GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

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SENATE BILL 612 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE S612-PCS35333-TP-23

Short Title:	Regulatory Reform Act of 2013.	(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

April 4, 2013

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 1 2 AN ACT TO PROVIDE REGULATORY RELIEF TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH 3 CAROLINA BY CREATING A FAST TRACK PERMITTING PROCESS FOR 4 CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS; BY CLARIFYING THE PREEMPTION OF 5 CITY ORDINANCES AND CLARIFYING THAT SIMILAR RULES APPLY TO 6 COUNTY ORDINANCES; BY PROVIDING THAT THE DISPOSAL OF ON-SITE 7 DEMOLITION DEBRIS FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING OF MANUFACTURING 8 BUILDINGS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC GENERATING STATIONS, IS EXEMPT 9 FROM THE LANDFILL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS; BY CLARIFYING THE LAWS RELATING TO GROUNDWATER COMPLIANCE BOUNDARIES; BY 10 11 EXTENDING THE TERMS OF CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS; BY 12 AMENDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT TO ELIMINATE THE 13 REQUIREMENT THAT AN AGENCY PREPARE A FISCAL NOTE WHEN 14 REPEALING A RULE; BY EXEMPTING CERTAIN PROPERTIES FROM RIPARIAN 15 BUFFER RULES; BY REQUIRING THE REPEAL OR REVISION OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL RULES MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN FEDERAL RULES 16 17 TO THE **SAME SUBJECT** MATTER: BYPERTAINING ALLOWING 18 MUNICIPALITIES TO LEASE REAL PROPERTY FOR A TERM OF UP TO TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO PRIVATE COMPANIES CONSTRUCTING RENEWABLE 19 20 FACILITIES; BY ALLOWING GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS 21 LICENSES TO BE ISSUED BY ANY MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL DESIGNATED BY THE 22 THE MUNICIPALITY: GOVERNING **BODY** OF BY**DIRECTING** THE 23 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE 24 **TRANSPORTATION** TO JOINTLY DEPARTMENT OF **PETITION** THE 25 WILMINGTON DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO ALLOW FOR GREATER FLEXIBILITY AND OPPORTUNITY TO 26 27 PERFORM WETLANDS MITIGATION BEYOND THE IMMEDIATE WATERSHED WHERE DEVELOPMENT WILL OCCUR; AND BY REQUIRING MEMBERS OF 28 29 ADVISORY BODIES TO STATE AGENCIES AND BOARDS TO DISCLOSE **INTEREST** 30 POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF **PRIOR** TO MAKING 31 RECOMMENDATION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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34 PART I. FAST-TRACK PERMITTING FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL 35 PERMITS



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SECTION 1.1.(a) Stormwater. – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall develop Minimum Design Criteria for permits issued by the stormwater runoff permitting programs authorized by G.S. 143-214.7. The Minimum Design Criteria shall include all requirements for siting, site preparation, design and construction, and post-construction monitoring and evaluation necessary for the Department to issue a stormwater permit.

SECTION 1.1.(b) Erosion and Sedimentation Control. – The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall develop Minimum Design Criteria for erosion and sedimentation control plans issued by the Department and local governments under the authority of Article 4 of Chapter 113A of the General Statutes. The Minimum Design Criteria shall include all requirements for siting, site preparation, design and construction, and post-construction monitoring and evaluation necessary for the Department or a local government stormwater program to approve an erosion and sedimentation control plan.

SECTION 1.1.(c) Designation of Appropriate Professionals. – In the development of Minimum Design Criteria under this section, the Department shall specify types of licensed professionals qualified to certify the design, effectiveness, and appropriateness of each criterion. For purposes of this subsection, "licensed professionals" shall include, but not be limited to, engineers certified under Chapter 89C of the General Statutes, geologists certified under Chapter 89E of the General Statutes, and landscape architects certified under Chapter 89A of the General Statutes, and "qualified to certify" means, at a minimum, that the licensing board for that professional has the statutory authority to discipline the professional for falsely certifying design, effectiveness, or appropriateness of the particular criterion.

