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HOUSE BILL 1262

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

G. X. MCSHERRY

AN ACT

RELATING TO WATER; NAMING THE NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AS THE CONSTITUENT AGENCY FOR WATER QUALITY ISSUES
AND REGULATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY; AMENDING AND
ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 74-6-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 190, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"74-6-4. DUTIES AND POWERS OF COMMISSION. -- The commission:

- A. may accept and supervise the administration of loans and grants from the federal government and from other sources, public or private, which loans and grants shall not be expended for other than the purposes for which provided;
- B. shall adopt a comprehensive water quality management program and develop a continuing planning process;

bracketed material = delete

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- C. shall adopt water quality standards for surface and ground waters of the state subject to the Water Quality Act. The standards shall include narrative standards and, as appropriate, the designated uses of the waters and the water quality criteria necessary to protect such uses. The standards shall at a minimum protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Water Quality In making standards, the commission shall give weight it Act. deems appropriate to all facts and circumstances, including the use and value of the water for water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreational purposes and agricultural, industrial and other purposes;
- shall adopt, promulgate and publish regulations D. to prevent or abate water pollution in the state or in any specific geographic area, aquifer or watershed of the state or in any part thereof, or for any class of waters, and to govern the disposal of septage and sludge and the use of sludge for various beneficial purposes. The regulations governing the disposal of septage and sludge may include the use of tracking and permitting systems or other reasonable means necessary to assure that septage and sludge are designated for disposal in, and arrive at, disposal facilities, other than facilities on the premises where the septage and sludge is generated, for which a permit or other authorization has been issued pursuant to the federal act or the Water Quality Act. Regulations shall not

specify the method to be used to prevent or abate water pollution but may specify a standard of performance for new sources that reflects the greatest reduction in the concentration of water contaminants that the commission determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives, including where practicable a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants. In making regulations, the commission shall give weight it deems appropriate to all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- (1) character and degree of injury to or interference with health, welfare, environment and property;
- (2) the public interest, including the social and economic value of the sources of water contaminants;
- (3) technical practicability and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating water contaminants from the sources involved and previous experience with equipment and methods available to control the water contaminants involved;
- (4) successive uses, including but not limited to domestic, commercial, industrial, pastoral, agricultural, wildlife and recreational uses;
- (5) feasibility of a user or a subsequent user treating the water before a subsequent use;
 - (6) property rights and accustomed uses; and

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(7)	federal	water	quality	requirements:

- shall assign responsibility for administering its Ε. regulations to constituent agencies so as to assure adequate coverage and prevent duplication of effort. [To this end] The commission may make such classification of waters and sources of water contaminants as will facilitate the assignment of administrative responsibilities to constituent agencies. The commission shall also hear and decide disputes between constituent agencies as to jurisdiction concerning any matters within the purpose of the Water Quality Act. In assigning responsibilities to constituent agencies, the commission shall give priority to the primary interests of the constituent The department of environment [shall] may provide technical services, including certification of permits pursuant to the federal act, at the request of a constituent agency;
- F. may enter into or authorize constituent agencies to enter into agreements with the federal government or other state governments for purposes consistent with the Water Quality Act and receive and allocate to constituent agencies funds made available to the commission:
- G. may grant an individual variance from any regulation of the commission whenever it is found that compliance with the regulation will impose an unreasonable burden upon any lawful business, occupation or activity. The commission may only grant a variance conditioned upon a person

effecting a particular abatement of water pollution within a reasonable period of time. Any variance shall be granted for the period of time specified by the commission. The commission shall adopt regulations specifying the procedure under which variances may be sought, which regulations shall provide for the holding of a public hearing before any variance may be granted;

H. may adopt regulations to require the filing with it or a constituent agency of proposed plans and specifications for the construction and operation of new sewer systems, treatment works or sewerage systems or extensions, modifications of or additions to new or existing sewer systems, treatment works or sewerage systems. Filing with and approval by the federal housing administration of plans for an extension to an existing or construction of a new sewerage system intended to serve a subdivision solely residential in nature shall be deemed compliance with all provisions of this subsection;

- I. may adopt regulations requiring notice to it or a constituent agency of intent to introduce or allow the introduction of water contaminants into waters of the state;
- J. may adopt regulations establishing pretreatment standards that prohibit or control the introduction into publicly owned sewerage systems of water contaminants that are not susceptible to treatment by the treatment works or that would interfere with the operation of the treatment works;
 - K. shall not require a permit respecting the use of

water in irrigated agriculture, except in the case of the employment of a specific practice in connection with such irrigation that documentation or actual case history has shown to be hazardous to public health or the environment; and

L. shall coordinate application procedures and funding cycles for loans and grants from the federal government and from other sources, public or private, with the local government division of the department of finance and administration pursuant to the New Mexico Community Assistance Act."

Section 2. Section 74-6-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 326, Section 4, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 100, Section 3 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 291, Section 5) is amended to read:

"74-6-5. PERMITS--CERTIFICATION--APPEALS TO COMMISSION. --

- A. By regulation, the commission may require persons to obtain from a constituent agency designated by the commission a permit for the discharge of any water contaminant or for the disposal or re-use of septage or sludge.
- B. The commission shall adopt regulations establishing procedures for certifying federal water quality permits.
- C. Prior to the issuance of a permit, the constituent agency may require the submission of plans, specifications and other relevant information that it deems

necessary.

