GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

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SENATE BILL 232

Finance Committee Substitute Adopted 4/17/97 Appropriations Committee Substitute #2 Adopted 6/4/97 Fourth Edition Engrossed 6/19/97 House Committee Substitute Favorable 8/14/97 House Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 8/27/97 Seventh Edition Engrossed 8/28/97

Short Title: Clean Water Bonds.	(Public)
Sponsors:	
Referred to:	

February 24, 1997

1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
3	OF THE STATE, SUBJECT TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE
4	STATE, TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR GRANTS, LOANS, AND REVOLVING
5	LOANS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS FOR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
6	WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS, WASTEWATER TREATMENT
7	WORKS, AND WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS AND TO REDUCE
8	INHERITANCE TAXES.
9	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known as the "Clean Water Bond Act of 1997".

Section 2. Purpose. It is the intent of the General Assembly by this act to provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the State and to provide that the proceeds realized from the sale of the bonds shall be allocated as follows:

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- (1) \$200,000,000 to provide State matching funds required to receive federal wastewater or water supply assistance funds and to provide additional funding for the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund established in Chapter 159G of the General Statutes or to provide funding by grants and loans to local government units; and
- (2) \$800,000,000 to provide loans to local government units to finance all or a portion of the cost of construction, improvements, enlargements, extensions, and reconstruction of water supply systems, wastewater collection systems, wastewater treatment works, and water conservation projects.

The funds to be derived from the sale of the Clean Water Bonds authorized by this act are sufficient to meet no more than a fraction of the needs that now exist and will arise in the immediate future. For this reason, although public necessity and the criteria established by Chapter 159G of the General Statutes shall be the primary consideration in granting and loaning funds, great emphasis shall also be placed on achieving stringent reductions in the levels of nutrients and other pollutants discharged into the State's waters, particularly in nutrient sensitive river basins, in reducing the overall volume of effluent discharged to the State's waters by using alternative methods of wastewater treatment when feasible, on the creation of efficient systems of regional wastewater disposal and regional water supply, and on the willingness and ability of local government units to meet their responsibilities through sound fiscal policies, creative planning, and efficient operation and management.

Section 3. Definitions. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Bonds" means bonds issued under this act.
- "Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act" means Chapter 796 of the 1987 Session Laws, as amended from time to time, codified as Chapter 159G of the General Statutes.
- (3) "Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund" means the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund as defined in the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act.
- (4) "Cost" means, without intending thereby to limit or restrict any proper definition of this term in financing the cost of facilities or purposes authorized by this act:
 - a. The cost of constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, acquiring, and improving facilities, and acquiring equipment and land therefor,
 - b. The cost of engineering, architectural, and other consulting services as may be required,
 - c. Administrative expenses and charges,

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- d. Finance charges and interest prior to and during construction and, if deemed advisable by the State Treasurer, for a period not exceeding two years after the estimated date of completion of construction,
- e. The cost of bond insurance, investment contracts, credit enhancement and liquidity facilities, interest-rate swap agreements or other derivative products, financial and legal consultants, and related costs of bond and note issuance, to the extent and as determined by the State Treasurer.
- f. The cost of reimbursing the State for any payments made for any cost described above, and
- g. Any other costs and expenses necessary or incidental to the purposes of this act.

Allocations in this act of proceeds of bonds to the costs of a project or undertaking in each case may include allocations to pay the costs set forth in items c., d., e., f., and g. in connection with the issuance of bonds for the project or undertaking.

- (5) "Credit facility" means an agreement entered into by the State Treasurer on behalf of the State with a bank, savings and loan association, or other banking institution, an insurance company, reinsurance company, surety company, or other insurance institution, a corporation, investment banking firm, or other investment institution, or any financial institution or other similar provider of a credit facility, which provider may be located within or without the United States of America, such agreement providing for prompt payment of all or any part of the principal or purchase price (whether at maturity, presentment or tender for purchase, redemption or acceleration), redemption premium, if any, and interest on any bonds or notes payable on demand or tender by the owner, in consideration of the State agreeing to repay the provider of the credit facility in accordance with the terms and provisions of such agreement.
- (6) "Local government units" means local government units as defined in the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act.
- (7) "Notes" means notes issued under this act.
- (8) "Par formula" means any provision or formula adopted by the State to provide for the adjustment, from time to time, of the interest rate or rates borne by any bonds or notes, including:
 - a. A provision providing for such adjustment so that the purchase price of such bonds or notes in the open market would be as close to par as possible,
 - b. A provision providing for such adjustment based upon a percentage or percentages of a prime rate or base rate, which

