Kits





Senate Bill 820

S820-ARI-65 [v.3]

Comm. Sub. [YES] Amends Title [YES] S820-PCS15242-RI-48 AMENDMENT NO. 5

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Principal Clerk)

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6 - 14 ,2012

### Representative Harrison

1 moves to amend the bill on page 1, line 1, through page 30, line 31, 2 by rewriting those lines to read:

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#### "A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO (1) EXTEND THE STUDY OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION IN THE STATE, INCLUDING THE USE OF HORIZONTAL DRILLING AND HYDRAULIC FRACTURING FOR THAT PURPOSE; (2) TO DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES TO FORMULATE SPECIFIC LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REGULATION OF THE USE OF HORIZONTAL DRILLING AND HYDRAULIC FRACTURING; AND (3) REQUIRE ENHANCED CONSUMER AND LANDOWNER PROTECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH LEASES EXECUTED FOR THE EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION OF OIL OR GAS.

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#### PART I. DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATORY PROGRAM

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Whereas, in S.L. 2011-276, the General Assembly directed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and other entities to study the issue of oil and gas exploration in the State and the use of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing for that purpose, including study of (i) oil and gas resources present in the Triassic Basins and in any other areas of the State; (ii) methods of exploration and extraction of oil and gas, including directional and horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing; (iii) potential environmental, economic, and social impacts arising from such activities, as well as impacts on infrastructure; and (iv) appropriate regulatory requirements for management of oil and gas exploration activities with particular attention to regulation of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing for that purpose; and

Whereas, pursuant to S.L. 2011-276, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), in conjunction with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI-USA), issued a draft report on oil and gas resources in March 2012; and

Whereas, that draft report states "[a]fter reviewing other studies and experiences in oil and gas-producing states, DENR believes that hydraulic fracturing can be done safely as



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long as the right protections are in place. It will be important to have those measures in place before issuing permits for hydraulic fracturing in North Carolina's shale formations."; and

Whereas, that draft report states "[a] number of states have experienced problems associated with natural gas exploration and development because the appropriate measures were not in place from the beginning–forcing both the state and the industry to react after damage had already been done."; and

Whereas, that draft report states "[a] complete oil and gas permitting program will require more detailed standards than it is possible to provide in this report and those standards should be based on conditions in North Carolina. Conditions in the Triassic Basins of North Carolina are not identical to those found in Pennsylvania or other gas-producing states."; and

Whereas, the draft report states "[a] comprehensive oil and gas regulatory program requires such a broad range of standards—many of them technical—that DENR cannot make specific recommendations on a full set of regulatory standards without further study."; and

Whereas, the draft report states "[t]he development of specific standards for gas production and hydraulic fracturing (such as siting criteria, waste management guidelines and well construction standards) will require a more detailed discussion of standards appropriate for North Carolina conditions."; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.(a)** The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and other entities as specifically designated below, shall continue the study required by S.L. 2011-276 concerning the issue of oil and gas exploration in the State and the use of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing for that purpose. Specifically, the Department shall gather any additional information and data necessary to formulate detailed standards and regulatory requirements for management of natural gas exploration and development activities using horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing that are appropriate to address the particular conditions existing in North Carolina. At a minimum, the Department shall formulate specific recommendations and submit draft legislation on all of the following:

- (1) Development of a modern oil and gas regulatory program, taking into consideration the processes involved in hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling technologies, and long-term prevention of physical or economic waste in developing oil and gas resources in the State. These recommendations shall include necessary updates and enhancements to existing oil and gas regulations, including, but not limited to, requirements pertaining to:
  - a. Collection of baseline data, including groundwater, surface water, and air quality in areas where oil and gas exploration and development activities are proposed.
  - b. State stormwater regulatory controls for oil and gas drilling sites.
  - c. Water use associated with the process of hydraulic fracturing in light of water supply in the areas of proposed activity, competing water uses in those areas, and expected environmental impacts from such water withdrawals, including, but not limited to, a requirement that oil and gas operators prepare and have a water and wastewater

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1 2 3 4 5		management plan approved by the Department, which, among other things, limits water withdrawals during times of drought and periods of low flows.
4	d.	Management of oil and gas wastes, including storage, transportation,
3		and disposal of wastes that may contain radioactive materials or
7		wastes that may be toxic or have other hazardous wastes'
6 7 8		characteristics, that are not otherwise regulated as a hazardous waste by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, such as
9		top-hole water, brines, drilling fluids, additives, drilling muds,
10		stimulation fluids, well servicing fluids, oil, production fluids, and
11		drill cuttings from the drilling, alteration, production, plugging, or
12		other activity associated with oil and gas wells.
13	e.	Full disclosure of hydraulic fracturing chemicals and constituents to
14		regulatory agencies, and, with the exception of those items
15		constituting trade secrets, requirements for disclosure of hydraulic
16		fracturing chemicals and constituents to the public.
17	f.	Prohibitions on use of certain chemicals and constituents in hydraulic
18		fracturing fluids, particularly diesel fuel.
19	g.	State regulation of toxic air emissions from drilling operations. In
20 21		formulating appropriate standards, the Department shall assess emissions from oil and gas exploration and development activities
22		that use horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing technologies,
23		including emissions from associated truck traffic in order to (i)
24		determine the adequacy of the State's current air toxics program to
25		protect landowners who lease their property to drilling operations,
26		and (ii) determine the impact on ozone levels in the area in order to
27		determine measures needed to maintain compliance with federal
28		ozone standards.
29	h.	Information and data to be submitted in association with applications
30		for permits to conduct oil and gas exploration and development
31		activities using the processes of horizontal drilling and hydraulic
32 33		fracturing, which may include submission of hydrogeological investigations and identification of mechanisms to prevent and
34		diagnose sources of groundwater contamination in the area of drilling
35		sites. In formulating these requirements, the Department shall
36		specifically examine (i) how North Carolina's geology differs from
37		other states where oil and gas exploration and development activities
38		using the processes of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing are
39		common, and (ii) the routes of possible groundwater contamination
40		resulting from these activities and the potential role of vertical
41		geological structures such as dikes and faults as conduits for
42		groundwater contamination.

