" means the area of land and land covered by water that is disturbed by opencut operations. A private road may be included as affected land only with the landowner's consent.

(2) "Amendment" means a change to the approved permit.

~~(3) "Board" means the board of environmental review provided for in2-15-3502.~~

~~(4)~~ (3) "Department" means the department of environmental quality provided for in 2-15-3501.

~~(5)~~ (4) "Landowner" means the holder of legal title to land subjected to an opencut operation.

~~(6)~~ (5) "Materials" means bentonite, clay, scoria, peat, sand, soil, gravel, or mixtures of those substances.

~~(7)~~ (6) "Opencut operation" means activities conducted for the primary purpose of sale or utilization of materials, including:

(a) mine site preparation;

(b) (i) removing the overburden and mining directly from the exposed natural deposits; or

(ii) mining directly from natural deposits of materials;

(c) processing of materials mined from the natural deposits, except that processing facilities located more than 300 feet from where materials were mined or are permitted to be mined are not part of the opencut operation;

(d) transporting, depositing, staging, and stockpiling of overburden and materials unless the activity occurs more than 300 feet from where the materials were mined or are permitted to be mined;

(e) storing or stockpiling of materials at processing facilities that are part of the opencut operation;

(f) reclamation of affected land; and

(g) parking or staging of vehicles, equipment, or supplies unless:

(i) the activity is separated from other opencut operations by at least 25 feet and is connected to the opencut operation by a single road that is no more than 25 feet wide; or

(ii) the activity is inside the construction disturbance area shown on a construction project plan.

~~(8)~~ (7) "Operator" means a person who holds a permit issued pursuant to this part. For purposes of enforcing the provisions of this part, the term also includes any person conducting opencut operations on affected land that is not covered by a permit.

~~(9)~~ (8) "Overburden" means the earth that lies above a natural deposit of materials.

~~(10)~~ (9) "Person" means:

(a) a natural person;

(b) a firm, association, partnership, cooperative, or corporation;

(c) a department, agency, or instrumentality of the state or any governmental subdivision; or

(d) any other entity.

~~(11)~~ (10) "Plan of operation" means a plan that:

(a) meets the requirements of 82-4-434; and

(b) contains a description of current land use, topographical data, hydrologic data, soils data, proposed mine areas, proposed mining and processing operations, proposed reclamation, and appropriate maps.

~~(12)~~ (11) "Processing facilities" means:

(a) crushers, screens, and pug mills;

(b) asphalt, wash, and concrete plants;

(c) treatment, sedimentation, or retention areas for processing facilities; and

(d) areas receiving washout from vehicles and equipment using the processing facilities.

~~(13)~~ (12) "Reclamation" means the reconditioning of affected land to make the area suitable for productive use, including but not limited to forestry, agriculture, grazing, wildlife, recreation, or residential or industrial development.

~~(14)~~ (13) "Soil" means the dark or root-bearing surface matter that has been generated through time by the interaction of biological activity, climate, topography, and parent material and that is capable of sustaining plant growth and is recognized and identified as such by standard authorities and methods."

Section 203. Section 82-4-406, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-406. Exemption -- opencut operations on federal and state lands.** This part is not applicable to operations on certain federal and state lands as specified by the ~~board~~ department, provided it is first determined by the ~~board~~ department that laws, regulations, or rules administered or issued by the federal or state agency administering or having jurisdiction over the affected land impose controls for opencut operations on those lands equal to or greater than those imposed by this part."

Section 204. Section 82-4-422, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-422. Powers, duties, and functions.** (1) The department has the powers, duties, and functions to:

(a) issue permits when, on the basis of the information set forth in the application and an evaluation of the proposed opencut operations, the department finds that the requirements of this part and rules adopted to implement this part will be observed;

(b) amend permits in accordance with the provisions of 82-4-436;

(c) reclaim any affected land with respect to which a bond has been forfeited;

(d) make investigations or inspections that are considered necessary to ensure compliance with any provision of this part; and

(e) enforce and administer the provisions of this part and issue orders necessary to implement the provisions of this part.

