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1	Knox Q 1 SENATE? BILL NO. Bushing Ball Timies
2	INTRODUCED BY JURY
3	Merichan Serlin Shimes Crimon Storal Reben
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE MONTANA WATER QUALITY ACT;
5	ESTABLISHING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS; REQUIRING THAT RULES OR STANDARDS BETT
6	ECONOMICALLY AND TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 75-5-103, 75-5-106
7	75-5-201, 75-5-301, 75-5-302, 75-5-304, 75-5-305, 75-5-306, 75-5-401, 75-5-403, 76-5-605, 75-5-611,
8	75-5-819, 75-5-631, 75-5-636, AND 75-6-112, MCA." Sunsour HARP HILLING
9	frankaulen GRINOE Black Togh Enerior
10	WHEREAS, experience with implementation and enforcement of the Montana water quality statutes
11	has revealed deficiencies in the statutes that have led to inefficiency and unfairness in administration and
12	enforcement of the statutes; and

WHEREAS, those deficiencies can be addressed by selective amendment of the statutes.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required to provide guidance to the board of health and environmental sciences regarding rulemaking. The legislature confirms the policy of this state, as reflected in 75-5-101. It is concerned that implementation of the water quality laws has in the past been too dependent on assumptions and conjecture springing from experiences and circumstances from other states and has not been sufficiently based on the conditions and needs of our state. The legislature intends that, in promulgating rules under this bill, the board of health and environmental sciences should seriously consider the impact of proposed rules and that the rules should be adopted only on the basis of sound, scientific justification and never on the basis of projections or conjecture. The legislature is specifically concerned that water quality criteria must reflect concentrations that can be reliably measured, or the rules will, as a practical matter, be unenforceable.

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

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 1. Standards more stringent than federal standards. (1) In adopting rules to implement this chapter, the board may adopt rules that are more stringent than corresponding draft or

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final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria if:

(a) the board makes written findings, based on sound scientific or technical evidence in the record, which state that rules that are more stringent than corresponding federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria are necessary to protect the public health, beneficial use of water, or the environment of the state; and

(b) the action is taken pursuant to 75-5-307.

(2) The board's written findings must be accompanied by a board opinion referring to and evaluating the public health and environmental information and studies contained in the record that forms the basis for the board's conclusion.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Standards of water quality. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of [section 1], in formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75-5-301(2) or in reviewing and revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3) the board shall comply with the following procedures:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), the board shall use as standards of water quality values that are no more stringent than the values set forth in the following table:

Water Quality Criteria

16	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Human Health</u>	Aquatic Life	Aquatic Life
17			(Acute)	(Chronic)
18	A. <u>Metal Param</u>	eters (expressed in microgra	ams per liter)	
19	Aluminum	-	750	87
20	Antimony	6	-	-
21	Arsenic	50	360	190
22	Beryllium	4	-	-
23	Barium	2,000	-	-
24	Cadmium	5	3.9*	1.1*
25	Chromium	100	16**	11**
26	Copper	1,300	18*	12*
27	Fluoride	4,000	-	-
28	Iron	300	-	1,000
29	Lead	5	82*	3.2*
30	Manganese	50	-	-



1	Mercury	2	2.4	0.012
2	Nickel	100	1,400*	160*
3	Selenium	50	20	5
4	Silver	50	4.1	-
5	Thallium	2	-	-
6	Zinc	5,000	120*	110*
7	B. Other Parameter	s (expressed in milligrams per l	iter)	
8	Nitrate	10	-	-
9	Ammonia	-	25 * * *	2.2***
10	рН	6 to 9 std. units		
11	Sulfate	1,800		
12	Notes: All metal para	meters are stated as dissolved,	, and compliance must be	measured using
13	dissolved meth	nods.		
14	* Hardness depe	ndent (value assumes hardness	if 100)	
15	** Hexavalent			
16	*** Ammonia is pl	I and temperature dependent (v	value of pH = 7 ; T = 10);	

- (b) For parameters not included in subsection (1)(a), the board shall use maximum contaminant levels as established under 40 CFR, part 141, as the standards of water quality for human health.
- (c) For parameters not included in subsection (1)(a) and for which maximum contaminant levels have not been established, the board may formulate and adopt standards of water quality for human health that satisfy the following criteria:
- (i) The values must be based on scientifically valid studies and derived in a manner consistent with draft or final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria for assessing the health risks of environmental pollutants.
- (ii) For carcinogens, the values must represent a concentration associated with an excess lifetime cancer risk level because of continuous lifetime exposure not to exceed 1 x 10⁻⁴.
- (iii) For systemic toxicants, the values must represent a concentration to which the human population, including sensitive subgroups, could be exposed on a daily basis without appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime.
 - (d) For all metal parameters not included in subsection (1)(a), the values used by the board as



1	standards of	water	quality	must	be stated	as	dissolved	concentrations.
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- (2) In formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75-5-301(2) or in reviewing and revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3), the board may not use narrative statements for any parameter.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(c)(iii), systemic toxicants must include toxic chemicals that cause effects other than cancer or mutation.

New Section 3. Site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the board, upon application by a permit applicant, 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.

Section 4. Section 75-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-103. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the followingdefinitions apply:

- (1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.
- (2) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, creating a hazard to human health.
- 21 (3) "Council" means the water pollution control advisory council provided for in 2-15-2107.
 - (4) "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).
- 25 (5) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
 - (6) "Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and includes sewage systems and treatment works.
 - (7) "Effluent standard" means a restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which that are discharged into state waters.



- (8) "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.
- (9) "High-quality waters" means state waters whose quality for a parameter is better than standards established pursuant to 75-5-301. All waters are high-quality water unless classified by the board within a classification for waters that are not suitable for human consumption or not suitable for growth and propagation of fish and associated aquatic life.
- (10) (a) "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.
- (b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.
- (11) "Interested person" means a person who has submitted oral or written comments on 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.
- (12) "Local department of health" means the staff, including health officers, employed by a county, city, city-county, or district board of health.
- (13) "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.
- (14) (a) "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.
- (b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.
- (15) "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a point source.
- (16) "Parameter" means a physical, biological, or chemical property of state water when a value of that property affects the quality of the state water.
- (17) "Person" means the state, a political subdivision of the state, institution, firm, corporation, partnership, individual, or other entity and includes persons resident in Canada.



(18) "Point source" means a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but no
limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vesse
or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

- (19) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of state waters which 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 the discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow of liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state water which 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. A discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration or flow which that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter. Activities conducted under the conditions imposed by the department in short-term authorizations pursuant to 75-5-308 are not considered pollution under this chapter.
- (20) "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.
- (21) "Sewage system" means a device for collecting or conducting sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes to an ultimate disposal point.
- (22) "Standard of performance" means a standard adopted by the board for the control of the discharge of pollutants which 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, where when practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.
- (23) (a) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground; however, this subsection.
 - (b) The term does not apply to:
- (i) privately owned ponds or lagoons; or
- (ii) irrigation waters or land application disposal waters where when the waters are used up within the irrigation or land application disposal system and the waters are not returned to any other state waters.
- (24) "Treatment works" means works, including sewage lagoons, installed for treating or holding sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.



(25) "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.

(26) "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."

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

"75-5-106. Interagency cooperation -- enforcement authorization. (1) The council, board, and department may require the use of records of all state agencies and may seek the assistance of such the agencies. The department shall coordinate permit proceedings under this chapter with permit proceedings involving the same project conducted by the department of state lands under Title 82, chapter 4, and by the department of natural resources and conservation under Title 75, chapter 20. State, county, and municipal officers and employees, including sanitarians and other employees of local departments of health, shall cooperate with the council, board, and 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 may adopt rules regarding the granting of enforcement authority to local water quality districts."

Section 6. Section 75-5-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-201. Board rules authorized. (1) The board shall adopt rules for the administration of this



1	chapter and shall ensure that requirements imposed by the rules are cost-effective and economically and
2	technologically feasible.
3	(2) The board's rules may include a fee schedule or system for assessment of administrative
4	penalties as provided under 75-5-611."
5	
6	Section 7. Section 75-5-301, MCA, is amended to read:
7	"75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters. Consistent with the provisions of
8	75 5 302 through 75 5 307 and 80-15-201 and this chapter, the board shall:
9	(1) establish and modify the classification of all state waters in accordance with their present and
10	future most beneficial uses, creating an appropriate classification for intermittent or ephemeral streams that
11	do not support a viable fishery;
12	(2) formulate and adopt standards of water purity and classification of water according to its most
13	beneficial uses, giving consideration to the economics of waste treatment and prevention quality that are
14	cost-effective and economically and technologically feasible;
15	(3) review, from time to time at intervals of not more than 3 years and, to the extent permitted by
16	this chapter, revise established classifications of waters and adopted standards of water purity and
17	elassification quality;
18	(4) adopt rules governing the granting of mixing zones, requiring that mixing zones granted by the
19	department be specifically identified, and requiring that mixing zones have:
20	(a) the smallest practicable size;
21	(b) a minimum practicable effect on water uses; and
22	(c) definable boundaries;
23	(5) adopt rules implementing the nondegradation policy established in 75-5-303, including but not
24	limited to rules that:
25	(a) provide a procedure for department review and authorization of degradation;
26	(b) establish criteria for the following:
27	(i) determining important economic or social development; and
28	(ii) weighing the social and economic importance to the public of allowing the proposed project
29	against the cost to society associated with a loss of water quality; and



(c) establish criteria for determining whether a proposed activity or class of activities will result in

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nonsignificant changes in water qual	ty 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 or the environment;
- (ii) considers both the quantity and the strength of the pollutant;
 - (iii) considers the length of time the degradation will occur; and
- (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 a domestic septic system and drain field that meets the minimum state standards results in nonsignificant changes to water quality and is not required to undergo review under 75-5-303(3) unless the predicted nitrate contamination at the end of the drain field exceeds 10 milligrams per liter.
- (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."

18 Section 8. Section 75-5-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-302. Revised classifications not to lower water quality standards -- exception. In revising classifications or standards or in adopting new classifications or standards, the board may not so formulate standards of water purity quality or classify any state water as to lower any the water quality standard applicable to any state water below the level applicable under the classifications and standards adopted except upon a finding that a particular state water has been classified under a standard or classification of water quality that is higher than the actual water quality that existed at the time of classification and only if the action is taken pursuant to 75-5-307. When the board or department acquires information that a body of water is misclassified, the board shall, within 60 days of acquiring the information, take action pursuant to 75-5-307 to correct the misclassification."

Section 9. Section 75-5-304, MCA, is amended to read:

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



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

- (b) adopt effluent standards as defined in 75-5-1037;
- 3 (c) adopt toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and
- 4 (d) establish standards of performance for new point source discharges.

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

Section 10. 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 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 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 may do so, ensuring that the requirements are cost-effective and

- economically and technologically feasible.
 - (2) The board 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.
 - (3) An applicant for a variance from minimum requirements adopted by a local board of health pursuant to 50-2-116(1)(i) 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 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 11. Section 75-5-306, MCA, is amended to read:



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"75-5-306. Purer than natural unnecessary -- dams. (1) It is not necessary that wastes be treated to a purer condition than the natural condition of the receiving stream water as long as the minimum treatment requirements established under this chapter are met.

(2) For the purpose of issuing permits under this part, "Natural" refers to conditions or material present from runoff or percolation over which man has no control the water quality as of July 1, 1971, or to runoff or percolation from developed land where all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices have been applied. Conditions resulting from the reasonable operation of dams at July 1, 1971, are natural."

Section 12. Section 75-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-401. Board rules for permits. (1) The board 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 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. The board may not require a permit for the discharge of ground water that is not altered from its ambient quality by the discharger as long as existing uses are not impacted in the receiving state waters.
- (2) The rules shall may 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 incures ensures that such 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 shall 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 may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, or operation of disposal systems 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."

Section 13. 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 permits within 30 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 deficiency issues, and the department may not in a later completeness notice raise an issue pertaining to the initial application that was not raised in the initial notice. 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 he the applicant or holder may request a hearing before the board, in the manner stated in 75-5-611, for the purpose of petitioning the board to reverse or modify the action of the department. Such The hearing shall must be held within 30 days after receipt of written request. After the hearing, the board 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 shall be 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, no an order modifying his the permit shall be is not effective until 20 days after he has received receipt of notice of the action of the board.

(2) This section does not apply to any modification made in permit conditions at the time of reissuance, but only to those modifications made in existing permits during their terms."

