House Bill 2121

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SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Modifies statutes relating to mine reclamation. Revises definitions. Prohibits State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries from revoking, terminating or refusing to renew operating permit if marketable reserves exist and if mining operations will likely continue. Specifies that department must transfer operating permit to successor in interest if requested. Provides exceptions. Specifies conditions under which department may modify operating permit or reclamation plan.

Creates crime of knowingly or recklessly causing substantial harm to human health or environment. Punishes by up to one year in jail, \$6,250 fine, or both.

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT

- Relating to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries; creating new provisions; amending ORS 517.750, 517.755, 517.760, 517.780, 517.790, 517.800, 517.820, 517.830, 517.835, 517.840, 517.850, 517.860, 517.880, 517.910, 517.950, 517.988, 517.990, 517.992 and 537.625; and repealing ORS 517.740, 517.785 and 517.952.
 - Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- SECTION 1. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this 2005 Act are added to and made a part of ORS 517.750 to 517.901.
 - SECTION 2. (1) Except as provided in this section, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may not revoke, terminate or refuse to renew an operating permit if marketable reserves exist at the permitted site and if there is a significant potential for continued mining opportunities given reasonably foreseeable economic conditions.
 - (2) The department may revoke, terminate or refuse to renew an operating permit if the operator:
 - (a) Requests termination, provided that all reclamation requirements in the operating permit and reclamation plan have been satisfied.
 - (b) Fails to pay a fee required by ORS 517.800 within 60 days of the due date.
- 18 (c) Fails to provide or maintain an acceptable bond or security as required by ORS 19 517.810.
 - (d) Fails to comply with an order issued under ORS 517.860.
 - (e) Fails to comply with a suspension order issued under ORS 517.880.
 - (3) If an operating permit is revoked, terminated or not renewed, the operator may not perform any actions at the permitted site, except that the operator may, after receiving written approval from the department:
 - (a) Perform actions at the permitted site that are necessary to comply with reclamation requirements in the operating permit or reclamation plan, including but not limited to removal of mining related stockpiles.
 - (b) Excavate materials at the permitted site that are necessary for reclamation.

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- (4) The department, in lieu of or in addition to revoking, terminating or refusing to renew an operating permit for the reasons specified in subsection (2) of this section, may recover against the bond or alternative form of financial security filed pursuant to ORS 517.810 and reclaim the area affected by surface mining.
- SECTION 3. (1) A person who by sale, assignment, lease or other means has succeeded in interest to an uncompleted surface mining operation may request that the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries release the existing permittee from any reclamation obligations and transfer the operating permit to the successor. The department shall transfer the operating permit, unless:
- (a) The successor does not agree to full assumption of the reclamation requirements in the operating permit and reclamation plan.
- (b) The successor fails to provide an acceptable bond or security as required by ORS 517.810.
- (c) More than one person has a claim to the operating permit and there is a dispute between the claimants that presents a justiciable controversy.
- (d) The successor, as the operator of another permitted site in this state, has failed to substantially comply with the conditions of an operating permit, reclamation plan, the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 or the rules adopted by the department to carry out the purposes of ORS 517.702 to 517.989.
- (2) The governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may adopt rules relating to the responsibilities and duties of a person requesting a transfer of an operating permit under this section.
- SECTION 4. (1) Except as provided in this section, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may not modify an operating permit or reclamation plan without the consent of the permittee.
- (2) The department may modify an operating permit or reclamation plan without the consent of the permittee if, because of changed conditions at the permitted site or because of information otherwise not available to the department at the time of permit issuance, permit renewal or reclamation plan establishment, the department finds, by substantial evidence, that a modification is justified due to the potential for:
 - (a) Substantial harm to off-site property;
 - (b) Harm to threatened or endangered species; or
 - (c) Channel changes or unstable pit walls.
- (3) Modification of an operating permit or reclamation plan without the consent of the permittee must be limited to the areas or matters affected by the changed conditions or new information.
- (4) If the department modifies an operating permit or reclamation plan without the consent of the permittee, the department must provide the permittee with an opportunity for alternative dispute resolution in the manner provided in ORS 183.502.

SECTION 5. ORS 517.750 is amended to read:

- 517.750. As used in ORS 517.702 to 517.989, unless the context requires otherwise:
- 42 [(1) "Board" means the governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Indus-43 tries.]
 - (1) "Affected agency" includes permitting agencies, cooperating agencies and commenting agencies.

- (2) "Baseline data" means information gathered to characterize the natural and cultural environments of a mining operation site before a mining operation begins.
- (3) "Chemical process mine" means a mining and processing operation for metal-bearing ores that uses chemicals to dissolve metals from ore.
- (4) "Commenting agency" means an agency that makes recommendations to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries or to a permitting agency regarding permit conditions or whether to approve or deny a permit under the consolidated application process established under ORS 517.952 to 517.989.
- [(2)] (5) "Completion" means termination of surface mining [activities including] and related reclamation of the surface-mined land in accordance with the approved reclamation plan and operating permit.
 - [(3) "Department" means the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.]
 - (6) "Consolidated application" means the single application required under ORS 517.971.
- (7) "Cooperating agency" means an agency that has statutory responsibility related to a chemical process mine but that does not issue a permit for the mining operation.
- (8) "Environmental evaluation" means an analysis prepared under ORS 517.979 to address specific impacts of the chemical process mine operation to allow affected agencies to develop permit conditions.
- [(4)] (9) "Exploration" means all activities, other than prospecting or the chemical processing of minerals, conducted on or beneath the surface of the earth for the purpose of determining presence, location, extent, grade or economic viability of a deposit. ["Exploration" does not include prospecting or chemical processing of minerals.]
- [(5)] (10) "Explorer" means[, notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 517.810 (2), any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency, board or department of this state, any municipality, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity whatsoever that is] any person engaged in exploration.
 - [(6)] (11) "Landowner" means:

- (a) The person possessing fee title to the natural mineral deposit being surface mined or explored.
 - (b) The owner of an equitable interest in land that is subject to a deed of trust.
- [(7)] (12) "Minerals" includes soil, **overburden**, coal, clay, stone, sand, gravel, metallic ore and any other solid material or substance excavated for commercial, industrial or construction use from natural deposits situated within or upon lands in this state.
- (13) "Mitigation" means the reduction of the adverse effects of the operation of a proposed mine by considering, in the following order:
 - (a) Avoiding the effect altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- (b) Minimizing the effect by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation;
- (c) Rectifying the effect by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment;
- (d) Reducing or eliminating the effect over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action by monitoring and taking appropriate corrective measures; or
- (e) Compensating for the effect by replacing or providing comparable substitute resources or environments.

