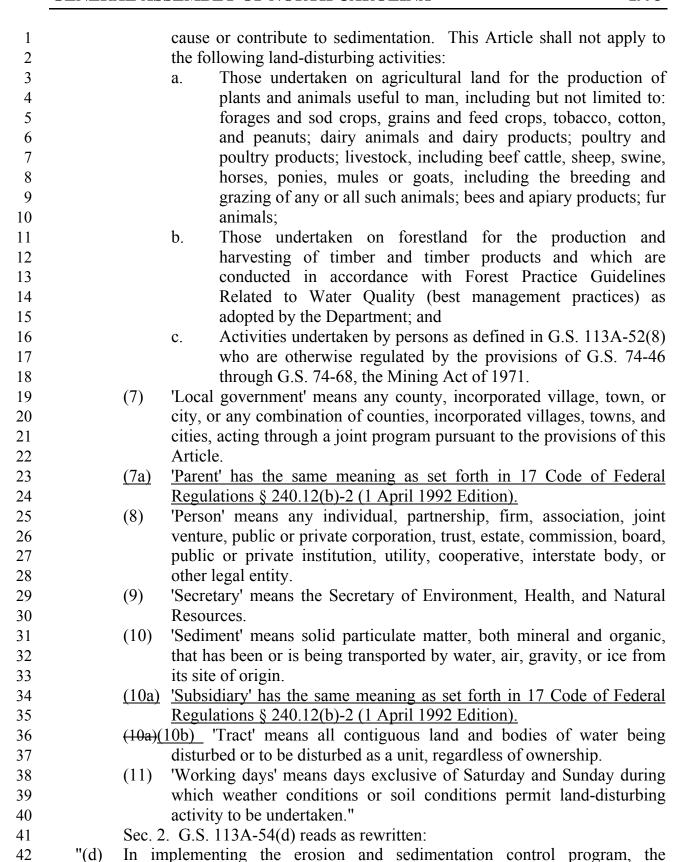
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1993

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SENATE BILL 570*

Short Title: Improve Sedimentation Control. (Public)	
Sponsors: Senators Tally; Gulley, Ward, Winner of Mecklenburg, Odom, Blackmon, Cochrane, and Kerr.	
Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources.	
	March 25, 1993
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEDIMENTATION POLLUTION CONTROL ACT OF	
1973 TO MAKE IT MORE EFFECTIVE.	
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
Section 1. G.S. 113A-52 reads as rewritten:	
"§ 113A-52. Definitions.	
As used in the	his Article, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1)	Repealed by Session Laws 1973, c. 1417, s. 1.
<u>(1a)</u>	'Affiliate' has the same meaning as set forth in 17 Code of Federal
(2)	Regulations § 240.12(b)-2 (1 April 1992 Edition).
(2)	'Commission' means the North Carolina Sedimentation Control
(2)	Commission.
(3)	'Department' means the North Carolina Department of Environment,
(4)	Health, and Natural Resources.
(4)	'District' means any Soil and Water Conservation District created pursuant to Chapter 139, North Carolina General Statutes.
(5)	'Erosion' means the wearing away of land surface by the action of
(3)	wind, water, gravity, or any combination thereof.
(6)	'Land-disturbing activity' means any use of the land by any person in
(0)	residential, industrial, educational, institutional or commercial
	development, highway and road construction and maintenance that
	results in a change in the natural cover or topography and that may
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Commission shall:

- Assist and encourage local governments in developing erosion and (1) sediment control programs and as part of such assistance to develop a model local erosion control ordinance, and ordinance. Local government ordinances shall at least meet and may exceed the minimum requirements of this Article and rules adopted pursuant to this Article. The Commission shall approve, approve as modified, or disapprove local plans-programs submitted to it pursuant to G.S. 113A-
 - (2) Assist and encourage other State agencies in developing erosion and sedimentation control programs to be administered in their jurisdictions, and to approve, approve as modified, or disapprove such programs submitted pursuant to G.S. 113A-56 and from time to time review such programs for compliance with regulations issued by the Commission and for adequate enforcement;
 - (3) Develop recommended methods of control of sedimentation and prepare and make available for distribution publications and other materials dealing with sedimentation control techniques appropriate for use by persons engaged in land-disturbing activities, general educational materials on erosion and sedimentation control, and instructional materials for persons involved in the enforcement of erosion control regulations, ordinances, and plans;
 - (4) Require submission of erosion control plans by those responsible for initiating land-disturbing activities for approval prior to commencement of the activities."

