- 1 HB534
- 2 137828-1
- 3 By Representative Mitchell
- 4 RFD: Commerce and Small Business
- 5 First Read: 14-MAR-12

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8	SYNOPSIS:	Currently, there is no specific provision
9		requiring the Alabama Department of Environmental
10		Management to perform a statewide risk assessment
11		of counties to reduce the amount of toxic waste in
12		environmental high impact areas.
13		This bill would require the department to
14		identify environmental high impact areas on a
15		county basis and compile data regarding toxic
16		pollutants released into the environment, and
17		publish for public comment certain assessment
18		methods and calculations for releases of toxic
19		chemicals.
20		The bill would require the State Health
21		Officer to issue a public report on the incidences
22		of diseases, based on counties, which assesses
23		health risks posed by releases of toxic substances.
24		The director of the department would provide
25		grants to monitor and respond to adverse health
26		risks identified by the county assessment, and

would be authorized to hold public hearings.

The department would be required to adopt regulations to require the preparation of community impact statements by independent contractors as a part of the permitting process for any new or expanded facility that handles toxic pollutants and set certain criteria for community impact statements regarding types of chemicals, projected negative effects, alternatives for mitigating negative health impact, and community demographics.

The bill would create the Community-Based Environmental Cleanup, Health Testing and Remediation Trust Fund and a special loan program for remediation projects.

The bill would authorize community environmental resource centers and local programs of independent experts to conduct monitoring of local facilities to insure compliance with state and federal laws.

The bill would prohibit the permitting of any new facility handling toxic pollutants within 10 miles of any such existing facility, unless waived based on certain local considerations.

The bill would provide for a moratorium against new facilities in high impact areas, unless waived.

Community impact study grants and special insurance programs would be available for high

impact areas. The department would be required to
assist local communities to enter clawback
agreements to reimburse incentives under certain
conditions.

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6 A BILL

7 TO BE ENTITLED

8 AN ACT

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Relating to the environment; providing for the reduction of toxic waste in environmental high impact areas; requiring risk assessments by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management; providing for technical assistance and authorizing rulemaking; requiring the State Health Officer to issue a report, based on counties, of serious documented diseases, assessments of health risks posed by toxic substances and acceptable reduced levels of such substances; creating certain funds, programs, grants and assistance by the department to help high-risk areas remediate health hazards; prohibiting new facilities in certain areas; establishing community impact statements by independent contracts; authorizing local resource centers and programs for monitoring local facilities for compliance; prohibiting certain new facilities handling toxic substances; and assisting local entities to enter reimbursement of incentive agreements. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. (a) Not later than June 30, 2014, the

Director of the Alabama Department of Environmental

Management, hereinafter referred to as the director and the

department, shall assess the degree of risk to human health

posed by releases of toxic substances in each county.

- (b) For each county, the director shall calculate and compile the total weight of toxic pollutants released into the ambient environment, broken down by releases into each environmental media, air, water, land, and by each toxic pollutant. (c) In compiling the data described in subsection (b), the director shall disregard toxic pollutants which are in a contained, controlled environment such as barrels, factories, warehouses, or lined landfills.
- (d) Not later than December 31, 2012, the director shall publish for public comment, the methods to be used to calculate the total weight of toxic chemicals in each county and the methods to be used to assess the degree of risk posed by releases of toxic chemicals, as well as the basis for the threshold level of risk determined by the director to be substantial pursuant to Section 2.

Section 2. (a) Not later than December 31, 2014, and every two years thereafter, the director shall designate any county as an environmental high impact area if the degree of risk to human health posed by releases of toxic pollutants in that county meets a threshold level of substantial risk. The director shall establish the threshold level and publish a

1 list of all counties falling below the threshold level of
2 risk.

(b) To ensure that the facilities with the highest potential for releases of toxic pollutants are operating in compliance with all applicable environmental health and safety laws and applicable permits, the director shall conduct inspections of all facilities that handle toxic pollutants in environmental high impact areas.

