## HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 259

49TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2010

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT; PROVIDING FOR A PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION TO ENFORCE CERTAIN STATUTES; ENACTING NEW SECTIONS OF THE OIL AND GAS ACT, THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACT AND THE WATER QUALITY ACT.

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

Section 1. A new section of the Oil and Gas Act is enacted to read:

## "[NEW MATERIAL] PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. --

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a person who is injured in fact, economically or otherwise, or who is imminently threatened with injury, economically or otherwise, may commence a civil action on the person's own behalf against:

(1) any other person, including the state of .181990.1

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agency	of e	either,	charging	a viola	ation of	the	0i1	and (	Gas	Act
or a r	ule,	permit	or order	issued	pursuant	t to	that	act	01	<u>-</u>

- (2) the commission or the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department alleging a failure to perform any substantive and nondiscretionary act or duty required by a provision of the Oil and Gas Act or a rule promulgated pursuant to that act.
- B. No action may be commenced under Subsection A of this section:
- (1) unless the alleged violation or alleged failure to perform a substantive and nondiscretionary act or duty relates to a statute, rule, permit or order primarily concerned with environmental protection, including, but not limited to, statutes, rules, permits or orders concerned with:
- (a) pits, closed-loop systems, below-grade tanks and sumps;
  - (b) plugging and abandonment of wells;
  - (c) remediation;
  - (d) produced water;
  - (e) waste disposal; or
  - (f) surface waste management facilities;
- (2) unless the plaintiff has given sixty days' written notice of the violation to the commission, the division, the attorney general and any alleged violator of the .181990.1

Oil and Gas Act, rule, permit or order. However, where the violation of the statute, rule, permit or order complained of constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of the plaintiff or would immediately and irreversibly impair a legal interest of the plaintiff, an action under this section may be brought immediately after notification of the proper parties; or

- commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action in a court of this state or an administrative enforcement proceeding to require compliance with the Oil and Gas Act, rule, permit or order. In an administrative or court action commenced by the commission or division, a person who has standing pursuant to Subsection A of this section and who has provided notice pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this subsection prior to the initiation of the action may intervene as a matter of right.
- C. Whenever any action is brought under this section, the plaintiff shall serve a copy of the complaint on the commission and the division. No stipulated judgment shall be entered in an action brought under this section if the commission or division is not a party, unless the judgment is entered at least forty-five days after the receipt of a copy of the proposed stipulated judgment by the commission or division, during which time the commission or division may submit comments on the proposed stipulated judgment to the court or .181990.1

may intervene in the action as a matter of right. The plaintiff in the action shall be responsible for providing the proposed stipulated judgment to the commission and the division.

- D. In any action brought pursuant to this section, the court may award reasonable attorney fees, except that, in an action against the commission or division, no attorney fees shall be awarded against the commission or division.
- E. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection F of this section, any civil penalties assessed shall be deposited in the same fund in which they would be deposited if the action had been brought by the commission or division.
- of this section, the court shall have discretion to order that any civil penalties assessed, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), be used in beneficial mitigation projects that are consistent with the Oil and Gas Act or the rule, permit or order alleged to have been violated and that enhance the public health or the environment. Before exercising this discretion, the court shall obtain written comments on beneficial mitigation projects from the commission or division."

Section 2. A new section of the Environmental Improvement Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.-.181990.1

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- Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a person who is injured in fact, economically or otherwise, or who is imminently threatened with injury, economically or otherwise, may commence a civil action on the person's own behalf against:
- any other person, including the state of New Mexico, a political subdivision thereof or any officer or agency of either, charging a violation of any statute, rule or permit the enforcement of which is delegated to the department, or any order of the board or the secretary issued pursuant to a statute or rule; or
- the department or the board alleging a failure to perform any substantive and nondiscretionary act or duty required by an act or rule the enforcement of which is delegated to the department or board.
- No action may be commenced under Subsection A of this section:
- (1) unless the plaintiff has given sixty days' written notice of the violation to the secretary, the attorney general and any alleged violator of the statute, rule, permit or order. However, where the violation of the statute, rule, permit or order complained of constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of the plaintiff or would immediately and irreversibly impair a legal interest of the plaintiff, an action under this section may be brought immediately after .181990.1

notification of the proper parties; or

(2) if the department has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action in a court of this state or an administrative enforcement proceeding to require compliance with the act, rule, permit or order. In an administrative or court action commenced by the department, a person who has standing pursuant to Subsection A of this section and who has provided notice pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection prior to the initiation of the action may intervene as a matter of right.