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1 i. Well construction standards to address the additional pressures of 2 horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, such as standards for 3 casing and cementing sufficient to handle highly pressurized 4 injection of fluids into a well for purposes of fracturing bedrock and 5 extraction of gas, and construction standards for other gas production 6 infrastructure, such as storage pits and tanks. 7 Siting standards for wells and other gas production infrastructure. j. 8 such as storage pits and tanks, including appropriate setback requirements and identification of areas, such as floodplains, where 9 oil and gas exploration and production activities should be 10 prohibited. 11 Installation of safety devices, such as blow-out preventers, and 12 k. actions to be taken in response to operational or mechanical 13 14 problems, including approved emergency response plans and certified personnel to implement these plans as needed. 15 Notice, record keeping, and reporting. 16 1. Well closure, site reclamation, post-closure monitoring, and financial 17 m. 18 assurance. 19 Review and evaluate the advisability and efficacy of creation of a new board (2) or commission with jurisdiction over matters pertaining to oil and gas 20 exploration and development, which would withdraw jurisdiction over such 21 activities from existing entities such as the Environmental Management 22 Commission and the Mining Commission. 23 24 (3) Identification of appropriate levels of funding and potential sources for that funding, including permit fees, bonds, taxes, and impact fees, necessary to 25 (i) support local governments impacted by the industry and associated 26 27 activities; (ii) address expected infrastructure impacts, including, but not limited to, repair of roads damaged by truck traffic and heavy equipment; 28 (iii) cover any costs to the State for administering an oil and gas regulatory 29 30 program, including remediation and reclamation of drilling sites when necessary due to abandonment or insolvency of an oil or gas operator or 31 other responsible party; and (iv) any other issues that may need to be 32 addressed in the Department's determination. The Department shall develop 33 recommendations on appropriate levels of funding in conjunction with the 34 Department of Transportation, the North Carolina League of Municipalities, 35 and the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, as necessary. 36 Identification of potential impacts on local governments and local 37 (4) infrastructure, including, but not limited to, damage to roads by truck traffic 38 and heavy equipment, and recommendations on measures to mitigate those 39 40 impacts, as well as recommendations concerning the extent to which local governments should have regulatory authority over oil and gas exploration 41 and development activities, including authority for adoption of reasonable 42 43 restrictions on such activity in order to protect public health, safety, welfare,

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1 2 3 4 5 6		and the environment. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, the North Carolina League of Municipalities and the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, shall identify these impacts and formulate recommendations for inclusion in the study and recommendations required by this act.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	(5)	Preparations necessary for appropriate response of State agencies, local first responders, and industry to a well blowout, chemical spill, or other emergency related to exploration and development activities, including requirements for contingency planning and spill risk management procedures. The Department shall develop these proposals in conjunction with the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(6)	Development of proposals concerning an operator's liability for environmental contamination caused by exploration and development activities, particularly as it concerns groundwater contamination. The Consumer Protection Division of the North Carolina Department of Justice shall develop these proposals in consultation with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI) for inclusion in the study and recommendations required by this act.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(7)	Development of a coordinated permitting process for oil and gas exploration and development activities, which maintains the environmental permitting program for such activities within the Department of Environment and Natural Resources where it will benefit from the expertise of State geological staff and the ability to coordinate air, land, and water quality permitting. In developing a coordinated permitting process, the Department shall also examine and make recommendations concerning an appropriate fee structure applicable to oil and gas exploration and development activities that will ensure adequate and sustainable staffing levels in the long term,
31 32 33	(8)	despite fluctuations in such activities and corresponding markets.  Necessary data management capabilities and development of an electronic permitting program.
34 35	(9)	Identification of gaps in regulatory authority over the siting, construction, and operation of gathering pipelines.
36	SECT	ION 1.(b) The Department shall identify all existing statutes and rules

governing all aspects of oil and gas exploration and development activities, identify all statutory and rule changes necessary to implement the recommendations formulated pursuant to Section 1(a) of this act, and provide draft legislative proposals accordingly.

SECTION 1.(c) In conducting the continuing study required by Section 1(a) of this act, and in formulating the associated recommendations for legislative action by Section 1(b) of this act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall (i) do so using a process involving scientific and technical advisory groups that allows for broad public participation and

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1 (ii) consult and coordinate with local governments, the North Carolina League of
2 Municipalities, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, the Department of
3 Commerce, the Department of Transportation, the Division of Emergency Management of the
4 Department of Public Safety, the Consumer Protection Division of the Department of Justice,
5 the State Review of Oil and Natural Gas Environmental Regulations (STRONGER), the
6 American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Rural Advancement Foundation International
7 (RAFI).

SECTION 2. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall submit an interim report on the progress of the study and the development of recommendations required by this act to the Environmental Review Commission on or before March 1, 2013. For study and recommendations required by sub-subdivisions a. through f. of subdivision (1) of Section 1(a) of this act, and subdivisions (2) through (6) of Section 1(a) of this act, the Department shall submit a final report, including findings, recommendations, and specific proposals for legislative action to the Environmental Review Commission on or before December 1, 2013. For study and recommendations required by sub-subdivisions g. and h. of subdivision (1) of Section 1(a) of this act, the Department shall submit a final report, including findings, recommendations, and specific proposals for legislative action to the Environmental Review Commission on or before July 1, 2014. For study and recommendations required by sub-subdivisions i. through m. of subdivision (1) of Section 1(a) of this act, subdivisions (7) through (9) of Section 1(a) of this act, and Section 12(b) of this act, the Department shall submit a final report, including findings, recommendations, and specific proposals for legislative action to the Environmental Review Commission on or before March 1, 2015.