Section 14. Section 75-5-605, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-605. Prohibited activity. (1) It is unlawful to:

- (a) cause pollution as defined in 75-5-103 of any state waters or to place or cause to be placed any <u>industrial or other</u> wastes <u>where they will</u> in a location where they are likely to cause pollution of any state waters;
- (b) violate any provision set forth in a permit or stipulation, including but not limited to limitations and conditions contained in the permit;



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1	(c) site and construct a sewage lagoon less than 500 feet from an existing water well;
2	(d) cause degradation of state waters without authorization pursuant to 75-5-303;
3	(e) violate any order issued pursuant to this chapter; or
4	(f) violate any provision of this chapter.
5	(2) It is unlawful to carry on any of the following activities without a current permit from the
6	department:
7	(a) construct, modify, or operate a disposal system which that discharges into any state waters;
8	(b) construct or use any outlet for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into
9	any state waters; or
10	(c) discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into any state waters."
11	
12	Section 15. Section 75-5-611, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"75-5-611. Violation of chapter administrative actions and penalties notice and hearing. (1)
14	When the department has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this
15	chapter, or a condition of a permit or authorization required by a rule adopted under this chapter has
16	occurred, it may have a written notice letter served personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator
17	or the violator's agent. The notice letter must state:
18	(a) the provision of statute, rule, permit, or approval alleged to be violated;
19	(b) the facts alleged to constitute the violation;
20	(c) the specific nature of corrective action that the department requires;
21	(d) as applicable, the amount of the administrative penalty that will be assessed by order under
22	subsection (2) if the corrective action is not taken within the time provided under subsection (1)(e); and
23	(e) as applicable, the time within which the corrective action is to be taken or the administrative
24	penalty will be assessed. For the purposes of this chapter, service by certified mail is complete on the date
25	of receipt. Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), an administrative penalty may not be assessed until
26	the provisions of subsection (1) have been complied with.
27	(2) (a) The department may issue an administrative notice and order in lieu of the notice letter
28	provided under subsection (1) if the department's action:
29	(i) does not involve assessment of an administrative penalty; or



30

(ii) seeks an administrative penalty only for an activity that it believes and alleges has violated or

1 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 may set an earlier date for hearing if it is requested to do so by the alleged violator. The board 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 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 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, at the request of the alleged violator, in Lewis and Clark County.
 - (6) (a) After a hearing, the board shall make findings and conclusions that explain its decision.
- (b) If the board 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 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 shall explain how it determined the amount of the administrative penalty.
- (e) If the board determines that a violation has not occurred, it shall declare the department's notice void.
- (7) The alleged violator may petition the board for a rehearing on the basis of new evidence, which petition and the board may grant the petition for good cause shown.
 - (8) Instead of issuing an order, the board may direct the department to initiate appropriate action



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- for recovery of a penalty under 75-5-631, 75-5-632, 75-5-633, or 75-5-635.
- (9) (a) An action initiated under this section may include an administrative penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each day of each violation; however 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 criteria stated in 75-5-631(4) and rules promulgated under 75-5-201.
- (d) 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."

11 Section 16. Section 75-5-614, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-614. Injunctions authorized. (1) The department is authorized to commence a civil action seeking appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, for a violation which 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 in which the defendant is located or resides or is doing business or any the county where a violation occurs or is threatened if the defendant cannot be located in Montana, and the court shall have has jurisdiction to restrain the violation and to require compliance.

- (2) The department may bring an action for an injunction against the continuation of an alleged violation of the terms or conditions of a permit issued by the department or any rule or effluent standard promulgated 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. 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 17. Section 75-5-631, MCA, is amended to read:
- "75-5-631. Civil penalties -- injunctions not barred. (1) A person who violates this chapter or a rule, permit, effluent standard, or order issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.
 - (2) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this chapter or of rules or orders issued



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- (3) The department shall institute and maintain any enforcement proceedings in the name of the state.
 - (4) When seeking penalties under this section, the department shall take into account the following factors in determining an appropriate settlement, if any, subsequent to the filing of a complaint:
 - (a) the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation; and
 - (b) with respect to the violator, his the violator's ability to pay, any and prior history of such violations, the economic benefit or savings, if any, to the violator resulting from the violator's action, amounts expended by the violator to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation to waters of the state, and any other matters as justice may require."

Section 18. Section 75-5-636, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-636. Action by other parties. A person, association, corporation, or agency of the state or federal government may apply to the department protesting a violation of this chapter. The department shall make an investigation and make a written report to the person, association, corporation, or agency which that made the protest. If a violation is established by the investigation of the department, appropriate enforcement action shall must be taken. If the investigation proves the protest to have been without reasonable cause, the department may seek recovery of investigative costs from the person who made the application."

Section 19. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:

- "75-6-112. Prohibited acts. A person may not:
- (1) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other wastes that will cause pollution of state waters used by a person for domestic use or as a source for a public water supply system or water or ice company;
- (2) discharge sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters or on the banks of any state waters or into any abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage, drainage, industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
- (3) build or operate any railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant of any kind on any watershed of a public water supply system unless:



1	(a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board;
2	and
3	(b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications
4	for sanitary precautions;
5	(4) commence construction, alteration, or extension of any system of water supply, water
6	distribution, sewer, drainage, wastewater, or sewage disposal before he the person submits to the
7	department necessary maps, plans, and specifications for its review and the department approves those
8	maps, plans, and specifications;
9	(5) operate or maintain any public water supply system which that exceeds a maximum
10	contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an application
11	pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;
12	(6) violate any provision of this part or \underline{a} rule adopted under this part; or
13	(7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."
14	
15	NEW SECTION. Section 20. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 3] are intended to be
16	codified as an integral part of Title 75, chapter 5, part 3, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 5, part 3,
17	apply to [sections 1 through 3].
18	-END-



STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for SB0331, as introduced

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act generally revising the Montana Water Quality Act (MWQA), and establishing water quality standards; requiring that rules or standards be economically and technologically feasible.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. The proposed changes to the MWQA and Surface Water Quality Standards would not be acceptable to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA would terminate the Department of Health and Environmental Science's (DHES) agreement for issuance of waste discharge permits under the Federal Clean Water Act. In addition to the EPA requiring a federal permit for all discharges to surface waters, the DHES would still be required to issue permits by the MWQA. The EPA would also adopt water quality standards for Montana, creating two sets of standards for Montana waters.
- 2. The Governor's Executive Budget, as submitted, provides the basis for determining changes for fiscal impact.
- 3. Revising the existing water quality standards and nondegradation rules would require one FTE (grade 15) for FY96 only. Normal operating costs, plus an amount for the 11.5% indirect rate and greater than normal travel would be required. Normal office equipment of \$5,000 would be needed.
- 4. Two FTE (grade 15) would be required for at least 5 years to correct the known misclassifications of Montana waters. An average reclassification action takes approximately 4 months and there are 30 known reclassifications.
- 5. The EPA would not participate in the costs of re-writing the water standards or the costs of reclassification, and new fees could not be charged. Thus, no new revenue would be generated as a result of this bill.
- 6. Funding for the above positions would be provided by the state special revenue fund, either from overhead revenues, or if this is insufficient, increased fees.
- 7. Assume an October 1, 1995 effective date, with FY96 expenditures reflected at 75% of the full year.
- 7. No water standards stricter than the federal standards would be developed.

(continued)

DAVID LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR DATE
Office of Budget and Program Planning

TOM BECK, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

Fiscal Note for SB0331, as introduced

SB 331

Fiscal Note Request, <u>SB0331</u>, as introduced Page 2 (continued)

FISCAL IMPACT:

Expenditures:

	FY96	FY97
DHES - Water Quality Div.:	Difference	Difference
FTE	3.00	2.00
Personal services	76,300	68,000
Operating expenses	25,300	23,600
Equipment	<u> 15,000</u>	0
Total	116,600	91,600
Funding:		
State special revenue (02)	116,600	91,600

LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

Water dischargers in Montana would be required to have both a state and federal permit, and those affected would be subject to both state and federal surface water quality standards.

TECHNICAL NOTES:

SB330 also requires the re-writing of water quality standards, and one FTE in FY96. If both bills pass, only one FTE would be required.

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for SB0331, reference bill as amended

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act generally revising the Montana Water Quality Act; establishing water quality standards; and requiring that treatment standards be economically, environmentally, and technologically feasible.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. The Executive Budget present law base serves as the starting point from which to calculate any potential fiscal impact from this proposed legislation.
- The bill will be effective upon passage and approval. Assume that the FTE, with related operating and equipment, will not be hired until October 1, 1995.
- 3. Development of industrial wastewater system design standards and reviewing waste disposal and treatment systems in compliance with the time-frames required by the revisions to 75-5-403, MCA would require 1.00 FTE.
- 4. In order to correct the known misclassifications of Montana waters, 2.00 FTE would be required during the 1997 biennium, and for at least three years beyond. An average reclassification action takes approximately four months and there are 30 known reclassifications.
- 5. There would be increased travel costs required. Normal operating costs for the FTE and equipment costs of \$5,000 per FTE would also be needed. The indirect rates applied to the personal services will be 20.9% in FY96 and FY97 (the fiscal note on the introduced bill was too low).
- 5. No standards stricter than the federal standards would be developed.
- 7. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will not participate in the costs of reclassification or the cost of reviewing waste disposal and treatment plans and no new fees could be charged. Thus, no new revenue would be generated as a result of this bill.
- Funding for the above positions would be provided by the state special revenue fund, either from overhead revenues, or if this is insufficient, increased fees.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Expenditures:

	FY96	FY97
	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Difference</u>
FTE	3.00	3.00
Personal Services	76,300	68,000
Operating Expenses	29,700	40,000
Equipment	<u>15,000</u>	O
Total Expenditures	121,000	108,000
Funding:		
State Special Revenue (02)	121,000	108,000

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR DATE
Office of Budget and Program Planning

TOM BECK, PRIMARY SPONSOR I

Fiscal Note for SB0331, reference bill

1	SENATE BILL NO. 331
2	INTRODUCED BY BECK, FELAND, OHS, ORR, KNOX, BURNETT, ELLIS, HARGROVE, PIPINICH,
3	MENAHAN, SLITER, DEVLIN, GRIMES, BAER, CRISMORE, STOVALL, REHBEIN, TASH, LYNCH,
4	JACOBSON, AKLESTAD, FORRESTER, HARDING, GRADY, COLE, JENKINS, PAVLOVICH, QUILICI,
5	GRINDE, SWYSGOOD, CLARK, HARP, FOSTER, HERTEL, KEATING, EMERSON
6	
7	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE MONTANA WATER QUALITY ACT;
8 -	ESTABLISHING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS; REQUIRING THAT RULES OR TREATMENT STANDARDS
9	BE ECONOMICALLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY, AND TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE; AND AMENDING
10	SECTIONS 75-5-103, 75-5-106, 75-5-201, 75-5-301, 75-5-302, 75-5-304, 75-5-305, 75-5-306, 75-5-401,
11	75-5-403, 75-5-605, 75-5-611, 75-5-614, 75-5-631, 75-5-636, AND 75-6-112, MCA <u>; AND PROVIDING</u>
12	AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."
13	
14	WHEREAS, experience with implementation and enforcement of the Montana water quality statutes
15	has revealed deficiencies in the statutes that have led to inefficiency and unfairness in administration and
16	enforcement of the statutes; and
17	WHEREAS, those deficiencies can be addressed by selective amendment of the statutes.
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STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required to provide guidance to the board of health and environmental sciences regarding rulemaking. The legislature confirms the policy of this state, as reflected in 75-5-101. It is concerned that implementation of the water quality laws has in the past been too dependent on assumptions and conjecture springing from experiences and circumstances from other states and has not been sufficiently based on the conditions and needs of our state. The legislature intends that, in promulgating rules under this bill, the board of health and environmental sciences should seriously consider the impact of proposed rules and that the rules should be adopted only on the basis of sound, scientific justification and never on the basis of projections or conjecture. The legislature is specifically concerned that water quality criteria must reflect concentrations that can be reliably measured, or the rules will, as a practical matter, be unenforceable. [SECTION 1], PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR ADOPTION OF STANDARDS MORE STRINGENT THAN FEDERAL STANDARDS, IS NOT INTENDED TO PROHIBIT THE

1	A DODTION OF CHOLIND WATER OLIALITY STANDARDS
1	ADOPTION OF GROUND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
2	
3	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
4	
5	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Standards more stringent than federal standards. (1) In adopting rules
6	to implement this chapter, the board may adopt rules that are more stringent than corresponding draft or
7	final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria if:
8	(a) the board makes written findings, based on sound scientific or technical evidence in the record,
9	which state that rules that are more stringent than corresponding federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria
10	are necessary to protect the public health, beneficial use of water, or the environment of the state; and
11	(b) the action is taken pursuant to 75 5 307.
12	(2) The board's written findings must be accompanied by a board opinion referring to and
13	evaluating the public health and environmental information and studies contained in the record that forms
14	the basis for the board's conclusion.
15	
16	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Standards of water quality. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of
17	[section 1], in formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75-5-301(2) or in reviewing and
18	revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3) the board shall comply with the following precedures:
19	(a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), the board shall use as standards of water quality values
20	that are no more stringent than the values set forth in the following table:
21	Water Quality Criteria
22	Parameter Human Health Aquatic Life Aquatic Life
23	-{Aoute} (Chronie)
24	A. Metal Parameters (expressed in micrograms per liter)
25	Aluminum 750 87
26	Antimony 6
27	Arsenie 50 360 190