- D. The commission shall by regulation set the dates upon which applications for permits shall be filed and designate the time periods within which the constituent agency shall, after the filing of an administratively complete application for a permit, either grant the permit, grant the permit subject to conditions or deny the permit.
- E. The constituent agency shall deny any application for a permit or deny the certification of a federal water quality permit if:
- (1) the effluent would not meet applicable state or federal effluent regulations, standards of performance or limitations;
- (2) any provision of the Water Quality Act would be violated;
- (3) the discharge would cause or contribute to water contaminant levels in excess of any state or federal standard. Determination of the discharges' effect on groundwater shall be measured at any place of withdrawal of water for present or reasonably foreseeable future use.

 Determination of the discharges' effect on surface waters shall be measured at the point of discharge; or
- (4) the applicant has, within the ten years immediately preceding the date of submission of the permit application:

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- (a) knowingly misrepresented a material fact in an application for a permit;
- (b) refused or failed to disclose any information required under the Water Quality Act;
- (c) been convicted of a felony or othercrime involving moral turpitude;
- (d) been convicted of a felony in any court for any crime defined by state or federal law as being a restraint of trade, price-fixing, bribery or fraud;
- (e) exhibited a history of willful disregard for environmental laws of any state or the United States: or
- (f) had an environmental permit revoked or permanently suspended for cause under any environmental laws of any state or the United States.
- F. The commission shall by regulation develop procedures that [will] ensure that the public, affected governmental agencies and any other state whose water may be affected shall receive notice of each application for issuance or modification of a permit. No ruling shall be made on any application for a permit without opportunity for a public hearing at which all interested persons shall be given a reasonable chance to submit data, views or arguments orally or in writing and to examine witnesses testifying at the hearing.
 - G. The commission may adopt regulations for the

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operation and maintenance of the permitted facility, including requirements, as may be necessary or desirable, that relate to continuity of operation, personnel training and financial responsibility, including financial responsibility for corrective action.

- H. Permits shall be issued for fixed terms not to exceed five years, except that for new discharges, the term of the permit shall commence on the date the discharge begins, but in no event shall the term of the permit exceed seven years from the date the permit was issued.
- I. By regulation, the commission may impose reasonable conditions upon permits requiring permittees to:
- (1) install, use and maintain effluent monitoring devices;
- (2) sample effluents and receiving waters for any known or suspected water contaminants in accordance with methods and at locations and intervals as may be prescribed by the commission;
- (3) establish and maintain records of the nature and amounts of effluents and the performance of effluent control devices;
- (4) provide any other information relating to the discharge or direct or indirect release of water contaminants; and
 - (5) notify a constituent agency of the

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introduction of new water contaminants from a new source and of a substantial change in volume or character of water contaminants being introduced from sources in existence at the time of the issuance of the permit.

- J. The commission shall provide by regulation a schedule of fees for permits, not exceeding the estimated cost of investigation and issuance, modification and renewal of permits. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the water quality management fund; provided, however, that fees collected by the New Mexico department of agriculture as the constituent agency for the agricultural industry pursuant to Section 3 of this act shall be remitted to the department.
- K. The issuance of a permit does not relieve any person from the responsibility of complying with the provisions of the Water Quality Act, any applicable regulations or water quality standards of the commission or any applicable federal laws, regulations or standards.
- L. A permit may be terminated or modified by the constituent agency that issued the permit prior to its date of expiration for any of the following causes:
 - (1) violation of any condition of the permit;
- (2) obtaining the permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - (3) violation of any provisions of the Water

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Quality Act or any applicable regulations, standard of performance or water quality standards;

- (4) violation of any applicable state or federal effluent regulations or limitations; or
- **(5)** change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

If the constituent agency denies, terminates or modifies a permit or grants a permit subject to condition, the constituent agency shall notify the applicant or permittee by certified mail of the action taken and the reasons.

- A person who participated in a permitting action before a constituent agency or a person affected by a certification of a federal permit and who is adversely affected by such permitting action or certification may file a petition for hearing before the commission. The petition shall be made in writing to the commission within thirty days from the date notice is given of the constituent agency's action. Unless a timely request for hearing is made, the decision of the constituent agency shall be final.
- If a timely petition for hearing is made, the commission shall hold a hearing within ninety days after receipt of the petition. The commission shall notify the petitioner and the applicant or permittee if other than the petitioner by certified mail of the date, time and place of the hearing. \mathbf{If}

the commission deems the action that is the subject of the petition to be affected with substantial public interest, it shall ensure that the public receives notice of the date, time and place of the hearing and [shall be] is given a reasonable chance to submit data, views or arguments orally or in writing and to examine witnesses testifying at the hearing. A person submitting data, views or arguments orally or in writing shall be subject to examination at the hearing. In the hearing, the burden of proof shall be upon the petitioner. The commission may designate a hearing officer to take evidence in the hearing. Based upon the evidence presented at the hearing, the commission shall sustain, modify or reverse the action of the constituent agency.

P. If the petitioner requests, the hearing shall be recorded at the cost of the petitioner. Unless the petitioner requests that the hearing be recorded, the decision of the commission shall be final."

Section 3. A new section of the Water Quality Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY--DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE IS CONSTITUENT AGENCY.--The New Mexico department of
agriculture is the constituent agency for water classification
and water quality issues arising from the agricultural industry
and shall regulate the agricultural industry on all matters
pertaining to the Water Quality Act. For purposes of this

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section, "agricultural industry" includes dairy farmers, milk producers, other livestock production and feeding facilities and farm crop production facilities."

Section 4. A new section of Chapter 76, Article 1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE--CONSTITUENT AGENCY FOR WATER QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY. -- The New Mexico department of agriculture shall be the constituent agency of the water quality control commission for water classification and water quality issues of the agricultural industry and shall regulate the agricultural industry on all matters pertaining to the Water Quality Act. For purposes of this section, "agricultural industry" includes dairy farmers, milk producers, other livestock production and feeding facilities and farm crop production facilities."

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