



SENATE BILL 513: North Carolina Farm Act of 2015

2015-2016 General Assembly

Committee:		Date:	September 29, 2015
Introduced by:	Sens. Brock, B. Jackson	Prepared by:	Chris Saunders
Analysis of:	Conference Report		Committee Counsel

SUMMARY: *The Proposed Conference Committee Substitute (PCCS) to Senate Bill 513 would make various changes to agricultural, transportation, and environmental laws.*

The PCCS makes the following changes from the Seventh Edition:

- *Adds Section 3, related to a policy supporting sound science in agriculture.*
- *In Section 14, related to captive cervids, restores the transfer of the captive cervid program from the Wildlife Resources Commission to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.*
- *Removes Section 15, related to the burning of agricultural plastics.*
- *Removes Section 22, related to the development of a pilot American Eel Aquaculture Plan.*
- *Removes Section 28, related to the establishment of a farm winery permit.*

CURRENT LAW AND BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1 would increase the North Carolina Horse Council assessment from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per ton of commercial horse feed, and provide that the assessment is levied for a period of ten years, up from three years. Under G.S. 106-825, the Council must use these funds to promote the interests of the horse industry.

Section 2 would provide that an employer does not have to withhold State income tax on compensation paid to an H-2A agricultural worker if the employer is not required to withhold federal income tax on that compensation. Since calendar year 2011, an employer must report compensation of \$600 or more paid to an H-2A agricultural worker on Form W-2, but the employer is not required to withhold federal taxes on the compensation unless the worker fails to provide the employer with either a Social Security Number (SSN) or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN). In the case of an H-2A agricultural worker who fails to provide a SSN or ITIN, the employer must withhold and remit 28% of the compensation and continue withholding this amount until the worker furnishes the employer the SSN or ITIN.

This section is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Section 3 would establish a policy supporting sound science in agriculture in the State. The term "sound science in agriculture" is defined in this section.

Section 4 would direct the Department of Transportation (DOT) to amend its rules to allow permitted oversize vehicles to operate between sunset and sunrise, Monday through Sunday of each week. Current rules do not permit oversize vehicles to operate on Sundays. Additionally, this section would direct DOT

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to amend its rules to remove Labor Day, Memorial Day, and New Year's Day from the list of holidays during which an oversize vehicle may not operate from noon on the weekday preceding the holiday until noon of the weekday after the holiday.

Section 5 would provide that any vehicle carrying baled hay from place to place on the same farm, from one farm to another, from farm to market, or from market to farm, that does not exceed 12 feet in width may be operated on the highways of this State. Such vehicles exceeding 10 feet in width must operate only during daylight hours and must display a red flag or flashing warning light in the front and rear of the vehicle.

Section 6 would amend the right of center requirements to provide that farm equipment is not required to operate to the right of the center line when the combined width of the traveling lane and the accessible shoulder is less than the width of the equipment, and make a conforming change.

Section 7 would amend the definition of "agricultural spreader vehicle" to include vehicles designed for off-highway use on a farm to spread feed, and allow agricultural spreader vehicles that are exempt from the requirement of registration and certificate of title to travel at a speed of up to 45 miles per hour, up from 35 miles per hour.

Section 8 would allow any person to operate an all-terrain vehicle or utility vehicle on a public street or highway when engaged in farming operations.

Section 9 would clarify that the weight limitation exceptions for transportation of agricultural products and supplies apply to vehicles carrying dairy products; vehicles carrying water, fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, fuel, or animal waste to or from a farm; and vehicles carrying feed ingredients from a storage or holding facility to a mill or farm.

This section would become effective October 1, 2015.

Section 10 would require meteorological towers between 50 and 200 feet¹ high to be marked and painted such that they are visible during daylight hours from of a distance of at least 2,000 feet. The towers must be painted in alternating bands of orange and white, have a marker ball attached to the top third of each guy wire, and have a seven-foot long safety sleeve at each anchor point. Any person constructing a meteorological tower must also register with DOT, provide the location and height of the proposed tower, and pay a \$350 registration fee. DOT must develop and maintain a database of these towers by January 1, 2017, and make the database available on its Web site. The Secretary of Transportation would be permitted to assess a \$10,000 penalty against any person who violates either the marking or notice requirements. Towers existing on January 1, 2017, would be grandfathered.

This section would become effective January 1, 2017, and would apply to meteorological towers erected on or after that date.