percentage or percentages may vary or be applied for different 1 2 periods of time, or 3 Such other provision as the State Treasurer may determine to be c. consistent with this act and will not materially and adversely 4 5 affect the financial position of the State and the marketing of 6 bonds or notes at a reasonable interest cost to the State. " State" means the State of North Carolina. 7 (9) " Wastewater collection systems" means wastewater collection systems 8 (10)9 as defined in the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act. " Wastewater treatment works" means wastewater treatment works as 10 (11)defined in the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act. 11 12 (12)" Water conservation projects" include, but are not limited to, any construction, repair, renovation, expansion, replacement of components, 13 14 or other capital improvement, including related equipment and land 15 acquisition, designed to: 16 Eliminate the wasteful or unnecessary use or loss of water in the a 17 operations of a wastewater collection system, wastewater 18 treatment works, or water supply system; or Enhance the operation of a wastewater collection system, 19 b. 20 wastewater treatment works, or water supply system to provide a 21 more efficient use of water. " Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund" means the fund described 22 (13)23 by G.S. 159G-4(a) and G.S. 159G-5(c). 24 "Water supply systems" means water supply systems as defined in the (14)Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act. 25 Section 4. Authorization of bonds and notes. Subject to a favorable vote of a 26 27 majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote on the question of issuing Clean Water Bonds in the election called and held as provided in this act, the State Treasurer is 28 29 hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Council of State, to issue and sell, at one time or from time to time, general obligation bonds of the State to be designated 30 "State of North Carolina Clean Water Bonds", with any additional designations as may be 31 32 determined to indicate the issuance of bonds from time to time, or notes of the State as 33 provided in this act, in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds, with any other available funds, for 34 35 the purposes authorized in this act. Section 5. Uses of bond and note proceeds. The proceeds of Clean Water 36 Bonds and notes shall be used for the purpose of making loans and grants to local 37 38 governments as follows: 39 The proceeds of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) of Clean (1) Water Bonds shall be used and allocated for the same purposes for 40 which funds in the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund may 41

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be used including, without limitation, to provide funds to be used to

make revolving loans and grants to local government units.

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revolving loans and grants shall be made for the purpose of paying the cost of water supply systems, wastewater collection systems, and wastewater treatment works.

The first priority for use of these proceeds shall be to provide State funds necessary for the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 fiscal years to match the federal wastewater or water supply assistance funds deposited in the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund or another fund that is used to pay the cost of water supply systems, wastewater collection systems, or wastewater treatment works and is eligible to receive federal matching funds, unless the General Assembly has provided the required match through other revenue, in which event this priority shall cease to exist to the extent of the availability of the other revenue. For the purpose of implementing this priority, the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall certify to the State Treasurer the amount of funds required for the State match for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1999, and June 30, 2000, and the extent to which the General Assembly has provided other funds for this purpose. Upon certification to the State Treasurer of the amount of funds required for the State match for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999, the State may issue up to one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of Clean Water Bonds authorized by this subdivision for the purpose of funding the State match for that fiscal year and for any other purposes authorized by this subdivision. Upon certification to the State Treasurer of the amount of funds required for the State match for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000, the State may issue the remaining balance of Clean Water Bonds authorized by this subdivision for the purpose of funding the State match for that fiscal year and for any other purposes authorized by this subdivision. The proceeds of the bonds necessary for the State match for each fiscal year shall be deposited in the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund or another appropriate fund or account determined by the State Treasurer.

The proceeds may be (i) transferred directly to the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund to make revolving loans or grants, (ii) used to make revolving loans or grants directly to the appropriate local government qualifying for a revolving loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund, (iii) used for any combination of (i) and (ii), or (iv) used in such other manner as shall effectuate the purposes of this act. Although public necessity and the criteria established by Chapter 159G of the General Statutes shall be the primary consideration in granting and loaning funds, great emphasis shall also be placed on achieving stringent reductions in the levels of nutrients and other pollutants discharged into the State's waters, particularly in nutrient sensitive river basins, in reducing the overall

volume of effluent discharged to the State's waters by using alternative methods of wastewater treatment when feasible, on the creation of efficient systems of regional wastewater disposal and regional water supply, and on the willingness and ability of local government units to meet their responsibilities through sound fiscal policies, creative planning, and efficient operation and management. Loans and grants made from bond proceeds transferred from the Clean Water Bonds Fund to the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund shall be made and administered in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act. Loans and grants made from bond proceeds directly to local government units and any loan repayments shall, to the extent applicable, be made, administered, and applied in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act. Repayments of any direct loans may be initially placed into any fund or account as may be determined by the State Treasurer for the purpose of determining compliance with the applicable requirements of the federal tax law and shall be expended and disbursed therefrom under the direction and supervision of the Director of the Budget.

(2) The proceeds of eight hundred million dollars (\$800,000,000) of Clean Water Bonds shall be used for the purpose of making loans to local government units to pay the cost of water supply systems, water conservation projects, wastewater collection systems, and wastewater treatment works. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the proceeds of the bonds and notes shall be allocated for loans to local government units for wastewater collection systems and wastewater treatment works. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the proceeds of the bonds and notes shall be allocated for loans to local government units for water supply systems and water conservation projects.

The proceeds shall be used to make loans directly to local government units qualifying for a loan from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund or loaned in such other manner as shall effectuate the purposes of this act. To qualify for a loan from the Clean Water Bonds Fund for the purpose of paying the cost of water supply systems, a local government unit must have a water supply facility plan approved by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. A water supply facility plan submitted by a local government unit to the Department under G.S. 143-355(l) will be sufficient to meet this requirement. To qualify for a loan from the Clean Water Bonds Fund for the purpose of paying the cost of wastewater collection systems or wastewater treatment works, a local government unit must have a wastewater facility plan approved by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. A wastewater facility plan must project future wastewater treatment needs, must present a long-range plan to

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meet those needs, and must include plans for system operations and maintenance of the facilities being built with the bond proceeds.

