Indicates Matter Stricken
<u>Indicates New Matter</u>
AMENDED
May 30, 2012
Н. 4654
Introduced by Reps. Hardwick, Harrell, Loftis, Sandifer, White,
Harrison, Owens, Crosby, Anderson, Bingham, Sottile, Corbin,
Chumley, Forrester, Hearn, Henderson, Lucas, D.C. Moss,
V.S. Moss, Ott, Parker, Southard, Murphy, Clemmons, Hixon,
Knight and Patrick
S. Printed 5/30/12S.
Read the first time March 29, 2012.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A BILL 9 10 TO AMEND SECTION 48-1-90, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH 12 CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE 13 DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS INTO THE ENVIRONMENT 14 AND REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS, SO AS TO PROVIDE 15 EXEMPTIONS **AND** LIMITATIONS ON THESE 16 EXEMPTIONS AND TO SPECIFY THAT NO PRIVATE 17 CAUSE OF ACTION IS CREATED BY OR EXISTS UNDER 18 THE POLLUTION CONTROL ACT; TO AMEND SECTION 19 48-1-130, RELATING TO FINAL ORDERS OF 20 DEPARTMENT DISCONTINUING **DISCHARGE** OF 21 POLLUTANTS, SO AS TO DELETE PROVISIONS RELATING 22 TO REOUIRED PROCEDURES PRECEDING THE ISSUANCE 23 OF A FINAL ORDER AND TO PROVIDE THAT AN ORDER 24 IS SUBJECT TO **REVIEW PURSUANT** TO 25 ADMINISTRATIVE **PROCEDURES** ACT: TO **AMEND** 26 SECTION 48-1-250, RELATING TO WHOM BENEFITS FROM 27 CAUSES OF ACTION RESULTING FROM POLLUTION 28 VIOLATIONS INURE, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT NO 29 PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION IS CREATED BY OR EXISTS 30 UNDER THE POLLUTION CONTROL ACT; AND TO MAKE 31 THESE PROVISIONS RETROACTIVE AND EXTINGUISH 32 ANY RIGHT, CLAIM, OR CAUSE OF ACTION ARISING 33 UNDER OR RELATED TO THE POLLUTION CONTROL 34 ACT, SUBJECT TO EXCEPTIONS FOR THE STATE AND ITS 35 SUBDIVISIONS. Amend Title To Conform 36 37 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South 39 Carolina: 40 SECTION 1. Section 48-1-90 of the 1976 Code is amended to 41

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42 read:

"Section 48-1-90. (a)(A)(1) It is unlawful for any a person, directly or indirectly, to throw, drain, run, allow to seep, or otherwise discharge into the environment of the State organic or inorganic matter, including sewage, industrial wastes, and other wastes, except in compliance with a permit issued by the department.

- (2) The permit requirements of subsection (A)(1) of this section, Section 48-1-100, and Section 48-1-110 do not apply to:
- (a) discharges in a quantity below applicable threshold permitting requirements established by the department;
- (b) discharges for which the department has no regulatory permitting program;
- (c) discharges exempted by the department from permitting requirements; or
- (d) normal farming, silviculture, aquaculture, ranching, and wildlife habitat management activities that are not prohibited by or otherwise subject to regulation.
- 19 (3) Subsection (A)(2) of this section must not be construed 20 to:
 - (a) impair or affect common law rights;
 - (b) repeal prohibitions or requirements of other statutory law or common law; or
 - (c) diminish the department's authority to abate public nuisances or hazards to public health or the environment, to abate pollution as defined in Section 48-1-10(7), or to respond to accidental discharges or spills.
 - accidental discharges or spills.