#### PART II. CONSUMER PROTECTION PROVISIONS

**SECTION 3.** Part 3 of Article 27 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

#### "Part 3. Landowner Protection.

#### § 113-420. Notice and entry to property.

- (a) Notice required for activities that do not disturb surface of property. If an oil and or gas developer or operator is not the surface owner of the property on which oil and gas operations are to occur, before entering the property for oil and or gas operations that do not disturb the surface, including inspections, staking, surveys, measurements, and general evaluation of proposed routes and sites for oil and or gas drilling operations, the developer or operator shall give written notice to the surface owner at least seven—14 days before the desired date of entry to the property. Notice shall be given by certified mail, return receipt requested. The requirements of this subsection may not be waived by agreement of the parties. The notice, at a minimum, shall include all of the following:
  - (1) The identity of person(s) requesting entry upon the property.
  - (2) The purpose for entry on the property.
  - (3) The dates, times, and location on which entry to the property will occur, including the estimated number of entries.

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Other requirements concerning activities that do not disturb surface of property. – 1 Persons who enter land pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall carry on their person 2 identification sufficient to identify themselves and their employer or principal and shall present 3 the identification to the surface owner upon request. In addition, activities for which notice is 4 required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to the following conditions: 5 Vehicular access shall be limited to established roads and trails, unless 6 (1) 7 approval for other vehicular access is granted by the surface owner. 8 Approval of the surface owner is required for the clearing of trees, brush, or (2) 9 other vegetation. Entry upon land by a person to conduct or perform such activities creates a 10 (3) rebuttable presumption that the surface owner properly protected the person 11 against personal injury or property damage while the person was on the land. 12 A surveyor who enters land pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall: 13 (4) (i) supply the surface owner with information on located, established, or 14 reestablished corners that lie on the land or that may affect the boundaries of 15 the land; and, (ii) provide the surface owner with a copy of any relevant 16 survey filed or recorded, upon request of the surface owner. 17 Notice required for land-disturbing activities. - If an oil and or gas developer or 18 operator is not the surface owner of the property on which oil and or gas operations are to 19 occur, before entering the property for oil and or gas operations that disturb the surface, the 20 21 developer or operator shall give written notice to the surface owner at least 14-60 days before the desired date of entry to the property. Notice shall be given by certified mail, return receipt 22 requested. The notice, at a minimum, shall include all of the following: 23 A sufficient description of the planned oil or gas operations to enable the 24 (1) surface owner to evaluate the effect of the operations on the property. 25 exploration or development plan, including, but not limited to (i) the 26 proposed locations of any roads, drill pads, pipeline routes, and other 27 alterations to the surface estate and (ii) the proposed date on or after which 28 the proposed alterations will begin. 29 An offer of the oil and gas developer or operator to consult with the surface 30 +(2)owner to review and discuss the location of the proposed alterations. 31 The name, address, telephone number, and title of a contact person 32 (3) 33 employed by or representing the oil or gas developer or operator who the surface owner may contact following the receipt of notice concerning the 34 35 location of the proposed alterations. A copy of this Part, and a publication produced by the Consumer Protection 36 (4) Division of the North Carolina Department of Justice entitled "Oil & Gas 37 38 Leases: Landowners' Rights". A proposed surface use and compensation agreement addressing, at a 39 (5) 40 minimum and to the extent known, all of the following issues: Placement, specifications, maintenance and design of well pads, 41 a. gathering pipelines and roads to be constructed for oil and gas 42 43 operations.

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1	<u>b.</u>	Terms of ingress and egress upon the surface of the land for oil and
2		gas operations.
3	<u>c.</u>	Construction, maintenance and placement of all pits and equipment
4		used or planned for oil and gas operations.
5	<u>d.</u>	Use and impoundment of water on the surface of the land.
6	<u>e.</u> <u>f.</u>	Removal and restoration of plant life.
7	<u>f.</u>	Surface water drainage changes.
8	<u>g.</u>	Actions to limit and effectively control stormwater runoff and
9		erosion.
10	<u>h.</u>	Control and management of noise, weeds, dust, traffic, trespass, litter
11		and interference with the surface owner's use of the surface property.
12	<u>i.</u>	Interim and final reclamation.
13	<u>j.</u>	Actions to minimize surface damages to the property in compliance
14		with section (b3) of this section.
15	<u>k.</u>	Operator indemnification for injury to persons caused by the
16		operator.
17	<u>l.</u>	An offer of compensation for damages to the surface affected by oil
18		and gas operations.
19	(b1) Upon receipt	t of the notice required by subsection (b) of this section, the surface
20	owner may: (i) accept	the proposed surface use and compensation agreement within twenty
21	days; or (ii) reject the pr	roposed surface use and compensation agreement. Failure to accept the
22	proposed agreement wit	hin twenty days shall be deemed to be a rejection by the surface owner.
23	If the proposed agreeme	ent is rejected, the surface owner may enter into negotiations with the
24	developer or operator, ir	ncluding, if the parties agree, arbitration or mediation.
25	(c) If the oil and	dor gas developer or operator fails to give notice as provided in this
26	section, the surface own	ner may seek appropriate relief in the superior court for the county in
27	which the oil or gas well	l is located and may receive actual damages.
28	§ 113-421. Compensa:	tion for damages. Presumptive liability for water contamination;
29	compensatio	on for other damages; responsibility for reclamation.
30	(a) Presumptive	liability for water contamination It shall be presumed that an oil or
31	gas developer or operat	tor is responsible for contamination of a water supply that is within
32	5,000 feet of wellhead t	hat is part of the oil or gas developer or operator's activities, unless the
33	presumption is rebutted	d by a defense established as set forth in subdivision (1) of this
34	subsection. If a contam	ninated water supply is located within 5,000 feet of a wellhead, in
35	addition to any other rer	nedy available at law or in equity, including payment of compensation
36	for damage to the water	r supply, the developer or operator shall provide a replacement water
37	supply to the surface ow	mer and other persons using the water supply at the time the oil or gas
38	developer's activities we	ere commenced on the property, which water supply shall be adequate
39	in quality and quantity for	or those persons' use.
40	(1) <u>In ord</u>	der to rebut a presumption arising pursuant to subsection (a) of this
41	sectio	n, an oil or gas developer or operator shall have the burden of proving
42	any o	f the following:

