

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2011**

**SESSION LAW 2011-398
SENATE BILL 781**

AN ACT TO INCREASE REGULATORY EFFICIENCY IN ORDER TO BALANCE JOB
CREATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

PART I. RULE MAKING

SECTION 1. G.S. 150B-18 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-18. Scope and effect.

This Article applies to an agency's exercise of its authority to adopt a rule. A rule is not valid unless it is adopted in substantial compliance with this Article. An agency shall not seek to implement or enforce against any person a policy, guideline, or other nonbinding interpretive statement that meets the definition of a rule contained in G.S. 150B-2(8a) if the policy, guideline, or other nonbinding interpretive statement has not been adopted as a rule in accordance with this Article."

SECTION 2. Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes is amended by adding three new sections to read:

"§ 150B-19.1. Requirements for agencies in the rule-making process.

(a) In developing and drafting rules for adoption in accordance with this Article, agencies shall adhere to the following principles:

- (1) An agency may adopt only rules that are expressly authorized by federal or State law and that are necessary to serve the public interest.
- (2) An agency shall seek to reduce the burden upon those persons or entities who must comply with the rule.
- (3) Rules shall be written in a clear and unambiguous manner and must be reasonably necessary to implement or interpret federal or State law.
- (4) An agency shall consider the cumulative effect of all rules adopted by the agency related to the specific purpose for which the rule is proposed. The agency shall not adopt a rule that is unnecessary or redundant.
- (5) When appropriate, rules shall be based on sound, reasonably available scientific, technical, economic, and other relevant information. Agencies shall include a reference to this information in the notice of text required by G.S. 150B-21.2(c).
- (6) Rules shall be designed to achieve the regulatory objective in a cost-effective and timely manner.

(b) Each agency subject to this Article shall conduct an annual review of its rules to identify existing rules that are unnecessary, unduly burdensome, or inconsistent with the principles set forth in subsection (a) of this section. The agency shall repeal any rule identified by this review.

(c) Each agency subject to this Article shall post on its Web site when the agency submits the notice of text for publication in accordance with G.S. 150B-21.2 all of the following:

- (1) The text of a proposed rule.
- (2) An explanation of the proposed rule and the reason for the proposed rule.
- (3) The federal certification required by subsection (g) of this section.
- (4) Instructions on how and where to submit oral or written comments on the proposed rule.
- (5) Any fiscal note that has been prepared for the proposed rule.



The agency shall maintain the information in a searchable database and shall periodically update this online information to reflect changes in the proposed rule or the fiscal note prior to adoption.

(d) Each agency shall determine whether its policies and programs overlap with the policies and programs of another agency. In the event two or more agencies' policies and programs overlap, the agencies shall coordinate the rules adopted by each agency to avoid unnecessary, unduly burdensome, or inconsistent rules.

(e) Each agency shall quantify the costs and benefits to all parties of a proposed rule to the greatest extent possible. Prior to submission of a proposed rule for publication in accordance with G.S. 150B-21.2, the agency shall review the details of any fiscal note prepared in connection with the proposed rule with the rule-making body, and the rule-making body must approve the fiscal note before submission.

(f) If the agency determines that a proposed rule will have a substantial economic impact as defined in G.S. 150B-21.4(b1), the agency shall consider at least two alternatives to the proposed rule. The alternatives may have been identified by the agency or by members of the public.

(g) Whenever an agency proposes a rule that is purported to implement a federal law, or required by or necessary for compliance with federal law, or on which the receipt of federal funds is conditioned, the agency shall:

- (1) Prepare a certification identifying the federal law requiring adoption of the proposed rule. The certification shall contain a statement setting forth the reasons why the proposed rule is required by federal law. If all or part of the proposed rule is not required by federal law or exceeds the requirements of federal law, then the certification shall state the reasons for that opinion.
- (2) Post the certification on the agency Web site in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.
- (3) Maintain a copy of the federal law and provide to the Office of State Budget and Management the citation to the federal law requiring or pertaining to the proposed rule.

"§ 150B-19.2. Review of existing rules.

(a) The Rules Modification and Improvement Program. – The Rules Modification and Improvement Program is established to conduct an annual review of existing rules. The Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) shall coordinate and oversee the Rules Modification and Improvement Program. The OSBM shall invite comments from the public on whether any existing rules, implementation processes, or associated requirements are unnecessary, unduly burdensome, or inconsistent with the principles set forth in G.S. 150B-19.1. Comments must identify a specific rule or regulatory program and may include recommendations regarding modifying, expanding, or repealing existing rules or changing the rule review and publication process. The OSBM shall direct each agency to conduct an internal review of its rules as required by G.S. 150B-19.1(b) and to forward a report of its review to the OSBM. The OSBM shall assemble and evaluate the public comments and forward any comments it deems to have merit to the appropriate agency for further review. Agencies shall review the public comments and prepare a report on whether any of the recommendations contained in the comments have potential merit and justify further action. Agencies shall submit a report of their findings to the OSBM by January 31 of each year. The OSBM shall publish an annual report by April 30 of each year summarizing all public comments and resulting actions taken or planned.

(b) The OSBM shall establish a single Web portal dedicated to receiving public comments and tracking agency progress on reforming rules.

"§ 150B-19.3. Limitation on certain environmental rules.

(a) An agency authorized to implement and enforce State and federal environmental laws may not adopt a rule for the protection of the environment or natural resources that imposes a more restrictive standard, limitation, or requirement than those imposed by federal law or rule, if a federal law or rule pertaining to the same subject matter has been adopted, unless adoption of the rule is required by one of the following:

- (1) A serious and unforeseen threat to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (2) An act of the General Assembly or United States Congress that expressly requires the agency to adopt rules.
- (3) A change in federal or State budgetary policy.

(4) A federal regulation required by an act of the United States Congress to be adopted or administered by the State.

(5) A court order.

(b) For purposes of this section, "an agency authorized to implement and enforce State and federal environmental laws" means any of the following:

(1) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources created pursuant to G.S. 143B-279.1.

(2) The Environmental Management Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-282.

(3) The Coastal Resources Commission established pursuant to G.S. 113A-104.

(4) The Marine Fisheries Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-289.51.

(5) The Wildlife Resources Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143-240.

(6) The Commission for Public Health created pursuant to G.S. 130A-29.

(7) The Sedimentation Control Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-298.

(8) The Mining Commission created pursuant to G.S. 143B-290.

(9) The Pesticide Board created pursuant to G.S. 143-436."

SECTION 3. G.S. 150B-21(f) is repealed.

SECTION 4. G.S. 150B-21.1(a3) reads as rewritten:

"(a3) Unless otherwise provided by law, ~~at least 30 business days prior to adopting a temporary rule,~~ the agency shall:

(1) ~~Submit~~ At least 30 business days prior to adopting a temporary rule, submit the rule and a notice of public hearing to the Codifier of Rules, and the Codifier of Rules shall publish the proposed temporary rule and the notice of public hearing on the Internet to be posted within five business days.

(2) ~~Notify~~ At least 30 business days prior to adopting a temporary rule, notify persons on the mailing list maintained pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.2(d) and any other interested parties of its intent to adopt a temporary rule and of the public hearing.

(3) Accept written comments on the proposed temporary rule for at least 15 business days prior to adoption of the temporary rule.

(4) Hold at least one public hearing on the proposed temporary rule no less than five days after the rule and notice have been published."

SECTION 5. G.S. 150B-21.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-21.2. Procedure for adopting a permanent rule.

(a) Steps. – Before an agency adopts a permanent rule, the agency must comply with the requirements of G.S. 150B-19.1, and it must take the following actions:

(1) Publish a notice of text in the North Carolina Register.

(2) When required by G.S. 150B-21.4, prepare or obtain a fiscal note for the proposed rule.

(3) Repealed by Session Laws 2003-229, s. 4, effective July 1, 2003.

(4) When required by subsection (e) of this section, hold a public hearing on the proposed rule after publication of the proposed text of the rule.

(5) Accept oral or written comments on the proposed rule as required by subsection (f) of this section.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 2003-229, s. 4, effective July 1, 2003.

(c) Notice of Text. – A notice of the proposed text of a rule must include all of the following:

(1) The text of the proposed rule.

(2) A short explanation of the reason for the proposed ~~rule.~~ rule and a link to the agency's Web site containing the information required by G.S. 150B-19.1(c).

(3) A citation to the law that gives the agency the authority to adopt the rule.

(4) The proposed effective date of the rule.

(5) The date, time, and place of any public hearing scheduled on the rule.

(6) Instructions on how a person may demand a public hearing on a proposed rule if the notice does not schedule a public hearing on the proposed rule and subsection (e) of this section requires the agency to hold a public hearing on the proposed rule when requested to do so.

(7) The period of time during which and the person to whom written comments may be submitted on the proposed rule.

