

## 1 HOUSE BILL NO. 121

2 INTRODUCED BY D. BEDEY

3  
4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING LAWS RELATED TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH;  
5 REQUIRING THAT CERTAIN RULES, REGULATIONS, AND FEES BE PROPOSED BY A LOCAL BOARD OF  
6 HEALTH AND ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY; ALLOWING A GOVERNING BODY TO AMEND A  
7 DIRECTIVE, MANDATE, OR ORDER GIVEN BY A LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH DURING A TIME OF  
8 EMERGENCY OR DISASTER; ALLOWING A GOVERNING BODY TO AMEND AN ORDER GIVEN BY A  
9 LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER DURING A TIME OF EMERGENCY OR DISASTER; PROVIDING A DEFINITION;  
10 AND AMENDING SECTIONS 50-1-101, 50-2-116, 50-2-118, 50-2-124, AND 50-2-130, MCA; AND PROVIDING  
11 AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."

12  
13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

14  
15 **Section 1.** Section 50-1-101, MCA, is amended to read:

16 **"50-1-101. Definitions.** Unless the context indicates otherwise, in chapter 2 and this chapter, the  
17 following definitions apply:

18 (1) "Communicable disease" means an illness because of a specific infectious agent or its toxic  
19 products that arises through transmission of that agent or its products from an infected person, animal, or  
20 inanimate reservoir to a susceptible host. The transmission may occur either directly or indirectly through an  
21 intermediate plant or animal host, a transmitting entity, or the inanimate environment.

22 (2) "Condition of public health importance" means a disease, injury, or other condition that is  
23 identifiable on an individual or community level and that can reasonably be expected to lead to adverse health  
24 effects in the community.

25 (3) "Department" means the department of public health and human services provided for in 2-15-  
26 2201.

27 (4) "Inanimate reservoir" means soil, a substance, or a combination of soil and a substance:

28 (a) in which an infectious agent normally lives and multiplies;

1 (b) on which an infectious agent depends primarily for survival; and

2 (c) where an infectious agent reproduces in a manner that allows the infectious agent to be  
3 transmitted to a susceptible host.

4 (5) "Institutional controls" means legal or regulatory mechanisms designed to protect public health  
5 and safety that:

6 (a) limit access to or limit or condition the use of environmentally contaminated property or media;

7 (b) provide for the protection or preservation of environmental cleanup measures; or

8 (c) inform the public that property or media is or may be environmentally contaminated.

9 (6) "Isolation" means the physical separation and confinement of an individual or groups of individuals  
10 who are infected or reasonably believed to be infected with a communicable disease or possibly communicable  
11 disease from nonisolated individuals to prevent or limit the transmission of the communicable disease to  
12 nonisolated individuals.

13 (7) "Local board of health" or "local board" means a county, city, city-county, or district board of  
14 health.

15 (8) "Local governing body" or "governing body" means:

16 (a) the board of county commissioners that oversees a county local board of health;

17 (b) the elected governing body of a city that oversees a city local board of health; OR

18 ~~(c) the board of county commissioners and the elected governing body of each city that oversee a city-~~  
19 ~~county local board of health; or~~

20 ~~(d) the board of county commissioners of each county and the elected governing body of each city that~~  
21 ~~oversee a district local board of health~~

22 (C) THE ENTITY IDENTIFIED AS THE GOVERNING BODY AS ESTABLISHED IN THE BYLAWS, INTERLOCAL  
23 AGREEMENT, OR MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CREATING A CITY-COUNTY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OR A LOCAL  
24 DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH.

25 ~~(8)~~(9) "Local health officer" means a county, city, city-county, or district health officer appointed by a  
26 local board of health. With regard to the exercise of the duties and authorities of a local health officer, the term  
27 may include an authorized representative of the local health officer.

28 ~~(9)~~(10) "Local public health agency" means an organization operated by a local government in the

1 state, including local boards of health or local health officers, that principally acts to protect or preserve the  
2 public health.

3 ~~(10)~~(11) "Physician" has the meaning provided in 37-3-102.

4 ~~(44)~~(12) "Public health services and functions" means those services and functions necessary to  
5 promote the conditions in which the population can be healthy and safe, including:

6 (a) population-based or individual efforts primarily aimed at the prevention of injury, disease, or  
7 premature mortality; or

8 (b) the promotion of health in the community, such as assessing the health needs and status of the  
9 community through public health surveillance and epidemiological research, developing public health policy,  
10 and responding to public health needs and emergencies.

11 ~~(42)~~(13) "Public health system" means state and local public health agencies and their public and  
12 private sector partners.

13 ~~(43)~~(14) "Quarantine" means the physical separation and confinement of an individual or groups of  
14 individuals who are or may have been exposed to a communicable disease or possibly communicable disease  
15 and who do not show signs or symptoms of a communicable disease from nonquarantined individuals to  
16 prevent or limit the transmission of the communicable disease to nonquarantined individuals.

17 ~~(44)~~(15) "Screening" means diagnostic or investigative analysis or medical procedures that determine  
18 the presence or absence of or exposure to a condition of public health importance or the condition's precursor  
19 in an individual.