(2) The ~~board~~ department shall:

(a) adopt rules that pertain to opencut operations in order to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(b) adopt rules:

(i) establishing uniform procedures for filing of necessary records;

(ii) providing procedures for the issuance of permits and filing of annual reports; and

(iii) providing other administrative requirements ~~that the board considers~~ necessary to implement this part; and

(c) conduct hearings and, for the purposes of conducting those hearings, administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel attendance of witnesses, hear evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, documents, or other records relevant or material to the inquiry."

Section 205. Section 82-4-427, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-427. Hearing -- appeal -- venue.** (1) (a) Subject to subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c), a person whose interests are or may be adversely affected by a final decision of the department to approve or disapprove a permit application and accompanying material or a permit amendment application and accompanying material under this part is entitled to a hearing before the ~~board~~ department if a written request stating the reasons for the appeal is submitted to the ~~board~~ department within 30 days of the department's decision.

(b) If an application was noticed publicly as required by this part, to be eligible to file for an appeal a person must have either submitted comments to the department on an application or submitted comments at a public meeting held under 82-4-432.

(c) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to a person filing for an appeal of an application that was not required to be noticed publicly by this part.

(2) An operator may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department on:

(a) a final decision of the department director pursuant to 82-4-436(4) by submitting a request for a hearing within 15 days of receipt of notice of the director's decision; and

(b) an order of suspension or revocation issued under 82-4-442 by filing a request for hearing within

30 days of receipt of the decision.

(3) The operator or the landowner may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department on a decision on a bond release application by submitting a written request stating the reasons for the appeal within 30 days of the receipt of the decision.

(4) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing held under this section.

(5) A petition for judicial review of a ~~board~~ department decision made pursuant to this section must be brought in the county in which the permitted activity is proposed to occur or, if mutually agreed upon by both parties in the action, in the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County. 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.

(6) The petition for judicial review must include the party to whom the permit was issued or the applicant unless otherwise agreed to by the permitholder or applicant. All judicial challenges of permits for projects with a project cost, as determined by the court, of more than $1 million must have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature pending in that court. If the court determines that the challenge was without merit or was for an improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to impose needless or increased cost in litigation, the court may award attorney fees and costs incurred in defending the action."

Section 206. Section 82-4-437, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-437. Annual report -- fees.** (1) For each opencut operation, the operator shall file an annual report on a form furnished by the department. The report must contain the information and be submitted at times provided in rules of the ~~board~~ department.

(2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), each opencut operation shall submit with the annual report a fee of 4.5 cents per cubic yard of materials for all operations mined during the period covered by the report.

(b) Opencut operations that mine, extract, or produce bentonite are not subject to the fee in subsection (2)(a).

(3) The department:

(a) shall require the operator to pay the following fees:

(i) $1,500 for each permit application submitted pursuant to 82-4-432(1); and

(ii) for each amendment application submitted pursuant to 82-4-432(11):

(A) $750 if the date of the amendment application is 10 years or less from the date of the permit approval; or

(B) $1,500 if the date of the amendment application is more than 10 years from the date of the permit approval; and

(b) shall adopt rules for applications or responses that are administrative. Fees, if any, for administrative actions identified under this subsection (3) may not exceed $250.

(4) Pursuant to the provisions of 82-4-441, a person who mines materials without a permit in violation of this part shall submit a report and the fees required by subsections (2)(a) and (3)(a)(i) of this section."

Section 207. Section 82-4-441, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-441. Administrative and judicial penalties -- enforcement.** (1) When the department has reason to believe that a person is in violation of this part, a rule adopted or an order issued under this part, or a term or condition of a permit issued under this part, it shall send a violation letter to the person. The violation letter must describe the provision of the statute, rule, order, or permit alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The letter must also recommend corrective actions that are necessary to return to compliance. Issuance of a violation letter under this subsection does not limit the authority of the department under this part to bring a judicial action for penalties or injunctive relief or to initiate an administrative enforcement action.