Beryllium

Cadmium

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1	Chromium	100	16**	11**
2	Copper	1,300	18*	12*
3	Fluoride	4,000		·
4	lron	300		1,000
5	Lead		82*	3.2*
6	Manganeso	50		
7	Mercury	2	2.4	0.012
8	Nickel	100	-1,400*	160*
9	Selenium	 -		5
10	Silver	 -	4.1	<u> </u>
11	Thallium	2		
12	Zino	5,000	120*	110*
13	B. Other Paramet	tors (expressed i	n milligrams per liter)	
14	Nitrato	10	:	
15	Ammonia		2 5***	2.2***
16	pН	6 to 9 std. ur	nits	
17	Sulfate	1,800		
18	Notes: All metal pa	orameters aro sta	ted as dissolved, and compliance mu	st be measured using
19	dissolved m e	ethods.		
20	- * Hardness de	pondont (value a	ssumes hardness if 100)	
21	** Hexavalent		•	
22	— * * * Ammonia is	pH and temperat	ure dependent (value of pH = 7; T =	-10);
23	(b) For parameters	not included in s	ubsection (1)(a), the board shall use r	maximum contaminant
24	levels as established under	40 CFR, part 141	, as the standards of water quality fo	r human health.
25	(c) For parameters	not included in s	ubsection (1)(a) and for which maximi	um-contaminant levels
26	have not been established, t	he beard may fo ri	mulate and adopt standards of water qu	uality for human health
27	that satisfy the following or	itoria:		
28	(i) The values must	be based on scier	ntifically valid studies and derived in a r	nanner consistent with
29	draft or final federal regula	tions, guidelines,	or criteria for assessing the health (risks of environmental
30	pollutants.			•



1	(iii) For carcinogens, the values must represent a concentration associated with an excess lifetime
2	cancer risk level because of continuous lifetime exposure not to exceed 1 x 10 ⁻⁴ -
3	(iii) For systemic toxicants, the values must represent a concentration to which the human
4	population, including sensitive subgroups, could be exposed on a daily basis without appreciable risk of
5	deleterious effects during a lifetime.
6	(d) For all metal parameters not included in subsection (1)(a), the values used by the board as
7	standards of water quality must be stated as dissolved concentrations.
8	(2) In formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75 5 301(2) or in reviewing and
9	revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3), the board may not use narrative statements for any
10	parameter.
11	(3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(e)(iii), systemic toxicants must include toxic chemicals that
12	cause effects other than cancer or mutation.
13	
14	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life.
15	Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the board, upon application by a permit applicant,
16	PERMITTEE, OR PERSON POTENTIALLY LIABLE UNDER ANY STATE OR FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL
17	REMEDIATION STATUTE, shall adopt site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life, both acute
18	and chronic, as the standards of water quality required under 75-5-301(2) and (3). The site-specific
19	standards of water quality must be developed in accordance with the procedures set forth in draft or final
20	federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria.
21	
22	Section 3. Section 75-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"75-5-103. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following
24	definitions apply:
25	(1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.

26 (2) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wast

- (2) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, creating a hazard to human health.
 - (3) "Council" means the water pollution control advisory council provided for in 2-15-2107.
- (4) "Degradation" means a change in water quality that lowers the quality of high-quality waters for a parameter FOR A PARAMETER IF THAT CHANGE IS LIKELY TO AFFECT A BENEFICIAL USE. The term



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does not include thos	se changes in water	quality determ	nined to be	nonsignificant or	irsuant to 75-5-	301/51/61
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- 2 (5) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
 - (6) "Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and includes sewage systems and treatment works.
 - (7) "Effluent standard" means a restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which that are discharged into state waters.
 - (8) "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.
 - (9) "High-quality waters" means state waters whose quality for a parameter is better than standards established pursuant to 75-5-301. All waters are high-quality water unless classified by the board within a classification for waters that are not suitable for human consumption or not suitable for growth and propagation of fish and associated aquatic life.
 - (10) (a) "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.
 - (b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.
 - (11) "Interested person" means a person who has submitted oral or written comments on 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.
 - (12) "Local department of health" means the staff, including health officers, employed by a county, city, city-county, or district board of health.
 - (13) "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.
 - (13)(14) "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.
 - (14)(15) (a) "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



waters.

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3	(b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location
4	authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.
5	$\frac{(16)}{(16)}$ "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises
6	a point source.
7	(16)(17) "Parameter" means a physical, biological, or chemical property of state water when a value
8	of that property affects the quality of the state water.
9	$\frac{(17)(18)}{(18)}$ "Person" means the state, a political subdivision of the state, institution, firm, corporation,
10	partnership, individual, or other entity and includes persons resident in Canada.
11	(18)(19) "Point source" means a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not
12	limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel
13	or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.
14	(19)(20) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological
15	properties of state waters which exceeds that permitted by Montana water quality standards, including but
16	not limited to standards relating to change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor; or the discharge,
17	seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow of liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state
18	water which that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious
19	to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife.
20	A discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration or flow which that is authorized under the pollution discharge
21	permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter. Activities conducted under the conditions
22	imposed by the department in short-term authorizations pursuant to 75-5-308 are not considered pollution
23	under this chapter.
24	(20)(21) "Sewage" means water-carried waste products from residences, public buildings,
25	institutions, or other buildings, including discharge from human beings or animals, together with ground
26	water infiltration and surface water present.
27	(21)(22) "Sewage system" means a device for collecting or conducting sewage, industrial wastes,
28	or other wastes to an ultimate disposal point.
29	(22)(23) "Standard of performance" means a standard adopted by the board for the control of the
30	discharge of pollutants which that reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction achievable through

or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state



application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other	eı
alternatives, including, where when practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.	

(23)(24) (a) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground; however, this subsection.

(b) The term does not apply to:

(i) privately owned ponds or lagoons USED SOLELY FOR TREATING, TRANSPORTING, OR IMPOUNDING POLLUTANTS; or

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

(24)(25) "Treatment works" means works, including sewage lagoons, installed for treating or holding sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

(25)(26) "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.

(26)(27) "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."

Section 4. Section 75-5-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-106. Interagency cooperation -- enforcement authorization. (1) The council, board, and department may require the use of records of all state agencies and may seek the assistance of such the agencies. The department shall coordinate permit proceedings under this chapter with permit proceedings involving the same project conducted by the department of state lands under Title 82, chapter 4, and by the department of natural resources and conservation under Title 75, chapter 20, FOLLOWING THE TIME SCHEDULE OF THE LEAD AGENCY. State, county, and municipal officers and employees, including sanitarians and other employees of local departments of health, shall cooperate with the council, board, and department in furthering the purposes of this chapter, so far as is practicable and consistent with their



other.	duties.
Other	uuuics.

(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 may adopt rules regarding the granting of enforcement authority to local water quality districts."

Section 6. Section 75-5-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-201. Board rules authorized. (1) The board shall adopt rules for the administration of this chapter and shall ensure that requirements imposed by the rules are cost effective and economically and technologically feasible.

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

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

"75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters. Consistent with the provisions of 76-5-302 through 75-5-307 and 80-15-201 and this chapter, the board shall:

- (1) establish and modify the classification of all state waters in accordance with their present and future most beneficial uses, creating an appropriate classification for intermittent or ephemeral streams that STREAMS THAT, DUE TO SPORADIC FLOW, do not support a viable fishery AN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM THAT INCLUDES SALMONID OR NONSALMONID FISH;
- (2) formulate <u>and adopt</u> standards of water purity and elassification of water according to its most beneficial uses, giving consideration to the economics of waste treatment and prevention <u>quality that are cost effective</u> and economically and technologically feasible, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE <u>ECONOMICS OF WASTE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:</u>
 - (A) FOR MEASURING CARCINOGENS IN SURFACE WATER, THE WATER QUALITY STANDARD



1	FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH MUST BE THE VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXCESS LIFETIME
2	CANCER RISK LEVEL, ASSUMING CONTINUOUS LIFETIME EXPOSURE, NOT TO EXCEED 1 X 10 3 IN THE
3	CASE OF ARSENIC AND 1 X 10-5 FOR OTHER CARCINOGENS;
4	(B) FOR ALL METAL PARAMETERS, THE VALUES USED BY THE BOARD AS CRITERIA FOR
5	STANDARDS OF WATER QUALITY MUST BE STATED AS DISSOLVED CONCENTRATIONS;
6	(C) STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE DO NOT APPLY TO GROUND WATER;
7	AND
8	(D) STANDARDS MAY NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS OBTAINED FROM
9	40 CFR, PART 141, AS OF [THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT];
10	(3) review, from time to time at intervals of not more than 3 years and, to the extent permitted by
11	this chapter, revise established classifications of waters and adopted standards of water purity and
12	classification quality;
13	(4) adopt rules governing the granting of mixing zones, requiring that mixing zones granted by the
14	department be specifically identified, and requiring that mixing zones have:
15	(a) the smallest practicable size;
16	(b) a minimum practicable effect on water uses; and
17	(c) definable boundaries;
18	(5) adopt rules implementing the nondegradation policy established in 75-5-303, including but not
19	limited to rules that:
20	(a) provide a procedure for department review and authorization of degradation;
21	(b) establish criteria for the following:
22	(i) determining important economic or social development; and
23	(ii) weighing the social and economic importance to the public of allowing the proposed project
24	against the cost to society associated with a loss of water quality; and
25	(c) establish criteria for determining whether a proposed activity or class of activities will result in
26	nonsignificant changes in water quality for any parameter in order that those activities are not required to
27	undergo review under 75-5-303(3). These criteria must be established in a manner that generally:
28	(i) equates significance with the potential for harm to human health or the environment;



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

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

(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 a domestic septic system and drain field that meets the minimum state standards
and the constant figure abangon to water quality and is not required to undergo regions upder 75 5 202/2)

- results in nonsignificant changes to water quality and is not required to undergo review under 75 5 303(3) unless the predicted nitrate contamination at the end of the drain field exceeds 10 milligrams per liter CHANGES TO GROUND WATER QUALITY ARE NONSIGNIFICANT IF THE DISCHARGE WILL NOT CAUSE DEGRADATION OF SURFACE WATER AND THE PREDICTED CONCENTRATION OF NITRATE AT THE BOUNDARY OF THE GROUND WATER MIXING ZONE DOES NOT EXCEED:
- (I) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR NITRATE SOURCES OTHER THAN DOMESTIC SEWAGE;
- (II) 5.0 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC SYSTEM;
- (III) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A SEPTIC SYSTEM USING LEVEL TWO TREATMENT, WHICH MUST BE DEFINED IN THE RULES; OR
- (IV) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE THE GROUND WATER NITRATE 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 6. Section 75-5-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-302. Revised classifications not to lower water quality standards -- exception. In revising classifications or standards or in adopting new classifications or standards, the board may not so formulate standards of water purity quality or classify any state water as to lower any the water quality standard applicable to any state water below the level applicable under the classifications and standards adopted except upon a finding that a particular state water has been classified under a standard or classification of water quality that is higher than the actual water quality that existed at the time of classification and only



1	if the action is taken pursuant to 75-5-307. When the board or department acquires information IS
2	PRESENTED WITH FACTS INDICATING that a body of water is misclassified, the board shall, within 60
3	days of acquiring the information, take action pursuant to 75-5-307 90 DAYS, INITIATE RULEMAKING to
4	correct the misclassification."

Section 7. Section 75-5-304, MCA, is amended to read:

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

(a) adopt pretreatment standards for wastewater discharged into a municipal disposal system72

(b) adopt effluent standards as defined in 75-5-1037;

(c) adopt toxic effluent standards and prohibitions; and

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

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

Section 8. 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 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 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 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) The board 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.
- (3) An applicant for a variance from minimum requirements adopted by a local board of health pursuant to 50-2-116(1)(i) may appeal the local board of health's final decision to the department by

- 11 -



1	submitting a written request for a hearing within 30 days after the decision. The written request must
2	describe the activity for which the variance is requested, include copies of all documents submitted to the
3	local board of health in support of the variance, and specify the reasons for the appeal of the local board
4	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 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 11. Section 75-5-306, MCA, is amended to read:

- <u>"75-5-306. Purer than natural unnecessary dams. (1) It is not necessary that wastes be treated</u> to a purer condition than the natural condition of the receiving stream <u>water</u> as long as the minimum treatment requirements established under this chapter are met.
- (2) For the purpose of issuing permits under this part, "Natural" refers to conditions or material present from runoff or percolation over which man has no control the water quality as of July 1, 1971, or to runoff or percolation from developed land where all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices have been applied. Conditions resulting from the reasonable operation of dams at July 1, 1971, are natural."

- Section 9. Section 75-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:
- "75-5-401. Board rules for permits. (1) The board 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 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. The board may not require a permit for the discharge of ground water that is not altered from its ambient quality by the discharger as long as existing uses are not impacted in the receiving state waters DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER OF



1	GROUND WATER THAT IS NOT ALTERED FROM ITS AMBIENT QUALITY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A
2	DISCHARGE REQUIRING A PERMIT UNDER THIS PART AND IS NOT DEGRADATION IF:

- (I) THE WATER DISCHARGED DOES NOT CAUSE THE RECEIVING WATERS TO EXCEED APPLICABLE STANDARDS FOR ANY PARAMETERS; OR
- (II) 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.
- (2) The rules shall may 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 insures ensures that such 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 shall 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 may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, or operation of disposal systems 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."

Section 10. 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 30 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 deficiency issues, and the department may not in a later completeness notice raise an issue pertaining to the initial application that was not raised in the initial notice 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 he the applicant or holder may request a hearing before the board, in the manner stated in 75-5-611, for the purpose of petitioning the board to reverse or modify the action of the department. Such The hearing shall must be held within 30 days after receipt of written request. After the hearing, the board 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 shall be 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, no an order modifying his the permit shall be is not effective until 20 days after he has received receipt of notice of the action of the board.