- (8) If a fiscal note has been prepared for the rule, a statement that a copy of the fiscal note can be obtained from the agency.
- (9) The procedure by which a person can object to a proposed rule and the requirements for subjecting a proposed rule to the legislative review process.

(d) **Mailing List.** – An agency must maintain a mailing list of persons who have requested notice of rule making. When an agency publishes in the North Carolina Register a notice of text of a proposed rule, it must mail a copy of the notice or text to each person on the mailing list who has requested notice on the subject matter described in the notice or the rule affected. An agency may charge an annual fee to each person on the agency's mailing list to cover copying and mailing costs.

(e) **Hearing.** – An agency must hold a public hearing on a rule it proposes to adopt if the agency publishes the text of the proposed rule in the North Carolina Register and the agency receives a written request for a public hearing on the proposed rule within 15 days after the notice of text is published. The agency must accept comments at the public hearing on both the proposed rule and any fiscal note that has been prepared in connection with the proposed rule.

An agency may hold a public hearing on a proposed rule and fiscal note in other circumstances. When an agency is required to hold a public hearing on a proposed rule or decides to hold a public hearing on a proposed rule when it is not required to do so, the agency must publish in the North Carolina Register a notice of the date, time, and place of the public hearing. The hearing date of a public hearing held after the agency publishes notice of the hearing in the North Carolina Register must be at least 15 days after the date the notice is published. If notice of a public hearing has been published in the North Carolina Register and that public hearing has been cancelled, the agency shall publish notice in the North Carolina Register at least 15 days prior to the date of any rescheduled hearing.

(f) **Comments.** – An agency must accept comments on the text of a proposed rule that is published in the North Carolina Register and any fiscal note that has been prepared in connection with the proposed rule for at least 60 days after the text is published or until the date of any public hearing held on the proposed rule, whichever is longer. An agency must consider fully all written and oral comments received.

(g) **Adoption.** – An agency shall not adopt a rule until the time for commenting on the proposed text of the rule has elapsed and shall not adopt a rule if more than 12 months have elapsed since the end of the time for commenting on the proposed text of the rule. Prior to adoption, an agency shall review any fiscal note that has been prepared for the proposed rule and consider any public comments received in connection with the proposed rule or the fiscal note. An agency shall not adopt a rule that differs substantially from the text of a proposed rule published in the North Carolina Register unless the agency publishes the text of the proposed different rule in the North Carolina Register and accepts comments on the proposed different rule for the time set in subsection (f) of this section.

An adopted rule differs substantially from a proposed rule if it does one or more of the following:

- (1) Affects the interests of persons who, based on the proposed text of the rule published in the North Carolina Register, could not reasonably have determined that the rule would affect their interests.
- (2) Addresses a subject matter or an issue that is not addressed in the proposed text of the rule.
- (3) Produces an effect that could not reasonably have been expected based on the proposed text of the rule.

When an agency adopts a rule, it shall not take subsequent action on the rule without following the procedures in this Part. An agency must submit an adopted rule to the Rules Review Commission within 30 days of the agency's adoption of the rule.

(h) **Explanation.** – An agency must issue a concise written statement explaining why the agency adopted a rule if, within 15 days after the agency adopts the rule, a person asks the agency to do so. The explanation must state the principal reasons for and against adopting the rule and must discuss why the agency rejected any arguments made or considerations urged against the adoption of the rule. The agency must issue the explanation within 15 days after receipt of the request for an explanation.

(i) **Record.** – An agency must keep a record of a rule-making proceeding. The record must include all written comments received, a transcript or recording of any public hearing held

on the rule, any fiscal note that has been prepared for the rule, and any written explanation made by the agency for adopting the rule."

SECTION 6. G.S. 150B-21.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-21.4. Fiscal notes on rules.

(a) State Funds. – Before an agency publishes in the North Carolina Register the proposed text of a permanent rule change that would require the expenditure or distribution of funds subject to the State Budget Act, Chapter 143C of the General Statutes it must submit the text of the proposed rule ~~change~~ change, an analysis of the proposed rule change, and a fiscal note on the proposed rule change to the ~~Director of the Budget Office of State Budget and Management~~ and obtain certification from the ~~Director Office~~ that the funds that would be required by the proposed rule change are available. The Office must also determine and certify that the agency adhered to the principles set forth in G.S. 150B-19.1. The fiscal note must state the amount of funds that would be expended or distributed as a result of the proposed rule change and explain how the amount was computed. The ~~Director of the Budget Office of State Budget and Management~~ must certify a proposed rule change if funds are available to cover the expenditure or distribution required by the proposed rule change.

(a1) DOT Analyses. – In addition to the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, any agency that adopts a rule affecting environmental permitting of Department of Transportation projects shall conduct an analysis to determine if the rule will result in an increased cost to the Department of Transportation. The analysis shall be conducted and submitted to the Board of Transportation before the agency publishes the proposed text of the rule change in the North Carolina Register. The agency shall consider any recommendations offered by the Board of Transportation prior to adopting the rule. Once a rule subject to this subsection is adopted, the Board of Transportation may submit any objection to the rule it may have to the Rules Review Commission. If the Rules Review Commission receives an objection to a rule from the Board of Transportation no later than 5:00 P.M. of the day following the day the Commission approves the rule, then the rule shall only become effective as provided in G.S. 150B-21.3(b1).

(b) Local Funds. – Before an agency publishes in the North Carolina Register the proposed text of a permanent rule change that would affect the expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government, it must submit the text of the proposed rule change and a fiscal note on the proposed rule change to the Office of ~~the Governor~~ State Budget and Management as provided by G.S. 150B-21.26, the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly, ~~the Office of State Budget and Management~~, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, and the North Carolina League of Municipalities. The fiscal note must state the amount by which the proposed rule change would increase or decrease expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government and must explain how the amount was computed.

(b1) Substantial Economic Impact. – Before an agency publishes in the North Carolina Register the proposed text of a permanent rule change that would have a substantial economic impact and that is not identical to a federal regulation that the agency is required to adopt, the agency ~~must obtain a fiscal note for the proposed rule change from the Office of State Budget and Management or shall prepare a fiscal note for the proposed rule change and have the note approved by that Office.~~ the Office of State Budget and Management. The agency may request the Office of State Budget and Management to prepare the fiscal note only after, working with the Office, it has exhausted all resources, internal and external, to otherwise prepare the required fiscal note. If an agency requests the Office of State Budget and Management to prepare a fiscal note for a proposed rule change, that Office must prepare the note within 90 days after receiving a written request for the note. If the Office of State Budget and Management fails to prepare a fiscal note within this time period, the agency proposing the rule change ~~may~~ shall prepare a fiscal note. A fiscal note prepared in this circumstance does not require approval of the Office of State Budget and Management.

If an agency prepares the required fiscal note, the agency must submit the note to the Office of State Budget and Management for review. The Office of State Budget and Management ~~must~~ shall review the fiscal note within 14 days after it is submitted and either approve the note or inform the agency in writing of the reasons why it does not approve the fiscal note. After addressing these reasons, the agency may submit the revised fiscal note to that Office for its review. If an agency is not sure whether a proposed rule change would have a substantial economic impact, the agency ~~may~~ shall ask the Office of State Budget and Management to determine whether the proposed rule change has a substantial economic impact. Failure to

prepare or obtain approval of the fiscal note as required by this subsection shall be a basis for objection to the rule under G.S. 150B-21.9(a)(4).

As used in this subsection, the term "substantial economic impact" means an aggregate financial impact on all persons affected of at least ~~three million dollars (\$3,000,000)~~ five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) in a 12-month period. In analyzing substantial economic impact, an agency shall do the following:

- (1) Determine and identify the appropriate time frame of the analysis.
- (2) Assess the baseline conditions against which the proposed rule is to be measured.
- (3) Describe the persons who would be subject to the proposed rule and the type of expenditures these persons would be required to make.
- (4) Estimate any additional costs that would be created by implementation of the proposed rule by measuring the incremental difference between the baseline and the future condition expected after implementation of the rule. The analysis should include direct costs as well as opportunity costs. Cost estimates must be monetized to the greatest extent possible. Where costs are not monetized, they must be listed and described.
- (5) For costs that occur in the future, the agency shall determine the net present value of the costs by using a discount factor of seven percent (7%).

(b2) Content. – A fiscal note required by subsection (b1) of this section must contain the following:

- (1) A description of the persons who would be affected by the proposed rule change.
- (2) A description of the types of expenditures that persons affected by the proposed rule change would have to make to comply with the rule and an estimate of these expenditures.
- (3) A description of the purpose and benefits of the proposed rule change.
- (4) An explanation of how the estimate of expenditures was computed.
- (5) A description of at least two alternatives to the proposed rule that were considered by the agency and the reason the alternatives were rejected. The alternatives may have been identified by the agency or by members of the public.

(c) Errors. – An erroneous fiscal note prepared in good faith does not affect the validity of a rule."

SECTION 7. G.S. 150B-21.11 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-21.11. Procedure when Commission approves permanent rule.