- [(8)] (14) "Operator" means any [individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency, board or department of this state, any municipality, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity whatsoever that is] person engaged in surface mining operations.
- [(9)] (15) "Overburden" means the soil, rock and similar materials that lie above natural deposits of minerals.
- (16) "Permitting agency" means an agency that has a separate permitting authority for a proposed chemical process mine.
- (17) "Person" means any person, any federal agency or any public body, as defined in ORS 174.109.
- [(10)] (18) "Processing" includes, but is not limited to, crushing, washing, milling and screening as well as the batching and blending of mineral aggregate into asphalt and portland cement concrete located within the [operating permit area] permitted site.
- (19) "Project coordinating committee" means the interagency governmental committee established in accordance with ORS 517.965.
- [(11)] (20) "Reclamation" means the employment in a surface mining operation or exploration of procedures, reasonably designed to:
- (a) Minimize, as much as practicable [the disruption from], the adverse effects of the surface mining operation or exploration on land, air and water resources; and [to]
- (b) Provide for the rehabilitation of [any such] surface resources adversely affected by [such] the surface mining operations or exploration through the rehabilitation of plant cover, soil stability[,] and water resources and through other measures appropriate to the subsequent beneficial use of [such] the explored [or], mined [and] or reclaimed lands.
- [(12)] (21) "Reclamation plan" means a written proposal, submitted to [the department as required by ORS 517.702 to 517.989 and subsequently] and approved by the department as provided in ORS 517.702 to 517.989, for the reclamation of the land area adversely affected by a surface mining operation or exploration and including, but not limited to the following information:
- (a) Proposed measures to be undertaken by the operator in protecting the natural resources [of] and adjacent lands.
- (b) Proposed measures for the rehabilitation of the explored or surface-mined lands and the procedures to be applied.
- (c) The procedures to be applied in the surface mining operation or exploration to control the discharge of contaminants and the disposal of surface mining refuse.
- (d) The procedures to be applied in the surface mining operation or exploration in the rehabilitation of affected stream channels and stream banks to a condition minimizing erosion, sedimentation and other factors of pollution.
- (e) The map required by ORS 517.790 [(1)(e)] (1)(f) and such other maps and supporting documents as may be requested by the department.
 - (f) A proposed time schedule for [the] completion [of reclamation operations].
 - (g) Requirements of the exploration permit.
 - [(13) "Spoil bank" means a deposit of excavated overburden or mining refuse.]
- (22) "Surface impacts of underground mining" means all waste materials produced by underground mining and placed upon the surface, including but not limited to waste dumps, mill tailings, washing plant fines, and all surface subsidence related to underground mining.
- [(14)(a)] (23)(a) "Surface mining" includes all or any part of the process of mining minerals by the removal of overburden and the extraction of natural mineral deposits thereby exposed by any

method by which more than 5,000 cubic yards of minerals are extracted or by which at least one acre of land is affected within a period of 12 consecutive calendar months, including open-pit mining operations, auger mining operations, processing, surface impacts of underground mining, production of surface mining refuse and the construction of adjacent or off-site borrow pits (except those constructed for use as access roads).

(b) "Surface mining" does not include:

- (A) Excavations of sand, gravel, clay, rock or other similar materials conducted by the landowner or tenant for the primary purpose of construction, reconstruction or maintenance of access roads on the same or adjacent lots or parcels under the same ownership;
- (B) [and] Excavation or grading operations conducted in the process of [farming or cemetery operations, on-site road construction or other] on-site construction[,] of buildings and related construction activities, provided there is approval by the appropriate land use authority;
 - (C) [or] Nonsurface [impacts] effects of underground [mines;] mining; or
- (**D**) [and also does not include] **Removal of** rock, gravel, sand, silt or other similar substances [removed] from the beds or banks of any waters of this state pursuant to **a** permit issued under ORS 196.800 to [196.825 and 196.835 to 196.870] **196.900**.
- [(15)] (24) "Surface mining refuse" means all waste materials, soil, rock, mineral, liquid, vegetation and other materials resulting from or displaced by surface mining operations within the [operating permit area] permitted site, including all waste materials deposited in or upon lands within [such operating permit area] the permitted site.
- [(16) "Surface impacts of underground mining" means all waste materials produced by underground mining and placed upon the surface including, but not limited to, waste dumps, mill tailings, washing plant fines, and all surface subsidence related to underground mining.]
- (25) "Technical review team" means the interagency group established in accordance with ORS 517.967.
- [(17)] (26) "Underground mining" means all human-made excavations below the surface of the ground through shafts or adits for the purpose of exploring for, developing or producing valuable minerals.

SECTION 6. ORS 517.780 is amended to read:

517.780. (1) The provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder [shall] do not supersede any zoning laws or ordinances in effect on July 1, 1972. However, if [such] the zoning laws or ordinances are repealed on or after July 1, 1972, the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder shall be controlling. The governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may adopt rules and regulations with respect to matters [presently] covered by [such] zoning laws and ordinances in effect on July 1, 1972.

