GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1989

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SENATE BILL 115

Environment & Natural Resources Committee Substitute Adopted 5/8/89

Short Title: Solid Waste Revolving Fund.	(Public)
Sponsors:	
Referred to:	

February 6, 1989

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT TO CREATE THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
REVOLVING LOAN FUND.

REVOLVING LOAN FUND.

Whereas, the 1987 Session of the General Assembly authorized the Legislative Research Commission to study the subject of solid waste management in

North Carolina; and

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Whereas, the Legislative Research Commission, through its Solid Waste Management Study Committee, has determined that the State of North Carolina confronts a crisis in solid waste management in the immediate future, in that 13 counties will run out of landfill space within two years and one-third of all landfills in the State will have reached their capacity within five years; and

Whereas, many units of local government do not have the resources to implement alternative methods of solid waste management or to meet increasingly stricter standards applicable to landfills; and

Whereas, improved solid waste management practices are necessary to preserve the quality of North Carolina's groundwater and to insure that North Carolina remains competitive with other states in economic development; and

Whereas, the Legislative Research Commission and its Solid Waste Management Study Committee has determined that it would serve the interests of the State to establish a revolving loan fund to provide low interest loans to those units of local government that are trying to address their solid waste problems but which do not have the funds to do so; and

Whereas, the North Carolina Commission on Jobs and Economic Growth is charged to identify the major economic concerns facing this State and to recommend solutions; and

Whereas, on March 29, 1988, the North Carolina Commission on Jobs and Economic Growth adopted a recommendation that a solid waste management revolving loan fund be established; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. A new Chapter is added to the General Statutes to read:

"CHAPTER 159I

"NORTH CAROLINA SOLID WASTE

MANAGEMENT REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM.

"§ 159I-1. Short title.

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This Chapter may be cited as the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Revolving Loan Program.

"§ 159I-2. Findings and purpose.

The General Assembly finds that units of local government need a low-interest source of funds to implement solid waste management programs. Units of local government will confront a crisis in solid waste management in the near future. Within five years of the creation of this program, one-third of all the landfills in this State will have reached their capacity. Many local governments do not have the funds to meet:

- (1) The increased costs of constructing new landfills that meet current standards for the protection of the environment; or
- (2) The cost of constructing a local or regional incinerator that would serve to reduce the volume of waste to be landfilled; or
- (3) The costs of implementing alternative programs to reduce the amount of waste generated, to decrease the volume of waste that is generated, or to recover or to recycle that part of the waste stream that can be recovered or used for another purpose.

The General Assembly finds that comprehensive solid waste management programs at a local or regional level are needed in order to preserve the quality of North Carolina's groundwater. It is the purpose of the General Assembly to facilitate the implementation of local and regional solid waste management programs by establishing a revolving loan fund for financing the capital expenses of these programs. The General Assembly seeks to encourage and assist units of local government to continue to voluntarily provide solid waste collection and disposal for their citizens, thereby maintaining a clean and healthful environment and an adequate supply of clean water.

"§ 159I-3. Definitions.

- (a) Unless a different meaning is required by the context, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Chapter:
 - (1) 'Debt instrument' means an instrument in the nature of a promissory note executed by a unit of local government under the provisions of G.S. 159I-10, to evidence a debt to the State and obligation to repay the principal, plus interest, under stated terms.

- 1 (2) 'Division' means the Division of Health Services of the Department of Human Resources.
 - (3) 'Loan' means moneys loaned by the State to a unit of local government for a project authorized by this Chapter, with an obligation to repay these moneys plus interest.
 - (4) 'Local Government Commission' means the Local Government Commission of the Department of the State Treasurer, established by Article 2 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes.
 - (5) 'Unit of local government' means (i) a unit of local government as defined in G.S. 159-44(4), (ii) any combination of units, as defined in G.S. 160A-460(2), entering into a contract or agreement with each other under G.S. 160A-461, or (iii) any joint agency established under G.S. 160A-462, as any such section may be amended from time to time.
 - (b) Unless a different meaning is required by the context, the definitions set out in G.S. 130A-290, as such section may be amended from time to time, shall apply throughout this Chapter.

"§ 159I-4. Solid Waste Management Revolving Loan Fund.

