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As of: June 23, 2016 (7:45am)

LCwp06

**** Bill No. ****

Introduced By *********

By Request of the *******

A Bill for an Act entitled: "An Act allowing the Water Court to review certain water rights decisions by a Department of Natural Resources and Conservation hearings examiner; allowing a party to petition the Water Court for judicial review; assigning jurisdiction of certain contested cases to the Water Court; clarifying the duties of Water Court judges and masters; and amending sections 2-4-702, 3-7-223, 3-7-224, 3-7-311, and 85-2-310, MCA."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Montana:

Section 1. Section 2-4-702, MCA, is amended to read:

"2-4-702. Initiating judicial review of contested cases.

- (1) (a) Except as provided in 75-2-213 and 75-20-223, a person who has exhausted all administrative remedies available within the agency and who is aggrieved by a final written decision in a contested case is entitled to judicial review under this chapter. This section does not limit use of or the scope of judicial review available under other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by statute.
- (b) A party who proceeds before an agency under the terms of a particular statute may not be precluded from questioning the validity of that statute on judicial review, but the party may

not raise any other question not raised before the agency unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that there was good cause for failure to raise the question before the agency.

- (2) (a) Except as provided in 75-2-211, 75-2-213, and subsection (2)(c) of this section, proceedings for review must be instituted by filing a petition in district court within 30 days after service of the final written decision of the agency or, if a rehearing is requested, within 30 days after the written decision is rendered. Except as otherwise provided by statute or subsection (2)(d), the petition must be filed in the district court for the county where the petitioner resides or has the petitioner's principal place of business or where the agency maintains its principal office. Copies of the petition must be promptly served upon the agency and all parties of record.
- (b) The petition must include a concise statement of the facts upon which jurisdiction and venue are based, a statement of the manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved, and the ground or grounds specified in 2-4-704(2) upon which the petitioner contends to be entitled to relief. The petition must demand the relief to which the petitioner believes the petitioner is entitled, and the demand for relief may be in the alternative.
- (c) If a petition for review is filed pursuant to 33-16-1012(2)(c), the workers' compensation court, rather than the district court, has jurisdiction and the provisions of this part apply to the workers' compensation court in the same manner as the provisions of this part apply to the district court.
 - (d) If a petition for review is filed challenging a

licensing or permitting decision made pursuant to Title 75 or Title 82, the petition for review must be filed in the county where the facility is located or proposed to be located or where the action is proposed to occur.

- (e) If a petition for review is filed pursuant to 85-2-310, the water court, rather than the district court, has jurisdiction and the provisions of this part apply to the water court in the same manner as they apply to the district court.
- (3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the petition may not stay enforcement of the agency's decision. The agency may grant or the reviewing court may order a stay upon terms that it considers proper, following notice to the affected parties and an opportunity for hearing. A stay may be issued without notice only if the provisions of 27-19-315 through 27-19-317 are met.
- (4) Within 30 days after the service of the petition or within further time allowed by the court, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record may be shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be required by the court to pay the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record."

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- Section 2. Section 3-7-223, MCA, is amended to read:
- "3-7-223. Duties of chief water judge. The chief water judge shall:
- (1) administer the adjudication of existing water rights by:
- (a) coordinating with the department of natural resources and conservation in compiling information submitted on water claim forms under Title 85, chapter 2, part 2, to assure that the information is expeditiously and properly compiled and transferred to the water judge in each water division;
- (b) assuring that the water judge in each water division moves without unreasonable delay to enter the required preliminary decree;
- (c) assuring that any contested or conflicting claims are tried and adjudicated as expeditiously as possible;
- (2) conduct hearings in cases certified to the district court under 85-2-309;
- (3) conduct proceedings for petitions received pursuant to 85-2-310;
- $\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ assign court personnel to divisions and duties as needed;
- $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ assign the associate water judge to divisions and cases as needed; and
- (5)(6) request and secure the transfer of water judges between divisions as needed."

{Internal References to 3-7-223: x3-7-225 }

Section 3. Section 3-7-224, MCA, is amended to read:

- "3-7-224. Jurisdiction of chief water judge and associate water judge. (1) The chief water judge and the associate water judge may, at the discretion of the chief justice of the Montana supreme court, also serve as water judge for one of the water divisions.
- (2) The chief water judge and the associate water judge have jurisdiction over cases certified to the district court under 85-2-309, and all matters relating to the determination of existing water rights within the boundaries of the state of Montana, and all petitions received pursuant to 85-2-310.
- (3) With regard to the consideration of a matter within the chief water judge's jurisdiction, the chief water judge and the associate water judge have the same powers as a district court judge. The chief water judge and the associate water judge may issue orders, on the motion of an interested party or on the judge's own motion, that may reasonably be required to allow the judge to fulfill the judge's responsibilities, including but not limited to requiring the joinder of persons not parties to the administrative hearing being conducted by the department pursuant to 85-2-309 or 85-2-402 as considered necessary to resolve any factual or legal issue certified pursuant to 85-2-309(2)."

