Legislative Services Division

1	House BILL NO. 389 Wm.E. Boharski
2	INTRODUCED BY FILES
3	William Seck Cope By 5x Reality He
4	ABILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY
5	RULEMAKING AND OTHER AGENCY ACTIONS; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES
6	AND ACTIONS; DEFINING TERMS; CLARIFYING EXISTING PROVISIONS; STRENGTHENING THE
7	REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMERGENCY RULE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE
8	DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2-3-101,
9	2-3-102, 2-3-103, 2-3-104, 2-3-105, 2-3-112, 2-3-114, 2-3-203, 2-3-213, 2-3-221, 2-4-102, 2-4-302,
0	2-4-303, 2-4-305, AND 2-4-306, MCA."
11	
12	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
13	
14	Section 1. Section 2-3-101, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"2-3-101. Legislative intent. The legislature finds and declares pursuant to the mandate of Article
16	II, section 8, of the 1972 Montana constitution that legislative guidelines should be established to secure
17	to the people of Montana their constitutional right to be afforded reasonable opportunity to participate in
18	the operation of governmental agencies prior to the final decision of the agency and that this part must be
19	liberally construed to achieve that purpose."
20	
21	Section 2. Section 2-3-102, MCA, is amended to read:
22	"2-3-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
23	(1) "Agency" means any a board, bureau, commission, department, authority, or officer of the
24	state or local government authorized by law to make rules, determine contested cases, or enter into
25	contracts except:
26	(a) the legislature and any or a branch, committee, or officer thereof of the legislature;
27	(b) the judicial branches and any branch or a committee or officer thereof of the judicial branch;
28	(c) the governor, except that an agency is not exempt merely because the governor has been
29	designated as a member thereof of the agency; or
3U	(d) the state military establishment and agencies concerned with civil defense and recovery from

HB 389 INTRODUCED BILL

 hostile attack.

- (2) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or the equivalent or denial thereof an agency decision that is of significant interest to the public.
- (3) "Rule" means any agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
- (a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public; or
 - (b) declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule.
- (4) "Significant interest to the public" means the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a controversial matter, a fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest."

Section 3. Section 2-3-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-103. Public participation -- governor to insure ensure guidelines adopted. (1) Each agency shall develop procedures for permitting and encouraging the public to participate in agency decisions that are of significant interest to the public. The procedures shall assure must ensure adequate notice and assist public participation before a final agency action is taken that is of significant interest to the public. Each agency shall create and maintain an interested persons list. Each person submitting oral or written comments to, attending a hearing of, or in any way contacting the agency for any purpose concerning agency actions and decisions must be placed on the list by the agency and given notice of each intended or proposed agency action and each agency decision relating to matters in which the person has expressed an interest in the person's contacts with the agency.

(2) The governor shall insure ensure that each board, bureau, commission, department, authority, agency, or officer of the state adopts coordinated rules for its programs_{7.} which The guidelines shall must provide policies and procedures to facilitate public participation in those programs, consistent with subsection (1) of this section. These guidelines shall must be adopted as rules and published in a manner which that may be provided to a member of the public upon request."

1	Section 4.	Section 2-3-104, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"2-3-104.	Requirements for compliance with notice provisions. An agency shall be considered to

have complied complies with the notice provisions of 2-3-103 if:

- (1) an environmental impact statement is prepared and distributed as required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1;
 - (2) a proceeding is held as required by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;
- (3)(2) a public hearing, after appropriate <u>and adequate</u> notice is given, is held pursuant to any other a provision of state law or a local ordinance or resolution; or
- (4)(3) a newspaper of general circulation within the area to be affected by a decision of significant interest to the public has carried a news story or advertisement an advertisement giving notice of opportunity to be heard concerning the decision sufficiently prior to a final decision to permit public comment on the matter. The advertisement must be printed in at least 12-point type and must comply with the notice requirements of 2-4-302(1). If the newspaper has a Sunday edition, the advertisement must be in that edition."

Section 5. Section 2-3-105, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-3-105. Supplemental notice by radio or television. (1) Any An official of the state or any of one of its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any a notice required by law may, and is encouraged to, supplement such the publication by a radio or television broadcast, or both, of a summary of such the notice or by both of such broadcasts when if in his the official's judgment the public interest will be served.
- (2) The When a summary of such a notice shall only be read with no reference to any person by name then is broadcast, a candidate for political office may not be referred to.
- (3) Such announcements shall be made A summary may be broadcast only by duly employed personnel of the station from which such the broadcast emanates.
- (4) Announcements An announcement by a political subdivisions subdivision may be made only by stations a station situated within the county of origin of the legal notice unless no a broadcast station exists does not exist in such that county, in which case announcements the announcement may be made by a station or stations situated in any county other than the county of origin of the legal notice."



1	Section 6. Section 2-3-112, IVICA, is amended to read:
2	"2-3-112. Exceptions. The provisions of 2-3-103 and 2-3-111 do not apply to:
3	(1) an agency decision that must be made to deal with an emergency situation affecting the public
4	health, welfare, or safety;
5	(2) an agency decision that must be made to maintain or protect the interests of the agency,
6	including but not limited to the filing of to file a lawsuit in a court of law or becoming to become a party
7	to an administrative proceeding; or
8	(3) a decision involving no more than a ministerial act."
9	
10	Section 7. Section 2-3-114, MCA, is amended to read:
11	"2-3-114. Enforcement. The district courts of the state have jurisdiction to set aside or declare
12	void an agency decision under this part upon petition made within 30 days of the date of the decision of
13	any by a person whose rights have been prejudiced."
14	
15	Section 8. Section 2-3-203, MCA, is amended to read:
16	"2-3-203. Meetings of public agencies and certain associations of public agencies to be open to
17	public exceptions. (1) All meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions,
18	agencies of the state, or any political subdivision of the state or organizations or agencies supported in
19	whole or in part by public funds or expending public funds must be open to the public.
20	(2) All meetings of associations that are composed of public or governmental bodies referred to
21	in subsection (1) and that regulate the rights, duties, or privileges of any individual must be open to the
22	public.
23	(3) Provided, however, the The presiding officer of any a meeting subject to subsections (1) and
24	(2) may close the meeting during the time that the discussion relates to a matter of individual privacy and
25	then if and only if the presiding officer determines that the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed
26	the merits of public disclosure. The right of individual privacy may be waived by the individual about whom
27	the discussion pertains, and, in that event, the meeting must be open.
28	(4) (a) However, except Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), a meeting may be closed to
29	discuss a strategy to be followed with respect to litigation when an open meeting would have a detrimental
30	effect on the litigating position of the public agency.



(b) A meeting may not be closed to discuss strategy to be followed in litigation involving the
enforcement or preservation of a constitutional right of the people or in which the only parties are public
bodies or associations described in subsections (1) and (2).

(5) Any A committee or subcommittee appointed by a public body or an association described in subsection (2) for the purpose of conducting business which that is within the jurisdiction of that agency is subject to the requirements of this section."

Section 9. Section 2-3-213, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-213. Voidability. Any A decision made in violation of 2-3-203 may be declared void by a district court having jurisdiction. A suit to void any such decision must be commenced within 30 days of the decision."

Section 10. Section 2-3-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-221. Costs and attorney fees to plaintiff in certain actions to enforce constitutional right to know. A plaintiff who prevails in an action brought in district court to enforce his the plaintiff's rights under Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution may must be awarded his costs and reasonable attorneys' attorney fees as a matter of course. A prevailing plaintiff who is not represented by an attorney must be awarded 90% of what the judge determines would be a reasonable attorney fee if the plaintiff had been represented by an attorney."

- Section 11. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- 22 "2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5,chapter 14.
 - (2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
- 27 (i) the state board of pardons and parole, except that the board is subject to the requirements of 2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of 29 Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register;
- 30 (ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional



55th Legislature LC0533.01

supervision, custody, control, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;

2	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
3	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
4	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
5	subdivision of the state.
6	(3) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of
7	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or an agency decision that is
8	of significant interest to the public.
9	(3)(4) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
10	(4)(5) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal
11	rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The
12	term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
13	(6) "Interested person" means a person known to the committee or to an agency to have
14	demonstrated in any way an interest concerning agency actions or other agency administrative matters.
15	(5)(7) "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval,
16	registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required
17	solely for revenue purposes.
18	(6)[8] "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation,
19	suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
20	(7)(9) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of
21	right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may <u>not</u> be construed to prevent an agency from
22	admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
23	(8)(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental
24	subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
25	(9)(11) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
26	(10)(12) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
27	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice
28	requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
29	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private

rights or procedures available to the public;

30

(b) formal opinions of the attorney general a	and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501
---	--

- (c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
- (f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
- (13) "Significant interest to the public", when used in reference to agency action, means agency action that involves a controversial matter, a fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.

(11)(14) "Substantive rules" are either:

- (a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are invalid; or
- (b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of law."

Section 12. Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any a rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must, at a minimum, include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. To promote the public's full comprehension of the notice, the notice must be written in plain and clear English and use familiar and understandable words and terms.



- provided in 2-4-312, and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice of its rulemaking proceedings to be informed of agency actions and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons. A person who submits an oral or written comment, attends a hearing, or contacts an agency by any means and for any purpose in regard to intended agency action must be informed of the list by the agency.
- (b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or <u>interested</u> persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the <u>Montana Administrative Register ARM</u>. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any <u>interested</u> person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.
- (c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. <u>If the intended action is of significant interest to the public, the notice must, at a minimum, be published as required in 2-3-104(3).</u>
- (3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period may not be less than 30 days or more than 6 months.
- (4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must state that opportunity for oral hearing ehall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected.
- (5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.



55th Legislature

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

- (6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.
- (7) At the commencement of $\frac{any}{a}$ hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the agency to preside at the hearing shall:
 - (a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;
- (b) explain the primary function and purpose of the administrative code committee and state how the administrative code committee may be contacted; and
- (c) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an opportunity to place their names on the list."

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

10

Section 13. Section 2-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-303. Emergency or temporary rules. (1) If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than 30 days' notice and states in writing its reasons for that finding, it may proceed upon special notice filed with the committee, without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an emergency rule. The rule may be effective for a period not longer than 120 days, after which a new emergency rule with the same or substantially the same text may not be adopted, but the adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded. Because the exercise of emergency rulemaking power precludes the people's constitutional right to prior notice and participation in the operations of their government, it constitutes the exercise of extraordinary power requiring extraordinary safeguards against abuse. An emergency rule may be adopted only in circumstances that truly and clearly constitute an existing imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be averted or remedied by any other administrative act. The sufficiency of the reasons for a finding of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare is subject to immediate judicial review upon petition by any person. The sufficiency of the reasons justifying a finding of imminent peril and the necessity for emergency rulemaking must be compelling and, as written in the rule adoption notice, must stand on their own merits for purposes of judicial review. The dissemination of emergency rules required by 2-4-306 must be strictly observed and liberally accomplished.

(2) A statute enacted or amended to be effective prior to October 1 of the year of enactment or



amendment may be implemented by a temporary administrative rule, adopted before October 1 of that year, upon any abbreviated notice or hearing that the agency finds practicable, but the rule may not be filed with the secretary of state until at least 30 days have passed since publication of the notice of proposal to adopt the rule. The temporary rule is effective until October 1 of the year of adoption. The adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded during the period that the temporary rule is effective."

Section 14. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-4-305. Requisites for validity -- authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall fully consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a eencise statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, comprehensively incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register register, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.
- (2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the language.
- (3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.
- (4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.
- (5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other provisions of law.
 - (6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt



55th Legislature

rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:

- (a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and
- (b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.
- (7) A rule is not valid unless <u>notice of it is given and</u> it is adopted, in substantial compliance with 2-4-302 or 2-4-303 and this section, and unless <u>2-4-306 is complied with and</u> notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.
- (8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but not the adoption notice, to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."

Section 15. Section 2-4-306, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-4-306. Filing, format, and effective date -- dissemination of emergency rules. (1) Each agency shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each rule adopted by it.
- which that are filed pursuant to this chapter and may refuse to accept the filing of any notice or rule that is not in compliance therewith with this chapter. He The secretary of state shall keep and maintain a permanent register of all notices and rules filed, including superseded and repealed rules, which shall must be open to public inspection and shall provide copies of any notice or rule upon request of any person. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the secretary of state may require the payment of the cost of providing such copies.
- (3) In the event that the administrative code committee has conducted a poll of the legislature in accordance with 2-4-403 or the revenue oversight committee has conducted a poll in accordance with 5-18-109, the results of the poll shall must be published with the rule.



55th Legislature LC0533.01

1	(4) Each rule shall become becomes effective after publication in the register as provided in
2	2-4-312, except that:
3	(a) if a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date shall be <u>is</u> the effective
4	date;
5	(b) subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions:
6	(i) a temporary rule is effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated
7	date following publication in the register; and
8	(ii) an emergency rule shall become becomes effective immediately upon filing with the secretary
9	of state or at a stated date following publication in the register or immediately upon filing with the secretary
10	of state if the agency finds that this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public
11	health, safety, or welfare. The agency's finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor shall for the
12	finding must be filed with the rule. The agency shall, in addition to the required publication in the register,
13	take appropriate and extraordinary measures to make emergency rules known to every person who may
14	be affected by them."
15	-END-



STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for HB0389, as introduced

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

A bill providing for greater public participation in agency rulemaking and other agency actions, and amending provisions for notice of agency rules and actions.