When the Commission approves a permanent rule, it must notify the agency that adopted the rule of the Commission's approval, and deliver the approved rule to the Codifier of Rules, and include the text of the approved rule and a summary of the rule in its next report to the Joint Legislative Administrative Procedure Oversight Committee.~~Rules.~~

If the approved rule will increase or decrease expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government, the Commission must also notify the Governor of the Commission's approval of the rule and deliver a copy of the approved rule to the Governor by the end of the month in which the Commission approved the rule."

SECTION 8. G.S. 150B-21.12(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Return of Rule. – A rule to which the Commission has objected remains under review by the Commission until the agency that adopted the rule decides not to satisfy the Commission's objection and makes a written request to the Commission to return the rule to the agency. When the Commission returns a rule to which it has objected, it must notify the Codifier of Rules of its action and must send a copy of the record of the Commission's review of the rule to the Joint Legislative Administrative Procedure Oversight Committee in its next report to that Committee.~~action.~~ If the rule that is returned would have increased or decreased expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government, the Commission must also notify the Governor of its action and must send a copy of the record of the Commission's review of the rule to the Governor. The record of review consists of the rule, the Commission's letter of objection to the rule, the agency's written response to the Commission's letter, and any other relevant documents before the Commission when it decided to object to the rule."

SECTION 9. G.S. 150B-21.16 is repealed.

SECTION 10. G.S. 150B-21.17(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Content. – The Codifier of Rules must publish the North Carolina Register. The North Carolina Register must be published at least two times a month and must contain the following:

- (1) Temporary rules entered in the North Carolina Administrative Code.
- (1a) The text of proposed rules and the text of permanent rules approved by the Commission.
- (1b) Emergency rules entered into the North Carolina Administrative Code.
- (2) ~~Notices of receipt of a petition for municipal incorporation, as required by G.S. 120-165.~~
- (3) Executive orders of the Governor.
- (4) Final decision letters from the United States Attorney General concerning changes in laws that affect voting in a jurisdiction subject to section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as required by G.S. 120-30.9H.
- (5) ~~Orders of the Tax Review Board issued under G.S. 105-241.2.~~
- (6) Other information the Codifier determines to be helpful to the public."

SECTION 11. G.S. 150B-21.18 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-21.18. North Carolina Administrative Code.

The Codifier of Rules must compile all rules into a Code known as the North Carolina Administrative Code. The format and indexing of the Code must conform as nearly as practical to the format and indexing of the North Carolina General Statutes. The Codifier must publish printed copies of the Code and may publish the Code in other forms. ~~The Codifier must keep the Code current by publishing the Code in a loose leaf format and periodically providing new pages to be substituted for outdated pages, by publishing the Code in volumes and periodically publishing cumulative supplements, or by another means.~~ The Codifier may authorize and license the private indexing, marketing, sales, reproduction, and distribution of the Code. The Codifier must keep superseded rules."

SECTION 12. G.S. 150B-21.21(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Exempt Agencies. – ~~Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-1, the North Carolina Utilities Commission must submit to the Codifier of Rules those rules of the Utilities Commission that are published from time to time in the publication titled "North Carolina Utilities Laws and Regulations." The Utilities Commission must submit a rule required to be included in the Code within 30 days after it is adopted.~~

~~Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-1, any other provision of law, an agency other than the Utilities Commission that is exempted from this Article by that statute~~ G.S. 150B-1 or any other statute must submit a temporary or permanent rule adopted by it to the Codifier of Rules for inclusion in the North Carolina Administrative Code. These exempt agencies must submit a rule to the Codifier of Rules within 30 days after adopting the rule."

SECTION 13. G.S. 150B-21.23 is repealed.

SECTION 14. G.S. 150B-21.26 reads as rewritten:

"Part 5. Rules Affecting Local Governments.

"§ 150B-21.26. Governor Office of State Budget and Management to conduct preliminary review of certain administrative rules.

(a) Preliminary Review. – At least ~~3060~~ 3060 days before an agency publishes in the North Carolina Register the proposed text of a permanent rule change that would affect the expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government, the agency must submit all of the following to the ~~Governor~~ Governor Office of State Budget and Management for preliminary review:

- (1) The text of the proposed rule change.
- (2) A short explanation of the reason for the proposed change.
- (3) A fiscal note stating the amount by which the proposed rule change would increase or decrease expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government and explaining how the amount was computed.

(b) Scope. – The ~~Governor's~~ preliminary review of a proposed permanent rule change that would affect the expenditures or revenues of a unit of local government shall include consideration of the following:

- (1) The agency's explanation of the reason for the proposed change.
- (2) Any unanticipated effects of the proposed change on local government budgets.
- (3) The potential costs of the proposed change weighed against the potential risks to the public of not taking the proposed change."

PART II. CONTESTED CASES

SECTION 15. G.S. 150B-2(5) reads as rewritten:

"(5) "Party" means any person or agency named or admitted as a party or properly seeking as of right to be admitted as a party and includes the agency as appropriate. ~~This subdivision does not permit an agency that makes a final decision, or an officer or employee of the agency, to petition for initial judicial review of that decision.~~"

SECTION 16. G.S. 150B-23(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) A contested case shall be commenced by paying a fee in an amount established in G.S. 150B-23.2 and by filing a petition with the Office of Administrative Hearings and, except as provided in Article 3A of this Chapter, shall be conducted by that Office. The party who files the petition shall serve a copy of the petition on all other parties and, if the dispute concerns a license, the person who holds the license. A party who files a petition shall file a certificate of service together with the petition. A petition shall be signed by a party or a representative of the party and, if filed by a party other than an agency, shall state facts tending to establish that the agency named as the respondent has deprived the petitioner of property, has ordered the petitioner to pay a fine or civil penalty, or has otherwise substantially prejudiced the petitioner's rights and that the agency:

- (1) Exceeded its authority or jurisdiction;
- (2) Acted erroneously;
- (3) Failed to use proper procedure;
- (4) Acted arbitrarily or capriciously; or
- (5) Failed to act as required by law or rule.

The parties in a contested case shall be given an opportunity for a hearing without undue delay. Any person aggrieved may commence a contested case hereunder.

A local government employee, applicant for employment, or former employee to whom Chapter 126 of the General Statutes applies may commence a contested case under this Article in the same manner as any other petitioner. The case shall be conducted in the same manner as other contested cases under this Article, ~~except that the State Personnel Commission shall enter final decisions only in cases in which it is found that the employee, applicant, or former employee has been subjected to discrimination prohibited by Article 6 of Chapter 126 of the General Statutes or in any case where a binding decision is required by applicable federal standards. In these cases, the State Personnel Commission's decision shall be binding on the local appointing authority. In all other cases, the final decision shall be made by the applicable appointing authority.~~Article."

SECTION 17. G.S. 150B-33(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) An administrative law judge may:

- ...
- (12) ~~Except as provided in G.S. 150B-36(d), accept a remanded case from an agency only when a claim for relief has been raised in the petition, and the decision of the administrative law judge makes no findings of fact or conclusions of law regarding the claim for relief, and the agency requests that the administrative law judge make findings of fact and conclusions of law as to the specific claim for relief. The administrative law judge may refuse to accept a remand if there is a sufficient record to allow the agency to make a final decision.~~"

SECTION 18. G.S. 150B-34 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-34. Decision of administrative law judge. Final decision or order.

(a) ~~Except as provided in G.S. 150B-36(c), and subsection (c) of this section, in~~ In each contested case the administrative law judge shall make a final decision or order that contains findings of fact and conclusions of law ~~and return the decision to the agency for a final decision in accordance with G.S. 150B-36 law.~~ The administrative law judge shall decide the case based upon the preponderance of the evidence, giving due regard to the demonstrated knowledge and expertise of the agency with respect to facts and inferences within the specialized knowledge of the agency. ~~All references in this Chapter to the administrative law judge's decision shall include orders entered pursuant to G.S. 150B-36(e).~~

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1991, c. 35, s. 6.

(c) ~~Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, in cases arising under Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes, the administrative law judge shall make a recommended~~

~~decision or order that contains findings of fact and conclusions of law. A final decision shall be made by the agency in writing after review of the official record as defined in G.S. 150B-37(a) and shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law. The final agency decision shall recite and address all of the facts set forth in the recommended decision. For each finding of fact in the recommended decision not adopted by the agency, the agency shall state the specific reason, based on the evidence, for not adopting the findings of fact and the agency's findings shall be supported by substantial evidence admissible under G.S. 150B-29(a), 150B-30, or 150B-31. The provisions of G.S. 150B-36(b), (b1), (b2), (b3), and (d), and G.S. 150B-51 do not apply to cases decided under this subsection.~~

~~(d) Except for the exemptions contained in G.S. 150B-1(e) and (e), and subsection (e) of this section, G.S. 150B-1, the provisions of this section regarding the decision of the administrative law judge shall apply only to agencies subject to Article 3 of this Chapter, notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary relating to recommended decisions by administrative law judges.~~

~~(e) An administrative law judge may grant judgment on the pleadings, pursuant to a motion made in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 12(c), or summary judgment, pursuant to a motion made in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 56, that disposes of all issues in the contested case. Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, a decision granting a motion for judgment on the pleadings or summary judgment need not include findings of fact or conclusions of law, except as determined by the administrative law judge to be required or allowed by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 12(c), or Rule 56.~~

SECTION 19. G.S. 150B-35 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-35. No ex parte communication; exceptions.