[(2) In lieu of the permit required by ORS 517.790, an operator may conduct surface mining provided such surface mining is done pursuant to a valid permit issued by the appropriate authority of a city or county in which the mining is taking place, if such authority has adopted an ordinance, approved by the board prior to July 1, 1984, requiring reclamation of land that has been surface mined. If such county ordinance is repealed on or after July 1, 1984, the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder shall be controlling. The board may adopt rules and regulations with respect to matters presently covered by such zoning laws and ordinances. A county ordinance adopted for the purpose specified in this subsection may apply to surface mining within a city in the county if the city consents thereto. On or after July 1, 1984, surface mining shall be con-

ducted only pursuant to the permit required under ORS 517.790 in all counties which have not received approval of an ordinance prior to that date.]

[(3)] (2) City or county operated surface mining operations [which] that sell less than 5,000 cubic yards of minerals within a period of 12 consecutive calendar months[,] are exempt from the state mining permit requirements of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 if the city or county adopts an ordinance [which shall include] that includes a general reclamation scheme establishing the means and methods of achieving reclamation for city or county operated surface mining sites exempted from the state permit requirements by this subsection.

[(4) A city or county may determine and collect fees for any function performed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. However, no such fee shall exceed the amounts prescribed in ORS 517.800. A city or county shall issue a permit for each regulated surface mining activity within its jurisdiction, and all such permittees are subject to the payment of any fee charged by the city or county. However, those activities described in ORS 517.770 are not required to comply with mined land reclamation plans. City or county fees shall be in lieu of any surface mining permit fees assessed by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.]

SECTION 7. ORS 517.790 is amended to read:

517.790. (1) [Except as otherwise provided by ORS 517.780 (2), after July 1, 1972, no] A landowner or operator [shall permit] may not allow or engage in surface mining on land not surface mined on July 1, 1972, without [having first applied for and received an] holding a valid operating permit from the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries for [such] the surface mining operation. A separate permit [shall be] is required for each separate surface mining operation. [Prior to receiving] A person seeking an operating permit from the department [the landowner or operator must] shall submit an application on a form provided by the department that contains the following information [considered by the department to be pertinent in its review of the application], including but not limited to:

- (a) The name and address of the landowner and the operator and the names and addresses of any persons designated by them as their agents for the service of process.
 - (b) The materials for which the [surface mining] operation is to be conducted.
 - (c) The type of surface mining to be employed in [such] **the** operation.
 - (d) The proposed date for the initiation of [such] the operation.
- (e) The size and legal description of the lands that will be affected by [such] the operation[, and,].
- (f) If [more than 10 acres of land will be affected by such operation and if] the department [considers] determines that the conditions [to] warrant it, a map of the lands to be surface mined that [shall include] includes the boundaries of the affected lands, topographic details of [such] the lands, the location and names of all streams, roads, railroads and utility facilities within or adjacent to [such] the lands, the location of all proposed access roads to be constructed in conducting [such] the operation and the names and addresses of the owners of all surface and mineral interests of the lands included within the surface mining area.
- [(f)] (g) If [economically] practicable, a plan for visual screening by vegetation or otherwise that will be established and maintained on the lands within [such] the operation for the purpose of screening [such] the operation from the view of persons using adjacent public highways, public parks and residential areas.
 - [(g)] (h) The type of monitoring well abandonment procedures.
 - [(2)] (i) [The application referred to in subsection (1) of this section must also contain] A proposed

reclamation plan that is acceptable to and approved by the department.

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- (j) Any other information that the department considers pertinent in its review of the application.
- (2) The department may refuse to issue an operating permit to a person who has not, in the determination of the department, substantially complied with the conditions of an operating permit or reclamation plan, the provisions of this chapter or the rules adopted by the department to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- (3) The department may not issue an operating permit if the operating permit or reclamation plan would interfere with the ownership rights of an owner of the lands that will be affected by the operation.
- (4) The department may not issue an operating permit to an operator other than an owner of the lands that will be affected by the operation unless the operator:
 - (a) Has written approval from an owner of the land; and
- (b) Maintains a legal interest in the lands that is sufficient to ensure that the operator has the authority to operate and reclaim the lands as provided in the operating permit and reclamation plan.

SECTION 8. ORS 517.800 is amended to read:

517.800. (1)(a) Except for an application for a chemical process mining operation submitted under ORS 517.952 to 517.989, each applicant for an operating permit under ORS 517.702 to 517.989 shall pay to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries a fee established by the State Geologist in an amount not to exceed \$1,200.

- (b) If an application for a new permit or an amendment to an existing permit requires extraordinary department resources because of concerns about slope stability or proximity to waters of the state or other environmentally sensitive areas, the applicant shall pay to the department an additional fee in an amount determined by the State Geologist to be adequate to cover the additional costs for staff and other related expenses. The State Geologist shall consult with the applicant when determining the amount of the fee.
- (2) Annually on the anniversary date of each operating permit, each holder of an operating permit shall pay to the department a fee established by the State Geologist. The State Geologist shall base the fee on the tonnage of aggregate or mineral ore extracted during the previous 12 months according to the following schedule:
 - (a) \$670 for zero to less than 10,000 tons.
 - (b) \$735 for 10,000 to less than 100,000 tons.
 - (c) \$935 for 100,000 to less than 200,000 tons.
 - (d) \$1,135 for 200,000 to less than 300,000 tons.
- (e) \$1,335 for 300,000 to less than 400,000 tons.
- (f) \$1,535 for 400,000 to less than 500,000 tons.
- 38 (g) \$1,735 for 500,000 to less than 600,000 tons.
- 39 (h) \$1,935 for 600,000 to less than 700,000 tons.
 - (i) \$2,135 for 700,000 to less than 800,000 tons.
- 41 (j) \$2,335 for 800,000 to less than 900,000 tons.
- 42 (k) \$2,535 for 900,000 to less than 1,000,000 tons.
- 43 (L) \$2,735 for 1,000,000 to less than 1,100,000 tons.
- 44 (m) \$2,935 for 1,100,000 to less than 1,200,000 tons.
- 45 (n) \$3,135 for 1,200,000 to less than 1,300,000 tons.