The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall set the priorities and determine the eligibility of local government units for these loans in accordance with Section 10 of this act. The form of the loans and the details thereof including, without limitation, the maturity, interest rate, and amortization schedule shall be determined, from time to time, by the State Treasurer. In making these determinations, the State Treasurer shall consider the purpose of the loans, the ability of local government units to repay the loans, and the security for the loans. The interest rates on these loans shall reflect the self-supporting nature of the loan program and shall be sufficient to cover substantially all payments of debt service on the eight hundred million dollars (\$800,000,000) of Clean Water Bonds and the issuance costs and administrative expenses associated with the issuance of these bonds and the making of these loans, subject to any applicable requirements of the federal tax law.

Repayments of the loans shall be credited to the General Fund and may be used to pay, directly or indirectly, debt service on the bonds and notes issued. Repayments may be initially placed into such fund or account as may be determined by the State Treasurer for the purpose of determining compliance with applicable requirements of the federal tax law and shall be expended and disbursed therefrom under the direction and supervision of the Director of the Budget.

Any additional moneys which may be received by means of a grant or grants from the United States of America or any agency or department thereof or from any other source for deposit to the Clean Water Bonds Fund may be placed in the Clean Water Bonds Fund or in a separate account or fund and shall be disbursed, to the extent permitted by the terms of the grant or grants, without regard to any limitations imposed by this act.

Moneys in the Clean Water Bonds Fund, the Clean Water Bonds Loan Fund, or any separate fund or account established under this act may be invested from time to time by the State Treasurer in the same manner permitted for investment of moneys belonging to the State or held in the State treasury, except with respect to grant money to the extent otherwise directed by the terms of the grant. Investment earnings, except investment earnings with respect to grant moneys to the extent otherwise directed or restricted by the terms of the grant, may be (i) credited to the Clean Water Bonds Fund, the Clean Water Bonds Loan Fund, or any separate fund or account established under this act, (ii) used to pay debt service on the bonds authorized by this act, (iii) used to satisfy compliance with applicable requirements of the federal tax law, or (iv) transferred to the General Fund of the State.

The proceeds of bonds and notes may be used with any other moneys made available by the General Assembly for making grants and loans authorized by this act,

including the proceeds of any other State bond issues, whether heretofore made available or which may be made available at the session of the General Assembly at which this act is ratified or any subsequent sessions. The proceeds of bonds and notes shall be expended and disbursed under the direction and supervision of the Director of the Budget. The funds provided by this act shall be disbursed for the purposes provided in this act upon warrants drawn on the State Treasurer by the State Controller, which warrants shall not be drawn until requisition has been approved by the Director of the Budget and which requisition shall be approved only after full compliance with the Executive Budget Act, Article 1 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes.

Section 6. Allocation of proceeds. The proceeds of Clean Water Bonds and notes, including premium thereon, if any, except the proceeds of bonds the issuance of which has been anticipated by bond anticipation notes or the proceeds of refunding bonds or notes, shall be placed by the State Treasurer in a special fund to be designated "Clean Water Bonds Fund", which may include such appropriate special accounts therein as may be determined by the State Treasurer and shall be disbursed as provided in this act. Moneys in the Clean Water Bonds Fund shall be allocated and expended as provided in this act.

Allocations to the costs of a capital improvement or undertaking in each case may include allocations to pay the costs set forth in Section 3(4)c., d., e., f., and g. of this act in connection with the issuance of bonds for that capital improvement or undertaking.

Section 7. Election. The question of the issuance of the bonds authorized by this act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the next statewide election or statewide primary election, whichever comes first. Any other primary, election, or referendum validly called or scheduled by law at the time the election on the bond question provided for in this section is held, may be held as called or scheduled. Notice of the election shall be given in the manner and at the times required by G.S. 163-33(8). The election and the registration of voters therefor shall be held under and in accordance with the general laws of the State. Absentee ballots shall be authorized in the election.

The State Board of Elections shall reimburse the counties of the State for all necessary expenses incurred in holding the election that are in addition to those that would have otherwise been incurred, the same to be paid out of the Contingency and Emergency Fund or other funds available to the State Board of Elections.

Ballots, voting systems authorized by Article 14 of Chapter 163 of the General Statutes, or both may be used in accordance with rules prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The bond question to be used in the ballots or voting systems shall be in substantially the following form:

"[] FOR the issuance of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) State of North Carolina Clean Water Bonds constituting general obligation bonds of the State secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and taxing power of the State for the purpose of providing funds, with any other available funds, to make loans, revolving loans, and grants to local government units to pay all or a portion of the cost of clean water projects.

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[] AGAINST the issuance of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) State of North Carolina Clean Water Bonds constituting general obligation bonds of the State secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and taxing power of the State for the purpose of providing funds, with any other available funds, to make loans, revolving loans, and grants to local government units to pay all or a portion of the cost of clean water projects."

If a majority of those voting on the Clean Water Bond question in the election vote in favor of the issuance of the bonds, the bonds may be issued as provided in this act. If a majority of those voting on the Clean Water Bond question in the election vote against the issuance of the bonds, the bonds shall not be issued.

The results of the election shall be canvassed and declared as provided by law for elections for State officers; the results of the election shall be certified by the State Board of Elections to the Secretary of State, in the manner and at the time provided by the general election laws of the State.