Section 4. Section 3-7-311, MCA, is amended to read:

- "3-7-311. Duties of water masters. (1) The water master has the general powers given to a master by Rule 53(c), M.R.Civ.P.
- (2) Within a reasonable time after June 30, 1983, the water master shall issue a report to the water judge meeting the requirements for the preliminary decree as specified in 85-2-231.
- (3) After a water judge issues a preliminary decree, the water master shall assist the water judge in the performance of the water division's further duties as ordered by the water judge.
- (4) A water master may be appointed by a district court to serve as a special master to a district court for actions brought pursuant to 85-2-114(1) or (3), or 85-5-301, or 85-2-310, if the appointment is approved by the chief water judge."

 {Internal References to 3-7-311: None.}
 - Section 5. Section 85-2-310, MCA, is amended to read:
- "85-2-310. Action on application for permit or change in appropriation right. (1) (a) If the department proposes to deny an application for a permit or a change in appropriation right under 85-2-307, unless the applicant withdraws the application, the department shall hold a hearing pursuant to 2-4-604 after serving notice of the hearing by first-class mail upon the applicant for the applicant to show cause by a preponderance of the evidence as to why the permit or change in appropriation right should not be denied.
- (b) (i) Upon request from the applicant, the department shall appoint a hearing examiner who did not participate in the

preliminary determination.

- (ii) The applicant may make only one request pursuant to this subsection (1)(b) for a different hearing examiner.
- (c) A party who is aggrieved by a decision of the hearing examiner may petition the water court for judicial review pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 7.
- (2) A proposal to grant a permit or change in appropriation right with or without conditions following a hearing on a proposal to deny the application must proceed as if the department proposed to grant the permit or change in appropriation right in its preliminary determination pursuant to 85-2-307.
- (3) If valid objections are not received on an application or if valid objections are unconditionally withdrawn and the department preliminarily determined to grant the permit or change in appropriation right, the department shall grant the permit or change in appropriation right as proposed in the preliminary determination pursuant to 85-2-307.
- (4) If valid objections to an application are received and withdrawn with conditions stipulated with the applicant and the department preliminarily determined to grant the permit or change in appropriation right, the department shall grant the permit or change in appropriation right subject to conditions as necessary to satisfy applicable criteria.
- (5) The department shall deny or grant with or without conditions a permit under 85-2-311 or a change in appropriation right under 85-2-402 within 90 days after the administrative

record is closed.

- (6) If an application is to appropriate water with a point of diversion, conveyance, or place of use on national forest system lands, any application approved by the department is subject to any written special use authorization required by federal law to occupy, use, or traverse national forest system lands for the purpose of diversion, impoundment, storage, transportation, withdrawal, use, or distribution of the water applied for and any terms, conditions, and limitations related to the use of water contained in any special use authorization required by federal law.
- (7) (a) Except as provided in subsection (6), if the department proposes to grant a permit or change in appropriation right in modified form, the applicant must be given an opportunity to be heard. The addition of conditions or changes to conditions required for approval does not constitute a modification of the application.
- (b) The department shall serve notice of a preliminary determination to grant a permit or change in appropriation right in a modified form by first-class mail upon the applicant, with a notice that the applicant may obtain a hearing pursuant to 2-4-604 to show cause by a preponderance of the evidence as to why the permit or change in appropriation right should not be preliminarily determined to be granted in the modified form by filing a request within 30 days after the notice is mailed. The notice must state that the permit or change in appropriation right will be preliminarily determined to be granted as modified

unless a hearing is requested.

- (8) The department may cease action upon an application for a permit or change in appropriation right and return it to the applicant when it finds that the application is not in good faith or does not show a bona fide intent to appropriate water for a beneficial use. An application returned for either of these reasons must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for which it was returned, and for a permit application there is not a right to a priority date based upon the filing of the application. Returning an application pursuant to this subsection is a final decision of the department.
- (9) For all applications filed after July 1, 1973, the department shall find that an application is not in good faith or does not show a bona fide intent to appropriate water for a beneficial use if:
- (a) an application is not corrected and completed as required by 85-2-302;
 - (b) the appropriate filing fee is not paid;
 - (c) the application does not document:
 - (i) a beneficial use of water;
 - (ii) the proposed place of use of all water applied for;
- (iii) for an appropriation of 4,000 acre-feet a year or more and 5.5 cubic feet per second or more, a detailed project plan describing when and how much water will be put to a beneficial use. The project plan must include a reasonable timeline for the completion of the project and the actual application of the water to a beneficial use.

- (iv) for appropriations not covered in subsection(9)(c)(iii), a general project plan stating when and how muchwater will be put to a beneficial use; and
- (v) except as provided in subsection (10), if the water applied for is to be appropriated above that which will be used solely by the applicant or if it will be marketed by the applicant to other users, information detailing:
- (A) each person who will use the water and the amount of water each person will use;
 - (B) the proposed place of use of all water by each person;
- (C) the nature of the relationship between the applicant and each person using the water; and
- (D) each firm contractual agreement for the specified amount of water for each person using the water; or
- (d) the appropriate environmental impact statement costs or fees, if any, are not paid as required by 85-2-124.
- (10) If water applied for is to be marketed by the applicant to other users for the purpose of aquifer recharge or mitigation, the applicant is exempt from the provisions of subsection (9)(c)(v). The applicant must provide information detailing the proposed place of use."

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