## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

## **SESSION 1993**

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# HOUSE BILL 681\* Committee Substitute Favorable 4/15/93

	Short Title: Clean Air Act Implementation. (Public)
	Sponsors:
	Referred to:
	March 30, 1993
1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE 1990 AMENDMENTS
3	TO THE FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT, TO REPEAL THE EXPIRATION OF A
4	PORTION OF THE PER GALLON FUEL TAX, AND TO DEDICATE A
5	PORTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE TAX TO IMPLEMENT THE 1990
6	AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT.
7	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
8	Section 1. G.S. 143-213 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:
9	"(29c) 'Title III' means Title III of the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean
10	Air Act (Pub. L. 101-549, 104 Stat. 2531, 42 U.S.C. § 7412 et seq.)."
11	Sec. 2. G.S. 143-215.3(a)(2) reads as rewritten:
12	"(2) To direct that such investigation be conducted as it may reasonably
13 14	deem necessary to carry out its duties as prescribed by this Article or
15	Article 21B of this Chapter, and for this purpose to enter at reasonable times upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of
16	investigating the condition of any waters and the discharge therein of
17	any sewage, industrial waste or other waste or for the purpose of
18	investigating the condition of the air, air pollution, air contaminant
19	sources, emissions or the installation and operation of any air-cleaning
20	devices, and to require written statements or the filing of reports under
21	oath, with respect to pertinent questions relating to the operation of
22	any air-cleaning device, sewer system, disposal system or treatment
23	works: Provided that any records, reports or information obtained

under Articles 21, 21A and 21B (i) shall, in the case of effluent or 1 2 emission data, be related to any applicable effluent or emission 3 limitations, toxic, pretreatment or new source performance standards, and (ii) shall be available to the public except that upon a showing 4 5 satisfactory to the Commission by any person that records, reports or 6 information or particular part thereof (other than effluent or emission 7 data), data or information necessary to determine compliance with 8 standards adopted pursuant to Article 21B of this Chapter), to which 9 the Commission has access under these Articles, if made public would 10 divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets of such person, pursuant to G.S. 132-1.2, the Commission shall consider 11 such record, report or information, or particular portion thereof 12 13 confidential, except that such record or information may be disclosed 14 to employees of the department concerned with carrying out the provisions 15 of these Articles any officer, employee, or authorized representative of any federal or state agency if disclosure is necessary to carry out a duty 16 17 or responsibility of the Department or other agency, or when relevant 18 in any proceeding under these Articles. this Article or Article 21A or Article 21B of this Chapter. The Commission shall provide for 19 20 adequate notice to the party submitting the information of any decision 21 that such information is not entitled to confidential treatment and of any decision to release information which the submitting party 22 23 contends is entitled to confidential treatment. No person shall refuse 24 entry or access to any authorized representative of the Commission or Department who requests entry for purposes of inspection, and who 25 presents appropriate credentials, nor shall any person obstruct, hamper 26 27 or interfere with any such representative while in the process of carrying out his official duties." 28

Sec. 3. G.S. 143-215.3(a)(3) reads as rewritten:

"(3) To conduct public hearings and to delegate the power to conduct public hearings in accordance with the procedures prescribed by this Article or by Article 21B of this Chapter."

Sec. 4. G.S. 143-215.4(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Procedures for Public Input. – The Commission may, on its own motion or when required by federal law, request public comments on or hold public hearings on matters within the scope of its authority under this Article or Articles 21A or 21B of this Chapter. To request public comments on a matter, the Commission shall notify appropriate agencies of the opportunity to submit written comments to the Commission on the matter and shall publish a notice in a newspaper having general circulation in the affected area, stating the matter under consideration by the Commission and informing the public of its opportunity to submit written comments to the Commission on the matter. A public comment period shall extend for at least 30 days after the notice is published.

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 To hold a public hearing on a matter, the Commission shall notify, by personal service or certified mail, persons directly affected by the matter under consideration and shall publish a notice in a newspaper having general circulation in the affected area, stating the matter under consideration by the Commission and the time, date, and place of a public hearing to be held on the matter. A public hearing shall be held no sooner than 20 days after the notice is published. The proceedings at a public hearing held under this subsection shall be recorded. Upon payment of a fee established by the Commission, any person may obtain a copy of the record of the public hearing. After a public hearing, the Commission shall accept written comments for the time period prescribed by the Commission.