Section 11 would direct the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, except as prohibited by federal law, not to exclude any area from shellfish cultivation leases solely on the basis that the area contains submerged aquatic vegetation. However, the policy of the Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, prohibits shellfish leasing in areas with submerged aquatic vegetation, and this section would not be enforceable until the Corps amends its policy.

This section would become effective October 1, 2015, and would apply to any new shellfish cultivation leases or renewals of existing shellfish cultivation leases issued on or after that date.

Section 12 would make three changes to present-use value taxation:

¹ Towers above 200 feet tall are regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration.

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- This section would provide that, for purposes of present-use value, the commercial production or growing of animals includes the rearing, feeding, training, caring, and managing of horses.
- This section would provide that when a tax assessor is determining whether a business entity applicant for present-use value has farming as its principal business, there is a rebuttable presumption that farming is the business entity's primary business if the applicant has been approved for present value taxation for a qualifying property in another county. Any determination about the applicant's eligibility would not affect the determination of whether the individual parcel of land meets the classifications for agricultural, horticultural, or forest land pursuant to G.S. 105-277.3. Further, if the assessor is able to rebut the presumption, this would not invalidate a determination that the applicant's principal business is farming agricultural land, horticultural land, or forestland in the other county.
- This section would direct the Department of Revenue to annually publish a present-use value program guide and make the guide available on its Web site. Tax assessors would be required to adhere to the Department's guide when making decisions regarding the qualifications or appraisal of property for the present-use value taxation program.

This section would become effective July 1, 2015, and applies to taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after that date. The requirement to publish a present-use value guide would be effective when it becomes law.

Section 13 would provide that easements secured by the Agricultural Development and Farmland Preservation Trust Fund and any agricultural conservation easement secured in whole or in part with federal funds, and where at least one party is a public body of the State, must not be terminated or modified for the purpose of economic development. Prior to any modification or termination of a conservation agreement, the agency requesting the termination must conduct a conservation benefit analysis, and the termination or modification may only proceed if the analysis concludes that the modification or termination results in a greater benefit to conservation purposes. The analysis must be provided to the Council of State prior to the Council of State voting on the final decision to modify the agreement. However, this section would not apply to a condemnation action initiated by an entity condemning the property through eminent domain, as governed by Article 6 of Chapter 40A of the General Statutes.

This section would also allow funds from the Agricultural Development and Farmland Preservation Trust Fund to be distributed to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) for the purchase of agricultural conservation easements or agreements to be held by the Department.

Section 14 would transfer the captive cervid program (deer farming) from the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS). DACS would be responsible for regulating the production, sale, possession, and transportation, including importation and exportation, of farmed cervids. This would include any cervid species that is held in captivity and produced, bought, or sold for commercial purposes, including white-tailed deer, elk, fallow deer, and red deer.

DACS would be authorized to issue new captivity licenses and permits for farmed cervid facilities that will hold cervids that are not susceptible to Chronic Wasting Disease. Until the USDA has adopted an approved method of testing for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in living cervids, CWD-susceptible deer would not be allowed to be imported into this State. At such time as a live CWD test is developed, DACS would be authorized to issue new captivity licenses or permits for farmed cervid facilities that will hold cervids susceptible to CWD only if the CWD-susceptible source animals are from a certified herd in accordance with USDA Standards from an existing licensed facility. However, DACS would not

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be authorized to issue an importation permit for any farmed cervid from a CWD-positive, -exposed, or -suspect farmed cervid facility.

All free-ranging cervids would be required to be removed from any new captive cervid facility before stocking the facility with farmed cervids. Further, hunt facilities would be prohibited, and only the licensee, the owner or an employee of the facility, or a qualified veterinarian administering euthanasia would be permitted to kill a farmed cervid on the premises of a licensed facility.

Local governments would be prohibited from adopting any ordinances inconsistent with or more restrictive than the provisions of this section. Farmed cervids would not be subject to the provisions of G.S. 113-129, setting forth definitions related to wildlife resources.

Live farmed cervids would only be able to be transported on a public road if the cervid has an official form of identification and the appropriate transportation, importation, or exportation permit issued by DACS. Any live farmed cervid transported on a public road would be subject to inspection by a wildlife law enforcement officer to ensure that the farmed cervid has the required official identification and permits.

Violation of any requirement of this section would be punishable by a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 per animal, issued by DACS. In determining the amount of the penalty, the Commissioner of Agriculture would consider the degree and extent of harm caused by the violation.