(2) This section does not apply to any modification made in permit conditions at the time of reissuance, but only to those modifications made in existing permits during their terms."

Section 11. Section 75-5-605, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-605. Prohibited activity. (1) It is unlawful to:

- (a) cause pollution as defined in 75-5-103 of any state waters or to place or cause to be placed any industrial or other wastes where they will in a location where they are likely to cause pollution of any state waters. Any placement of materials that is authorized by a permit issued by any STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY IS NOT A PLACEMENT OF WASTES WITHIN THE PROHIBITION OF THIS SUBSECTION IF THE AGENCY'S PERMITTING AUTHORITY INCLUDES PROVISIONS FOR REVIEW OF THE PLACEMENT OF MATERIALS TO ENSURE THAT IT WILL NOT CAUSE POLLUTION OF STATE WATERS AND THE DEPARTMENT HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITY.
- (b) violate any provision set forth in a permit or stipulation, including but not limited to limitations and conditions contained in the permit;
 - (c) site and construct a sewage lagoon less than 500 feet from an existing water well;
- (d) cause degradation of state waters without authorization pursuant to 75-5-303;
- (e) violate any order issued pursuant to this chapter; or
- (f) violate any provision of this chapter.
- 29 (2) It is unlawful to carry on any of the following activities without a current permit from the 30 department:



1	(a) construct, modify, or operate a disposal system which that discharges into any state waters;
2	(b) construct or use any outlet for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into
3	any state waters; or
4	(c) discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into any state waters."
5	
6	Section 15. Section 75-5-611, MCA, is amended to read:
7	"75-5-611. Violation of chapter—administrative actions and penalties—notice and hearing. (1)
8	When the department has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this
9	chapter, or a condition of a permit or authorization required by a rule adopted under this chapter has
10	occurred, it may have a written notice letter served personally or by certified mail on the alloged violator
11	or the violator's agent. The notice letter must state:
12	(a) the provision of statute, rule, permit, or approval alleged to be violated;
13	(b) the facts alleged to constitute the violation;
14	(c) the specific nature of corrective action that the department requires;
15	(d) as applicable, the amount of the administrative penalty that will be assessed by order under
16	subsection (2) if the corrective action is not taken within the time provided under subsection (1)(e); and
17	(e) as applicable, the time within which the corrective action is to be taken or the administrative
18	penalty will be assessed. For the purposes of this chapter, service by certified mail is complete on the date
19	of receipt. Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), an administrative penalty may not be assessed until
20	the provisions of subsection (1) have been complied with.
21	(2) (a) The department may issue an administrative notice and order in lieu of the notice letter
22	provided under subsection (1) if the department's action:
23	(i) does not involve assessment of an administrative penalty; or
24	(ii) seeks an administrative penalty only for an activity that it believes and alleges has violated or
25	is violating 75-5-605.
26	(b) A notice and order issued under this section must meet all of the requirements specified in
27	subsection (1).
28	(3) In a notice and order given under subsection (1), the department may require the alleged
29	violator to appear before the board for a public hearing and to answer the charges. The hearing must be
30	held no sooner than 15 days after service of the notice and order, except that the board may set an earlier



1	date for hearing if it is requested to do so by the alleged violator. The board may set a later date for
2	hearing at the request of the alleged violator if the alleged violator shows good cause for delay.
3	(4) If the department does not require an alleged violator to appear before the board for a public
4	hearing, the alleged violator may request the board to conduct the hearing. The request must be in writing
5	and must be filed with the department no later than 30 days after service of a notice and order under
6	subsection (2). If a request is filed, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time. If a hearing is not
7	requested within 30 days after service upon the alleged violator, the opportunity for a contested case
8	appeal to the board under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, is waived.
9	(5) If a contested case hearing is held under this section, it must be public and must be held in the
10	eounty in which the violation is alleged to have occurred or, at the request of the alleged violator, in Lewis
11	and Clark County.
12	(6) (a) After a hearing, the board shall make findings and conclusions that explain its decision.
13	(b) If the board determines that a violation has occurred, it shall also issue an appropriate order for
14	the prevention, abatement, or control of pollution, the assessment of administrative penalties, or both.
15	(c) If the order requires abatement or control of pollution, the board shall state the date or dates
16	by which a violation must cease and may prescribe timetables for necessary action in preventing, abating,
17	or controlling the pollution.
18	(d) If the order requires payment of an administrative penalty, the board shall explain how it
19	determined the amount of the administrative penalty.
20	(e) If the board determines that a violation has not occurred, it shall declare the department's notice
21	void.
22	(7) The alleged violator may petition the board for a rehearing on the basis of new evidence, which
23	petition and the board may grant the petition for good cause shown.
24	(8) Instead of issuing an order, the board may direct the department to initiate appropriate action
25	for recovery of a penalty under 75 5 631, 75 5 632, 75 5 633, or 75 5 635.
26	(9) (a) An action initiated under this section may include an administrative penalty of not more than
27	\$10,000 for each day of each violation; however However, the maximum penalty may not exceed
28	\$100,000 for any related series of violations.
29	(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 criteria stated in 75 5-631(4) and rules promulgated under 75 5-201.

(d) 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 12. Section 75-5-614, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-614. Injunctions authorized. (1) The department is authorized to commence a civil action seeking appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, for a violation which 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 in which the defendant is located or resides or is doing business or any the county where a violation occurs or is threatened if the defendant cannot be located in Montana, and the court shall have has jurisdiction to restrain the violation and to require compliance.

(2) The department may bring an action for an injunction against the continuation of an alleged violation of the terms or conditions of a permit issued by the department or any rule or effluent standard promulgated 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. 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 13. Section 75-5-631, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-631. Civil penalties -- injunctions not barred. (1) A person who violates this chapter or a rule, permit, effluent standard, or order issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(2) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this chapter or of rules or orders issued under it by injunction or other appropriate remedy.

(3) The department shall institute and maintain any enforcement proceedings in the name of the state.

(4) When IN AN ACTION seeking penalties under this section, the department shall take into account AND THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER the following factors in determining an appropriate settlement, if any, subsequent to the filing of a complaint:



(a)	the nature,	circumstances,	extent,	and gravity	of the	violation; an	d
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(b) with respect to the violator, his the violator's ability to pay, any and prior history of such violations, the economic benefit or savings, if any, to the violator resulting from the violator's action, amounts VOLUNTARILY expended by the violator to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation to waters of the state, and any other matters as justice may require."

Section 14. Section 75-5-636, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-636. Action by other parties. A person, association, corporation, or agency of the state or federal government may apply to the department protesting a violation of this chapter. The department shall make an investigation and make a written report to the person, association, corporation, or agency which that made the protest. If a violation is established by the investigation of the department, appropriate enforcement action shall must be taken. If the investigation proves the protest to have been without reasonable cause, the department may seek recovery of investigative costs from the person who made the application."

Section 15. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-6-112. Prohibited acts. A person may not:

- (1) discharge sewage, drainage, <u>DRAINAGE</u>, industrial waste, or other wastes that will cause pollution of state waters used by a person for domestic use or as a source for a public water supply system or water or ice company;
- (2) discharge sewage, drainage, <u>DRAINAGE</u>, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters or on the banks of any state waters or into any abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage, <u>drainage</u>, <u>DRAINAGE</u>, industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
- (3) build or operate any railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant of any kind on any watershed of a public water supply system unless:
- (a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board; and
- (b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications for sanitary precautions;
- 30 (4) commence construction, alteration, or extension of any system of water supply, water



distribution, sewer, drainage, DRAINAGE, wastewater, or sewage disposal before he the person subn	nits
to the department necessary maps, plans, and specifications for its review and the department appro	ves
those maps, plans, and specifications;. HOWEVER, ANY FACILITY REVIEWED BY THE DEPARTME	ENT
UNDER TITLE 75, CHAPTER 5, IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.	
(5) operate or maintain any public water supply system which that exceeds a maxim	าบทา
contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an applicat	tion
pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;	
(6) violate any provision of this part or \underline{a} rule adopted under this part; or	
(7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."	
NEW SECTION. Section 16. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 3 AND 2] are inten-	ded
to be codified as an integral part of Title 75, chapter 5, part 3, and the provisions of Title 75, chapte	r 5,
part 3, apply to [sections 1 through 3 AND 2].	
NEW SECTION. SECTION 17. SAVING CLAUSE. SECTION 75-5-614 DOES NOT AFFE	ECT
PROCEEDINGS THAT WERE BEGUN BEFORE [THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT].	
NEW SECTION. SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. [THIS ACT] IS EFFECTIVE ON PASSAGE A	<u>IND</u>
APPROVAL.	

-END-



1	SENATE BILL NO. 331
2	INTRODUCED BY BECK, FELAND, OHS, ORR, KNOX, BURNETT, ELLIS, HARGROVE, PIPINICH,
3	MENAHAN, SLITER, DEVLIN, GRIMES, BAER, CRISMORE, STOVALL, REHBEIN, TASH, LYNCH,
4	JACOBSON, AKLESTAD, FORRESTER, HARDING, GRADY, COLE, JENKINS, PAVLOVICH, QUILICI,
5	GRINDE, SWYSGOOD, CLARK, HARP, FOSTER, HERTEL, KEATING, EMERSON
6	
7	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE MONTANA WATER QUALITY ACT;
8	ESTABLISHING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS; REQUIRING THAT RULES OR TREATMENT STANDARDS
9	BE ECONOMICALLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY, AND TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE; AND AMENDING
10	SECTIONS 75-5-103, 75-5-106, 75-5-201, 75-5-301, 75-5-302, 75-5-304, 75-5-305, 75-5-306, 75-5-401,
11	75-5-403, 75-5-605, 76-5-611, 75-5-614, 75-5-631, 75-5-636, AND 75-6-112, MCA <u>; AND PROVIDING</u>
12	AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."
13	
14	WHEREAS, experience with implementation and enforcement of the Montana water quality statutes
15	has revealed deficiencies in the statutes that have led to inefficiency and unfairness in administration and
16	enforcement of the statutes; and
17	WHEREAS, those deficiencies can be addressed by selective amendment of the statutes.
18	
19	STATEMENT OF INTENT

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A statement of intent is required to provide guidance to the board of health and environmental sciences regarding rulemaking. The legislature confirms the policy of this state, as reflected in 75-5-101. It is concerned that implementation of the water quality laws has in the past been too dependent on assumptions and conjecture springing from experiences and circumstances from other states and has not been sufficiently based on the conditions and needs of our state. The legislature intends that, in promulgating rules under this bill, the board of health and environmental sciences should seriously consider the impact of proposed rules and that the rules should be adopted only on the basis of sound, scientific justification and never on the basis of projections or conjecture. The legislature is specifically concerned that water quality criteria must reflect concentrations that can be reliably measured, or the rules will, as a practical matter, be unenforceable. [SECTION 1], PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR ADOPTION OF STANDARDS MORE STRINGENT THAN FEDERAL STANDARDS, IS NOT INTENDED TO PROHIBIT THE



1	ADOPTION OF GROUND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
2	
3	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
4	
5	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Standards more stringent than federal standards. (1) In adopting rules
6	to implement this chapter, the board may adopt rules that are more stringent than corresponding draft or
7	final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria if:
8	(a) the board makes written findings, based on sound scientific or technical evidence in the record
9	which state that rules that are more stringent than corresponding federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria
10	are necessary to protect the public health, beneficial use of water, or the environment of the state; and
11	(b) the action is taken pursuant to 75 5 307.
12	(2) The board's written findings must be accompanied by a board opinion referring to and
13	evaluating the public health and environmental information and studies contained in the record that forms
14	the basis for the board's conclusion.
15	
16	NEW SECTION. Scotion 2. Standards of water quality. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of
17	[section 1], in formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75-5-301(2) or in reviewing and
18	revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3) the board shall comply with the following procedures
19	(a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), the board shall use as standards of water quality values
20	that are no more stringent than the values set forth in the following table:
21	Water Quality Criteria
22	<u>Parameter</u> <u>Human Health</u> Aquatic Life Aquatic Life
23	-{Acute}(Ghronic)
24	A. Motal Parameters (expressed in micrograms per liter)
25	Aluminum - 750 87
26	Antimony 6
27	Arsenie 50 - 360 - 190
28	Beryllium 4
29	Barium 2,000



1	Chromium	100		11 * *
2	Copper	1,300	18*	12*
3	Fluoride	4,000		
4	lron -	300		1,000
5	Load		82*	3.2*
6	Manganese	50		
7	Mercury	2	2.4	0.012
8	Nickel	100	1,400*	160*
9	Selenium	50	20	
10	Silver		4.1	
11	Thallium	2		
12	Zine	5,000	120*	110*
13	8. Other Param	eters (expressed in	milligrams per liter)	
14	Nitrato	10-		·
15	Ammonia		25***	2.2***
16	pH	6 to 9 std. unit	S	
17	Sulfate-			
18	Notes: All metal	parameters are state	ed as dissolved, and compliance r	nust-be measured-using
19	dissolved i	methods.		
20	* Hardness	dependent (value ass	sumes hardness if 100)	
21	** Hexavalen	ŧ		
22	*** Ammonia	is pH and temperatu	re dependent (value of pH = 7; T	= 10);
23	(b) For parameter	s not included in sul	osection (1)(a), the board shall use	e maximum contaminant
24	levels as established unde	r 40 CFR, part 141,	as the standards of water quality	for human health.
25	(c) For parameter	s not included in sub	osection (1)(a) and for which maxi	mum contaminant levels
26	have not been established,	, the board may form	ulate and adopt standards of water	quality for human health
27	that satisfy the following	criteria:		
28	(i)—The values mus	st be based on scient	ifically valid studies and derived in a	a manner consistent with
29	draft or final federal regu	lations, guidelines, (or critoria for assessing the health	n-risks of environmental
30	pollutants.			