Unless required for disposition of an ex parte matter authorized by law, ~~neither~~ the administrative law judge assigned to a contested case ~~nor a member or employee of the agency making a final decision in the case~~ may not communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact, or question of law, with any person or party or his representative, except on notice and opportunity for all parties to participate."

SECTION 20. G.S. 150B-36 is repealed.

SECTION 21. G.S. 150B-37 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-37. Official record.

(a) In a contested case, the Office of Administrative Hearings shall prepare an official record of the case that includes:

- (1) Notices, pleadings, motions, and intermediate rulings;
- (2) Questions and offers of proof, objections, and rulings thereon;
- (3) Evidence presented;
- (4) Matters officially noticed, except matters so obvious that a statement of them would serve no useful purpose; and
- (5) Repealed by Session Laws 1987, c. 878, s. 25.
- (6) The administrative law judge's ~~decision,~~ final decision or order.

(b) Proceedings at which oral evidence is presented shall be recorded, but need not be transcribed unless requested by a party. Each party shall bear the cost of the transcript or part thereof or copy of said transcript or part thereof which said party requests, and said transcript or part thereof shall be added to the official record as an exhibit.

~~(c) The Office of Administrative Hearings shall forward a copy of the official record to the agency making the final decision and shall forward a copy of the administrative law judge's final decision to each party."~~

SECTION 22. G.S. 150B-43 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-43. Right to judicial review.

Any person-party who is or person aggrieved by the final decision in a contested case, and who has exhausted all administrative remedies made available to ~~him~~ the party or person aggrieved by statute or agency rule, is entitled to judicial review of the decision under this Article, unless adequate procedure for judicial review is provided by another statute, in which case the review shall be under such other statute. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent any person-party or person aggrieved from invoking any judicial remedy available to ~~him~~ the party or person aggrieved under the law to test the validity of any administrative action not made reviewable under this Article."

SECTION 23. G.S. 150B-44 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-44. Right to judicial intervention when decision unreasonably delayed.

Unreasonable delay on the part of any agency or administrative law judge in taking any required action shall be justification for any person whose rights, duties, or privileges are adversely affected by such delay to seek a court order compelling action by the agency or administrative law judge. ~~An agency that is subject to Article 3 of this Chapter and is not a board or commission has 60 days from the day it receives the official record in a contested case from the Office of Administrative Hearings to make a final decision in the case. This time limit may be extended by the parties or, for good cause shown, by the agency for an additional period of up to 60 days. An agency that is subject to Article 3 of this Chapter and is a board or commission has 60 days from the day it receives the official record in a contested case from the Office of Administrative Hearings or 60 days after its next regularly scheduled meeting, whichever is longer, to make a final decision in the case. This time limit may be extended by the parties or, for good cause shown, by the agency for an additional period of up to 60 days. If an agency subject to Article 3 of this Chapter has not made a final decision within these time limits, the agency is considered to have adopted the administrative law judge's decision as the agency's final decision. Failure of an administrative law judge subject to Article 3 of this Chapter or failure of an agency subject to Article 3A of this Chapter to make a final decision within 120 days of the close of the contested case hearing is justification for a person whose rights, duties, or privileges are adversely affected by the delay to seek a court order compelling action by the agency or, if the case was heard by an administrative law judge, or by the administrative law judge. The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees is a "board" for purposes of this section.~~

SECTION 24. G.S. 150B-47 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-47. Records filed with clerk of superior court; contents of records; costs.

Within 30 days after receipt of the copy of the petition for review, or within such additional time as the court may allow, ~~the agency that made the final decision in the contested case~~Office of Administrative Hearings shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record in the contested case under review together with: ~~(i) any exceptions, proposed findings of fact, or written arguments submitted to the agency in accordance with G.S. 150B-36(a); and (ii) the agency's final decision or order.~~review. With the permission of the court, the record may be shortened by stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings. Any party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for such additional costs as may be occasioned by the refusal. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record when deemed desirable."

SECTION 25. G.S. 150B-49 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-49. New evidence.

~~An aggrieved person~~A party or person aggrieved who files a petition in the superior court may apply to the court to present additional evidence. If the court is satisfied that the evidence is material to the issues, is not merely cumulative, and could not reasonably have been presented at the administrative hearing, the court may remand the case so that additional evidence can be taken. If an administrative law judge did not make a final decision in the case, the court shall remand the case to the agency that conducted the administrative hearing~~hearing~~under Article 3A of this Chapter. After hearing the evidence, the agency may affirm or modify its previous findings of fact and final decision. If an administrative law judge made a final decision in the case, the court shall remand the case to the administrative law judge. After hearing the evidence, the administrative law judge may affirm or modify his previous findings of fact and final decision. ~~The administrative law judge shall forward a copy of his decision to the agency that made the final decision, which in turn may affirm or modify its previous findings of fact and final decision.~~The additional evidence and any affirmation or modification of a final decision of the administrative law judge or final decision shall be made part of the official record."

SECTION 26. G.S. 150B-50 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-50. Review by superior court without jury.

The review by a superior court of agency administrative decisions under this Chapter shall be conducted by the court without a jury."

SECTION 27. G.S. 150B-51 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-51. Scope and standard of review.

(a) ~~In reviewing a final decision in a contested case in which an administrative law judge made a recommended decision and the State Personnel Commission made an advisory decision in accordance with G.S. 126-37(b1), the court shall make two initial determinations:~~

~~First, the court shall determine whether the applicable appointing authority heard new evidence after receiving the recommended decision. If the court determines that the applicable appointing authority heard new evidence, the court shall reverse the decision or remand the case to the applicable appointing authority to enter a decision in accordance with the evidence in the official record. Second, if the applicable appointing authority did not adopt the recommended decision, the court shall determine whether the applicable appointing authority's decision states the specific reasons why the applicable appointing authority did not adopt the recommended decision. If the court determines that the applicable appointing authority did not state specific reasons why it did not adopt a recommended decision, the court shall reverse the decision or remand the case to the applicable appointing authority to enter the specific reasons.~~

~~(a1) In reviewing a final decision in a contested case in which an administrative law judge made a decision, in accordance with G.S. 150B-34(a), and the agency adopted the administrative law judge's decision, the court shall determine whether the agency heard new evidence after receiving the decision. If the court determines that the agency heard new evidence, the court shall reverse the decision or remand the case to the agency to enter a decision in accordance with the evidence in the official record. The court shall also determine whether the agency specifically rejected findings of fact contained in the administrative law judge's decision in the manner provided by G.S. 150B-36(b1) and made findings of fact in accordance with G.S. 150B-36(b2). If the court determines that the agency failed to follow the procedure set forth in G.S. 150B-36, the court may take appropriate action under subsection (b) of this section.~~

~~(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, in reviewing a final decision, the court reviewing a final decision may affirm the decision of the agency or remand the case to the agency or to the administrative law judge for further proceedings. It may also reverse or modify the agency's decision, or adopt the administrative law judge's decision if the substantial rights of the petitioners may have been prejudiced because the agency's findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are:~~

- ~~(1) In violation of constitutional provisions;~~
- ~~(2) In excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the agency; agency or administrative law judge;~~
- ~~(3) Made upon unlawful procedure;~~
- ~~(4) Affected by other error of law;~~
- ~~(5) Unsupported by substantial evidence admissible under G.S. 150B-29(a), 150B-30, or 150B-31 in view of the entire record as submitted; or~~
- ~~(6) Arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion.~~

~~(c) In reviewing a final decision in a contested case in which an administrative law judge made a decision, in accordance with G.S. 150B-34(a), and the agency does not adopt the administrative law judge's decision, the court shall review the official record, de novo, and shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law. In reviewing the case, the court shall not give deference to any prior decision made in the case and shall not be bound by the findings of fact or the conclusions of law contained in the agency's final decision. The court shall determine whether the petitioner is entitled to the relief sought in the petition, based upon its review of the official record. The court reviewing a final decision under this subsection may adopt the administrative law judge's decision; may adopt, reverse, or modify the agency's decision; may remand the case to the agency for further explanations under G.S. 150B-36(b1), 150B-36(b2), or 150B-36(b3), or reverse or modify the final decision for the agency's failure to provide the explanations; and may take any other action allowed by law. case, the court shall determine whether the petitioner is entitled to the relief sought in the petition based upon its review of the final decision and the official record. With regard to asserted errors pursuant to subdivisions (1) through (4) of subsection (b) of this section, the court shall conduct its review of the final decision using the de novo standard of review. With regard to asserted errors pursuant to subdivisions (5) and (6) of subsection (b) of this section, the court shall conduct its review of the final decision using the whole record standard of review.~~

~~(d) In reviewing a final agency decision allowing judgment on the pleadings or summary judgment, or in reviewing an agency decision that does not adopt an administrative law judge's decision allowing judgment on the pleadings or summary judgment pursuant to G.S. 150B-36(d), the court may enter any order allowed by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 12(c) or Rule 56. If the order of the court does not fully adjudicate the case, the court shall remand the case to the administrative law judge for such further proceedings as are just."~~

SECTION 28. G.S. 7A-759(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) ~~Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-34 and G.S. 150B-36, an~~ An order entered by an administrative law judge after a contested case hearing on the merits of a deferred charge is a final agency decision and is binding on the parties. The administrative law judge may order whatever remedial action is appropriate to give full relief consistent with the requirements of federal statutes or regulations or State statutes or rules."