Section 8. Issuance of bonds and notes. (a) Terms and Conditions. Bonds or notes may bear such date or dates, may be serial or term bonds or notes, or any combination thereof, may mature in such amounts and at such time or times, not exceeding 40 years from their date or dates, may be payable at such place or places, either within or without the United States of America, in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment is legal tender for payment of public and private debts, may bear interest at such rate or rates, which may vary from time to time, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the State or otherwise as may be provided by the State, at such price or prices, including a price less than the face amount of the bonds or notes, and under such terms and conditions, all as may be determined by the State Treasurer, by and with the consent of the Council of State.

Signatures; Form and Denomination; Registration. Bonds or notes may be issued as certificated or uncertificated obligations. If issued as certificated obligations, bonds or notes shall be signed on behalf of the State by the Governor or shall bear his facsimile signature, shall be signed by the State Treasurer or shall bear his facsimile signature, and shall bear the Great Seal of the State or a facsimile thereof shall be impressed or imprinted thereon. If bonds or notes bear the facsimile signatures of the Governor and the State Treasurer, the bonds or notes shall also bear a manual signature which may be that of a bond registrar, trustee, paying agent, or designated assistant of the State Treasurer. Should any officer whose signature or facsimile signature appears on bonds or notes cease to be such officer before the delivery of the bonds or notes, the signature or facsimile signature shall nevertheless have the same validity for all purposes as if the officer had remained in office until delivery and bonds or notes may bear the facsimile signatures of persons who at the actual time of the execution of the bonds or notes shall be the proper officers to sign any bond or note although at the date of the bond or note such persons may not have been such officers. The form and denomination of bonds or notes, including the provisions with respect to registration of the bonds or notes and any system for their registration, shall be as the State Treasurer may determine in

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conformity with this act; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall prohibit the State Treasurer from proceeding, with respect to the issuance and form of the bonds or notes, under the provisions of Chapter 159E of the General Statutes, the Registered Public Obligations Act, as well as under this act.

- Manner of Sale; Expenses. Subject to determination by the Council of State as to the manner in which bonds or notes shall be offered for sale, whether at public or private sale, whether within or without the United States of America, and whether by publishing notices in certain newspapers and financial journals, mailing notices, inviting bids by correspondence, negotiating contracts of purchase or otherwise, the State Treasurer is authorized to sell bonds or notes at one time or from time to time at such rate or rates of interest, which may vary from time to time, and at such price or prices, including a price less than the face amount of the bonds or the notes, as the State Treasurer may determine. All expenses incurred in preparation, sale, and issuance of bonds or notes shall be paid by the State Treasurer from the proceeds of bonds or notes or other available moneys.
 - (d) Notes; Repayment.
 - By and with the consent of the Council of State, the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow money and to execute and issue notes of the State for the same, but only in the following circumstances and under the following conditions:
 - a. For anticipating the sale of bonds to the issuance of which the Council of State shall have given consent, if the State Treasurer shall deem it advisable to postpone the issuance of the bonds;
 - For the payment of interest on or any installment of principal of b. any bonds then outstanding, if there shall not be sufficient funds in the State treasury with which to pay the interest or installment of principal as they respectively become due;
 - For the renewal of any loan evidenced by notes herein c. authorized:
 - For the purposes authorized in this act; and d.
 - For refunding bonds or notes as herein authorized.
 - Funds derived from the sale of bonds or notes may be used in the (2) payment of any bond anticipation notes issued under this act. Funds provided by the General Assembly for the payment of interest on or principal of bonds shall be used in paying the interest on or principal of any notes and any renewals thereof, the proceeds of which shall have been used in paying interest on or principal of the bonds.
- (e) Refunding Bonds and Notes. By and with the consent of the Council of State, the State Treasurer is authorized to issue and sell refunding bonds and notes pursuant to the provisions of the State Refunding Bond Act for the purpose of refunding bonds or notes issued pursuant to this act. The refunding bonds and notes may be combined with any other issues of State bonds and notes similarly secured.

- (f) Tax Exemption. Bonds and notes shall be exempt from all State, county, and municipal taxation or assessment, direct or indirect, general or special, whether imposed for the purpose of general revenue or otherwise, excluding inheritance and gift taxes, income taxes on the gain from the transfer of bonds and notes, and franchise taxes. The interest on bonds and notes shall not be subject to taxation as to income.
- (g) Investment Eligibility. Bonds and notes are hereby made securities in which all public officers, agencies, and public bodies of the State and its political subdivisions, all insurance companies, trust companies, investment companies, banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, pension or retirement funds, other financial institutions engaged in business in the State, executors, administrators, trustees, and other fiduciaries may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. Bonds and notes are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any officer or agency of the State or political subdivision of the State for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds, notes, or obligations of the State or any political subdivision is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.
- (h) Faith and Credit. The faith and credit and taxing power of the State are hereby pledged for the payment of the principal of and the interest on bonds and notes. In addition to the State's right to amend any provision of this act to the extent it does not impair any contractual right of a bond owner, the State expressly reserves the right to amend any provision of this act with respect to the making and repayment of loans, the disposition of any repayments of loans, and any intercept provisions relating to the failure of a local government unit to repay a loan, the bonds not being secured in any respect by loans, any repayments thereof, or any intercept provisions with respect thereto.

