

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
1997 SESSION

S.L. 1997-309  
SENATE BILL 875

AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE PROCEDURES FOR RECORDING MAPS AND PLATS, TO REVISE THE LAW GOVERNING THE DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES, AND TO ESTABLISH A STUDY OF LAND TITLE REGISTRATION PROCEDURES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 39-32.3 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 39-32.3. Recordation of plat showing control corners.**

Upon designating a control corner and affixing a permanent marker, said person, firm or corporation shall cause to be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the real estate development is located a map or plat showing the location of the control corner or corners and permanent marker or markers with adequate and sufficient description to enable a surveyor to locate such control corner or marker. ~~The register of deeds shall not accept for registration or record any map or plat of a real estate subdivision or development made after July 1, 1947, unless the location of such control corner or corners is shown thereon.~~ No map or plat of a real estate subdivision or development made after July 1, 1947, shall be certified for recording pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2 unless the location of control corners is shown thereon."

Section 2. G.S. 47-30 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 47-30. Plats and subdivisions; mapping requirements.**

(a) Size Requirements. – All land plats presented to the register of deeds for recording in the registry of a county in North Carolina after September 30, 1991, having an outside marginal size of either 18 inches by 24 inches, 21 inches by 30 inches, or 24 inches by 36 inches, and having a minimum one and one-half inch border on the left side and a minimum one-half inch border on the other sides shall be deemed to meet the size requirements for recording under this section. Where size of land areas, or suitable scale to assure legibility require, plats may be placed on two or more sheets with appropriate match lines. Counties may specify either:

- (1) Only 18 inches by 24 inches;
- (2) A combination of 18 inches by 24 inches and 21 inches by 30 inches;
- (3) A combination of 18 inches by 24 inches and 24 inches by 36 inches;
- or
- (4) A combination of all three sizes.

Provided, that all registers of deeds where specific sizes other than the combination of all three sizes have been specified, shall be required to submit said size specifications to

the North Carolina Association of Registers of Deeds for inclusion on a master list of all such counties. The list shall be available in each register of deeds office by October 1, 1991. For purposes of this section, the terms 'plat' and 'map' are synonymous.

(b) Plats to Be Reproducible. – Each plat presented for recording shall be a reproducible plat, either original ink on polyester film (mylar), or a reproduced drawing, transparent and archival (as defined by the American National Standards Institute), and submitted in this form. The recorded plat must be such that the public may obtain legible copies. A direct or photographic copy of each recorded plat shall be placed in the plat book or plat file maintained for that purpose and properly indexed for use. In those counties in which the register has made a security copy of the plat from which legible copies can be made, the original may be returned to the person indicated on the plat.

(c) Information Contained in Title of Plat. – The title of each plat shall contain the following information: property designation, name of owner (the name of owner shall be shown for indexing purposes only and is not to be construed as title certification), location to include township, county and state, the date or dates the survey was made; scale or scale ratio in words or figures and bar graph; name and address of surveyor or firm preparing the plat.

(d) Certificate; Form. – There shall appear on each plat a certificate by the person under whose supervision ~~such the survey or such plat~~ was made, stating the origin of the information shown on the plat, including recorded deed and plat references shown thereon. The ratio of precision before any adjustments must be shown. Any lines on the plat that were not actually surveyed must be clearly indicated and a statement included revealing the source of information. ~~The execution of such certificate shall be acknowledged before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments by the registered land surveyor preparing the plat. All plats to be recorded shall be probated as required by law for the registration of deeds.~~ Where a plat consists of more than one sheet, only one sheet must contain the certification and all other sheets must be signed and sealed.

