

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2019**

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**SENATE BILL 720  
State and Local Government Committee Substitute Adopted 5/19/20**

Short Title: GSC Conforming Amends./2019 Land-Use Changes.

(Public)

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Sponsors:

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Referred to:

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May 14, 2020

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO COMPLETE THE CONSOLIDATION OF LAND-USE PROVISIONS INTO ONE CHAPTER OF THE GENERAL STATUTES AS DIRECTED BY S.L. 2019-111, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 6-21.7 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 6-21.7. Attorneys' fees; cities or counties acting outside the scope of their authority.**

In any action in which a city or county is a party, upon a finding by the court that the city or county violated a statute or case law setting forth unambiguous limits on its authority, the court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the party who successfully challenged the city's or county's action. In any action in which a city or county is a party, upon finding by the court that the city or county took action inconsistent with, or in violation of, ~~G.S. 160A-360.1, 153A-320.1, or 143-755,~~ G.S. 160D-108(b) or G.S. 143-755, the court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the party who successfully challenged the local government's failure to comply with any of those provisions. In all other matters, the court may award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing private litigant. For purposes of this section, "unambiguous" means that the limits of authority are not reasonably susceptible to multiple constructions."

**SECTION 2.** G.S. 143-755 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 143-755. Permit choice.**

(a) If a development permit applicant submits a permit application for any type of development and a rule or ordinance is amended, including an amendment to any applicable land development regulation, between the time the development permit application was submitted and a development permit decision is made, the development permit applicant may choose which adopted version of the rule or ordinance will apply to the permit and use of the building, structure, or land indicated on the permit application. If the development permit applicant chooses the version of the rule or ordinance applicable at the time of the permit application, the development permit applicant shall not be required to await the outcome of the amendment to the rule, map, or ordinance prior to acting on the development permit. If an applicable rule or ordinance is amended after the development permit is wrongfully denied or after an illegal condition is imposed, as determined in a proceeding challenging the permit denial or the condition imposed, the development permit applicant may choose which adopted version of the rule or ordinance will apply to the permit and use of the building, structure, or land indicated on the permit application. Provided, however, any provision of the development permit applicant's chosen version of the rule or ordinance that is determined to be illegal for any reason shall not be enforced upon the applicant without the written consent of the applicant.



1 (b) This section applies to all development permits issued by the State and by local  
2 governments.

3 (b1) If a permit application is placed on hold at the request of the applicant for a period of  
4 six consecutive months or more, or the applicant fails to respond to comments or provide  
5 additional information reasonably requested by the local or State government for a period of six  
6 consecutive months or more, the application review ~~shall be~~ is discontinued and the development  
7 regulations in effect at the time permit processing is resumed ~~shall be applied~~ apply to the  
8 application.

9 (c) Repealed by Session Laws 2015-246, s. 5(a), effective September 23, 2015.

10 (d) Any person aggrieved by the failure of a State agency or local government to comply  
11 with this section or ~~G.S. 160A-360.1 or G.S. 153A-320.1~~ G.S. 160D-108(b) may apply to the  
12 appropriate division of the General Court of Justice for an order compelling compliance by the  
13 offending agency or local government, and the court ~~shall have jurisdiction to~~ may issue that  
14 order. Actions brought pursuant to any of these sections shall be set down for immediate hearing,  
15 and subsequent proceedings in those actions shall be accorded priority by the trial and appellate  
16 courts.

17 (e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions ~~shall apply:~~ apply:

18 (1) Development. – Without altering the scope of any regulatory authority granted  
19 by statute or local act, any of the following:

20 a. The construction, erection, alteration, enlargement, renovation,  
21 substantial repair, movement to another site, or demolition of any  
22 structure.

23 b. Excavation, grading, filling, clearing, or alteration of land.

24 c. The subdivision of land as defined in ~~G.S. 153A-335 or~~  
25 G.S. 160A-376.G.S. 160D-802.

26 d. The initiation of substantial change in the use of land or the intensity  
27 of the use of land.