This subsection applies only to proceedings that are not does not apply to rule-making proceedings or contested case hearings. This subsection does not apply to the issuance of permits required under Title V. The Commission shall establish procedures for public hearings, public notice, and public comment respecting permits as required by Title V as set forth in G.S. 143-215.111(4)."

Sec. 5. G.S. 143-215.69 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 143-215.69. Enforcement procedures.

- (a) Criminal Penalties.
  - (1) Any Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, any person who violates any provisions of this Part or any rules adopted by the Commission for its implementation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation and each day such person shall fail to comply after having been officially notified by the Commission shall constitute a separate offense subject to the foregoing penalty.
  - (2) Any person who violates any provision of this Part or any rule adopted by the Commission, which Part or rule is a requirement under Title V or regulations implementing Title V, shall be subject to punishment under G.S. 143-215.114B.
- (b) Civil Penalties. The Commission may assess a civil penalty against a person who violates this Part or a rule of the Commission implementing this Part. The For persons subject to the provisions of G.S. 143-215.1, the amount of the penalty shall not exceed the maximum imposed in G.S. 143-215.6A and shall be assessed in accordance with the procedure set out in G.S. 143-215.6A for assessing a civil penalty. For persons subject to the provisions of Title V, G.S. 143-215.108 or G.S. 143-215.109, the amount of penalty shall not exceed the maximum imposed in G.S. 143-215.114A and shall be assessed in accordance with the procedure set out in G.S. 143-215.114A for assessing a civil penalty.
- (c) Injunctive Relief. Upon violation of any of the provisions of this Part, a rule implementing this Part, or an order issued under this Part, the Secretary may, either before or after the institution of proceedings for the collection of the penalty imposed by this Part for such violations, request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in the superior court of the county or counties where the violation occurred in the name of

the State upon the relation of the Department for injunctive relief to restrain the violation or require corrective action, and for such other or further relief in the premises as said court shall deem proper. Neither the institution of the action nor any of the proceedings thereon shall relieve any party to such proceedings from the penalty prescribed by this Part for any violation of same."

Sec. 6. G.S. 143-215.107(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) Duty to Adopt Plans, Standards, etc. The Commission is hereby directed and empowered, as rapidly as possible within the limits of funds and facilities available to it, and subject to the procedural requirements of this Article and Article 21:
  - (1) To prepare and develop, after proper study, a comprehensive plan or plans for the prevention, abatement and control of air pollution in the State or in any designated area of the State.
  - (2) To determine by means of field sampling and other studies, including the examination of available data collected by any local, State or federal agency or any person, the degree of air contamination and air pollution in the State and the several areas of the State.
  - (3) To develop and adopt, after proper study, air quality standards applicable to the State as a whole or to any designated area of the State as the Commission deems proper in order to promote the policies and purposes of this Article and Article 21 most effectively.
  - (4) To collect information or to require reporting from classes of sources which, in the judgment of the Environmental Management Commission, may cause or contribute to air pollution. Any person operating or responsible for the operation of air contaminant sources of any class for which the Commission requires reporting shall make reports containing such information as may be required by the Commission concerning location, size, and height of contaminant outlets, processes employed, fuels used, and the nature and time periods or duration of emissions, and such other information as is relevant to air pollution and available or reasonably capable of being assembled.
  - (5) To develop and adopt such emission control standards as in the judgment of the Commission may be necessary to prohibit, abate or control air pollution commensurate with established air quality standards. Such standards may be applied uniformly to the State as a whole or to any area of the State designated by the Commission.
  - (6) To adopt, when necessary and practicable, a program for testing emissions from motor vehicles and to adopt motor vehicle emission standards in compliance with applicable federal regulations.
  - (7) To develop and adopt standards and plans necessary to implement programs for the prevention of significant deterioration and for the attainment of air quality standards in nonattainment areas.
  - (8) To develop and adopt standards and plans necessary to implement programs to control acid deposition and to regulate the use of sulfur

- dioxide allowances <u>and nitrogen oxides emissions</u> in accordance with
  Title IV and <u>implementing regulations promulgated adopted</u> by the
  United States Environmental Protection Agency.
  - (9) To regulate the oxygen content of gasoline, to require use of reformulated gasoline as the Commission deems necessary, to implement the requirements of Title II and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and to adopt standards and plans to implement this subdivision. Rules adopted under this subdivision may specify standards for a particular area of the State that differ from other areas as may be necessary to improve ambient air quality within a particular area, achieve attainment or preclude violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, or to meet other federal requirements. Rules may authorize the use of marketable oxygen credits for gasoline as provided in federal requirements.
  - (10) To develop and adopt standards and plans necessary to implement requirements of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency."

