GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA **SESSION 2005**

H

HOUSE BILL 1283

Committee Substitute Favorable 7/28/05 Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 8/22/05

	Short Title: Improve Environmental Enforcement. (Pul	blic)
	Sponsors:	
	Referred to:	
	April 19, 2005	
1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
2	AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE ENFORCEMENT OF VARIOUS ENVIRONMENT	CAL
3	LAWS.	
4	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
5	SECTION 1. G.S. 113A-64(a)(1) reads as rewritten:	
6	"(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Article or	any
7	ordinance, rule, or order adopted or issued pursuant to this Article	e by
8	the Commission or by a local government, or who initiates	or
9	continues a land-disturbing activity for which an erosion	and
10	sedimentation control plan is required except in accordance with	the
11	terms, conditions, and provisions of an approved plan, is subject	
12	civil penalty. The maximum civil penalty for a violation is	five
13	thousand dollars (\$5,000). A civil penalty may be assessed from	
14	date for the first day of the violation. Each day of a continu	_
15	violation shall constitute a separate violation violation and for e	
16	day thereafter on which the violation continues. The maximum of	
17	penalty that may be assessed for a violation is five thousand do	
18	(\$5,000) except that, in order to deter violations, a civil penalty of	
19	to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) may be assessed for the first day	of a
20	violation upon finding one or more of the following factors:	
21	<u>a.</u> The violation was knowing and willful.	
22	<u>b.</u> <u>Off-site sedimentation has eliminated or severely degraded</u>	ed a
23	use in a lake or natural watercourse.	
24	c. Off-site sedimentation has caused severe damage to adja	<u>cent</u>
25	<u>land.</u>	
26	d. The land-disturbing activity is being conducted without	an
27	approved plan."	
28	SECTION 2. G.S. 113A-64 is amended by adding a new subsection to re	ad:

"(c) A violation that is subject to an enforcement action under both this Article and under Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes may be enforced under the provisions of either Article. An enforcement action may not be taken under both this Article and Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes for the same violation, but separate violations at the same site may be enforced as provided by either applicable Article."

SECTION 3. G.S. 113A-126(d) reads as rewritten:

- "(d) (1) A civil penalty of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a minor development violation and two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a major development violation may be assessed by the Commission against any person who:
 - a. Is required but fails to apply for or to secure a permit required by G.S. 113A-118, or who violates or fails to act in accordance with the terms, conditions, or requirements of such permit.
 - b. Fails to file, submit, or make available, as the case may be, any documents, data or reports required by the Commission pursuant to this Article.
 - c. Refuses access to the Commission or its duly designated representative, who has sufficiently identified himself by displaying official credentials, to any premises, not including any occupied dwelling house or curtilage, for the purpose of conducting any investigations provided for in this Article.
 - d. Violates a rule of the Commission implementing this Article.
 - (2) For each willful action or failure to act for which a penalty may be assessed under this subsection, the Commission may consider each day the action or inaction continues after notice is given of the violation as a separate violation; a separate penalty may be assessed for each such separate violation.
 - (3) The Commission may assess the penalties provided for in this subsection. The Commission shall notify a person who is assessed a penalty or investigative costs by registered or certified mail. The notice shall state the reasons for the penalty. A person may contest the assessment of a penalty or investigative costs by filing a petition for a contested case under G.S. 150B-23 within 20 days after receiving the notice of assessment. If a person fails to pay a penalty, any civil penalty or investigative cost assessed under this subsection, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Attorney General for collection. An action to collect a penalty must be filed within three years after the date the final agency decision was served on the violator.
 - (4) In determining the amount of the penalty <u>civil penalty</u> the Commission shall consider the degree and extent of harm caused by

- the violation and the cost of rectifying the damage.all the following 1 2 factors: 3 The degree and extent of harm, including, but not limited to, a. harm to the natural resources of the State, to the public health, 4 5 or to private property resulting from the violation. 6 The duration and gravity of the violation. <u>b.</u> 7 The effect on water quality, coastal resources, or public trust c. 8 uses. The cost of rectifying the damage. 9 <u>d.</u> 10 The amount of money saved by noncompliance. e. Whether the violation was committed willfully or intentionally. 11 <u>f.</u> 12 The prior record of the violator in complying or failing to g. comply with programs over which the Commission has 13 14 regulatory authority. 15 The cost to the State of the enforcement procedures. The Commission may also assess a person who is assessed a civil 16 (4a) 17 penalty under this subsection the reasonable costs of any investigation, 18 inspection, or monitoring that results in the assessment of the civil penalty. For a minor development violation, the amount of an 19 20 assessment of investigative costs shall not exceed one-half of the 21 amount of the civil penalty assessed or one thousand dollars (\$1,000), whichever is less. For a major development violation, the amount of an 22 assessment of investigative costs shall not exceed one-half of the 23 24 amount of the civil penalty assessed or two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), whichever is less. 25 The clear proceeds of penalties assessed pursuant to this subsection 26 (5) 27 shall be remitted to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund in accordance with G.S. 115C-457.2." 28 29 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 130A-18(a) reads as rewritten: 30 "(a) If a person shall violate violates any provision of this Chapter or the rules Chapter, any rule adopted by the Commission or rules Commission, any rule adopted by 31 32 a local board of health-health, any order issued pursuant to this Chapter, or any order issued pursuant to rules adopted by the Commission, the Secretary or a local health 33 director may institute an action for injunctive relief, irrespective of all other remedies at 34 35 law, in the superior court of the county where the violation occurred or where a defendant resides." 36 37 **SECTION 5.** G.S. 130A-22(a) reads as rewritten: 38 The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources may impose an 39
 - administrative penalty on a person who violates Article 9 of this Chapter, rules adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 9, or any order issued under Article 9. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation. The penalty shall not exceed five ten thousand dollars (\$5,000)(\$10,000) per day in the case of a violation involving nonhazardous waste. The penalty shall not exceed twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000) thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$32,500) per day in the case