Section 3. Not later than December 31, 2014, the

State Health Officer shall issue a report, which shall be made

available for public review, on environmental high impact

areas on a county by county basis. The report shall:

- (1) Document incidences of cancer, birth deformities, infant mortality rates, and respiratory diseases, and compare the incidence of health impacts in environmental high impact areas with state and demographic averages.
- (2) Assess the health risks posed by releases of toxic chemicals by individual chemical and cumulatively.
- (3) Determine the levels to which releases of toxic pollutants, individually and cumulatively, must be reduced so that a county may no longer be designated as an environmental high impact area.
- (4) Determine the impact of releases not regulated by law and releases in violation of current law.

Section 4. The director shall provide any available grants to community-based health facilities in environmental high impact areas to enable them to establish special programs

to monitor and respond to adverse health effects on the residents of the community.

Section 5. (a) The director shall hold public hearings to investigate issues concerning possible inequities and discrimination in state enforcement of environmental laws. The director shall establish citizen advisory committees to ensure direct citizen participation in the hearings. The director shall file a report with the Legislature which summarizes the hearings, evaluates any concerns voiced by the citizens, and recommends remedies for any existing inequities or discrimination in enforcement.

(b) Additional public hearings shall be held if the director so determines, based upon a review of a citizen petition. The director shall file a report, as described in subsection (a), whenever an additional hearing occurs.

Section 6. (a) The department shall adopt rules to require the preparation of a community impact statement as part of the permitting process for any new facility that handles toxic pollutants and for any expansion of an existing facility.

- (b) Each community impact statement shall be made available for public review, following its release to the local community's elected officials.
- (c) In regard to the permitting process, the department shall do all the following:

1 (1) Give great weight to the community impact
2 statement when making any final decision regarding the
3 issuance of a permit.

- (2) Deny an applicant its permit if the statement identifies any current unabated violation of any other permit held by the applicant. In addition, even if an applicant has no unabated violation, but is deemed a "bad actor" because of repeat past violations, the department shall deny the applicant its permit.
- (3) Hold a public hearing at which time members of the community where the site would be located may provide public comment on the community impact statement and other issues relating to the permitting of a facility in their community. The statement and comment made at the public hearing shall be part of the record on which the permitting decision is based.
- (d) The community impact statement shall be prepared by an independent contractor, who shall possess certain qualifications to be defined by the director. The independent contractor shall be selected by the community's chief elected official, following consultation with community members and the permit applicant.
- (e) There shall be a fee for each permit application for which a community impact statement is required, as established by the department. The fee shall cover the costs of preparing the community impact statement.

- 1 (f) A community impact statement shall identify and 2 describe each of the following items:
- 3 (1) The types of chemical releases expected from the facility.

- (2) The projected effects of the facility on the health, environment, and economy of the community where the site would be located.
- (3) The options or alternatives for mitigating any negative impacts on the health, environment, and economy of the affected community.
- (4) The demographic characteristics of the community where the facility would be located.
- (5) The presence in the affected community of any other existing toxic chemical facilities and hazardous waste sites.
- (6) The applicant's record of compliance with state and federal environmental laws, including the record of compliance of any firm affiliated with the applicant.
- (g) When a community impact statement identifies a likely significant adverse effect on the local economy and employment level of the community where the facility will be located, the department shall take actions to mitigate the effects. The department shall identify significant adverse effects, and may attempt to mitigate these effects by supporting community programs relating to employment and economic development, including any of the following items:
 - (1) Job training and placement programs.

1 (2) Community development corporations.

- 2 (3) Micro loan programs for local businesses.
 - (4) Day care centers for low-income working parents.
 - (5) Adult educational programs.
 - (h) A community impact statement shall be completed by an independent contractor within three months from the date on which the application is filed, unless the time is extended by the director.

Section 7. The Community-Based Environmental Cleanup, Health Testing, and Health Remediation Trust Fund is established in the State Treasury. The trust fund shall be funded through mechanisms such as user fees to be determined by the department pursuant to the adoption of rules and regulations, and expansion of community reinvestment acts, to the extent available for purposes of this act.

Section 8. (a) A special loans program is established in the State Treasury to provide resources for community-based environmental cleanup, health testing, and health remediation. The loans shall be financed from income earned by the trust fund described in Section 7.