Sec. 7. G.S. 143-215.108 reads as rewritten:

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

- (a) After the effective date applicable to any air quality or emission control standards established pursuant to G.S. 143-215.107, G.S. 143-215.107 and except as provided in subsection (a1) of this section, no person shall do any of the following things or carry out any of the following activities which contravene or will be likely to contravene such standards until or unless such person shall have applied for and shall have received from the Commission a permit therefor and shall have complied with such conditions, if any, as are prescribed by such permit:
  - (1) Establish or operate any air contaminant source;
  - (2) Build, erect, use or operate any equipment which may result in the emission of air contaminants or which is likely to cause air pollution;
  - (3) Alter or change the construction or method of operation of any equipment or process from which air contaminants are or may be emitted;
  - (4) Enter into an irrevocable contract for the construction and installation of any air-cleaning device, or allow or cause such device to be constructed, installed, or operated.
- (a1) The Commission may by rule establish procedures to allow a permittee who has submitted a complete application to modify the permit to make minor modifications to a permitted facility. At a minimum, such modifications to the permit shall comply with the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 70.7(e)(2) (July 1, 1993) while the application is under review. The Commission may by rule establish procedures consistent with section 502(b)(10) of Title V and 40 Code of Federal

Regulations § 70.4(b)(12) to allow a permittee to make changes within a permitted facility without requiring a permit revision.

- (b) The Commission shall act upon all applications for permits so as to effectuate the purpose of this section, by reducing existing air pollution and preventing, so far as reasonably possible, any increased pollution of the air from any additional or enlarged sources.
  - (c) The Commission shall have the power:
    - (1) To grant and renew a permit with such conditions attached as the Commission believes necessary to achieve the purposes of this section;
    - (2) To grant and renew any temporary permit for such period of time as the Commission shall specify even though the action allowed by such permit may result in pollution or increase pollution where conditions make such temporary permit essential;
    - (3) To modify or revoke To terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue any permit upon not less than 60 days' written notice to any person affected; affected and to suspend any permit pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 150B-3(c);
    - (4) To require all applications for permits and renewals to be in writing and to prescribe the form of such applications;
    - (5) To request such information from an applicant and to conduct such inquiry or investigation as it may deem necessary and to require the submission of plans and specifications prior to acting on any application for a permit;
    - (5a) To require that an applicant satisfy the Department that the applicant, or any parent, subsidiary, or other affiliate of the applicant or parent:
      - a. Is financially qualified to carry out the activity for which a permit is required under subsection (a); and
      - b. Has substantially complied with the air quality and emission control standards applicable to any activity in which the applicant has previously engaged, and has been in substantial compliance with federal and state laws, regulations, and rules for the protection of the environment.

As used in this subdivision, the words 'affiliate,' 'parent,' and 'subsidiary' have the same meaning as in 17 Code of Federal Regulations § 240.12b-2 (1 April 1990 Edition);

- (6) To adopt rules, as it deems necessary, establishing the form of applications and permits and procedures for the granting or denial of permits and renewals pursuant to this section; and all permits, renewals and denials shall be in writing;
- (7) To prohibit any stationary source within the State from emitting any air pollutant in amounts which that will prevent attainment or maintenance by any other state of any national ambient air quality standard, or interference standard or that will interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable implementation plan for any