1	(ii) For carcinogens, the values must represent a concentration associated with an excess lifetime
2	cancer risk level because of continuous lifetime exposure not to exceed 1 x 10 ⁻⁴ -
3	(iii) For systemic toxicants, the values must represent a concentration to which the human
4	population, including sensitive subgroups, could be exposed on a daily basis without appreciable risk of
5	deleterious offeets during a lifetimo.
6	(d) For all metal parameters not included in subsection (1)(a), the values used by the board as
7	standards of water quality must be stated as dissolved concentrations.
8	(2) In formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75-5-301(2) or in reviewing and
9	revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3), the board may not use narrative statements for any
10	parameter.
11	(3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(e)(iii), systemic toxicants must include toxic chemicals that
12	cause effects other than cancer or mutation.
13	
14	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life.
15	Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the board, upon application by a permit applicant,
16	PERMITTEE, OR PERSON POTENTIALLY LIABLE UNDER ANY STATE OR FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL
17	REMEDIATION STATUTE, shall adopt site-specific standards of water quality for aquatic life, both acute
18	and chronic, as the standards of water quality required under 75-5-301(2) and (3). The site-specific
19	standards of water quality must be developed in accordance with the procedures set forth in draft or final
20	federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria.
21	
22	Section 3. Section 75-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"75-5-103. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following
24	definitions apply:
25	(1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.
26	(2) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wastes,
27	or other wastes, creating a hazard to human health.
28	(3) "Council" means the water pollution control advisory council provided for in 2-15-2107.
29	(4) "Degradation" means a change in water quality that lowers the quality of high-quality waters
30	for a parameter FOR A PARAMETER IF THAT CHANGE IS LIKELY TO AFFECT A BENEFICIAL USE. The term



- does not include those changes in water quality determined to be nonsignificant pursuant to 75-5-301(5)(c).
- (5) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.
- (6) "Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and includes sewage systems and treatment works.
- (7) "Effluent standard" means a restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which that are discharged into state waters.
- (8) "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.
- (9) "High-quality waters" means state waters whose quality for a parameter is better than standards established pursuant to 75-5-301. All waters are high-quality water unless classified by the board within a classification for waters that are not suitable for human consumption or not suitable for growth and propagation of fish and associated aquatic life.
- (10) (a) "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.
- (b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.
- (11) "Interested person" means a person who has submitted oral or written comments on 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.
- (12) "Local department of health" means the staff, including health officers, employed by a county, city, city-county, or district board of health.
- (13) "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.
- (13)(14) "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.
- (14)(15) (a) "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

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1	or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state
2	waters.

(b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.

(15)(16) "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a point source.

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

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

(18)(19) "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.

properties of state waters which 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 the discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow of liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state water which 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. A discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration or flow which that is authorized under the pollution discharge permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter. Activities conducted under the conditions imposed by the department in short-term authorizations pursuant to 75-5-308 are not considered pollution under this chapter.

(20)(21) "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.

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

(22)(23) "Standard of performance" means a standard adopted by the board for the control of the discharge of pollutants which 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, where when practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

(23)(24) (a) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground; however, this subsection.

(b) The term does not apply to:

(i) privately owned ponds or lagoons USED SOLELY FOR TREATING, TRANSPORTING, OR IMPOUNDING POLLUTANTS; or

(ii) irrigation waters <u>or land application disposal waters</u> where <u>when</u> the waters are used up within the irrigation <u>or land application disposal</u> system and the waters are not returned to any other state waters.

(24)(25) "Treatment works" means works, including sewage lagoons, installed for treating or holding sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

(25)(26) "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.

(26)(27) "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."

Section 4. Section 75-5-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-106. Interagency cooperation -- enforcement authorization. (1) The council, board, and department may require the use of records of all state agencies and may seek the assistance of such the agencies. The department shall coordinate permit proceedings under this chapter with permit proceedings involving the same project conducted by the department of state lands under Title 82, chapter 4, and by the department of natural resources and conservation under Title 75, chapter 20, FOLLOWING THE TIME SCHEDULE OF THE LEAD AGENCY. State, county, and municipal officers and employees, including sanitarians and other employees of local departments of health, shall cooperate with the council, board, and 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 may adopt rules regarding the granting of enforcement authority to local water quality districts."

Section 5. Section 75.5-201, MGA, is amended to read:

<u>"75-5-201. Board rules authorized.</u> (1) The board shall adopt rules for the administration of this chapter and shall ensure that requirements imposed by the rules are cost effective and economically and technologically feasible.

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

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

- "75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters. Consistent with the provisions of 75 5-302 through 75 5-307 and 80-15-201 and this chapter, the board shall:
- (1) establish and modify the classification of all state waters in accordance with their present and future most beneficial uses, creating an appropriate classification for intermittent or ephameral streams that STREAMS THAT, DUE TO SPORADIC FLOW, do not support a viable fishery AN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM THAT INCLUDES SALMONID OR NONSALMONID FISH;
- (2) formulate <u>and adopt</u> standards of water purity and classification of water according to its most beneficial uses, giving consideration to the economics of waste treatment and prevention <u>quality that are cost effective</u> and economically and technologically feasible, <u>GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE ECONOMICS OF WASTE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:</u>
 - (A) FOR MEASURING CARCINOGENS IN SURFACE WATER, THE WATER QUALITY STANDARD



1	FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH MUST BE THE VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXCESS LIFETIME
2	CANCER RISK LEVEL, ASSUMING CONTINUOUS LIFETIME EXPOSURE, NOT TO EXCEED 1 X 10-3 IN THE
3	CASE OF ARSENIC AND 1 X 10-5 FOR OTHER CARCINOGENS;
4	(B) FOR ALL METAL PARAMETERS, THE VALUES USED BY THE BOARD AS CRITERIA FOR
5	STANDARDS OF WATER QUALITY MUST BE STATED AS DISSOLVED CONCENTRATIONS;
6	(C) STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE DO NOT APPLY TO GROUND WATER;
7	AND
8	(D) STANDARDS MAY NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS OBTAINED FROM
9	40 CFR, PART 141, AS OF [THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT];
10	(3) review, from time to time at intervals of not more than 3 years and, to the extent permitted by
11	this chapter, revise established classifications of waters and adopted standards of water purity and
12	classification quality;
13	(4) adopt rules governing the granting of mixing zones, requiring that mixing zones granted by the
14	department be specifically identified, and requiring that mixing zones have:
15	(a) the smallest practicable size;
16	(b) a minimum practicable effect on water uses; and
17	(c) definable boundaries;
18	(5) adopt rules implementing the nondegradation policy established in 75-5-303, including but not
19	limited to rules that:
20	(a) provide a procedure for department review and authorization of degradation;
21	(b) establish criteria for the following:
22	(i) determining important economic or social development; and
23	(ii) weighing the social and economic importance to the public of allowing the proposed project
24	against the cost to society associated with a loss of water quality; and
25	(c) establish criteria for determining whether a proposed activity or class of activities will result in
26	nonsignificant changes in water quality for any parameter in order that those activities are not required to
27	undergo review under 75-5-303(3). These criteria must be established in a manner that generally:
28	(i) equates significance with the potential for harm to human health or the environment;



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

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

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(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 a domestic septic system and drain field that meets the minimum state standards results in nonsignificant changes to water quality and is not required to undergo review under 75 5 303(3) unless the predicted nitrate contamination at the end of the drain-field exceeds 10 milligrams per liter CHANGES TO GROUND WATER QUALITY ARE NONSIGNIFICANT IF THE DISCHARGE WILL NOT CAUSE DEGRADATION OF SURFACE WATER AND THE PREDICTED CONCENTRATION OF NITRATE AT THE BOUNDARY OF THE GROUND WATER MIXING ZONE DOES NOT EXCEED:

(I) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR NITRATE SOURCES OTHER THAN DOMESTIC SEWAGE;

(II) 5.0 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A

CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC SYSTEM;

(III) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A SEPTIC SYSTEM USING LEVEL TWO TREATMENT, WHICH MUST BE DEFINED IN THE RULES; OR

(IV) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE THE GROUND WATER NITRATE 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 6. Section 75-5-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-302. Revised classifications not to lower water quality standards -- exception. In revising classifications or standards or in adopting new classifications or standards, the board may not so formulate standards of water purity quality or classify any state water as to lower any the water quality standard applicable to any state water below the level applicable under the classifications and standards adopted except upon a finding that a particular state water has been classified under a standard or classification of water quality that is higher than the actual water quality that existed at the time of classification and only



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if the action is taken pursuant to 75-5-307. When the board or department acquires information IS

PRESENTED WITH FACTS INDICATING that a body of water is misclassified, the board shall, within 60

days of acquiring the information, take action pursuant to 75-5-307 90 DAYS, INITIATE RULEMAKING to correct the misclassification."

Section 7. Section 75-5-304, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-304. Adoption of standards -- pretreatment, effluent, performance. (1) The board 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, and
- (d) establish standards of performance for new point source discharges.
- (2) In taking action under subsection (1), the board shall ensure that the standards are cost-effective and economically, ENVIRONMENTALLY, and technologically feasible."

Section 8. 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 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 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 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) The board 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.
- (3) An applicant for a variance from minimum requirements adopted by a local board of health pursuant to 50-2-116(1)(i) may appeal the local board of health's final decision to the department by



1	submitting a written request for a hearing within 30 days after the decision. The written request mus
2	describe the activity for which the variance is requested, include copies of all documents submitted to the
3	local board of health in support of the variance, and specify the reasons for the appeal of the local board
4	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 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 11. Section 75-5-306, MCA, is amended to read:

<u>"75-5-306.</u> Purer than natural unnecessary dams. (1) It is not necessary that wastes be treated to a purer condition than the natural condition of the receiving stream <u>water</u> as long as the minimum treatment requirements established under this chapter are met.

(2) For the purpose of issuing permits under this part, "Natural" "natural" refers to conditions or material present from runoff or percolation over which man has no control the water quality as of July 1, 1971, or to runoff or percolation from developed land where all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices have been applied. Conditions resulting from the reasonable operation of dams at July 1, 1971, are natural."

Section 9. Section 75-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-401. Board rules for permits. (1) The board 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 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. The board may not require a permit for the discharge of ground water that is not altered from its ambient quality by the discharger as long as existing uses are not impacted in the receiving state waters DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER OF



1	GROUND WATER THAT IS NOT ALTERED FROM ITS AMBIENT QUALITY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A
2	DISCHARGE REQUIRING A PERMIT UNDER THIS PART AND IS NOT DEGRADATION IF:

- (I) THE WATER DISCHARGED DOES NOT CAUSE THE RECEIVING WATERS TO EXCEED APPLICABLE STANDARDS FOR ANY PARAMETERS; OR
- (II) 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.
- (2) The rules shall may 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 insures ensures that such 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 shall 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 may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, or operation of disposal systems 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."

Section 10. 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 30 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 deficiency issues, and the department may not in a later completeness notice raise an issue pertaining to the initial application that was not raised in the initial notice 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 he the applicant or holder may request a hearing before the board, in the manner stated in 75-5-611, for the purpose of petitioning the board to reverse or modify the action of the department. Such The hearing shall must be held within 30 days after receipt of written request. After the hearing, the board 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 shall be 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, no an order modifying his the permit shall be is not effective until 20 days after he has received receipt of notice of the action of the board.

(2) This section does not apply to any modification made in permit conditions at the time of reissuance, but only to those modifications made in existing permits during their terms."