- (a) A Fund to be known as the Solid Waste Management Revolving Loan Fund is established. Moneys appropriated to, paid to, or earned by this Fund shall be deposited with the State Treasurer. This Fund shall be administered by the Office of State Budget and Management. The Office of State Budget and Management shall be responsible for receipt and disbursement of all moneys as provided for in this Chapter.
- (b) Moneys in the Solid Waste Management Loan Fund may be invested in the same manner as permitted for investments of funds belonging to the State or held in the State treasury. Interest earnings derived from such investments shall be credited to the Fund.
- (c) All payments of interest and principal resulting from loans shall be credited to the Fund. Terms and conditions for repayment of loans are set forth in G.S. 159I-10.

"§ 159I-5. Eligible purpose.

- (a) Moneys received into the Solid Waste Management Revolving Loan Fund shall be available for loans to units of local government for capital expenditures to implement a solid waste management project. Eligible uses shall be for the purchase of equipment or facilities, and shall include but are not limited to construction costs of an incinerator; land to be used for recycling facilities; leachate collection and treatment systems; liners for landfills; monitoring wells; recycling equipment and facilities; volume reduction equipment; and financing charges, including estimated interest during construction and for one year thereafter.
 - (b) Loans may not be extended for:
 - (1) The operational and maintenance costs of solid waste management facilities or programs;
 - (2) General planning or feasibility studies; or
 - (3) The purchase of land, unless the land is to be used for a recycling facility.

"<u>§ 159I-6. Loan limit.</u>

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 The maximum principal amount of a loan made to a unit of local government during any fiscal year shall be two million dollars (\$2,000,000).

"§ 159I-7. Application.

- (a) All applications for loans shall be filed with the Division. The information required in the application shall be sufficient to permit the Division to determine the eligibility of the applicant pursuant to G.S. 159I-8 and to establish the priority of the application pursuant to G.S. 159I-9. An applicant shall furnish information in addition or supplemental to the information contained in its application upon written request.
- (b) Applicants may apply for a loan prior to arranging for repayment pursuant to G.S. 159I-10.

"§ 159I-8. Eligible applicant.

Any applicant is eligible for a loan under this Chapter if it can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Division that:

- (1) The applicant is a unit of local government;
- (2) The applicant has the financial capacity to pay the principal and the interest on the loan for which application is made;
- (3) The applicant has substantially complied or will substantially comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and ordinances, federal, State, and local; and
- (4) The applicant has agreed by official resolution of the unit of local government, or by official resolution of each unit of local government entering into a contract under G.S. 160A-461 or comprising a joint agency, to adopt and place into effect on or before completion of the project a schedule of repayment of all principal and interest on the loan.

"§ 159I-9. Priority factors.

- (a) The Division shall develop and adopt, pursuant to Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, rules for the assignment of a priority to each application for a loan under this Chapter.
- (b) An application for a loan under this Chapter shall be assigned a priority by the Division. Factors to be taken into consideration in assigning such priorities shall include, but are not limited to, current implementation by the unit of local government of a recycling program or a waste stream reduction program; financial need; groundwater protection needs; local effort; public health needs; and the proposed purpose of the applicant's loan is to implement a method of disposal that is an alternative to landfilling.
- (c) A written statement of each priority assigned shall be prepared by the Division and shall be attached to the application. The priority assigned shall be conclusive.
- (d) Any application that does not qualify for a loan for the period in which the application was eligible for consideration by reason of the priority assigned shall be considered for a loan during the next period upon written request of the applicant. If the second application should fail to qualify for a loan during the period for consideration

by reason of the priority assigned, the application shall receive no further consideration.
 An applicant may file a new or amended application at any time.

"§ 159I-10. Interest rate; methods of repayment.

