

§ 773.21

has been corrected, is in the process of being corrected, or is the subject of a good faith appeal, and

(ii) Whether the permittee or any person owned or controlled by the permittee continues to be responsible for the violation, penalty, or fee.

(c) *Remedial measures.* (1) A regulatory authority which, under paragraph (b) of this section, finds that, because of an unabated violation or a delinquent penalty or fee, a permit was improvidently issued must use one or more of the following remedial measures:

(i) Implement, with the cooperation of the responsible agency, the permittee, and persons owned or controlled by the permittee, a plan for abatement of the violation or a schedule for payment of the penalty or fee;

(ii) Impose on the permit a condition requiring abatement of the violation or payment of the penalty or fee within a reasonable time;

(iii) Suspend the permit until the violation is abated or the penalty or fee is paid; or

(iv) Rescind the permit.

(2) If the regulatory authority decides to suspend the permit, it must afford at least 30 days written notice to the permittee. If the regulatory authority decides to rescind the permit, it must issue a notice in accordance with § 773.21 of this part. In either case, the permittee must be given the opportunity to request administrative review of the notice under 43 CFR 4.1370 through 4.1370 through 4.1377, where OSM is the regulatory authority, or under the State program equivalent, where a State is the regulatory authority. The regulatory authority's decision will remain in effect during the pendency of the appeal, unless temporary relief is granted in accordance with 43 CFR 4.1376 or the State program equivalent.

[62 FR 19459, Apr. 21, 1997]

§ 773.21 Improvidently issued permits: Rescission procedures.

A regulatory authority which, under § 773.20(c)(1)(iv) of this part, elects to rescind an improvidently issued permit must serve on the permittee a notice of proposed suspension and rescission which includes the reasons for the find-

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ing of the regulatory authority under § 773.20(b) of this part and states that:

(a) *Automatic suspension and rescission.* After a specified period of time not to exceed 90 days, the permit automatically will become suspended, and not to exceed 90 days thereafter rescinded, unless within those periods the permittee submits proof, and the regulatory authority finds, consistent with the provisions of § 773.25 of this part, that:

(1) The finding of the regulatory authority under § 773.20(b) of this part was erroneous;

(2) The violation has been abated, or the penalty or fee paid, to the satisfaction of the responsible agency;

(3) The violation, penalty, or fee is the subject of a good faith appeal, or of an abatement plan or payment schedule that is being met to the satisfaction of the responsible agency; or

(4) The permittee and all persons owned or controlled by the permittee are no longer responsible for the violation, penalty, or fee.

(b) *Cessation of operations.* After permit suspension or rescission, the permittee must cease all surface coal mining and reclamation operations under the permit, except for violation abatement and for reclamation and other environmental protection measures as required by the regulatory authority.

[62 FR 19459, Apr. 21, 1997]

§ 773.22 Verification of ownership or control application information.

(a) In accordance with § 773.15(c)(1) of this part, prior to the issuance of a permit, the regulatory authority shall review the information in the application provided pursuant to § 778.13 of this chapter to determine that such information, including the identification of the operator and all owners and controllers of the operator, is complete and accurate. In making such determination, the regulatory authority shall compare the information provided in the application with information from other reasonably available sources, including—

(1) Manual data sources within the State in which the regulatory authority exercises jurisdiction, including: (i) The regulatory authority's inspection and enforcement records and (ii) State