CHANGES TITLE

### NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY **AMENDMENT**

House Bill 1766

AMENDMENT NO. (to be filled in by

Principal Clerk)

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H1766-ATA-51 [v.3]

Comm. Sub. [YES] Amends Title [YES]

Fifth Edition

MOR

#### Senator Atwater

moves to amend the bill on page 1 line 31, through page 2 line 26 by rewriting those lines to read:

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"RESERVOIRS; (13) DIRECT CERTAIN STATE AGENCIES TO REVIEW THEIR PLANNING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS AND RECOMMEND WHETHER THOSE PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF THE IMPACTS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE; (14) REQUIRE ALL PUBLIC AGENCIES TO RECYCLE ALL SPENT FLUORESCENT LIGHTS AND MERCURY THERMOSTATS, REQUIRE THE REMOVAL OF ALL FLUORESCENT LIGHTS AND MERCURY THERMOSTATS FROM BUILDINGS PRIOR TO DEMOLITION, AND BAN MERCURY-CONTAINING PRODUCTS FROM UNLINED LANDFILLS; (15) AUTHORIZE THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PENALTIES APPLICABLE TO VIOLATIONS OF G.S. 130A-309.10 (PROHIBITED ACTS RELATED TO PACKAGING; CODED LABELING OF PLASTIC CONTAINERS REQUIRED; DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN SOLID WASTES IN LANDFILLS OR BY INCINERATION PROHIBITED); (16) PROVIDE THAT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND LARGE COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS ONLY REQUIRE SEPARATE METERS FOR NEW IN-GROUND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FOR LOTS PLATTED AND RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS AFTER JULY 1, 2009, THAT ARE CONNECTED TO THEIR SYSTEMS; (17) PROHIBIT THE USE OF HIGH ARSENIC CONTENT GLASS BEADS WHEN MARKING STATE OR MUNICIPAL ROADS OR PUBLIC VEHICULAR AREAS; (18) ENABLE TRADITIONAL COUNTRY STORES TO SELL UNCOOKED SANDWICHES, PREPARED ON PREMISES BY STORE EMPLOYEES; (19) REVISE THE SUNSET PROVISION FOR NUTRIENT OFFSET PAYMENTS; (20) MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO THE DEFINITION OF "NOTEBOOK COMPUTER"; AND (21) DELAY THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE CLEAN COASTAL WATER AND VESSEL ACT FROM JULY 1, 2010, TO APRIL 1, 2011, AND TO LIMIT THE ACT'S APPLICATION TO ONLY THOSE AREAS THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS NO DISCHARGE ZONES BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.",

31 32 33

and on page 12, line 33 through page 17, line 28



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by 1	rewriting	those	lines	to	read:

"SECTION 13.(a) The Department of Administration, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Insurance, and the Department of Transportation shall:

- (1) Review their respective planning and regulatory programs to determine whether the programs currently consider the impacts of global climate change, including adaptation and sea level rise.
- (2) For those programs that currently consider the impacts of global climate change, the agency shall describe how the program considers the impacts of global climate change, including adaptation and sea level rise, and recommend whether the consideration of the impacts of global climate change should be modified or expanded.
- (3) For those programs that do not currently consider the impacts of global climate change, the agency shall recommend if and how the program should consider the impacts of global climate change, including adaptation and sea level rise.

**SECTION 13.(b)** No later than September 1, 2011, each State agency shall report the results of its review and any recommendations to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The Department shall compile the results and recommendations and report them to the Environmental Review Commission and to any future legislative commission that directly and primarily addresses issues concerning global climate change no later than November 1, 2011

**SECTION 14.(a)** Article 9 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Part to read:

'Part 7. Management of Certain Products That Contain Mercury.

### '§ 130A-310.60. Recycling required by public agencies.

- (a) Each State agency, including the General Assembly, the General Court of Justice, universities, community colleges, public schools, and political subdivisions using State funds for the construction or operation of public buildings shall establish a program in cooperation with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Administration for the collection and recycling of all spent fluorescent lights and thermostats that contain mercury generated in public buildings owned by each respective entity. The program shall include procedures for convenient collection, safe storage, and proper recycling of spent fluorescent lights and thermostats that contain mercury and contractual or other arrangements with buyers of the recyclable materials.
- (b) Each State agency, including the General Assembly, the General Court of Justice, universities, community colleges, the Department of Public Instruction on behalf of the public schools, and political subdivisions shall submit a report on or before December 1, 2011, that documents the entity's compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) of this section to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Administration. The Departments shall compile the information submitted and jointly shall submit a report to the

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Environmental Review Commission on or before January 15, 2012, concerning the activities required by subsection (a) of this section. The information provided shall also be included in the report required by G.S. 130A-309.06(c).