Section 11. Section 75-5-605, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-605. Prohibited activity. (1) It is unlawful to:

- (a) cause pollution as defined in 75-5-103 of any state waters or to place or cause to be placed any industrial or other wastes where they will in a location where they are likely to cause pollution of any state waters. Any placement of materials that is authorized by a permit issued by any State or federal agency is not a placement of wastes within the prohibition of this subsection if the agency's permitting authority includes provisions for review of the placement of materials to ensure that it will not cause pollution of state waters and the department has the opportunity to participate in the review of the activity.
- (b) violate any provision set forth in a permit or stipulation, including but not limited to limitations and conditions contained in the permit;
 - (c) site and construct a sewage lagoon less than 500 feet from an existing water well;
- 26 (d) cause degradation of state waters without authorization pursuant to 75-5-303;
- (e) violate any order issued pursuant to this chapter; or
- 28 (f) violate any provision of this chapter.
- 29 (2) It is unlawful to carry on any of the following activities without a current permit from the 30 department:



1	(a) construct, modify, or operate a disposal system which that discharges into any state waters;
2	(b) construct or use any outlet for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into
3	any state waters; or
4	(c) discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into any state waters."
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6	Section 15. Section 75 5 611, MCA, is amended to read:
7	"75-5-611. Violation of chapter—administrative actions and penalties—notice and hearing. (1)
8	When the department has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this
9	chapter, or a condition of a permit or authorization required by a rule adopted under this chapter has
10	occurred, it may have a written notice letter served personally or by certified mail on the alleged violator
11	er the violator's agent. The notice lotter must state:
12	(a) the provision of statute, rule, permit, or approval alleged to be violated;
13	(b) the facts alloged to constitute the violation;
14	(e) the specific nature of corrective action that the department requires;
15	(d) as applicable, the amount of the administrative penalty that will be assessed by order under
16	subsection (2) if the corrective action is not taken within the time provided under subsection (1)(e); and
17	(e) as applicable, the time within which the corrective action is to be taken or the administrative
18	penalty will be assessed. For the purposes of this chapter, service by certified mail is complete on the date
19	of receipt. Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), an administrative penalty may not be assessed until
20	the provisions of subsection (1) have been somplied with.
21	(2) (a) The department may issue an administrative notice and order in lieu of the notice letter
22	provided under subsection (1) if the department's action:
23	(i) does not involve assessment of an administrative penalty; or
24	(ii) seeks an administrative penalty only for an activity that it believes and alleges has violated or
25	is violating 75 5 605.
26	(b) A notice and order issued under this section must meet all of the requirements specified in
27	subsection (1).
28	(3) In a notice and order given under subsection (1), the department may require the alleged
29	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 may set an earlier

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date for flouring in it is requisited to do by the anegod visition. The board may be a latter 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 to conduct the hearing. The request must be in writing
and must be filed with the department pollater than 30 days after service of a notice and order under

date for bearing if it is requested to do so by the alleged violator. The board may set a later date for

6 subsection (2). If a request is filed, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time. If a hearing is not 7

requested within 30 days after service upon the alleged violator, the opportunity for a contested case

appeal to the board 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, at the request of the alleged violator, in Lewis and Clark-County.

(6) (a) After a hearing, the board shall make findings and conclusions that explain its decision.

(b) If the board 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 shall state the date or dates by which a violation must sease 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 shall explain how it determined the amount of the administrative penalty.

(e) If the board determines that a violation has not occurred, it shall declare the department's notice void.

(7) The alleged violator may position the board for a rehearing on the basis of new evidence, which petition and the board may grant the petition for good cause shown.

(8) Instead of issuing an order, the board may direct the department to initiate appropriate action for recovery of a penalty under 75 5 631, 75 5 632, 75 5 633, or 75 5 635.

(9) (a) An action initiated under this section may include an administrative penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each day of each violation;. however 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 criteria stated in 75-5-631(4) and rules promulgated under 75-5-201.

(d) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in Title 2, shapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section."

- Section 12. Section 75-5-614, MCA, is amended to read:
- "75-5-614. Injunctions authorized. (1) The department is authorized to commence a civil action seeking appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, for a violation which 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 in which the defendant is located or resides or is doing business or any the county where a violation occurs or is threatened if the defendant cannot be located in Montana, and the court shall have has jurisdiction to restrain the violation and to require compliance.
- (2) The department may bring an action for an injunction against the continuation of an alleged violation of the terms or conditions of a permit issued by the department or any rule or effluent standard promulgated 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. 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 13. Section 75-5-631, MCA, is amended to read:
- "75-5-631. Civil penalties -- injunctions not barred. (1) A person who violates this chapter or a rule, permit, effluent standard, or order issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.
- (2) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this chapter or of rules or orders issued under it by injunction or other appropriate remedy.
- (3) The department shall institute and maintain any enforcement proceedings in the name of the state.
- (4) When IN AN ACTION seeking penalties under this section, the department shall take into account AND THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER the following factors in determining an appropriate settlement, if any, subsequent to the filing of a complaint:



(a) t	he nature,	circumstances,	extent,	and gravity	of the	violation;	and
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(b) with respect to the violator, his the violator's ability to pay, any and prior history of such violations, the economic benefit or savings, if any, to the violator resulting from the violator's action, amounts VOLUNTARILY expended by the violator to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation to waters of the state, and any other matters as justice may require."

Section 14. Section 75-5-636, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-636. Action by other parties. A person, association, corporation, or agency of the state or federal government may apply to the department protesting a violation of this chapter. The department shall make an investigation and make a written report to the person, association, corporation, or agency which that made the protest. If a violation is established by the investigation of the department, appropriate enforcement action shall must be taken. If the investigation proves the protest to have been without reasonable cause, the department may seek recovery of investigative costs from the person who made the application."

Section 15. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-6-112. Prohibited acts. A person may not:

- (1) discharge sewage, drainage, <u>DRAINAGE</u>, industrial waste, or other wastes that will cause pollution of state waters used by a person for domestic use or as a source for a public water supply system or water or ice company;
- (2) discharge sewage, drainage, DRAINAGE, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters or on the banks of any state waters or into any abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage, drainage, DRAINAGE, industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
- (3) build or operate any railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant of any kind on any watershed of a public water supply system unless:
- 26 (a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board; 27 and
 - (b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications for sanitary precautions;
 - (4) commence construction, alteration, or extension of any system of water supply, water



distribution, sewer, drainage, DRAINAGE, wastewater, or sewage disposal before he the person submits
to the department necessary maps, plans, and specifications for its review and the department approves
those maps, plans, and specifications;. HOWEVER, ANY FACILITY REVIEWED BY THE DEPARTMENT
UNDER TITLE 75, CHAPTER 5, IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.
(5) operate or maintain any public water supply system which that exceeds a maximum
contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an application
pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;
(6) violate any provision of this part or <u>a</u> rule adopted under this part; or
(7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."
NEW SECTION. Section 16. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 3 AND 2] are intended
to be codified as an integral part of Title 75, chapter 5, part 3, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 5,
part 3, apply to [sections 1 through 3 AND 2].
NEW SECTION. SECTION 17. SAVING CLAUSE. SECTION 75-5-614 DOES NOT AFFECT
PROCEEDINGS THAT WERE BEGUN BEFORE [THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT].
NEW SECTION. SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. [THIS ACT] IS EFFECTIVE ON PASSAGE AND
APPROVAL.

-END-





HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 22, 1995

Page 1 of 3

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Natural Resources report that Senate Bill 331 (third reading copy -- blue) be concurred in as amended.

igned: Krck & w

And, that such amendments read:

Carried by: Rep. Tash

1. Page 4, line 14.
Following: "life."
Insert: "(1)"

2. Page 4, line 15.
Following: "chapter"

Insert: "and except as provided in subsection (2)"

3. Page 4.

Following: line 20

Insert: "(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 shall, on the request of

SB331 HOUSE 661015SC.Hdh

Committee Vote: Yes /2, No 6.

the department or the applicant, hear and determine the dispute. The board's decision must be based on sound scientific, technical, and available site-specific evidence."

4. Page 4, line 30.

Strike: "IF" through "USE"

5. Page 7, line 6.

Strike: "privately owned"

6. Page 7, lines 25 through 28.

Strike: "The" on line 25 through "AGENCY." on line 28

Insert: "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."

7. Page 8, line 25. Following: "(2)"
Insert: "(a)"

8. Page 8, line 28.

Following: "PREVENTION."

Insert: "(b)"

9. Page 8, line 30.

Strike: "(A)" Insert: "(i)"

Strike: "MEASURING"

Strike: "IN SURFACE WATER"

10. Page 9, line 3.

Strike: ";"

Insert: ". However, if a standard established at a risk level of 1 x 10-3 for arsenic or 1 x 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."

11. Page 9, lines 4 through 6.

Strike: "(B)" on line 4 through "(C)" on line 6

Insert: "(ii)"

12. Page 9, lines 6 through 9. Strike: ";" on line 6 through "ACT];" on line 9

Insert: "." 13. Page 10, line 7. Strike: "TO" Insert: "of nitrate in" Strike: "QUALITY" 14. Page 13. Following: line 2 Insert: "(i) the discharge does not contain industrial waste, sewage, or other wastes;" Renumber: subsequent subsections 15. Page 13, line 4. Strike: "OR" Insert: "and" 16. Page 13, line 8. Strike: "may" Insert: "must" 17. Page 17, line 29. Strike: "AND" through "CONSIDER" 18. Page, 19 Following: line 13 Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 17. Coordination instruction. Senate Bill No. 330 is passed and approved and if it includes a section that amends the definition of "degradation" contained in 75-5-103, then the definition of degradation provided in [section 3 of this act], amending 75-5-103, is effective and the definition provided in Senate Bill No. 330 is void." Renumber: subsequent sections 19. Page 19, lines 15 and 16. Strike: "SECTION" through "ACT]." Insert: "[This act] does not apply to civil or administrative actions commenced prior to [the effective date of this act]

-END-

by [this act]."

or to claims made in those actions, except that compliance plans resulting from those actions must reflect changes made



HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

Senate Bill 331 Representative Harper

March 25, 1995 8:15 am Page 1 of 1

Mr. Chairman: I move to amend Senate Bill 331 (third reading copy -- blue).

Signed:

Representative Harper

And, that such amendments to Senate Bill 331 read as follows:

AMEND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT DATED MARCH 22, 1995, AS FOLLOWS:

Amendment No. 18

Strike: Amendment No. 18 in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

-END-

ADOPT 72-1

SB 331

HOUSE

REJECT

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2	INTRODUCED BY BECK, FELAND, OHS, ORR, KNOX, BURNETT, ELLIS, HARGROVE, PIPINICH,
3	MENAHAN, SLITER, DEVLIN, GRIMES, BAER, CRISMORE, STOVALL, REHBEIN, TASH, LYNCH,
4	JACOBSON, AKLESTAD, FORRESTER, HARDING, GRADY, COLE, JENKINS, PAVLOVICH, QUILICI,
5	GRINDE, SWYSGOOD, CLARK, HARP, FOSTER, HERTEL, KEATING, EMERSON
6	
7	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE MONTANA WATER QUALITY ACT
8	ESTABLISHING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS; REQUIRING THAT RULES OR TREATMENT STANDARDS
9	BE ECONOMICALLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY, AND TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE; AND AMENDING
10	SECTIONS 75-5-103, 75-5-106, 75-5-201, 75-5-301, 75-5-302, 75-5-304, 75-5-305, 75-5-306, 75-5-401,
11	75-5-403, 75-5-605, 75-5-611, 75-5-614, 75-5-631, 75-5-636, AND 75-6-112, MCA <u>; AND PROVIDING</u>
12	AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."
13	
14	WHEREAS, experience with implementation and enforcement of the Montana water quality statutes
15	has revealed deficiencies in the statutes that have led to inefficiency and unfairness in administration and
16	enforcement of the statutes; and
17	WHEREAS, those deficiencies can be addressed by selective amendment of the statutes.
18	

SENATE BILL NO. 331

19 STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required to provide guidance to the board of health and environmental sciences regarding rulemaking. The legislature confirms the policy of this state, as reflected in 75-5-101. It is concerned that implementation of the water quality laws has in the past been too dependent on assumptions and conjecture springing from experiences and circumstances from other states and has not been sufficiently based on the conditions and needs of our state. The legislature intends that, in promulgating rules under this bill, the board of health and environmental sciences should seriously consider the impact of proposed rules and that the rules should be adopted only on the basis of sound, scientific justification and never on the basis of projections or conjecture. The legislature is specifically concerned that water quality criteria must reflect concentrations that can be reliably measured, or the rules will, as a practical matter, be unenforceable. [SECTION 1], PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR ADOPTION OF STANDARDS MORE STRINGENT THAN FEDERAL STANDARDS, IS NOT INTENDED TO PROHIBIT THE



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3	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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5	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Standards more stringent than federal standards. (1) In adopting rules
6	to implement this chapter, the board may adopt rules that are more stringent than corresponding draft or
7	final federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria if÷
8	(a) the board makes written findings, based on sound scientific or technical evidence in the record,
9	which state that rules that are more stringent than corresponding federal regulations, guidelines, or criteria
10	are necessary to protect the public health, beneficial use of water, or the environment of the state; and
11	(b) the action is taken pursuant to 75 5 307.
12	(2) The board's written findings must be accompanied by a board opinion referring to and
13	evaluating the public health and environmental information and studies contained in the record that forms
14	the basis for the board's conclusion.
15	
16	NEW SECTION: Scotion 2. Standards of water quality. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of

ADOPTION OF GROUND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

[section 1], in formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75 5 301(2) or in reviewing and revising standards of water quality under 75 5-301(3) the board shall comply with the following procedures:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), the board shall use as standards of water quality values that are no more stringent than the values set forth in the following table:

21		Water Quality Crit	eria	
22	Parameter -	Human Health	Aquatic Life	Aquatic Life
23			-{Acute}	(Chronic)
24	A. Metal Parameters	(expressed in micrograms po	o r litor)	
25	Aluminum —		750	87
26	Antimony	6		
27	Arsenie —	50	360	190
28	Beryllium	4		
29	Barium	2,000		
30	Cadmium	-5	3.9*	1.1*



1	Chromium	100	16**	11**
2	Gopper	1,300	18*	<u>_12*</u>
3	Fluorido	4,000		
4	Iron	300		1,000
5	Load		82*	3.2*
6	Manganese	50		
7.	Mercury	2	2,4	0.012
8	Nickel -	100	1,400*	160*
9	Selenium -	БО		 5
10	Silver	50	4.1	
11	Thallium			
12	Zine —	- 5,000	120*	110*·
13	8. Other Parame	eters (expressed in	milligrams per liter)	
14	Nitrate	10		Mild Magay sour Leaving
15	Ammonia —		25***	2.2***
16	р Н	6 to 9 std. units	9	
17	Sulfate	1,800		
18	Notes: All metal p	oarameters are state	d-as-dissolved, and compliance mus	t be-measured using
19	dissolved r	nethods.		
20	- * Hardness c	l ependent (value ass	umes hardness if 100)	
21	** Hexavalent	:		
22	*** Ammonia i	s pH and tomperatur	e dependent (value of pH = 7; T = -	10);
23	(b) For parameter	s not included in sub	oscetion (1)(a), the board shall use m	aximum-contaminant
24	levels as established under	40 CFR, part 141,	as the standards of water quality for	human health.
25	(c) For parameters	; not included in sub	section (1)(a) and for which maximus	n contaminant levels
26	have not been established,	the board may formu	ulate and adopt standards of water que	ality for human health
27	that satisfy the following of	oritoria:		
28	(i) The values mus	t be based on scienti	fically valid studies and derived in a ma	anner consistent with
29	draft or final federal regul	ations, guidelines, c	or critoria for assessing the health ric	sks of environmental
30	pollutants.			