- (b) Citizen groups may obtain loans in order to fund communitywide environmental cleanup, health testing, and health remediation activities.
- (c) To receive a loan under this program, an applicant shall submit a detailed proposal outlining how the funds will be used and how the cleanup, testing, or remediation will be achieved.

(d) Loans shall be forgiven upon satisfactory
completion of the proposed cleanup, testing, or remediation.

Section 9. The director shall establish for communities located in environmental high impact areas the following programs, centers, services, and assistance:

- (1) A program enabling communities to hire independent experts to conduct both on-site and off-site monitoring of local facilities to ensure that the facilities are complying with their permits, and state and federal laws.
- (2) Community environmental resource centers located within existing community service facilities and institutions, staffed by an environmental expert, that shall provide public awareness training, provide education to citizens about state and federal "right-to-know" provisions, and serve as a clearinghouse for environmental information.
- (3) A program which facilitates contact between citizens of an affected community and environmental groups, health experts, and legal advisors who are willing to volunteer their services to promote environmental justice.

Section 10. (a) The permitting of the construction or operation of any new facility that handles toxic pollutants within 10 miles of any existing facility that handles toxic pollutants is prohibited.

(b) The prohibition set out in subsection (a) may be waived if, based on public comment from the community where the site would be located, the local unit of government makes either of the following decisions:

- 1 (1) It decides that pressing local environment needs 2 require a new facility.
 - (2) It decides to accept the siting of a new facility in exchange for incentives offered by the operators of the facility to the community. Such incentives may include, but are not limited to the following items:
 - a. Increased employment.

- b. Direct payments to the local government.
- 9 c. Contributions by the facility to the community
 10 infrastructure.
 - d. Compensation to individual landowners for any assessed decrease in property values.
 - e. Subsidization of community services.
 - Section 11. (a) If a county is designated an environmental high impact area, there shall be a moratorium in that county on the siting or permitting of any new facility that handles toxic pollutants or any expansion of an existing facility. A new facility or an expansion may be sited or permitted in the county during the moratorium only if either of the following circumstances apply:
 - (1) The appropriate local government demonstrates to the department that there is a pressing environmental need for the new facility or expansion.
 - (2) The facility demonstrates to the department that it will minimize any releases that threaten public health and maintain a comprehensive pollution prevention program.

1 (b) The moratorium shall continue in effect until
2 the director determines that the county is no longer
3 designated an environmental high impact area. This
4 determination shall be based on a reassessment of the degree
5 of risk to human health posed by releases of toxic pollutants
6 in each county.

- Section 12. (a) The director shall establish a grant program to be funded by user fees levied upon operators of facilities that handle toxic pollutants for the purpose of awarding community impact study grants.
- (b) Community impact study grants shall be used to enable individuals, citizens groups, and local governments to obtain an independent study of the impact of existing facilities that handle toxic pollutants in the area which were sited prior to the requirement of community impact statements. The study shall detail the effects on the local economy, the environment, and public health.
- (c) To receive a grant pursuant to this section, an applicant shall present evidence to the director that the community experiences any of the following significant negative effects:
 - (1) Economic depression.
 - (2) Environmental hazards.
 - (3) Public health problems.

Section 13. (a) The department shall create a program to assist communities and individuals in purchasing special insurance policies to cover the risk of a future

decrease in property values attributable to the siting or operation of a toxic chemical facility.

- (b) The department may provide available matching funds for insurance purchases to communities that demonstrate exceptional need or risk of a severe fiscal crisis in the event of reduced property values.
 - (c) The department shall assist communities entering into "clawback" agreements with the operators of any new facility that handles toxic pollutants. If the local government decides to offer incentives to the operators of a facility to locate in the community in exchange for promises of economic development and increased employment, the local government may institute a "clawback" agreement. The "clawback" agreement shall ensure that if a facility does not satisfy its promises, a portion of the incentives offered by the local government shall be reimbursed.

Section 14. The director shall adopt rules necessary to enforce the provisions of this act.

Section 15. This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.