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- The contamination existed prior to the commencement of the drilling 1 <u>a.</u> 2 activities of the oil or gas developer or operator, as evidenced by a pre-drilling test of the water supply in question conducted in 3 conformance with G.S. 113-423(e). 4 5 The surface owner or owner of the water supply in question refused <u>b.</u> 6 the oil or gas developer or operator access to conduct a pre-drilling 7 test of the water supply conducted in conformance with 8 G.S. 113-423(c). 9 The water supply in question is not within 5,000 feet of a wellhead <u>c.</u> that is part of the oil or gas developer or operator's activities. 10 The contamination occurred as the result of a cause other than 11 d. drilling activities of the developer or operator. 12 13 Compensation for other damages required. – The oil and or gas developer or operator shall be obligated to pay the surface owner compensation for all damages incurred by 14 15 a surface owner, including, but not limited to all of the following: 16 +(1)Any damage to a water supply in use prior to the commencement of the activities of the developer or operator which is due to those activities. 17 The cost of repair of personal property of the surface owner, which personal 18 (2) 19 property is damaged due to activities of the developer or operator, up to the 20 value of replacement by personal property of like age, wear, and quality. Lost income or expenses incurred as a result of being unable to dedicate 21 <u>(3)</u> 22 surface property actually occupied by the oil or gas developer or operator's activities or to which access is prevented by such activities to the uses to 23 24 which the property was dedicated prior to commencement of the activities measured from the date the activity was initiated until the date reclamation 25 of the surface property is completed. This shall include lost income from 26 27 agricultural production activities involving livestock, crops, or timber occurring prior to commencement of the activities of the oil or gas developer 28 29 or operator. 30 (4) Damage to any livestock, crops, or timber determined according to the market value of the resources destroyed, damaged, or prevented from 31 reaching market due to the oil or gas developer or operator's activities. 32 33 The diminution in value, if any, of the surface property and other property (5) 34 after completion of the activities and reclamation conducted as required by subsection (a2) of this section determined according to the actual use made 35 36 thereof by the surface owner immediately prior to the commencement of the activities of the oil or gas developer on the property. 37 Reimbursement for any additional taxes or assessments levied against the 38 **(6)** 39 property due to the developer or operator's activities. Reclamation of Surface Property Required. - An oil or gas developer or operator 40 41
  - (a2) Reclamation of Surface Property Required. An oil or gas developer or operator shall reclaim all surface areas affected by its operations no later than two years following completion of the operations. If the developer or operator is not the surface owner of the property, prior to commencement of activities on the property, the oil or gas developer or

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operator shall provide a bond running to the surface owner sufficient to cover reclamation of the surface owner's property.

- (a3) Remediation Required. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to obviate or affect the obligation of a developer or operator to comply with any other requirement under law to remediate contamination caused by its activities.
- (a4) Replacement Water Supply Required. If a water supply belonging to the surface owner or third parties is contaminated due to the activities of the developer or operator, in addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, the developer or operator shall provide a replacement water supply to persons using the water supply at the time the oil or gas developer's activities were commenced on the property, which water supply shall be adequate in quality and quantity for those persons' use.
- (b) <u>Time-frame for compensation.</u>—When compensation is required, the surface owner shall have the option of accepting a one-time payment or annual payments for a period of time not less than 10 years.
- (c) <u>Venue.</u>—The surface owner has the right to seek damages pursuant to this section in the superior court for the county in which the oil or gas well is located. The superior court for the county in which the oil or gas well is located has jurisdiction over all proceedings brought pursuant to this section. If the surface owner or the surface owner's assignee is the prevailing party in an action to recover unpaid <del>royalties, royalties or other damages owed due to activities of the developer or operator,</del> the court shall award any court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the surface owner or the surface owner's assignee.
- (d) Conditions precedent, notice provisions, or arbitration clauses included in lease documents that have the effect of limiting access to the superior court in the county in which the oil or gas well is located are void and unenforceable.

#### § 113-422. Indemnification.

An oil or gas developer or operator shall indemnify and hold harmless a surface owner against any claims related to the developer or operator's activities on the surface owner's property, including, but not limited to: (i) claims of injury or death to any person; (ii) for damage to impacted infrastructure or water supplies; (iii) damage to a third party's property that is adjacent to property on which drilling occurs, as well as real or personal property; adjacent infrastructure, and wells and (iv) violations of any federal, State, or local law, rule, regulation or ordinance, including those for protection of the environment.