- (a) At the beginning of each quarter, the interest rate for all loans made during that quarter shall be the lesser of four percent (4%) or one-half of the prevailing national market rate for tax exempt general obligation debt of similar maturities derived from a published indicator. The interest rate established for a given loan shall apply throughout the period of that loan.
- (b) A unit of local government may arrange to repay a loan by executing a debt instrument payable to the State as a method of repayment. A unit of local government shall pledge as security for such obligations the user fee revenues derived from operation of solid waste facilities, other nontax revenues, or their faith and credit. The faith and credit of a unit of local government shall not be pledged or be deemed to have been pledged unless the requirements of Article 4 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes, have been met. The Office of State Budget and Management and the State Treasurer, with the assistance of the Local Government Commission, shall develop and adopt appropriate debt instruments for use under this Chapter. The Local Government Commission shall develop and adopt appropriate procedures for the delivery of debt instruments to the State without any public bidding.
- (c) The Local Government Commission shall review and approve proposed loans to applicants under this Chapter under the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes, as if the issuance of bonds was proposed, so far as those provisions are applicable. Loans under this Chapter shall be outstanding debt for the purpose of Article 10 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes.
- (d) The proposed schedule for repayment of the loan shall be recommended by the Local Government Commission and agreed to by the unit of local government prior to final award of the loan.
- (e) Upon any default in the repayment of a loan, the Local Government Commission may, on behalf of the State, initiate such proceedings provided by statute and regulation, including the provisions of G.S. 159-181, as it may deem necessary to recover unpaid principal, interest, penalties, costs and fees due to the State.

"§ 159I-11. Disbursement.

- (a) No funds shall be disbursed by the Office of State Budget and Management for any loan until:
 - (1) It has received from the Division a certificate of eligibility that states that the applicant meets all eligibility criteria, and that all procedural requirements of this Chapter have been met; and
 - (2) The unit of local government has confirmed a method of repayment of the loan pursuant to G.S. 159I-10.
- 40 (b) Once the prerequisites for disbursement have been satisfied pursuant to
 41 subsection (a) of this section, the State Treasurer shall establish an account in the
 42 amount of the loan and these moneys shall be disbursed as expended through warrants
 43 drawn on the State Treasurer.

"§ 159I-12. Withdrawal of commitment.

Failure of an applicant, within one year of the date of acceptance of a loan to arrange for necessary financing of the proposed project, shall constitute sufficient cause for withdrawal of the commitment. Prior to withdrawal of a commitment, the Division shall give due consideration to any extenuating circumstances presented by the applicant as reasons for its failure to arrange necessary financing. The commitment may be extended for an additional period of time if, in the judgment of the Division, an extension is justified.

"§ 159I-13. Inspection.

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- (a) The Division shall perform one or more inspections of each project and shall monitor its progress. If the Division determines that the project is not in substantial compliance with the approved schedule of implementation, the Division shall revoke its approval of the project, no further disbursement of loan proceeds shall be made, and the outstanding loan, together with accrued interest, shall immediately become due and payable.
- (b) Inspection of a project for which a loan has been made under this Chapter may be performed by qualified personnel of the Division or by qualified professional engineers, registered in this State, who have been approved by the Division. No person may be approved to perform inspections who is an officer or employee of the unit of local government to which the loan was made or who is an owner, officer, employee or agent of a contractor or subcontractor engaged in the construction of any project for which the loan was made.

"§ 159I-14. Rules.

- (a) The Office of State Budget and Management and the Commission for Health Services of the Department of Human Resources may adopt, modify and repeal rules establishing the procedures to be followed in the administration of this Chapter and regulations interpreting and applying the provisions of this Chapter, as provided in the Administrative Procedure Act. Uniform rules may be jointly adopted where feasible and desirable, and no rule jointly adopted may be modified or revoked except upon the concurrence of both agencies involved.
- (b) A copy of the rules adopted to implement the provisions of this Chapter shall be furnished free of charge by the Division and the Office of State Budget and Management to any unit of local government.

"§ 159I-15. Annual reports to Joint Legislative Commission on Government Operations.

- (a) The Office of State Budget and Management and the Division shall prepare and file on or before July 31 of each year with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations a consolidated report for the preceding fiscal year concerning the allocation of loans authorized by this Chapter.
- (b) The portion of the report prepared by the Office of State Budget and Management shall set forth for the preceding fiscal year itemized and total allocations from the Solid Waste Management Revolving Loan Fund for loans authorized by the Division. The Office of State Budget and Management shall also prepare a summary report of all allocations made from the Fund for each fiscal year; the total funds

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received and allocations made; and the total unallocated funds in the Fund as of the end of the preceding fiscal year.