(2) By issuance of an order pursuant to subsection (5), the department may assess against a person who violates any of the provisions of this part, rules adopted or orders issued under this part, or provisions of a permit:

(a) an administrative penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violation; and

(b) an additional administrative penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each day during which a violation continues.

(3) The department may bring a judicial action seeking a penalty of not more than $5,000 against a

person who violates any of the provisions of this part, rules adopted or orders issued under this part, or provisions of a permit and a penalty of not more than $5,000 for each day that the violation continues. In determining the amount of the penalty, the district court shall consider the factors in subsection (4).

(4) Penalties assessed under this section must be determined in accordance with the penalty factors in 82-4-1001.

(5) (a) In addition to the violation letter sent pursuant to subsection (1), the department may also issue an order if it has credible information that a violation listed in subsection (2) has occurred. The order must specify the provision of the part, rule, order, or permit alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The order may require necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time, may assess an administrative penalty determined in accordance with this section, or both. The order must be served personally or by certified mail.

(b) An order issued pursuant to subsection (5)(a) becomes final unless, within 30 days after the order is served, the person to whom the order is issued submits to the ~~board~~ department a written request for a hearing stating the reason for the request. Service of an order by mail is complete 3 business days after mailing. If a request for a hearing is filed, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time under the contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, chapter 4, part 6. After a hearing, the ~~board~~ department shall affirm, modify, or rescind the order.

(6) The department may bring an action to enjoin an operator or other person violating or threatening to violate this part, rules adopted pursuant to this part, or a permit issued pursuant to this part. Actions for injunctions or penalties must be filed in the district court of the county in which the opencut operation is located or, if mutually agreed on by both parties in the action, in the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County.

(7) The provisions of this section do not limit the authority of the department to bring a judicial action for penalties or injunctive relief prior to or instead of initiating an administrative enforcement action under this part."

Section 208. Section 82-4-442, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-442. Suspension and revocation orders.** (1) (a) The department may, after affording the operator an opportunity for an informal conference, order the suspension of a permit if:

(i) the operator fails to comply with a penalty order or a corrective action order issued pursuant to 82-4-441; or

(ii) the operator has violated this part, a rule adopted pursuant to this part, or the permit and the violation could reasonably be expected to create a danger to the health or safety of persons outside the permit area or significant environmental harm to land, air, or water. The order of suspension must be served on the operator personally or by certified mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the most recently filed annual report. The order of suspension must specify the provision of this part, the rules adopted under this part, or the permit violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation and must, if the violation has not been corrected, order corrective action within a specified time period.

(b) The department may order immediate suspension of a permit whenever it finds that a violation of this part, the rules adopted under this part, or a permit is creating an imminent danger to the health or safety of persons outside the permit area. The order must require immediate corrective action.

(c) The operator upon whom an order is served may file a request for hearing with the ~~board~~ department within 30 days of service of the order. The request for hearing must specify the reason for the request. The filing of a request for hearing on an order issued does not stay the suspension or corrective action requirement, but the ~~board~~ department may, upon written request of the operator, stay either or both of these requirements.

(2) If the operator has not complied with the requirements set forth in the order of suspension within the time limits set in the order, the permit may be revoked by order of the department and the performance bond forfeited to the department. The operator may request a hearing before the ~~board~~ department by submitting a written request stating the reason for the request to the ~~board~~ department within 30 days after service of the order. If a hearing is requested within the 30-day period, the permit may not be revoked and the bond may not be forfeited until the ~~board~~ department makes a final decision.