The certificate required above shall include the source of information for the survey and data indicating the ratio of precision of the survey before adjustments and shall be in substantially the following form:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (deed description recorded in Book \_\_\_\_\_, page \_\_\_\_\_, etc.) (other); that the boundaries not surveyed are clearly indicated as drawn from information found in Book \_\_\_\_\_, page \_\_\_\_\_; that the ratio of precision as calculated is 1:\_\_\_\_; that this plat was prepared in accordance with G.S. 47-30 as amended. Witness my original signature, registration number and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., 19\_\_\_\_\_

Seal or Stamp

\_\_\_\_\_  
Surveyor

Registration Number'

The certificate of the Notary shall read as follows:

~~"North Carolina, .....County.~~

~~I, a Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that....., a registered land surveyor, personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing instrument. Witness my hand and official stamp or seal, this..... day of ....., 19.....~~

Seal or Stamp

~~Notary Public.....  
My Commission expires~~

Nothing in this requirement shall prevent the recording of a map that was prepared in accordance with a previous version of G.S. 47-30 as amended, properly signed, and notarized under the statutes applicable at the time of the signing of the map. However, it shall be the responsibility of the person presenting the map to prove that the map was so prepared.

(e) Method of Computation. – An accurate method of computation shall be used to determine the acreage and ratio of precision shown on the plat. Area by estimation is not acceptable nor is area by planimeter, area by scale, or area copied from another source, except in the case of tracts containing inaccessible sections or areas. In such case the surveyor may make use of aerial photographs or other appropriate aids to determine the acreage of ~~such any~~ inaccessible areas when ~~such the~~ areas are bounded by natural and visible monuments. In such case the methods used must be stated on the plat and all accessible areas of the tract shall remain subject to all applicable standards of this section.

(f) Plat to Contain Specific Information. – Every plat shall contain the following specific information:

- (1) An accurately positioned north arrow coordinated with any bearings shown on the plat. Indication shall be made as to whether the north index is true, magnetic, North Carolina grid ('NAD 83' or 'NAD 27'), or is referenced to old deed or plat bearings. If the north index is magnetic or referenced to old deed or plat bearings, the date and the source (if known) ~~such the~~ index was originally determined shall be clearly indicated.
- (2) The azimuth or course and distance of every property line surveyed shall be shown. Distances shall be in feet or meters and decimals thereof. The number of decimal places shall be appropriate to the class of survey required.
- (3) All plat distances shall be by horizontal or grid measurements. All lines shown on the plat shall be correctly plotted to the scale shown. Enlargement of portions of a plat are acceptable in the interest of clarity, where shown as inserts. Where the North Carolina grid system is used the grid factor shall be shown on the face of the plat. If grid distances are used, it must be shown on the plat.

- (4) Where a boundary is formed by a curved line, the following data must be given: actual survey data from the point of curvature to the point of tangency shall be shown as standard curve data, or as a traverse of bearings and distances around the curve. If standard curve data is used the bearing and distance of the long chord (from point of curvature to point of tangency) must be shown on the plat.
- (5) Where a subdivision of land is set out on the plat, all streets and lots shall be accurately plotted with dimension lines indicating widths and all other information pertinent to reestablishing all lines in the field. This shall include bearings and distances sufficient to form a continuous closure of the entire perimeter.
- (6) Where control corners have been established in compliance with G.S. 39-32.1, 39-32.2, 39-32.3, and 39-32.4, as amended, the location and pertinent information as required in the reference statute shall be plotted on the plat. All other corners which are marked by monument or natural object shall be so identified on all plats, and where practical all corners of adjacent owners along the boundary lines of the subject tract which are marked by monument or natural object shall be shown.
- (7) The names of adjacent landowners, or lot, block, parcel, subdivision designations or other legal reference where applicable, shall be shown where they could be determined by the surveyor.
- (8) All visible and apparent rights-of-way, watercourses, utilities, roadways, and other such improvements shall be accurately located where crossing or forming any boundary line of the property shown.
- (9) Where the plat is the result of a survey, one or more corners shall, by a system of azimuths or courses and distances, be accurately tied to and coordinated with a horizontal control monument of some United States or State Agency survey system, such as the North Carolina Geodetic Survey where ~~such the~~ monument is within 2,000 feet of the subject property. Where the North Carolina Grid System coordinates of ~~said the~~ monument are on file in the ~~North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, Office of State Planning,~~ the coordinates of both the referenced corner and the monuments used shall be shown in X (easting) and Y (northing) coordinates on the plat. The coordinates shall be identified as based on 'NAD 83,' indicating North American Datum of 1983, or as 'NAD 27,' indicating North American Datum of 1927. The tie lines to the monuments shall also be sufficient to establish true north or grid north bearings for the plat if the monuments exist in pairs. Within a previously recorded subdivision that has been tied to grid control, control monuments within the subdivision may be used in lieu of additional ties to grid control. Within a previously recorded subdivision that has not been tied to grid control, if horizontal control monuments are available within 2,000 feet, the above requirements shall be met; but in the