- (c) The portion of the report prepared by the Division shall include:
 - (1) Identification of each loan made during the preceding fiscal year; the total amount of the loan commitments; the sums actually paid during the preceding fiscal year to each loan disbursed and to each loan previously committed but unpaid; and the total loan funds paid during the preceding fiscal year;
 - (2) A summary for all preceding years of the total number of loans made; the total funds committed to these loans; the total sum actually paid to loans; and
 - (3) Assessment and evaluation of the effects that approved projects have had upon solid waste management within the purposes of this Chapter.
- (d) The report shall be signed by each of the chief executive officers of the two State agencies preparing the report."
 - Sec. 2. G.S. 159-7(b)(4) reads as rewritten:
 - "(4) 'Debt service' is the sum of money required to pay installments of principal and interest on bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt accruing within a fiscal year, to maintain sinking funds, and to pay installments on debt instruments issued pursuant to Chapter 159G of the General Statutes or Chapter 159I of the General Statutes accruing within a fiscal year."
 - Sec. 3. G.S. 159-35(c) reads as rewritten:
- "(c) The secretary shall mail to each unit of local government not later than 30 days prior to the due date of each payment due to the State under debt instruments issued pursuant to Chapter 159G of the General Statutes or Chapter 159I of the General Statutes a statement of the amount so payable, the due date, the amount of any moneys due to the unit of local government that will be withheld by the State and applied to the payment, the amount due to be paid by the unit of local government from local sources, the place to which payment should be sent, and a summary of the legal penalties for failing to honor the debt instrument according to its terms. Failure of the secretary timely to mail such statement or otherwise comply with the provisions of this subsection (c) shall not affect in any manner the obligation of a unit of local government to make payments to the State in accordance with any such debt instrument."
 - Sec. 4. G.S. 159-36(b) reads as rewritten:
- "(b) This section does not apply to contractual obligations undertaken by a unit of local government in a debt instrument issued pursuant to Chapter 159G of the General Statutes or Chapter 159I of the General Statutes unless such debt instrument is secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the unit of local government."
 - Sec. 5. ◆G.S. 159-45 reads as rewritten:

"§ 159-45. All general obligation bonds subject to Local Government Bond Act.

No unit of local government in this State shall have authority to enter into any contract or agreement, whether oral or written, whereby it borrows money and makes an

express or implied pledge of its power to levy taxes as security for repayment of the loan, except by the issuance of:

- (1) <u>issuance of its Its</u> bonds in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in this Article; or by the
- (2) <u>issuance of its Its</u> negotiable notes in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in Article 9 of this Chapter; or by the
- (3) issuance of debt <u>Debt</u> instruments in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in Chapter 159G of the General Statutes. or
- (4) Debt instruments in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in Chapter 159I of the General Statutes." ◆ ◆

Sec. 6. G.S. 159-46 reads as rewritten:

"§ 159-46. Faith and credit pledged.

The faith and credit of the issuing unit are hereby pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued under this Article and debt instruments secured by a pledge of its faith and credit in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in Chapter 159G of the General Statutes or Chapter 159I of the General Statutes according to their terms, and the power and obligation of the issuing unit to levy taxes and raise other revenues for the prompt payment of installments of principal and interest or for the maintenance of sinking funds shall be unrestricted as to rate or amount, notwithstanding any other provisions of law whether general, special, local, or private."

Sec. 7. G.S. 159-123(d) reads as rewritten:

- "(d) This section shall not apply to funding or refunding bonds when the governing board of the issuing unit and the holders of the debt to be funded or refunded have agreed to exchange the original obligations for new ones at the same or an adjusted rate of interest. This section also shall not apply to debt instruments that the State has previously agreed to purchase pursuant to Chapter 159G of the General Statutes.—or Chapter 159I of the General Statutes.
- Sec. 8. This act shall be construed liberally to effectuate the legislative intent and the purposes as complete and independent authority for the performance of each and every act and thing authorized by this act, and all powers granted shall be broadly interpreted to effectuate the intent and purposes and not as a limitation of powers.
- Sec. 9. The provisions of this act are severable, and if any provision of this act is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision.
- Sec. 10. There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Solid Waste Management Revolving Loan Fund created in Section 1 of this act the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for fiscal year 1989-90 and ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for fiscal year 1990-91 for the purposes set forth in this act.
 - Sec. 11. This act is effective upon ratification.