Sec. 3. G.S. 113A-54.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113A-54.1. Approval of erosion control plans.

- (a) A draft erosion control plan must contain the applicant's address and, if the applicant is not a resident of North Carolina, designate a North Carolina agent for the purpose of receiving notice from the Commission or the Secretary of compliance or noncompliance with the plan, this Article, or any rules adopted pursuant to this Article. The Commission must shall either approve or approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove a draft erosion control plan for those land-disturbing activities for which prior plan approval is required within 30 days of receipt. Failure to approve approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove a completed draft erosion control plan within 30 days of receipt shall be deemed approval of the plan. If the Commission disapproves a draft erosion control plan, it must state in writing the specific reasons that the plan was disapproved. Failure to approve approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove a revised erosion control plan within 15 days of receipt shall be deemed approval of the plan. The Commission may establish an expiration date for erosion control plans approved under this Article.
- (b) If, following commencement of a land-disturbing activity pursuant to an approved erosion control plan, the Commission determines that the plan is inadequate to meet the requirements of this Article, the Commission may require such revisions of the plan as are necessary to comply with this Article. Failure to approve approve, approve

 with modifications, or disapprove a revised erosion control plan within 15 days of receipt shall be deemed approval of the plan.

- (c) The Director of the Division of Land Resources may disapprove an erosion control plan upon finding that an applicant, or any parent or subsidiary-parent, subsidiary, or other affiliate of the applicant corporation if the applicant is a corporation:
 - (1) Is conducting or has conducted land-disturbing activity without an approved plan, or has received notice of violation of a plan previously approved by the Commission or a local government pursuant to this Article and has not complied with the notice within the time specified in the notice;
 - (2) Has failed to pay a civil penalty assessed pursuant to this Article or a local ordinance adopted pursuant to this Article which is due and for which no appeal is pending;
 - (3) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor pursuant to G.S. 113A-64(b) or any criminal provision of a local ordinance adopted pursuant to this Article; or
 - (4) Has failed to substantially comply with State rules or local ordinances and regulations adopted pursuant to this Article.
- (d) In the event that an erosion control plan is disapproved by the Director pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the Director shall state in writing the specific reasons that the plan was disapproved. The applicant may appeal the Director's disapproval of the plan to the Commission. For purposes of this subsection and subsection (c) of this section, an applicant's record may be considered for only the two years prior to the application date."

Sec. 4. G.S. 113A-54.2(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Sedimentation Account is established. The Sedimentation Account shall be a nonreverting account within the Department and shall be administered by the State Treasurer. The Sedimentation Account shall be treated as a special trust fund and shall be credited with interest by the State Treasurer pursuant to G.S. 147-69.2 and G.S. 147-69.3. Fees collected under this section shall be credited to the Account and shall be applied to the costs of administering this Article."

Sec. 5. G.S. 113A-55 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113A-55. Authority of the Secretary.

The sedimentation control program developed by the Commission shall be administered by the Secretary under the direction of the Commission. To this end the Secretary is authorized and directed to employ, with the approval of the Commission, shall employ the necessary clerical, technical, and administrative personnel, and to assign tasks to the various divisions of the Department for the purpose of implementing this Article. The Secretary is authorized to may bring enforcement actions pursuant to G.S. 113A-64 and 113A-65. The Secretary shall make final agency decisions in contested cases that arise from civil penalty assessments pursuant to G.S. 113A-64."