- C. Whenever any action is brought under this section, the plaintiff shall serve a copy of the complaint on the secretary. No stipulated judgment shall be entered in an action brought under this section if the department is not a party, unless the judgment is entered at least forty-five days after the receipt of a copy of the proposed stipulated judgment by the secretary, during which time the department may submit comments on the proposed stipulated judgment to the court or may intervene in the action as a matter of right. The plaintiff in the action shall be responsible for providing the proposed stipulated judgment to the secretary.
- D. In any action brought pursuant to this section, the court may award reasonable attorney fees, except that, in an action against the department or the board, no attorney fees shall be awarded against the department or the board.

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- E. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection F of this section, any civil penalties assessed shall be deposited in the same fund in which they would be deposited if the action had been brought by the department.
- of this section, the court shall have discretion to order that any civil penalties assessed, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), be used in beneficial mitigation projects that are consistent with the act, rule, permit or order alleged to have been violated and that enhance the public health or the environment. Before exercising this discretion, the court shall obtain written comments on beneficial mitigation projects from the secretary.
- G. In an action brought pursuant to this section to enforce a provision of the Air Quality Control Act or a rule, permit or order issued under that act, if jurisdiction to enforce the act has been assumed by a local authority and if the complaint arose within the jurisdiction of the local authority, then, notwithstanding the definitions in Section 74-1-3 NMSA 1978, as used in this section:
- (1) "board" means the local board created by the local authority;
- (2) "department" means the administrative agency established by the local authority pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 74-2-4 NMSA 1978; and .181990.1

	(3)	11	secr	etary"	means	the	director	01
administrative	head	of	the	local	agency	. 11		

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

## "[NEW MATERIAL] PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. --

- A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a person who is injured in fact, economically or otherwise, or who is imminently threatened with injury, economically or otherwise, may commence a civil action on the person's own behalf against:
- (1) any other person, including the state of New Mexico, a political subdivision thereof or any officer or agency of either, charging a violation of the Water Quality Act or a rule, permit or order issued pursuant to that act; or
- (2) the commission or a constituent agency alleging a failure to perform any substantive and nondiscretionary act or duty required by the Water Quality Act or a rule promulgated pursuant to that act.
- B. No action may be commenced under Subsection A of this section:
- (1) unless the plaintiff has given sixty days' written notice of the violation to the commission, the appropriate constituent agency, the attorney general and any alleged violator of the act, rule, permit or order. However, where the violation of the act, rule, permit or order .181990.1

complained of constitutes an immediate threat to the health or safety of the plaintiff or would immediately and irreversibly impair a legal interest of the plaintiff, an action under this section may be brought immediately after notification of the proper parties; or

- is diligently prosecuting a civil action in a court of this state or an administrative enforcement proceeding to require compliance with the act, rule, permit or order. In an administrative or court action commenced by a constituent agency, a person who has standing pursuant to Subsection A of this section and who has provided notice pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection prior to the initiation of the action may intervene as a matter of right.
- C. Whenever any action is brought under this section, the plaintiff shall serve a copy of the complaint on the commission and the appropriate constituent agency. No stipulated judgment shall be entered in an action brought under this section if the appropriate constituent agency is not a party, unless the judgment is entered at least forty-five days after the receipt of a copy of the proposed stipulated judgment by the agency, during which time the agency may submit comments on the proposed stipulated judgment to the court or may intervene in the action as a matter of right. The plaintiff in the action shall be responsible for providing the proposed .181990.1

stipulated judgment to the agency.

- D. In any action brought pursuant to this section, the court may award reasonable attorney fees, except that, in an action against the commission or a constituent agency, no attorney fees shall be awarded against the commission or constituent agency.
- E. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection F of this section, any civil penalties assessed shall be deposited in the same fund in which they would be deposited if the action had been brought by the appropriate constituent agency.
- of this section, the court shall have discretion to order that any civil penalties assessed, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), be used in beneficial mitigation projects that are consistent with the Water Quality Act or the rule, permit or order alleged to have been violated and that enhance the public health or the environment. Before exercising this discretion, the court shall obtain written comments on beneficial mitigation projects from the appropriate constituent agency."

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2010.

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