28 (2) Development permit. – An administrative or quasi-judicial approval that is  
29 written and that is required prior to commencing development or undertaking  
30 a specific activity, project, or development proposal, including any of the  
31 following:

32 a. Zoning permits.

33 b. Site plan approvals.

34 c. Special use permits.

35 d. Variances.

36 e. Certificates of appropriateness.

37 f. Plat approvals.

38 g. Development agreements.

39 h. Building permits.

40 i. Subdivision of land.

41 j. State agency permits for development.

42 k. Driveway permits.

43 l. Erosion and sedimentation control permits.

44 m. Sign permit.

45 (3) Land development regulation. – Any State statute, rule, or regulation, or local  
46 ordinance affecting the development or use of real property, including any of  
47 the following:

48 a. Unified development ordinance.

49 b. Zoning regulation, including zoning maps.

50 c. Subdivision regulation.

51 d. Erosion and sedimentation control regulation.

- e. Floodplain or flood damage prevention regulation.
- f. Mountain ridge protection regulation.
- g. Stormwater control regulation.
- h. Wireless telecommunication facility regulation.
- i. Historic preservation or landmark regulation.
- j. Housing code."

**SECTION 3.** G.S. 160D-102 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 160D-102. Definitions.**

Unless otherwise specifically provided, or unless otherwise clearly required by the context, the words and phrases defined in this section ~~shall~~ have the following meanings ~~indicated~~ when used in this Chapter:

...

- (6) Comprehensive plan. – ~~The comprehensive plan, land use plan, small area plans, neighborhood plans, transportation plan, capital improvement plan, and any other plans regarding land use and development that have~~ A comprehensive plan that has been officially adopted by the governing board, board pursuant to G.S. 160D-501.

...

- (12) Development. – ~~Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term means any~~ Any of the following:
  - a. The construction, erection, alteration, enlargement, renovation, substantial repair, movement to another site, or demolition of any structure.
  - b. The excavation, grading, filling, clearing, or alteration of land.
  - c. The subdivision of land as defined in G.S. 160D-802.
  - d. The initiation or substantial change in the use of land or the intensity of use of land.

This definition does not alter the scope of regulatory authority granted by this Chapter.

...

- (17) Governing board. – The city council or board of county commissioners. The term is interchangeable with the terms "board of aldermen" and "boards of commissioners" and ~~shall mean~~ means any governing board without regard to the terminology employed in charters, local acts, other portions of the General Statutes, or local customary usage.

...

- (21) Local act. – As defined in ~~G.S. 160A-1(2)~~ G.S. 160A-1(5).

...

- ~~(33) Vested right. – The right to undertake and complete the development and use of property under the terms and conditions of an approval secured as specified in G.S. 160D-108 or under common law.~~

...."

**SECTION 4.** G.S. 160D-107 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 160D-107. Moratoria.**

...

(c) Exempt Projects. – Absent an imminent threat to public health or safety, a development moratorium adopted pursuant to this section ~~shall~~ does not apply to any project for which a valid building permit issued pursuant to G.S. 160D-1108 is outstanding, to any project for which a special use permit application has been accepted as complete, to development set forth in a site-specific ~~or phased~~ vesting plan approved pursuant to ~~G.S. 160D-108,~~ G.S. 160D-108.1, to development for which substantial expenditures have already been made in

1 good-faith reliance on a prior valid development approval, or to preliminary or final subdivision  
2 plats that have been accepted for review by the local government prior to the call for a hearing  
3 to adopt the moratorium. Any preliminary subdivision plat accepted for review by the local  
4 government prior to the call for a hearing, if subsequently approved, shall be allowed to proceed  
5 to final plat approval without being subject to the moratorium. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if  
6 a complete application for a development approval has been submitted prior to the effective date  
7 of a moratorium, G.S. 160D-108(b) ~~shall be applicable~~ applies when permit processing resumes.

8 ...