Sec. 6. G.S. 113A-60(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Commission shall review each program submitted and within 90 days of receipt thereof shall notify the local government submitting the program that it has been

approved, approved with modifications, or disapproved. The Commission shall only approve a program upon determining that its standards equal or exceed those of the model local erosion control ordinance developed in accordance with G.S. 113A-54(d)(1). this Article and rules adopted pursuant to this Article."

Sec. 7. G.S. 113A-61(a) reads as rewritten:

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"(a) Each local government's erosion and sediment control program shall require that The Commission may require, for those land-disturbing activities requiring prior approval of an erosion control plan, such plan shall be submitted-that a local government's erosion and sediment control program require the submittal of, to the appropriate soil and water conservation district district, a copy of each plan at the same time it is submitted to the local government for approval. The soil and water conservation district or districts, within 20 days after receipt of the proposed plan, or within such additional-time as may be prescribed-agreed upon, but not to exceed 20 days, by the local government, shall review the plan and submit its comments and recommendations to the local government. Failure of the soil and water conservation district to submit its comments and recommendations within 20 days or within the prescribed additional time shall not delay final action on the proposed plan by the local government."

Sec. 8. G.S. 113A-61(b1) reads as rewritten:

- "(b1) A local government may disapprove an erosion control plan upon finding that an applicant, or any parent or subsidiary parent, subsidiary, or other affiliate of the applicant corporation if the applicant is a corporation:
 - Is conducting or has conducted land-disturbing activity without an (1) approved plan, or has received notice of violation of a plan previously approved by the Commission or a local government pursuant to this Article and has not complied with the notice within the time specified in the notice:
 - Has failed to pay a civil penalty assessed pursuant to this Article or a (2) local ordinance adopted pursuant to this Article which is due and for which no appeal is pending;
 - (3) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor pursuant to G.S. 113A-64(b) or any criminal provision of a local ordinance adopted pursuant to this Article: or
 - Has failed to substantially comply with State rules or local ordinances (4) and regulations adopted pursuant to this Article."

Sec. 9. G.S. 113A-61.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113A-61.1. Periodic inspection of land-disturbing activity.

With respect to approved plans for erosion control in connection with landdisturbing activities, the approving authority, either the Commission or a local government, shall provide for periodic inspection of the land-disturbing activity to ensure compliance with the approved plan, and to determine whether the measures required in the plan are effective in controlling erosion and sediment resulting from the land-disturbing activities. Notice of such right of inspection shall be included in the certificate of approval for the plan. If the approving authority determines that the person engaged in the land-disturbing activities has failed to comply with the plan, the authority shall immediately serve upon that person by registered mail-or certified mail, or by any means authorized by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4, a notice to comply. of violation. The notice shall set forth the measures needed to come into compliance with the plan and shall state the time within which such measures must be completed. If the person engaged in the land-disturbing activities fails to comply within the time specified, he shall be deemed in violation of this Article."

Sec. 10. G.S. 113A-64(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Civil Penalties. –

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- (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Article or any ordinance, rule, or order adopted or issued pursuant to this Article by the Commission or by a local government, or who initiates or continues a land-disturbing activity for which an erosion control plan is required except in accordance with the terms, conditions, and provisions of an approved plan, or who obstructs, hampers, or interferes with an authorized representative of the Commission or local government while in the process of carrying out official duties, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), except that the penalty for failure to submit an erosion control plan shall be as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection and the penalty for violating a stop-work order shall be as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection. No penalty shall be assessed until the person alleged to be in violation has been notified of the violation. The civil penalty may be assessed from the date of receipt of the notice of violation. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation.
- The Secretary, for violations under the Commission's jurisdiction, or (2) the governing body of any local government having jurisdiction, shall determine the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed under this subsection and shall make written demand for payment upon the person responsible for the violation, and shall set forth in detail the violation for which the penalty has been invoked. shall notify any person assessed a civil penalty of the assessment and the specific reasons for the assessment by registered or certified mail, or by any means authorized by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4. The notice of assessment shall direct the violator to pay the assessment or contest the assessment. If payment is not received or equitable settlement reached within 30 days after demand for payment is made, the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Attorney General for the institution of a civil action in the name of the State in the superior court of the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred to recover the amount of the penalty. If the violator does not pay the assessment within 30 days after receipt of the notice of assessment or within 30 days after receipt of the final agency decision, where the assessment has been contested, the Department shall request the Attorney General to