- (o) \$3,335 for 1,300,000 to less than 1,400,000 tons.
 - (p) \$3,535 for 1,400,000 to less than 1,500,000 tons.
 - (g) \$3,735 for 1,500,000 tons or more.

- (3) If a reclamation plan is changed to address significant revision or intensification, the permittee may be assessed for staff time and other related costs an amount not to exceed \$625 in addition to the annual renewal fee.
- (4) If, at operator request, the department responds to requests for information required by a local government in making a land use planning decision on behalf of the operator for a specific site, the State Geologist may require the operator to pay the department a fee for staff time and related costs. The department shall notify the operator in advance of the estimated costs of providing the information, and the actual amount assessed shall not exceed the estimate provided by the department.
- (5) The State Geologist may require the operator of a site to pay to the department a special inspection fee in an amount not to exceed \$200 for an inspection conducted under the following circumstances:
- (a) Investigation of surface mining operations conducted without the operating permit required under ORS 517.790; or
- (b) Investigation of surface mining operations conducted outside the area authorized in an operating permit.
- (6) Upon request of an applicant, permittee or operator, the department shall provide an itemized list and documentation of expenses used to determine a fee under subsection (1)(b), (3) or (4) of this section.
 - (7) The governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries:
- (a) Shall adopt by rule a procedure for the administrative review of the determinations of fees under this section.
- (b) May adopt by rule a late fee of up to five percent of the unpaid amount for fees owed under this section. The board may impose a late fee on a person owing a fee under this section if the person fails to pay a required fee within 30 days after the due date.

SECTION 9. ORS 517.830 is amended to read:

517.830. (1) [Except as provided in subsection (3)(a) and (b) of this section,] Upon receipt of an application for an operating permit, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries shall [cause] inspect the operating site described [therein to be inspected] in the application. Within [45] 90 days after the date [on which such] that the application [is received] and [upon receipt of] the required permit fee are received, the department shall issue the operating permit applied for or, if it considers [such] the application incomplete, return the application to the applicant for correction of the deficiencies indicated by the department. If the application requires consideration of complex regulatory issues, the department may delay the issuance of the operating permit until a sufficient review of the application has occurred.

(2) Failure by the department to act upon the reclamation plan submitted with an application for an operating permit within the [45-day] **90-day** period referred to in subsection (1) of this section [shall not be considered] is not a denial by the department of the operating permit applied for. The department, pending final approval of a reclamation plan, may issue a provisional permit subject to reasonable limitations that may be prescribed by the department and conditioned upon the applicant's compliance with the bond and security requirements established by ORS 517.810.

[(3)(a)] (3) Notwithstanding [the provisions of] subsections (1) and (2) of this section, if an appli-

cation involves an aggregate site that requires:

- (a) A permit issued pursuant to ORS 215.427 or 227.178, and if the local jurisdiction requests that the application not be decided until the local jurisdiction has taken final action, the department shall make a final decision on the operating permit and reclamation plan no later than 165 days after the date a complete land use application is submitted to the local jurisdiction, unless the applicant agrees to allow additional time under ORS 215.427, 215.429, 227.178 or 227.179. [If a plan amendment is required as part of issuance of a permit, the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection apply.] The department [shall] may not approve an operating permit and reclamation plan if the land use application is denied.
- (b) [Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, if an application involves an aggregate site that requires a comprehensive plan] Amendment to a comprehensive plan, as defined in ORS 197.015, and if the local jurisdiction requests that the application not be decided until the local jurisdiction has taken final action on the plan amendment, the department [shall] may not make a final decision on the operating permit and reclamation plan until the local jurisdiction has taken final action on the plan amendment. The department shall make its final decision within [45] 90 days of the date that the local jurisdiction has taken final action on the plan amendment. The department [shall] may not approve an operating permit and reclamation plan if the plan amendment is denied.
- [(c)] (4) Conditions and requirements imposed on an operating permit and reclamation plan, and modifications thereto, issued subsequent to issuance of a local jurisdiction permit shall be compatible with the requirements and conditions of the local government permit, unless more stringent requirements are necessary to comply with the provisions of ORS 517.750 to 517.901.
- [(d)] (5) If a local jurisdiction does not request that the department delay a decision on an operating permit and reclamation plan as provided in [paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection] subsection (3) of this section, the department shall:
- (a) Give the local jurisdiction the opportunity to review and comment on the application[,]; and [shall]
- (b) Notify the local jurisdiction of the decision and requirements and conditions imposed by the department.
- [(4)] (6) If the department refuses to approve a submitted reclamation plan [in the form submitted by the applicant], it shall notify the applicant, in writing, of its reasons for the refusal to approve [such] the reclamation plan, including additional requirements as may be prescribed by the department for inclusion in [such] the reclamation plan. Within 60 days after the receipt of [such] the notice, the applicant shall comply with the additional requirements prescribed by the department for [such] the reclamation plan or file with the department a notice of appeal from the decision of the department with respect to [such] the reclamation plan. If a notice of appeal is filed with the department by the applicant, the department may issue a provisional permit to [such] the applicant.
- [(5) An operating permit issued by the department under this section shall be granted for the period required to mine the land described in such permit and shall be valid, subject to payment of the renewal fee, until the surface mining operation described in the operating permit is completed or mining operations cease and the site is reclaimed. Each such operating permit shall provide that the operating permit and the reclamation plan described therein may be modified upon agreement between the department and the permittee to change the reclamation plan included within the operating permit. In addition, for operating permits first issued or expanded after October 23, 1999, the department may modify an operating permit and reclamation plan as necessary to address new information or changed