9 (e) Limit on Renewal or Extension. – No moratorium may be subsequently renewed or  
10 extended for any additional period unless the local government ~~shall have~~ has taken all reasonable  
11 and feasible steps proposed to be taken in its ordinance establishing the moratorium to address  
12 the problems or conditions leading to imposition of the moratorium and unless new facts and  
13 conditions warrant an extension. Any ordinance renewing or extending a development  
14 moratorium must include, at the time of adoption, the findings set forth in subdivisions (1)  
15 through (4) of subsection (d) of this section, including what new facts or conditions warrant the  
16 extension.

17 (f) Expedited Judicial Review. – Any person aggrieved by the imposition of a  
18 moratorium on development approvals required by law may apply to the General Court of Justice  
19 for an order enjoining the enforcement of the moratorium. Actions brought pursuant to this  
20 section shall be scheduled for expedited hearing, and subsequent proceedings in those actions  
21 shall be accorded priority by the trial and appellate courts. In such actions, the local government  
22 ~~shall have~~ has the burden of showing compliance with the procedural requirements of this  
23 subsection."

24 **SECTION 5.(a)** G.S. 160D-108 reads as rewritten:

25 **"§ 160D-108. ~~Vested rights and permit choice.~~Permit choice and vested rights.**

26 (a) Findings. – The General Assembly recognizes that local government approval of  
27 development typically follows significant investment in site evaluation, planning, development  
28 costs, consultant fees, and related expenses. The General Assembly finds that it is necessary and  
29 desirable to provide for the establishment of certain vested rights in order to ensure reasonable  
30 certainty, stability, and fairness in the development regulation process, to secure the reasonable  
31 expectations of landowners, and to foster cooperation between the public and private sectors in  
32 land-use planning and development regulation. The provisions of this section and  
33 G.S. 160D-108.1 strike an appropriate balance between private expectations and the public  
34 interest.

35 (b) Permit Choice. – ~~If an application made in accordance with local regulation is~~  
36 ~~submitted for a development approval required pursuant to this Chapter and a development~~  
37 ~~regulation changes between the time the application was submitted and a decision is made, the~~  
38 ~~applicant may choose which version of the development regulation will apply to the application.~~  
39 ~~If the development permit applicant chooses the version of the rule or ordinance applicable at the~~  
40 ~~time of the permit application, the development permit applicant shall not be required to await~~  
41 ~~the outcome of the amendment to the rule, map, or ordinance prior to acting on the development~~  
42 ~~permit. This section applies to all development approvals issued by the State and by local~~  
43 ~~governments. The duration of vested rights created by development approvals is as set forth in~~  
44 ~~subsection (d) of this section.~~If a land development regulation is amended between the time a  
45 development permit application was submitted and a development permit decision is made or if  
46 a land development regulation is amended after a development permit decision has been  
47 challenged and found to be wrongfully denied or illegal, G.S. 143-755 applies.

48 (c) Vested Rights. – Amendments in land development regulations are not applicable or  
49 enforceable without the written consent of the owner with regard to any of the following:

- 1           (1) Buildings or uses of buildings or land for which a development permit  
2           application has been submitted and subsequently issued in accordance with  
3           G.S. 143-755.
- 4           (2) Subdivisions of land for which a development permit application authorizing  
5           the subdivision has been submitted and subsequently issued in accordance  
6           with G.S. 143-755.
- 7           (3) A site-specific vesting plan pursuant to G.S. 160D-108.1.
- 8           (4) A multi-phased development pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.
- 9           (5) A vested right established by the terms of a development agreement  
10          authorized by Article 10 of this Chapter.

11          The establishment of a vested right under any subdivision of this subsection does not preclude  
12          vesting under one or more other subdivisions of this subsection or vesting by application of  
13          common law principles. A vested right, once established as provided for in this section or by  
14          common law, precludes any action by a local government that would change, alter, impair,  
15          prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property allowed by the  
16          applicable land development regulation or regulations, except where a change in State or federal  
17          law mandating local government enforcement occurs after the development application is  
18          submitted that has a fundamental and retroactive effect on the development or use.