SECTION 1.2. Technical Working Group. – In developing the Minimum Design Criteria, the Department may consult with a technical working group that consists of industry experts, environmental engineers or consultants, relevant faculty from The University of North Carolina, and other interested stakeholders. The Department shall submit the final Minimum Design Criteria to the Environmental Review Commission no later than March 1, 2014.

SECTION 1.3. Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 143-214.7B. Fast-track permitting.

The Commission shall adopt rules implementing a fast-track permitting process allowing for issuance of stormwater management system permits without a technical review when the permit applicant (i) complies with the Minimum Design Criteria for stormwater management developed by the Department and (ii) submits a permit application sealed by the appropriate professional specified in the criteria."

SECTION 1.4. Article 4 of Chapter 113A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 113A-68. Fast-track plan approval.

The Commission shall adopt rules implementing a fast-track plan approval process allowing for approval of erosion and sedimentation control plans by the Department or a local erosion and sedimentation control program without a technical review when the person files a plan that (i) complies with the Minimum Design Criteria for erosion and sedimentation control developed by the Department and (ii) is sealed by the appropriate professional specified in the criteria."

SECTION 1.5.(a) The Environmental Management Commission shall adopt temporary rules implementing Section 1.3 of this act no later than May 1, 2014. The temporary rules shall remain in effect until permanent rules that replace the temporary rules become effective.

SECTION 1.5.(b) The Sedimentation Control Commission shall adopt temporary rules implementing Section 1.4 of this act no later than May 1, 2014. The temporary rules shall remain in effect until permanent rules that replace the temporary rules become effective.

SECTION 1.6. G.S. 89C-19 reads as rewritten:

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"§ 89C-19. Public works; requirements where public safety involved.

This State and its political subdivisions such as counties, cities, towns, or other political entities or legally constituted boards, commissions, public utility companies, or authorities, or officials, or employees of these entities shall not engage in the practice of engineering or land surveying involving either public or private property where the safety of the public is directly involved without the project being under the supervision of a professional engineer for the preparations of plans and specifications for engineering projects, or a professional land surveyor for land surveying projects, as provided for the practice of the respective professions by this Chapter. These entities shall not, in the course of conducting technical review of an application for a permit or a plan submitted for approval by the entity, require revisions to that part of the application or plan that constitutes the practice of engineering and that has been supervised and sealed by a professional engineer unless the employee or official of the reviewing entity requiring the revision is also a professional engineer or is an engineering intern under the responsible charge of a professional engineer. Any revisions to the application or plan that are required by the reviewing entity and that constitute the practice of engineering shall be provided by written notice to the permit applicant or the person submitting a plan for approval. The written notice shall be on agency letterhead and shall be signed by the professional engineer reviewing or supervising the review of the submission and shall include the engineer's state license number.

An official or employee of the State or any political subdivision specified in this section, holding the positions set out in this section as of June 19, 1975, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section so long as such official or employee is engaged in substantially the same type of work as is involved in the present position.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit inspection, maintenance and service work done by employees of the State of North Carolina, any political subdivision of the State, or any municipality including construction, installation, servicing, and maintenance by regular full-time employees of, secondary roads and drawings incidental to work on secondary roads, streets, street lighting, traffic-control signals, police and fire alarm systems, waterworks, steam, electric and sewage treatment and disposal plants, the services of superintendents, inspectors or foremen regularly employed by the State of North Carolina or any political subdivision of the State, or municipal corporation.

The provisions in this section shall not be construed to alter or modify the requirements of Article 1 of Chapter 133 of the General Statutes."

SECTION 1.7. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall identify other permitting programs for which the fast-track permitting process described by this Part would be appropriate and make a report, including proposed legislation, to the Environmental Review Commission no later than May 1, 2014.

