# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

#### **SESSION 1991**

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# SENATE BILL 330

Short Title: Stream Obstruction Enforcement.

(Public)

Sponsors: Senators Speed; Basnight, Conder, Hunt, Lee, Martin of Guilford, Murphy, Parnell, Perdue, and Warren.

Referred to: Environment and Natural Resources.

### March 28, 1991

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2	AN ACT TO MAKE THE OBSTRUCTION OF STREAMS AND DITCHES A
3	STRICT LIABILITY OFFENSE, TO INCREASE THE PENALTIES FOR THE
4	OBSTRUCTION OF STREAMS AND DITCHES, AND TO REDEFINE THE
5	AUTHORITY OF FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO ENFORCE
6	THE PROHIBITION AGAINST OBSTRUCTION OF STREAMS AND DITCHES.
7	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
8	Section 1. G.S. 77-13 reads as rewritten:
9	"§ 77-13. Obstructing streams a misdemeanor.
10	If any person person, firm, or corporation shall willfully fell any tree, or willfully put
11	any obstruction, except for the purposes of utilizing water as a motive power, in any
12	branch, creek, creek, stream, or other natural passage for water, whereby the natural
13	flow of water through such passage is lessened or retarded, and or whereby the
14	navigation of such stream by any raft or flat may be impeded, delayed, or prevented, the
15	person person, firm, or corporation so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and
16	fined not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00), five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned
17	not to exceed 30 days. six months, or both, in the discretion of the court. In addition to
18	any fine or imprisonment imposed, the court may, in its discretion, order the person,
19	firm, or corporation so offending to remove the obstruction and restore the affected
20	waterway to an undisturbed condition, or allow authorized employees of the enforcing
21	agency to enter upon the property and accomplish the removal of the obstruction and the
22	restoration of the waterway to an undisturbed condition, in which case the costs of the
23	removal and restoration shall be paid to the enforcing agency by the offending party.

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Nothing in this section shall prevent the erection of fish dams or hedges across any 1 2 stream which do not extend across more than two thirds of the its width of any stream 3 where erected, but if extending over at the point of obstruction. If the fish dams or hedges extend more than two thirds of the width of any stream, the said penalties shall 4 5 attach. This section may be enforced by marine fisheries inspectors, inspectors and 6 wildlife protectors, protectors. Within the bounds of any county or municipality, this section may also be enforced by any law enforcement officer having territorial 7 8 jurisdiction, or by the county engineer. This section may also be enforced by or 9 specially commissioned forest law-enforcement officers of the Department of 10 Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Resources for offenses occurring in woodlands. For purposes of this section, the term 'woodlands' means all forested areas, 11 12 including swamp and timber lands, cutover lands, and second-growth stands in previously cultivated sites. In any county with a population in excess of 325,000, this 13 14 section may also be enforced by the county engineer." 15 Sec. 2. G.S. 77-14 reads as rewritten: 16 "§ 77-14. Obstructions in streams and drainage ditches. 17 If any person, firm or corporation shall fell any tree or put any slabs, stumpage, 18 sawdust, shavings, lime, refuse or any other substances in any creek, stream, river or 19 natural or artificial drainage ravine or ditch, or in any other outlet which serves to 20 remove water from any land whatsoever whereby the natural and normal drainage of 21 said land is impeded, delayed or prevented, the person, firm or corporation so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined up to five 22 23 hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned for up to six months, or both, in the discretion 24 of the court: Provided, however, nothing herein shall prevent the construction of any dam or weir not otherwise prohibited by any valid local or State statute or regulation. In 25 addition to any fine or imprisonment imposed, the court may, in its discretion, order the 26 27 person, firm, or corporation so offending to remove the obstruction and restore the affected waterway to an undisturbed condition, or allow authorized employees of the 28 29 enforcing agency to enter upon the property and accomplish the removal of the 30 obstruction and the restoration of the waterway to an undisturbed condition, in which case the costs of the removal and restoration shall be paid to the enforcing agency by the 31 32 offending party. This section may be enforced by marine fisheries inspectors, 33 inspectors and wildlife protectors, protectors. Within the boundaries of any county or municipality this section may also be enforced by any law enforcement officer having 34

territorial jurisdiction, or by the county engineer. This section may also be enforced by or specially commissioned forest law-enforcement officers of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Resources for offenses occurring in woodlands. For purposes of this section, the term 'woodlands' means all forested areas, including swamp and timber lands, cutover lands and second-growth stands on previously cultivated sites. In any county with a population in excess of 325,000, this

41 section may also be enforced by the county engineer."

42 Sec. 3. This act is effective upon ratification, and applies to acts committed 43 on or after that date.