19          ~~(e) Process to Claim Vested Right.—A person claiming a statutory or common law vested~~  
20          ~~right may submit information to substantiate that claim to the zoning administrator or other~~  
21          ~~officer designated by a development regulation, who shall make an initial determination as to the~~  
22          ~~existence of the vested right. The decision of the zoning administrator or officer may be appealed~~  
23          ~~under G.S. 160D-405. On appeal, the existence of a vested right shall be reviewed de novo. In~~  
24          ~~lieu of seeking such a determination, a person claiming a vested right may bring an original civil~~  
25          ~~action as provided by G.S. 160D-405(e).~~

26          ~~(d) Duration of Vesting.— Upon issuance of a development permit, the statutory vesting~~  
27          ~~granted by subsection (c) of this section for a development project is effective upon filing of the~~  
28          ~~application in accordance with G.S. 143-755, for so long as the permit remains valid pursuant to~~  
29          ~~law. Unless otherwise specified by this section or other statute, local development permits expire~~  
30          ~~one year after issuance unless work authorized by the permit has substantially commenced. A~~  
31          ~~local land development regulation may provide for a longer permit expiration period. For the~~  
32          ~~purposes of this section, a permit is issued either in the ordinary course of business of the~~  
33          ~~applicable governmental agency or by the applicable governmental agency as a court directive.~~

34          ~~Except where a longer vesting period is provided by statute or land development regulation,~~  
35          ~~the statutory vesting granted by this section, once established, expires for an uncompleted~~  
36          ~~development project if development work is intentionally and voluntarily discontinued for a~~  
37          ~~period of not less than 24 consecutive months, and the statutory vesting period granted by this~~  
38          ~~section for a nonconforming use of property expires if the use is intentionally and voluntarily~~  
39          ~~discontinued for a period of not less than 24 consecutive months. The 24-month discontinuance~~  
40          ~~period is automatically tolled during the pendency of any board of adjustment proceeding or civil~~  
41          ~~action in a State or federal trial or appellate court regarding the validity of a development permit,~~  
42          ~~the use of the property, or the existence of the statutory vesting period granted by this section.~~  
43          ~~The 24-month discontinuance period is also tolled during the pendency of any litigation involving~~  
44          ~~the development project or property that is the subject of the vesting.~~

45          ~~(d) Types and Duration of Statutory Vested Rights.— Except as provided by this section~~  
46          ~~and subject to subsection (b) of this section, amendments in local development regulations shall~~  
47          ~~not be applicable or enforceable with regard to development that has been permitted or approved~~  
48          ~~pursuant to this Chapter so long as one of the types of approvals listed in this subsection remains~~  
49          ~~valid and unexpired. Each type of vested right listed in this subsection is defined by and is subject~~  
50          ~~to the limitations provided in this section. Vested rights established under this section are not~~  
51          ~~mutually exclusive. The establishment of a vested right under this section does not preclude the~~

1 establishment of one or more other vested rights or vesting by common law principles. Vested  
2 rights established by local government approvals are as follows:

3 (1) ~~Six months—Building permits.—Pursuant to G.S. 160D-1109, a building~~  
4 ~~permit expires six months after issuance unless work under the permit has~~  
5 ~~commenced. Building permits also expire if work is discontinued for a period~~  
6 ~~of 12 months after work has commenced.~~

7 (2) ~~One year—Other local development approvals.—Pursuant to~~  
8 ~~G.S. 160D-403(c), unless otherwise specified by statute or local ordinance, all~~  
9 ~~other local development approvals expire one year after issuance unless work~~  
10 ~~has substantially commenced. Expiration of a local development approval~~  
11 ~~shall not affect the duration of a vested right established under this section or~~  
12 ~~vested rights established under common law.~~

13 (3) ~~Two to five years—Site-specific vesting plans.~~

14 a. ~~Duration.—A vested right for a site-specific vesting plan shall remain~~  
15 ~~vested for a period of two years. This vesting shall not be extended by~~  
16 ~~any amendments or modifications to a site-specific vesting plan unless~~  
17 ~~expressly provided by the local government. A local government may~~  
18 ~~provide that rights regarding a site-specific vesting plan shall be vested~~  
19 ~~for a period exceeding two years, but not exceeding five years, if~~  
20 ~~warranted by the size and phasing of development, the level of~~  
21 ~~investment, the need for the development, economic cycles, and~~  
22 ~~market conditions, or other considerations. This determination shall be~~  
23 ~~in the discretion of the local government and shall be made following~~  
24 ~~the process specified for the particular form of a site-specific vesting~~  
25 ~~plan involved in accordance with sub-subdivision c. of this~~  
26 ~~subdivision.~~