PART II. CLARIFY LOCAL GOVERNMENT PREEMPTION

SECTION 2.1. G.S. 160A-174(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) A city ordinance shall be consistent with the Constitution and laws of North Carolina and of the United States. An ordinance is not consistent with State or federal law when:
 - (1) The ordinance infringes a liberty guaranteed to the people by the State or federal Constitution;
 - (2) The ordinance makes unlawful an act, omission or condition which is expressly made lawful by State or federal law;
 - (3) The ordinance makes lawful an act, omission, or condition which is expressly made unlawful by State or federal law;
 - (4) The ordinance purports to regulate a subject that cities are expressly forbidden to regulate by State or federal law;

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- (1) The ordinance infringes a liberty guaranteed to the people by the State or federal Constitution;
- (2) The ordinance makes unlawful an act, omission, or condition which is expressly made lawful by State or federal law;
- (3) The ordinance makes lawful an act, omission, or condition which is expressly made unlawful by State or federal law;
- (4) The ordinance purports to regulate a subject that counties are expressly forbidden to regulate by State or federal law;
- (5) The ordinance purports to regulate a field for which a State or federal statute clearly shows a legislative intent to provide a complete and integrated regulatory scheme to the exclusion of local regulation;

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The ordinance (i) regulates a field that is also regulated by a State or federal 1 (6) 2 statute enforced by, or a regulation promulgated by, an environmental 3 agency; and (ii) is more stringent than the State or federal statute or 4 regulation; and 5 The elements of an offense defined by a county ordinance are identical to the <u>(7)</u> elements of an offense defined by State or federal law. 6 The fact that a State or federal law, standing alone, makes a given act, omission, or 7 8 condition unlawful shall not preclude county ordinances requiring a higher standard of conduct 9 or condition. 10 (a2) The limitation set forth in subdivision (6) of subsection (a1) of this section does not 11 apply to any ordinance if adoption of the ordinance was and continues to be required by one of 12 the following: 13 **(1)** A serious and unforeseen threat to the public health, safety, or welfare. 14 An act of the General Assembly or United States Congress that expressly (2) 15 requires the agency to adopt rules. 16 A provision in federal or State budgetary policy. (3) 17 (4) A federal regulation required by an act of the United States Congress to be adopted or administered by the State. 18 19 A court order. (5) For purposes of this section, "an environmental agency" means any of the following: 20 (a3) 21 The Department of Environment and Natural Resources created pursuant to (1) 22 G.S. 143B-279.1. 23 The Environmental Management Commission created pursuant to <u>(2)</u> 24 G.S. 143B-282. 25 The Coastal Resources Commission established pursuant to G.S. 113A-104. (3) 26 <u>(4)</u> The Marine Fisheries Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-289.51. The Wildlife Resources Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143-240. 27 <u>(5)</u> The Commission for Public Health created pursuant to G.S. 130A-29, when 28 **(6)** 29 regulating pursuant to the authority granted by Articles 9, 10, 11, 19, 19A, 30 and 19B of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes. 31 The Sedimentation Control Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-298. (7) 32 The Mining and Energy Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-293.1. (8) 33 (9) The Pesticide Board created pursuant to G.S. 143-436." 34 35 PART III. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY REFORM 36 **SECTION 3.1.(a)** G.S. 130A-294(a) reads as rewritten: 37 The Department is authorized and directed to engage in research, conduct 38 investigations and surveys, make inspections and establish a statewide solid waste management 39 program. In establishing a program, the Department shall have authority to: 40 41 (4) Develop a permit system governing the establishment and operation a. 42 of solid waste management facilities. A landfill with a disposal area of 1/2 acre or less for the on-site disposal of land clearing and inert 43 44 debris is exempt from the permit requirement of this section and shall 45 be governed by G.S. 130A-301.1. Demolition debris from the decommissioning of manufacturing buildings, including electric 46 47 generating stations, that is disposed of on the same site as the 48 decommissioned buildings, is exempt from the permit requirement of this section and rules adopted pursuant to this section and shall be 49

governed by G.S. 130A-301.3. The Department shall not approve an

application for a new permit, the renewal of a permit, or a substantial

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 amendment to a permit for a sanitary landfill, excluding demolition landfills as defined in the rules of the Commission, except as provided in subdivisions (3) and (4) of subsection (b1) of this section. No permit shall be granted for a solid waste management facility having discharges that are point sources until the Department has referred the complete plans and specifications to the Environmental Management Commission and has received advice in writing that the plans and specifications are approved in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 143-215.1. If the applicant is a unit of local government, and has not submitted a solid waste management plan that has been approved by the Department pursuant to G.S. 130A-309.09A(b), the Department may deny a permit for a sanitary landfill or a facility that disposes of solid waste by incineration, unless the Commission has not adopted rules pursuant to G.S. 130A-309.29 for local solid waste management plans. In any case where the Department denies a permit for a solid waste management facility, it shall state in writing the reason for denial and shall also state its estimate of the changes in the applicant's proposed activities or plans that will be required for the applicant to obtain a permit.