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(4) A person must first petition the department in writing for a declaratory ruling as to the applicability of a specific, existing regulatory program to a proposed or existing discharge into the environment, provided that the proposed or existing discharge is not exempt or excluded from permitting as is set forth in Section 48-1-90(A)(2). The person proposing to emit or emitting such discharge must be named on and served with the petition. The department must, within sixty days after receipt of such petition, issue a declaratory ruling as to the applicability of such program to such discharge. If the department determines a permit is required under such program and that no exception or exclusion exists, including, but not limited to, the exceptions set forth in Section 48-1-90(A)(2), the department must issue a declaration requiring the submission of an application to permit such discharge pursuant 43 to the applicable permitting program. If the department further

determines that immediate action is necessary to protect the public health or property due to such unpermitted discharge, the department may further declare the existence of an emergency and order such action as the department deems necessary to address the emergency. Any person to whom such emergency order is directed may apply directly to the Administrative Law Court for relief and must be afforded a hearing within forty-eight hours. Regardless of whether a hearing is held, the department must revoke all emergency orders as soon as conditions or operations change to the extent that an emergency no longer exists. A party contesting any department decision on a petition may request a contested case hearing in the Administrative Law Court. Notwithstanding the administrative remedy provided for in this section, no private cause of action is created by or exists under this chapter. 15

(b)(1) Any A person who discharges organic or inorganic matter into the waters of this State as described in subsection (a)(A) to the extent that the fish, shellfish, aquatic animals, wildlife, or plant life indigenous to or dependent upon the 20 receiving waters or any property are is damaged or destroyed shall be is liable to the State for such the damages as may be proved. The action shall must be brought by the State in its own name or in the name of the department.

- (2) The amount of any a judgment for damages recovered by the State, less costs, shall must be remitted to the agency, commission, department, or political subdivision of the State that has jurisdiction over the fish, shellfish, aquatic animals, wildlife, or plant life or property damaged or destroyed.
- (3) The civil remedy herein provided shall in subsection (B)(2) is not be exclusive, and any an agency, commission, department, or political subdivision of the State with appropriate authority may undertake in its own name an action to recover such damages as it may deem advisable independent of this subsection.

35 SECTION 2. Section 48-1-130 of the 1976 Code is amended to 36 read:

"Section 48-1-130. Any A person discharging sewage, industrial waste, or other waste or air contaminant into any of the waters or ambient air environment of the State, in such manner or quantity as to cause pollution, without regard to the time that such the discharge began or whether such or not the continued discharge 43 has been by virtue of a permit issued by the department, shall

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discontinue the discharge of such sewage, industrial waste or other 2 wastes into, or in such manner or quantity as to cause pollution of, the waters of the State upon receipt of a final an order of the department issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. But in the case of such discharges, except those discharges causing an actual or potential hazard to public health, no final order of discontinuance of discharge shall be entered until a reasonable 7 time after service of an order of the Department determining that such discharge constitutes pollution in contravention of the standards adopted by the Department and directing the alleged polluter to take such steps as may be necessary to abate the polluting content of such discharge to conform to the standards of the department. An order is subject to review pursuant to Section 44-1-60 and the Administrative Procedures Act. This section does not abrogate any of the department's emergency powers. 15

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SECTION 3. Section 48-1-250 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

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25 26 "Section 48-1-250. Causes of action resulting from the violation of the prohibitions contained in this chapter inure to and are for the benefit of any person or persons damaged as the result of any such violation No private cause of action is created by or exists under this chapter. A determination by the department that pollution exists or a violation of any of the prohibitions a prohibition contained in this chapter has occurred, whether or not actionable by the State, ereate creates no presumption of law or fact inuring to or for the benefit of persons a person other than the State."

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- SECTION 4. (A) There is created the "Isolated Wetlands and Carolina Bays Task Force" to review, study, and make recommendations concerning issues related to isolated wetlands and Carolina Bays in South Carolina. The task force shall be comprised of the following members:
- (1) the Chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee, ex officio, or his designee, who shall serve as chairman;
- 38 (2) the Chairman of the House of Representatives 39 Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs 40 Committee, ex officio, or his designee, who shall serve as 41 vice-chairman:
- 42 (3) one member representing the South Carolina Chamber of 43 Commerce;

- (4) one member representing the Coastal Conservation 1 2 League:
- (5) one member representing the Conservation Voters of 3 4 South Carolina;
- 5 (6) one member representing the South Carolina Association 6 of Realtors;
- (7) one member representing the South Carolina Association 7 of Homebuilders, upon consultation with the South Carolina Association of General Contractors;
- (8) one member representing the South Carolina Farm 10 11 Bureau:
- 12 (9) one member representing South the Carolina 13 Manufacturer's Alliance;
- 14 (10) one member representing the South Carolina Chapter of 15 the Sierra Club;
 - (11) one member representing the South Carolina Wildlife Federation:
- 18 (12) one member representing the Environmental Law 19 Project; and
 - (13) one member representing the utilities industry.