ASSUMPTIONS:

General Information:

- 1. This bill requires notice of agency decisions that are of a significant interest to the public. Section 2(4) defines "significant interest to the public" as the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a controversial matter, a fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, of significant citizen interest.
- 2. A fiscal note response was requested from 28 state agencies in order for the OBPP to prepare the fiscal note for HB 389. Most of the smaller agencies responded with minimal or indeterminable impact. Fifteen agencies responded with some impact, or significant impact. In most cases, current accurate data is not available to provide a good estimate, and the bill is too broad to know exactly what agency functions actually apply.
- 3. Under Fiscal Information below is a brief description of the three main areas of fiscal concern. On the next page is a listing of the agencies fiscally impacted, and the approximate annual cost of each of the three areas, and FTEs, if needed.
- 4. It should be noted that the fiscal information appearing in this fiscal note is in summary form due to space constraints. The agency detail for the summary information is available in the OBPP.

Fiscal Information:

- 5. Section 3 requires that each agency create and maintain an interested persons list. The biggest cost in this category is postage, unless FTEs are required to maintain the listing. Most agencies are concerned with the lack of purging directions in the bill, and would appreciate more specifics on who and what.
- 6. Section 4 requires newspaper notification of agency decisions having a significant interest to the public. For purposes of this bill, most agencies would be using the Sunday rate and the 12 point size. Most agencies currently use the 6 point size. The switch to 12 point automatically doubles notification costs. DPHHS is offering a solution in this area by proposing to send a monthly newsletter to all households in the state, since all their decisions eventually affect all citizens.
- 7. Increased legal costs are predicted due to: 1) lifting of the 30-day filing requirement and changing to an indefinite period, 2) paying the prevailing plaintiff's legal costs, and 3) an increased number of cases due to greater communication required by this bill. Most agencies did not offer a legal cost impact because of the unavailability of trend caseload, but most agreed the result could be fiscally significant.

(continued)

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

BRUCE SIMON, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

Department of:	Mailing List <u>Impact</u>	Newspaper Ads Impact	Legal <u>Costs</u>	FTEs/ <u>Cost/year</u>
Administration	extensive	impact but unable	e to quantify.	
Agriculture		\$23,000		
Commerce	\$20,400	717,000	* *	
Corrections	137,000	1,243,000		5.00/\$110,000
DEQ		251,700		
DNRC	28,000	7.500	**	
Justice	17,000	264,000	**	1.00/\$25,500
Labor	**	185,500		
Comm. Of Pol.	5,000	5,000		
PSC		294,000		
Bd. Of Public Ed.	48,000	700		
PHHS ***2	,535,000			2.00/\$68,800
Revenue			\$200,000	
State Fund		15,600		
Transportation	7,600	<u>37,400</u>	**	3.50/\$79,500
-	,798,000	\$3,044,400	\$200,000	11.50/\$283,800

^{**} Agency cannot provide an accurate estimate, but believes the impact could be potentially significant.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	FY98	FY99
Expenditures:	Difference	Difference
FTE	11.50	11.50
Personal services	283,800	283,800
Operating expense	<u>6,042,400</u>	<u>6,042,400</u>
Total	6,326,200	6,326,200
<u>Funding:</u>		
General fund (01)	\$2,789,300	2,789,300
State special (02)	1,472,400	1,472,400
Federal special (03)	<u>2,064,500</u>	2,064,500
Total	\$6,326,200	\$6,326,200

Note: The numbers presented are conservative due to the agencies noted above that were unable to provide a reasonable estimate.

Net Impact on Fund Balance: (Revenue minus expense)
General Fund (01) (3,701,900)

(3,701,900)

EFFECTS ON COUNTY OR OTHER LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

The effects cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, but could be potentially significant statewide based on page 3, Section 4 amendments to 2-3-104, MCA.

TECHNICAL NOTES:

- 1. Section 10, by striking "section 9" from existing law, would require payment of attorney's fees in all cases brought under any section of Article II of the Montana Constitution if the state does not prevail. Frivolous suits may result. Moreover, the title of the code section is unchanged by the bill and it therefore appears that the provision is still intended to apply only to cases brought to enforce the right to know provisions of the constitution. This should be clarified in the bill in order to better determine the fiscal impact.
- 2. Section 12(b) is erroneous in that the notices must be published in the "MAR", not the "ARM".

^{***}DPHHS has determined that a monthly newsletter mailed to all Montana households would be less expensive than individual mailings and newspaper advertisements.

Legislative Services Division

1	CHAUSE BILL NO. 389 WM.E. Boharski
2	INTRODUCED BY MICH FILLS
3	William Bek Cope Prox Reality Her
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY
5	RULEMAKING AND OTHER AGENCY ACTIONS; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES
6	AND ACTIONS; DEFINING TERMS; CLARIFYING EXISTING PROVISIONS; STRENGTHENING THE
7	REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMERGENCY RULE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE
8	DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2-3-101,
9	2-3-102, 2-3-103, 2-3-104, 2-3-105, 2-3-112, 2-3-114, 2-3-203, 2-3-213, 2-3-221, 2-4-102, 2-4-302,
10	2-4-303, 2-4-305, AND 2-4-306, MCA."
11	
12	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
13	
14	Section 1. Section 2-3-101, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"2-3-101. Legislative intent. The legislature finds and declares pursuant to the mandate of Article
16	II, section 8, of the 1972 Montana constitution that legislative guidelines should be established to secure
17	to the people of Montana their constitutional right to be afforded reasonable opportunity to participate in
18	the operation of governmental agencies prior to the final decision of the agency and that this part must be
19	liberally construed to achieve that purpose."
20	
21	Section 2. Section 2-3-102, MCA, is amended to read:
22	"2-3-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
23	(1) "Agency" means any a board, bureau, commission, department, authority, or officer of the
24	state or local government authorized by law to make rules, determine contested cases, or enter into
25	contracts except:
26	(a) the legislature and any <u>or a</u> branch, committee, or officer thereof of the legislature;
27	(b) the judicial branches and any branch or a committee or officer thereof of the judicial branch;
28	(c) the governor, except that an agency is not exempt merely because the governor has been
29	designated as a member thereof of the agency; or
30	(d) the state military establishment and agencies concerned with civil defense and recovery from

hostile attack.

- (2) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or the equivalent or denial thereof an agency decision that is of significant interest to the public.
- (3) "Rule" means any agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
- (a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public; or
 - (b) declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule.
- (4) "Significant interest to the public" means the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a controversial matter, a fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest."

 Section 3. Section 2-3-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-103. Public participation -- governor to insure ensure guidelines adopted. (1) Each agency shall develop procedures for permitting and encouraging the public to participate in agency decisions that are of significant interest to the public. The procedures shall assure must ensure adequate notice and assist public participation before a final agency action is taken that is of significant interest to the public. Each agency shall create and maintain an interested persons list. Each person submitting oral or written comments to, attending a hearing of, or in any way contacting the agency for any purpose concerning agency actions and decisions must be placed on the list by the agency and given notice of each intended or proposed agency action and each agency decision relating to matters in which the person has expressed an interest in the person's contacts with the agency.

(2) The governor shall insure ensure that each board, bureau, commission, department, authority, agency, or officer of the state adopts coordinated rules for its programs, which The guidelines shall must provide policies and procedures to facilitate public participation in those programs, consistent with subsection (1) of this section. These guidelines shall must be adopted as rules and published in a manner which that may be provided to a member of the public upon request."



ı	Section 4.	Section 2-3-104, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"2-3-104.	Requirements for compliance with notice provisions. An agency shall be considered to
3	have complied com	aplies with the notice provisions of 2-3-103 if:

- (1) an environmental impact statement is prepared and distributed as required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1;
 - (2) a proceeding is held as required by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;
- (3)(2) a public hearing, after appropriate <u>and adequate</u> notice is given, is held pursuant to any other a provision of state law or a local ordinance or resolution; or
- (4)(3) a newspaper of general circulation within the area to be affected by a decision of significant interest to the public has carried a news story or advertisement an advertisement giving notice of opportunity to be heard concerning the decision sufficiently prior to a final decision to permit public comment on the matter. The advertisement must be printed in at least 12-point type and must comply with the notice requirements of 2-4-302(1). If the newspaper has a Sunday edition, the advertisement must be in that edition."

Section 5. Section 2-3-105, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-3-105. Supplemental notice by radio or television. (1) Any An official of the state or any of one of its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any a notice required by law may, and is encouraged to, supplement such the publication by a radio or television broadcast, or both, of a summary of such the notice or by both of such broadcasts when if in his the official's judgment the public interest will be served.
- (2) The When a summary of such a notice shall only be read with no reference to any person by name then is broadcast, a candidate for political office may not be referred to.
- (3) Such announcements shall be made A summary may be broadcast only by duly employed personnel of the station from which such the broadcast emanates.
- (4) Announcement by <u>a political subdivisions subdivision</u> may be made only by <u>stations a station</u> situated within the county of origin of the <u>legal</u> notice unless <u>no a broadcast station</u> exists <u>does not exist</u> in <u>such that county</u>, in which case <u>announcements the announcement</u> may be made by a station or stations situated in any county other than the county of origin of the <u>legal</u> notice."

1	Section 6. Section 2-3-112, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"2-3-112. Exceptions. The provisions of 2-3-103 and 2-3-111 do not apply to:
3	(1) an agency decision that must be made to deal with an emergency situation affecting the public
4	health, welfare, or safety;
5	(2) an agency decision that must be made to maintain or protect the interests of the agency,
6	including but not limited to the filing of to file a lawsuit in a court of law or becoming to become a party
7	to an administrative proceeding; or
8	(3) a decision involving no more than a ministerial act."
9	
10	Section 7. Section 2-3-114, MCA, is amended to read:
11	"2-3-114. Enforcement. The district courts of the state have jurisdiction to set aside or declare
12	void an agency decision under this part upon petition made within 30 days of the date of the decision of
13	any by a person whose rights have been prejudiced."
14	
15	Section 8. Section 2-3-203, MCA, is amended to read:
16	"2-3-203. Meetings of public agencies and certain associations of public agencies to be open to
17	public exceptions. (1) All meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions,
18	agencies of the state, or any political subdivision of the state or organizations or agencies supported in
19	whole or in part by public funds or expending public funds must be open to the public.
20	(2) All meetings of associations that are composed of public or governmental bodies referred to
21	in subsection (1) and that regulate the rights, duties, or privileges of any individual must be open to the
22	public.
23	(3) Provided, however, the The presiding officer of any a meeting subject to subsections (1) and
24	(2) may close the meeting during the time that the discussion relates to a matter of individual privacy and
25	then if and only if the presiding officer determines that the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed
26	the merits of public disclosure. The right of individual privacy may be waived by the individual about whom
27	the discussion pertains, and, in that event, the meeting must be open.
28	(4) (a) However, except Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), a meeting may be closed to
29	discuss a strategy to be followed with respect to litigation when an open meeting would have a detrimental
30	effect on the litigating position of the public agency.

- (b) A meeting may not be closed to discuss strategy to be followed in litigation <u>involving the</u> <u>enforcement or preservation of a constitutional right of the people or in which the only parties are public bodies or associations described in subsections (1) and (2).</u>
- (5) Any A committee or subcommittee appointed by a public body or an association described in subsection (2) for the purpose of conducting business which that is within the jurisdiction of that agency is subject to the requirements of this section."

8

9

10

11

1

2

3

5

6

- Section 9. Section 2-3-213, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-3-213. Voidability. Any A decision made in violation of 2-3-203 may be declared void by a district court having jurisdiction. A suit to void any such decision must be commenced within 30 days of the decision."

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

- Section 10. Section 2-3-221, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-3-221. Costs and attorney fees to plaintiff in certain actions to enforce constitutional right to know. A plaintiff who prevails in an action brought in district court to enforce his the plaintiff's rights under Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution may must be awarded his costs and reasonable attorneys' attorney fees as a matter of course. A prevailing plaintiff who is not represented by an attorney must be awarded 90% of what the judge determines would be a reasonable attorney fee if the plaintiff had been represented by an attorney."

20

25

- Section 11. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- 22 "2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
- 23 (1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5, chapter 14.
 - (2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
- 27 (i) the state board of pardons and parole, except that the board is subject to the requirements of 2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of 29 Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register;
- 30 (ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional



1	supervision, custody, control, care, or treatment of youths of prisoners;
2	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
3	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
4	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
5	subdivision of the state.
6	(3) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of
7	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or an agency decision that is
8	of significant interest to the public.
9	(3)(4) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
10	(4)(5) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal
11	rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The
12	term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
13	(6) "Interested person" means a person known to the committee or to an agency to have
14	demonstrated in any way an interest concerning agency actions or other agency administrative matters.
15	$\frac{\{5\}}{(7)}$ "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval,
16	registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required
17	solely for revenue purposes.
18	(6)(8) "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation,
19	suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
20	(7)(9) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of
21	right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may not be construed to prevent an agency from
22	admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
23	(8)(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental
24	subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
25	(9)(11) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
26	$\frac{(10)}{(12)}$ "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
27	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice
28	requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
29	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private



rights or procedures available to the public;

(b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued	d pursuant to	2-4-501
--	---------------	---------

- (c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
- (f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
- (13) "Significant interest to the public", when used in reference to agency action, means agency action that involves a controversial matter, a fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.
 - (11)(14) "Substantive rules" are either:
- (a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are invalid; or
- (b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of law."

Section 12. Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any a rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must, at a minimum, include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. To promote the public's full comprehension of the notice, the notice must be written in plain and clear English and use familiar and understandable words and terms.



55th Legislature LC0533.01

(2) (a) The notice shall must be filed with the secretary of state for publication in the register, as provided in 2-4-312, and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice of its rulemaking proceedings to be informed of agency actions and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons. A person who submits an oral or written comment, attends a hearing, or contacts an agency by any means and for any purpose in regard to intended agency action must be informed of the list by the agency.