SECTION 3.1.(b) Part 2 of Article 9 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 130A-301.3. Disposal of demolition debris generated from the decommissioning of manufacturing buildings, including electric generating stations, on site.

- (a) A person may dispose of demolition debris from the decommissioning of manufacturing buildings, including electric generating stations, on the same site as the decommissioned buildings if the demolition debris meets all of the following requirements:
 - (1) It is composed only of inert debris such as brick or other masonry materials, dirt, sand, gravel, rock, and concrete if the material, when characterized using the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, is not a hazardous waste. The debris may contain small amounts of wood, paint, sealants, and metal associated with the inert debris.
 - (2) It does not extend beyond the footprint of the decommissioned buildings and shall be at least 50 feet from the property boundary or enclosed by the walls of the building that are left in place below grade. Walls left in place below grade are not subject to the requirements of subdivision (4) of this subsection.
 - (3) It is placed at least 500 feet from the nearest drinking water well.
 - (4) It is placed to assure at least two feet of clean soil between any coated inert debris and the seasonal high groundwater table. Uncoated inert debris may be used as fill anywhere within the footprint of the decommissioned building or as beneficial fill on the site.
 - (5) <u>It complies with all other applicable federal, State, and local laws, regulations, rules, and ordinances.</u>
- (b) After the decommissioning is completed or terminated, the owner or operator shall compact the demolition debris and cover it with at least two feet of compacted earth finer than a sandy texture soil. The cover of the demolition debris shall be graded so as to minimize water infiltration, promote proper drainage, and control erosion. Erosion of the cover shall be

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controlled by establishing suitable vegetative cover. All site stabilization should be completed within 90 days of the completed demolition.

- (c) Within 30 days of completing the final site stabilization or at least 30 days before the land, or any interest in the land, on which the demolition debris is located is transferred, whichever is earlier, the owner or owners of record of the land on which the demolition debris is located shall file each of the following with the register of deeds of the county in which the demolition debris is located:
 - (1) A survey plat of the property that meets the requirements of G.S. 47-30. The plat shall accurately show the location of the demolition debris in a manner that will allow the demolition debris disposal site to be accurately delineated and shall reference this section.
 - A notice that disposal of demolition debris has been located on the land. The notice shall include a description of the land that would be sufficient as a description in an instrument of conveyance. The notice shall list the owners of record of the land at the time the notice is filed and shall reference the book and page number where the deed or other instrument by which the owners of record acquired title is located. The notice shall reference the book and page number where the survey plat required by subdivision (1) of this subsection is recorded. The notice shall reference this section, shall describe with particularity the type and size of the building or other structure that was demolished, and shall state the dates on which the demolition began and ended. The notice shall be executed by the owner or owners of record as provided in Chapter 47 of the General Statutes. The register of deeds shall record the notice and index it in the grantor index under the names of all owners of record of the land.
- (d) A certified copy of both the plat and notice required by subsection (c) of this section shall also be filed with the Department. The plat and the notice shall indicate on the face of the document the book and page number where recorded.
- (e) When the land, or any portion of the land, on which the demolition debris is located is sold, leased, conveyed, or transferred, the deed or other instrument of transfer shall contain a statement that the property has been used for the disposal of demolition debris. The statement shall include a reference to this section and to the book and page number where the notice required by subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of this section is recorded."

SECTION 3.1.(c) G.S. 47-29 is amended by adding a new subsection to read: "§ 47-29.1. Recordation of environmental notices.

...

(a4) The disposal of on-site demolition debris from the decommissioning of manufacturing buildings, including electric generating stations, shall be recorded as provided in G.S. 130A-301.3.

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SECTION 3.2.(a) G.S. 143-215.1 is amended by adding three new subsections to read:

"§ 143-215.1. Control of sources of water pollution; permits required.