(3) If an operator fails to file the report required under 82-4-437, the department shall serve personally or by certified mail a notice letter informing the operator of the failure. If the operator does not file the report within 30 days of receipt of the letter, the department may issue a penalty order pursuant to 82-4-441 or a suspension order pursuant to this section. If the permit has been suspended, the department shall reinstate the permit upon compliance.

(4) Maintenance, monitoring, reporting, reclamation, and other activities required by statute, rule, or the permit and intended to protect public health or safety or the environment must continue during any period of suspension unless otherwise provided in the order."

Section 209. Section 82-4-445, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-445. Reclamation of abandoned mine sites.** (1) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon property for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether the property has been mined and not reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this part and to determine the feasibility of restoration or reclamation of the property or abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past mining practices. The department may bring an injunctive action to restrain interference with the exercise of the right to enter and inspect granted in this subsection.

(2) (a) The department may enter upon property pursuant to subsection (2)(b) if it makes a finding that:

(i) land or water resources on the property have been adversely affected by past mining practices;

(ii) the adverse effects are at a stage that, in the public interest, action to restore or reclaim the property or to 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 or reclaim the property or to abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past 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 or reclaim the property or to abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past mining practices.

(b) If the department has made findings pursuant to subsection (2)(a), agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon property adversely affected by past mining practices and other property necessary for access to the adversely affected property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore or reclaim the property or to abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past mining practices after:

(i) giving notice by mail to the owner, if known, and a purchaser under contract for deed, if known; or

(ii) if neither is known, posting notice upon the property and advertising in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property lies.

(c) Entry upon property pursuant to this section is not an act of condemnation of property or of trespass but rather an exercise of the power granted by Article IX, sections 1 and 2, of the Montana constitution.

(3) The ~~board~~ department may acquire the necessary property by gift or purchase, or 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) acquisition of the property is necessary for successful reclamation;

(b) the acquired property after restoration or reclamation or after abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past 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 property for the restoration or reclamation of the property or for abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past mining practices; or

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

(4) The department may record in the office of the clerk and recorder in the county in which property that has been reclaimed pursuant to 82-4-424 or this section is located a notice that the property has been mined and reclaimed. The notice must include the date and a brief description of the reclamation."

Section 210. Section 82-4-1001, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-4-1001. Penalty factors.** (1) In determining the amount of an administrative or civil penalty assessed under the statutes listed in subsection (4), the department of environmental quality or the district court, as appropriate, shall take into account the following factors:

(a) the nature, extent, and gravity of the violation;

(b) the circumstances of the violation;

(c) the violator's prior history of any violation, which:

(i) must be a violation of a requirement under the authority of the same chapter and part as the

violation for which the penalty is being assessed;

(ii) must be documented in an administrative order or a judicial order or judgment issued within 3 years prior to the date of the occurrence of the violation for which the penalty is being assessed; and

(iii) may not, at the time that the penalty is being assessed, be undergoing or subject to administrative appeal or judicial review;

(d) the economic benefit or savings resulting from the violator's action;

(e) the violator's good faith and cooperation;

(f) the amounts voluntarily expended by the violator, beyond what is required by law or order, to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation; and

(g) other matters that justice may require.

(2) Except for penalties assessed under 82-4-254, after the amount of a penalty is determined under (1), the department of environmental quality or the district court, as appropriate, may consider the violator's financial ability to pay the penalty and may institute a payment schedule or suspend all or a portion of the penalty.

(3) Except for penalties assessed under 82-4-254, the department of environmental quality may accept a supplemental environmental project as mitigation for a portion of the penalty. For purposes of this section, a "supplemental environmental project" is an environmentally beneficial project that a violator agrees to undertake in settlement of an enforcement action but which the violator is not otherwise legally required to perform.

(4) This section applies to penalties assessed by the department of environmental quality or the district court under 82-4-141, 82-4-254, 82-4-361, and 82-4-441.

(5) The ~~board of environmental review and the~~ department of environmental quality may~~, for the statutes listed in subsection (4) for which each has rulemaking authority,~~ adopt rules to implement this section."