- (b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or <u>interested</u> persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the <u>Montana Administrative Register ARM</u>. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any interested person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.
- (c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. <u>If the intended action is of significant interest to the public, the notice must, at a minimum, be published as required in 2-3-104(3).</u>
- (3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period may not be less than 30 days or more than 6 months.
- (4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected.
- (5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.



55th Legislature

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

- (6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.
- (7) At the commencement of any \underline{a} hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the agency to preside at the hearing shall:
 - (a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;
 (b) explain the primary function and purpose of the administrative code committee and state how
- the administrative code committee may be contacted; and
- (c) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an opportunity to place their names on the list."

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

10

Section 13. Section 2-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-303. Emergency or temporary rules. (1) If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than 30 days' notice and states in writing its reasons for that finding, it may proceed upon special notice filed with the committee, without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an emergency rule. The rule may be effective for a period not longer than 120 days, after which a new emergency rule with the same or substantially the same text may not be adopted, but the adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded. Because the exercise of emergency rulemaking power precludes the people's constitutional right to prior notice and participation in the operations of their government, it constitutes the exercise of extraordinary power requiring extraordinary safeguards against abuse. An emergency rule may be adopted only in circumstances that truly and clearly constitute an existing imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be averted or remedied by any other administrative act. The sufficiency of the reasons for a finding of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare is subject to immediate judicial review upon petition by any person. The sufficiency of the reasons justifying a finding of imminent peril and the necessity for emergency rulemaking must be compelling and, as written in the rule adoption notice, must stand on their own merits for purposes of judicial review. The dissemination of emergency rules required by 2-4-306 must be strictly observed and liberally accomplished.

(2) A statute enacted or amended to be effective prior to October 1 of the year of enactment or



amendment may be implemented by a temporary administrative rule, adopted before October 1 of that year, upon any abbreviated notice or hearing that the agency finds practicable, but the rule may not be filed with the secretary of state until at least 30 days have passed since publication of the notice of proposal to adopt the rule. The temporary rule is effective until October 1 of the year of adoption. The adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded during the period that the temporary rule is effective."

Section 14. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-4-305. Requisites for validity -- authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall <u>fully</u> consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a concise statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, <u>comprehensively</u> incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register register, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.
- (2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the language.
- (3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.
- (4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.
- (5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other provisions of law.
 - (6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt



55th Legislature LC0533.01

rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:

- (a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and
- (b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.
- (7) A rule is not valid unless <u>notice of it is given and</u> it is adopted, in substantial compliance with 2-4-302 or 2-4-303 and this section, and unless <u>2-4-306</u> is complied with and notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.
- (8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but not the adoption notice, to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."

Section 15. Section 2-4-306, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-4-306. Filing, format, and effective date -- dissemination of emergency rules. (1) Each agency shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each rule adopted by it.
- (2) The secretary of state may prescribe a format, style, and arrangement for notices and rules which that are filed pursuant to this chapter and may refuse to accept the filing of any notice or rule that is not in compliance therewith with this chapter. He The secretary of state shall keep and maintain a permanent register of all notices and rules filed, including superseded and repealed rules, which shall must be open to public inspection and shall provide copies of any notice or rule upon request of any person. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the secretary of state may require the payment of the cost of providing such copies.
- (3) In the event that the administrative code committee has conducted a poll of the legislature in accordance with 2-4-403 or the revenue oversight committee has conducted a poll in accordance with 5-18-109, the results of the poll shall must be published with the rule.



55th Legislature LC0533.01

1	(4) Each rule shall become <u>becomes</u> effective after publication in the register as provided in
2	2-4-312, except that:
3	(a) if a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date shall be is the effective
4	date;
5	(b) subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions:
6	(i) a temporary rule is effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated
7	date following publication in the register; and
8	(ii) an emergency rule shall become becomes effective immediately upon filing with the secretary
9	of state or at a stated date following publication in the register or immediately upon filing with the secretary
10	of state if the agency finds that this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public
11	health, safety, or welfare. The agency's finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor shall for the
12	finding must be filed with the rule. The agency shall, in addition to the required publication in the register,
13	take appropriate and extraordinary measures to make emergency rules known to every person who may

-END-

14

15

be affected by them."

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 389
2	INTRODUCED BY SIMON, ELLIS, GROSFIELD, GRINDE, BAER, BOHLINGER, SLITER, MCCANN, PECK,
3	OHS, KNOX, BEAUDRY, DEBRUYCKER, HARP, COCCHIARELLA, BOHARSKI
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY
6	RULEMAKING AND OTHER AGENCY ACTIONS; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES
7	AND ACTIONS; DEFINING TERMS; CLARIFYING EXISTING PROVISIONS; STRENGTHENING THE
8	REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMERGENCY RULE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE
9	DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2-3-101,
10	2-3-102, 2-3-103, 2-3-104, 2-3-105, 2-3-112, 2-3-114, 2-3-203, 2-3-213, 2-3-221, 2-4-102, 2-4-302,
11	2-4-303, 2-4-305, AND 2-4-306, MCA."
12	
13	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
14	
15	Section 1. Section 2-3-101, MCA, is amended to read:
16	"2-3-101. Legislative intent. The legislature finds and declares pursuant to the mandate of Article
17	II, section 8, of the 1972 Montana constitution that legislative guidelines should be established to secure
18	to the people of Montana their constitutional right to be afforded reasonable opportunity to participate in
19	the operation of governmental agencies prior to the final decision of the agency and that this part must be
20	liberally construed to achieve that purpose."
21	
22	Section 2. Section 2-3-102, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"2-3-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
24	(1) "Agency" means any a board, bureau, commission, department, authority, or officer of the
25	state or local government authorized by law to make rules, determine contested cases, or enter into
26	contracts except:
27	(a) the legislature and any or a branch, committee, or officer thereof of the legislature;
28	(b) the judicial branches and any branch or a committee or officer thereof of the judicial branch;
29	(c) the governor, except that an agency is not exempt merely because the governor has been
30	designated as a member thereof of the agency; or



(d)	the state military establ	ishment and agencies	concerned wit	h civil defense	and recovery fr	om
hostile atta	ack.					

- (2) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or the equivalent or denial thereof an agency decision that is of significant interest to the public.
- (3) "Rule" means any agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
- (a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public; or
 - (b) declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule.
- (4) "Significant interest to the public" means the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest."

Section 3. Section 2-3-103, MCA, is amended to read:

shall develop procedures for permitting and encouraging the public to participate in agency decisions that are of significant interest to the public. The procedures shall assure must ensure adequate notice and assist public participation before a final agency action is taken that is of significant interest to the public. Each agency shall create and maintain an interested persons list CONTAINING THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. Each person submitting oral or written comments to, attending a hearing of, or in any way contacting the agency for any purpose concerning agency actions and decisions must be ADVISED OF AND GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE placed on the list by the agency and given notice of each intended or proposed agency action and each agency decision relating to matters in AS TO which the person has expressed an interest in the person's contacts with the agency REQUESTED NOTICE.

(2) The governor shall insure ensure that each board, bureau, commission, department, authority, agency, or officer of the state adopts coordinated rules for its programs₇. which The guidelines shall must



provide policies and procedures to facilitate public participation in those programs, consistent w	vith
subsection (1) of this section. These guidelines shall must be adopted as rules and published in a manual	nei
which that may be provided to a member of the public upon request."	

- Section 4. Section 2-3-104, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-3-104. Requirements for compliance with notice provisions. An agency shall be considered to have complied complies with the notice provisions of 2-3-103 if:
- (1) an environmental impact statement is prepared and distributed as required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1;
 - (2) a proceeding is held as required by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;
- (2) A PROCEEDING IS HELD AS REQUIRED BY THE MONTANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

 ACT AND NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDING IS EITHER POSTED ON THE STATE ELECTRONIC BULLETIN

 BOARD OR IS PUBLISHED IN A PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE AGENCY;
- (3)(2)(3) a public hearing, after appropriate <u>and adequate</u> notice is given, is held pursuant to any ether a provision of state law or a local ordinance or resolution; or
- (4)(3)(4) a newspaper of general circulation within the area to be affected by a decision of significant interest to the public has carried a news story or advertisement A NEWS STORY OR an advertisement giving notice of opportunity to be heard concerning the decision sufficiently prior to a final decision to permit public comment on the matter. The AN advertisement must be printed in at least 12-point type and must comply with the notice requirements of 2-4-302(1). If the newspaper has a Sunday edition, the advertisement must be in that edition."

- Section 5. Section 2-3-105, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-3-105. Supplemental notice by radio or television. (1) Any An official of the state or any of one of its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any a notice required by law may, and is encouraged to, supplement such the publication by a radio or television broadcast, or both, of a summary of such the notice or by both of such broadcasts when if in his the official's judgment the public interest will be served.
- (2) The When a summary of such a notice shall only be read with no reference to any person by name then is broadcast, a candidate for political office may not be referred to.



1	(3) Such announcements shall be made A summary may be broadcast only by duly employed
2	personnel of the station from which such the broadcast emanates.
3	(4) Announcements An announcement by a political subdivisions subdivision may be made only
4	by stations a station situated within the county of origin of the legal notice unless no a broadcast station
5	exists does not exist in such that county, in which case announcements the announcement may be made
6	by a station or stations situated in any county other than the county of origin of the legal notice."
7	
8	Section 6. Section 2 3 112, MCA, is amended to read:
9	"2 3 112. Exceptions. The provisions of 2-3 103 and 2-3-111 do not apply to:
10	(1) an agency decision that must be made to deal with an emergency situation affecting the public
11	health, welfare, or safety;
12	(2) an agency decision that must be made to maintain or protect the interests of the agency,
13	including but not limited to the filing of to file a lawsuit in a court of law or becoming to become a party
14	to an administrative proceeding; or
15	(3) a decision involving no more than a ministerial act."
16	
17	Section 6. Section 2-3-114, MCA, is amended to read:
18	"2-3-114. Enforcement. The district courts of the state have jurisdiction to set aside or declare
19	void an agency decision under this part upon petition made within 30 days of the date of the decision of
20	any by a person whose rights have been prejudiced THAT IS FILED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE
21	OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS
22	LATER."
23	
24	Section 8. Section 2 3 203, MCA, is amended to read:
25	"2-3-203. Meetings of public agencies and certain associations of public agencies to be open to
26	public exceptions. (1) All meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions,
27	agencies of the state, or any political subdivision of the state or organizations or agencies supported in
28	whole or in part by public funds or expending public funds must be open to the public.
29	(2) All meetings of associations that are composed of public or governmental bodies referred to



in subsection (1) and that regulate the rights, duties, or privileges of any individual must be open to the

1 1	
מנומ	-
pub	ਜਹਾ

(3) Provided, however, the <u>The presiding officer of any a meeting subject to subsections (1) and</u>
(2) may close the meeting during the time <u>that</u> the discussion relates to a matter of individual privacy and then if and only if the presiding officer determines that the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed the merits of public disclosure. The right of individual privacy may be waived by the individual about whom the discussion pertains, and, in that event, the meeting must be open.

(4) (a) However, except Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), a meeting may be closed to discuss a strategy to be followed with respect to litigation when an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the litigating position of the public agency.

(b) A meeting may not be closed to discuss strategy to be followed in litigation involving the enforcement or preservation of a constitutional right of the people or in which the only parties are public bodies or associations described in subsections (1) and (2).

(5) Any A committee or subcommittee appointed by a public body or an association described in subsection (2) for the purpose of conducting business which that is within the jurisdiction of that agency is subject to the requirements of this section."

Section 7. Section 2-3-213, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-213. Voidability. Any A decision made in violation of 2-3-203 may be declared void by a district court having jurisdiction. A suit to void any such decision must be commenced within 30 days of the decision. AN ACTION TO INVALIDATE THE DECISION MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS LATER."

Section 8.Section 2-3-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-221. Costs and attorney fees to plaintiff PARTY in certain actions to enforce constitutional right to know. A plaintiff PARTY who prevails in an action brought in district court to enforce his the plaintiff's PARTY'S rights under Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution may must MAY be awarded his costs and reasonable attorneys' attorney fees as a matter of course. A prevailing plaintiff PARTY who is not represented by an attorney must be awarded 90% of what the judge determines would be a reasonable attorney fee if the plaintiff PARTY had been represented by an attorney."



1	Section 9. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
3	(1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5.
4	chapter 14.
5	(2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that
6	the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
7	(i) the state board of pardons and parole, except that the board is subject to the requirements of
8	2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of
9	Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register register;
10	(ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional
11	supervision, custody, control, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;
12	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
13	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
14	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
15	subdivision of the state.
16	(3) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of
17	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or an agency decision that is
18	of significant interest to the public.
19	(3)(4) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
20	(4)(5) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal
21	rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The
22	term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
23	(6) "Interested person" means a person known to the committee or to an agency to have WHO
24	HAS demonstrated in any way TO THE AGENCY an interest concerning agency actions or other agency
25	administrative matters AND HAS REQUESTED TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENCY'S LIST OF INTERESTED
26	PERSONS.
27	(5)(7) "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval,
28	registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required
29	solely for revenue purposes.
30	(6)(8) "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation,



suspension, annulme	nt. withdrawal	. limitation.	. transfer.	. or	amendment	of	а	license
---------------------	----------------	---------------	-------------	------	-----------	----	---	---------

- (7)(9) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may not be construed to prevent an agency from admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
- (8)(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
 - (9)(11) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
- (10)(12) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
- (a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public;
 - (b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501;
- (c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
- (f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
- (13) "Significant interest to the public", when used in reference to agency action, means agency action that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.
 - (11)(14) "Substantive rules" are either:
- (a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are invalid; or



(b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of law."