interest of bearing consistency with previously recorded plats, existing bearing control should be used where practical. In the absence of Grid Control, other appropriate natural monuments or landmarks shall be used. In all cases, the tie lines shall be sufficient to accurately reproduce the subject lands from the control or reference points used.

- (10) A vicinity map (location map) shall appear on the plat.
- (11) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this section, it is the duty of the surveyor, by a certificate on the face of the plat, to certify to one of the following:
  - a. That the survey creates a subdivision of land within the area of a county or municipality that has an ordinance that regulates parcels of land;
  - b. That the survey is located in ~~such a~~ portion of a county or municipality that is unregulated as to an ordinance that regulates parcels of land;
  - c. Any one of the following:
    - 1. That the survey is of an existing parcel or parcels of land; land and does not create a new street or change an existing street;
    - 2. That the survey is of an existing building or other structure, or natural feature, such as a watercourse; or
    - 3. That the survey is a control survey.
  - d. That the survey is of another category, such as the recombination of existing parcels, a court-ordered survey, or other exception to the definition of subdivision;
  - e. That the information available to the surveyor is such that the surveyor is unable to make a determination to the best of ~~his or her~~ the surveyor's professional ability as to provisions contained in (a) through (d) above.

However, if the plat contains the certificate of a surveyor as stated in a., d., or e. above, then the plat shall have, in addition to said surveyor's certificate, a certification of approval, or no approval required, as may be required by local ordinance from the appropriate government authority before the plat is presented for recordation. If the plat contains the certificate of a surveyor as stated in b. or c. above, nothing shall prevent the recordation of the plat if all other provisions have been met.

(g) Recording of Plat. — ~~For purposes of recording, the register of deeds shall not be responsible for.~~ In certifying a plat for recording pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2, the Review Officer shall not be responsible for reviewing or certifying as to any of the following requirements of this section:

- (1) ~~The provisions of subsection (b);~~ Subsection (b) of this section as to archival; archival.
- (2) ~~The provisions of subsection (d), except for the notary certificate;~~

- (3) ~~The provisions of subsection (e); or~~ Subsection (e) of this section.
- (4) ~~The provisions of subdivisions (2) through (9) of subsection (f).~~  
Subdivisions (1) through (10) of subsection (f) of this section.

A plat, when certified pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2 ~~proven and probated as provided herein for deeds and other conveyances, when and~~ presented for recording, shall be recorded in the plat book or plat file and when so recorded shall be duly indexed. Reference in any instrument hereafter executed to the record of any plat herein authorized shall have the same effect as if the description of the lands as indicated on the record of the plat were set out in the instrument.

(h) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the filing of any plat prepared by a registered land surveyor but not recorded prior to the death of the registered land surveyor. However, it is the responsibility of the person presenting the map to the Review Officer pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2 to prove that the plat was so prepared. For preservation these plats may be filed without signature, notary acknowledgement or probate, in a special plat file.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any instrument or the title thereby conveyed making reference to any recorded plat.

(j) The provisions of this section shall not apply to boundary plats of areas annexed by municipalities nor to plats of municipal boundaries, whether or not required by law to be recorded.

(k) The provisions of this section shall apply to all counties in North Carolina. ~~Where local law is in conflict with this section, the provisions in this section shall apply. Failure of a plat to conform in all requirements of this statute shall be sufficient grounds for the register of deeds to refuse to accept the plat for recordation.~~

(l) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the registration of highway right-of-way plans provided for in G.S. 136-19.4 nor to registration of roadway corridor official maps provided in Article 2E of Chapter 136.