Section 9. Variable interest rates. In fixing the details of bonds and notes, the State Treasurer may provide that any of the bonds or notes may:

- (1) Be made payable from time to time on demand or tender for purchase by the owner thereof provided a credit facility supports the bonds or notes, unless the State Treasurer specifically determines that a credit facility is not required upon a finding and determination by the State Treasurer that the absence of a credit facility will not materially or adversely affect the financial position of the State and the marketing of the bonds or notes at a reasonable interest cost to the State;
- (2) Be additionally supported by a credit facility;
- (3) Be made subject to redemption or a mandatory tender for purchase prior to maturity;
- (4) Bear interest at a rate or rates that may vary for such period or periods of time, all as may be provided in the proceedings providing for the issuance of the bonds or notes, including, without limitation, such variations as may be permitted pursuant to a par formula; and
- (5) Be made the subject of a remarketing agreement whereby an attempt is made to remarket bonds or notes to new purchasers prior to their

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If the aggregate principal amount repayable by the State under a credit facility is in excess of the aggregate principal amount of bonds or notes secured by the credit facility, whether as a result of the inclusion in the credit facility of a provision for the payment of interest for a limited period of time or the payment of a redemption premium or for any other reason, then the amount of authorized but unissued bonds or notes during the term of such credit facility shall not be less than the amount of such excess, unless the payment of such excess is otherwise provided for by agreement of the State executed by the State Treasurer.

Section 10. Special provisions governing clean water loans. (a) Scope. provisions of this section shall apply to loans being made from the proceeds of bonds authorized by this act for clean water projects, other than from funds deposited in the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund.

Clean Water Bonds Loan Fund. There is established in the Department of State Treasurer a fund to be known as the Clean Water Bonds Loan Fund, which may include any special or segregated accounts the State Treasurer considers appropriate. There shall be deposited in the Clean Water Bonds Loan Fund proceeds of the Clean Water Bonds and notes to be used to make loans, other than loans to be made through the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund, to local government units for clean water projects as provided in this act.

Except as otherwise permitted by Section 5 of this act with respect to the use of investment earnings, all moneys accruing to the credit of the Clean Water Bonds Loan Fund, other than funds set aside for administrative expenses, including expenses related to determining compliance with applicable requirements of the federal tax law and costs of issuance, shall be used to make loans for the purposes provided in this act. The State Treasurer shall be responsible for making and administering all loans pursuant to the provisions of this section.

- Application for Loans; Hearings. (c)
 - Eligibility/Initial Hearing.
 - Prior to filing an application for a loan, a local government unit a. shall hold a public hearing. A notice of the public hearing shall be published once at least 10 days before the date fixed for the hearing.
 - b. All applications for loans shall be filed with the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. The form of the application shall be prescribed by the Department and shall require any information necessary to determine the eligibility for a loan under the provisions of this section. All applications approved by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall be filed with the Local Government Commission. Each applicant shall furnish to the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources and the Local

- Government Commission information in addition or supplemental to the information contained in its application, upon request.
- c. A local government unit shall not be eligible for a loan unless it demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources and the Local Government Commission that:
 - 1. The applicant is a local government unit;
 - 2. The applicant has the financial capacity to pay the principal of and interest on its proposed loan as evidenced by the approval of the Local Government Commission;
 - 3. The applicant has substantially complied or will substantially comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances, whether federal, State, or local; and
 - 4. The applicant has agreed by official resolution to adopt and place into effect a schedule of fees and charges or the application of other sources of revenue which will provide adequate funds for proper operation, maintenance, and administration of the project and repayment of all principal and interest on the loan.
- (2) Assessment. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources may require any applicant to file with its application an assessment of the impact the project for which the funds are sought will have upon meeting the facility needs of the area within which the project is to be located.
- (3) Hearing by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources or the Local Government Commission. A public hearing may be held by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources or the Local Government Commission at any time on any application. Public hearings may also be held by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources in its discretion upon written request from any citizen or taxpayer who is a resident of the county or counties in which the project is to be located or a resident of the local government unit that proposes to borrow moneys under this act, if it appears that the public interest will be served by the hearing. The written request shall set forth each objection to the proposed project or other reason for requesting a hearing on the application and shall contain the name and address of the persons submitting it. In deciding whether to grant a request for a hearing on an application, the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources may consider the application, the written objections to the proposed project, and the facility needs and shall determine if the public interest will be

- served by a hearing. The determination by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall be conclusive, and all written requests for a hearing shall be retained as a permanent part of the records pertaining to the application.
- (4) Petition for Vote. A petition, demanding that the question of whether to enter into a loan agreement with the State under this act be submitted to voters, may be filed with the clerk of the local government unit applying for the loan within 15 days after the public hearing required by this section. The petition's sufficiency shall be determined and a referendum, if any, shall be conducted according to the standards, procedures, and limitations set out in G.S. 159-60 through G.S. 159-62.
- (d) Priorities.
 - (1) Determination. Determination of priorities to be assigned each eligible project shall be made semiannually by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources during each fiscal year. Every eligible project shall be considered by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources with every other project eligible during this same priority period.
 - (2) Priority Factors. All applications for loans under this act shall be assigned a priority by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Having a comprehensive land-use plan that meets the requirements of G.S. 159G-10(e) shall be a priority factor, and having a plan that meets the requirements of that subsection and exceeds the minimum State standards for protection of the State's water resources shall receive greater priority than having a plan that does not exceed those standards. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall establish other priority factors criteria by rule.
 - (3) Assignment of Priority. A written statement relative to each priority assigned shall be prepared by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources and shall be attached to the application. The priority assigned shall be conclusive.
 - (4) Failure to Qualify. If an application does not qualify for a loan as of the prior period in which the application was eligible for consideration by reason of the priority assigned, the application shall be considered during the next succeeding priority period upon request of the applicant. If the application again fails to qualify for a loan during the second priority period by reason of the priority assigned, the application shall receive no further consideration. An applicant may file a new application at any time and may amend any pending application to include additional data or information.
 - (5) Withdrawal of Commitment. Failure of an applicant within one year after the date of acceptance of the loan to arrange for necessary financing of the proposed project or award of the contract of the