Section 10. Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any a rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must, at a minimum, include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. To promote the public's full comprehension of the notice, the notice must be written in plain and clear English and use familiar and understandable words and terms.

- provided in 2-4-312, and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice of its rulemaking proceedings to be informed of agency actions and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons AND THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. A person who submits an oral or written comment, attends a hearing, or contacts an agency by any means and for any purpose in regard to intended PROPOSED agency action must be informed of the list by the agency.
- (b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or <u>interested</u> persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the <u>Montana Administrative Register ARM</u>. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any <u>interested</u> person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.
- (c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. <u>If the intended action is of significant interest to the public, the notice must, at a minimum, be published as required in 2-3-104(3).</u>
 - (3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in



- subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period may not be less than 30 days or more than 6 months.
- (4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected.
- (5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.
- (6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.
- (7) At the commencement of any <u>a</u> hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the agency to preside at the hearing shall:
 - (a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;
- (b) explain the primary function and purpose of the administrative code committee and state how the administrative code committee may be contacted; and
- (c) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an opportunity to place their names on the list."

Section 11. Section 2-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-303. Emergency or temporary rules. (1) If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than 30 days' notice and states in writing its reasons for that finding, it may proceed upon special notice filed with the committee, without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an emergency rule. The rule may be effective for a period not longer than 120 days, after which a new



emergency rule with the same or substantially the same text may not be adopted, but the adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded. Because the exercise of emergency rulemaking power precludes the people's constitutional right to prior notice and participation in the operations of their government, it constitutes the exercise of extraordinary power requiring extraordinary safeguards against abuse. An emergency rule may be adopted only in circumstances that truly and clearly constitute an existing imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be averted or remedied by any other administrative act. The sufficiency of the reasons for a finding of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare is subject to immediate judicial review upon petition by any person. The sufficiency of the reasons justifying a finding of imminent peril and the necessity for emergency rulemaking must be compelling and, as written in the rule adoption notice, must stand on their own merits for purposes of judicial review. The dissemination of emergency rules required by 2-4-306 must be strictly observed and liberally accomplished.

(2) A statute enacted or amended to be effective prior to October 1 of the year of enactment or amendment may be implemented by a temporary administrative rule, adopted before October 1 of that year, upon any abbreviated notice or hearing that the agency finds practicable, but the rule may not be filed with the secretary of state until at least 30 days have passed since publication of the notice of proposal to adopt the rule. The temporary rule is effective until October 1 of the year of adoption. The adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded during the period that the temporary rule is effective."

Section 12. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-305. Requisites for validity -- authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall <u>fully</u> consider <u>fully</u> written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a <u>concise CONCISE</u> statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, <u>comprehensively</u> incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the <u>Montana Administrative Register register</u>, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.

(2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to



- 10 -

statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the language.

- (3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.
- (4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.
- (5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other provisions of law.
- (6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:
 - (a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and
- (b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.
- (7) A rule is not valid unless <u>notice of it is given and</u> it is adopted, in substantial compliance with 2-4-302 or 2-4-303 and this section, and unless <u>2-4-306 is complied with and</u> notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.
- (8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but not the adoption notice, to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."



1	Section 13.	Section 2-4-306,	MCA,	is amended	to read:
---	-------------	------------------	------	------------	----------

- "2-4-306. Filing, format, and effective date -- dissemination of emergency rules. (1) Each agency shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each rule adopted by it.
- which that are filed pursuant to this chapter and may refuse to accept the filing of any notice or rule that is not in compliance therewith with this chapter. He The secretary of state shall keep and maintain a permanent register of all notices and rules filed, including superseded and repealed rules, which shall must be open to public inspection and shall provide copies of any notice or rule upon request of any person. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the secretary of state may require the payment of the cost of providing such copies.
- (3) In the event that the administrative code committee has conducted a poll of the legislature in accordance with 2-4-403 or the revenue oversight committee has conducted a poll in accordance with 5-18-109, the results of the poll shall must be published with the rule.
- (4) Each rule shall-become becomes effective after publication in the register as provided in 2-4-312, except that:
- 16 (a) if a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date shall be is the effective date;
 - (b) subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions:
 - (i) a temporary rule is effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register; and
 - (ii) an emergency rule shall become becomes effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register or immediately upon filing with the secretary of state if the agency finds that this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare. The agency's finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor shall for the finding must be filed with the rule. The agency shall, in addition to the required publication in the register, take appropriate and extraordinary measures to make emergency rules known to every person who may be affected by them."

28 -END-



- 12 -

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for HB0389, third reading, as amended

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

A bill providing for greater public participation in agency rulemaking and other agency actions, and amending provisions for notice of agency rules and actions.

ASSUMPTIONS:

General Information:

- 1. This bill requires notice of agency decisions that are of a significant interest to the public. Section 2(4) defines "significant interest to the public" as the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a matter that the agency knows to be controversial, a significant fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.
- A fiscal note response was requested from 28 state agencies in order for the OBPP to 2. prepare the fiscal note for HB 389. Most of the smaller agencies responded with minimal or indeterminable impact. Fifteen agencies responded to the bill, as introduced, with some impact, or significant impact. One of those fifteen agencies determined that the bill, as amended, no longer has a significant fiscal impact. In most cases, current accurate data is not available to provide a precise estimate, and the bill is too broad to know exactly what agency functions actually apply.
- Under Fiscal Information below is a brief description of the three main areas of 3. fiscal concern. On the next page is a listing of the agencies fiscally impacted, and the approximate annual cost of each of the three areas, and FTE if estimated to be needed.
- 4. It should be noted that the fiscal information appearing in this fiscal note is in summary form due to space constraints. The agency detail for the summary information is available in the OBPP.

Fiscal Information:

- Section 3 requires that each agency create and maintain an interested persons list 5. containing the subject or subjects in which each person on the list is interested. The biggest cost in this category is postage, unless FTE are required to maintain the listing. Most agencies are concerned with the lack of purging directions in the bill, and would appreciate more specifics on who and what.
- Section 4 requires newspaper notification of agency decisions having a significant 6. interest to the public. For purposes of this bill, most agencies would be using the Sunday rate and the 12 point size. Most agencies currently use the 6 point size. The switch to 12 point automatically doubles notification costs. The Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) is offering a solution in this area by proposing to send a monthly newsletter to all households in the state, since all its decisions eventually affect all citizens.
- Increased legal costs are predicted due to: 1) paying the prevailing plaintiff's 7. legal costs, and 2) an increased number of cases due to greater communication required by this bill. Most agencies did not offer a legal cost impact because of the unavailability of trend caseload, but most agreed the result significant.

(continued)

BUDGET DIRECTOR LEWIS, Office of Budget and Program Planning

BRUCE SIMON, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

Fiscal Note for HB0389, third reading,

as amended

Fiscal Note Request, $\underline{\text{HB0389}}$, third reading, as amended page 2 continued

	Annual			
	Mailing	Annual	Annual	
	List	Newspaper	Legal	FTEs/
Department of:	Impact	Ads Impact	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Cost/year</u>
Administration	extensive	impact but unabl	e to quantify.	
Agriculture		-0-		
Commerce	-0-	227,000	**	
Corrections	137,000	1,243,000		5.00/\$110,000
DEQ		229,000		
DNRC	28,000	7,500	**	
Justice	25,000	3,500	**	1.25/\$31,000
Labor	**	`185,500		
Comm Pol. Prac.	5,000	5,000		
Public Serv Reg	127,000			
Bd. Of Public Ed	48,000	700		
PHHS ***2	2,535,000			2.00/\$68,800
Revenue			\$200,000	
State Fund		15,600		
Transportation	7,600	<u>37,400</u>	<u>**</u>	3.50/\$79,500
Totals \$2	2,912,600	\$1,954,200	\$200,000	11.75/\$289,300

^{**} Agency cannot provide an accurate estimate, but believes the impact could be potentially significant.

FISCAL IMPACT:

2 + 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1		
	FY98	FY99
Expenditures:	Difference	Difference
FTE	11.75	11.75
Personal services	289,300	289,300
Operating expense	<u>5,066,800</u>	<u>5,066,800</u>
Total	5,356,100	5,356,100
Funding:		
General fund (01)	2,747,800	2,747,800
State special (02)	902,800	902,800
Federal special (03)	1,689,900	1,689,900
Proprietary (06)	<u>15,600</u>	15,600
Total	5,356,100	5,356,100

Note: The expenditure amounts presented are conservative due to the agencies noted above that were unable to provide a reasonable estimate.

Net Impact on Fund Balance: (Revenue minus expense)
General Fund (01) (2,747,800) (2,747,800)

EFFECTS ON COUNTY OR OTHER LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

The amendments to 2-3-104, MCA (section 4 of the bill) apply to local government entities and requires those entities to pay the costs of the required advertisements. The estimated fiscal impact, if any, is not subject to reasonable estimate.

^{***}DPHHS has determined that a monthly newsletter mailed to all Montana households would be less expensive than individual mailings and newspaper advertisements.

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 389
2	INTRODUCED BY SIMON, ELLIS, GROSFIELD, GRINDE, BAER, BOHLINGER, SLITER, MCCANN, PECK,
3	OHS, KNOX, BEAUDRY, DEBRUYCKER, HARP, COCCHIARELLA, BOHARSKI
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY
6	RULEMAKING AND OTHER AGENCY ACTIONS; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES
7	AND ACTIONS; DEFINING TERMS; CLARIFYING EXISTING PROVISIONS; STRENGTHENING THE
8	REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMERGENCY RULE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE
9	DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2-3-101,
10	2-3-102, 2-3-103, 2-3-104, 2-3-105, 2-3-112, 2-3-114, 2-3-203, 2-3-213, 2-3-221, 2-4-102, 2-4-302,
11	<u>SECTIONS</u> 2-4-303 , 2-4-305, AND 2-4-306, MCA."
12	
13	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
14	
15	Section 1. Section 2-3-101, MCA, is amended to read:
16	"2-3-101. Logislative intent. The legislature finds and declares pursuant to the mandate of Article
17	II, section 8, of the 1972 Montana constitution that logislative guidelines should be established to secure
18	to the people of Montana their constitutional right to be afforded reasonable opportunity to participate in
19	the operation of governmental agencies prior to the final decision of the agency and that this part must be
20	liberally construed to achieve that purpose."
21	
22	Section 2. Section 2-3-102, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"2-3-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
24	(1) "Agency" means any a board, bureau, commission, department, authority, or officer of the
25	state or local government authorized by law to make rules, determine contested cases, or enter into
26	contracts except:
27	(a) the legislature and any or a branch, committee, or officer thereof of the legislature;
28	(b) the judicial branches and any branch or a committee or officer thereof of the judicial branch;
29	(c) the governor, except that an agency is not exempt merely because the governor has been
30	designated as a member thereof of the agency; or

(d)	the state military establishment	and agencies concer	ned with civil defense	and recovery from
hostile atta	ck.			

(2) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or the equivalent or denial thereof an agency decision that is of significant interest to the public.

(3) "Rule" means any agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:

(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public; or

(b) declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule-

(4) "Significant interest to the public" means the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest."

Section 3. Section 2-3-103, MCA, is amended to read:

chall develop procedures for permitting and encouraging the public to participate in agency decisions that are of significant interest to the public. The procedures shall assure <u>must ensure</u> adequate notice and assist public participation before a final agency action is taken that is of significant interest to the public. <u>Each agency shall create and maintain an interested persons list CONTAINING THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. Each person submitting oral or written comments to, attending a hearing of, or in any way contacting the agency for any purpose concerning agency actions and decisions must be ADVISED OF AND GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE placed on the list by the agency and given notice of each intended or proposed agency action and each agency decision relating to matters in AS TO which the person has expressed an interest in the person's contacts with the agency REQUESTED NOTICE.</u>

(2) The governor shall insure ensure that each board, bureau, commission, department, authority, agency, or officer of the state adopts coordinated rules for its programs,, which The guidelines shall must

- 2 -

provide policies and procedures to facilitate public participation in those programs, consistent with
subsection (1) of this section. These guidelines shall must be adopted as rules and published in a manne
which that may be provided to a member of the public upon request."
Section 4. Section 2-3-104, MCA, is amended to read:
"2-3-104. Requirements for compliance with notice provisions. An agency shall be considered to
have complied complies with the notice provisions of 2-3-103 if:
(1) an environmental impact statement is prepared and distributed as required by the Montani
Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1;
(2) a proceeding is held as required by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;
(2) A PROCEEDING IS HELD AS REQUIRED BY THE MONTANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
ACT AND NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDING IS EITHER POSTED ON THE STATE ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
BOARD OR IS PUBLISHED IN A PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE AGENCY:
(3)(2)(3) a public hearing, after appropriate and adequate notice is given, is held pursuant to any
other a provision of state law or a local ordinance or resolution; or
(4)(3)(4) a newspaper of general circulation within the area to be affected by a decision of
significant interest to the public has carried a news story or advertisement A_NEWS_STORY_OR ar
advertisement giving notice of opportunity to be heard concerning the decision sufficiently prior to a final
decision to permit public comment on the matter. The AN advertisement must be printed in at least
12-point type and must comply with the notice requirements of 2-4-302(1). If the newspaper has a Sunday
edition, the advertisement must be in that edition."
Section 5. Section 2-3-105, MCA, is amended to read:
"2-3-105. Supplemental notice by radio or television. (1) Any An official of the state or any of one
\underline{ot} its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any \underline{a} notice required by law may, and is
encouraged to, supplement such the publication by a radio or television broadcast, or both, of a summary
of such the notice or by both of such broadcasts when if in his the official's judgment the public interes
will be served.
(2) The When a summary of such a notice shall only be read with no reference to any person by

name then is broadcast, a candidate for political office may not be referred to-

- 3 -



1	(3) Such announcements shall be made A summary may be broadcast only by duly employed
2	personnel of the station from which such the broadcast emanates.
3	(4) Announcements An announcement by a political subdivisions subdivision may be made only
4	by stations a station situated within the county of origin of the legal notice unless no a broadcast station
5	exists does not exist in such that county, in which case announcements the announcement may be made
6	by a station or stations situated in any county other than the county of origin of the legal notice."
7	
8	Section 6. Section 2-3-112, MCA, is amended to read:
9	"2-3-112. Exceptions. The provisions of 2-3-103 and 2-3-111 do not apply to:
10	(1) an agency decision that must be made to deal with an emergency situation affecting the public
11	health, welfare, or safety;
12	(2) an agency decision that must be made to maintain or protect the interests of the agency,
13	including but not limited to the filing of to file a lawsuit in a court of law or becoming to become a party
14	to an administrative proceeding; or
15	(3) a decision involving no more than a ministerial act."
16	
17	Section 6. Section 2 3 114, MCA, is amended to read:
18	"2 3 114. Enforcement. The district courts of the state have jurisdiction to set aside or declare
19	veid an agency decision under this part upon petition made within 30 days of the date of the decision of
20	any <u>by a person whose rights have been prejudiced THAT IS FILED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE</u>
21	OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS
22	LATER."
23	
24	Section 8. Section 2-3-203, MCA, is amended to read:
25	"2-3-203. Moetings of public agencies and certain associations of public agencies to be open to
26	public exceptions. (1) All meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions,
27	agencies of the state, or any political subdivision of the state or organizations or agencies supported in
28	whole or in part by public funds or expending public funds must be open to the public.
29	(2) All meetings of associations that are composed of public or governmental bodies referred to
30	in subsection (1) and that regulate the rights, duties, or privileges of any individual must be open to the



- 4 -

HB 389

public.