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- other state to prevent deterioration of air quality or protect visibility; and To designate certain classes of activities for which a general permit
  - (8) To designate certain classes of activities for which a general permit may be issued, after considering the environmental impact of an activity, the frequency of the activity, the need for individual permit oversight, and the need for public review and comment on individual permits.
    - (1) The Commission shall act on a permit application as quickly as possible. The Commission may conduct any inquiry or investigation it considers necessary before acting on an application and may require an applicant to submit plans, specifications, and other information the Commission considers necessary to evaluate the application. A permit application may not be deemed complete unless it is accompanied by a copy of the request for determination as provided in subsection (f) of this section that bears a date of receipt entered by the clerk of the local government and until the 15-day period for issuance of a determination has elapsed. If the Commission fails to act on an application for a permit deemed complete within 90 days after the applicant submits all information required by the Commission, the application is considered to be approved.
  - The Commission shall adopt rules specifying the times within which it must act upon applications for permits required by Title V and other permits issued under this section. If the Commission fails to act on an application for a permit required by Title V or this section within the time period specified, the failure to act on the application constitutes a final agency decision to deny the permit. A permit applicant, permittee, or any person entitled to judicial review under G.S. 143-215.5 may seek judicial review of a failure to act on the application under Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 150B-51, upon review of a failure to act on an application for a permit required by Title V or this section, a court may either: (i) affirm the denial of the permit or (ii) remand the application to the Commission for action upon the application within a specified time.
  - (3) If the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency validly objects to the issuance of a permit required by Title V within 45 days after the Administrator receives the proposed permit and the required portions of the permit application, the Commission shall not issue the permit until the Commission revises the proposed permit to meet all objections noted by the Administrator or otherwise satisfies all objections consistent with Title V and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

- If the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection 1 (4) Agency validly objects to the issuance of a permit required by Title V 2 3 after the expiration of the 45-day review period specified in subdivision (3) of this subsection as a result of a petition filed pursuant 4 5 to section 505(b)(2) of Title V and prior to the issuance of the permit 6 by the Commission, the Commission shall not issue the permit until 7 the Commission revises the proposed permit to meet all objections 8 noted by the Administrator or otherwise satisfies all objections 9 consistent with Title V and implementing regulations adopted by the 10 United States Environmental Protection Agency.
  - (d1) No permit issued pursuant to this section shall be issued or renewed for a term exceeding five years.
  - (e) A permit applicant or permittee 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.
  - An applicant for a permit under this section for a new facility or for the expansion of a facility permitted under this section shall request each local government having jurisdiction over any part of the land on which the facility and its appurtenances are to be located to issue a determination as to whether the local government has in effect a zoning or subdivision ordinance applicable to the facility and whether the proposed facility would be consistent with the ordinance. The request to the local government shall be accompanied by a copy of the draft permit application and shall be delivered to the clerk of the local government personally or by certified mail. The determination shall be verified or supported by affidavit signed by the official designated by the local government to make the determination and, if the local government states that the facility is inconsistent with a zoning or subdivision ordinance, shall include a copy of the ordinance and the specific reasons for the determination of inconsistency. A copy of any such determination shall be provided to the applicant when it is submitted to the Commission. The Commission shall not act upon an application for a permit under this section until it has received a determination from each local government requested to make a determination by the applicant. Unless the local government makes a subsequent determination of consistency with all ordinances cited in the determination or the proposed facility is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be consistent with the cited ordinances, the Commission shall attach as a condition of the permit a requirement that the applicant, prior to construction or operation of the facility under the permit, comply with all lawfully adopted local ordinances, including those cited in the determination, that apply to the facility at the time of construction or operation of the facility. If a local government fails to submit a determination to the Commission as provided by this subsection within 15 days after receipt of the request, the Commission may proceed to consider the permit application without regard to local zoning and subdivision ordinances. This subsection shall not be construed to limit any opportunity a local government may have to comment on a

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permit application under any other law or rule. This subsection shall not apply to any facility with respect to which local ordinances are subject to review under either G.S. 104E-6.2 or G.S. 130A-293.

(g) Any person who is required to hold a permit under this section shall submit to the Department a written description of his current and projected plans to reduce the emission of air contaminants under such permit by source reduction or recycling. The written description shall accompany the payment of the annual permit fee. The written description shall also accompany any application for a new permit, or for modification of an existing permit, under this section. The written description required by this subsection shall not be considered part of a permit application and shall not serve as the basis for the denial of a permit or permit modification."

Sec. 8. G.S. 143-215.111 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 143-215.111. General powers of Commission; auxiliary powers.