1	(ii) For carcinogens, the values must represent a concentration associated with an excess lifetime
2	cancer risk level because of continuous lifetime exposure not to exceed 1 x 10 ⁻⁴ .

(iii) For systemic toxicants, the values must represent a concentration to which the human population, including sensitive subgroups, could be exposed on a daily basis without appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime.

(d) For all metal parameters not included in subsection (1)(a), the values used by the board as standards of water quality must be stated as dissolved concentrations.

(2)—In formulating and adopting standards of water quality under 75-5-301(2) or in reviewing and revising standards of water quality under 75-5-301(3), the board may not use narrative statements for any parameter.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (1)(e)(iii), systemic toxicants must include toxic chemicals that cause offects other than cancer or mutation.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. 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, 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.

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 SHALL, ON THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OR THE APPLICANT, HEAR

- 4 -



1	AND DETERMINE THE DISPUTE. THE BOARD'S DECISION MUST BE BASED ON SOUND SCIENTIFIC
2	TECHNICAL, AND AVAILABLE SITE-SPECIFIC EVIDENCE.
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4	Section 3. Section 75-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:
5	"75-5-103. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following
6	definitions apply:
7	(1) "Board" means the board of health and environmental sciences provided for in 2-15-2104.
8	(2) "Contamination" means impairment of the quality of state waters by sewage, industrial wastes,
9	or other wastes, creating a hazard to human health.
10	(3) "Council" means the water pollution control advisory council provided for in 2-15-2107.
11	(4) "Degradation" means a change in water quality that lowers the quality of high-quality waters
12	for a parameter FOR A PARAMETER IF THAT CHANGE IS LIKELY TO AFFECT A BENEFICIAL USE. The term
13	does not include those changes in water quality determined to be nonsignificant pursuant to $75-5-301(5)(c)$.
14	(5) "Department" means the department of health and environmental sciences provided for in Title
15	2, chapter 15, part 21.
16	(6) "Disposal system" means a system for disposing of sewage, industrial, or other wastes and
17	includes sewage systems and treatment works.
18	(7) "Effluent standard" means a restriction or prohibition on quantities, rates, and concentrations
19	of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which that are discharged into state waters.
20	(8) "Existing uses" means those uses actually attained in state waters on or after July 1, 1971,
2,1	whether or not those uses are included in the water quality standards.
22	(9) "High-quality waters" means state waters whose quality for a parameter is better than
23	standards established pursuant to 75-5-301. All waters are high-quality water unless classified by the board
24	within a classification for waters that are not suitable for human consumption or not suitable for growth
25	and propagation of fish and associated aquatic life.
26	(10) (a) "Industrial waste" means a waste substance from the process of business or industry or
27	from the development of any natural resource, together with any sewage that may be present.
28	(b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location
29	authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.



(11) "Interested person" means a person who has submitted oral or written comments on the

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2	includes a person who has requested authorization to degrade high-quality waters.
3	(12) "Local department of health" means the staff, including health officers, employed by a county,
4	city, city-county, or district board of health.
5	(13) "METAL PARAMETERS" INCLUDES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO ALUMINUM, ANTIMONY,
6	ARSENIC, BERYLLIUM, BARIUM, CADMIUM, CHROMIUM, COPPER, FLUORIDE, IRON, LEAD,
7	MANGANESE, MERCURY, NICKEL, SELENIUM, SILVER, THALLIUM, AND ZINC.
8	(13)(14) "Mixing zone" means an area established in a permit or final decision on nondegradation
9	issued by the department where water quality standards may be exceeded, subject to conditions that are
10	imposed by the department and that are consistent with the rules adopted by the board.
11	(14)(15) (a) "Other wastes" means garbage, municipal refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings,
12	bark, lime, sand, ashes, offal, night soil, oil, grease, tar, heat, chemicals, dead animais, sediment, wrecked
13	or discarded equipment, radioactive materials, solid waste, and all other substances that may pollute state
14	waters.
15	(b) The term does not mean materials incorporated or placed into a structure, facility, or location
16	authorized in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.
17	(15)(16) "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises
18	a point source.
19	(16)(17) "Parameter" means a physical, biological, or chemical property of state water when a value
20	of that property affects the quality of the state water.
21	$\frac{(17)(18)}{(18)}$ "Person" means the state, a political subdivision of the state, institution, firm, corporation,
22	partnership, individual, or other entity and includes persons resident in Canada.
23	(18)(19) "Point source" means a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not

department's preliminary decision regarding degradation of state waters, pursuant to 75-5-303. The term



limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel

properties of state waters which 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 the discharge,

seepage, drainage, infiltration, or flow of liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into state

water which that will or is likely to create a nuisance or render the waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious

(19)(20) "Pollution" means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological

or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

under this chapter.

1	to public health, recreation, safety, or welfare, to livestock, or to wild animals, birds, fish, or other wildlife.
2	A discharge, seepage, drainage, infiltration or flow which that is authorized under the pollution discharge
3	permit rules of the board is not pollution under this chapter. Activities conducted under the conditions
4	imposed by the department in short-term authorizations pursuant to 75-5-308 are not considered pollution

(20)(21) "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.

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

(22)(23) "Standard of performance" means a standard adopted by the board for the control of the discharge of pollutants which 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, where when practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

(23)(24) (a) "State waters" means a body of water, irrigation system, or drainage system, either surface or underground; however, this subsection.

(b) The term does not apply to:

(i) privately owned ponds or lagoons USED SOLELY FOR TREATING, TRANSPORTING, OR IMPOUNDING POLLUTANTS; or

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

(24)(25) "Treatment works" means works, including sewage lagoons, installed for treating or holding sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

(25)(26) "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.

(27) "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."

Section 4. Section 75-5-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-106. Interagency cooperation -- enforcement authorization. (1) The council, board, and department may require the use of records of all state agencies and may seek the assistance of such the agencies. The department shall coordinate permit proceedings under this chapter with permit proceedings involving the same project conducted by the department of state lands under Title 82, chapter 4, and by the department of natural resources and conservation under Title 75, chapter 20, FOLLOWING THE TIME SCHEDULE OF THE LEAD AGENCY. 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 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 may adopt rules regarding the granting of enforcement authority to local water quality districts."

Section 6. Section 75 5-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-201. Board rules authorized. (1) The board shall adopt rules for the administration of this chapter and shall ensure that requirements imposed by the rules are cost effective and economically and technologically feasible.

(2) The board's rules may include a fee schedule or system for assessment of administrative



1	penalties as provided under 75 5 611."
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3	Section 5. Section 75-5-301, MCA, is amended to read:
4	"75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters. Consistent with the provisions of
5	75 5 302 through 75 5 307 and 80-15-201 and this chapter, the board shall:
6	(1) establish and modify the classification of all state waters in accordance with their present and
7	future most beneficial uses, creating an appropriate classification for intermittent or ephemeral streams that
8	STREAMS THAT, DUE TO SPORADIC FLOW, do not support a viable fishery AN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM
9	THAT INCLUDES SALMONID OR NONSALMONID FISH;
10	(2) (A) formulate and adopt standards of water purity and classification of water according to its
11	most beneficial uses, giving consideration to the economics of waste treatment and prevention quality that
12	are cost effective and economically and technologically feasible, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE
13	ECONOMICS OF WASTE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION.
14	(B) STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
15	(A)(I) FOR MEASURING CARCINOGENS IN SURFACE WATER, THE WATER QUALITY STANDARD
16	FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH MUST BE THE VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXCESS LIFETIME
17	CANCER RISK LEVEL, ASSUMING CONTINUOUS LIFETIME EXPOSURE, NOT TO EXCEED 1 X 10-3 IN THE
18	CASE OF ARSENIC AND 1 X 10-5 FOR OTHER CARCINOGENS;. HOWEVER, IF A STANDARD
19	ESTABLISHED AT A RISK LEVEL OF 1 X 10-3 FOR ARSENIC OR 1 X 10-5 FOR OTHER CARCINOGENS
20	VIOLATES THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL OBTAINED FROM 40 CFR, PART 141, THEN THE
21	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL MUST BE ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD FOR THAT CARCINOGEN.
22	(B) FOR ALL METAL PARAMETERS, THE VALUES USED BY THE BOARD AS CRITERIA FOR
23	STANDARDS OF WATER QUALITY MUST BE STATED AS DISSOLVED CONCENTRATIONS;
24	(C)(II) STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE DO NOT APPLY TO GROUND
25	WATER; AND
26	(D) STANDARDS MAY NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS OBTAINED FROM
27	40 CFR, PART 141, AS OF ITHE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACTI;
28	(3) review, from time to time at intervals of not more than 3 years and, to the extent permitted by
29	this chapter, revise established classifications of waters and adopted standards of water purity and
30	elassification quality;



54th Legislature

1	(4) adopt rules governing the granting of mixing zones, requiring that mixing zones granted by the
2	department be specifically identified, and requiring that mixing zones have:
3	(a) the smallest practicable size;
4	(b) a minimum practicable effect on water uses; and
5	(c) definable boundaries;
6	(5) adopt rules implementing the nondegradation policy established in 75-5-303, including but not
7	limited to rules that:
8	(a) provide a procedure for department review and authorization of degradation;
9	(b) establish criteria for the following:
10	(i) determining important economic or social development; and
11	(ii) weighing the social and economic importance to the public of allowing the proposed project
12	against the cost to society associated with a loss of water quality; and
13	(c) establish criteria for determining whether a proposed activity or class of activities will result in
14	nonsignificant changes in water quality for any parameter in order that those activities are not required to
15	undergo review under 75-5-303(3). These criteria must be established in a manner that generally:
16	(i) equates significance with the potential for harm to human health or the environment;
17	(ii) considers both the quantity and the strength of the pollutant;
18	(iii) considers the length of time the degradation will occur; and
19	(iv) considers the character of the pollutant so that greater significance is associated with
20	carcinogens and toxins that bioaccumulate or biomagnify and lesser significance is associated with
21	substances that are less harmful or less persistent.
22	(d) provide that a domestic septic system and drain field that meets the minimum state standards
23	results in nonsignificant changes to water quality and is not required to undergo review under 75-5-303(3)
24	unless the predicted nitrate contamination at the end of the drain field exceeds 10 milligrams per liter
25	CHANGES TO OF NITRATE IN GROUND WATER QUALITY ARE NONSIGNIFICANT IF THE DISCHARGE
26	WILL NOT CAUSE DEGRADATION OF SURFACE WATER AND THE PREDICTED CONCENTRATION OF
27	NITRATE AT THE BOUNDARY OF THE GROUND WATER MIXING ZONE DOES NOT EXCEED:
28	(I) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR NITRATE SOURCES OTHER THAN DOMESTIC SEWAGE;
29	(II) 5.0 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A
30	CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC SYSTEM;



1	(III) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A
2	SEPTIC SYSTEM USING LEVEL TWO TREATMENT, WHICH MUST BE DEFINED IN THE RULES; OR
3	(IV) 7.5 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER FOR DOMESTIC SEWAGE EFFLUENT DISCHARGED FROM A
4	CONVENTIONAL SEPTIC SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE THE GROUND WATER NITRATE LEVEL EXCEEDS
5	5.0 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER PRIMARILY FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN HUMAN WASTE.
6	(6) to the extent practicable, ensure that the rules adopted under subsection (5) establish objective
7	and quantifiable criteria for various parameters. These criteria must, to the extent practicable, constitute
8	guidelines for granting or denying applications for authorization to degrade high-quality waters under the
9	policy established in 75-5-303(2) and (3).
10	(7) adopt rules to implement this section."
11	
12	Section 6. Section 75-5-302, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"75-5-302. Revised classifications not to lower water quality standards exception. In revising
14	classifications or standards or in adopting new classifications or standards, the board may not so formulate
15	standards of water purity quality or classify any state water as to lower any the water quality standard
16	applicable to any state water below the level applicable under the classifications and standards adopted
17	except upon a finding that a particular state water has been classified under a standard or classification of
18	water quality that is higher than the actual water quality that existed at the time of classification and only
19	if the action is taken pursuant to 75-5-307. When the board or department acquires information IS
20	PRESENTED WITH FACTS INDICATING that a body of water is misclassified, the board shall, within 60
21	days of acquiring the information, take action pursuant to 75 5 307 90 DAYS, INITIATE RULEMAKING to
22	correct the misclassification."
23	
24	Section 7. Section 75-5-304, MCA, is amended to read:
25	"75-5-304. Adoption of standards pretreatment, effluent, performance. (1) The board shall:
26	(a) adopt pretreatment standards for wastewater discharged into a municipal disposal system7;
27	(b) adopt effluent standards as defined in 75-5-1037;
28	(c) adopt toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and
20	(d) establish standards of performance for new point source discharges

(2) In taking action under subsection (1), the board shall ensure that the standards are

cost-effective and economically, ENVIRONMENTALLY, and technologically feasible."