27 b. ~~Relation to building permits.—A right vested as provided in this~~  
28 ~~subsection shall terminate at the end of the applicable vesting period~~  
29 ~~with respect to buildings and uses for which no valid building permit~~  
30 ~~applications have been filed. Upon issuance of a building permit, the~~  
31 ~~provisions of G.S. 160D-1109 and G.S. 160D-1113 shall apply, except~~  
32 ~~that the permit shall not expire or be revoked because of the running~~  
33 ~~of time while a vested right under this subsection exists.~~

34 e. ~~Requirements for site-specific vesting plans.—For the purposes of this~~  
35 ~~section, a "site-specific vesting plan" means a plan submitted to a local~~  
36 ~~government pursuant to this section describing with reasonable~~  
37 ~~certainty the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels~~  
38 ~~of property. The plan may be in the form of, but not be limited to, any~~  
39 ~~of the following plans or approvals: a planned unit development plan,~~  
40 ~~a subdivision plat, a site plan, a preliminary or general development~~  
41 ~~plan, a special use permit, a conditional zoning, or any other~~  
42 ~~development approval as may be used by a local government. Unless~~  
43 ~~otherwise expressly provided by the local government, the plan shall~~  
44 ~~include the approximate boundaries of the site; significant~~  
45 ~~topographical and other natural features affecting development of the~~  
46 ~~site; the approximate location on the site of the proposed buildings,~~  
47 ~~structures, and other improvements; the approximate dimensions,~~  
48 ~~including height, of the proposed buildings and other structures; and~~  
49 ~~the approximate location of all existing and proposed infrastructure on~~  
50 ~~the site, including water, sewer, roads, and pedestrian walkways. What~~  
51 ~~constitutes a site-specific vesting plan shall be defined by the relevant~~

1 development regulation, and the development approval that triggers  
2 vesting shall be so identified at the time of its approval. At a minimum,  
3 the regulation shall designate a vesting point earlier than the issuance  
4 of a building permit. In the event a local government fails to adopt a  
5 regulation setting forth what constitutes a site-specific vesting plan,  
6 any development approval shall be considered to be a site-specific  
7 vesting plan. A variance shall not constitute a site-specific vesting plan  
8 and approval of a site-specific vesting plan with the condition that a  
9 variance be obtained shall not confer a vested right unless and until the  
10 necessary variance is obtained. If a sketch plan or other document fails  
11 to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for  
12 a specified parcel or parcels of property, it may not constitute a  
13 site-specific vesting plan.

14 d. Process for approval and amendment of site-specific vesting plans.—  
15 If a site-specific vesting plan is based on an approval required by a  
16 local development regulation, the local government shall provide  
17 whatever notice and hearing is required for that underlying approval.  
18 If the duration of the underlying approval is less than two years, that  
19 shall not affect the duration of the site-specific vesting plan established  
20 under this subdivision. If the site-specific vesting plan is not based on  
21 such an approval, a legislative hearing with notice as required by  
22 G.S. 160D-602 shall be held. A local government may approve a  
23 site-specific vesting plan upon such terms and conditions as may  
24 reasonably be necessary to protect the public health, safety, and  
25 welfare. Such conditional approval shall result in a vested right,  
26 although failure to abide by its terms and conditions will result in a  
27 forfeiture of vested rights. A local government shall not require a  
28 landowner to waive vested rights as a condition of developmental  
29 approval. A site-specific vesting plan shall be deemed approved upon  
30 the effective date of the local government's decision approving the  
31 plan or such other date as determined by the governing board upon  
32 approval. An approved site-specific vesting plan and its conditions  
33 may be amended with the approval of the owner and the local  
34 government as follows: any substantial modification must be reviewed  
35 and approved in the same manner as the original approval; minor  
36 modifications may be approved by staff, if such are defined and  
37 authorized by local regulation.