20 ~~(45)~~(16) "Testing" has the same meaning as screening."  
21

22 **Section 2.** Section 50-2-116, MCA, is amended to read:

23 **"50-2-116. Powers and duties of local boards of health.** (1) In order to carry out the purposes of  
24 the public health system, in collaboration with federal, state, and local partners, each local board of health shall:

25 (a) ~~appoint and fix the salary~~ RECOMMEND TO THE GOVERNING BODY THE APPOINTMENT of a local health  
26 officer who is:

27 (i) a physician;

28 (ii) a person with a master's degree in public health; or

- 1 (iii) a person with equivalent education and experience, as determined by the department;
- 2 (b) elect a presiding officer and other necessary officers;
- 3 ~~(c) employ qualified staff;~~
- 4 ~~(d) (C)~~ adopt bylaws to govern meetings;
- 5 ~~(e) (D)~~ hold regular meetings at least quarterly and hold special meetings as necessary;
- 6 ~~(f) (E)~~ identify, assess, prevent, and ameliorate conditions of public health importance through:
- 7 (i) epidemiological tracking and investigation;
- 8 (ii) screening and testing;
- 9 (iii) isolation and quarantine measures;
- 10 (iv) diagnosis, treatment, and case management;
- 11 (v) abatement of public health nuisances;
- 12 (vi) inspections;
- 13 (vii) collecting and maintaining health information;
- 14 (viii) education and training of health professionals; or
- 15 (ix) other public health measures as allowed by law;
- 16 ~~(g) (F)~~ protect the public from the introduction and spread of communicable disease or other
- 17 conditions of public health importance, including through actions to ensure the removal of filth or other
- 18 contaminants that might cause disease or adversely affect public health;
- 19 ~~(h) (G)~~ supervise or make inspections for conditions of public health importance and issue written
- 20 orders for compliance or for correction, destruction, or removal of the conditions;
- 21 ~~(i) (H)~~ bring and pursue actions and issue orders necessary to abate, restrain, or prosecute the
- 22 violation of public health laws, rules, and local regulations;
- 23 ~~(j) (I)~~ identify to the department an administrative liaison for public health. The liaison must be the
- 24 local health officer in jurisdictions that employ a full-time local health officer. In jurisdictions that do not employ a
- 25 full-time local health officer, the liaison must be the highest ranking public health professional employed by the
- 26 jurisdiction.
- 27 ~~(k) (J)~~ subject to the provisions of 50-2-130, adopt propose for adoption by the local governing body
- 28 necessary regulations that are not less stringent than state standards for the control and disposal of sewage

1 from private and public buildings and facilities that are not regulated by Title 75, chapter 6, or Title 76, chapter  
2 4. The regulations must describe standards for granting variances from the minimum requirements that are  
3 identical to standards promulgated by the board of environmental review and must provide for appeal of  
4 variance decisions to the department as required by 75-5-305. If the local board of health regulates or permits  
5 water well drilling, the regulations must prohibit the drilling of a well if the well isolation zone, as defined in 76-4-  
6 102, encroaches onto adjacent private property without the authorization of the private property owner.

7 (2) Local boards of health may:

8 (a) accept and spend funds received from a federal agency, the state, a school district, or other  
9 persons or entities;

10 (b) ~~adopt~~ propose for adoption by the local governing body necessary fees to administer regulations  
11 for the control and disposal of sewage from private and public buildings and facilities;

12 (c) ~~adopt~~ propose for adoption by the local governing body regulations that do not conflict with 50-50-  
13 126 or rules adopted by the department:

14 (i) for the control of communicable diseases;

15 (ii) for the removal of filth that might cause disease or adversely affect public health;

16 (iii) subject to the provisions of 50-2-130, for sanitation in public and private buildings and facilities that  
17 affects public health and for the maintenance of sewage treatment systems that do not discharge effluent  
18 directly into state water and that are not required to have an operating permit as required by rules adopted  
19 under 75-5-401;

20 (iv) subject to the provisions of 50-2-130 and Title 50, chapter 48, for tattooing and body-piercing  
21 establishments and that are not less stringent than state standards for tattooing and body-piercing  
22 establishments;

23 (v) for the establishment of institutional controls that have been selected or approved by the:

24 (A) United States environmental protection agency as part of a remedy for a facility under the federal  
25 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.; or

26 (B) department of environmental quality as part of a remedy for a facility under the Montana  
27 Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act, Title 75, chapter 10, part 7; and

28 (vi) to implement the public health laws; and

1 (d) promote cooperation and formal collaborative agreements between the local board of health and  
 2 tribes, tribal organizations, and the Indian health service regarding public health planning, priority setting,  
 3 information and data sharing, reporting, resource allocation, service delivery, jurisdiction, and other matters  
 4 addressed in this title.

5 (3) A local board of health may provide, implement, facilitate, or encourage other public health  
 6 services and functions as considered reasonable and necessary.