(3) Provided, however, the <u>The presiding officer of any a meeting subject to subsections (1) and</u>
(2) may close the meeting during the time that the discussion relates to a matter of individual privacy and then if and only if the presiding officer determines that the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed the merits of public disclosure. The right of individual privacy may be waived by the individual about whom the discussion pertains, and, in that event, the meeting must be open.

(4) (a) However, except Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), a meeting may be closed to discuss a strategy to be followed with respect to litigation when an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the litigating position of the public agency.

(b) A meeting may not be closed to discuss strategy to be followed in litigation involving the enforcement or preservation of a constitutional right of the people or in which the only parties are public bodies or associations described in subsections (1) and (2).

(5) Any A committee or subcommittee appointed by a public body or an association described in subsection (2) for the purpose of conducting business which that is within the jurisdiction of that agency is subject to the requirements of this section."

Section 7. Section 2-3-213, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-213. Voidability. Any A decision made in violation of 2-3-203 may be declared void by a district court having jurisdiction. A suit to void any such decision must be commenced within 30 days of the decision. AN ACTION TO INVALIDATE THE DECISION MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS LATER."

Section 8, Section 2-3-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-221. Costs and attorney fees to plaintiff PARTY in sertain actions to enforce constitutional right to know. A plaintiff PARTY who prevails in an action brought in district court to enforce his the plaintiff's PARTY'S rights under Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution may must MAY be awarded his costs and reasonable attorneys' attorney fees as a matter of course. A prevailing plaintiff PARTY who is not represented by an attorney must be awarded 90% of what the judge determines would be a reasonable attorney fee if the plaintiff PARTY had been represented by an attorney."



1	Section 9. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
3	(1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5,
4	chapter 14.
5	(2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that
6	the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
7	(i) the state board of pardons and parole, except that the board is subject to the requirements of
8	2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of
.9	Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register register;
1,0	(ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional
11	supervision, custody, centrol, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;
12	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
13	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
14	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
15	subdivision of the state.
16	(3) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of
17	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or an agency decision that is
18	of significant interest to the public.
19	(3)(4) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
20	(4){5} "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal
21	rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The
22	term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
23	(6) "Interested person" means a person known to the committee or to an agency to have WHO
24	HAS demonstrated in any way TO THE AGENCY an interest concerning agency actions or other agency
25	administrative matters AND HAS REQUESTED TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENCY'S LIST OF INTERESTED
26	PERSONS:
27	(6) (7) "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval,
28	registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required
29	solely for revenue purposes.
30	(6)(8) "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation,



1	suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
2	(7)(9) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of
3	right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may <u>not</u> be construed to prevent an agency from
4	admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
5	(8) <u>(10)</u> "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmenta
6	subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
7	(9)(11) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
8	(10)(12) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
9	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice
10	requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
11	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private
12	rights or procedures available to the public;
13	(b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501;
14	(c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance
15	of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
16	(d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when
17	there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or bionnially
18	relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the
19	substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
,20	(e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or
21	the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
22	(f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in
23	accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
24	(13) "Significant interest to the public", when used in reference to agency action, means agency
25	action that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a
26	SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.
27	(11)(14) "Substantive rules" are either:
28	(a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated
29	authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are
30	invalid; or



4	o) adjective	or interpretive	rules, which m	iay be adopted ir	n accordance with	this chapter a	nd under
express (or implied au	therity to codi	fy an interpret	tation of a statu	to. The interpreta	ation lacks the	force of
law."							

Section 10. Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any a rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must, at a minimum, include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. To promote the public's full comprehension of the notice, the notice must be written in plain and clear English and use familiar and understandable words and terms.

provided in 2-4-312, and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice of its rulemaking proceedings to be informed of agency actions and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons AND THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. A person who submits an oral or written comment, attends a hearing, or contacts an agency by any means and for any purpose in regard to intended PROPOSED agency action must be informed of the list by the agency.

(b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or <u>interested</u> persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the Montana Administrative Register <u>ARM</u>. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any <u>interested</u> person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.

(c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. If the intended action is of significant interest to the public, the notice must, at a minimum, be published as required in 2-3-104(3).

(3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in



1	subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained
2	herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period may not be less than 30 days or more
3	than 6 months.
4	(4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested
5	persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views,
6	or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must
7	state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever
8	is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision
9	or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members
10	who will be directly affected.
11	(5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested
12	case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise
13	required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.
14	(6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and
15	the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be
16	considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.
17	(7) At the commencement of any a hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the
18	agency to preside at the hearing shall:
19	(a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;
20	(b) explain the primary function and purpose of the administrative code committee and state how
21	the administrative code committee may be contacted; and
22	(c) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an
23	opportunity to place their names on the list."
24	
25	Section 1. Section 2-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:
26	"2-4-303. Emergency or temporary rules. (1) If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public

health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than 30 days' notice and states in writing

its reasons for that finding, it may proceed upon special notice filed with the committee, without prior

notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an

emergency rule. The rule may be effective for a period not longer than 120 days, after which a new

- 9 -

Legislative Services Division

27

28

29

30

emergency rule with the same or substantially the same text may not be adopted, but the adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded. Because the exercise of emergency rulemaking power precludes the people's constitutional right to prior notice and participation in the operations of their government, it constitutes the exercise of extraordinary power requiring extraordinary safeguards against abuse. An emergency rule may be adopted only in circumstances that truly and clearly constitute an existing imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be averted or remedied by any other administrative act. The sufficiency of the reasons for a finding of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare is subject to immediate judicial review upon petition by any person. The sufficiency of the reasons justifying a finding of imminent peril and the necessity for emergency rulemaking must be compelling and, as written in the rule adoption notice, must stand on their own merits for purposes of judicial review. The dissemination of emergency rules required by 2-4-306 must be strictly observed and liberally accomplished.

(2) A statute enacted or amended to be effective prior to October 1 of the year of enactment or amendment may be implemented by a temporary administrative rule, adopted before October 1 of that year, upon any abbreviated notice or hearing that the agency finds practicable, but the rule may not be filed with the secretary of state until at least 30 days have passed since publication of the notice of proposal to adopt the rule. The temporary rule is effective until October 1 of the year of adoption. The adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded during the period that the temporary rule is effective."

Section 12. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-305. Requisites for validity -- authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall fully consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a concise <u>CONCISE</u> statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, <u>comprehensively</u> incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register register, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.

(2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to



statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must
clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the
language.

(3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.

(4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on logal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.

(5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other previsions of law.

(6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:

(a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and

(b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.

(7) A rule is not valid unless notice of it is given and it is adopted, in substantial compliance with 2.4-302 or 2.4-303 and this section, and unless 2.4-306 is complied with and notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.

(8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but not the adoption notice, to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."



I	Section 2.	Section 2	2-4-306.	MCA.	is	amended	to	read

"2-4-306. Filing, format, and effective date -- dissemination of emergency rules. (1) Each agency shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each rule adopted by it.

- which that are filed pursuant to this chapter and may refuse to accept the filing of any notice or rule that is not in compliance therewith with this chapter. He The secretary of state shall keep and maintain a permanent register of all notices and rules filed, including superseded and repealed rules, which shall must be open to public inspection and shall provide copies of any notice or rule upon request of any person. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the secretary of state may require the payment of the cost of providing such copies.
- (3) In the event that the administrative code committee has conducted a poll of the legislature in accordance with 2-4-403 or the revenue oversight committee has conducted a poll in accordance with 5-18-109, the results of the poll shall must be published with the rule.
- (4) Each rule shall become becomes effective after publication in the register as provided in 2-4-312, except that:
- (a) if a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date shall be is the effective date;
 - (b) subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions:
- (i) a temporary rule is effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register; and
- (ii) an emergency rule shall become becomes effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register or immediately upon filing with the secretary of state if the agency finds that this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare. The agency's finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor shall for the finding must be filed with the rule. The agency shall, in addition to the required publication in the register, take appropriate and extraordinary measures to make emergency rules known to every person who may be affected by them."

28 -END-



- 12 -

HB 389

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 389
2	INTRODUCED BY SIMON, ELLIS, GROSFIELD, GRINDE, BAER, BOHLINGER, SLITER, MCCANN, PECK,
3	OHS, KNOX, BEAUDRY, DEBRUYCKER, HARP, COCCHIARELLA, BOHARSKI
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY
6	RULEMAKING AND OTHER AGENCY ACTIONS; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES
7	AND ACTIONS; DEFINING TERMS; CLARIFYING EXISTING PROVISIONS; STRENGTHENING THE
8	REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMERGENCY RULE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE
9	DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2-3-101,
10	2-3-102, 2-3-103, 2-3-104, 2-3-105, 2-3-112, 2-3-114, 2-3-203, 2-3-213, 2-3-221, 2-4-102, 2-4-302,
11	<u>SECTIONS</u> 2-4-303 , 2-4-305, AND 2-4-306, MCA."
12	
13	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
14	
15	Section 1. Section 2 3 101, MCA, is amonded to read:
16	"2-3-101. Legislative intent. The legislature finds and declares pursuant to the mandate of Article
17	II, section 8, of the 1972 Montana constitution that legislative guidelines should be established to secure
18	to the people of Montana their constitutional right to be afforded reasonable opportunity to participate in
19	the operation of governmental agencies prior to the final decision of the agency and that this part must be
20	liberally construed to achieve that purpose."
21	
22	Section 2. Section 2-3-102, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"2-3-102, Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
24	(1) "Agency" means any <u>a</u> board, bureau, commission, department, authority, or officer of the
25	state or local government authorized by law to make rules, determine contested cases, or enter into
26	contracts except:
27	(a) the legislature and any or a branch, committee, or officer thereof of the legislature;
28	(b) the judicial branches and any branch or a committee or officer thereof of the judicial branch;
29	(a) the governor, except that an agency is not exempt merely because the governor has been
30	designated as a member thereof of the agency; or



55th Legislature

(d) the state m	ilitary establishment and	agencies concerned	with civil defense	e and recovery fron
hostile attack.				

(2) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or the equivalent or denial thereof an agency decision that is of significant interest to the public.

(3) "Rule" means any agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:

(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public; or

(b) declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule.

(4)—"Significant interest to the public" means the undertaking of an agency action or decision that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest."

Section 3. Section 2 3 103, MCA, is amended to read:

shall develop procedures for permitting and encouraging the public to participate in agency decisions that are of significant interest to the public. The procedures shall assure must ensure adequate notice and assist public participation before a final agency action is taken that is of significant interest to the public. Each agency shall create and maintain an interested persons list CONTAINING THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. Each person submitting oral or written comments to, attending a hearing of, or in any way contacting the agency for any purpose concerning agency actions and decisions must be ADVISED OF AND GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE placed on the list by the agency and given notice of each intended or proposed agency action and each agency decision relating to matters in AS-TO which the person has expressed an interest in the person's contacts with the agency REQUESTED NOTICE.