#### § 113-423, Maximum-Required lease terms.

(a) Required Information to be Provided to Potential Lessors and Surface Owners. — Prior to executing a lease for oil and gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property, an oil or gas developer or operator, or any agent thereof, shall provide the lessor with a copy of this Part and a publication produced by the Consumer Protection Division of the North Carolina Department of Justice entitled "Oil & Gas Leases: Landowners' Rights." If the lessor is not the surface owner of the property, the oil or gas developer or operator shall also provide the surface owner with a copy of this Part and the publication prior to execution of a lease for oil and gas rights.

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- (b) Maximum duration. Any lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property shall expire at the end of 105 years from the date the lease is executed, unless, at the end of the 10 year5-year period, oil or gas is being produced for commercial purposes from the land to which the lease applies. If, at any time after the 10 year 5-year period, commercial production of oil or gas in paying quantities is terminated for a period of six months or more, all rights to the oil or gas shall revert to the surface owner of the property to which the lease pertains. No assignment or agreement to waive the provisions of this subsection shall be valid or enforceable. As used in this subsection, the term "production" includes the actual production of oil or gas by a lessee, or when activities are being conducted by the lessee for injection, withdrawal, storage, or disposal of water, gas, or other fluids, or when rentals or royalties are being paid by the lessee. No force majeure clause shall operate to extend a lease beyond the time frames set forth in this subsection.
- Minimum royalty payments. Any lease of oil or gas rights or any other (c) conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property shall provide that the lessor shall receive a royalty payment of not less than 15.0% of the proceeds of sale of all oil or gas produced from the lessor's just and equitable share of the oil and gas in the pool, which sum shall not be diminished by pre-production or post-production costs, fees, or other charges assessed by the oil or gas developer or operator against the property owner. Royalty payments shall commence no later than six (6) months after the date of first sale of product from the drilling operations subject to the lease and thereafter no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the calendar month within which subsequent production is sold. At the time each royalty payment is made, the oil or gas developer or operator shall provide documentation on the time-period for which the royalty payment is made, the quantity of product sold within that period, and the price received, at a minimum. If royalty payments have not been made within the required timeframes, the owner of the property to which the lease pertains shall be entitled to interest on the unpaid royalties commencing on the payment due date at the rate of 10% per annum on the unpaid amounts. Upon written request, the lessor shall be entitled to inspect and copy records of the oil or gas developer or operator related to production and royalty payments associated with the lease.
- (d) Bonus payments. Any bonus payments, or other initial payments, due under a lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property shall be paid by the lessee to the lessor within 30-days of execution of a lease. If a bonus payment or other initial payment has not been made within the required timeframe, the lessor shall be entitled to interest on the unpaid amount commencing on the payment due date at the rate of 10% per annum on the unpaid amount.
- (e) Agreements for use of other resources; associated payments. Any lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property shall clearly state if the oil or gas developer or operator shall use groundwater or surface water supplies located on the property, and if so, shall clearly state the estimated amount of water to be withdrawn from the supplies on the property, and shall require permission of the surface owner therefore. At a minimum, water used by the developer or operator shall not restrict the supply of water for domestic uses by the surface owner. The lease

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shall provide for full compensation to the surface owner for water used from the property by the developer or operator in amount not less than the fair market value of the water consumed based on water sales in the area at the time of use.

- (f) Pre-drilling testing of water supplies. Any lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property shall include a clause that requires the oil or gas developer or operator to conduct a test of water supplies within 5,000 feet of a wellhead that is part of the oil or gas developer or operator's activities at least 30 days prior to initial drilling activities, and, at least two follow-up tests within a 24 month period after production has commenced. The Department shall identify the location of all such wells on a property on which drilling operations are proposed to occur. A surface owner may elect to have the Department sample wells located on their property, in lieu of sampling conducted by the oil or gas developer or operator, in which case the developer or operator shall reimburse the Department for the reasonable costs involved in testing of the wells in question. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude or impair the right of any surface owner to refuse pre-drilling testing of wells located on their property.
- (g) Recordation of leases. Any lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property, including assignments of such leases, shall be recorded within 30 days of execution in the register of deeds office in the county where the land which is subject to the lease is located.
- (h) Notice of assignment required. Notice of assignment of any lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property shall be provided to the owner of the property to which the lease pertains within 30 days of such assignment.
- (i) Approval required from lenders. Prior to executing a lease for oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property with a surface owner, an oil or gas developer or operator shall obtain written approval from any lender who holds a mortgage or deed of trust on any portion of the surface property involved in the proposed lease. Such approval shall include a confirmation from that lender that execution of a lease for oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of the surface property will not violate any provision associated with the mortgage or deed of trust.
- (j) 30-day right of rescission. Any lease of oil or gas rights or any other conveyance of any kind separating rights to oil or gas from the freehold estate of surface property, shall be subject to a 30-day right of rescission in which the lessor may cancel the lease. In order to cancel the lease, the lessor shall notify the lessee in writing within 30 calendar days of execution of the lease, and return any sums paid by the lessee to the lessor under the terms of the lease.

### § 113-424. Applicability; effect.

This Part applies to leases or contracts, and amendments to leases or contracts, entered into on or after June 15, 2011.

#### "§ 113-423.1. Surface activities.

(a) Agreements on Rights and Obligations of Parties. – The developer or operator and the surface owner may enter into a mutually acceptable agreement that sets forth the rights and

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obligations of the parties with respect to the surface activities conducted by the developer or operator.