(m) Except as provided in subsection (n), any map submitted for inclusion on the public record, whether submitted alone or attached to a deed or other instrument, shall be prepared by a registered land surveyor. Such a map shall either (i) have an original personal signature and original seal as approved by the North Carolina State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors or (ii) be a copy of a map, already on file in the public record, that is certified by the custodian of the public record to be a true and accurate copy of a map bearing an original personal signature and original seal. The presence of the original personal signature and seal shall constitute a certification that the map conforms to the standards of practice for land surveying in North Carolina, as defined in the rules of the North Carolina State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(n) A map that does not meet the requirements of subsection (m) of this section may be attached to a deed or other instrument submitted for inclusion in the public record only for illustrative purposes and only if the map is conspicuously labelled, "THIS MAP IS NOT A CERTIFIED SURVEY AND NO RELIANCE MAY BE PLACED IN ITS ACCURACY."

Section 3. Article 2 of Chapter 47 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

**"§ 47-30.2. Review Officer.**

(a) The board of commissioners of each county shall, by resolution, designate by name one or more persons experienced in mapping or land records management as a Review Officer to review each map and plat required to be submitted for review before the map or plat is presented to the register of deeds for recording. Each person designated a Review Officer shall, if reasonably feasible, be certified as a property mapper pursuant to G.S. 147-54.4. A resolution designating a Review Officer shall be recorded in the county registry and indexed on the grantor index in the name of the Review Officer.

(b) The Review Officer shall review expeditiously each map or plat required to be submitted to the Officer before the map or plat is presented to the register of deeds for recording. The Review Officer shall certify the map or plat if it complies with all statutory requirements for recording.

Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the register of deeds shall not accept for recording any map or plat required to be submitted to the Review Officer unless the map or plat has the certification of the Review Officer affixed to it. A certification shall be in substantially the following form:

State of North Carolina

County of

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Review Officer of \_\_\_\_\_ County, certify that the map or plat to which this certification is affixed meets all statutory requirements for recording.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Review Officer

Date

(c) A map or plat must be presented to the Review Officer unless the certificate required by G.S. 47-30(f)(11) shows that the map or plat is a survey within the meaning of G.S. 47-30(f)(11)b. or c."

Section 4. G.S. 136-102.6(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) The right-of-way and construction plans for such public streets in residential subdivisions, including plans for street drainage, shall be submitted to the Division of Highways for review and approval, prior to the recording of the subdivision plat in the office of the register of deeds. The plat or map required by this section shall not be recorded by the register of deeds without a certification pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2 and, if determined to be necessary by the Review Officer, a certificate of approval by the Division of Highways of the plans for the public street as being in accordance with the minimum standards of the Board of Transportation for acceptance of the subdivision street on the State highway system for maintenance. The Review Officer shall not certify a map or plat subject to this section unless the new streets or changes in existing

streets are designated either public or private. The certificate of approval shall not be deemed an acceptance of the dedication of ~~such the~~ streets on the subdivision plat or map. Final acceptance by the Division of Highways of ~~such the~~ public streets and placing them on the State highway system for maintenance shall be conclusive proof that the streets have been constructed according to the minimum standards of the Board of Transportation."

Section 5. G.S. 153A-321 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 153A-321. Planning agency.**

A county may by ordinance create or designate one or more agencies to perform the following duties:

- (1) Make studies of the county and surrounding areas;
- (2) Determine objectives to be sought in the development of the study area;
- (3) Prepare and adopt plans for achieving these objectives;
- (4) Develop and recommend policies, ordinances, administrative procedures, and other means for carrying out plans in a coordinated and efficient manner;
- (5) Advise the board of commissioners concerning the use and amendment of means for carrying out plans;
- (6) Exercise any functions in the administration and enforcement of various means for carrying out plans that the board of commissioners may direct;
- (7) Perform any other related duties that the board of commissioners may direct.