Section 8. 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 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 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 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) The board 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.
- (3) An applicant for a variance from minimum requirements adopted by a local board of health pursuant to 50-2-116(1)(i) 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 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 11. Section 75-5-306, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-306. Purer than natural unnecessary dams. (1) It is not necessary that wastes be treated



to a purer condition than the natural condition of the receiving stream water as long as the minimum
treatment requirements established under this chapter are met.

(2) For the purpose of issuing permits under this part, "Natural" "natural" refers to conditions or material present from runoff or percolation over which man has no centrol the water quality as of July 1, 1971, or to runoff or percolation from developed land where all reasonable land, soil, and water conservation practices have been applied. Conditions resulting from the reasonable operation of dams at July 1, 1971, are natural."

Section 9. Section 75-5-401, MCA, is amended to read:

"75-5-401. Board rules for permits. (1) The board 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 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. The board may not require a permit for the discharge of ground water that is not altered from its ambient guality by the discharger as long as existing uses are not impacted in the receiving state waters 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 AND IS NOT DEGRADATION 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; OR 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.
- (2) The rules shall mey 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 insures ensures that such 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 shall 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 may adopt rules governing reclamation of sites disturbed by construction, modification, or operation of disposal systems 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."

Section 10. 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 30 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 deficiency issues, and the department may not in a later completeness notice raise an issue pertaining to the initial application that was not raised in the initial notice 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 he the applicant or holder may request a hearing before the board, in the manner stated in 75-5-611, for the purpose of petitioning the board to reverse or modify the action of the department. Such The hearing shall must be held within 30 days after receipt of written request. After the hearing, the board 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 shall be 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, no an order modifying his the permit shall be is not effective until 20 days after he has received receipt of notice of the action of the board.

(2) This section does not apply to any modification made in permit conditions at the time of



1	reissuance, but only to those modifications made in existing permits during their terms."
2	
3	Section 11. Section 75-5-605, MCA, is amended to read:
4	"75-5-605. Prohibited activity. (1) It is unlawful to:
5	(a) cause pollution as defined in 75-5-103 of any state waters or to place or cause to be placed
6	any industrial or other wastes where they will in a location where they are likely to cause pollution of any
7	state waters;. ANY PLACEMENT OF MATERIALS THAT IS AUTHORIZED BY A PERMIT ISSUED BY ANY
8	STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY IS NOT A PLACEMENT OF WASTES WITHIN THE PROHIBITION OF THIS
9	SUBSECTION IF THE AGENCY'S PERMITTING AUTHORITY INCLUDES PROVISIONS FOR REVIEW OF THE
10	PLACEMENT OF MATERIALS TO ENSURE THAT IT WILL NOT CAUSE POLLUTION OF STATE WATERS
11	AND THE DEPARTMENT HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITY.
12	(b) violate any provision set forth in a permit or stipulation, including but not limited to limitations
13	and conditions contained in the permit;
14	(c) site and construct a sewage lagoon less than 500 feet from an existing water well;
15	(d) cause degradation of state waters without authorization pursuant to 75-5-303;
16	(e) violate any order issued pursuant to this chapter; or
17	(f) violate any provision of this chapter.
18	(2) It is unlawful to carry on any of the following activities without a current permit from the
19	department:
20	(a) construct, modify, or operate a disposal system which that discharges into any state waters;
21	(b) construct or use any outlet for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into
22	any state waters; or
23	(c) discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into any state waters."
24	
25	Section 15. Section 75-5-611, MCA, is amended to read:
26	"75-5-611. Violation of chapter - administrative actions and penalties - notice and hearing. (1)
27	When the department has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this
28	chapter, or a condition of a permit or authorization required by a rule adopted under this chapter has
29	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:

30

ı	(a) the provision of statute, rule, permit, or approval aneged to be violated;
2	(b) the facts alleged to constitute the violation;
3	(c) the specific nature of corrective action that the department requires;
4	(d) as applicable, the amount of the administrative penalty that will be assessed by order under
5	subsection (2) if the corrective action is not taken within the time provided under subsection (1)(e); and
6	(e) as applicable, the time within which the corrective action is to be taken or the administrative
7	penalty will be assessed. For the purposes of this chapter, service by certified mail is complete on the date
8	of receipt. Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), an administrative penalty may not be assessed until
9	the provisions of subsection (1) have been complied with.
10	(2) (a) The department may issue an administrative notice and order in lieu of the notice letter
11	provided under subsection (1) if the department's action:
12	(i) does not involve assessment of an administrative penalty; or
13	(ii) seeks an administrative penalty only for an activity that it believes and alleges has violated or
14	is violating 75 5 605.
15	(b) A notice and order issued under this section must meet all of the requirements specified in
16	subsection (1).
17	(3) In a notice and order given under subsection (1), the department may require the alleged
18	violator to appear before the board for a public hearing and to answer the charges. The hearing must be
19	held no sooner than 15 days after service of the notice and order, except that the board may set an earlier
20	date for hearing if it is requested to do so by the alleged violator. The board may set a later date for
21	hearing at the request of the alleged violator if the alleged violator shows good cause for delay.
22	(4) If the department does not require an alleged violator to appear before the board for a public
23	hearing, the alleged violator may request the board to conduct the hearing. The request must be in writing
24	and must be filed with the department no later than 30 days after service of a notice and order under
25	subsection (2). If a request is filed, a hearing must be held within a reasonable time. If a hearing is not
26	requested within 30 days after service upon the alleged violator, the opportunity for a contested case
27	appeal to the board under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, is waived.
28	(5) If a contested case hearing is held under this section, it must be public and must be held in the
29	county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred or, at the request of the alleged violator, in Lewis
30	and Glark County.



1	(6)—(a) After a hearing, the board shall make findings and conclusions that explain its decision.
2	(b) If the board determines that a violation has occurred, it shall also issue an appropriate order fo
3	the prevention, abatement, or control of pollution, the assessment of administrative penalties, or both.
4	(e) If the order requires abatement or control of pollution, the board shall state the date or dates
5	by which a violation must cease and may prescribe timetables for necessary action in preventing, abating
6	or controlling the pollution.
7	(d) If the order requires payment of an administrative penalty, the board shall explain how is
8	determined the amount of the administrative penalty.
9	(e) If the board determines that a violation has not occurred, it shall declare the department's notice
0	void.
1	(7) The alleged violator may petition the board for a rehearing on the basis of new evidence, which
2	petition and the board may grant the petition for good cause shown.
3	(8) Instead of issuing an order, the board may direct the department to initiate appropriate action
4	for recovery of a penalty under 75 5 631, 75 5 632, 75 5 633, or 75 5 635.
15	(9) (a) An action initiated under this section may include an administrative penalty of not more than
6	\$10,000 for each day of each violation; however However, the maximum penalty may not exceed
17	\$100,000 for any related series of violations.
8	(b) Administrative penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the general fund.
9	(c) In determining the amount of penalty to be assessed to a person, the department and board
20	shall consider the criteria stated in 75-5-631(4) and rules promulgated under 75-5-201.
21	(d) The contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, provided for in
22	Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, apply to a hearing conducted under this section."
23	
24	Section 12. Section 75-5-614, MCA, is amended to read:
25	"75-5-614. Injunctions authorized. (1) The department is authorized to commence a civil action
26	seeking appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, for a violation which that would
27	be subject to a compliance order under 75-5-613. An action under this subsection may be commenced in
28	the district court of the county in which the defendant is located or resides or is doing business or any the



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county where a violation occurs or is threatened if the defendant cannot be located in Montana, and the

court shall have has jurisdiction to restrain the violation and to require compliance.

(2) The department may bring an action for an injunction against the continuation of an alleged violation of the terms or conditions of a permit issued by the department or any rule or effluent standard promulgated 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. 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 13. Section 75-5-631, MCA, is amended to read:
- "75-5-631. Civil penalties -- injunctions not barred. (1) A person who violates this chapter or a rule, permit, effluent standard, or order issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.
- (2) Action under this section does not bar enforcement of this chapter or of rules or orders issued under it by injunction or other appropriate remedy.
- (3) The department shall institute and maintain any enforcement proceedings in the name of the state.
- (4) When IN AN ACTION seeking penalties under this section, the department shall take into account AND THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER the following factors in determining an appropriate settlement, if any, subsequent to the filing of a complaint:
 - (a) the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation; and
- (b) with respect to the violator, his the violator's ability to pay, any and prior history of such violations, the economic benefit or savings, if any, to the violator resulting from the violator's action, amounts VOLUNTARILY expended by the violator to address or mitigate the violation or impacts of the violation to waters of the state, and any other matters as justice may require."

- Section 14. Section 75-5-636, MCA, is amended to read:
- "75-5-636. Action by other parties. A person, association, corporation, or agency of the state or federal government may apply to the department protesting a violation of this chapter. The department shall make an investigation and make a written report to the person, association, corporation, or agency which that made the protest. If a violation is established by the investigation of the department,



1	appropriate enforcement action shall must be taken. If the investigation proves the protest to have been
2	without reasonable cause, the department may seek recovery of investigative costs from the person who
3	made the application."
4	
5	Section 15. Section 75-6-112, MCA, is amended to read:
6	"75-6-112. Prohibited acts. A person may not:
7	(1) discharge sewage, drainage, DRAINAGE, industrial waste, or other wastes that will cause
8	pollution of state waters used by a person for domestic use or as a source for a public water supply system
9	or water or ice company;
10	(2) discharge sewage, drainage, DRAINAGE, industrial waste, or other waste into any state waters
11	or on the banks of any state waters or into any abandoned or operating water well unless the sewage
12	drainage, DRAINAGE, industrial waste, or other waste is treated as prescribed by the board;
13	(3) build or operate any railroad, logging road, logging camp, or electric or manufacturing plant o
14	any kind on any watershed of a public water supply system unless:
15	(a) the water supply is protected from pollution by sanitary precautions prescribed by the board
16	and
17	(b) a permit has been issued by the department after approval of detailed plans and specifications
18	for sanitary precautions;
19	(4) commence construction, alteration, or extension of any system of water supply, water
20	distribution, sewer, drainage, DRAINAGE, wastewater, or sewage disposal before he the person submits
21	to the department necessary maps, plans, and specifications for its review and the department approve
22	those maps, plans, and specifications;. HOWEVER, ANY FACILITY REVIEWED BY THE DEPARTMENT
23	UNDER TITLE 75, CHAPTER 5, IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.
24	(5) operate or maintain any public water supply system which that exceeds a maximum
25	contaminant level established by the board unless he the person has been granted or has an application
26	pending for a variance or exemption pursuant to this part;
27	(6) violate any provision of this part or <u>a</u> rule adopted under this part; or
28	(7) violate any condition or requirement of an approval issued pursuant to this part."

Montana Legislative Council

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NEW SECTION. Section 16. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 3 AND 2] are intended

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1	to be codified as an integral part of Title 75, chapter 5, part 3, and the provisions of Title 75, chapter 5,
2	part 3, apply to [sections 1 through 3 AND 2].
3	
4	NEW SECTION. SECTION 17. COORDINATION INSTRUCTION. IF SENATE BILL NO. 330 IS
5	PASSED AND APPROVED AND IF IT INCLUDES A SECTION THAT AMENDS THE DEFINITION OF
6	"DEGRADATION" CONTAINED IN 75 5 103, THEN THE DEFINITION OF DEGRADATION PROVIDED IN
7	[SECTION 3 OF THIS ACT], AMENDING 75 5 103, IS EFFECTIVE AND THE DEFINITION PROVIDED IN
8	SENATE BILL NO. 330 IS VOID.
9	
10	NEW SECTION. SECTION 17. SAVING CLAUSE. SECTION 75 5 614 DOES NOT AFFECT
11	PROCEEDINGS THAT WERE BEGUN BEFORE [THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT]. [THIS ACT] DOES
12	NOT APPLY TO CIVIL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS COMMENCED PRIOR TO [THE EFFECTIVE DATE
13	OF THIS ACT, OR TO CLAIMS MADE IN THOSE ACTIONS, EXCEPT THAT COMPLIANCE PLANS
14	RESULTING FROM THOSE ACTIONS MUST REFLECT CHANGES MADE BY [THIS ACT].
15	
16	NEW SECTION. SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. [THIS ACT] IS EFFECTIVE ON PASSAGE AND
17	APPROVAL.
18	-END-