GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

Η 3

HOUSE BILL 515 Committee Substitute Favorable 4/23/97 Third Edition Engrossed 4/29/97

Short Title: Environmentally Sound Policy Act.	(Public)		
Sponsors:			
Referred to:			
March 13, 1997			

1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO ENACT THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND POLICY ACT (ESP
3	AND TO PROVIDE A MENU OF MEASURES TO PROTECT HEALTH AND
4	THE ENVIRONMENT.
5	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
6	Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Environmentally
7	Sound Policy Act of 1997 (ESP)".
8	Section 2. Article 67 of Chapter 106 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:
9	"ARTICLE 67.
10	"SWINE FARMS.
11	"§ 106-800. Title.
12	This Article shall be known as the 'Swine Farm Siting Act'.

13

14

15

16

17

18

"§ 106-801. Purpose.

The General Assembly finds that certain limitations on the siting of swine houses and lagoons for swine farms can assist in the development of pork production, which contributes to the economic development of the State, by lessening the interference with the use and enjoyment of adjoining property.

"§ 106-802. Definitions.

1	As us	ed in th	nis Article, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
2		<u>(1a)</u>	'Intensive animal feeding operation' means a new or enlarged swine
3			farm with a design capacity of more than 800,000 pounds steady state
4			live weight.
5		(1)	'Lagoon' means a confined body of water to hold animal byproducts
6		· /	including bodily waste from animals or a mixture of waste with feed,
7			bedding, litter or other agricultural materials.
8		(2)	Repealed by Session Laws 1997 (Regular Session, 1996), c. 626, s. 7.
9		(3)	'Occupied residence' means a dwelling actually inhabited by a person
10		` /	on a continuous basis as exemplified by a person living in his or her
11			home.
12		(3a)	'Outdoor recreational facility' means any plot or tract of land on which
13			there is located an outdoor swimming pool, tennis court, or golf course
14			that is open to either the general public or to the members and guests of
15			any organization having 50 or more members.
16		(4)	'Site evaluation' means an investigation to determine if a site meets all
17		. ,	federal and State standards as evidenced by the Waste Management
18			Facility Site Evaluation Report on file with the Soil and Water
19			Conservation District office or a comparable report certified by a
20			professional engineer or a comparable report certified by a technical
21			specialist approved by the North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation
22			Commission.
23	Depar	rtment	of Environment, Health and Natural Resources
24	•	(5)	'Swine farm' means a tract of land devoted to raising 250 or more
25		. ,	animals of the porcine species.
26		(6)	'Swine house' means a building that shelters porcine animals on a
27		. ,	continuous basis.
28	"§ 106-8	803. S	iting requirements for swine houses, lagoons, and land areas onto
29			n waste is applied at swine farms.
30	(a)	A sw	ine house or a lagoon that is a component of a swine farm shall be located
31	located:		•
32		<u>(1)</u>	at At least 1,500 feet from any occupied residence;
33		<u>(2)</u>	at At least 2,500 feet from any school, hospital, national or State park or
34		. ,	forest, wildlife refuge, fragile or historic area, or outdoor recreational
35			<u>facility</u> , or church;
36		<u>(3)</u>	At least 1,320 feet from any surface waters of the State;
37		<u>(4)</u>	At least 1,000 feet from any property boundary for any new or enlarged
38			swine farm with a design capacity of at least 500,000 pounds steady
39			state live weight;
40		<u>(5)</u>	At least 1,500 feet from any property boundary for any new or enlarged
41		` ~	swine farm with a design capacity of more than 1,000,000 pounds
42			steady state live weight: and

- (6) at At least 500 feet from any property boundary. boundary or public or private drinking water supply.
- (a1) The outer perimeter of the land area onto which waste is applied from a lagoon that is a component of a swine farm shall be at least 50 feet from any boundary of property on which an occupied residence is located from any perennial stream or river, other than an irrigation ditch or canal.
- (a2) No component of a liquid animal waste management system for which a permit is required under Part 1A of Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes, other than a land application site, shall be constructed on land that is located within the 100-year floodplain.
- (b) A swine house or a lagoon that is a component of a swine farm may be located closer to a residence, school, hospital, church, or a property boundary than is allowed under subsection (a) of this section if written permission is given by the owner of the property and recorded with the Register of Deeds.

"§ 106-804. Enforcement.

