



SENATE BILL 582: North Carolina Farm Act of 2023.

**This Bill Analysis
reflects the contents
of the bill as it was
presented in
committee.**

2023-2024 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Agriculture, Energy, and Environment.	Date:	April 18, 2023
	If favorable, re-refer to Judiciary. If favorable, re-refer to Rules and Operations of the Senate		
Introduced by:	Sens. Jackson, Sanderson, B. Newton	Prepared by:	Chris Saunders and Kyle Evans, Committee Counsel
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition S582-CSTQf-10		

OVERVIEW: *Senate Bill 582 would make various changes to the agricultural and wastewater laws of this State.*

CURRENT LAW, BACKGROUND, AND BILL ANALYSIS:

INCLUDE INCOME FROM THE SALE OF HONEY IN GROSS INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF PRESENT USE VALUE TAXATION

To qualify for present use value taxation as agricultural land, a tract must (i) consist of at least five acres in actual production and (ii) for the three years preceding January 1 of the year for which the benefit is claimed, have produced an average gross income of at least \$1,000. In 2017, income from the sale of bees or products derived from beehives other than honey was allowed to be considered gross income for the purposes of present use value taxation.

Section 1 of the PCS would allow income from the sale of honey to be considered gross income for the purposes of present use value taxation. This section would be effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2023.

CLARIFY THAT TURKEY BROODER LITTER RECYCLING IS INCLUDED IN THE DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE

Section 1.1 would clarify that a facility that receives used turkey brooder litter from brooder farms and recycles the used litter by means of a drying process to reduce the moisture content of the litter sufficient to return the recycled litter to the brooder farm for use with a new flock of turkey brooders is included under the statutory definition of agriculture.

CORRECT REFERENCES TO NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO FOUNDATION, INC.

Effective July 1, 2022, the North Carolina Agricultural Foundation, Inc. and the North Carolina Tobacco Foundation, Inc. completed a merger of their operations. Both foundations share the common mission of supporting and providing financial assistance to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University.

Jeffrey Hudson
Director



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Section 1.2 would change statutory references to the North Carolina Tobacco Foundation, Inc. to refer to the North Carolina Agricultural Foundation, Inc. to reflect this merger.

ADD EQUINE INDUSTRY MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Board of Agriculture currently has 11 members, all appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. The members represent different specialties within the agriculture industry.

Section 1.3 of the PCS would add a twelfth member to the Board of Agriculture, who must be actively involved in the equine industry to represent the equine industry of the State.

AGRITOURISM ADVERTISING

Section 2 of the PCS would allow placement of farm signs in the right-of-way of the State highway system during a farm's seasonal operation. The same placement rules that apply to political signs during the period when they are allowed to be placed in the right-of-way would apply to farm signs.

The Supreme Court held in Reed v. Town of Gilbert, Arizona, 576 U.S. 155 (2015) that "content-based laws—those that target speech based on its communicative content—are presumptively unconstitutional and may be justified only if the government proves that they are narrowly tailored to serve compelling state interests."

In that case, the Town of Gilbert, Arizona, had a sign code that generally required permits for signs but had exemptions for political signs, temporary directional signs, and ideological signs, among others. A local church that posted small directional signs to guide people to its services was cited for a violation of the rules for temporary directional signs and challenged the sign code as restricting their freedom of speech under the First Amendment. The Supreme Court held that the distinctions in the sign code were plainly content-based and therefore subject to strict scrutiny, because the distinctions in the exceptions (i.e. for political signs, temporary directional signs, and ideological signs) "depend[ed] on the communicative content of the sign." In other words, there was no way to know if a sign complied with the sign code without reading what it said. The decision also held that "a speech regulation targeted at specific subject matter is content based even if it does not discriminate among viewpoints with that subject matter."

AMEND REQUIREMENTS ON AGRITOURISM WARNING SIGNS

Under current law, an operator of equine activities, farm animal activities, or agritourism activities is immune from liability for injury or death resulting exclusively from the inherent risks of such activities, provided that the operator posts clearly visible signage consisting of black letters at least one inch in height and warning guests that the operator of the activity is not liable for an injury to or the death of the participant in such activities resulting exclusively from the inherent risks of such activities.

Section 2.1 would reduce the size requirement of the letters on the required warning signage, such that the letters would have to be a minimum of three quarters of one inch high.

CLARIFY DEFINITION OF PROPERTY-HAULING VEHICLES

Property-hauling vehicles have different rates for taxation and registration than passenger vehicles. Law enforcement officers may seize and detain property-hauling vehicles in certain circumstances provided in

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[G.S. 20-96](#), such as overloading or failing to have proper registration plates. Window tinting restrictions do not apply to the rear window of a property-hauling vehicle.