- (b) Minimization of Intrusion Required. - An oil or gas developer or operator shall conduct oil and gas operations in a manner that accommodates the surface owner by minimizing intrusion upon and damage to the surface of the land. As used in this subsection, "minimizing intrusion upon and damage to the surface" means selecting alternative locations for wells, roads, pipelines, or production facilities, or employing alternative means of operation, that prevent, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of the oil and gas operations on the surface, where such alternatives are technologically sound, economically practicable, and reasonably available to the operator. The standard of conduct set forth in this subsection shall not be construed to (i) prevent an operator from entering upon and using that amount of the surface as is reasonable and necessary to explore for, develop, and produce oil and gas and (ii) abrogate or impair a contractual provision binding on the parties that expressly provides for the use of the surface for the conduct of oil and gas operations or that releases the operator from liability for the use of the surface. Failure of an oil or gas developer or operator to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall give rise to a cause of action by the surface owner. Upon a determination by the trier of fact that such failure has occurred, a surface owner may seek compensatory damages and equitable relief. In any litigation or arbitration based upon this subsection, the surface owner shall present evidence that the developer or operator's use of the surface materially interfered with the surface owner's use of the surface of the land. After such showing, the developer or operator shall bear the burden of proof of showing that it minimized intrusion upon and damage to the surface of the land in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. If a developer or operator makes that showing, the surface owner may present rebuttal evidence. A developer or operator may assert, as an affirmative defense, that it has conducted oil or gas operations in accordance with a regulatory requirement, contractual obligation, or land-use plan provision that is specifically applicable to the alleged intrusion or damage. Nothing in this subsection shall do any of the following:
  - (1) Preclude or impair any person from obtaining any and all other remedies allowed by law.
  - (2) Prevent a developer or operator and a surface owner from addressing the use of the surface for oil and gas operations in a lease, surface use agreement, or other written contract.
  - Establish, alter, impair, or negate the authority of local governments to regulate land use related to oil and gas operations.

### "§ 113-425. Registry of landmen required.

- (a) Establishment of registry. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall establish and maintain a registry of landmen operating in this State. As used in this section, "landman" means a person that, in the course and scope of the person's business:
  - (1) Acquires or manages oil, gas, or mineral interests;
  - (2) Performs title or contract functions related to the exploration, exploitation, or disposition of oil, gas, or mineral interests;

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1 2	<u>(3</u>	Negotiates for the acquisition or divestiture of oil, gas, or mineral rights including the acquisition or divestiture of land or oil, gas, or mineral rights
3		for a pipeline; or
4	(4	
5	7-3	development of oil, gas, or minerals.
6	(b) R	egistration required. – A person shall not act, offer to act, or hold oneself out as a
7		his State unless the person is registered with the Department in accordance with
8		To apply for registration as a landman, a person shall submit an application to the
9		on a form to be provided by the Department, which shall include, at a minimum
10	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	owing information:
11	(1	
12	7.1	and addresses of all principals of the applicant.
13	(2	
14	12	applicant.
15	<u>(3</u>	
16	<del>-</del>	individual, the federal employer identification number of the applicant.
17	(4	
18		held a similar registration or license;
19	(5	
20		similar registration or license suspended or revoked.
21	(6	
22		applicant.
23	(c) <u>T</u>	he Department may deny registration to an applicant, reprimand a registrant
24		evoke a registration, or impose a civil penalty on a registrant if the Department
25	determines th	at the applicant or registrant:
26	(1	) Fraudulently or deceptively obtains, attempts to obtain, or a registration;
27	(2	Uses or attempts to use an expired, suspended, or revoked registration;
28	(3	) Falsely represents oneself as a registered landman;
29	(4	Engages in any other fraud, deception, misrepresentation, or knowing
30		omission of material facts related to oil, gas, or mineral interests;
31	(5	Had a similar registration or license denied, suspended, or revoked in
32		another state or jurisdiction; or
33	(6	Otherwise violates this section.
34		n applicant may challenge a denial, suspension, or revocation of a registration, or a
35		ued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section as provided in Chapter 150B of the
36	General Statu	
37		ne Department shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the provisions of this
38	section.	
39		Additional Remedies.
40		edies provided by this Part are not exclusive and do not preclude any other
41	remedies that	may be allowed by law."

"§ 113-380. Violation a misdemeanor.

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**SECTION 4.(a)** G.S.113-380 reads as rewritten:

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Any Except as otherwise provided, any person, firm or officer of a corporation violating any of the provisions of G.S. 113-378 or 113-379, this Article, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor."

**SECTION 4.(b)** G.S.113-410 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 113-410. Penalties for other violations.

Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this law, Article, or any rule or order of the Department made hereunder, shall, in the event a penalty for such violation is not otherwise provided for herein, be subject to a penalty of not to exceed one-twenty-five thousand dollars (\$1,000)(\$25,000) a day for each and every day of such violation, and for each and every act of violation, such penalty to be recovered in a suit in the superior court of the county where the defendant resides, or in the county of the residence of any defendant if there be more than one defendant, or in the superior court of the county where the violation took place. The place of suit shall be selected by the Department, and such suit, by direction of the Department, shall be instituted and conducted in the name of the Department by the Attorney General. The payment of any penalty as provided for herein shall not have the effect of changing illegal oil into legal oil, illegal gas into legal gas, or illegal product into legal product, nor shall such payment have the effect of authorizing the sale or purchase or acquisition, or the transportation, refining, processing, or handling in any other way, of such illegal oil, illegal gas or illegal product, but, to the contrary, penalty shall be imposed for each prohibited transaction relating to such illegal oil, illegal gas or illegal product.

Any person knowingly and willfully aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of any statute of this State relating to the conservation of oil or gas, or the violation of any provisions of this law, or any rule or order made thereunder, shall be subject to the same penalties as prescribed herein for the violation by such other person.

The clear proceeds of penalties provided for in this section shall be remitted to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund in accordance with G.S. 115C-457.2."