- (a) Any person owning who owns property directly affected by the siting requirements of G.S. 106-803 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section may bring a civil action against a swine farmer who has violated G.S. 106-803 and may seek any one or more of the following:
 - (1) Injunctive relief.
 - (2) An order enforcing the siting requirements under G.S. 106-803.
 - (3) Damages caused by the violation.
- (b) A person is directly affected by the siting requirements of G.S. 106-803 only if the person owns: owns a facility or property located within the siting requirements specified under G.S. 106-803.
 - (1) An occupied residence located less than 1,500 feet from a swine house or lagoon in violation of G.S. 106-803.
 - (2) A school, hospital, or church located less than 2,500 feet from a swine house or lagoon in violation of G.S. 106-803.
 - (3) Property whose boundary is located less than 500 feet from a swine house or lagoon in violation of G.S. 106-803.
 - (4) Property on which an occupied residence is located and whose boundary is less than 50 feet from the outer perimeter of the land area onto which waste is applied from a lagoon that is a component of a swine farm in violation of G.S. 106-803.
 - (5) Property that abuts a perennial stream or river, or on which a perennial stream or river is located, and that property and that perennial stream or river are less than 50 feet from the outer perimeter of the land area onto which waste is applied from a lagoon that is a component of a swine farm in violation of G.S. 106-803.
- (c) If the court determines it is appropriate, the court may award court costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expert witnesses' fees, to any party. If a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, the court may require the

1 filing of a 2 or security 3 (d)

filing of a bond or equivalent security. The court shall determine the amount of the bond or security.

(d) Nothing in this section shall restrict any other right that any person may have under any statute or common law to seek injunctive or other relief.

"§ 106-805. Written notice of swine farms.

Any person who intends to construct a swine farm whose animal waste management system is subject to a permit under Part 1A of Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes shall, after completing a site evaluation and before the farm site is modified, attempt to notify all adjoining property owners and owners, all property owners who own property located across a public road, street, or highway from the swine farm farm, the county or counties in which the farm site is located, and the local health departments of that person's intent to construct the swine farm. This notice shall be by certified mail sent to the address on record at the property tax office in the county in which the land is located located, except that the notice to a county shall be to the county manager or the chairman if there is no county manager and the notice to a local health department shall be to the local health director. The written notice shall include all of the following:

- (1) The name and address of the person intending to construct a swine farm.
- (2) The type of swine farm and the design capacity of the animal waste management system.
- (3) The name and address of the technical specialist preparing the waste management plan.
- (4) The address of the local Soil and Water Conservation District office.
- (5) Information informing the adjoining property owners and the property owners who own property located across a public road, street, or highway from the swine farm that they may submit written comments to the Division of Water Quality, Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

Prior to issuance of a permit for an intensive animal feeding operation, the Environmental Management Commission may hold a public hearing if it finds, upon its own initiative or in response to a request from a member of the public, that there is a significant public interest in holding the hearing. The notice and conduct of the hearing shall be in accordance with the relevant public meeting provisions of G.S. 143-215.1(c)(3)."

Section 2.1. G.S. 143-215.107(a) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(11) To develop and adopt standards and plans necessary to implement programs to control the emission of odors from animal operations, as defined in G.S. 143-215.10B."

Section 3. G.S. 143-215(e) is repealed.

Section 4. G.S. 153A-340 reads as rewritten:

"§ 153A-340. Grant of power.

(a) For the purpose of promoting health, safety, morals, or the general welfare, a county may regulate and restrict the height, number of stories and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lots that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts and

other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes, and to provide density credits or severable development rights for dedicated rights-of-way pursuant to G.S. 136-66.10 or G.S. 136-66.11.

- (b) These regulations may not affect bona fide farms, but any use of farm property for nonfarm purposes is subject to the regulations. Bona fide farm purposes include the production and activities relating or incidental to the production of crops, fruits, vegetables, ornamental and flowering plants, dairy, livestock, poultry, and all other forms of agricultural products having a domestic or foreign market. These regulations may apply to intensive animal feeding operations, as defined in G.S. 106-802. An intensive animal feeding operation is not a farm for the purpose of this Part.
- (c) The regulations may provide that a board of adjustment may determine and vary their application in harmony with their general purpose and intent and in accordance with general or specific rules therein contained. The regulations may also provide that the board of adjustment or the board of commissioners may issue special use permits or conditional use permits in the classes of cases or situations and in accordance with the principles, conditions, safeguards, and procedures specified therein and may impose reasonable and appropriate conditions and safeguards upon these permits. Where appropriate, the conditions may include requirements that street and utility rights-of-way be dedicated to the public and that recreational space be provided. When issuing or denying special use permits or conditional use permits, the board of commissioners shall follow the procedures for boards of adjustment except that no vote greater than a majority vote shall be required for the board of commissioners to issue such permits, and every such decision of the board of commissioners shall be subject to review by the superior court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari.
- (d) A county may regulate the development over estuarine waters and over lands covered by navigable waters owned by the State pursuant to G.S. 146-12, within the bounds of that county.
- (e) For the purpose of this section, the term 'structures' shall include floating homes.
- (f) Any petition for review by the superior court shall be filed with the clerk of superior court within 30 days after the decision of the board of commissioners is filed in such office as the ordinance specifies, or after a written copy thereof is delivered to every aggrieved party who has filed a written request for such copy with the clerk at the time of the hearing of the case, whichever is later. The decision of the board of commissioners may be delivered to the aggrieved party either by personal service or by registered mail or certified mail return receipt requested."
- Section 5. A zoning regulation applicable to intensive animal feeding operations adopted by a board of county commissioners prior to the date Section 4 of this act becomes effective is hereby retroactively validated.
- Section 6. There is established a temporary moratorium for any new or expanding swine farm or lagoon for which a permit is required under Part 1A of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes for any area in the State that: (i) has a county population of