Section 3 of the PCS would clarify that a fifth-wheel trailer, recreational vehicle, semitrailer, or trailer used exclusively or primarily to transport vehicles in connection with motorsports competition events is not considered a property-hauling vehicle.

AMEND VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD INSPECTION PROCESS

Section 4 of the PCS would require that the Veterinary Medical Board provide written notice of an upcoming inspection of a veterinary practice facility at least one week prior to the inspection. The written notice would have to be accompanied by a checklist of all standards adopted by rule for which the inspector may issue a violation and, with as much specificity as possible, conditions that violate the standards. The veterinarian would be able to contact the Board to reschedule the inspection, but the inspection must be rescheduled no later than one week after the originally scheduled date of the inspection.

This section would become effective October 1, 2023.

CREATE CLASS 3 MISDEMEANOR FOR LEAVING THE SCENE OF AN ANIMAL WASTE SPILL

Section 4.1.(a) of the PCS would explicitly add animal waste, animal parts, and animal byproducts to the definition of litter.

Section 4.1.(b) would make it a Class 3 misdemeanor for the driver of any vehicle who knows or reasonably should know that animal waste, dead animals or animal parts, or animal byproducts have been blown, scattered, spilled, thrown or placed from the vehicle to leave the scene of the incident. There would be exceptions allowing the driver to leave the scene to call for a law enforcement officer, call for assistance in removing the materials that were blown, scattered, thrown, spilled, or placed from the vehicle, or to remove oneself or others from significant risk of injury. The court may also order restitution for the cost of removing the materials that were blown, scattered, thrown, spilled, or placed from the vehicle.

This section would become effective December 1, 2023, and would apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

ENCOURAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO MAKE ONE HUNDRED PERCENT MUSCADINE GRAPE JUICE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Section 5 of the PCS would set an aspirational goal that muscadine grape juice be available in public schools, community colleges, and universities throughout the State as follows:

Public Schools: The State Board of Education must strive to ensure that 100% muscadine grape juice (juice) is available to students in the residential schools for the visually and hearing impaired as a part of the school's nutrition program or through the operation of vending facilities at the schools.

The following entities must strive to ensure that the juice is made available to all students as a part of the nutrition program or through vending facilities at each school under their governance:

- Local boards of education
- Charter schools

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- Regional Schools
- Laboratory Schools operated by The University of North Carolina

NC Community Colleges: The board of trustees of each community college must make strive to make muscadine grape juice available as a beverage option in the operation of the community college's vending facilities.

Constituent Institutions of The University of North Carolina: Each constituent institution must strive to make muscadine grape juice available as a beverage option in the operation of the institution's vending facilities.

ESTABLISH EQUINE STATE TRAIL

Section 6 of the PCS would authorize the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to add the Equine State Trail in Chatham, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, and Richmond Counties to the State Parks System as a State trail.

RENAME THE OFFICIAL STATE FRUIT TO THE MUSCADINE GRAPE

Under current law, the official State fruit is the Scuppernong grape, which is a variety of Muscadine grape.

Section 7 of the PCS would rename the official State fruit to the Muscadine grape, which would include all varieties of Muscadine grape.

DESIGNATE THE LONGLEAF PINE AS THE EMBLEM REPRESENTING THE TREES OF NORTH CAROLINA

Under current law, the pine is the official State tree of North Carolina.

Section 8 of the PCS would designate the longleaf pine as the emblem representing the trees of North Carolina.

PRESCRIBED BURNING ACT AMENDMENTS

Section 9.(a) of the PCS would amend the definitions of "prescribed burning" and "prescription" in the Prescribed Burning Act.

Section 9.(b) would:

- Specify that a landowner or landowner's agent who conducts a prescribed burn in compliance with the statute is not liable for injury caused by reignition of a smoldering, previously contained burn.
- Provide that a landowner or landowner's agent who conducts a prescribed burn is not immune from liability if a nuisance or damage results from gross negligence, as opposed to "negligently or improperly conducted prescribed burning" in existing law.
- Provide that the liability limitation for prescribed burning does not apply to claims by public utilities resulting from damage to their equipment or facilities, where a prescribed burn proximately causes such damage.

Section 9.(c) would:

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- Make clarifying changes specifying that a certified prescribed burner must prepare a prescription for a prescribed burning and file the prescription with the North Carolina Forest Service.
- Require the landowner, in addition to the certified prescribed burner on site, to retain a copy of the prescription for the duration of the prescribed burn.
- Require that the summary of the methods for the prescribed burn contained in the prescription must include firebreaks and sufficient personnel and firefighting equipment to contain the fire within the burn area.
- Provide that fire spreading outside the authorized burn area on the day of the prescribed burn ignition does not constitute conclusive proof of inadequate firebreaks, insufficient personnel, or a lack of firefighting equipment. This would be a fact-based determination.
- Provide that if the prescribed burn is contained within the authorized burn area during the authorized period, there is a rebuttable presumption that adequate firebreaks, sufficient personnel, and sufficient firefighting equipment were present.
- Provide that continued smoldering of a prescribed burn resulting in a subsequent wildfire does not in itself constitute evidence of gross negligence.
- Specify that reasonable notice of the prescribed burn must be provided to homes and businesses located adjacent to the burn site, rather than "nearby."

