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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 406

BY ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY; AMENDING SECTION 39-108, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE AND TO PROVIDE CIVIL PENALTY PROVISIONS, TO REQUIRE COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS IN ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 39-117, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR SPECIFIED CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES, TO CORRECT OB-SOLETE TERMINOLOGY AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 39-175A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSES; AND AMENDING SECTION 39-175C, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE EXPLORATION OF POTENTIAL OPERATION OF A STATE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PROGRAM, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE, TO AUTHORIZE THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TO PURSUE APPROVAL OF AN NPDES PROGRAM, TO PRO-VIDE THAT THE STATE SHALL SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY BY A SPECIFIED DATE, TO PROVIDE FOR RULEMAKING ASSO-CIATED WITH FEES, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN MEMORANDUMS OF AGREEMENT, TO PROVIDE THAT THE DIRECTOR, AS APPROPRIATE, SHALL ES-TABLISH AGREEMENTS WITH CERTAIN OTHER STATE AGENCIES TO ADMINISTER THE NPDES PROGRAM AND TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 39-108, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 39-108. INVESTIGATION -- INSPECTION -- RIGHT OF ENTRY -- VIOLATION -- ENFORCEMENT -- PENALTY -- INJUNCTIONS. (1) The director shall cause investigations to be made upon receipt of information concerning an alleged violation of this act or of any rule, permit or order promulgated thereunder, and may cause to be made such other investigations as the director shall deem advisable.
- (2) For the purpose of enforcing any provision of this chapter or any rule authorized in this chapter, the director or the director's designee shall have the authority to:
 - (a) Conduct a program of continuing surveillance and of regular or periodic inspection of actual or potential environmental hazards, air contamination sources, water pollution sources, and of solid waste disposal sites;
 - (b) Enter at all reasonable times upon any private or public property, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, for the purpose of inspecting or investigating to ascertain possible violations of this act or of rules, permits or orders adopted and promulgated by the director or the board;

- (c) All inspections and investigations conducted under the authority of this chapter shall be performed in conformity with the prohibitions against unreasonable searches and seizures contained in the fourth amendment to the constitution of the United States and section 17, article I, of the constitution of the state of Idaho. The state shall not, under the authority granted by this chapter, conduct warrantless searches of private property in the absence of either consent from the property owner or occupier or exigent circumstances such as a public health or environmental emergency;
- (d) Any district court in and for the county in which the subject property is located is authorized to issue a search warrant to the director upon a showing of (i) probable cause to suspect a violation, or (ii) the existence of a reasonable program of inspection. Any search warrant issued under the authority of this chapter shall be limited in scope to the specific purposes for which it is issued and shall state with specificity the manner and the scope of the search authorized.
- (3) Whenever the director determines that any person is in violation of any provision of this act or any rule, permit or order issued or promulgated pursuant to this act, the director may commence either of the following:
 - (a) Administrative Eenforcement Aaction.

- (i) Notice. The director may commence an administrative enforcement action by issuing a written notice of violation. The notice of violation shall identify the alleged violation with specificity, shall specify each provision of the act, rule, regulation, permit or order which has been violated, and shall state the amount of civil penalty claimed for each violation. The notice of violation shall inform the person to whom it is directed of an opportunity to confer with the director or the director's designee in a compliance conference concerning the alleged violation. A written response may be required within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the notice of violation by the person to whom it is directed.
- (ii) Scheduling compliance conference. If a recipient of a notice of violation contacts the department within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the notice, the recipient shall be entitled to a compliance conference. The conference shall be held within twenty (20) days of the date of receipt of the notice, unless a later date is agreed upon between the parties. If a compliance conference is not requested, the director may proceed with a civil enforcement action as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (iii) Compliance conference. The compliance conference shall provide an opportunity for the recipient of a notice of violation to explain the circumstances of the alleged violation and, where appropriate, to present a proposal for remedying damage caused by the alleged violation and assuring future compliance.
- (iv) Consent order. If the recipient and the director agree on a plan to remedy damage caused by the alleged violation and to assure future compliance, they may enter into a consent order formalizing their agreement. The consent order may include a provision providing for payment of any agreed civil penalty.