- conditions for site conditions that will result in substantial harm to off-site public or private property and that relate to slope stability, surface mining activities that will result in a taking of endangered species or channel changes that threaten pit wall stability. Upon a determination that the activity will result in substantial harm, the department shall meet with the permittee to discuss the proposed modifications to the operating permit and reclamation plan. A final determination by the department to require a unilateral modification of an operating permit and reclamation plan shall be based on clear and convincing scientific evidence. Any modification required by the department shall be limited to those areas and matters affected by the new information or changed conditions.]
 - [(6) The department may not require a unilateral modification of an operating permit and reclamation plan under subsection (5) of this section without first providing the permittee an opportunity for an alternative means of dispute resolution as authorized by ORS 183.502.]
 - [(7) When a person succeeds to the interest of a permittee in any uncompleted surface mining operation by sale, assignment, lease or other means, the department shall release the permittee from the duties imposed upon the permittee under the operating permit if a successor assumes fully the duties of the former permittee with respect to the reclamation of the surface-mined lands. Upon the assumption by such person of the duties of the permittee as provided in this subsection, the department shall transfer the operating permit to the successor upon the approval of such successor's bond or security as required under ORS 517.702 to 517.989.]
 - [(8)] (7) If an application is submitted as part of the consolidated application process under ORS 517.952 to 517.989, review of the application and approval or denial of the application shall be in accordance with ORS 517.952 to 517.989. However, [such] the review and approval or denial shall take into consideration all policy considerations for issuing a permit under ORS 517.702 to 517.989.

SECTION 10. ORS 517.835 is amended to read:

- 517.835. (1) Notwithstanding [ORS 517.830 (5)] section 4 of this 2005 Act, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may require conditions on any new or existing surface mining operating permit or reclamation plan sufficient to prevent or mitigate off-site impacts to ground water resources from the removal of water from surface mining operations. The department may include ground water monitoring as one of the conditions.
- (2) The **State** Department of **Geology and Mineral Industries** shall consult with the permittee and the Water Resources Department in assessing off-site impacts and in developing prevention or mitigation measures prior to imposing any conditions on an operating permit or reclamation plan pursuant to this section.

SECTION 11. ORS 517.840 is amended to read:

- 517.840. (1) The governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries shall administer and enforce the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 and:
- (a) May conduct or cause to be conducted investigations, research, experiments and demonstrations and may collect and disseminate information related to surface mining and the reclamation of surface-mined lands.
- (b) May cooperate with other governmental and private agencies of this state or of other states and with agencies of the federal government, including the reimbursement for any services provided by such agencies to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries at its request.
- (c) May apply for, accept and expend public and private funds made available for the reclamation of lands affected by surface mining in accordance with the purposes of ORS 517.702 to 517.989.
- (d) May, in accordance with the applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183, adopt rules [considered by the board to be necessary in carrying] to carry out the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989.

- [However, such rules shall be subject to existing rights under any permit, license, lease or other valid authorization granted or issued by a governmental entity.]
- (e) Shall establish by rule a program to encourage voluntary reclamation practices that exceed the normal reclamation standards to provide maximum enhancement and benefits from mined lands. The program shall include incentives and other actions that will encourage voluntary reclamation practices.
- (f) May receive and manage abandoned mined land funds received for abandoned mined land reclamation from the federal government.
- (2) [Not later than one year after October 3, 1989, the board, after] In consultation with the Department of Environmental Quality, **the board** shall identify [initially] those naturally occurring hazardous or toxic metals and minerals [which] **that**, if present in sufficient concentrations at a surface mining site, subject the permittee to the increased bond or security requirements of ORS 517.950. The metals and minerals shall include, but need not be limited to, arsenic, mercury, lead, uranium and asbestos.

SECTION 12. ORS 517.860 is amended to read:

- 517.860. (1) If, from inspections conducted pursuant to ORS 517.850[,] or from any other source, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries determines that the [permittee] operator has not complied with or is not complying with the operating permit, the reclamation plan, the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the department, the department may issue to the operator:
- (a) Written notice of the violation [to the permittee,]. The notice shall specifically [outlining] outline the deficiencies.
- (b) [The notice] A compliance order. The order may specify a period during which the [permittee shall commence action to rectify those deficiencies and diligently proceed with such action until all deficiencies are corrected. The notice may include a date by which all deficiencies must be corrected. However,] operator shall rectify any deficiencies. The department may extend [performance periods for] the period if delays occasioned for causes beyond the [permittee's] operator's control necessitate more time, but only when the [permittee] operator is, in the opinion of the department, making a reasonable effort to comply with the order.
- (c) A suspension order. The order may suspend operations until the department determines that the operator will comply with the operating permit, the reclamation plan, the provisions of this chapter and the rules of the department. If the operator fails or refuses to comply with a suspension order, the Attorney General, at the request of the department, shall initiate any necessary legal proceeding to enjoin the surface mining and to provide for completion of the lands affected by such operation.
- (2) [The department may issue an order requiring compliance with the operating permit, reclamation plan, this chapter or the rules of the department, or] The department may recover against the bond or alternative form of financial security and reclaim the area affected by surface mining if the department determines that **an operator**:
- (a) [A permittee] Has failed to comply with a department [notice] **order** issued under subsection (1) of this section;
- (b) [A permittee] Fails to complete reclamation in conformance with the reclamation plan on any segment of the [permit area] permitted site or fails to complete reclamation in a timely manner; or
- (c) [A permittee] Fails to maintain an operating permit and pay all fees required under ORS 517.800.