construction of the proposed project shall constitute sufficient cause for withdrawal of the commitment. Prior to withdrawal of a commitment, the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall give due consideration to any extenuating circumstances presented by the applicant as reasons for failure to arrange necessary financing or to award a contract, and the commitment may be extended for an additional period of time if, in the judgment of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, the extension is justified.

(e) Disbursement. To be eligible to receive the loans provided for in this section, a local government unit must arrange to borrow the amounts necessary pursuant to rules adopted by the Local Government Commission. No funds shall be disbursed until the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources gives a certificate of eligibility to the effect that the applicant meets all eligibility criteria and that all procedural requirements of this act have been met. The maximum principal amount of a loan shall be one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of any eligible project.

Intercept. The governing body of a local government unit shall by resolution authorize to be included in its loan agreement a provision authorizing the State Treasurer, upon failure of the local government unit to make a scheduled repayment of the loan, to withhold from the local government unit any State funds that would otherwise be distributed to the local government unit in an amount sufficient to pay all sums then due and payable to the State as a repayment of the loan. In such event, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the State Treasurer is authorized to withhold and apply such funds to the repayment of the loan, except that such funds shall not be withheld if (i) before the execution of the loan agreement, such funds have been legally pledged to secure special obligation bonds or other obligations of the local government unit, or (ii) after the execution of the loan agreement, such funds are legally pledged to secure special obligation bonds or other obligations of the local government unit as authorized in this subsection. After the execution of a loan agreement, all or any portion of the State funds specified in the loan agreement to be so withheld may be pledged to secure special obligation bonds or other obligations of the local government unit only with the prior written consent of the State Treasurer.

The State Treasurer shall notify the Secretary of Revenue and the State Controller of the amount to be withheld from the local government unit, and the Secretary of Revenue and the State Controller shall transfer to the State Treasurer the amount so requested to be applied by the State Treasurer to the repayment of the loan.

 (g) Inspection. Inspection of a project for which a loan has been made under this act may be performed by qualified personnel of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources or may be performed by qualified engineers registered in this State approved by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. No person shall be approved to perform inspections who is an officer employed by the local government unit to which the loan was made or who is an owner, officer, employer, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor engaged in the construction of the project for

which the loan was made. For the purpose of payment of inspection fees, inspection services shall be included in the term "cost" as used in this act.

- (h) Rules. The State Treasurer, the Local Government Commission, and the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources may adopt, modify, and repeal rules necessary for the administration of their respective duties under this act. Uniform rules may be jointly adopted where feasible and desirable, and no rule, jointly adopted, may be modified or revoked except upon concurrence of all agencies involved.
- (i) Federal Grants and Loans. In order to carry out the purposes of this act to secure the greatest possible benefits to the citizens of this State of the funds appropriated, the State Treasurer, the Local Government Commission, and the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall adopt rules and criteria, not inconsistent with provisions of this act, as are necessary and appropriate to conform to regulations for federal grants and loans for any of the purposes set forth in this act.
- (j) Reports. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall prepare and file each year on or before July 31 with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations a report for the preceding fiscal year concerning the allocation and making of loans authorized by this act. The report shall set forth for the preceding fiscal year:
 - (1) Itemized and total allocations of loans authorized and unallocated funds for the loan program as of the end of the preceding fiscal year;
 - (2) Identification of each loan agreement entered into by the State during the preceding fiscal year and the total amount of loans authorized by such loan agreements;
 - (3) The amount disbursed to each local government unit pursuant to such loan agreements during the preceding fiscal year and the total amount of such disbursements;
 - (4) The loan repayments made by each local government unit pursuant to such loan agreements and the total amount of such loan repayments during the preceding fiscal year; and
 - (5) A summary for the five preceding years of the information required by subdivisions (1) through (4) of this subsection.

The report shall be signed by the Secretary of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

- (k) Local Government Commission.
- (1) Local government units may execute debt instruments payable to the State in order to obtain loans provided for in this act. Local government units shall pledge or agree to apply as security for such obligations:
 - a. Any available source of revenues of the local government unit, including revenues from benefitted facilities or systems, provided that (i) the local government unit has not otherwise pledged the revenues as security for, or contractually agreed to apply the revenues to, the payment of any other obligations of the local government unit, (ii) the use of the revenues is not otherwise

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restricted by law, or (iii) the revenues are not derived from the exercise of the local government unit's taxing power; or

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b. Their faith and credit; or

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Any combination of a. or b. above. The faith and credit of a local government unit 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. Treasurer, with the assistance of the Local Government Commission,

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act. (2) Nothing contained in this act shall prohibit any local government unit from applying any funds of the local government unit not otherwise restricted as to use by law to the payment of any debt instrument payable to the State incurred pursuant to the provisions of this act.

shall develop and adopt appropriate debt instruments for use under this

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(3) The Local Government Commission shall review and approve proposed loans to local government units under this act under the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes. The Local Government Commission in considering the ability of a local government unit to repay a loan may regard as a source of revenue for repayment of a loan revenue sources that may not be available other than on an annual discretionary basis and that may not be subject to a pledge or agreement to apply. Loans under this act shall be outstanding debts for the purposes of Article 10 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes.