- (v) Effect of consent order. A consent order shall be effective immediately upon signing by both parties and shall preclude any civil enforcement action for the same alleged violation. If a party does not comply with the terms of the consent order, the director may seek and obtain, in any appropriate district court, specific performance of the consent order and such other relief as authorized in this chapter.
- (vi) Failure to reach consent order. If the parties cannot reach agreement on a consent order within sixty (60) days after the receipt of the notice of violation or if the recipient does not request a compliance conference as per paragraph (a) (ii) of this subsection, the director may commence and prosecute a civil enforcement action in district court, in accordance with subsection paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (b) Civil enforcement action. The director may initiate a civil enforcement action through the attorney general as provided in section 39-109, Idaho Code. Civil enforcement actions shall be commenced and prosecuted in the district court in and for the county in which the alleged violation occurred, and may be brought against any person who is alleged to have violated any provision of this act or any rule, permit or order which has become effective pursuant to this act. Such action may be brought to compel compliance with any provision of this act or with any rule, permit or order promulgated hereunder and for any relief or remedies authorized in this act. The director shall not be required to initiate or prosecute an administrative action before initiating a civil enforcement action.
- (4) No civil or administrative proceeding may be brought to recover for a violation of any provision of this chapter or a violation of any rule, permit or order issued or promulgated pursuant to this chapter, more than two (2) years after the director had knowledge or ought reasonably to have had knowledge of the violation.
 - (5) Monetary penalties.

- (a) Any person determined in a civil enforcement action to have violated any provision of this act or any rule, permit or order promulgated pursuant to this act shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the following amounts:
 - (i) For any violation of any provision of this act, rule, permit or order related to air quality: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each separate air violation and day of continuing air violation, whichever is greater;
 - (ii) For any violation of any provision of this act, rule, permit or order related to the Idaho national pollutant elimination system program: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day of a continuing violation, whichever is greater; or
 - (iii) For any violation of any provision of this act, rule, permit or order related to any other regulatory program authorized by this act: ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of a continuing violation,

 whichever is greater or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each separate air violation and day of continuing air violation.

The method of recovery of said penalty shall be by a civil enforcement action in the district court in and for the county where the violation occurred. All civil penalties collected under this act shall be paid into the general fund of the state. Parties to an administrative enforcement action may agree to a civil penalty as provided in this subsection.

- (b) The imposition or computation of monetary penalties may take into account the seriousness of the violation, good faith efforts to comply with the law, and an enforceable commitment by the person against whom the penalty is directed to implement a supplemental environmental project. For purposes of this section, "supplemental environmental project" means a project which the person is not otherwise required to perform and which prevents pollution, reduces the amount of pollutants reaching the environment, contributes to public awareness of environmental matters, or enhances the quality of the environment. In evaluating a particular supplemental environmental project proposal, preference may be given to those projects with an environmental benefit which that relate to the violation or the objectives of the underlying statute which that was violated or which that enhances the quality of the environment in the general geographic location where the violation occurred.
- (6) In addition to such civil penalties, any person who has been determined to have violated the provisions of this act or the rules, permits or orders promulgated thereunder, shall be liable for any expense incurred by the state in enforcing the act, or in enforcing or terminating any nuisance, source of environmental degradation, cause of sickness, or health hazard.
- (7) No action taken pursuant to the provisions of this act or of any other environmental protection law shall relieve any person from any civil action and damages that may exist for injury or damage resulting from any violation of this act or of the rules, permits and orders promulgated thereunder.
- (8) In addition to, and notwithstanding other provisions of this act, in circumstances of emergency creating conditions of imminent and substantial danger to the public health or environment, the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general may institute a civil action for an immediate injunction to halt any discharge, emission or other activity in violation of provisions of this act or rules, permits and orders promulgated thereunder. In such action the court may issue an exparte restraining order.
- (9) In any administrative or civil enforcement proceeding for violation of any Idaho NPDES program rule, permit, requirement or order, the department shall comply with the public participation requirements set forth in 40 CFR 123.27(d)(2).
- SECTION 2. That Section 39-117, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 39-117. CRIMINAL VIOLATION -- PENALTY. (1) Any person who wilfully willfully or negligently violates any of the provisions of the non-air quality public health or environmental protection laws or the terms of any

lawful notice, order, permit, standard, rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto_{τ} shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each separate violation or one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for continuing violations, whichever is greater.