38 (4) Seven years—Multiphase developments.—A multiphase development shall  
39 be vested for the entire development with the zoning regulations, subdivision  
40 regulations, and unified development ordinances in place at the time a site  
41 plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the multiphase development.  
42 This right shall remain vested for a period of seven years from the time a site  
43 plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the multiphase development.  
44 For purposes of this subsection, "multiphase development" means a  
45 development containing 100 acres or more that (i) is submitted for site plan  
46 approval for construction to occur in more than one phase and (ii) is subject  
47 to a master development plan with committed elements, including a  
48 requirement to offer land for public use as a condition of its master  
49 development plan approval.

1           ~~(5) Indefinite Development agreements. — A vested right of reasonable duration~~  
2           ~~may be specified in a development agreement approved under Article 10 of~~  
3           ~~this Chapter.~~

4           (e) Multiple Permits for Development Project. — Subject to subsection (d) of this section,  
5           where multiple local development permits are required to complete a development project, the  
6           development permit applicant may choose the version of each of the local land development  
7           regulations applicable to the project upon submittal of the application for the initial development  
8           permit. This provision is applicable only for those subsequent development permit applications  
9           filed within 18 months of the date following the approval of an initial permit. For purposes of the  
10           vesting protections of this subsection, an erosion and sedimentation control permit or a sign  
11           permit is not an initial development permit.

12           (f) Multi-Phased Development. — A multi-phased development is vested for the entire  
13           development with the land development regulations then in place at the time a site plan approval  
14           is granted for the initial phase of the multi-phased development. A right which has been vested  
15           as provided for in this subsection remains vested for a period of seven years from the time a site  
16           plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the multi-phased development.

17           ~~(f) Exceptions. — The provisions of this section are subject to the following:~~

18           ~~(1) A vested right, once established as provided for by subdivision (3) or (4) of~~  
19           ~~subsection (d) of this section, precludes any zoning action by a local~~  
20           ~~government that would change, alter, impair, prevent, diminish, or otherwise~~  
21           ~~delay the development or use of the property as set forth in an approved vested~~  
22           ~~right, except when any of the following conditions are present:~~

23           ~~a. The written consent of the affected landowner.~~

24           ~~b. Findings made, after notice and an evidentiary hearing, that natural or~~  
25           ~~man-made hazards on or in the immediate vicinity of the property, if~~  
26           ~~uncorrected, would pose a serious threat to the public health, safety,~~  
27           ~~and welfare if the project were to proceed as contemplated in the~~  
28           ~~approved vested right.~~

29           ~~c. The extent to which the affected landowner receives compensation for~~  
30           ~~all costs, expenses, and other losses incurred by the landowner,~~  
31           ~~including, but not limited to, all fees paid in consideration of financing,~~  
32           ~~and all architectural, planning, marketing, legal, and other consulting~~  
33           ~~fees incurred after approval by the local government, together with~~  
34           ~~interest as is provided in G.S. 160D-106. Compensation shall not~~  
35           ~~include any diminution in the value of the property that is caused by~~  
36           ~~such action.~~

37           ~~d. Findings made, after notice and an evidentiary hearing, that the~~  
38           ~~landowner or the landowner's representative intentionally supplied~~  
39           ~~inaccurate information or made material misrepresentations that made~~  
40           ~~a difference in the approval by the local government of the vested~~  
41           ~~right.~~

42           ~~e. The enactment or promulgation of a State or federal law or regulation~~  
43           ~~that precludes development as contemplated in the approved vested~~  
44           ~~right, in which case the local government may modify the affected~~  
45           ~~provisions, upon a finding that the change in State or federal law has~~  
46           ~~a fundamental effect on the plan, after notice and an evidentiary~~  
47           ~~hearing.~~

48           ~~(2) The establishment of a vested right under subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection~~  
49           ~~(d) of this section shall not preclude the application of overlay zoning or other~~  
50           ~~development regulation that imposes additional requirements but does not~~  
51           ~~affect the allowable type or intensity of use, or ordinances or regulations that~~



1 are general in nature and are applicable to all property subject to development  
2 regulation by a local government, including, but not limited to, building, fire,  
3 plumbing, electrical, and mechanical codes. Otherwise applicable new  
4 regulations shall become effective with respect to property that is subject to a  
5 vested right established under this section upon the expiration or termination  
6 of the vested rights period provided for in this section.