SECTION 29. G.S. 74-58(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The effective date of any suspension or revocation shall be 30 days following the date of the decision. The filing of a petition for a contested case under G.S. 74-61 shall stay the effective date until ~~the Commission makes~~ issuance of a final decision. If the Department finds at the time of its initial decision that any delay in correcting a violation would result in imminent peril to life or danger to property or to the environment, it shall promptly initiate a proceeding for injunctive relief under G.S. 74-64 hereof and Rule 65 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. The pendency of any appeal from a suspension or revocation of a permit shall have no effect upon an action for injunctive relief."

SECTION 30. G.S. 74-61 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74-61. Administrative and judicial review of decisions.

An applicant, permittee, or affected person may contest a decision of the Department to deny, suspend, modify, or revoke a permit or a reclamation plan, to refuse to release part or all of a bond or other security, or to assess a civil penalty by filing a petition for a contested case under G.S. 150B-23 within 30 days after the Department makes the decision. ~~The Commission shall make the final decision in a contested case under this section.~~ Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes governs judicial review of a decision of the Commission."

SECTION 31. G.S. 74-85 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74-85. Administrative and judicial review of decisions.

Any affected person may contest a decision of the Department to approve, deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, to require additional abandonment work, to refuse to release part or all of a bond or other security, or to assess a civil penalty by filing a petition for a contested case under G.S. 150B-23 within 30 days after the Department makes the decision. ~~The Commission shall make the final decision in a contested case under this section.~~ Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes governs judicial review of a decision of the Commission."

SECTION 32. G.S. 108A-70.9A(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) Final Decision. – After a hearing before an administrative law judge, the judge shall return the decision ~~and record~~ to the Department in accordance with ~~G.S. 108A-70.9B, G.S. 150B-37.~~ The Department shall ~~make a final decision in the case within 20 days of receipt of the decision and record from the administrative law judge and promptly notify the recipient of the final decision and of the right to judicial review of the decision pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.~~"

SECTION 33. G.S. 108A-70.9B(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) Decision. – The administrative law judge assigned to a contested Medicaid case shall hear and decide the case without unnecessary delay. ~~OAH shall send a copy of the audiotape or diskette of the hearing to the agency within five days of completion of the hearing.~~ The judge shall prepare a written decision and send it to the ~~parties.~~ parties in accordance with G.S. 150B-37. ~~The decision shall be sent together with the record to the agency within 20 days of the conclusion of the hearing.~~"

SECTION 34. G.S. 113-171(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) A licensee served with a notice of suspension or revocation may obtain an administrative review of the suspension or revocation by filing a petition for a contested case under G.S. 150B-23 within 20 days after receiving the notice. The only issue in the hearing shall be whether the licensee was convicted of a criminal offense for which a license must be suspended or revoked. A license remains suspended or revoked pending the final ~~decision by the Secretary.~~ decision."

SECTION 35. G.S. 113-202 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-202. New and renewal leases for shellfish cultivation; termination of leases issued prior to January 1, 1966.

...
(g) After consideration of the public comment received and any additional investigations the Secretary orders to evaluate the comments, the Secretary shall notify the applicant in person or by certified or registered mail of the decision on the lease application.

The Secretary shall also notify persons who submitted comments at the public hearing and requested notice of the lease decision. An applicant who is dissatisfied with the Secretary's decision or another person aggrieved by the decision may commence a contested case by filing a petition under G.S. 150B-23 within 20 days after receiving notice of the Secretary's decision. In the event the Secretary's decision is a modification to which the applicant agrees, the lease applicant must furnish an amended map or diagram before the lease can be issued by the Secretary. ~~The Secretary shall make the final agency decision in a contested case.~~

...
(m) In the event the leaseholder takes steps within 30 days to remedy the situation upon which the notice of intention to terminate was based and the Secretary is satisfied that continuation of the lease is in the best interests of the shellfish culture of the State, the Secretary may discontinue termination procedures. Where there is no discontinuance of termination procedures, the leaseholder may initiate a contested case by filing a petition under G.S. 150B-23 within 30 days of receipt of notice of intention to terminate. ~~The Secretary shall make the final agency decision of all lease terminations.~~ Where the leaseholder does not initiate a contested case, or the Secretary's final decision upholds termination, the Secretary must send a final letter of termination to the leaseholder. The final letter of termination may not be mailed sooner than 30 days after receipt by the leaseholder of the Secretary's notice of intention to terminate, or of the Secretary's final agency decision, as appropriate. The lease is terminated effective at midnight on the day the final notice of termination is served on the leaseholder. The final notice of termination may not be issued pending hearing of a contested case initiated by the leaseholder.

Service of any notice required in this subsection may be accomplished by certified mail, return receipt requested; personal service by any law-enforcement officer; or upon the failure of these two methods, publication. Service by publication shall be accomplished by publishing such notices in a newspaper of general circulation within the county where the lease is located for at least once a week for three successive weeks. The format for notice by publication shall be approved by the Attorney General.

...."

SECTION 36. G.S. 113-229(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) A permit applicant who is dissatisfied with a decision on his application may file a petition for a contested case hearing under G.S. 150B-23 within 20 days after the decision is made. Any other person who is dissatisfied with a decision to deny or grant a permit may file a petition for a contested case hearing only if the Coastal Resources Commission determines, in accordance with G.S. 113A-121.1(c), that a hearing is appropriate. A permit is suspended from the time a person seeks administrative review of the decision concerning the permit until the Commission determines that the person seeking the review cannot commence a contested case or the ~~Commission makes issuance of~~ a final decision in a contested case, as appropriate, and no action may be taken during that time that would be unlawful in the absence of the permit."

SECTION 37. G.S. 113A-121.1(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) A person other than a permit applicant or the Secretary who is dissatisfied with a decision to deny or grant a minor or major development permit may file a petition for a contested case hearing only if the Commission determines that a hearing is appropriate. A request for a determination of the appropriateness of a contested case hearing shall be made in writing and received by the Commission within 20 days after the disputed permit decision is made. A determination of the appropriateness of a contested case shall be made within 15 days after a request for a determination is received and shall be based on whether the person seeking to commence a contested case:

- (1) Has alleged that the decision is contrary to a statute or rule;
- (2) Is directly affected by the decision; and
- (3) Has alleged facts or made legal arguments that demonstrate that the request for the hearing is not frivolous.

If the Commission determines a contested case is appropriate, the petition for a contested case shall be filed within 20 days after the Commission makes its determination. A determination that a person may not commence a contested case is a final agency decision and is subject to judicial review under Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. If, on judicial review, the court determines that the Commission erred in determining that a contested case would not be appropriate, the court shall remand the matter for a contested case hearing under G.S. 150B-23 and final ~~Commission~~ decision on the permit pursuant to G.S. 113A-122.

Decisions in such cases shall be rendered pursuant to those rules, regulations, and other applicable laws in effect at the time of the commencement of the contested case."

SECTION 38. G.S. 113A-126(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) (1) A civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a minor development violation and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a major development violation may be assessed by the Commission against any person who:

...
(3) The Commission shall notify a person who is assessed a penalty or investigative costs by registered or certified mail. The notice shall state the reasons for the penalty. A person may contest the assessment of a penalty or investigative costs by filing a petition for a contested case under G.S. 150B-23 within 20 days after receiving the notice of assessment. If a person fails to pay any civil penalty or investigative cost assessed under this subsection, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Attorney General for collection. An action to collect a penalty must be filed within three years after the date the final agency decision was served on the violator.

....
SECTION 39. G.S. 122C-24.1(h) reads as rewritten:

"(h) The Secretary may bring a civil action in the superior court of the county wherein the violation occurred to recover the amount of the administrative penalty whenever a facility:

- (1) Which has not requested an administrative hearing fails to pay the penalty within 60 days after being notified of the penalty, or
- (2) Which has requested an administrative hearing fails to pay the penalty within 60 days after receipt of a written copy of the decision as provided in ~~G.S. 150B-36~~, G.S. 150B-37."