An agency created or designated pursuant to this section may include but shall not be limited to one or more of the ~~following, with any staff that the board of commissioners considers appropriate:~~ following:

- (1) A planning board or commission of any size (with not less fewer than three members) or composition considered appropriate, organized in any manner considered appropriate;
- (2) A joint planning board created by two or more local governments according to the procedures and provisions of Chapter 160A, Article 20, Part 1."

Section 6. G.S. 153A-332 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 153A-332. Ordinance to contain procedure for plat approval; approval prerequisite to plat recordation; statement by owner.**

A subdivision ordinance adopted pursuant to this Part shall contain provisions setting forth the procedures to be followed in granting or denying approval of a subdivision plat before its registration.

The ordinance shall provide that the following agencies be given an opportunity to make recommendations concerning an individual subdivision plat before the plat is approved:

- (1) The district highway engineer as to proposed State streets, State highways, and related drainage systems;



- (2) The county health director or local public utility, as appropriate, as to proposed water or sewerage systems;
- (3) Any other agency or official designated by the board of commissioners.

The ordinance may provide that final approval of each individual subdivision plat is to be given by:

- (1) The board of commissioners,
- (2) The board of commissioners on recommendation of a planning agency, or
- (3) A designated planning agency.

From the effective date of time that a subdivision ordinance that is adopted by the county, filed with the register of deeds of the county, no subdivision plat of land within the county's jurisdiction may be filed or recorded until it has been submitted to and approved by the appropriate board or agency, as specified in the subdivision ordinance, and until this approval is entered in writing on the face of the plat by an authorized representative of the county, the chairman or head of the board or agency. ~~The Review Officer, pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2, shall not certify register of deeds may not file or record~~ a plat of a subdivision of land located within the territorial jurisdiction of the county that has not been approved in accordance with these provisions, and the clerk of superior court may not order or direct the recording of a plat if the recording would be in conflict with this section. ~~The owner of land shown on a subdivision plat submitted for recording, or his authorized agent, shall sign a statement on the plat stating whether any land shown thereon is within the subdivision regulation jurisdiction of the county."~~

Section 7. G.S. 160A-361 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 160A-361. Planning agency.**

Any city may by ordinance create or designate one or more agencies to perform the following duties:

- (1) Make studies of the area within its jurisdiction and surrounding areas;
- (2) Determine objectives to be sought in the development of the study area;
- (3) Prepare and adopt plans for achieving these objectives;
- (4) Develop and recommend policies, ordinances, administrative procedures, and other means for carrying out plans in a coordinated and efficient manner;
- (5) Advise the council concerning the use and amendment of means for carrying out plans;
- (6) Exercise any functions in the administration and enforcement of various means for carrying out plans that the council may direct;
- (7) Perform any other related duties that the council may direct.

An agency created or designated pursuant to this section may include, but shall not be limited to, one or more of the ~~following; with such staff as the council may deem appropriate; following:~~

- (1) A planning board or commission of any size (with not less-fewer than three members) or composition deemed appropriate, organized in any manner deemed appropriate;
- (2) A joint planning board created by two or more local governments pursuant to Article 20, Part 1, of this Chapter."

Section 8. G.S. 160A-373 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 160A-373. Ordinance to contain procedure for plat approval; approval prerequisite to plat recordation; statement by owner.**

Any subdivision ordinance adopted pursuant to this Part shall contain provisions setting forth the procedures to be followed in granting or denying approval of a subdivision plat prior to its registration.

The ordinance may provide that final approval of each individual subdivision plat is to be given by

- (1) The city council,
- (2) The city council on recommendation of a planning agency, or
- (3) A designated planning agency.