### '§ 130A-310.61. Removal and recycling of mercury-containing products from structures to be demolished.

Prior to demolition of any building or structure in the State, the contractor responsible for the demolition activity or the owner of the building or structure to be demolished shall remove all fluorescent lights and thermostats that contain mercury from the building or structure to be demolished.'

**SECTION 14.(b)** G.S. 130A-309.10 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

'(m) No person shall knowingly dispose of fluorescent lights and thermostats that contain mercury in a sanitary landfill for the disposal of construction and demolition debris waste that is unlined or in any other landfill that is unlined.'

**SECTION 14.(c)** G.S. 130A-22 reads as rewritten:

#### '§ 130A-22. Administrative penalties.

The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources may impose an administrative penalty on a person who violates Article 9 of this Chapter, rules adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 9, or any term or condition of a permit or order issued under Article 9. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation. The penalty shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per day in the case of a violation involving nonhazardous waste. The penalty shall not exceed thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$32,500) per day in the case of a first violation involving hazardous waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290 or involving the disposal of medical waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290 in or upon water in a manner that results in medical waste entering waters or lands of the State; and shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per day for a second or further violation involving the disposal of medical waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290 in or upon water in a manner that results in medical waste entering waters or lands of the State. The penalty shall not exceed thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$32,500) per day for a violation involving a voluntary remedial action implemented pursuant to G.S. 130A-310.9(c) or a violation of the rules adopted pursuant to G.S. 130A-310.12(b). The penalty shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a first violation; two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for a second violation within any 12-month period; and five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each additional violation within any 12-month period for any violation of Part 2G of Article 9 of this Chapter. For violations of Part 7 of Article 9 of this Chapter and G.S. 130A-309.10(m): (i) a warning shall be issued for a first violation; (ii) the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for a second violation; and (iii) the penalty shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for subsequent violations. If a person fails to pay a civil penalty within 60 days after the final agency decision or court order has been served on the violator, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources shall request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in the superior court of any county in which the violator resides or has his or its principal place of business to recover the amount of the assessment. Such civil actions must be filed within three years of the date the final agency decision or court order was served on the violator.'

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### SECTION 14.(d) G.S. 130A-25 reads as rewritten: '\$ 130A-25. Misdemeanor.

- (a) A Except as otherwise provided, a person who violates a provision of this Chapter or the rules adopted by the Commission or a local board of health shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) A violation of Part 7 of Article 9 of this Chapter or G.S. 130A-309.10(m) shall be punishable as a Class 3 misdemeanor.'

**SECTION 15.** The Environmental Review Commission may study the penalties applicable to violations of G.S. 130A-309.10 (Prohibited acts related to packaging; coded labeling of plastic containers required; disposal of certain solid wastes in landfills or by incineration prohibited), and report its findings, together with any recommended legislation, to the 2011 Regular Session of the 2011 General Assembly upon its convening.

SECTION 16. G.S. 143-355.4(a) reads as rewritten:

'(a) Local government water systems and large community water systems shall require separate meters for new in-ground irrigation systems on lots platted and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county or counties in which the real property is located after July 1, 2009, that are connected to their systems.'

SECTION 17.(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that inorganic arsenic is a hazardous substance and is recognized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration as a human carcinogen; that release of this substance into the environment may lead to contamination of soil and water; that the ingestion or inhalation of soil, water, plant material, or animal tissues contaminated with inorganic arsenic may lead to lung cancer, damage to the nervous system, or, in extreme cases, death from systemic poisoning; that reflective glass beads are used to reflect light when applied to roadway markers; that glass beads that contain more than 75 parts per million inorganic arsenic may represent a danger to workers who handle and apply them and a contamination potential to soil and water surrounding roadways. The General Assembly therefore determines that it is in the public interest to prohibit the use of glass beads containing more than 75 parts per million inorganic arsenic used to reflect light when applied to markings on roadways.