SECTION 40. G.S. 122C-151.4(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) Chapter 150B Appeal. – A person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Panel may commence a contested case under Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-2(1a), an area authority or county program is considered an agency for purposes of the limited appeal authorized by this section. If the need to first appeal to the State MH/DD/SA Appeals Panel is waived by the Secretary, a contractor may appeal directly to the Office of Administrative Hearings after having exhausted the appeals process at the appropriate area authority or county program. ~~The Secretary shall make a final decision in the contested case."~~

SECTION 41. G.S. 126-4.1 is repealed.

SECTION 42. G.S. 126-14.4(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Within 90 days after the filing of a contested case petition, the administrative law judge shall issue a ~~recommended final~~ decision to the State Personnel Commission which shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law and, if the administrative law judge has found a violation of G.S. 126-14.2, an appropriate ~~recommended remedy~~, remedy, which may include:

- (1) Directing the State agency, department, or institution to declare the position vacant and to hire from among the most qualified State employees or applicants for initial State employment who had applied for the position, or
- (2) Requiring that the vacancy be posted pursuant to this Chapter."

SECTION 43. G.S. 126-14.4(f) is repealed.

SECTION 44. G.S. 126-37 reads as rewritten:

"§ 126-37. ~~Personnel Commission to review Administrative Law Judge's recommended decision and make final decision.~~

(a) Appeals involving a disciplinary action, alleged discrimination or harassment, and any other contested case arising under this Chapter shall be conducted in the Office of Administrative Hearings as provided in Article 3 of Chapter 150B; provided that no grievance may be appealed unless the employee has complied with G.S. 126-34. ~~The State Personnel Commission shall make a final decision in these cases as provided in G.S. 150B-36, except as provided in subsection (b1) of this section.~~ The State Personnel Commission administrative law judge is hereby authorized to reinstate any employee to the position from which the employee has been removed, to order the employment, promotion, transfer, or salary adjustment of any individual to whom it has been wrongfully denied or to direct other suitable action to correct

the abuse which may include the requirement of payment for any loss of salary which has resulted from the improperly discriminatory action of the appointing authority."

(b) Repealed by 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 572, s. 1.

~~(b1) In appeals involving local government employees subject to this Chapter pursuant to G.S. 126-5(a)(2), except in appeals in which discrimination prohibited by Article 6 of this Chapter is found or in any case where a binding decision is required by applicable federal standards, the decision of the State Personnel Commission shall be advisory to the local appointing authority. The State Personnel Commission shall comply with all requirements of G.S. 150B-44 in making an advisory decision. The local appointing authority shall, within 90 days of receipt of the advisory decision of the State Personnel Commission, issue a written, final decision either accepting, rejecting, or modifying the decision of the State Personnel Commission. If the local appointing authority rejects or modifies the advisory decision, the local appointing authority must state the specific reasons why it did not adopt the advisory decision. A copy of the final decision shall be served on each party personally or by certified mail, and on each party's attorney of record.~~

(b2) The final decision is subject to judicial review pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Appeals in which it is found that discrimination prohibited by Article 6 of this Chapter has occurred or in any case where a binding decision is required by applicable federal standards shall be heard as all other appeals, ~~except that the decision of the State Personnel Commission shall be final.~~ appeals.

(c) If the local appointing authority is other than a board of county commissioners, the local appointing authority must give the county notice of the appeal taken pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Notice must be given to the county manager or the chairman of the board of county commissioners by certified mail within 15 days of the receipt of the notice of appeal. The county may intervene in the appeal within 30 days of receipt of the notice. If the action is appealed to superior court the county may intervene in the superior court proceeding even if it has not intervened in the administrative proceeding. The decision of the superior court shall be binding on the county even if the county does not intervene."

SECTION 45. G.S. 131D-34(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Any facility wishing to contest a penalty shall be entitled to an administrative hearing as provided in the Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. A petition for a contested case shall be filed within 30 days after the Department mails a notice of penalty to a licensee. At least the following specific issues shall be addressed at the administrative hearing:

- (1) The reasonableness of the amount of any civil penalty assessed, and
- (2) The degree to which each factor has been evaluated pursuant to subsection (c) of this section to be considered in determining the amount of an initial penalty.

If a civil penalty is found to be unreasonable or if the evaluation of each factor is found to be incomplete, ~~the hearing officer may recommend~~ administrative law judge may order that the penalty be adjusted accordingly."

SECTION 46. G.S. 131E-188(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) After a decision of the Department to issue, deny or withdraw a certificate of need or exemption or to issue a certificate of need pursuant to a settlement agreement with an applicant to the extent permitted by law, any affected person, as defined in subsection (c) of this section, shall be entitled to a contested case hearing under Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. A petition for a contested case shall be filed within 30 days after the Department makes its decision. When a petition is filed, the Department shall send notification of the petition to the proponent of each application that was reviewed with the application for a certificate of need that is the subject of the petition. Any affected person shall be entitled to intervene in a contested case.

A contested case shall be conducted in accordance with the following timetable:

- (1) An administrative law judge or a hearing officer, as appropriate, shall be assigned within 15 days after a petition is filed.
- (2) The parties shall complete discovery within 90 days after the assignment of the administrative law judge or hearing officer.
- (3) The hearing at which sworn testimony is taken and evidence is presented shall be held within 45 days after the end of the discovery period.

- (4) The administrative law judge or hearing officer shall make ~~his recommended~~ a final decision within 75 days after the hearing.
- (5) ~~The Department shall make its final decision within 30 days of receiving the official record of the case from the Office of Administrative Hearings.~~

The administrative law judge or hearing officer assigned to a case may extend the deadlines in subdivisions (2) through (4) so long as the administrative law judge or hearing officer makes ~~his recommended~~ a final decision in the case within 270 days after the petition is filed. ~~The Department may extend the deadline in subdivision (5) for up to 30 days by giving all parties written notice of the extension."~~

SECTION 47. G.S. 131F-5(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Departmental Review. – The Department shall examine each application filed by a charitable organization or sponsor and shall determine whether the licensing requirements are satisfied. If the Department determines that the requirements are not satisfied, the Department shall notify the charitable organization or sponsor within 10 days after its receipt of the application. If the Department does not notify the charitable organization or sponsor within 10 days, the application is deemed to be approved and the license shall be granted. Within seven days after receipt of a notification that the requirements are not satisfied, the charitable organization or sponsor may file a petition for a contested case. The State has the burden of proof in the contested case. The contested case hearing must be held within seven days after the petition is filed. ~~A recommended final~~ decision must be made within ~~three~~ five days of the hearing. ~~A final decision must be made within two days after the recommended decision.~~ The contested case hearing proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes except that the time limits and provisions set forth in this section shall prevail to the extent of any conflict. The applicant shall be permitted to continue to operate or continue operations pending judicial review of the Department's denial of the application. The Department shall make rules regarding the custody and control of any funds collected during the review period and disposal of such funds in the event the denial of the application is affirmed on appeal."

SECTION 48. G.S. 131F-15(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Departmental Review. – The Department shall examine each application or renewal filed by a fund-raising consultant and determine whether the requirements are satisfied. If the Department determines that the requirements are not satisfied, the Department shall notify the fund-raising consultant within 10 days after its receipt of the application or renewal. If the Department does not respond within 10 days, the license is deemed approved. Within seven days after receipt of a notification that the license requirements are not satisfied, the applicant may file a petition for a contested case. The State has the burden of proof in the contested case. The contested case hearing must be held within seven days after the petition is filed. ~~A recommended final~~ decision must be made within ~~three~~ five days of the hearing. ~~A final decision must be made within two days after the recommended decision.~~ The contested case hearing proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, except that the time limits and provisions set forth in this section shall prevail to the extent of any conflict. The applicant shall be permitted to continue to operate or continue operations pending judicial review of the Department's denial of the application. The Department shall make rules regarding the custody and control of any funds collected during the review period and disposal of such funds in the event the denial of the application is affirmed on appeal."

SECTION 49. G.S. 135-44.7(c) is repealed.

SECTION 50. G.S. 143-215.22L(o) reads as rewritten:

"(o) Administrative and Judicial Review. – Administrative and judicial review of a final decision ~~by the Commission~~ on a petition for a certificate under this section shall be governed by Chapter 150B of the General Statutes."