In addition to the specific powers prescribed elsewhere in this Article and the applicable general powers prescribed in G.S. 143-215.3, and for the purpose of carrying out its duties, the Commission shall have the power:

- (1) To make a continuing study of the effects of the emission of air contaminants from motor vehicles on the quality of the outdoor atmosphere of the State and the several areas thereof, and make recommendations to the General Assembly and other appropriate public and private bodies for the control of such air contaminants.
- (2) To consult, upon request, with any person proposing to construct, install, or otherwise acquire an air pollution source or air-cleaning device for the control of air contaminants concerning the efficacy of such device, or the air problem which may be related to such source, or device; provided, however, that nothing in any such consultation shall be construed to relieve any person from compliance with this Article and Article 21, rules adopted pursuant thereto, or any other provision of law.
- (3) To encourage local units of government to handle air pollution problems within their respective jurisdictions and on a cooperative basis, and to provide such local units technical and consultative assistance to the maximum extent possible.
- (4) To establish procedures providing for public notice, public comment, and public hearings on applications for permits required by Title V to meet the requirements of Title V and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (5) To establish procedures providing for notice to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and affected states of proposals to issue permits required by Title V and allowing affected states the opportunity to submit written comment as required by section 505(a) of Title V and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency."
- Sec. 9. G.S. 143-215.112(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) 1 (1) The governing body of any county, municipality, or group 2 of counties and municipalities within a designated area of the State, as defined in this Article and Article 21, subject to the approval of 3 the Commission, is hereby authorized to establish, administer, and 4 5 enforce a local air pollution control program for the county, 6 municipality, or designated area of the State which includes but is 7 not limited to: 8 Development of a comprehensive plan for the control and a. 9 abatement of new and existing sources of air pollution: 10 b. Air quality monitoring to determine existing air quality and to define problem areas, as well as to provide background data to 11 12 show the effectiveness of a pollution abatement program: 13 An emissions inventory to identify specific sources of air c. 14 contamination and the contaminants emitted, together with the 15 quantity of material discharged into the outdoor atmosphere; 16 d. Adoption, after notice and public hearing, of air quality and 17 emission control standards, or adoption by reference, without 18 public hearing, of any applicable rules and standards duly adopted by the Commission; and administration of such rules 19 20 and standards in accordance with provisions of this section. 21 e. Provisions for the establishment or approval of time schedules for the control or abatement of existing sources of air pollution 22 23 and for the review of plans and specifications and issuance of 24 approval documents covering the construction and operation of pollution abatement facilities at existing or new sources; 25 f. Provision for adequate administrative staff, including an air 26 27 pollution control officer and technical personnel, and provision 28 for laboratory and other necessary facilities. 29 **(2)** Subject to the approval of the Commission as provided in this Article 30 and Article 21, the governing body of any county or municipality may establish, administer, and enforce an air pollution control program by 31 32 either any of the following methods: 33 Establishing a program under the administration of the duly elected governing body of the county or municipality; 34 35 b. Appointing an air pollution control board consisting of not less 36 than five nor more than seven members who shall serve for terms of six years each and until their successors are appointed 37 38 and qualified. Two members shall be appointed for two-year 39 terms, two shall be appointed for four-year terms, and the remaining member or members shall be appointed for six-year 40 41 terms. Where the term 'governing body' is referred to in this 42 section, it shall include the air pollution control board. Such 43 board shall have all the powers and authorities granted to any 44 local air pollution control program. The board shall elect a

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- chairman and shall meet at least quarterly or upon the call of the chairman or any two members of the board:
- Appointing an air pollution control board as provided in this c. subdivision, and by appropriate written agreement designating the local health department or other department of county or municipal government as the administrative agent for the air pollution control board; and-or
- d. Designating, by appropriate written agreement, the local board of health and the local health department as the air pollution control board and agency.

Any board or body which approves permits or enforcement orders shall have at least a majority of members who represent the public interest and do not derive any significant portion of their income from persons subject to permits or enforcement orders under the Federal Clean Air Act and any potential conflicts of interest by members of such board or body or the head of an executive agency with similar powers shall be adequately disclosed.