(i) Any person subject to the requirements of this section who is required to obtain an individual permit from the Commission for a disposal system under the authority of G.S. 143-215.1 or Chapter 130A of the General Statutes shall have a compliance boundary as may be established by rule or permit for various categories of disposal systems and beyond which groundwater quality standards may not be exceeded. The location of the compliance boundary shall be established at the property boundary, except as otherwise established by the Commission. Multiple contiguous properties under common ownership and permitted for use

as a disposal system shall be treated as a single property with regard to determination of a compliance boundary under this subsection. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to require a revision to an existing compliance boundary previously approved by rule or permit.

- (j) When operation of a disposal system permitted under this section results in an exceedance of the groundwater quality standards adopted in accordance with G.S. 143-214.1, the Commission shall require that the exceedances within the compliance boundary be remedied through clean-up, recovery, containment, or other response only when any of the following conditions occur:
 - (1) A violation of any water quality standard in adjoining classified waters of the State occurs or can be reasonably predicted to occur considering hydrogeological conditions, modeling, or any other available evidence.
 - (2) An imminent hazard or threat to the environment, public health, or safety exists.
 - (3) A violation of any standard in groundwater occurring in the bedrock other than limestones found in the Coastal Plain sediments, unless it can be demonstrated that the violation will not adversely affect, or have the potential to adversely affect, a water supply well.
- (k) Where operation of a disposal system permitted under this section results in exceedances of the groundwater quality standards at or beyond the compliance boundary established under subsection (i) of this section, exceedances shall be remedied through clean-up, recovery, containment, or other response as directed by the Commission."

SECTION 3.2.(b) With respect to exceedances of groundwater quality standards within a compliance boundary and related remedy requirements, G.S. 143-215.1(j) as set forth in Section 3.1(a) of this act shall apply in lieu of the restricted designation directives found in 15A NCAC 2L .0104(d) and (e) until the Department of Environment and Natural Resources has adopted revisions to those rules to comply with this act.

SECTION 3.3.(a) G.S. 143-215.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-215.1. Control of sources of water pollution; permits required.

(d2) No permit issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be issued or renewed for a term exceeding five years. All other permits issued pursuant to this section for which an expiration date is specified shall be issued for a term not to exceed eight of 10 years.

(e) Administrative Review. – A permit applicant or permittee applicant, a permittee, or a third party who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Commission may commence a contested case by filing a petition under G.S. 150B-23 within 30 days after the Commission notifies the applicant or permittee of its decision. If the permit applicant or permittee does not file a petition within the required time, the Commission's decision is final and is not subject to review.

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SECTION 3.3.(b) G.S. 143-215.108 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-215.108. Control of sources of air pollution; permits required.

- (d1) No Title V permit issued pursuant to this section shall be issued or renewed for a term exceeding five years. All other permits issued pursuant to this section shall be issued for a term not to exceed eight of 10 years.
- (e) A permit applicant or permittee applicant, a permittee, or a third party who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Commission may commence a contested case by filing a petition under G.S. 150B-23 within 30 days after the Commission notifies the applicant or permittee of its decision. If the permit applicant or permittee does not file a petition within the required time, the Commission's decision on the application is final and is not subject to review.

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PART IV. NO FISCAL NOTE FOR RULE REPEAL

SECTION 4.1. G.S. 150B-21.4 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(d) If an agency proposes the repeal of an existing rule, the agency is not required to prepare a fiscal note on the proposed rule change as provided by this section."

PART V. EXEMPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES FROM RIPARIAN BUFFER RULES

SECTION 5. Part 1 of Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 143-214.18. Exemption to riparian buffer requirements for certain private properties in the Neuse River and Tar-Pamlico River Basins.

- (a) Absent a requirement of federal law or an imminent threat to public health or safety, (i) the temporary rules adopted July 22, 1997, January 22, 1998, April 22, 1998, and June 22, 1999, and the permanent rule adopted and effective August 1, 2000, as 15A NCAC 02B .0233 regarding the protection and maintenance of existing riparian buffers in the Neuse River Basin; and (ii) the temporary rule adopted January 1, 2000, and the permanent rule adopted and effective August 1, 2000, as 15A NCAC 02B .0259 regarding the protection and maintenance of existing riparian buffers in the Tar-Pamlico River Basin; shall not apply to any tract of land that meets all of the following criteria:
 - (1) The property is private property.
 - (2) Prior to August 1, 2000, the property was private property and was recorded in the register of deeds in the county where the property is located.
 - (3) With the exception of 15A NCAC 02B .0233, the use of the property complies with the rules and other laws regulating and applicable to that property prior to August 1, 2000.
- (b) If a property described in subsection (a) of this section is converted to a use that does not comply with subdivisions (1) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, then 15A NCAC 02B .0233 shall apply."