- (3) If the department makes a claim on the bond or alternative form of financial security, the surety on the bond or holder of the other security shall pay the amount of the bond or other security required [for such completion] to the department [upon the department's demand under subsection (2) of this section]. The department may reclaim the surface-mined land in a manner determined by the department, including by public or private contractor. If the amount specified in the demand is not paid within 30 days following such demand, the Attorney General, upon request of the department, shall institute proceedings to recover the amount specified in the demand.
- (4) If the landowner has given security as provided in ORS 517.810 (3) and the [permittee] operator is in default as specified in subsection (2) of this section, the landowner shall be held responsible for complying with the reclamation plan of the [permittee] operator. The department shall furnish written notice of the default to the landowner and require the landowner to complete the reclamation as specified in the [permittee's] operator's reclamation plan acceptable to the department. If the landowner has not commenced action to rectify the deficiencies within 30 days after receiving notice, or if the landowner fails to diligently pursue reclamation in conformance with the plan, the department may demand payment of the amount of the bond or other security from the surety or other holder and otherwise proceed as provided in [subsection (2)] subsections (2) and (3) of this section[, including requesting the Attorney General to institute proceedings to recover the amount specified in the demand].
- (5) The department, in performing reclamation of surface-mined land, shall pursue a goal for reclamation designed to be at the level necessary to:
 - (a) Remove hazards;

- (b) Protect from drainage problems and pollution;
- (c) Meet local land use requirements for reclamation; and
- (d) Comply with all federal and state laws.
- (6) The department may [refuse to issue or renew an operating permit to any person if the department determines that the person has not substantially complied with an operating permit, a reclamation plan, the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter.] delay, for a reasonable time, all or part of any reclamation activities if the department determines that it is likely that:
 - (a) Marketable mineral reserves exist at the permitted site; and
- (b) A new operator will seek an operating permit for the site and assume all reclamation responsibilities.

SECTION 13. ORS 517.880 is amended to read:

- 517.880. (1) When the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries finds that an operator is conducting a surface mining operation for which an operating permit is required by ORS 517.702 to 517.989, but has not been issued by the department under the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 or by the rules adopted under ORS 517.702 to 517.989, the department may order the operator to suspend such operation until an operating permit has been issued by the department for such surface mining operation or until such time as the department is assured that such operator will comply with the requirement to obtain a permit.
- [(2) The department may order an operator to suspend operations if the operator has not complied with or is not complying with the operating permit, reclamation plan, this chapter or rules of the department.]
- [(3)] (2) If the operator fails or refuses to comply with a suspension order, the Attorney General, at the request of the department, shall initiate any necessary legal proceeding to enjoin

such surface mining operation and to provide for [the] completion [of the reclamation] of the lands affected by such operation.

SECTION 14. ORS 517.990 is amended to read:

517.990. (1) [Any landowner or operator] A person who conducts a surface mining operation[, for which a permit is required by ORS 517.750 to 517.901,] without a valid operating permit [therefor] as required by ORS 517.750 to 517.901 commits a Class A violation.

- (2) Subject to ORS 153.022, violation of any provision of ORS 517.750 to 517.901, or any rules promulgated pursuant thereto, or of any conditions of an operating permit is a Class A violation.
- (3) Subject to ORS 153.022, violation of ORS 517.910 to 517.951, or any rules promulgated pursuant thereto, or of any conditions of an operating permit for a nonaggregate surface mining operation is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, [any landowner or operator] a person who conducts a nonaggregate surface mining operation[,] without a valid operating permit as required by ORS 517.910 to 517.951 shall be punished, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
- (5) A person commits a Class A misdemeanor if the person knowingly or recklessly causes substantial harm to human health or the environment while:
- (a) Conducting a surface mining operation for which a permit is required by ORS 517.750 to 517.901 or 517.905 to 517.951; or
- (b) Violating an operating permit, a reclamation plan, a provision of this chapter or any rule adopted by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
- (6) For purposes of this section, "substantial harm to human health or the environment" means:
- (a) Physical injury, as defined in ORS 161.015, or demonstrable, substantial risk of serious physical injury, as defined in ORS 161.015, to humans; or
- (b) Substantial damage to wildlife, plants, aquatic and marine life, habitat, livestock, agricultural crops or stream buffers.

SECTION 15. ORS 517.992 is amended to read:

517.992. (1) In addition to any other sanction authorized by law, the governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may impose a civil penalty of not less than \$200 per day and not more than \$50,000 per day for any violation of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 related to a chemical process mine, of any rules adopted under those provisions related to a chemical process mine, of any orders issued under those provisions related to a chemical process mine or of any conditions of a permit issued under those provisions related to a chemical process mine. A penalty may be imposed under this section without regard to whether the violation occurs on property covered by a permit issued under ORS 517.702 to 517.989.

(2)(a) In addition to any other sanction authorized by law, and subject to the limitations of paragraph (b) of this subsection, the governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may impose a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 per day for any violation of ORS 517.702 to 517.740, 517.750 to 517.901 and 517.905 to 517.951 not related to a chemical process mine, of any rules adopted under those provisions not related to a chemical process mine, of any orders issued under those provisions not related to a chemical process mine or of any conditions of a permit issued under those provisions not related to a chemical process mine.

(b) A penalty may be imposed under this subsection only if a landowner or operator fails to complete erosion stabilization as required by ORS 517.775 or board rules adopted to implement that

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section, if the operator has failed to comply with [a final] an order issued under ORS 517.860 or 517.880, if the operation is being conducted in violation of conditions imposed on an operating permit or reclamation plan pursuant to ORS 517.835 or if the operation is being conducted:

(A) Without a permit;