#### **SECTION 5.** G.S. 113-393 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 113-393. Development of lands as drilling unit by agreement or order of Department.

(a) Integration of Interests and Shares in Drilling Unit. — When two or more separately owned tracts of land are embraced within an established drilling unit, the owners thereof may agree validly to integrate their interests and to develop their lands as a drilling unit. Where, however, such owners have not agreed to integrate their interests, the Department shall, for the prevention of waste or to avoid drilling of unnecessary wells, require such owners to do so and to develop their lands as a drilling unit. All orders requiring such integration shall be made after notice and hearing, and shall be upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable, and will afford to the owner of each tract the opportunity to recover or receive his just and equitable share of the oil and gas in the pool without unnecessary expense, and will prevent or minimize reasonably avoidable drainage from each developed unit which is not equalized by counter-drainage. The portion of the production allocated to the owner of each tract included in a drilling unit formed by an integration order shall, when produced, be considered as if it had been produced from such tract by a well drilled thereon.

In the event such integration is required, and provided also that after due notice to all the owners of tracts within such drilling unit of the creation of such drilling unit, and provided

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further that the Department has received no protest thereto, or request for hearing thereon, whether or not 10 days have elapsed after notice has been given of the creation of the drilling unit, the operator designated by the Department to develop and operate the integrated unit shall have the right to charge to each other interested owner the actual expenditures required for such purpose not in excess of what are reasonable, including a reasonable charge for supervision, and the operator shall have the right to receive the first production from the well drilled by him thereon, which otherwise would be delivered or paid to the other parties jointly interested in the drilling of the well, so that the amount due by each of them for his shares of the expense of drilling, equipping, and operating the well may be paid to the operator of the well out of production; with the value of the production calculated at the market price in the field at the time such production is received by the operator or placed to his credit. After being reimbursed for the actual expenditures for drilling and equipping and operating expenses incurred during the drilling operations and until the operator is reimbursed, the operator shall thereafter pay to the owner of each tract within the pool his ratable share of the production calculated at the market price in the field at the time of such production less the reasonable expense of operating the well. In the event of any dispute relative to such costs, the Department shall determine the proper costs.

- (b) When Each Owner May Drill. Should the owners of separate tracts embraced within a drilling unit fail to agree upon the integration of the tracts and the drilling of a well on the unit, and should it be established that the Department is without authority to require integration as provided for in subsection (a) of this section, then, subject to all other applicable provisions of this law, the owner of each tract embraced within the drilling unit may drill on his tract, but the allowable production from each tract shall be such proportion of the allowable for the full drilling unit as the area of such separately owned tract bears to the full drilling unit.
- (c) Cooperative Development Not in Restraint of Trade. Agreements made in the interests of conservation of oil or gas, or both, or for the prevention of waste, between and among owners or operators, or both, owning separate holdings in the same oil or gas pool, or in any area that appears from geological or other data to be underlaid by a common accumulation of oil or gas, or both, or between and among such owners or operators, or both, and royalty owners therein, of a pool or area, or any part thereof, as a unit for establishing and carrying out a plan for the cooperative development and operation thereof, when such agreements are approved by the Department, are hereby authorized and shall not be held or construed to violate any of the statutes of this State relating to trusts, monopolies, or contracts and combinations in restraining of trade.
- (d) Variation from Vertical. Whenever the Department fixes the location of any well or wells on the surface, the point at which the maximum penetration of such wells into the producing formation is reached shall not unreasonably vary from the vertical drawn from the center of the hole at the surface, provided, that the Department shall prescribe rules and orders governing the reasonableness of such variation.
- (e) No owner of land in this State shall be required to allow activities for the exploration or extraction of oil or gas on the owner's property, nor shall an owner of oil or gas interests be required to allow activities for the exploration or extraction of the oil or gas resources owned by them."

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	SECTION 6. G.S. 47E-4 read	s as rewritten:
§ 47E-4.	Required disclosures.	

- (a) With regard to transfers described in G.S. 47E-1, the owner of the real property shall furnish to a purchaser a residential property disclosure statement. The disclosure statement shall:
  - (1) Disclose those items which are required to be disclosed relative to the characteristics and condition of the property and of which the owner has actual knowledge; or
  - (2) State that the owner makes no representations as to the characteristics and condition of the real property or any improvements to the real property except as otherwise provided in the real estate contract.
- (b) The North Carolina Real Estate Commission shall develop and require the use of a standard disclosure statement to comply with the requirements of this section. The disclosure statement shall specify that certain transfers of residential property are excluded from this requirement by G.S. 47E-2, including transfers of residential property made pursuant to a lease with an option to purchase where the lessee occupies or intends to occupy the dwelling, and shall include at least the following characteristics and conditions of the property:
  - (1) The water supply and sanitary sewage disposal system;
  - (2) The roof, chimneys, floors, foundation, basement, and other structural components and any modifications of these structural components;
  - (3) The plumbing, electrical, heating, cooling, and other mechanical systems;
  - (4) Present infestation of wood-destroying insects or organisms or past infestation the damage for which has not been repaired;
  - (5) The zoning laws, restrictive covenants, building codes, and other land-use restrictions affecting the real property, any encroachment of the real property from or to adjacent real property, and notice from any governmental agency affecting this real property; and
  - (6) Presence of lead-based paint, asbestos, radon gas, methane gas, underground storage tank, hazardous material or toxic material (whether buried or covered), and other environmental contamination.

The disclosure statement shall provide the owner with the option to indicate whether the owner has actual knowledge of the specified characteristics or conditions, or the owner is making no representations as to any characteristic or condition.