- (2) Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions of the air quality public health or environmental protection laws or the terms of any lawful notice, order, permit, standard or rule issued pursuant thereto shall be quilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof_{τ} shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day per violation. In addition, any person who knowingly releases into the ambient air any hazardous air pollutant listed pursuant to section 112 of the federal clean air act, 42 USC U.S.C. 7412, or any extremely hazardous substance listed pursuant to 42 USC U.S.C. 11002(a) (2) that is not listed under section 112, and who knows at the time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) per day, or by imprisonment of not more than fifteen (15) years or both such fine and imprisonment. Any person committing such violation which that is an organization, shall, upon conviction under this subsection, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for each violation. For any air pollutant for which the environmental protection agency or the board of health and welfare environmental quality has set an emissions standard or for any source for which a permit has been issued under title V of the clean air act amendments of 1990, a release of such pollutant in accordance with that standard or permit shall not constitute a violation of the provisions of this subsection.
- (3) Any person who willfully or negligently violates any Idaho national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) standard or limitation, permit condition or filing requirement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or for each day of a continuing violation. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any Idaho NPDES form, in any notice or report required by an NPDES permit, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

SECTION 3. That Section 39-175A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 39-175A. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSES. (1) The legislature finds:
 - (a) That navigable waters within the state are one of the state's most valuable natural resources;
 - (b) That it is in the public interest to promote effective and efficient regulation of the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters, and to explore whether that the state should control such permitting decisions as authorized under the federal clean water act;

- (c) That the clean water act allows a state to develop and implement, with approval from the United States environmental protection agency, a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) program to be administered by the state;
- (d) That the clean water act, as amended, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, <u>establish</u> <u>establishes</u> complex and detailed provisions for regulation of those who discharge pollutants into navigable waters;
- (e) That a state program to implement permitting decisions as authorized in the clean water act, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, may enable the state to issue flexible permits consistent with the clean water act and avoid the existence of duplicative, overlapping or conflicting state and federal regulatory systems and enforcement processes;
- (f) That a state program must be run with a minimum of federal interference in permitting, inspection and enforcement activities and that all state permitting actions under the approved state program are to be state actions and are not subject to consultation under the endangered species act or analysis under the provisions of the national environmental policy act. There should be no conditions of approval of the state program which that have the effect of undermining or circumventing this these principles;
- (g) That the decision to accept delegation of authority from the environmental protection agency to operate an NPDES program has significant public policy implications that should be made by the legislature.
- (2) Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to establish requirements that must be satisfied prior to legislative approval of a permitting program that complies with the clean water act and $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{incorporates}}$ flexible permitting procedures and rules to be promulgated by the board.
- SECTION 4. That Section 39-175C, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 39-175C. APPROVAL OF STATE NPDES PROGRAM. (1) The department is authorized to explore whether the state should operate pursue approval of an NPDES program by evaluating the costs and benefits to the state, of such a program, consistent with the requirements of this section. The department shall prepare a report to the legislature as to its findings by December 31, 2005 submit a complete application consistent with the requirements of the clean water act and 40 CFR 123 to the environmental protection agency to obtain approval for a state NPDES program by September 1, 2016.
- (2) The board is authorized to proceed with negotiated rulemaking and all other actions that may eventually be necessary to obtain approval of a state NPDES program by the United States environmental protection agency including rules authorizing the collection of reasonable fees for processing and implementing an NPDES permit program. Such fees shall not be assessed or collected until the state obtains an approved NPDES program consistent with the requirements of this section.
- (3) The director shall not execute a memorandum of agreement with the United States environmental protection agency to obtain NPDES program approval as specified under section 402 of the clean water act and 40 CFR 123

until completion of any required consultation and issuance of any final biological opinion or biological assessment under the endangered species act.

- (4) Any memorandum of agreement executed by the director to obtain approval to operate a state NPDES program shall not be binding on the state of Idaho unless authorized by enactment of a statute. Any memorandum of agreement not authorized in the above manner shall be of no force and effect.
- (54) Implementation of a state NPDES program shall not occur prior to statutory enactment of implementing legislation and authorization of a memorandum of agreement as specified in subsection (43) of this section.
- (5) The director, as appropriate, shall establish agreements with other state agencies with expertise to administer the NPDES program.
- (6) No provision of this chapter shall be interpreted as to supersede, abrogate, injure or create rights to divert or store water and apply water to beneficial uses established under section 3, article XV, of the constitution of the state of Idaho, and title 42, Idaho Code.
- (7) Nothing in this section is intended to supersede any existing agreements between federal, state or local agencies regarding authority over inspections, enforcement or other obligations under the clean water act.