If the Commission finds that the location, character or extent of particular concentrations of population, air contaminant sources, the geographic, topographic or meteorological considerations, or any combinations thereof, are such as to make impracticable the maintenance of appropriate levels of air quality without an area-wide air pollution control program, the Commission may determine the boundaries within which such program is necessary and require such area-wide program as the only acceptable alternative to direct State administration. Subject to the provisions of this section, each governing body of a county or municipality is hereby authorized and empowered to establish by contract, joint resolution, or other agreement with any other governing body of a county or municipality, upon approval by the Commission, an air pollution control region containing any part or all of the geographical area within the jurisdiction of those boards or governing bodies which are parties to such agreement, provided the counties involved in the region are contiguous or lie in a continuous boundary and comprise the total area contained in any region designated by the Commission for an areawide program. The participating parties are authorized to appoint a regional air pollution control board which shall consist of at least five members who shall serve for terms of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Two members shall be appointed for two-year terms, two shall be appointed for four-year terms and the remaining member or members shall be appointed for six-year terms. A participant's representation on the board shall be in relation to its population to the total population of the region based on the latest official United States census with each participant in the

region having at least one representative; provided, that where the region is comprised of less than five counties, each participant will be entitled to appoint members in relation to its population to that of the region so as to provide a board of at least five members. Where the term 'governing body' is used, it shall include the governing board of a region. The regional board is hereby authorized to exercise any and all of the powers provided in this section. The regional air pollution control board shall elect a chairman and shall meet at least quarterly or upon the call of the chairman or any two members of the board. In lieu of employing its own staff, the regional air pollution control board is authorized, through appropriate written agreement, to designate a local health department as its administrative agent.

Each governing body is authorized to adopt any ordinances, (4) resolutions, rules or regulations which are necessary to establish and maintain an air pollution control program and to prescribe and enforce air quality and emission control standards, a copy of which must be filed with the Commission and with the clerk of court of any county affected. Provisions may be made therein for the registration of air contaminant sources; for the requirement of a permit to do or carry out specified activities relating to the control of air pollution, including procedures for application, issuance, denial and revocation; for notification of violators or potential violators about requirements or conditions for compliance; for procedures to grant temporary permits or variances from requirements or standards; for the declaration of an emergency when it is found that a generalized condition of air pollution is causing imminent danger to the health or safety of the public and the issuance of an order to the responsible person or persons to reduce or discontinue immediately the emission of air contaminants; for notice and hearing procedures for persons aggrieved by any action or order of any authorized agent; for the establishment of an advisory council and for other administrative arrangements; and for other matters necessary to establish and maintain an air pollution control program.

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(5) No permit required by section 305(e) of Title III for a solid waste incineration unit combusting municipal waste shall be issued by a local air pollution control program that is administered by the governing body of a unit of local government that is responsible, in whole or in part, for the design, construction, or operation of the unit.

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(1) Violation of any ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations duly adopted by a governing body shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in G.S. 143-215.114(b). G.S. 143-215.114B.

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(1a) Each governing body, or its authorized agent, shall have the power to assess civil penalties under G.S. 143-215.114(a).—G.S. 143-215.114A. Any person assessed shall be notified of the assessment by registered

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- or certified mail, and the notice shall specify the reasons for the assessment. If the person assessed fails to pay the amount of the assessment to the governing body or its authorized agent within 30 days after receipt of notice, or such longer period not to exceed 180 days as the governing body or its authorized agent may specify, the governing body may institute a civil action in the superior court of the county in which the violation occurred, to recover the amount of the assessment. Each day of continuing violation after written notification from the governing body or its authorized agent shall be considered a separate offense. In determining the amount of the penalty, the governing body or its authorized agent shall consider the degree and extent of harm caused by the violation, the cost of rectifying the damage, and the amount of money the violator saved by not having made the necessary expenditures to comply with the appropriate pollution control requirements.
- (2) Each governing body, or its duly authorized agent, may institute a civil action in the superior court, brought in the name of the agency having jurisdiction, for injunctive relief to restrain any violation or immediately threatened violation of such ordinances, orders, rules, or regulations and for such other relief as the court shall deem proper. Neither the institution of the action nor any of the proceedings thereon shall relieve any party to such proceedings from the penalty prescribed by this Article and Article 21 for any violation of same.
- (3) In addition, each governing body is authorized to expend tax funds, nontax funds, or any other funds available to it to finance an air pollution control program and such expenditures are hereby declared to be for a public purpose and a necessary expense. The governing body responsible for each local air pollution control program shall require that the owner or operator of all air contaminant sources subject to the requirement to obtain a permit under Title V pay an annual fee, or the equivalent over some other period, sufficient to cover costs as provided in section 502(b)(3)(A) of Title V and G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1d). Fees collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be used solely to cover all reasonable direct and indirect costs required to develop and administer the Title V permit program.
- (4) Any final administrative decision rendered in an air pollution control program of such governing body shall be subject to judicial review as provided by <u>Article 4 of Chapter 150B</u> of the General Statutes, and 'administrative agency' or 'agency' as used therein shall mean and include for this purpose the governing body of any county or municipality, regional air pollution control governing board, and any agency created by them in connection with an air pollution control program.