- institute a civil action to recover the amount of the assessment in the superior court of any county in which the violator resides or has its principal place of business. A civil action under this section shall be filed within three years of the date the final agency decision was served on the violator. The governing body of any local government having jurisdiction shall notify any person assessed a civil penalty in the manner prescribed by local ordinance. Local governments shall refer such matters to their respective attorneys for the institution of a civil action in the name of the local government in the appropriate division of the General Court of Justice of the any county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred for recovery of the penalty. violator resides or has its principal place of business to recover the amount of the assessment. Such civil actions must be filed within three years of the date the final agency decision was served on the violator. Any sums recovered shall be used to carry out the purposes and requirements of this Article.
 - (3) In determining the amount of the penalty, the Secretary shall consider the degree and extent of harm caused by the violation, the cost of rectifying the damage, the amount of money the violator saved by his noncompliance, whether the violation was committed willfully and the prior record of the violator in complying or failing to comply with this Article
 - (4) Any person who fails to submit an erosion control plan for approval by the Commission pursuant to G.S. 113A-54(d)(4) or by a local government pursuant to G.S. 113A-61 shall be subject to a single, noncontinuing civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Any penalty which is recovered pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the General Fund. Any person who is subject to a civil penalty under this subdivision may be subject to additional civil penalties for violation of any other provision of this Article or any ordinance, rule, or order adopted or issued pursuant to this Article by the Commission or a local government.
 - (5) Any person who violates a stop-work order issued pursuant to G.S. 113A-65.1 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000). No penalty shall be assessed until the person alleged to be in violation has been notified of the violation. Each day of a continuing violation shall be a separate violation."

Sec. 11. G.S. 113A-65 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113A-65. Injunctive relief.

(a) Violation of State Program. – Whenever the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe that any person is violating or is threatening to violate the requirements of this Article—Article, or has obstructed, hampered, or interfered with an authorized representative of the Commission while in the process of carrying out official duties, he may, either before or after the institution of any other action or proceeding authorized

- by this Article, institute a civil action for injunctive relief to restrain the violation or violation, threatened violation, violation, or obstruction, hampering, or interference with a representative of the Commission while in the process of carrying out official duties. The action shall be brought in the superior court of the county in which the violation or violation, threatened violation—violation, or obstruction, hampering, or interference is occurring or about to occur, and shall be in the name of the State upon the relation of the Secretary.
- (b) Violation of Local Program. Whenever the governing body of a local government having jurisdiction has reasonable cause to believe that any person is violating or is threatening to violate any ordinance, rule, regulation, or order adopted or issued by the local government pursuant to this Article, or any term, condition or provision of an erosion control plan over which it has jurisdiction, or has obstructed, hampered, or interfered with an authorized representative of the local government while in the process of carrying out official duties, it may, either before or after the institution of any other action or proceeding authorized by this Article, institute a civil action in the name of the local government for injunctive relief to restrain the violation or violation, threatened violation, or obstruction, hampering, or interference. The action obstruction, hampering, or interference is occurring or is threatened.
- (c) Abatement, etc., of Violation. Upon determination by a court that an alleged violation is occurring or is threatened, it shall enter such orders or judgments as are necessary to abate the violation or to prevent the threatened violation. The institution of an action for injunctive relief under subsections (a) or (b) of this section shall not relieve any party to such proceeding from any civil or criminal penalty prescribed for violations of this Article."
 - Sec. 12. This act is effective upon ratification.