(2) The governor shall insure ensure that each board, bureau, commission, department, authority, agency, or officer of the state adopts coordinated rules for its programs, which The guidelines shall must

provide policies and procedures to facilitate public participation in those programs, consistent with
subsection (1) of this section. These guidelines shall must be adopted as rules and published in a manner
which that may be provided to a member of the public upon request."
Section 4. Section 2-3-104, MCA, is amended to read:
"2-3-104. Requirements for compliance with notice provisions. An agency shall be considered to
have complied complies with the notice provisions of 2-3-103 if:
(1) an environmental impact statement is prepared and distributed as required by the Montana
Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1;
(2) a proceeding is held as required by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;
(2) A PROCEEDING IS HELD AS REQUIRED BY THE MONTANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
ACT AND NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDING IS EITHER POSTED ON THE STATE ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
BOARD OR IS PUBLISHED IN A PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE AGENCY;
(3)(2)(3) a public hearing, after appropriate and adequate notice is given, is held pursuant to any
other a provision of state law or a local ordinance or resolution; or
(4)(3)(4) a newspaper of general circulation within the area to be affected by a decision of
significant interest to the public has carried a news story or advertisement <u>A NEWS STORY OR an</u>
advertisement giving notice of opportunity to be heard concerning the decision sufficiently prior to a final
decision to permit public comment on the matter. The AN advertisement must be printed in at least
12-point type and must comply with the notice requirements of 2-4-302(1). If the newspaper has a Sunday
edition, the advertisement-must be in that edition."
Section 5. Section 2-3-105, MCA, is amended to read:
"2-3-105, Supplemental notice by radio or television. (1) Any An official of the state or any of one
of its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any a notice required by law may, and is
encouraged to, supplement such the publication by a radio or television broadcast, or both, of a summary
of such the notice or by both of such broadcasts when if in his the official's judgment the public interest
will be served.
(2) The When a summary of such a notice shall only be read with no reference to any person by



name then is broadcast, a candidate for political office may not be referred to-

1	(3) Such announcements shall be made A summary may be broadcast only by duly employed
2	personnel of the station from which such the broadcast emanates.
3	(4) Announcements <u>An announcement</u> by <u>a political subdivisions subdivision</u> may be made only
4	by stations a station situated within the county of origin of the legal notice unless no a broadcast station
5	exists does not exist in such that county, in which case announcements the announcement may be made
6	by a station or stations situated in any county other than the county of origin of the legal notice."
7	
8	Section 6. Section 2-3-112, MCA, is amended to read:
9	"2-3-112. Exceptions. The provisions of 2-3-103 and 2-3-111 do not apply to:
10	(1) an agency decision that must be made to deal with an emergency situation affecting the public
11	health, welfare, or safety;
12	(2) an agency decision that must be made to maintain or protect the interests of the agency,
13	including but not limited to the filing of to file a lawcuit in a court of law or becoming to become a party
14	to an administrative proceeding; or
15	(3) a decision involving no more than a ministerial act."
16	
17	Section 6. Section 2 3 114, MCA, is amended to read:
18	"2-3-114. Enforcement. The district courts of the state have jurisdiction to set acide or declare
19	void an agency decision under this part upon potition made within 30 days of the date of the decision of
20	any by a person whose rights have been prejudiced THAT IS FILED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE
21	OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS
22	LATER."
23	
24	Section 8. Section 2-3-203, MCA, is amended to read:
25	"2-3-203. Meetings of public agencies and certain accociations of public agencies to be open to
26	public exceptions. (1) All meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions,
27	agencies of the state, or any political subdivision of the state or organizations or agencies supported in
28	whole or in part by public funds or expending public funds must be open to the public.
29	(2) All meetings of associations that are composed of public or governmental bodies referred to
30	in subsection (1) and that regulate the rights, duties, or privileges of any individual must be open to the



- 4 -

public.

(3) Provided, however, the <u>The presiding officer of any a meeting subject to subsections (1) and (2) may close the meeting during the time that the discussion relates to a matter of individual privacy and then if and only if the presiding officer determines that the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed the merits of public disclosure. The right of individual privacy may be waived by the individual about whom the discussion pertains, and, in that event, the meeting must be open.</u>

(4) (a) However, except <u>Except</u> as provided in subsection (4)(b), a meeting may be closed to discuss a strategy to be followed with respect to litigation when an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the litigating position of the public agency.

(b) A meeting may not be closed to discuss strategy to be followed in litigation involving the enforcement or preservation of a constitutional right of the people or in which the only parties are public bodies or associations described in subsections (1) and (2).

(5) Any A committee or subcommittee appointed by a public body or an association described in subsection (2) for the purpose of conducting business which that is within the jurisdiction of that agency is subject to the requirements of this section."

Section 7. Section 2-3-213, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-213. Voidability. Any A decision made in violation of 2-3-203 may be declared void by a district court having jurisdiction. A suit to void any such decision must be commenced within 30 days of the decision. AN ACTION TO INVALIDATE THE DECISION MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS LATER."

Section 8. Section 2-3-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-221. Costs and attorney fees to plaintiff PARTY in certain actions to enforce constitutional right to know. A plaintiff PARTY who prevails in an action brought in district court to enforce his the plaintiff's PARTY'S rights under Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution may must MAY be awarded his costs and reasonable attorneys' attorney fees as a matter of course. A prevailing plaintiff PARTY who is not represented by an attorney must be awarded 90% of what the judge determines would be a reasonable attorney fee if the plaintiff PARTY had been represented by an attorney."



1	Section 9. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
3	(1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5,
4	chapter 14.
5	(2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that
6	the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
7	(i) the state board of pardons and parele, except that the board is subject to the requirements of
8	2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of
9	Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register register:
10	(ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional
11	supervision, custody, control, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;
12	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
13	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
14	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
15	subdivision of the state.
16	(3) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of
17	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or an agency decision that is
18	of significant interest to the public.
19	(3)(4) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
20	(4)(5) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal
21	rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The
22	term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
23	(6) "Interested person" means a person known to the committee or to an agency to have WHO
24	HAS demonstrated in any way TO THE AGENCY an interest concerning agency actions or other agency
25	administrative matters AND HAS REQUESTED TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENCY'S LIST OF INTERESTED
26	PERSONS.
27	(5)[7] "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval,
28	registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required
29	sololy for revenue purposes.



(6)(8) "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation,

1	suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
2	(7)(9) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of
3	right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may not be construed to prevent an agency from
4	admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
. 5	(8)(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental
6	subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
7	(9)(11) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
8	(10)(12) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
9	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice
10	requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
11	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private
12	rights or procedures available to the public;
13	(b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501;
14	(c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance
15	of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
16	(d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when
17	there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially
18	relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the
19	substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
20	(e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or
21	the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
22	(f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in
23	accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
24	(13) "Significant interest to the public", when used in reference to agency action, means agency
25	action that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a
26	SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.
27	(11)(14) "Substantive rules" are either:
28	(a) logislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated
29	authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are
30	invalid; or



(b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of law."

Section 10, Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any a rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must, at a minimum, include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. To promote the public's full comprehension of the notice, the notice must be written in plain and clear English and use familiar and understandable words and terms.

provided in 2-4-312, and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice of its rulemaking proceedings to be informed of agency actions and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons AND THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. A person who submits an oral or written comment, attends a hearing, or contacts an agency by any means and for any purpose in regard to intended PROPOSED agency action must be informed of the list by the agency.

(b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or <u>interested</u> persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the Montana Administrative Register <u>ARM</u>. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any <u>interested</u> person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.

(c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. <u>If the intended action is of significant interest to the public, the notice must, at a minimum, be published as required in 2-3-104(3).</u>

(3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in



- 8 -

HB 389

subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained
herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period may not be less than 30 days or more
than 6 months.

(4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected.

(5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.

(6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.

(7) At the commencement of any <u>a</u> hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the agency to preside at the hearing shall:

(a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;

(b) explain the primary function and purpose of the administrative code committee and state how the administrative code committee may be contacted; and

(c) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an opportunity to place their names on the list."

Section 1. Section 2-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-303. Emergency or temporary rules. (1) If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than 30 days' notice and states in writing its reasons for that finding, it may proceed <u>upon special notice filed with the committee</u>, without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an emergency rule. The rule may be effective for a period not longer than 120 days, after which a new



emergency rule with the same or substantially the same text may not be adopted, but the adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded. Because the exercise of emergency rulemaking power precludes the people's constitutional right to prior notice and participation in the operations of their government, it constitutes the exercise of extraordinary power requiring extraordinary safeguards against abuse. An emergency rule may be adopted only in circumstances that truly and clearly constitute an existing imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be averted or remedied by any other administrative act. The sufficiency of the reasons for a finding of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare is subject to immediate judicial review upon potition by any person. The sufficiency of the reasons justifying a finding of imminent peril and the necessity for emergency rulemaking must be compelling and, as written in the rule adoption notice, must stand on their own merits for purposes of judicial review. The dissemination of emergency rules required by 2-4-306 must be strictly observed and liberally accomplished.

(2) A statute enacted or amended to be effective prior to October 1 of the year of enactment or amendment may be implemented by a temporary administrative rule, adopted before October 1 of that year, upon any abbreviated notice or hearing that the agency finds practicable, but the rule may not be filed with the secretary of state until at least 30 days have passed since publication of the notice of proposal to adopt the rule. The temporary rule is effective until October 1 of the year of adoption. The adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded during the period that the temporary rule is effective."

Section 12. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-305. Requisites for validity—authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall fully consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a consider CONCISE statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, comprehensively incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register register, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.

(2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to



- 10 -

statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference-must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the language.

(3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.

(4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisitos for validity of rules established by this chapter.

(5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other provisions of law.

(6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:

(a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and

(b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.

(7) A rule is not valid unless notice of it is given and it is adopted, in substantial compliance with 2-4-302 or 2-4-303 and this section, and unless 2-4-306 is complied with and notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6 month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.

(8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but not the adoption notice, to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."



Section 2.	Section	2-4-306,	MCA, is	amended	to	read
------------	---------	----------	---------	---------	----	------

- "2-4-306. Filing, format, and effective date -- dissemination of emergency rules. (1) Each agency shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each rule adopted by it.
- which that are filed pursuant to this chapter and may refuse to accept the filing of any notice or rule that is not in compliance therewith with this chapter. He The secretary of state shall keep and maintain a permanent register of all notices and rules filed, including superseded and repealed rules, which shall must be open to public inspection and shall provide copies of any notice or rule upon request of any person. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the secretary of state may require the payment of the cost of providing such copies.
- (3) In the event that the administrative code committee has conducted a poll of the legislature in accordance with 2-4-403 or the revenue oversight committee has conducted a poll in accordance with 5-18-109, the results of the poll ehall must be published with the rule.
- (4) Each rule shall become becomes effective after publication in the register as provided in 2-4-312, except that:
- (a) if a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date shall be is the effective date;
 - (b) subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions:
- (i) a temporary rule is effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register; and
- (ii) an emergency rule chall become becomes effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register or immediately upon filing with the secretary of state if the agency finds that this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare. The agency's finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor shall for the finding must be filed with the rule. The agency shall, in addition to the required publication in the register, take appropriate and extraordinary measures to make emergency rules known to every person who may be affected by them."

-END-



STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for HB0389, reference bill, as amended

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION: An act strengthening the requirements for an emergency rule.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- Current state law sets requirements for emergency rulemaking.
- 2. Emergency rulemaking occurs relatively infrequently.
- The bill, as amended, will have minimal or no fiscal impact to state agencies.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill will have minimal or no fiscal impact to state agencies.

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR Office of Budget and Program Planning

SIMON, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

Fiscal Note for HB0389, reference bill,

as amended



FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

on House Bill 389 Report No. 1, April 16, 1997

Page 1 of 7

Mr. Speaker and Mr. President:

We, your Free Conference Committee met and considered House Bill 389 (reference copy -- salmon) and recommend that House Bill 389 be amended as follows:

1. Title, line 7.

Following: "PROVISIONS;"

Insert: "PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY RULEMAKING; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES; DEFINING TERMS;"

2. Title, line 9.

Following: "NECESSITY;"

Insert: "PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY;"

3. Title, line 11.

Following: "SECTIONS"

Insert: "2-4-102, 2-4-302,"

Following: "2 4-305,"
Insert: ", 2-4-305,"

4. Page 9.

Following: line 23

Insert: "Section 1. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read: "2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5, chapter 14.

(2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:

(i) the state board of pardons and parole, except that the board is subject to the requirements of 2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register register;

ADOPT

FCCR#1

AC HB 389-1

811637CC.Hgd

REJECT

HB 389

- (ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional supervision, custody, control, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;
- (iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
- (iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
- (b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political subdivision of the state.
 - (3) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
- (4) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
- (5) "Interested person" means a person who has expressed to the agency an interest concerning agency actions under this chapter and has requested to be placed on the agency's list of interested persons as to matters of which the persons desires to be given notice. The term does not extend to contested cases.
- (5)(6) "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required solely for revenue purposes.
- (6)(7) "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
- (7)(8) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may not be construed to prevent an agency from admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
- (8) (9) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
- (9)(10) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
- (10)(11) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
- (a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public;

- (b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501;
- (c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
- (e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
- (f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
- (12) "Significant interest to the public" means agency actions under this chapter regarding matters that the agency knows to be of widespread citizen interest. These matters include issues involving a substantial fiscal impact to or controversy involving a particular class or group of individuals. The term does not extend to contested cases.
 - (11)(13) "Substantive rules" are either:
- (a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are invalid; or
- (b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of law."
- Section 2. Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:
 "2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1)
 Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. The rationale must be written in plain, easily understood language.
- (2) (a) The notice shall must be filed with the secretary of state for publication in the register as provided in 2-4-312 and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons

who have made timely requests to the agency for notice to be informed of its rulemaking proceedings and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons and the subject or subjects in which each person on the list is interested. A person who submits a written comment or attends a hearing in regard to proposed agency action under this part must be informed of the list by the agency. An agency complies with this subsection if it includes in the notice an advisement explaining how persons may be placed on the list of interested persons and if it complies with subsection (7).