PROHIBIT USE OF AN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT NEAR A FOREST FIRE

Under current law, there are several restrictions on uses of an unmanned aircraft system (colloquially known as a drone). It is generally prohibited to use an unmanned aircraft system to conduct surveillance of a person or a dwelling occupied by a person without the person's consent or to photograph an individual for the purpose of publishing or disseminating the photograph without the individual's consent.

G.S. 15A-300.3 prohibits the use of an unmanned aircraft system within either a horizontal distance of 500 feet, or a vertical distance of 250 feet from any local confinement facility, or a State or federal correctional facility. A person who delivers or attempts to deliver a weapon to a local confinement facility or State or federal correctional facility using an unmanned aircraft system is guilty of a Class H felony and is subject to a \$1,500 fine. A person who delivers or attempts to deliver contraband to a local confinement facility or State or federal correctional facility using an unmanned aircraft system is guilty of a Class I felony and is subject to a \$1,000 fine. A person who violates that section for any other reason is guilty of a Class I misdemeanor and is subject to a \$500 fine.

Section 10 of the PCS would prohibit the use of an unmanned aircraft system within either a horizontal distance of 3,000 feet or a vertical distance of 3,000 feet from any forest fire within the jurisdiction of the North Carolina Forest Service, with exceptions for law enforcement and employees of the North Carolina Forest Service.

There would be a range of penalties for violation of this section. A person who operates an unmanned aerial system in violation of this section would be fined at least \$1,000 and otherwise punished as follows:

- If the person is the proximate cause of death of another person, the person is guilty of a Class D felony.
- If the person is the proximate cause of serious bodily injury to another person, the person is guilty of a Class E felony.

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- If the person is the proximate cause of serious mental or physical injury to another person, the person is guilty of a Class F felony.
- If the person interferes with emergency operations and such interference proximately causes damage to any real or personal property or any tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, lands, springs, or any other matter or thing growing or being on the land, the person is guilty of a Class G felony.
- If the person interferes with emergency operations, the person is guilty of a Class H felony.
- If the person is the proximate cause of mental or physical injury to another person, the person is guilty of a Class I felony.
- If the person does not cause any of the injuries specified in this list, the person is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

The levels of injuries in this section are defined as follows:

- Physical or mental injury. – Cuts, scrapes, bruises, or other physical or mental injury that does not constitute serious bodily injury or serious physical or mental injury.
- Serious physical or mental injury. – Physical or mental injury that causes great pain and suffering.
- Serious bodily injury. – Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, or that causes serious permanent disfigurement, coma, a permanent or protracted condition that causes extreme pain, or permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or that results in prolonged hospitalization.

A law enforcement agency would be authorized to seize an unmanned aircraft system operating in violation of this section.

This section would become effective December 1, 2023.

AMEND TIMBER LARCENY STATUTE

Under current law, it is a Class G felony for a person to commit larceny of timber, which includes the following acts:

- Knowingly and willfully cutting down, injuring, or removing any timber owned by another person, without the consent of the owner of the land or the owner of the timber, or without a lawful easement running with the land.
- Buying timber directly from the owner of the timber and failing to make payment in full to the owner by (i) the date specified in the written timber sales agreement or (ii) if there is no such agreement, 60 days from the date that the buyer removes the timber from the property.

Section 11 would add two other acts that would constitute the offense of larceny of timber:

- Knowingly and willfully aiding, hiring, or counseling an individual to cut down, injure, or remove any timber owned by another person without the consent of the owner of the land or the owner of the timber, or without a lawful easement running with the land. There would be an exception for electric power suppliers who believe in good faith that either (i) consent of the owner had been obtained prior to aiding, hiring, or counseling the individual to cut down, injure, or remove the timber, or (ii) the cutting down, injuring, or removing of the timber was permitted by a utility easement or was necessary to remove a tree hazard.

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- Knowingly and willfully transporting forest products that have been cut down, removed, obtained, or acquired from the property of a landowner without the consent of the owner of the land or the owner of the timber, or without a lawful easement running with the land.

This section would become effective December 1, 2023, and would apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

ESTABLISH FORESTRY SERVICES AND ADVICE FUND

Under current law, moneys paid to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the provision of forestry services and advice for landowners are deposited into the State treasury to the credit of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These services include:

- Designating, upon request, forest trees of forest landowners and forest operators for sale or removal.
- Measuring and estimating the volume of forest trees for sale or removal.
- Making available forestry services consisting of specialized equipment and operators, or by renting such equipment.
- Performing such labor and services as may be necessary to carry out approved forestry practices, including site preparation, forest planting, prescribed burning, and other appropriate forestry practices.