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- (B) The task force shall meet as soon as practicable after the effective date of this act for organizational purposes.
- (C) The members of the task force shall serve without compensation and may not receive mileage or per diem.
- (D) Vacancies on the task force shall be filled in the same 26 manner as the original appointment.
- 27 (E) The task force shall compile a comprehensive inventory of existing data and information regarding Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands in South Carolina. The inventory, as far as possible, must identify the number, distribution, size, description, and 30 characteristics of the Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands 31 throughout the State. The task force must also compile a glossary of standard terms and definitions used when describing Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands, their various types, and characteristics. 34
 - (F) During its review and study of Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands, and in its findings and recommendations, the task force shall consider at least:
- 38 (1) the biological, hydrological, ecological, and economic 39 values and services of Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands;
- 40 (2) prior disturbances of Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands and the cumulative impacts of disturbances to isolated wetlands and their functions:

(3) methods to avoid adverse impact on Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands;

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- (4) methods to minimize adverse impact on Carolina Bays and isolated wetland function that can be avoided;
- (5) manners of compensation for any loss of Carolina Bays and isolated wetland functions that cannot be avoided or minimized;
- (6) methods to provide public notice of wetlands permitting applications;
- 10 (7) the utility of using a general permitting program for 11 Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands disturbance, where practical;
 - (8) the proper balance between the economic development value of a proposed permitted activity and the impact on Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands;
 - (9) achieving a goal of "no net loss" wetlands;
 - (10) concerning proposals to impact Carolina Bays and isolated wetlands, including those appearing to be geographically isolated, the aggregate benefits and services of similarly situated wetlands in the watershed should be considered;
 - (11) concerning mitigation for Carolina Bays and isolated wetland impacts, whether a watershed based approach should be followed in order to replace wetland functions and services where they are most needed in the impacted watershed; and
 - (12) whether, and the extent to which, the standards used by the Department of Health and Environmental Control in evaluating discharges to federal wetlands can and should be used for non-federal wetlands.
- 28 (G) The task force shall make a report of its findings and 29 recommendations related to Carolina Bays to the General 30 Assembly on or before January 1, 2013. The task force shall make 31 a report of its findings and recommendations related to isolated 32 wetlands on or before July 1, 2013, at which time the study 33 committee terminates.
- 34 (H) The staffing for the task force must be provided by the 35 appropriate committees or offices of the Senate and House of 36 Representatives. The task force may utilize staff of other 37 government agencies with relevant issue area expertise upon 38 request."

40 SECTION 5. The term "permit" as used in the Pollution Control 41 Act is inclusive and intended to mean all permits, certifications,

42 determinations, or other approvals required by law issued by the

department, consistent with the definition of "license" as found in Chapter 23, Title 1 of the Administrative Procedures Act.

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4 SECTION 6. The repeal or amendment by this act of any law or any other provision contained in this act, whether temporary or permanent or civil or criminal, does not affect pending actions, rights, duties, liabilities, or rights and does not amend or repeal any 7 provisions of the South Carolina Pollution Control Act for any federal project for which a final Environmental Impact Statement has been issued but no subsequent record of decision has been issued as of the date of this enactment and for any such project, the Pollution Control Act remains in full force and effect as it existed prior to the passage of this act. After the effective date of this act, all laws repealed or amended by this act must be taken and treated as remaining in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any pending or vested right, civil action, special proceeding, 17 criminal prosecution, or appeal existing as of the effective date of this act, and for the enforcement of rights, duties, penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities as they stood under the repealed or 20 amended laws or other provisions contained in this act.

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22 SECTION 7. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the constitutionality or validity of the remaining portions of this act, 26 the General Assembly hereby declaring that it would have passed this act, and each and every section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, and word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words hereof may be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or otherwise ineffective.

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34 SECTION 8. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor. ----XX----

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