PART VI. REFORM OF EXISTING RULES

SECTION 6.1.(a) Definitions. – For purposes of this section, "an agency authorized to implement and enforce State and federal environmental laws" means any of the following:

- (1) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources created pursuant to G.S. 143B-279.1.
- (2) The Environmental Management Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-282.
- (3) The Coastal Resources Commission established pursuant to G.S. 113A-104.
- (4) The Marine Fisheries Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-289.51.
- (5) The Wildlife Resources Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143-240.
- (6) The Commission for Public Health created pursuant to G.S. 130A-29.
- (7) The Sedimentation Control Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-298.
- (8) The Mining and Energy Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-293.1.
- (9) The Pesticide Board created pursuant to G.S. 143-436.

SECTION 6.1.(b) An agency authorized to implement and enforce State and federal environmental laws shall identify all existing rules for the protection of the environment or natural resources that impose a more restrictive standard, limitation, or requirement than those imposed by federal law or rule, if a federal law or rule pertaining to the same subject matter has been adopted.

SECTION 6.1.(c) No later than September 1, 2013, agencies identifying rules under subsection (b) of this section shall initiate rule—making proceedings to (i) repeal the

rules; or (ii) rewrite the rules to make them no more restrictive than the corresponding federal laws or rules. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are not subject to G.S. 150B-21.9 through G.S. 150B-21.14.

SECTION 6.1.(d). The rule—making proceedings required by subsection (c) of this section are not required for any rule identified under subsection (b) of this section if adoption of the rule was and continues to be required by one of the following:

- (1) A serious and unforeseen threat to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (2) An act of the General Assembly or United States Congress that expressly requires the agency to adopt rules.
- (3) A provision in federal or State budgetary policy.
- (4) A federal regulation required by an act of the United States Congress to be adopted or administered by the State.
- (5) A court order.

PART VII. PERMIT LONGER ALTERNATE ENERGY LEASING PERIODS

SECTION 7. G.S. 160A-272 reads as rewritten:

"§ 160A-272. Lease or rental of property.

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- (c) (Effective until June 30, 2015) The council may approve a lease for the siting and operation of a renewable energy facility, as that term is defined in G.S. 62-133.8(a)(7), for a term up to 20-25 years without treating the lease as a sale of property and without giving notice by publication of the intended lease. This subsection applies to Catawba, Mecklenburg, and Wake Counties, the Cities of Asheville, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, and the Towns of Apex, Carrboro, Cary, Chapel Hill, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Holly Springs, Knightdale, Morrisville, Rolesville, Wake Forest, Wendell, and Zebulon only.
- (c) (Effective June 30, 2015) The council may approve a lease for the siting and operation of a renewable energy facility, as that term is defined in G.S. 62-133.8(a)(7), for a term up to 20-25 years without treating the lease as a sale of property and without giving notice by publication of the intended lease. This subsection applies to Catawba, Mecklenburg, and Wake Counties, the Cities of Raleigh and Winston Salem, and the Towns of Apex, Cary, Fuquay Varina, Garner, Holly Springs, Knightdale, Morrisville, Rolesville, Wake Forest, Wendell, and Zebulon only."

PART VIII. GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS SALE LICENSING FLEXIBILITY

SECTION 8. G.S. 66-77 reads as rewritten:

- "§ 66-77. License required; contents of applications; inventory required; fees; bond; extension of licenses; records; false statements.
- (a) No person shall advertise or offer for sale a stock of goods, wares or merchandise under the description of closing-out sale, or a sale of goods, wares or merchandise damaged by fire, smoke, water or otherwise, or a distress sale unless he shall have obtained a license to conduct such sale from the elerk of theofficer designated by the governing board of the city or town in which he proposes to conduct such a sale or from the officer designated by the Board of County Commissioners if the sale is conducted in an unincorporated area. The applicant for such a license shall make to such elerkthe designated officer an application therefor, in writing and under oath at least seven days prior to the opening date of sale, showing all the facts relating to the reasons and character of such sale, including the opening and terminating dates of the proposed sale, the opening and terminating dates of any previous distress sale or closing-out sale held by the applicant within that county during the preceding 12 months, a complete inventory of the goods, wares or merchandise actually on hand in the place whereat such where the sale is to be conducted, and all details necessary to locate exactly and identify

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fully the goods, wares or merchandise to be sold. Provided, the seller in a distress sale need not file an inventory.