- (B) Outside the permit boundary; or
- (C) Outside a permit condition regarding boundaries, setbacks, buffers or the placement of surface mining refuse.
- [(3) A civil penalty imposed under this section shall become due and payable 10 days after the order imposing the civil penalty becomes final by operation of law or on appeal. A person against whom a civil penalty is to be imposed shall be served with a notice in the form provided in ORS 183.415. Service of the notice shall be accomplished in the manner provided by ORS 183.415.]
- [(4) The person to whom the notice provided for in subsection (3) of this section is addressed shall have 20 days from the date of service of the notice in which to make written application for a hearing. If no application for a hearing is made, the agency may make a final order imposing the penalty.]
- [(5) Any person who makes application as provided for in subsection (4) of this section shall be entitled to a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted as a contested case hearing pursuant to the applicable provisions of ORS 183.413 to 183.470.]
- [(6) Judicial review of an order made after a hearing under subsection (5) of this section shall be as provided in ORS 183.480 to 183.497 for judicial review of contested cases.]
- [(7) When an order assessing a civil penalty under this section becomes final by operation of law or on appeal, and the amount of penalty is not paid within 10 days after the order becomes final, the order may be recorded with the county clerk in any county of this state. The clerk shall thereupon record the name of the person incurring the penalty and the amount of the penalty in the County Clerk Lien Record.]
- (3) Civil penalties under this section shall be imposed in the manner provided by ORS 183.745.
- [(8)] (4) Failure to pay a civil penalty that has become final under this section shall be grounds for revocation of any permit issued under ORS 517.702 to 517.989 to the person against whom the penalty has been assessed.
- [(9)] (5) Any civil penalty received by the State Treasurer under this section shall be deposited in the General Fund to the credit of the Geology and Mineral Industries Account and is continuously appropriated to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to the extent necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws, rules and orders under which the penalty was assessed.
- [(10)] (6) A reclamation fund shall be established into which funds not used [to administer] as described in subsection [(9)] (5) of this section shall be deposited. This money shall be used by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries for the purpose of the reclamation of abandoned mine and drill sites.
- [(11)] (7) When a single incident violates statutes, rules, board orders or permit conditions administered by more than one agency, the department shall coordinate with the other agencies having civil penalty authority before imposing a civil penalty.
- [(12)] (8) In implementing this section, the department shall adopt rules that provide civil penalties that are commensurate with the severity of violations. [and allow for a written warning at least 48 hours prior to imposing a penalty when there is no immediate threat to human health, safety or the environment. The written warning may be personally served on the person incurring the penalty

- or may be sent by registered or certified mail. The warning shall include:]
 - [(a) A reference to the particular sections of the statute, rule, order or permit involved; and]
 - [(b) A short and plain statement of the matters asserted or charged.]
 - [(13)] (9) A civil penalty may be imposed against the board of directors and high managerial agents of a corporation if those persons engage in, authorize, solicit, request, command or knowingly tolerate the conduct for which the penalty is to be imposed. As used in this subsection, "agent" and "high managerial agent" have [those] the meanings given those terms in ORS 161.170.

SECTION 16. ORS 517.988 is amended to read:

- 517.988. (1) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall develop conditions for the protection of fish and wildlife resources that shall be included in any permit issued by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries under the process established under ORS 517.952 to 517.989.
- (2) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall have the right of ingress and egress to and from a chemical process mine operating under a permit that includes conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, doing no unnecessary injury to the property of the mine operator, to determine whether the operator is complying with such conditions. If the State Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that a violation has occurred, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall inform the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries of the violation and the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries shall cooperate with the State Department of Fish and Wildlife to take appropriate enforcement action.
- (3) As used in this section, "chemical process mine" has the meaning given in [ORS 517.952] ORS 517.750.

SECTION 17. ORS 537.625 is amended to read:

- 537.625. (1) If, after the contested case hearing or, if a hearing is not held, after the close of the period allowed to file a protest, the Water Resources Director determines that the proposed use does not ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525, the director shall issue a final order rejecting the application or modifying the proposed final order as necessary to ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525. If, after the contested case hearing or, if a hearing is not held, after the close of the period allowed to file a protest, the director determines that the proposed use would ensure the preservation of the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525, the director shall issue a final order approving the application or otherwise modifying the proposed final order. A final order may set forth any of the provisions or restrictions to be included in the permit concerning the use, control and management of the water to be appropriated for the project.
 - (2) If a contested case hearing is not held:
- (a) Where the final order modifies the proposed final order, the applicant may request and the Water Resources Department shall schedule a contested case hearing as provided under ORS 537.622 (3) by submitting the information required for a protest under ORS 537.621 (7) within 14 days after the director issues the final order. However, the issues on which a contested case hearing may be requested and conducted under this paragraph shall be limited to issues based on the modifications to the proposed final order.
- (b) Only the applicant or a protestant may appeal the provisions of the final order in the manner established in ORS chapter 183 for appeal of order other than contested cases.
- (3) If the presumption of public welfare, safety and health under ORS 537.621 (2) is overcome, then before issuing a final order, the director or the Water Resources Commission, if applicable,

- shall make the final determination of whether the proposed use or the proposed use as modified in the proposed final order would preserve the public welfare, safety and health as described in ORS 537.525 by considering:
 - (a) The conservation of the highest use of the water for all purposes, including irrigation, domestic use, municipal water supply, power development, public recreation, protection of commercial and game fishing and wildlife, fire protection, mining, industrial purposes, navigation, scenic attraction or any other beneficial use to which the water may be applied for which it may have a special value to the public.
 - (b) The maximum economic development of the waters involved.
- (c) The control of the waters of this state for all beneficial purposes, including drainage, sanitation and flood control.
 - (d) The amount of waters available for appropriation for beneficial use.
 - (e) The prevention of wasteful, uneconomic, impracticable or unreasonable use of the waters involved.
 - (f) All vested and inchoate rights to the waters of this state or to the use of the waters of this state, and the means necessary to protect such rights.
 - (g) The state water resources policy.

- (4) Upon issuing a final order, the Water Resources Department shall notify the applicant and each person who submitted written comments or protests or otherwise requested notice of the final order and send a copy of the final order to any person who requested a copy and paid the fee required under ORS 536.050 (1)(p).
- (5) A right to appropriate ground water under a permit has a priority from the date when the application was filed with the department.
- (6) If the use of water under the permit is for operation of a chemical process mine as defined in [ORS 517.952] **ORS 517.750**:
- (a) Review of the application and approval or denial of the application shall be coordinated with the consolidated application process under ORS 517.952 to 517.989. However, such review and approval or denial shall take into consideration all policy considerations for the appropriation of water as set forth in this chapter and ORS chapter 536.
- (b) The permit may be issued for exploration under ORS 517.702 to 517.740, but the permit shall be conditioned on the applicant's compliance with the consolidated application process.
- (c) The permit shall include a condition that additional conditions may be added to the use of water when a water right certificate is issued, or when the use of water is changed pursuant to ORS 540.520 and 540.530 to use for a chemical process mine operation.