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> (4) The State Treasurer shall annually certify to the General Assembly the financial condition of the loan program and identify existing delinquencies.

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Section 11. Minority business participation. The goals set by G.S. 143-128 for participation in projects by minority businesses apply to projects funded by the proceeds of bonds or notes issued under this act. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall monitor compliance with this requirement and shall report to the General Assembly by January 1 of each year on the participation by minority businesses in these projects.

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Section 12. Interpretation of act. (a) Additional Method. The foregoing sections of this act shall be deemed to provide an additional and alternative method for the doing of the things authorized thereby and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws, and shall not be regarded as in derogation of any powers now existing.

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Statutory References. References in this act to specific sections or Chapters of the General Statutes or to specific acts are intended to be references to these sections, Chapters, or acts as they may be amended from time to time by the General Assembly.

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Broad Construction. This act, being necessary for the health and welfare of the people of the State, shall be broadly construed to effect the purposes thereof.

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Loan Account

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- Inconsistent Provisions. Insofar as the provisions of this act are inconsistent with the provisions of any general laws, or parts thereof, the provisions of this act shall be controlling.
- (e) Severability. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Section 13. Authorize regional planning loans and grants. G.S. 159G-3(4) reads as rewritten:

> 'Construction costs' means the actual costs of planning, designing and constructing any project for which a revolving loan or grant is made under this Chapter including planning; environmental assessment; wastewater system analysis, evaluation and rehabilitation; engineering; legal, fiscal, administrative and contingency costs for water supply systems, wastewater collection systems, wastewater treatment works and any extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, or alterations to existing systems. Construction costs may include excess or reserve capacity costs, attributable to no more than 20-year projected domestic growth, plus ten percent (10%) unspecified industrial growth. In addition, construction costs shall include any fees payable to the Environmental Management Commission or the Division Environmental Health for review of applications and grant of permits, and fees for inspections under G.S. 159G-14. Construction costs may also include the costs for purchase or acquisition of real property. The term may also include the costs for planning and designing a regional project or small town project. Funds for planning and designing a regional project or small town project may be advanced prior to construction of the project and may be paid even though the project is never actually constructed. However the recipient of any funds advanced as a loan prior to the construction of a project that is never actually constructed is still obligated to repay the loan in accordance with this Chapter. A small town is defined as a municipality with a population of 1,000 or less, based on the most recent annual estimate of population certified by the State Planning Officer."

Section 14. G.S. 159G-4(b) reads as rewritten:

Of the appropriations made from the General Fund to the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund for use of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources as provided in this Chapter, allocations are made as follows after first subtracting the amounts allocated under subsection (a) of this section, to the extent that there are any excess funds available: Wastewater Accounts

General Wastewater Revolving 39 00%

1 **Emergency Wastewater Revolving** 2 Loan Account 10.00% 9.00% 3 High-Unit Cost Wastewater 4 Account 20.00% 17.00% 5 **Industrial Project Wastewater** 6 Account 5.00% 7 Water Supply Accounts 8 General Water Supply 9 Revolving Loan Account 21.00% 20.00% 10 High-Unit Cost Water Supply Account <u>-5.00%</u> 6.00% 11 12 Industrial Project Water Supply Account 1.00% 13 14 **Emergency Water Supply Revolving** 15 Loan Account <u>5.00%</u> 4.00%". Section 15. G.S. 159G-6 reads as rewritten: 16 "§ 159G-6. Distribution of funds. 17 18

Revolving loans and grants. (a)

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- All funds appropriated or accruing to the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund, other than funds set aside for administrative expenses. shall be used for revolving loans and grants to local government units for construction costs of wastewater treatment works, wastewater collection systems and water supply systems and other assistance as provided in this Chapter.
- (2) The maximum principal amount of a revolving loan or a grant may be one hundred percent (100%) of the nonfederal share of the construction costs of any eligible project. The maximum principal amount of revolving loans made to any one local government unit during any fiscal year shall be three million dollars (\$3,000,000). The maximum principal amount of grants made to any one local government unit during any fiscal year shall be one million dollars (\$1,000,000). The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources may establish maximum principal amounts for revolving loans and for grants made to the same local government unit in a fiscal year.
- The State Treasurer shall be responsible for investing and distributing (3) all funds appropriated or accruing to the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund for revolving loans and grants under this Chapter. In fulfilling his responsibilities under this section, the State Treasurer shall make a written request to the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources to arrange for the appropriated funds to be (i) transferred from the appropriate accounts to a local government unit to provide funds for one or more revolving loans or grants or (ii) invested as authorized by this Chapter with the interest on and the principal of

(b)

such investments to be transferred to the local government unit to provide funds for one or more revolving loans or grants.