 If a local air pollution program fails to act on an application for a permit required by Title V or this Article within the time period specified by the Commission under G.S 143-215.108(d)(2), the failure to act on the application constitutes a final agency decision to deny the permit. A permit applicant, permittee, or any person entitled to judicial review under G.S. 143-215.5 may seek judicial review of a failure to act on the application under Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 150B-51, upon review of a failure to act on an application for a permit required by Title V or this Article, a court may either: (i) affirm the denial of the permit or (ii) remand the application to the local air pollution control program for action upon the application within a specified time."

Sec. 10. Section 25 of Chapter 538 of the 1991 Session Laws reads as rewritten:

"Sec. 25. Section 3.1 of this act becomes effective 30 June 1991. Sections 3, 4, 15, and 16 of this act become effective 1 January 1992. Section 5 of this act becomes effective 1 January 1993. Sections 17 and 18 of this act become effective 1 January 1995. Sections 19 and 20 of this act become effective 1 January 1999. Sections 22 and 23 of this act become effective 1 July 1992. Sections 1, 2, 6 through 14, 21, 24, and 25 of this act are effective upon ratification."

Sec. 11. Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of Chapter 538 of the 1991 Session Laws are repealed.

Sec. 12. Effective January 1, 1995, G.S. 105-445 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 105-445. Application of proceeds of gasoline tax.

The amount of revenue collected under this Article attributable to a per gallon excise tax of one-half cent (1/2¢) a gallon shall be credited in equal amounts—as follows: (i) five-eighths to the Commercial Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Fund and the Groundwater Protection Loan Fund.—Cleanup Fund; (ii) one-eighth to the Noncommercial Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund; and (iii) one-fourth to the Water and Air Quality Account. Of the remaining tax revenue collected under this Article, seventy-five percent (75%) shall be credited to the Highway Fund and the remaining twenty-five percent (25%) shall be credited to the Highway Trust Fund. A proportionate share of a refund allowed under this Article shall be charged to the Commercial Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, the Groundwater Protection Loan Fund,—Noncommercial Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, the Water and Air Quality Account, the Highway Fund, and the Highway Trust Fund. The Secretary shall credit revenue or charge refunds to the appropriate Funds on a monthly basis."

Sec. 13. G.S. 143-215.3A(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Water and Air Quality Account is established as a nonreverting account within the Department. Revenue in the Account shall be applied to the costs of administering the programs for which the fees were collected. Revenue credited to the Account pursuant to G.S. 105-445 shall be used to administer the air quality program.

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- Except for the following fees, all application fees and permit administration fees collected by the State for permits issued under Articles 21, 21A, 21B, and 38 of this Chapter shall be credited to the Account:
  - (1) Fees collected under Part 2 of Article 21A and credited to the Oil or Other Hazardous Substances Pollution Protection Fund.
  - (2) Fees credited to the Title V Account.
  - (3) Fees credited to the Wastewater Treatment Works Emergency Maintenance, Operation and Repair Fund under G.S. 143-215.3B.
  - (4) Fees collected under G.S. 143-215.28A.
  - The total monies collected per year from fees for permits under G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1a), after deducting those monies collected under G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1d), shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total budgets from all sources of environmental permitting and compliance programs within the Department."
  - Sec. 14. Section 5 of Chapter 1035 of the 1987 Session Laws (1988 Regular Session), as amended by Section 16 of Chapter 652 of the 1989 Session Laws, is repealed.
- Sec. 15. Sections 1 through 11 and Sections 14 and 15 of this act are effective upon ratification. Sections 12 and 13 of this act become effective January 1, 1995.