less than 75,000 according to the most recent decennial federal census; (ii) has over one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) on expenditures for travel and tourism based on the most recent figures of the Department of Commerce; and (iii) is not in the coastal area as defined by G.S. 113A-103. Effective 1 January 1997, until the expiration of a one-year period beginning on the date this act becomes effective, the Environmental Management Commission shall not issue a permit for an animal waste management system, as defined in G.S. 143-215.10B, or for a new or expanded swine farm or lagoon, as defined in G.S. 106-802.

Section 7. There is established a one-year moratorium on the construction or expansion of swine farms and lagoons. The Environmental Management Commission shall not issue a permit for an animal waste management system, as defined in G.S. 143-215.10B, for a new or expanded swine farm or lagoon, as defined in G.S. 106-802, for a one-year period beginning on the date this act becomes effective except as provided by this section. This section prohibits the construction or expansion of an animal waste management system for a swine farm for one year from the date this act becomes effective regardless of the date on which a site evaluation for the swine farm is completed and regardless of whether the animal waste management system is permitted under Part 1A of Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes or deemed permitted under 15A North Carolina Administrative Code 2H.0217 but does not prohibit:

- (1) Construction to repair a component of an existing swine farm or lagoon.
- (2) Construction to replace a component of an existing swine farm or lagoon if the replacement does not result in an increase in swine population, except as provided in subdivision (4) of this section.
- (3) Construction or expansion of a component or components of a swine farm or lagoon, if actual construction began prior to March 1, 1997, or if the owner of the swine farm entered into a bona fide contract to build the component or components prior to March 1, 1997. For purposes of this subdivision, "actual construction" is limited to the component or components of a swine farm or lagoon for which the foundation has been laid prior to March 1, 1997, from a blueprint drawing.
- (4) Construction or expansion on or after the date this act becomes law for the purpose of increasing the swine population to the projected population or to the population that the animal waste management system serving that swine farm is designed to accommodate, as set forth in a registration of the swine operation filed with the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources before the date this act becomes law.
- (5) Construction or expansion on or after the date this act becomes law for the purpose of complying with applicable animal waste management rules and not for the purpose of increasing the swine population.
- (6) Construction or expansion, if the person undertaking the construction or expansion of the swine farm, lagoon, or animal waste management system has, prior to the effective date of this section, been approved for

a loan or line of credit from a lending institution to finance the construction or expansion and has obligated or expended funds derived from the loan or line of credit.

 (7) Construction or expansion of an innovative animal waste system approved by the Department.

Section 8. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, Section 2 of this act is effective when it becomes law and applies to the construction or enlargement, on or after the effective date of this act, of swine houses, lagoons, and land areas onto which waste is applied from a lagoon that are components of a swine farm. Section 2 of this act does not apply under each of the following circumstances when the construction or enlargement occurs on or after the effective date of this act:

 (1) For the purpose of increasing the swine population to that set forth as the projected population in a registration of the swine operation filed with the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources prior to the effective date of this act.

(2) For the purpose of increasing the swine population to the population that the animal waste management system is designed to accommodate as that system is set forth in a registration of the swine operation filed with the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, or an animal waste management plan approved prior to the effective date of this act.

(3) For the purpose of complying with applicable animal waste management rules and not for the purpose of increasing the swine population.

(b) Section 1 and Sections 3 through 8 of this act are effective when this act becomes law. Section 1, Sections 3 through 8, and the provisions of Section 2 of this act applicable to intensive animal feeding operations as defined in G.S. 106-802, as amended by Section 2 of this act, apply to any intensive animal feeding operation for which construction began on or after 1 January 1997, regardless of the date on which the site evaluation was completed.

 (c) Section 2.1 of this act is effective when it becomes law. The Environmental Management Commission shall publish the text of a proposed rule to regulate the emission of odors from animal operations under G.S. 143-215.107(11), as enacted by Section 2.1 of this act, within six months of the date on which the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service at North Carolina State University issues its final report on economically feasible odor control technologies as provided in Section 27.3 of Chapter 18 of the 1995 Session Laws (1996 Second Extra Session) and in any event, not later than 1 May 1998. The Environmental Management Commission shall adopt a rule to regulate the emission of odors from animal waste management systems within one year of the date the Commission publishes the text of a proposed rule as required by this subsection and in any event, not later than 1 May 1999. The Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina shall present its final report and recommendations on economically

- 1 feasible odor control technologies to the Environmental Review Commission and the
- 2 Environmental Management Commission not later than 1 November 1997.