WRC would retain jurisdiction over the possession and transportation, including importation and exportation, of non-farmed cervids, including game carcasses and parts of game carcasses extracted by hunters and carcasses and parts of carcasses imported from hunt facilities as defined by USDA Standards.

Section 16 would alter the implementation of animal waste management system regulations to provide that:

- A "new animal waste management system" does not include a system that has been abandoned or unused for a period of four years or more and is then put back into service.
- Certain swine waste management system performance standards will not apply to any facility that meets all the following conditions:
 - Has had no animals on site for five continuous years or more.
 - Notifies the Division of Water Resources in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in writing at least 60 days prior to bringing any animals back onto the site.
 - The system depopulated after January 1, 2005, and the system ceased operation no longer than 10 years prior to the current date.
 - At the time the system ceased operation, it was in compliance with an individual permit or a general permit.
 - The Division of Water Resources issues an individual permit or a certificate of coverage under a general permit for operation of the system before any animals are brought on the facility.
 - The permit for the animal waste management system does not allow production to exceed the greatest steady state live weight previously permitted for the system.
 - No component of the animal waste management system and swine farm, other than an existing swine house or land application site, may be constructed in the 100-year floodplain.

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- The inactive animal waste management system was not closed using the expenditure of public funds and was not closed pursuant to a settlement agreement, court order, cost-share agreement, or grant condition.

Section 18 would modify implementation of the Odor Control of Feed Ingredient Manufacturing Plants Rule, 15A NCAC 02D .0539. The Rule requires that various odor control measures be implemented at any facility that produces feed-grade animal proteins or feed-grade animal fats and oils. The Rule specifically provides that a person at such facilities must not cause or permit any raw material to be handled, transported, or stored, or to undertake the preparation of any raw material without taking reasonable precautions to prevent odors from being discharged. For the purpose of the Rule, raw material is considered in storage after it has been unloaded at a facility or after it has been located at the facility for at least 24 hours.

Section 18 would modify the implementation of the Rule to provide that:

- Raw material is considered in storage after it has been unloaded at a facility or after it has been located at the facility for at least 36 hours.
- A vehicle or container holding raw material, which has not been unloaded inside or parked inside an odor controlled area within the facility, must be unloaded for processing of the raw material prior to the expiration of the following time limits:
 - For feathers with only trace amounts of blood, such as those obtained from slaughtering houses that separate blood from offal and feathers, no later than 48 hours after being weighed upon arrival at the facility.
 - For used cooking oil in sealed tankers, no later than 96 hours after being weighed upon arrival at the facility.

Section 19 would exempt from the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act activities undertaken to restore the wetland functions of converted wetlands to provide compensatory mitigation to offset impacts permitted under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, and activities undertaken voluntarily to restore the wetland functions of converted wetlands.

Under current law, sedimentation and erosion control plans approved by DENR or a local government are required for land-disturbing activities that affect more than one acre of land. There are several exemptions from these requirements, including activities related to agriculture and forestry.

Section 20 would provide guidance for the use of Commercial or Noncommercial Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Funds for payment of compensation to third parties for bodily injury and property damage in excess of \$100,000 per occurrence. There is, however, a rule (15A NCAC 02P .0403) that provides additional guidance:

- The term "third-party bodily injury" means specific physical bodily injury proximately resulting from exposure, explosion, or fire caused by the presence of a petroleum release and which is incurred by a person other than the owner or operator, or employees or agents of an owner or operator.
- The term "third-party property damage" means actual physical damage or damage due to specific loss of normal use of property owned by a person other than the owner or operator of an underground storage tank from which a release has occurred.

This section would codify the limitations of 15A NCAC 02P .0403 into statute, and make other conforming changes. The PCS makes a technical change necessitated by changes to the Noncommercial fund in the budget.

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These changes would be effective for claims for reimbursement pending or submitted on or after the effective date of this act.

Section 23 would amend the definition of mining to provide that mining does not include excavation or grading when conducted solely for activities undertaken on agricultural land that are exempt from the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act.

Section 24 would reduce the holding and advertising period for unclaimed livestock to allow the sale of unclaimed livestock within 13 days, rather than the 50 days required under current law. This section would also replace archaic language in the notification procedure.

This section would be effective when it becomes law and would apply to livestock impounded on or after that date.

Section 25 would repeal DACS's reporting requirement for the North Carolina Dairy Stabilization and Growth Program and change the reporting date for revenues and expenditures of the Spay/Neuter Account from February to March of each year.