From and after the effective date of time that a subdivision ordinance that is adopted by the city, filed with the register of deeds of the county, no subdivision plat of land within the city's jurisdiction shall be filed or recorded until it shall have been submitted to and approved by the council or appropriate agency, as specified in the subdivision ordinance, and until this approval shall have been entered on the face of the plat in writing by the chairman or head of the agency. an authorized representative of the city. The Review Officer, pursuant to G.S. 47-30.2, shall not certify register of deeds shall not file or record a plat of a subdivision of land located within the territorial jurisdiction of a city that has not been approved in accordance with these provisions, nor shall the clerk of superior court order or direct the recording of a plat if the recording would be in conflict with this section. The owner of land shown on a subdivision plat submitted for recording, or his authorized agent, shall sign a statement on the plat stating whether or not any land shown thereon is within the subdivision regulation jurisdiction of any city."

Section 9. G.S. 161-10(a)(3) reads as rewritten:

- "(3) Plats. – For each original or revised plat recorded ~~nineteen dollars (\$19.00)~~ twenty-one dollars (\$21.00) per sheet or page; for furnishing a certified copy of a plat three dollars (\$3.00)."

Section 10. G.S. 89C-26 is repealed.

Section 11. G.S. 130A-99 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 130A-99. Register of deeds to preserve copies of birth and death records.**

(a) The register of deeds of each county shall file and preserve the copies of birth and death certificates furnished by the local registrar under the provisions of G.S. 130A-97, and shall make and keep a proper index of the certificates. These certificates shall be open to inspection and examination. Copies or abstracts of these certificates shall be provided to any person upon request. Certified copies of these certificates shall be provided only to those persons described in G.S. 130A-93(c).

(b) The register of deeds may remove from the records and destroy copies of birth or death certificates for persons born or dying in counties other than the county in which the office of the register of deeds is located, only after confirming that copies of the birth or death certificates removed and destroyed are maintained by the State Registrar or North Carolina State Archives."

Section 12. G.S. 132-3(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Prohibition. – No public official may destroy, sell, loan, or otherwise dispose of any public record, except in accordance with ~~G.S. 121-5~~, G.S. 121-5 and G.S. 130A-99, without the consent of the Department of Cultural Resources. Whoever unlawfully removes a public record from the office where it is usually kept, or alters, defaces, mutilates or destroys it shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and upon conviction only fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00)."

Section 13. G.S. 121-5(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Destruction of Records Regulated. – No person may destroy, sell, loan, or otherwise dispose of any public record without the consent of the Department of Cultural Resources. ~~Resources~~, except as provided in G.S. 130A-99. Whoever unlawfully removes a public record from the office where it is usually kept, or alters, mutilates, or destroys it shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and upon conviction only fined at the discretion of the court.

When the custodian of any official State records certifies to the Department of Cultural Resources that such records have no further use or value for official and administrative purposes and when the Department certifies that such records appear to have no further use or value for research or reference, then such records may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the agency having custody of them.

When the custodian of any official records of any county, city, municipality, or other subdivision of government certifies to the Department that such records have no further use or value for official business and when the Department certifies that such records appear to have no further use or value for research or reference, then such records may be authorized by the governing body of said county, city, municipality, or other subdivision of government to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the agency having custody of them. A record of such certification and authorization shall be entered in the minutes of the governing body granting the authority.

The North Carolina Historical Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to make such orders, rules, and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the provisions of this section. When any State, county, municipal, or other governmental records shall have been destroyed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the procedure authorized in this subsection, any liability that the custodian of such records might incur for such destruction or other disposal shall cease and determine."

Section 14. The Legislative Research Commission may study the procedures for land title registration pursuant to Chapter 43 of the General Statutes and make recommendations regarding revisions to the procedures to improve them. The Commission shall report its findings and recommendations to the 1998 Regular Session of the 1997 General Assembly.

Section 15. Sections 1 through 10 of this act become effective October 1, 1997. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law. The removal and destruction by a register of deeds of any out-of-county birth certificates prior to the effective date of this act is valid, and the register of deeds is not in violation of G.S. 121-5 or G.S. 132-3.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 8th day of July, 1997.

s/ Marc Basnight  
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

s/ Harold J. Brubaker  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ James B. Hunt, Jr.  
Governor

Approved 10:49 a.m. this 17th day of July, 1997