7 (3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the establishment of a vested  
8 right under this section shall not preclude, change, or impair the authority of  
9 a local government to adopt and enforce development regulation provisions  
10 governing nonconforming situations or uses.

11 (e)(g) Continuing Review. – Following approval or conditional approval of a statutory  
12 vested right, issuance of a development permit, a local government may make subsequent  
13 inspections and reviews and require subsequent approvals by the local government to ensure  
14 compliance with the terms and conditions of the original approval, provided that such reviews  
15 and approvals are not inconsistent with the original approval. The local government may revoke  
16 the original approval for failure to comply with applicable terms and conditions of the original  
17 approval or the applicable local development regulations applicable land development  
18 regulations in effect at the time of the original application.

19 (h) Process to Claim Vested Right. – A person claiming a statutory or common law vested  
20 right may submit information to substantiate that claim to the zoning administrator or other  
21 officer designated by a land development regulation, who shall make an initial determination as  
22 to the existence of the vested right. The decision of the zoning administrator or officer may be  
23 appealed under G.S. 160D-405. On appeal, the existence of a vested right shall be reviewed de  
24 novo. In lieu of seeking such a determination or pursuing an appeal under G.S. 160D-405, a  
25 person claiming a vested right may bring an original civil action as provided by  
26 G.S. 160D-1403.1.

27 (g)(i) Miscellaneous Provisions. – A vested right obtained under this section is not a  
28 personal right but shall attach to and run with the applicable property. After approval of a vested  
29 right under this section, all successors to the original landowner shall be entitled to exercise such  
30 rights. The vested rights granted by this section run with the land except for the use of land for  
31 outdoor advertising governed by G.S. 136-131.1 and G.S. 136-131.2 in which case the rights  
32 granted by this section run with the owner of a permit issued by the North Carolina Department  
33 of Transportation. Nothing in this section shall preclude precludes judicial determination, based  
34 on common law principles or other statutory provisions, that a vested right exists in a particular  
35 case or that a compensable taking has occurred. Except as expressly provided in this section,  
36 nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the existing common law.

37 (j) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

38 (1) Development. – As defined in G.S. 143-755(e)(1).

39 (2) Development permit. – As defined in G.S. 143-755(e)(2).

40 (3) Land development regulation. – As defined in G.S. 143-755(e)(3).

41 (4) Multi-phased development. – A development containing 25 acres or more that  
42 is both of the following:

43 a. Submitted for development permit approval to occur in more than one  
44 phase.

45 b. Subject to a master development plan with committed elements  
46 showing the type and intensity of use of each phase."

47 SECTION 5.(b) Article 1 of Chapter 160D of the General Statutes is amended by  
48 adding a new section to read:

49 "**§160D-108.1. Vested rights – site-specific vesting plans.**

50 (a) Site-Specific Vesting Plan. – A site-specific vesting plan consists of a plan submitted  
51 to a local government in which the applicant requests vesting pursuant to this section, describing