Section 211. Section 82-15-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-15-102. Enforcement of part -- rules.** (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), this part must be enforced by the department. It may adopt necessary and reasonable rules for the implementation of the provisions and intent of this part, and those rules have the effect of law.

(2) Section 82-15-110(8) must be enforced by the department of environmental quality.

(3) The ~~board of environmental review~~ department of environmental quality shall adopt rules for the regulation of methyl tertiary butyl ether in accordance with this part. The rules must establish:

(a) a trace level or trace levels of methyl tertiary butyl ether that may be contained in gasoline that is imported into the state, stored, distributed, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or dispensed in the state of Montana. The ~~board~~ department of environmental quality shall establish trace levels in a manner that prevents the intentional addition of methyl tertiary butyl ether to gasoline but that allows for a residual amount of methyl tertiary butyl ether to remain in tanks following implementation of 82-15-110(8).

(b) reasonable sampling and reporting requirements; and

(c) requirements that the ~~board~~ department of environmental quality determines are reasonable and necessary for implementation of the portions of this part that apply to methyl tertiary butyl ether."

Section 212. Section 82-15-120, MCA, is amended to read:

"**82-15-120. Department of environmental quality to enforce prohibition on methyl tertiary butyl ether -- notice requirements -- hearing -- penalties.** (1) (a) Whenever the department of environmental quality believes that a violation of 82-15-110(8) or of the rules adopted pursuant to 82-15-102(3) has occurred, it may serve written notice of the violation on the alleged violator or an agent of the alleged violator.

(b) The notice must specify the facts alleged to constitute a violation and may include an order assessing an administrative penalty pursuant to subsection (3), an order to take necessary corrective action within a reasonable period of time stated in the order, or both.

(c) The order becomes final unless, within 30 days after the notice is served, the person named in the order requests in writing a hearing before the ~~board of environmental review~~ department of environmental quality. Service by mail is complete on the date of mailing.

(d) Upon receipt of the request, the ~~board of environmental review~~ department of environmental quality shall schedule a hearing. The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act provided in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section.

(2) If, after a hearing held under subsection (1), the ~~board of environmental review~~ department of environmental quality finds that a violation has occurred, it shall either affirm or modify ~~the~~ its order ~~of the~~

~~department of environmental quality~~. An order issued by the department of environmental quality ~~or by the board of environmental review~~ may prescribe the date by which the violation must cease and may prescribe time limits for a particular action. If, after hearing, the ~~board of environmental review~~ department of environmental quality finds no violation has occurred, it shall rescind the ~~department of environmental quality's~~ order.

(3) A violation of 82-15-110(8) or of a rule adopted pursuant to 82-15-102(3) is subject to an administrative penalty of up to $1,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(4) Any person who violates 82-15-110(8), a rule adopted pursuant to 82-15-102(3), or an order issued under this section is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $5,000 for each violation. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(5) The department of environmental quality is authorized to commence a civil action seeking appropriate relief, including temporary and permanent injunctions and penalties under subsection (4) of this section, for a violation of 82-15-110(8), a rule adopted pursuant to 82-15-102(3), or a violation of an order issued under this section. The action must be brought in the district court of the first judicial district, Lewis and Clark County, or in the district court of the county in which the violation occurred."

NEW SECTION. **Section 213. Repealer.** The following sections of the Montana Code Annotated are repealed:

2-15-3502. Board of environmental review.
75-2-111. Powers of board.
75-6-103. Duties of board.
75-10-106. Duties of board.
82-4-111. Rules of board -- hearings.
82-4-204. Board rules.

NEW SECTION. **Section 214. Name change -- directions to code commissioner.** Wherever a reference to the board of environmental review, meaning the board established in 2-15-3502, appears in legislation enacted by the 2021 legislature, the code commissioner is directed to change it to an appropriate

reference to the department of environmental quality.

- END -