If such clerk the designated officer shall be satisfied from said application that the (b) proposed sale is of the character which the applicant desires to advertise and conduct, the elerk designated officer shall issue a license, upon the payment of a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) therefor, together with a bond, payable to the city or town or county in the penal sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), conditioned upon compliance with this Article, to the applicant authorizing him to advertise and conduct a sale of the particular kind mentioned in the application. The license fee provided for herein shall be good for a period of 30 days from its date, and if the applicant shall not complete said sale within said 30-day period then the applicant shall make application to such clerk the designated officer for a license for a new permit, which shall be good for an additional period of 30 days, and shall pay therefor the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00), and a second extension period of 30 days may be similarly applied for and granted by the clerk-designated officer upon payment of an additional fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) and upon the elerk-designated officer being satisfied that the applicant is holding a bona fide sale of the kind contemplated by this Article and is acting in a bona fide manner; provided, however, that the elerk designated officer may not grant an extension period as provided in this subsection if (i) the applicant conducted a distress sale immediately preceding the current sale for which the extension is applied for and (ii) the period of the extension applied for, when added to the period of the preceding sale and the period of the current sale, will exceed 120 days. No additional bond shall be required in the event of one or more extensions as herein provided for. Any merchant who shall have been conducting a business in the same location where the sale is to be held for a period of not less than one year, prior to the date of holding such sale, or any merchant who shall have been conducting a business in one location for such period but who shall, by reason of the building being untenantable or by reason of the fact that said merchant shall have no existing lease or ownership of the building and shall be forced to hold such sale at another location, shall be exempted from the payment of the fees and the filing of the bond herein provided for.

...."

PART IX. WETLANDS AND STREAM MITIGATION HUC FLEXIBILITY

SECTION 9.1. No later than October 1, 2013, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Transportation shall jointly petition the Wilmington District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Wilmington District) to allow for greater flexibility and opportunity to perform wetlands and stream mitigation outside of the eight-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) where development will occur. The Departments shall seek this greater flexibility and opportunity for mitigation for both public and private development. The Departments shall request that the Wilmington District review the flexibility and opportunities for mitigation allowed by other Districts of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

SECTION 9.2. The Departments shall jointly report on their progress in petitioning the Wilmington District as required by Section 9.1 of this act to the Environmental Review Commission no later than January 1, 2014.

PART X. ETHICS/ADVISORY BOARDS

SECTION 10. G.S. 138A-15 is amended by adding a new subsection to read: "§ 138A-15. Duties of heads of State agencies.

...

(i) Before receiving or accepting any recommendation, the head of each State agency, including the chair of each board subject to this Chapter, shall require each member of an advisory body appointed or created by the State to serve that State agency or board, or

appointed or created by the State agency or board subject to this Chapter, to disclose all reasonably foreseeable financial benefits from the matter under recommendation, which financial benefit would impair the member of the advisory body's independence of judgment or from which it could reasonably be inferred that the financial benefit would influence the member of the advisory body participation in the advisory body. Each member of an advisory body appointed or created by a State agency or board subject to this Chapter shall also provide to that State agency or board subject to this Chapter a list of all grants or employment pertaining to the matter under recommendation held or awarded within the previous 24 months before the recommendation and a copy of any deliverable associated with such grants."

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PART XI. SEVERABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE PROVISIONS

SECTION 11.1. If any section or provision of this act is declared unconstitutional or invalid by the courts, it does not affect the validity of this act as a whole or any part other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 11.2. Sections 3.1 and 10 of this act become effective July 1, 2013. Section 4.1 of this act is effective when it becomes law and applies to all proposed rules published in the North Carolina Register on or after that date. Except as otherwise provided, the remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.

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