Section 12 of the PCS would establish the Forestry Services and Advice Fund (Fund) as a special fund within the North Carolina Forest Service. Moneys paid to the Commissioner for the provision of forestry services and advice for landowners would be deposited into the Fund. The Fund would be used to develop, improve, repair, maintain, operate, and otherwise invest in providing forestry services and advice to owners and operators of forestland.

SEDIMENTATION BUFFER AROUND TROUT WATERS

The Sedimentation Pollution Control Act was adopted in 1973 to minimize the effects of pollution by sedimentation. The State's erosion and sedimentation control program requires that an erosion and sedimentation control plan must be submitted at least 30 days before land disturbance begins on any site involving over one acre in disturbance. A sufficient buffer zone must be retained or established along any natural watercourse or lake to contain all visible sediment to the first 25% of the buffer strip nearest the disturbed area. An undisturbed 25-foot buffer must be maintained along trout waters. However, there are some activities to which the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act does not apply, including "activities on agricultural land and for the production plants and animals useful to man."

Section 13 of the PCS would provide that, despite the exception for activities on agricultural land, waters that have been classified as trout waters by the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) must have an undisturbed, vegetated buffer zone 25 feet wide where such activities are prohibited. However, the EMC may approve plans that include land-disturbing activity within the 25-foot buffer when the EMC finds that the duration of the disturbance would be temporary and the extent of the disturbance would be minimal.

This section would become effective January 1, 2024, and would apply to tracts or portions of tracts on which agricultural activities are initiated on or after that date.

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DIGESTER GENERAL PERMIT CLARIFICATION

In 2021, the General Assembly directed the Department of Environmental Quality to develop a general permit for animal operations that includes authorization for the permittee to construct and operate a farm digester system.

Section 14 of the PCS would amend the definition of "farm digester system" to clarify that "associated equipment" refers to "manure management equipment" and that the permit does not require collected gases to be used immediately as a renewable energy resource.

CLARIFY DEFINITION OF WETLANDS

Prior to an amendment in 2019, 15A NCAC 02B .0202 restricted the definition of "wetlands" to only those "waters of the United States as defined by 33 C.F.R. § 328.3 and 40 C.F.R. § 230.3." That restriction was removed during the Environmental Management Commission's (Commission) rule readoption process in 2019.

Section 15 would direct the Commission to implement 15A NCAC 02B .0202 consistent with the pre-2019 definition of "wetlands" restricting those waters to only those waters of the United States as defined by 33 C.F.R. § 328.2 and 40 C.F.R. § 230.2, and readopt its rule consistent with that implementation. The rule would also specify that wetlands do not include prior converted cropland, consistent with the existing rule.

WASTEWATER AMENDMENTS

The 18E on-site wastewater rules suite becomes effective January 1, 2024. 15A NCAC 18E .0905 will require that prefabricated permeable block panel systems (PPBPS) trenches shall be located the greater of either a minimum of eight feet on center or three times the trench width, and that when used in sand lined trench systems, PPBPS shall use an equivalent trench width of three feet to calculate minimum trench length. PPBPS may only be used in domestic strength wastewater systems.

Section 16 would direct the Commission for Public Health (Commission) to implement 15A NCAC 18E .0905 as follows, and readopt its rule consistent with that implementation:

- PPBPS trenches may be located a minimum of eight feet on center or three times the trench width.
- When used in a sand lined trench, PPBPS shall use an equivalent trench width of six feet.
- PPBPS may be used in high strength wastewater systems unless the effluent contains high amounts of grease and oil.

The Commission and the Department of Health and Human Services (Department) is responsible for evaluating and approving on-site wastewater systems and designating those systems as Provisional, Innovative, or Accepted. The Commission may impose conditions on the installation and use of those systems at each designation. The Commission may designate a nonproprietary wastewater system as Accepted without having received a petition from a manufacturer.

Section 17 would prohibit the Commission from imposing any conditions or limitations on an Accepted system more restrictive than the conditions or limitations imposed on the system's Innovative designation.

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Further, Accepted system approvals would be limited to the manufacturer who submitted the petition and received Accepted status and the Commission, Department, or local health department cannot condition, delay, or deny the approval based on the location of nitrification lines. The section also removes the Commission's authority to designate nonproprietary wastewater systems as Accepted without a manufacturer petition, and prohibits the Commission or Department from conditioning, delaying, or denying the approval of a subsurface trench dispersal product based on a non-native backfill material requirement without prior approval of the manufacturer.

This section would be effective when it becomes law and would apply retroactively to any wastewater system approvals issued by the Commission or Department.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Except as otherwise provided, this act would be effective when it becomes law.