Section 26 would allow the Forest Service to accept a prescribed burner certification from another state or other entity. Prescribed burning is defined as "the planned and controlled application of fire to naturally occurring vegetative fuels under safe weather and safe environmental and other conditions, while following appropriate precautionary measures that will confine the fire to a predetermined area and accomplish the intended management objectives."

Section 27 would reduce the penalty for failure to guard a fire by watchman from a Class 3 misdemeanor to an infraction. Article 22 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes contains several similar violations with more severe penalties:

- G.S. 14-136, Setting fire to grass and brushlands and woodlands, punishable as a Class 2 misdemeanor or a Class I felony.
- G.S. 14-137, Willfully or negligently setting fire to woods and fields, punishable as a Class 2 misdemeanor.
- G.S. 14-138.1, Setting fire to grassland, brushland, or woodland, punishable as a Class 3 misdemeanor.

Section 29 would allow the Pesticide Board to grant license renewal for pesticide dealers, pesticide applicators, and pest control consultants by completion of continuing certification credit requirements. Under current law, license renewals may only be issued by re-examination.

Section 30 would clarify that a project intended for the purpose of commercial resale of natural gas or propane gas is not an eligible project for the Expanded Gas Service to Agriculture Fund under the Department of Commerce.

Section 31 would make a conforming change to clarify that all USDA-generated information received by DACS that is confidential under federal law must be held confidential. This section would also provide that all information collected by DACS from farm owners or animal owners, including laboratory reports received or generated from samples submitted for analysis, that may be used to identify an individual or business subject to regulation by DACS may not be disclosed without the permission of the owner, unless necessary to prevent the spread of animal disease or implement animal health programs.

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Section 32 would authorize DACS to register facilities engaged in the compounding of sterile drugs that are registered as outsourcing facilities with the federal Food and Drug Administration to ensure consistency with current registration practices for drug wholesalers, manufacturers, and repackagers.

Section 33 would clarify the powers of the State Veterinarian to develop emergency measures to prevent and control the spread of a contagious animal disease by providing that emergency measures relating to the composting of dead domesticated animals are deemed permitted with respect to DENR water quality permits, and DENR is not required to issue permits. This section would also provide that the State Veterinarian may temporarily suspend periodic testing of waste products from animal waste management systems and dry litter poultry facilities, in consultation with the Commissioner of Agriculture and the approval of the Governor, to the extent necessary to prevent and control an animal disease. During the suspension of waste analysis, the 1217 Interagency Committee must establish waste product nutrient content to be used for application of waste at no greater than agronomic rates.

Section 34 would clarify that a "farm building," for purposes of the State Building Code, includes any unoccupied structure built upon land owned by the State of North Carolina and administratively allocated to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or North Carolina State University which is used primarily for forestry production and research or agriculture production and research. This section also makes technical changes to the farm building subsection in the Building Code statute.

Section 35 would provide that a wildlife inspector, protector, or other law enforcement officer may not inspect weapons or equipment possessed incident to an activity under the officer's jurisdiction unless the officer has a reasonable suspicion that a violation has been committed, except to check whether a shotgun is plugged or unplugged. This section would clarify that it is unlawful to refuse to allow inspectors, protectors, or other law enforcement officers to inspect fish or wildlife for the purpose of ensuring compliance with bag limits and size limits. This section also prohibits officers from inspecting weapons, equipment, fish, or wildlife in the absence of a person in apparent control of the item to be inspected, with some exceptions.

This section would also require WRC to report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety by March 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, on the number of complaints received against WRC officers, the subject matter of the complaints, and the geographic areas in which the complaints were filed.

Section 36 would make technical corrections overlooked in the transfer of the Forest Service from DENR to DACS in 2011.

Section 37 would provide that an applicant for either the Agriculture Cost Share Program for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control or AgWRAP may prove his or her eligibility for either program by showing one of the following forms of documentation, which are also used as evidence of bona fide farm status for zoning purposes:

- A farm sales tax exemption certificate issued by the Department of Revenue.
- A copy of the property tax listing showing that the property is eligible for participation in the present use value program.
- A copy of the farm owner's or operator's Schedule F from the owner's or operator's most recent federal income tax return.
- A forest management plan.

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- A Farm Identification Number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency.

Section 38 contains a severability clause and effective date.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Except as otherwise provided, this act would be effective when it becomes law.

Jeff Hudson, Jennifer McGinnis, and Heather Fennell, staff attorneys, substantially contributed to this summary.