- (b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the Montana Administrative Register ARM. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.
- (c) The notice shall must be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. In addition to publishing and mailing the notice under subsection (2)(a) of this section, the agency shall post the notice of the state electronic bulletin board or other electronic communications system available to the public.
- (3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period may not be less than 30 days or more than 6 months.
- (4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected. If the proposed rulemaking involves matters of significant interest to the public, the agency shall schedule an oral hearing.
- (5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing

is otherwise required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.

- (6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.
- (7) At the commencement of any hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the agency to preside at the hearing shall:
- (a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register; and
- (b) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2) (a) and provide them an opportunity to place their names on the list.""

Renumber: subsequent sections

5. Page 10, line 8. Following: "person"

Insert: "upon petition by any person. The matter must be set for hearing at the earliest possible time and takes precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character"

6. Page 11.

Following: line 30

Insert: "Section 4. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

- "2-4-305. Requisites for validity -- authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall fully consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a concise statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register register, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.
- (2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the language.
- (3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which

the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.

(4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.

(5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with

standards prescribed by other provisions of law.

(6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:

(a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and

- (b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.
- (7) A rule is not valid unless notice of it is given and it is adopted in substantial compliance with 2-4-302, or 2-4-303, or 2-4-306 and this section and unless notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.
- (8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but, except for clerical corrections, may not use the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity.""

Renumber: subsequent section

And this FREE Conference Committee report be adopted.

For the House:

Representative Simon. Chair

Representative Brainard

Representative Galvin

For the Senate:/

Senator Gage, Chair

Senator Grosfield

Senator Wilson

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 389
2	INTRODUCED BY SIMON, ELLIS, GROSFIELD, GRINDE, BAER, BOHLINGER, SLITER, MCCANN, PECK,
3	OHS, KNOX, BEAUDRY, DEBRUYCKER, HARP, COCCHIARELLA, BOHARSKI
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR GREATER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY
6	RULEMAKING AND OTHER AGENCY ACTIONS: AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY RULES
7	AND ACTIONS; DEFINING TERMS; CLARIFYING EXISTING PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR GREATER
8	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AGENCY RULEMAKING; AMENDING PROVISIONS FOR NOTICE OF AGENCY
9	RULES; DEFINING TERMS; STRENGTHENING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EMERGENCY RULE;
10	PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE DEFICIENCIES IN STATEMENTS OF
11	REASONABLE NECESSITY; PROHIBITING THE USE OF AN ADOPTION NOTICE TO CURE DEFICIENCIES
12	IN STATEMENTS OF REASONABLE NECESSITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 2 3 101, 2 3 102, 2-3 103,
13	2-3-104, 2-3-105, 2-3-112, 2-3-114, 2-3-203, 2-3-213, 2-3-221, 2-4-102, 2-4-302, <u>SECTIONS 2-4-102,</u>
14	<u>2-4-302,</u> 2-4-303 , 2-4-305, <u>2-4-305,</u> AND 2-4-306, MCA."
15	
16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
17	
18	Section 1. Section 2-3-101, MCA, is amended to read:
19	"2-3-101. Legislative intent. The legislature finds and declares pursuant to the mandate of Article
20	II, section 8, of the 1972 Montana constitution that logislative guidelines should be established to secure
21	to the people of Montana their constitutional right to be afforded reasonable opportunity to participate in
22	the operation of governmental agencies prior to the final decision of the agency and that this part must be
23	liberally construed to achieve that purpose."
24	
25	Section 2. Section 2-3-102, MCA, is amended to read:
26	"2-3-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:
27	(1) "Agency" means any a board, bureau, commission, department, authority, or officer of the
28	state or local government authorized by law to make rules, determine contested cases, or enter into
29 [!]	contracts except:
30	(a) the legislature and any or a branch, committee, or officer thereof of the legislature;

55th Legislature HB0389.04

21	"2-3-103. Public participation governor to insure ensure guidelines adopted. (1) Fach agency
20	Section 3. Section 2-3-103, MCA, is amended to read;
19	
18	fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest."
17	involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a SIGNIFICANT
16	(4) "Significant interest to the public" means the undertaking of an agency action or decision that
15	(b) declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule.
14	rights or procedures available to the public; or
13	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private
12	include:
11	requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not
10	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, precedures, or practice
9	(3) "Rule" means any agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
8	thereof an agency decision that is of significant interest to the public.
7	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or the equivalent or denial
6	(2) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adoption of
5	hostile attack.
4	(d) the state military establishment and agencies concerned with civil defense and recovery from
3	designated as a member thereof of the agency; or
2	(c) the governor, except that an agency is not exempt merely because the governor has been
1	(b) the judicial branches and any <u>branch or a</u> committee or officer thereof <u>of the judicial branch;</u>

"2-3-103. Public participation — governor to insure ensure guidelines adopted. (1) Each agency chall develop precedures for permitting and encouraging the public to participate in agency decisions that are of significant interest to the public. The procedures shall assure must ensure adequate notice and assist public participation before a final agency action is taken that is of significant interest to the public. Each agency shall create and maintain an interested persons list CONTAINING THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. Each person submitting eral or written comments to, attending a hearing of, or in any way contacting the agency for any purpose concerning agency actions and decisions must be ADVISED OF AND GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE placed on the list by the agency and given notice of each intended or proposed agency action and each agency decision relating to matters in AS TO which the person has expressed an interest in the person's contacts with the agency REQUESTED

- 2 -

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

HB 389

M	Ω	TI	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}$	E	
14	v	т,	o	_	₹

(2) The governor shall insure ensure that each board, bureau, commission, department, authority, agency, or officer of the state adopts coordinated rules for its programs, which The guidelines shall must provide policies and procedures to facilitate public participation in these programs, consistent with subsection (1) of this section. These guidelines shall must be adopted as rules and published in a manner which that may be provided to a member of the public upon request."

Section 4. Section 2-3-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-104. Requirements for compliance with notice provisions. An agency shall be considered to have complied complies with the notice provisions of 2-3-103 if:

(1) an environmental impact statement is prepared and distributed as required by the Montana Environmental Policy Act, Title 75, chapter 1;

(2) a proceeding is held as required by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;

(2) A PROCEEDING IS HELD AS REQUIRED BY THE MONTANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
ACT AND NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDING IS EITHER POSTED ON THE STATE ELECTRONIC BULLETIN
BOARD OR IS PUBLISHED IN A PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE AGENCY;

(3)(2)(3) a public hearing, after appropriate and adequate notice is given, is held pursuant to any other a provision of state law or a local ordinance or resolution; or

(4)(3)(4) a newspaper of general circulation within the area to be affected by a decision of significant interest to the public has carried a news story or advertisement A NEWS STORY OR an advertisement giving notice of opportunity to be heard concerning the decision sufficiently prior to a final decision to permit public comment on the matter. The AN advertisement must be printed in at least 12 point type and must comply with the notice requirements of 2-4-302(1). If the newspaper has a Sunday addition, the advertisement must be in that edition."

Section 5. Section 2-3-105, MCA, is amended to read:

<u>af</u> its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any <u>a</u> notice required by law may, and is <u>encouraged to</u>, supplement such <u>the publication by a radio or television broadcast, or both</u>, of a summary of such the notice or by both of such broadcasts when <u>if</u> in his the <u>efficial's</u> judgment the public interest



1	will be served.
2	(2) The When a summary of such a notice shall only be read with no reference to any person by
3	name then is broadcast, a candidate for political office may not be referred to.
4	(3) Such announcements shall be made A summary may be broadcast only by duly employed
5	personnel of the station from which such the broadcast emanates.
6	(4) Announcements An announcement by a political subdivisions subdivision may be made only
7	by stations a station situated within the county of origin of the legal notice unless no a broadcast station
8	exists does not exist in such that county, in which case announcements the announcement may be made
9	by a station or stations situated in any county other than the county of origin of the legal notice."
10	
11	Section 6. Section 2-3-112, MCA, is amended to read:
12	"2-3-112. Exceptions. The provisions of 2-3-103 and 2-3-111 do not apply to:
13	(1) an agency decision that must be made to deal with an emergency situation affecting the public
14	health, welfare, or safety;
15	(2) an agency decision that must be made to maintain or protect the interests of the agency,
16	including but not limited to the filing of to file a lawcuit in a court of law or becoming to become a party
17	to an administrative proceeding; or
18	(3)—a decision involving no more than a ministerial act."
19	
20	Section 6. Section 2-3-114, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-3-114. Enforcement. The district courts of the state have jurisdiction to set aside or declare
22	void an agency desision under this part upon petition made within 30 days of the date of the desision of
23	any by a person whose rights have been prejudiced THAT IS FILED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE
24	OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC, WHICHEVER IS
25	<u>LATER."</u>
26	
27	Section 8. Section 2-3-203, MCA, is amended to read:
28	"2-3-203. Meetings of public agencies and certain associations of public agencies to be open to
29	public - exceptions. (1) All meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, burgaus, commissions.

agencies of the state, or any political subdivision of the state or organizations or agencies supported in

1	whole or in part by public funds or expending public funds must be open to the public.
2	(2) All meetings of associations that are composed of public or governmental bodies referred to
3	in subsection (1) and that regulate the rights, duties, or privileges of any individual must be open to the
4	public.
5	(3) Provided, however, the The presiding officer of any a meeting subject to subsections (1) and
6	(2) may close the meeting during the time that the discussion relates to a matter of individual privacy and
7	then if and only if the presiding officer determines that the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed
8	the merits of public disclosure. The right of individual privacy may be waived by the individual about when
9	the discussion pertains, and, in that event, the meeting must be open.
10	(4) (a) However, except <u>Except</u> as provided in subsection (4)(b), a meeting may be closed to
11	discuss a strategy to be followed with respect to litigation when an open meeting would have a detrimenta
12	effect on the litigating position of the public agency.
13	(b) A meeting may not be closed to discuss strategy to be followed in litigation involving the
14	enforcement or preservation of a constitutional right of the people or in which the only parties are public
15	bodies or associations described in subsections (1) and (2).
16	(5) Any A committee or subcommittee appointed by a public body or an association described in
17	subsection (2) for the purpose of conducting business which that is within the jurisdiction of that agency
18	is subject to the requirements of this section."
19	
20	Section 7. Section 2-3-213, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"2-3-213. Voidability. Any A decision made in violation of 2-3-203 may be declared void by a
22	district court having jurisdiction. A suit to void any such decision must be commenced within 30 days o
23	the decision. AN ACTION TO INVALIDATE THE DECISION MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN 30 DAYS
24	AFTER THE DATE OF THE DECISION OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DECISION BECOMES PUBLIC
25	WHICHEVER IS LATER."
26	

28

29

30

Section 8, Section 2-3-221, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-3-221. Costs and attorney fees to plaintiff PARTY in certain actions to enforce constitutional right to know. A plaintiff PARTY who prevails in an action brought in district court to enforce his the plaintiff's PARTY'S rights under Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution may must MAY be



1	awarded his costs and reasonable attorneys' attorney fees as a matter of source. A prevailing plaintiff
2	PARTY who is not represented by an attorney must be awarded 90% of what the judge determines would
3	be a reasonable attorney fee if the plaintiff PARTY had been represented by an attorney."
4	
5	Section 9. Section 2-4-102, MCA, is amended to read:
6	"2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
7	(1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5,
8	chapter 14.
9	(2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that
10	the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
11	(i) the state board of pardons and parele, except that the board is subject to the requirements of
12	2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of
13	Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register register;
14	(ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional
15	supervision, sustedy, control, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;
16	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
17	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
18	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
19	subdivision of the state.
20	(3) "Agency action" means the whole or a part of, or the equivalent or denial of, the adeption of
21	an agency rule, the issuance of a license or order, the award of a contract, or an agency decision that is
22	of significant interest to the public.
23	(3)(4) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
24	(4)(5) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal
25	rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The
26	term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
27	(6) "Interested person" means a person known to the committee or to an agency to have WHO
28	HAS demonstrated in any way TO THE AGENCY an interest concerning agency actions or other agency
29	administrative matters AND HAS REQUESTED TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENCY'S LIST OF INTERESTED
30	PERSONS.



1	(5)(7)-"License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval,
2	registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required
3	solely for revenue purposes.
4	(6) <u>(8)</u> "Licensing" includes any <u>an</u> agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation,
5	suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
6	(7)[9] "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of
7	right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may not be construed to prevent an agency from
8	admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
9	(8)(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental
10	subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.
11	(9)(11) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
12	(10)(12) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
13	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice
14	requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include:
15	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private
16	rights or procedures available to the public;
17	(b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501;
18	(c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance
19	of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
20	(d) seasonal rules adopted annually or bionnially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when
21	there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially
22	relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the
23	substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
24	(e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or
25	the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
26	(f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in
27	accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
28	(13) "Significant interest to the public", when used in reference to agency action, means agency
29	action that involves a controversial matter THAT THE AGENCY KNOWS TO BE CONTROVERSIAL, a
30	SIGNIFICANT fiscal impact on a particular class or group of individuals, or significant citizen interest.



(11)(14) "Substantive rules" are either:

(a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are invalid; or

(b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of law."

Section 10. Section 2-4-302, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any a rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall must, at a minimum, include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. To promote the public's full comprehension of the notice, the notice must be written in plain and clear English and use familiar and understandable words and terms.

provided in 2-4-312, and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice of its rulemaking proceedings to be informed of agency actions and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons AND THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN WHICH EACH PERSON ON THE LIST IS INTERESTED. A person who submits an oral or written comment, attends a hearing, or contacts an agency by any means and for any purpose in regard to intended PROPOSED agency action must be informed of the list by the agency.

(b) The administrative code committee chall forward a list of all organizations or <u>interested</u> persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the Montana Administrative Register <u>ARM</u>. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any <u>interested</u> person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.