Wastewater Accounts. – The sums allocated in G.S. 159G-4 and accruing to

the various Wastewater Accounts in each fiscal year shall be used to make revolving

loans and grants to local government units as provided below. The Department of

Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall disburse no funds from the Wastewater Accounts except upon receipt of written approval of the disbursement from

- the Environmental Management Commission.

 (1) General Wastewater Revolving Loan and Grant Account. The funds in the General Wastewater Revolving Loan and Grant Account shall be used exclusively for the purpose of providing for revolving construction loans or grants in connection with approved wastewater treatment work or wastewater collection system projects.

- (2) High-Unit Cost Wastewater Account. The funds in the High-Unit Cost Wastewater Account shall be available for grants to applicants for high-unit cost wastewater projects. Eligibility of an applicant for such a grant shall be determined by comparing estimated average household user fees for water and sewer service, for debt service and operation and maintenance costs, to one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the median household income in the eounty-local government unit in which the project is located. The projects which would require estimated average household water and sewer user fees greater than one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the median household income are defined as high-unit cost wastewater projects and will be eligible for a grant equal to the excess cost, subject to the limitations in subsection subdivision (a)(2) of this section.

(3) Emergency Wastewater Revolving Loan Account. – The funds in the Emergency Wastewater Revolving Loan Account shall be available for revolving emergency loans to applicants in the event the Environmental Management Commission certifies that a serious public health hazard, related to the inadequacy of existing wastewater facilities, is present or

imminent in a community.

(4) Industrial Project Wastewater Account. – The funds in the Industrial Project Wastewater Account shall be available for grants to applicants for the construction of new water and sewer lines for new or proposed

industrial buildings to be used for manufacturing or processing operations in underserved areas.

 To be eligible for such a grant: (i) the industrial project shall be recommended by the Department of Commerce to receive a grant and (ii) the applicant shall be an economically distressed local government unit or if the industrial project for which the grant is being requested is a joint industrial project involving several units of local government, at least one of applicants shall be an economically distressed local

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"§ 105-6.1. Reduction of inheritance tax.

government unit. However, the industrial project for which the grant is requested may be inside or outside the jurisdiction of the applicant.

No county may receive more than one grant for an industrial project.

- Water Supply Accounts. The sums allocated in G.S. 159G-4 and accruing to the various Water Supply Accounts in each fiscal year shall be used to provide revolving loans and grants to local government units as provided below. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall disburse no funds from the Water Supply Accounts except upon receipt of written approval of the disbursement from the Division of Environmental Health.
 - **(1)** General Water Supply Revolving Loan and Grant Account. – The funds in the General Water Supply Revolving Loan and Grant Account shall be used exclusively for the purpose of providing for revolving construction loans and grants in connection with water supply systems generally and not upon a county allotment basis.
 - (2) High-Unit Cost Water Supply Account. – The funds in the High-Unit Cost Water Supply Account shall be available for grants to applicants for high-unit cost water supply systems, on the same basis as provided in G.S. 159G-6(b)(2) for high-unit cost wastewater projects.
 - Emergency Water Supply Revolving Loan Account. The funds in the (3) Emergency Water Supply Revolving Loan Account shall be available for revolving emergency loans to applicants in the event the Division of Environmental Health certifies that a serious public health hazard, related to the water supply system, is present or imminent in a community.
 - (4) Industrial Project Water Supply Account. – The funds in the Industrial Project Water Supply Account shall be available for grants to applicants for the construction of new water and sewer lines for new or proposed industrial buildings to be used for manufacturing or processing operations in underserved areas on the same basis as provided in G.S. 159G-6(b)(4).
 - Repealed by Session Laws 1991, c. 186, s. 4. (d)
- Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, funds in the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund shall not be available as grants except to the extent permitted by Title VI of the Federal Water Quality Act of 1987 and the regulations thereunder."
 - Section 15.1. G.S. 159G-3 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:
 - "(7a) 'Economically distressed local government unit' means a local government unit located, in whole or in part, in a county designated as economically distressed by the Secretary of Commerce under G.S. 143B-437A."
- Section 16. Article 1 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

When this Article imposes an inheritance tax on property transferred by a decedent but no state death tax credit is allowed under section 2011 of the Code against federal estate tax due on the transfer of the decedent's estate, the amount of inheritance tax is reduced by the appropriate percentage in the table below. When this Article imposes an inheritance tax on property transferred by a decedent and a state death tax credit is allowed under section 2011 of the Code against federal estate tax due on the transfer of the decedent's estate, the amount of inheritance tax that exceeds the maximum credit for state death taxes is reduced by the appropriate percentage in the following table:

Calendar Year of

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Decedent's DeathPercentage Reduction $\underline{1998}$ $\underline{10\%}$ 1999 and thereafter $\underline{20\%}$."

Section 17. Section 16 of this act does not affect the rights or liabilities of the State, a taxpayer, or another person arising under a statute amended or repealed by Section 16 of this act before the effective date of its amendment or repeal; nor does it affect the right to any refund or credit of a tax that accrued under the amended or repealed statute before the effective date of its amendment or repeal.

Section 18. Effective date. Sections 13 through 15.1 of this act become effective only if the voters approve the issuance of the Clean Water Bonds authorized by this act in the election required by Section 7 of this act. Sections 16 and 17 of this act become effective January 1, 1998, and apply to the estates of decedents dying on or after that date. The remaining sections of this act are effective when the act becomes law.