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of a first-violation involving hazardous waste, as defined in G.S. 130A-290 or 1 130A-290, or for a failure to make a determination whether a solid waste is a hazardous 2 3 waste. The penalty shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day for a first violation involving the disposal of medical waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290 in or 4 5 upon water in a manner that results in medical waste entering waters or lands of the 6 State; and shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per day for a second or 7 further violation involving the disposal of medical waste as defined in G.S. 130A-290 in 8 or upon water in a manner that results in medical waste entering waters or lands of the 9 State. The penalty shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day for a 10 violation involving a voluntary remedial action implemented pursuant to G.S. 130A-310.9(c) or a violation of the rules adopted pursuant to G.S. 130A-310.12(b). 11 12 If a person fails to pay a civil penalty within 60 days after the final agency decision or court order has been served on the violator, the Secretary of Environment and Natural 13 14 Resources shall request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in the superior 15 court of any county in which the violator resides or has his or its principal place of 16 business to recover the amount of the assessment. Such civil actions must be filed 17 within three years of the date the final agency decision or court order was served on the 18 violator."

SECTION 6. G.S. 130A-22(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources may impose an administrative penalty on a person who willfully violates Article 11 of this Chapter, rules adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 11 or any condition imposed upon a permit issued under Article 11. An administrative penalty may not be imposed upon a person who establishes that neither the site nor the system may be improved or a new system installed so as to comply with Article 11 of this Chapter. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation. The penalty shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per day per violation in the case of a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system with a design daily flow of no more than 480 gallons or in the case of any system serving a single one-family dwelling. The penalty shall not exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per day per violation in the case of a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system with a design daily flow of more than 480 gallons which does not serve a single one-family dwelling."

SECTION 7. G.S. 130A-22 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(j) The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources may assess a person who is assessed a civil penalty under this section the reasonable costs of any investigation, inspection, or monitoring that results in the assessment of the civil penalty."

SECTION 8. G.S. 130A-26.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 130A-26.2. Penalty for false reporting under Article 9. Articles 9 and 10 of this Chapter.

Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under Article 9 or Article 10 of this Chapter or rules adopted under

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Article 9 or Article 10 of this Chapter; or who knowingly makes a false statement of a material fact in a rule-making proceeding or contested case under Article 9 or Article 10 of this Chapter; or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any recording or monitoring device or method required to be operated or maintained under Article 9 or Article 10 of this Chapter or rules adopted under Article 9 or Article 10 of this Chapter is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. The maximum fine that may be imposed for an offense under this section is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)."

SECTION 9. Part 1 of Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 143-215.6F. Enforcement procedures: administrative consent orders.

- (a) A person who is subject to assessment of a civil penalty under G.S. 143-215.6A may request that the Secretary enter into an administrative consent order as provided by this section. The Secretary may enter into an administrative consent order with the person in lieu of or in addition to any other enforcement action or proceeding under this Part. Whether to enter into an administrative consent order is both voluntary on the part of the person subject to a civil penalty assessment and at the discretion of the Secretary. If the person and the Secretary agree, an administrative consent order may direct the person to do any of the following:
 - (1) Attend an environmental education course of up to four hours duration.
 - (2) Perform up to four hours of community service related to protection or restoration of the environment or natural resources.
 - (3) Publish notice of the violation one time in a newspaper having general circulation in the county where the violation occurred.
- (b) If a person who enters into an administrative consent order fails to comply with the order, the person may be assessed a civil penalty as provided in G.S. 143-215.6A. In addition, an administrative consent order shall provide that a person who fails to comply with the order is subject to any enforcement action or proceeding provided for by this Part for the original violation.
- (c) A person may comply with the environmental education component of an administrative consent order by attending an environmental education course offered or certified by the Department. A person may comply with the community service component of an administrative consent order by participating in a community service program offered or certified by the Department. The Secretary shall establish minimum standards for certification of environmental education courses and community service programs.
- (\$100.00) per person, to compensate the Department for the reasonable cost of providing any environmental education course or community service program offered by the Department.
- (e) The Secretary may delegate the Secretary's powers and duties under this section only to a Deputy Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Division Director, or a Deputy Division Director."
 - **SECTION 10.** G.S. 143-215.6A(a)(3) reads as rewritten:

1	"(3) Violates or fails to act in accordance with the terms, conditions, or
2	requirements of any special order or other appropriate document issued
3	pursuant to G.S. 143-215.2. <u>143-215.2 or G.S. 143-215.6F.</u> "
4	SECTION 11. This act becomes effective 1 December 2005 and applies to
5	violations and offenses committed on or after that date.