SECTION 18. ORS 517.905 is added to and made a part of ORS 517.910 to 517.951.

SECTION 19. ORS 517.951 is added to and made a part of ORS 517.910 to 517.951.

SECTION 20. ORS 517.755 is amended to read:

517.755. Notwithstanding the yard and acre limitations of ORS 517.750 [(14)] (23), as soon as any mining operation begun after July 1, 1975, affects more than five acres of land the provisions of ORS 517.702 to 517.989 apply to the mining operation.

SECTION 21. ORS 517.755 is added to and made a part of ORS 517.702 to 517.755.

SECTION 22. ORS 517.760 is amended to read:

517.760. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:

(a) It is the policy of the State of Oregon to recognize the important and essential contribution that the extraction of minerals makes to the economic well-being of the state and the nation and to

- prevent unacceptable adverse impacts to environmental, scenic, recreational, social, archaeological and historic resources of the state that may result from mining operations, while permitting operations that comply with the provisions set forth in ORS 517.702 to 517.740, 517.750 to 517.901 and 517.905 to 517.951.
- (b) Proper reclamation of surface-mined lands is necessary to prevent undesirable land and water conditions that would be detrimental to the general welfare, health, safety and property rights of the citizens of this state.
- (c) Surface mining takes place in diverse areas where the geologic, topographic, climatic, biological and social conditions are significantly different and that reclamation operations and the specifications therefor must vary accordingly.
- (d) It is not practical to extract minerals required by our society without disturbing the surface of the earth and producing waste materials and that the very character of many types of surface mining operations precludes complete restoration of the affected lands to their original condition.
- (e) Reclamation of surface-mined lands as provided by ORS 517.702 to **517.740**, **517.750** to **517.901** and **517.905** to 517.951 will allow the mining of valuable minerals in a manner designed for the protection and subsequent beneficial use of the mined and reclaimed lands.
- (2) The Legislative Assembly, therefore, declares that the purposes of ORS 517.702 to **517.740**, **517.750** to **517.901** and **517.905** to 517.951 are:
- (a) To provide that the usefulness, productivity and scenic values of all lands and water resources affected by surface mining operations within this state shall receive the greatest practical degree of protection and reclamation necessary for their intended subsequent use.
- (b) To provide for cooperation between private and governmental entities in carrying out the purposes of ORS 517.702 to 517.750 to 517.901 and 517.905 to 517.951 and reclamation of abandoned mined lands that may pose a hazard to public health, safety or the environment.

SECTION 23. ORS 517.820 is amended to read:

- 517.820. (1) Upon good cause shown, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may grant reasonable extensions of time for the completion by the landowner or operator and the submission to the department of a proposed reclamation plan required by ORS 517.790 [(2)]. Each reclamation plan submitted to the department must provide that all reclamation activities shall be completed within three years after the termination of mineral extraction from the surface mining operation conducted within each separate area for which an operating permit is requested. Each such reclamation plan shall be approved by the department if it adequately provides for the reclamation of surface-mined lands.
- (2) The department, prior to approving a proposed reclamation plan, shall consult with all other interested state agencies and appropriate local planning authorities.

SECTION 24. ORS 517.850 is amended to read:

517.850. At such reasonable times as the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may elect, the department, after reasonable advance notice has been given to the permittee, may cause the [permit area] permitted site to be inspected to determine if the permittee has complied with the operating permit, reclamation plan, this chapter and the rules of the department.

SECTION 25. ORS 517.910 is amended to read:

517.910. For the purposes of ORS 517.910 to 517.989:

(1) Notwithstanding ORS 517.750 [(11)] (20), "reclamation" means the employment in a surface mining operation of procedures reasonably designed to minimize as much as practicable the disruption from the surface mining operation or surface mining processing operation, including cyanide

- leaching or any other chemical leaching processing at a processing site removed from the mining site and to provide for the rehabilitation of any such surface resources through the use of plant cover, soil stability techniques, and through the use of measures to protect the surface and subsurface water resources, including but not limited to domestic water use and agricultural water use, and other measures appropriate to the subsequent beneficial use of any land or water resource affected by a surface mining or processing operation.
- (2) "Nonaggregate minerals" means coal and metal-bearing ores, including but not limited to ores that contain nickel, cobalt, lead, zinc, gold, molybdenum, uranium, silver, aluminum, chrome, copper or mercury.

SECTION 26. ORS 517.950 is amended to read:

- 517.950. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 517.810, for the purposes of ORS 517.905 to 517.951 the bond or security deposit required [shall] **may** not exceed \$10,000 per acre of land to be surface mined under the terms of the operating permit.
- (2) The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may increase the amount of the bond or security required under subsection (1) of this section to an amount not to exceed the lower of actual cost of reclamation or \$100,000 per acre of land to be mined under the terms of the operating permit if the operating permit applies to extraction, processing or beneficiation techniques the result of which:
- (a) Will increase the concentration of naturally occurring hazardous or toxic metals and minerals identified by the governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries under ORS 517.840 to a significantly higher level than that occurring naturally within the [permit area] permitted site; and
 - (b) Is reasonably likely to present a threat to public health, safety or the environment.
- (3) The increased bond or security deposit under subsection (2) of this section may be required only when the department determines that a threat to surface or subsurface waters is reasonably likely to exist as a result of the permitted activity.

SECTION 27. ORS 517.740, 517.785 and 517.952 are repealed.