SECTION 51. G.S. 143-215.94E(e3) reads as rewritten:

"(e3) The Department shall not pay any third party or reimburse any owner or operator who has paid any third party pursuant to any settlement agreement or consent judgment relating to a claim by or on behalf of a third party for compensation for bodily injury or property damage unless the Department has approved the settlement agreement or consent judgment prior to entry into the settlement agreement or consent judgment by the parties or entry of a consent judgment by the court. The approval or disapproval by the Department of a proposed settlement agreement or consent judgment shall be subject to challenge only in a contested case

filed under Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. ~~The Secretary shall make the final agency decision in a contested case proceeding under this subsection.~~"

SECTION 52. G.S. 143-215.94U(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) The Department may revoke an operating permit only if the owner or operator fails to continuously meet the requirements set out in subsection (a) of this section. If the Department revokes an operating permit, the owner or operator of the facility for which the operating permit was issued shall immediately surrender the operating permit certificate to the Department, unless the revocation is stayed pursuant to G.S. 150B-33. An owner or operator may challenge a decision by the Department to deny or revoke an operating permit by filing a contested case under Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. ~~The Secretary shall make the final agency decision regarding the revocation of a permit under this section.~~"

SECTION 53. G.S. 143-215.104P(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) The Secretary shall notify any person assessed a civil penalty for the assessment and the specific reasons therefor by registered or certified mail or by any means authorized by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4. Contested case petitions shall be filed pursuant to G.S. 150B-23 within 30 days of receipt of the notice of assessment. ~~The Secretary shall make the final decision regarding assessment of a civil penalty under this section.~~"

SECTION 54. G.S. 143-215.104S reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-215.104S. (Repealed effective January 1, 2012 – See editor's notes) Appeals.

Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Commission under G.S. 143-215.104F through G.S. 143-215.104O may commence a contested case by filing a petition under G.S. 150B-23 within 60 days after the Commission's decision. If no contested case is initiated within the allotted time period, the Commission's decision shall be final and not subject to review. ~~The Commission shall make the final agency decision in contested cases initiated pursuant to this section.~~ Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 6-19.1, no party seeking to compel remediation of dry-cleaning solvent contamination in excess of that required by a dry-cleaning solvent remediation agreement approved by the Commission shall be eligible to recover attorneys' fees. ~~The Commission shall not delegate its authority to make a final agency decision pursuant to this section.~~"

SECTION 55. G.S. 153A-223 reads as rewritten:

"§ 153A-223. Enforcement of minimum standards.

If an inspection conducted pursuant to G.S. 153A-222 discloses that the jailers and supervisory and administrative personnel of a local confinement facility do not meet the entry level employment standards established pursuant to Chapter 17C or Chapter 17E or that a local confinement facility does not meet the minimum standards published pursuant to G.S. 153A-221 and, in addition, if the Secretary determines that conditions in the facility jeopardize the safe custody, safety, health, or welfare of persons confined in the facility, the Secretary may order corrective action or close the facility, as provided in this section:

- (1) The Secretary shall give notice of his determination to the governing body and each other local official responsible for the facility. The Secretary shall also send a copy of this notice, along with a copy of the inspector's report, to the senior resident superior court judge of the superior court district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1 in which the facility is located. Upon receipt of the Secretary's notice, the governing body shall call a public hearing to consider the report. The hearing shall be held within 20 days after the day the Secretary's notice is received. The inspector shall appear at this hearing to advise and consult with the governing body concerning any corrective action necessary to bring the facility into conformity with the standards.
- (2) The governing body shall, within 30 days after the day the Secretary's notice is received, request a contested case hearing, initiate appropriate corrective action or close the facility. The corrective action must be completed within a reasonable time.
- (3) A contested case hearing, if requested, shall be conducted pursuant to G.S. 150B, Article 3. The issues shall be: (i) whether the facility meets the minimum standards; (ii) whether the conditions in the facility jeopardize the safe custody, safety, health, or welfare of persons confined therein; and (iii) the appropriate corrective action to be taken and a reasonable time to complete that action.

- (4) If the governing body does not, within 30 days after the day the Secretary's notice is received, or within 30 days after service of the final ~~agency~~ decision if a contested case hearing is held, either initiate corrective action or close the facility, or does not complete the action within a reasonable time, the Secretary may order that the facility be closed.
- (5) The governing body may appeal an order of the Secretary or a final decision to the senior resident superior court judge. The governing body shall initiate the appeal by giving by registered mail to the judge and to the Secretary notice of its intention to appeal. The notice must be given within 15 days after the day the Secretary's order or the final decision is received. If notice is not given within the 15-day period, the right to appeal is terminated.
- (6) The senior resident superior court judge shall hear the appeal. He shall cause notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing to be given to each interested party, including the Secretary, the governing body, and each other local official involved. ~~The Secretary, Office of Administrative Hearings,~~ if a contested case hearing has been held, shall file the official record, as defined in G.S. 150B-37, with the senior resident superior court judge and shall serve a copy on each person who has been given notice of the hearing. The judge shall conduct the hearing without a jury. He shall consider the official record, if any, and may accept evidence from the Secretary, the governing body, and each other local official which he finds appropriate. The issue before the court shall be whether the facility continues to jeopardize the safe custody, safety, health, or welfare of persons confined therein. The court may affirm, modify, or reverse the Secretary's order."

SECTION 55.1. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 6504, the Department of Health and Human Services shall request a waiver from the single State agency requirement contained in 42 C.F.R. § 432.10(e)(3) with regard to final decisions in administrative hearings. The waiver application shall include the following:

- (1) The waiver request is made at the direction of the North Carolina General Assembly, which is responsible for the organizational structure of State government.
- (2) The single State agency requirement prevents the establishment of the most effective and efficient arrangement for providing administrative hearings to claimants because it requires that after a hearing and decision by an administrative law judge, the case must be returned to the agency for a final decision. The return to the agency is an unnecessary, time-consuming, and costly additional step.
- (3) The use of another State administrative hearings arrangement will not endanger the objectives of the law authorizing the Medicaid program because the administrative law judges will abide by the properly adopted policies, rules, and regulations of the State Medicaid agency in making final decisions.

SECTION 55.2. The Office of Administrative Hearings shall seek United States Environmental Protection Agency approval to become an agency responsible for administering programs under the federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq., the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq., and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq. On or before December 31, 2011, the Office of Administrative Hearings and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall jointly develop and submit any Memoranda of Agreement, delineations of programmatic responsibility, procedure for coordination, and other information that United States Environmental Protection Agency may require in order to effectuate the approval process.

PART III. MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

SECTION 56. G.S. 150B-4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 150B-4. Declaratory rulings.

(a) On request of a person aggrieved, an agency shall issue a declaratory ruling as to the validity of a rule or as to the applicability to a given state of facts of a statute administered by the agency or of a rule or order of the ~~agency, except when the agency for good cause finds issuance of a ruling undesirable.~~ agency. Upon request, an agency shall also issue a declaratory ruling to resolve a conflict or inconsistency within the agency regarding an interpretation of the

law or a rule adopted by the agency. The agency shall prescribe in its rules the procedure for requesting a declaratory ruling and the circumstances in which rulings shall or shall not be issued. A declaratory ruling is binding on the agency and the person requesting it unless it is altered or set aside by the court. An agency may not retroactively change a declaratory ruling, but nothing in this section prevents an agency from prospectively changing a declaratory ruling. A declaratory ruling is subject to judicial review in the same manner as an order in a contested case. Failure of the agency to issue a declaratory ruling on the merits within 60 days of the request for such ruling shall constitute a denial of the request as well as a denial of the merits of the request and shall be subject to judicial review.

(a1) An agency shall respond to a request for a declaratory ruling as follows:

- (1) Within 30 days of receipt of the request for a declaratory ruling, the agency shall make a written decision to grant or deny the request. If the agency fails to make a written decision to grant or deny the request within 30 days, the failure shall be deemed a decision to deny the request.
- (2) If the agency denies the request, the decision is immediately subject to judicial review in accordance with Article 4 of this Chapter.
- (3) If the agency grants the request, the agency shall issue a written ruling on the merits within 45 days of the decision to grant the request. A declaratory ruling is subject to judicial review in accordance with Article 4 of this Chapter.
- (4) If the agency fails to issue a declaratory ruling within 45 days, the failure shall be deemed a denial on the merits, and the person aggrieved may seek judicial review pursuant to Article 4 of this Chapter. Upon review of an agency's failure to issue a declaratory ruling, the court shall not consider any basis for the denial that was not presented in writing to the person aggrieved.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1997-34, s. 1."

SECTION 57. Every State agency, board, commission, or other body with rule-making powers shall deliver to the Joint Select Regulatory Reform Committee of the General Assembly no later than October 1, 2011, a list of all permanent rules adopted by the body that includes for each rule the following information:

- (1) Whether the rule is mandated by a federal law or regulation.
- (2) If the rule is not mandated by a federal law or regulation, whether there is a federal regulation that is analogous to the rule. For purposes of this subdivision, "analogous" means the federal regulation regulates the same conduct or activity as the State regulation.
- (3) If there is a federal statute or regulation analogous to the rule, whether the rule is more stringent than the federal law or regulation.