**SECTION 17.(b)** Chapter 136 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

## '§ 136-30.2. Prohibit the use of high content arsenic glass beads in paint used for pavement marking.

No pavement markings shall be placed on or along any road in the State highway system, in any municipal street system, or on any public vehicular area, as defined in G.S. 20-4.01, that is made from paint that has been mixed, in whole or in part, with reflective glass beads containing more than 75 parts per million inorganic arsenic, as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 6010B in conjunction with the United States Environmental Protection Agency Method 3052 modified.'

**SECTION 18.** G.S. 130A-250 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

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1	'(13)	Traditional country stores that sell uncooked sandwiches or similar food
2		items and that engage in minimal preparation such as slicing bananas
3		spreading peanut butter, mixing and spreading pimiento cheese, and
4		assembling these items into sandwiches, when this minimal preparation is
5		the only activity that would otherwise subject these establishments to
6		regulation under this Part. For the purposes of this subsection, traditional
7		country stores means for-profit establishments that sell an assortment of
8		goods, including prepackaged foods and beverages, and have been in
9		continuous operation for at least 75 years.'
10		TION 19. Section 5 of S.L. 2007-438, as amended by Section 3.(b) of S.L.
11	2009-438, reads a	s rewritten:
12	SECTION 5	This act becomes effective 1 September 2007 and applies to all nutrien
13	offset payments,	including those set out in 15A NCAC 2B .0240, as adopted by the
14	Environmental M	Sanagement Commission on 12 January 2006. The fee schedule set out in
15	Section 1 of this a	act expires 1 September 2010.1 September 2011.
16	SECT	TION 20. If Senate Bill 887, 2009 Regular Session, becomes law, then G.S.
17	130A-309.131(11	), as enacted by Section 2(a) of that act, reads as rewritten:
18	'(11)	Notebook computer An electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or
19		other high-speed data processing device that has all of the following
20		features:
21		a. Performs logical, arithmetic, or storage functions for general purpose
22		needs that are met through interaction with a number of software
23		programs contained in the computer.
24		b. Is not designed to exclusively perform a specific type of limited o
25		specialized application.
26		c. Achieves human interface through a keyboard, video display greate
27		than four inches in size, and mouse or other pointing device, all o
28		which are contained within the construction of the unit tha
29		comprises the computer.
30		d. Is able to be carried as one unit by an individual.
31		e. Is able to use external power, internal power, or batteries for a power
32		source.
33		Notebook computer includes those that have a supplemental stand-alone
34		interface device attached to the notebook computer. Notebook compute
35		does not include a portable handheld calculator, a PDA, or simila
36		specialized device. A notebook computer may also be referred to as a laptor
37		computer.'
38	SECT	TION 21.(a) G.S. 77-131 reads as rewritten:
39	'§ 77-131. Applie	
40		s of this Article apply only to the following:
41	(1)	A large vessel marina that is located on coastal waters designated by the

Environmental Protection Agency as a no discharge zone or that is located in

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1	a county or municipality that has adopted a resolution to petition the	•		
2	Environmental Protection Agency for a no discharge zone designation.			
3	(2) A vessel in coastal waters that are either is designated as a no discharge zone	•		
4	or are included in a petition to the Environmental Protection Agency to be	÷		
5	designated as a no discharge zone unless the petition has been denied by the	2		
6	Environmental Protection Agency.'			
7	<b>SECTION 21.(b)</b> Section 3 of S.L. 2009-345 reads as rewritten:			
8	'SECTION 3. Section 1 of this act becomes effective July 1, 2010, April 1, 2011, and	ì		
9	applies to offenses committed on or after that date. The remainder of this act is effective when	1		
10	it becomes law.'			
11	<b>SECTION 22.</b> Section 6 of this act becomes effective October 1, 2010, and applies			
12	to violations that occur on or after that date. Section 9 of this act becomes effective October 1	-		
13	2010, and applies to penalties assessed on or after that date. Sections 11(a), 11(b), 11(c), and			
14	11(d) of this act become effective February 1, 2011. Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), and 14(d) o			
15	this act become effective July 1, 2011. Sections 17(a) and 17(b) become effective October 1,			
16	2010, and apply to any contracts for road projects entered into, or any pavement remarking that			
17	takes place, on or after that date. Section 20 of this act becomes effective August 1, 2010. All			
18	other sections of this act are effective when this act becomes law.".			
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7-9-10 Janet Pinite

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