1	(c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's
2	intended action. If the intended action is of significant interest to the public, the notice must, at a
3	minimum, be published as required in 2-3-104(3).
4	(3) If any a statute provides for a different method of publication different from that provided in
5	subsection (2), the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained
6	herein <u>in this section</u> . However, in no case may the notice period <u>may not</u> be less than 30 days or more
7	than 6 months.
8	(4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested
9	persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views,
10	or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must
11	state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever
12	is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision
13	or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members
14	who will be directly affected.
15	(5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested
16	case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise
17	required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.
18	(6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and
19	the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be
20	considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this shapter.
21	(7) At the commencement of any a hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the
22	agency to preside at the hearing shall:
23	(a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;
24	(b) explain the primary function and purpose of the administrative code committee and state how
25	the administrative code committee may be contacted; and
26	(c) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an
27	epportunity to place their names on the list."
28	
29	SECTION 1. SECTION 2-4-102, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:
30	"2-4-102. Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:



1	(1) "Administrative code committee" or "committee" means the committee provided for in Title 5,
2	chapter 14.
3	(2) (a) "Agency" means an agency, as defined in 2-3-102, of the state government, except that
4	the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
5	(i) the state board of pardons and parole, except that the board is subject to the requirements of
6	2-4-103, 2-4-201, 2-4-202, and 2-4-306 and its rules must be published in the Administrative Rules of
7	Montana ARM and the Montana Administrative Register register;
8	(ii) the supervision and administration of a penal institution with regard to the institutional
9	supervision, custody, control, care, or treatment of youths or prisoners;
10	(iii) the board of regents and the Montana university system;
11	(iv) the financing, construction, and maintenance of public works.
12	(b) Agency does not include a school district, unit of local government, or any other political
13	subdivision of the state.

- (3) "ARM" means the Administrative Rules of Montana.
- (4) "Contested case" means a proceeding before an agency in which a determination of legal rights, duties, or privileges of a party is required by law to be made after an opportunity for hearing. The term includes but is not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing.
- (5) "Interested person" means a person who has expressed to the agency an interest concerning agency actions under this chapter and has requested to be placed on the agency's list of interested persons as to matters of which the person desires to be given notice. The term does not extend to contested cases.
- (5)(6) "License" includes the whole or part of any an agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, or other form of permission required by law but does not include a license required solely for revenue purposes.
- (6)(7) "Licensing" includes any an agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, limitation, transfer, or amendment of a license.
- (7)(8) "Party" means a person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party, but nothing in this chapter may not be construed to prevent an agency from admitting any person as a party for limited purposes.
- (8)(9) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision, agency, or public organization of any character.



1	(9)(10) "Register" means the Montana Administrative Register.
2	(10)(11) "Rule" means each agency regulation, standard, or statement of general applicability that
3	implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy or describes the organization, procedures, or practice
4	requirements of an agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include
5	(a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private
6	rights or procedures available to the public;
7	(b) formal opinions of the attorney general and declaratory rulings issued pursuant to 2-4-501;
8	(c) rules relating to the use of public works, facilities, streets, and highways when the substance
9	of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
10	(d) seasonal rules adopted annually or biennially relating to hunting, fishing, and trapping when
11	there is a statutory requirement for the publication of the rules and rules adopted annually or biennially
12	relating to the seasonal recreational use of lands and waters owned or controlled by the state when the
13	substance of the rules is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals;
14	(e) rules implementing the state personnel classification plan, the state wage and salary plan, or
15	the statewide budgeting and accounting system;
16	(f) uniform rules adopted pursuant to interstate compact, except that the rules must be filed in
17	accordance with 2-4-306 and must be published in the Administrative Rules of Montana ARM.
18	(12) "Significant interest to the public" means agency actions under this chapter regarding matters
19	that the agency knows to be of widespread citizen interest. These matters include issues involving a
20	substantial fiscal impact to or controversy involving a particular class or group of individuals. The term
21	does not extend to contested cases.
22	(11)(13) "Substantive rules" are either:
23	(a) legislative rules, which if adopted in accordance with this chapter and under expressly delegated
24	authority to promulgate rules to implement a statute have the force of law and when not so adopted are
25	invalid; or
26	(b) adjective or interpretive rules, which may be adopted in accordance with this chapter and under
27	express or implied authority to codify an interpretation of a statute. The interpretation lacks the force of

SECTION 2. SECTION 2-4-302, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

- 11 -



law."

28

29

"2-4-302. Notice, hearing, and submission of views. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or
repeal of any rule, the agency shall give written notice of its intended action. The notice shall <u>must</u> include
a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and
issues involved, the rationale for the intended action, and the time when, place where, and manner in which
interested persons may present their views thereon on the intended action. The rationale must be written
in plain, easily understood language.

- (2) (a) The notice ehall must be filed with the secretary of state for publication in the register as provided in 2-4-312 and mailed within 3 days of publication to interested persons who have made timely requests to the agency for notice to be informed of its rulemaking proceedings and to the office of any professional, trade, or industrial society or organization or member thereof which of those entities that has filed a request with the administrative code committee when such request that has been forwarded to the agency as provided in subsection (2)(b). Each agency shall create and maintain a list of interested persons and the subject or subjects in which each person on the list is interested. A person who submits a written comment or attends a hearing in regard to proposed agency action under this part must be informed of the list by the agency. An agency complies with this subsection if it includes in the notice an advisement explaining how persons may be placed on the list of interested persons and if it complies with subsection (7).
- (b) The administrative code committee shall forward a list of all organizations or persons who have submitted a request to be informed of agency actions to all agencies publishing rulemaking notices in the Montana Administrative Register ARM. The list must be amended by the agency upon request of any person requesting to be added to or deleted from the list.
- (c) The notice shall <u>must</u> be published and mailed at least 30 days in advance of the agency's intended action. <u>In addition to publishing and mailing the notice under subsection (2)(a) of this section, the agency shall post the notice of the state electronic bulletin board or other electronic communications system available to the public.</u>
- (3) If any <u>a</u> statute provides for a <u>different</u> method of publication <u>different from that provided in subsection (2)</u>, the affected agency shall comply with the statute in addition to the requirements contained herein in this section. However, in no case may the notice period <u>may not</u> be less than 30 days or more than 6 months.
 - (4) Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall afford interested



- 12 - HB 389

- persons at least 20 days' notice of a hearing and 28 days from the day of notice to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in writing. In the case of substantive rules, the notice of proposed rulemaking must state that opportunity for oral hearing shall must be granted if requested by either 10% or 25, whichever is less, of the persons who will be directly affected by the proposed rule, by a governmental subdivision or agency, by the administrative code committee, or by an association having not less than 25 members who will be directly affected. If the proposed rulemaking involves matters of significant interest to the public, the agency shall schedule an oral hearing.
- (5) An agency may continue a hearing date for cause. In the discretion of the agency, contested case procedures need not be followed in hearings held pursuant to this section. If a hearing is otherwise required by statute, nothing herein in this section alters that requirement.
- (6) If an agency fails to publish a notice of adoption within the time required by 2-4-305(7) and the agency again proposes the same rule for adoption, amendment, or repeal, the proposal must be considered a new proposal for purposes of compliance with this chapter.
- (7) At the commencement of any hearing on the intended action, the person designated by the agency to preside at the hearing shall:
- (a) read aloud the "Notice of Function of Administrative Code Committee" appearing in the register;
- (b) inform the persons at the hearing of the provisions of subsection (2)(a) and provide them an opportunity to place their names on the list."

Section 3. Section 2-4-303, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-303. Emergency or temporary rules. (1) If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than 30 days' notice and states in writing its reasons for that finding, it may proceed upon special notice filed with the committee, without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an emergency rule. The rule may be effective for a period not longer than 120 days, after which a new emergency rule with the same or substantially the same text may not be adopted, but the adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded. Because the exercise of emergency rulemaking power precludes the people's constitutional right to prior notice and participation in the operations of their government, it constitutes the exercise of extraordinary power requiring extraordinary safeguards against



abuse. An emergency rule may be adopted only in circumstances that truly and clearly constitute an existing imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be averted or remedied by any other administrative act. The sufficiency of the reasons for a finding of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare is subject to immediate judicial review upon petition by any person UPON PETITION BY ANY PERSON. THE MATTER MUST BE SET FOR HEARING AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME AND TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER ALL OTHER MATTERS EXCEPT OLDER MATTERS OF THE SAME CHARACTER. The sufficiency of the reasons justifying a finding of imminent peril and the necessity for emergency rulemaking must be compelling and, as written in the rule adoption notice, must stand on their own merits for purposes of judicial review. The dissemination of emergency rules required by 2-4-306 must be strictly observed and liberally accomplished.

(2) A statute enacted or amended to be effective prior to October 1 of the year of enactment or amendment may be implemented by a temporary administrative rule, adopted before October 1 of that year, upon any abbreviated notice or hearing that the agency finds practicable, but the rule may not be filed with the secretary of state until at least 30 days have passed since publication of the notice of proposal to adopt the rule. The temporary rule is effective until October 1 of the year of adoption. The adoption of an identical rule under 2-4-302 is not precluded during the period that the temporary rule is effective."

Section 12. Section 2-4-305, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-305. Requisites for validity — authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall <u>fully</u> consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue—a concise—<u>CONCISE</u> statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, <u>comprehensively</u> incorporating in the statement the reasons for everruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register <u>register</u>, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.

(2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the



Janausaa	
language	7

- (3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.
- (4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.
- (5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other provisions of law.
- (6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or offective unless it is:
 - (a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and
- (b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.
- (7) A rule is not valid unless notice of it is given and it is adopted, in substantial compliance with 2-4-302 or 2-4-303 and this section, and unless 2-4-306 is complied with and notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.
- (8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but not the adoption notice, to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."

SECTION 4. SECTION 2-4-305, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:



- "2-4-305. Requisites for validity -- authority and statement of reasons. (1) The agency shall fully consider fully written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, an agency shall issue a concise statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption, incorporating in the statement the reasons for overruling the considerations urged against its adoption. If substantial differences exist between the rule as proposed and as adopted and the differences have not been described or set forth in the adopted rule as that rule is printed in the Montana Administrative Register register, the differences must be described in the statement of reasons for and against agency action. When written or oral submissions have not been received, an agency may omit the statement of reasons.
- (2) Rules may not unnecessarily repeat statutory language. Whenever it is necessary to refer to statutory language in order to convey the meaning of a rule interpreting the language, the reference must clearly indicate the portion of the language that is statutory and the portion that is an amplification of the language.
- (3) Each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific grant of rulemaking authority pursuant to which the rule or any part of the rule is adopted. In addition, each proposed and adopted rule must include a citation to the specific section or sections in the Montana Code Annotated that the rule purports to implement.
- (4) Each rule that is proposed and adopted by an agency and that implements a policy of a governing board or commission must include a citation to and description of the policy implemented. Each agency rule implementing a policy and the policy itself must be based on legal authority and otherwise comply with the requisites for validity of rules established by this chapter.
- (5) To be effective, each substantive rule adopted must be within the scope of authority conferred and in accordance with standards prescribed by other provisions of law.
- (6) Whenever by the express or implied terms of any statute a state agency has authority to adopt rules to implement, interpret, make specific, or otherwise carry out the provisions of the statute, a rule adopted is not valid or effective unless it is:
 - (a) consistent and not in conflict with the statute; and
- (b) reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of the statute. Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), reasonable necessity must be demonstrated in the agency's notice of proposed rulemaking and in the written and oral data, views, comments, or testimony submitted by the public or the agency and considered by the agency.



- (7) A rule is not valid unless <u>notice of it is given and</u> it is adopted in substantial compliance with 2-4-302, or 2-4-306 and this section and unless notice of adoption of the rule is published within 6 months of the publishing of notice of the proposed rule. If an amended or supplemental notice of either proposed or final rulemaking, or both, is published concerning the same rule, the 6-month limit must be determined with reference to the latest notice in all cases.
- (8) An agency may use an amended proposal notice or the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in statements of reasonable necessity, in citations of authority for rules, and in citations of sections implemented by rules. An agency may use an amended proposal notice, but, except for clerical corrections, may not use the adoption notice to correct deficiencies in a statement of reasonable necessity."

- Section 5. Section 2-4-306, MCA, is amended to read:
- "2-4-306. Filing, format, and effective date -- dissemination of emergency rules. (1) Each agency shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each rule adopted by it.
- which that are filed pursuant to this chapter and may refuse to accept the filing of any notice or rule that is not in compliance therewith with this chapter. He The secretary of state shall keep and maintain a permanent register of all notices and rules filed, including superseded and repealed rules, which shall must be open to public inspection and shall provide copies of any notice or rule upon request of any person. Unless otherwise provided by statute, the secretary of state may require the payment of the cost of providing such copies.
- (3) In the event that the administrative code committee has conducted a poll of the legislature in accordance with 2-4-403 or the revenue oversight committee has conducted a poll in accordance with 5-18-109, the results of the poll shall must be published with the rule.
- (4) Each rule <u>shall become</u> <u>becomes</u> effective after publication in the register as provided in 2-4-312, except that:
- (a) if a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date shall be is the effective date;
 - (b) subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions:
- 29 (i) a temporary rule is effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated 30 date following publication in the register; and



2

3

4

5

6

7

(ii) an emergency rule shall become becomes effective immediately upon filing with the secretary of state or at a stated date following publication in the register or immediately upon filing with the secretary of state if the agency finds that this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare. The agency's finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor shall for the finding must be filed with the rule. The agency shall, in addition to the required publication in the register, take appropriate and extraordinary measures to make emergency rules known to every person who may be affected by them."

8 -END-



- 18 -