SECTION 58. The Joint Regulatory Reform Committee shall study the procedural and substantive requirements of administrative hearings conducted under Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. The Committee shall examine the various procedures used by the entities that conduct administrative hearings under Article 3A to identify areas of consistency and inconsistency with the purpose of designing procedures that are applicable to all Article 3A hearings and that ensure that the hearings provide a meaningful opportunity to be heard and for dispute resolution. The Joint Regulatory Reform Committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the 2012 Regular Session of the 2011 General Assembly.

SECTION 59.(a) G.S. 113A-12 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113A-12. **Environmental document not required in certain cases.**

No environmental document shall be required in connection with:

- (1) The construction, maintenance, or removal of an electric power line, water line, sewage line, stormwater drainage line, telephone line, telegraph line, cable television line, data transmission line, or natural gas line within or across the right-of-way of any street or highway.
- (2) An action approved under a general permit issued under G.S. 113A-118.1, 143-215.1(b)(3), or 143-215.108(c)(8).
- (3) A lease or easement granted by a State agency for:
 - a. The use of an existing building or facility.
 - b. Placement of a wastewater line on or under submerged lands pursuant to a permit granted under G.S. 143-215.1.
 - c. A shellfish cultivation lease granted under G.S. 113-202.

- (4) The construction of a driveway connection to a public roadway.
- (5) A project for which public monies are expended if the expenditure is solely for the payment of incentives pursuant to an agreement that makes the incentive payments contingent on prior completion of the project or activity, or completion on a specified timetable, and a specified level of job creation or new capital investment.
- (6) A major development as defined in G.S. 113A-118 that receives a permit issued under Article 7 of Chapter 113A of the General Statutes."

SECTION 59.(b) This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to any major development for which a permit application is received by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources on or after that date.

SECTION 60.(a) G.S. 143-215.108(d1) reads as rewritten:

"(d1) No Title V permit issued pursuant to this section shall be issued or renewed for a term exceeding five years. All other permits issued pursuant to this section shall be issued for a term not to exceed eight years."

SECTION 60.(b) G.S. 143-215.1(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Applications for Permits and Renewals for Facilities Discharging to the Surface Waters. –

- (1) All applications for permits and for renewal of existing permits for outlets and point sources and for treatment works and disposal systems discharging to the surface waters of the State shall be in writing, and the Commission may prescribe the form of such applications. All applications shall be filed with the Commission at least 180 days in advance of the date on which it is desired to commence the discharge of wastes or the date on which an existing permit expires, as the case may be. 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.
- (2) a. The Department shall refer each application for permit, or renewal of an existing permit, for outlets and point sources and treatment works and disposal systems discharging to the surface waters of the State to its staff for written evaluation and proposed determination with regard to issuance or denial of the permit. If the Commission concurs in the proposed determination, it shall give notice of intent to issue or deny the permit, along with any other data that the Commission may determine appropriate, to be given to the appropriate State, interstate and federal agencies, to interested persons, and to the public.
 - a1. The Commission shall prescribe the form and content of the notice. Public notice shall be given at least 45 days prior to any proposed final action granting or denying the permit. Public notice shall be given by publication of the notice one time in a newspaper having general circulation within the county.
 - b. Repealed by Session Laws 1987, c. 734.
- (3) If any person desires a public hearing on any application for permit or renewal of an existing permit provided for in this subsection, he shall so request in writing to the Commission within 30 days following date of the notice of intent. The Commission shall consider all such requests for hearing, and if the Commission determines that there is a significant public interest in holding such hearing, at least 30 days' notice of such hearing shall be given to all persons to whom notice of intent was sent and to any other person requesting notice. At least 30 days prior to the date of hearing, the Commission shall also cause a copy of the notice thereof to be published at least one time in a newspaper having general circulation in such county. In any county in which there is more than one newspaper having general circulation in that county, the Commission shall cause a copy of such notice to be published in as many newspapers having general circulation in the county as the Commission in its discretion determines may be necessary to

assure that such notice is generally available throughout the county. The Commission shall prescribe the form and content of the notices.

The Commission shall prescribe the procedures to be followed in hearings. If the hearing is not conducted by the Commission, detailed minutes of the hearing shall be kept and shall be submitted, along with any other written comments, exhibits or documents presented at the hearing, to the Commission for its consideration prior to final action granting or denying the permit.

- (4) Not later than 60 days following notice of intent or, if a public hearing is held, within 90 days following consideration of the matters and things presented at such hearing, the Commission shall grant or deny any application for issuance of a new permit or for renewal of an existing permit. All permits or renewals issued by the Commission and all decisions denying application for permit or renewal shall be in writing.
- (5) ~~No permit issued pursuant to this subsection (c) shall be issued or renewed for a term exceeding five years.~~
- (6) The Commission shall not act upon an application for a new nonmunicipal domestic wastewater discharge facility until it has received a written statement from each city and county government having jurisdiction over any part of the lands on which the proposed facility and its appurtenances are to be located which states whether the city or county has in effect a zoning or subdivision ordinance and, if such an ordinance is in effect, whether the proposed facility is consistent with the ordinance. The Commission shall not approve a permit application for any facility which a city or county has determined to be inconsistent with its zoning or subdivision ordinance unless it determines that the approval of such application has statewide significance and is in the best interest of the State. An applicant for a permit shall request that each city and county government having jurisdiction issue the statement required by this subdivision by mailing by certified mail, return receipt requested, a written request for such statement and a copy of the draft permit application to the clerk of the city or county. If a local government fails to mail the statement required by this subdivision, as evidenced by a postmark, within 15 days after receiving and signing for the certified mail, the Commission may proceed to consider the permit application notwithstanding this subdivision."

SECTION 60.(c) G.S. 143-215.1 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(d2) No permit issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be issued or renewed for a term exceeding five years. All other permits issued pursuant to this section for which an expiration date is specified shall be issued for a term not to exceed eight years."

SECTION 60.(d) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall review the types of permits issued by the Department and the rule-making agencies under the Department and recommend whether the duration of any of the types of permits should be extended beyond their duration under current law or rule. The Department shall report its findings and recommendations to the Environmental Review Commission no later than February 1, 2012.

SECTION 60.(e) This section is effective when this act becomes law and applies to permits that are issued on or after July 1, 2011.

SECTION 61. The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources shall develop a uniform policy for notification of deficiencies and violations for all of the regulatory programs within the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. In developing the notification policy, the Secretary shall establish different types of notification based on the potential or actual level of harm to public health, the environment, and the natural resources of the State. The Secretary shall also review the notification policies of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the environmental regulatory programs of other states. The Secretary shall report on the development of the notification policy to the Environmental Review Commission and the Joint Select Regulatory Reform Committee no later than October 1, 2011. The Secretary shall implement the uniform notification policy no later than February 1, 2012.

SECTION 61.1. The Office of Administrative Hearings shall evaluate the use of mediated settlement conferences under G.S. 150B-23.1 and shall develop a plan to expand the use of mediation in the contested case process. The Office of Administrative Hearings shall report its findings and recommendations to the Joint Legislative Regulatory Reform Committee by February 1, 2012.

SECTION 61.2. S.L. 2011-13 is repealed.

SECTION 61.3. G.S. 66-58 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(m) Any person, firm, or corporation who or which is injured or suffers damages as a result of a violation of this section may maintain an action in the Wake County Superior Court for injunctive relief against any unit, department or agency of the State government, or any division or subdivision of the unit, department or agency, or any individual employee or employees of the unit, department or agency, in his or her, or their capacity as employee or employees, who or which has committed a violation. In a proceeding under this subsection, the court shall determine whether a violation has been committed and enter any judgment or decree necessary to remove the effects of any violation it finds and to prevent continuation or renewal of the violation in the future. Upon a judicial finding that any contract or contractual obligation is in violation of this section, such contract or contractual obligation shall be null and void. Any person, firm, or corporation who or which believes that a proposed activity will be in violation of this section may request a declaratory judgment under G.S. 1-253 or injunctive relief or both, notwithstanding the fact that such activity has not been commenced."

SECTION 61.4. If House Bill 200, 2011 Regular Session, becomes law, then G.S. 95-14.2, 106-22.6, and 143B-279.16, as amended by Section 13.11B of that bill are repealed.

SECTION 62. If any provision of this act is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity does not affect other provisions of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provision.

SECTION 63. Sections 2 through 14 of this act become effective October 1, 2011, and apply to rules adopted on or after that date. Sections 15 through 55 of this act become effective January 1, 2012, and apply to contested cases commenced on or after that date. With regard to contested cases affected by Section 55.2 of this act, the provisions of Sections 15 through 27 of this act become effective when the United States Environmental Protection Agency approvals referenced in Section 55.2 have been issued or June 15, 2012, whichever occurs first. Unless otherwise provided elsewhere in this act, the remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 18th day of June, 2011.

s/ Philip E. Berger
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

s/ Thom Tillis
Speaker of the House of Representatives

VETO Beverly E. Perdue
Governor

Became law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, 2:07 p.m. this 25th day of July, 2011.

s/ Denise Weeks
House Principal Clerk