- (b1) With regard to transfers described in G.S. 47E-1, the owner of the real property shall furnish to a purchaser an owners' association and mandatory covenants disclosure statement.
  - (1) The North Carolina Real Estate Commission shall develop and require the use of a standard disclosure statement to comply with the requirements of this subsection. The disclosure statement shall specify that certain transfers of residential property are excluded from this requirement by G.S. 47E-2, including transfers of residential property made pursuant to a lease with an option to purchase where the lessee occupies or intends to occupy the dwelling. The standard disclosure statement shall require disclosure of

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1		whether or not the property to be conveyed is subject to regulation by one or
2		more owners' association(s) and governing documents which impose various
3		mandatory covenants, conditions, and restrictions upon the property,
4		including, but not limited to, obligations to pay regular assessments or dues
5		and special assessments. The statement required by this subsection shall
6 7		include information on all of the following:
8		a. The name, address, telephone number, or e-mail address for the president or manager of the association to which the lot is subject.
9		b. The amount of any regular assessments or dues to which the lot is
10		subject.
11		c. Whether there are any services that are paid for by regular
12		assessments or dues to which the lot is subject.
13		d. Whether, as of the date the disclosure is signed, there are any
14		assessments, dues, fees, or special assessments which have been duly
15		approved as required by the applicable declaration or bylaws,
16		payable to an association to which the lot is subject.
17		e. Whether, as of the date the disclosure is signed, there are any
18		unsatisfied judgments against or pending lawsuits involving the lot,
19		the planned community or the association to which the lot is subject,
20		with the exception of any action filed by the association for the
21		collection of delinquent assessments on lots other than the lot to be
22		sold.
23		f. Any fees charged by an association or management company to
24		which the lot is subject in connection with the conveyance or transfer
25		of the lot to a new owner.
26	(2)	The owners' association and mandatory covenants disclosure statement shall
27		provide the owner with the option to indicate whether the owner has actual
28		knowledge of the specified characteristics, or conditions or the owner is
29		making no representations as to any characteristic or condition contained in
30		the statement.
31		regard to transfers described in G.S. 47E-1, the owner of the real property
32		ny real estate contract an oil, gas, and mineral rights mandatory disclosure as
33 34	provided in this s	Transfers of residential property set forth in G.S.47E-2 are excluded from
35	(1)	this requirement, except that the exemptions provided under subdivisions (9)
36		and (11) of G.S. 47E-2 specifically are not excluded from this requirement.
37	(2)	The disclosure shall be conspicuous, shall be in boldface type and shall be as
38	(2)	follows:
39		Tono ws.
40		OIL, GAS AND MINERAL RIGHTS DISCLOSURE
41		
42		Oil, gas, and mineral rights (hereinafter "mineral rights") can be severed
43		from the title to real property by conveyance (deed) of the mineral rights

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l		from the owner or by reservation of the mineral rights by the owner.
2		mineral rights are or will be severed from the property, the owner of those
3		rights may have the perpetual right to drill, mine, explore, and remove any o
4		the subsurface resources on or from the property either directly from the
5		surface of the property or from a nearby location. With regard to the
6		severance of mineral rights, Seller makes the following disclosures:
7		Yes No No Representation
8		1. Mineral rights were severed from
9	<b>Buyer Initials</b>	the property by a previous owner.
10		Yes No
11		2. Seller has severed the mineral rights
12	<b>Buyer Initials</b>	from the property.
13		<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>
14		3. Seller intends to sever the mineral
15	<b>Buyer Initials</b>	rights from the property prior to
16	-	transfer of title to Buyer"

SECTION 7. In order to effect the pre-lease publication distribution requirement as set forth in G.S. 113-420(b) and G.S. 113-423(a), and to otherwise inform the public, the Consumer Protection Division of the North Carolina Department of Justice in consultation with the North Carolina Real Estate Commission shall develop and make available a publication entitled "Oil & Gas Leases: Landowners' Rights" to provide general information on consumer protection issues and landowner rights, including information on mineral leases, applicable to exploration and extraction of gas or oil. The publication shall be made available by October 1, 2012.

#### PART IV. SEVERANCE TAX

#### **SECTION 8.** G.S. 113-387 reads as rewritten:

#### "8 113-387. Production of crude oil and gas regulated; tax assessments.

All common sources of supply of crude oil discovered after January 1, 1945, if so found necessary by the Department, shall have the production of oil therefrom controlled or regulated in accordance with the provisions of this law, and the Department is hereby authorized to assess from time to time against each barrel of oil produced and saved a tax not to exceed five mills on each barrel. All moneys so collected shall be used solely to pay the expenses and other costs in connection with the administration of this law.

All common sources of supply of natural gas discovered after January 1, 1945, if so found necessary by the Department, shall have the production of gas therefrom controlled or regulated in accordance with the provisions of this law, and the Department is hereby authorized to assess from time to time against each 1000 cubic feet of gas produced and saved from a gas well a tax not to exceed one-half mill twenty-six cents (26¢) on each 1000 cubic feet of gas. All moneys so collected shall be used solely to pay the expenses and other costs in connection with the administration of this law."

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#### PART V. EFFECTIVE DATE

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SECTION 9. Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law and applies to leases or contracts, or amendments to leases or contracts, entered into on or after that date. The publication required pursuant to G.S. 113-423, as enacted by Section 3 of this act, shall be made available by October 1, 2012. Section 6 becomes effective October 1, 2012, and applies to real estate transfers or dispositions occurring on or after that date. Section 8 is effective for taxes imposed for taxable years/beginning on or after July 1, 2012."

SIGNED

Amendment Sponsor

SIGNED

Committee Chair if Senate Committee Amendment

ADOPTED

FAILED

51-57-EV

50-58 (adj)

JUN 14 2012

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