7 (4) A directive, mandate, or order issued by a local board of health in response to a declaration of  
 8 emergency and/or disaster by the governor as allowed in 10-3-302 and 10-3-303 or by the principal executive  
 9 officer of a political subdivision as allowed in 10-3-402 and 10-3-403 remains in effect until THE GOVERNING BODY  
 10 HOLDS A PUBLIC MEETING AND ALLOWS PUBLIC COMMENT AND the majority of the governing body moves to amend,  
 11 rescind, or otherwise change the directive, mandate, or order."

12

13 **Section 3.** Section 50-2-118, MCA, is amended to read:

14 **"50-2-118. Powers and duties of local health officers.** (1) In order to carry out the purpose of the  
 15 public health system, in collaboration with federal, state, and local partners, local health officers or their  
 16 authorized representatives shall:

17 (1)(a) make inspections for conditions of public health importance and issue written orders for  
 18 compliance or for correction, destruction, or removal of the condition;

19 (2)(b) take steps to limit contact between people in order to protect the public health from imminent  
 20 threats, including but not limited to ordering the closure of buildings or facilities where people congregate and  
 21 canceling events;

22 (3)(c) report communicable diseases to the department as required by rule;

23 (4)(d) establish and maintain quarantine and isolation measures as adopted by the local board of  
 24 health; and

25 (5)(e) pursue action with the appropriate court if this chapter or rules adopted by the local board or  
 26 department under this chapter are violated.

27 (2) A directive, mandate, or order issued by a local health officer in response to a declaration of  
 28 emergency and/or disaster by the governor as allowed in 10-3-302 and 10-3-303 or by the principal executive

1 officer of a political subdivision as allowed in 10-3-402 and 10-3-403 remains in effect until THE GOVERNING BODY  
 2 HOLDS A PUBLIC MEETING AND ALLOWS PUBLIC COMMENT AND the majority of the governing body moves to amend,  
 3 rescind, or otherwise change the directive, mandate, or order."

4

5 **Section 4.** Section 50-2-124, MCA, is amended to read:

6 **"50-2-124. Penalties for violations.** (1) A person who does not comply with rules adopted by a local  
 7 board and the local governing body is guilty of a misdemeanor. On conviction, the person shall be fined not less  
 8 than \$10 or more than \$200.

9 (2) Except as provided in 50-2-123 and subsection (1) of this section, a person who violates the  
 10 provisions of this chapter or rules adopted by the department under the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a  
 11 misdemeanor. On conviction, the person shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$500 or be imprisoned  
 12 for not more than 90 days, or both.

13 (3) Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

14 (4) Fines, except justice's court fines, must be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the  
 15 violation occurs."

16

17 **Section 5.** Section 50-2-130, MCA, is amended to read:

18 **"50-2-130. Local regulations no more stringent than state regulations or guidelines.** (1) After  
 19 April 14, 1995, except as provided in subsections (2) through (4) or unless required by state law, the local board  
 20 may not ~~adopt~~ propose for adoption by the local governing body a rule under 50-2-116(1)(k), (2)(c)(iii), or  
 21 (2)(c)(iv) that is more stringent than the comparable state regulations or guidelines that address the same  
 22 circumstances. The local board may incorporate by reference comparable state regulations or guidelines.

23 (2) The local board may ~~adopt~~ propose for adoption by the local governing body a rule to implement  
 24 50-2-116(1)(k), (2)(c)(iii), or (2)(c)(iv) that is more stringent than comparable state regulations or guidelines only  
 25 if the local board makes a written finding, after a public hearing and public comment and based on evidence in  
 26 the record, that:

27 (a) the proposed local standard or requirement protects public health or the environment; and

28 (b) the local board standard or requirement to be imposed can mitigate harm to the public health or

1 environment and is achievable under current technology.

2 (3) The written finding must reference information and peer-reviewed scientific studies contained in  
3 the record that forms the basis for the local board's conclusion. The written finding must also include  
4 information from the hearing record regarding the costs to the regulated community that are directly attributable  
5 to the proposed local standard or requirement.

6 (4) (a) A person affected by a rule of the local board adopted after January 1, 1990, and before April  
7 14, 1995, that that person believes to be more stringent than comparable state regulations or guidelines may  
8 petition the local board to review the rule. If the local board determines that the rule is more stringent than  
9 comparable state regulations or guidelines, the local board shall comply with this section by either revising the  
10 rule to conform to the state regulations or guidelines or making the written finding, as provided under  
11 subsection (2), within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months after receiving the petition. A  
12 petition under this section does not relieve the petitioner of the duty to comply with the challenged rule. The  
13 local board may charge a petition filing fee in an amount not to exceed \$250.

14 (b) A person may also petition the local board for a rule review under subsection (4)(a) if the local  
15 board adopts a rule after January 1, 1990, in an area in which no state regulations or guidelines existed and the  
16 state government subsequently establishes comparable regulations or guidelines that are less stringent than  
17 the previously adopted local board rule."

18 NEW SECTION. **Section 6. {standard} Effective date.** [This act] is effective on passage and  
19 approval.

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- END -