1 with reasonable certainty on the plan the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels  
2 of property. The plan may be in the form of, but not be limited to, any of the following plans or  
3 approvals: a planned unit development plan, a subdivision plat, a preliminary or general  
4 development plan, a special use permit, a conditional district zoning plan, or any other land-use  
5 approval designation as may be utilized by a local government. Unless otherwise expressly  
6 provided by the local government, the plan shall include the approximate boundaries of the site;  
7 significant topographical and other natural features affecting development of the site; the  
8 approximate location on the site of the proposed buildings, structures, and other improvements;  
9 the approximate dimensions, including height, of the proposed buildings and other structures;  
10 and the approximate location of all existing and proposed infrastructure on the site, including  
11 water, sewer, roads, and pedestrian walkways. What constitutes a site-specific vesting plan under  
12 this section that would trigger a vested right shall be finally determined by the local government  
13 pursuant to a development regulation, and the document that triggers the vesting shall be so  
14 identified at the time of its approval. A variance does not constitute a site-specific vesting plan,  
15 and approval of a site-specific vesting plan with the condition that a variance be obtained does  
16 not confer a vested right unless and until the necessary variance is obtained. If a sketch plan or  
17 other document fails to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a  
18 specified parcel or parcels of property, it may not constitute a site-specific vesting plan.

19 (b) Establishment of Vested Right. – A vested right is established with respect to any  
20 property upon the valid approval, or conditional approval, of a site-specific vesting plan as  
21 provided in this section. Such a vested right confers upon the landowner the right to undertake  
22 and complete the development and use of the property under the terms and conditions of the  
23 site-specific vesting plan, including any amendments thereto.

24 (c) Approval and Amendment of Plans. – If a site-specific vesting plan is based on an  
25 approval required by a local development regulation, the local government shall provide  
26 whatever notice and hearing is required for that underlying approval. A duration of the underlying  
27 approval that is less than two years does not affect the duration of the site-specific vesting plan  
28 established under this section. If the site-specific vesting plan is not based on such an approval,  
29 a legislative hearing with notice as required by G.S. 160D-602 shall be held.

30 A local government may approve a site-specific vesting plan upon any terms and conditions  
31 that may reasonably be necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Conditional  
32 approval results in a vested right, although failure to abide by the terms and conditions of the  
33 approval will result in a forfeiture of vested rights. A local government shall not require a  
34 landowner to waive the landowner's vested rights as a condition of developmental approval. A  
35 site-specific vesting plan is deemed approved upon the effective date of the local government's  
36 decision approving the plan or another date determined by the governing board upon approval.  
37 An approved site-specific vesting plan and its conditions may be amended with the approval of  
38 the owner and the local government as follows: any substantial modification must be reviewed  
39 and approved in the same manner as the original approval; minor modifications may be approved  
40 by staff, if such are defined and authorized by local regulation.

41 (d) Continuing Review. – Following approval or conditional approval of a site-specific  
42 vesting plan, a local government may make subsequent reviews and require subsequent approvals  
43 by the local government to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the original  
44 approval, provided that these reviews and approvals are not inconsistent with the original  
45 approval. The local government may, pursuant to G.S. 160D-403(f), revoke the original approval  
46 for failure to comply with applicable terms and conditions of the original approval or the  
47 applicable local development regulations.

48 (e) Duration and Termination of Vested Right. –

49 (1) A vested right for a site-specific vesting plan remains vested for a period of  
50 two years. This vesting shall not be extended by any amendments or

- 1 modifications to a site-specific vesting plan unless expressly provided by the  
2 local government.
- 3 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, a local  
4 government may provide for rights to be vested for a period exceeding two  
5 years but not exceeding five years where warranted in light of all relevant  
6 circumstances, including, but not limited to, the size and phasing of  
7 development, the level of investment, the need for the development, economic  
8 cycles, and market conditions or other considerations. These determinations  
9 are in the sound discretion of the local government and shall be made  
10 following the process specified for the particular form of a site-specific  
11 vesting plan involved in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.
- 12 (3) Upon issuance of a building permit, the provisions of G.S. 160D-1111 and  
13 G.S. 160D-1115 apply, except that a permit does not expire and shall not be  
14 revoked because of the running of time while a vested right under this section  
15 is outstanding.
- 16 (4) A right vested as provided in this section terminates at the end of the  
17 applicable vesting period with respect to buildings and uses for which no valid  
18 building permit applications have been filed.
- 19 (f) Subsequent Changes Prohibited; Exceptions. –
- 20 (1) A vested right, once established as provided for in this section, precludes any  
21 zoning action by a local government which would change, alter, impair,  
22 prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property  
23 as set forth in an approved site-specific vesting plan, except under one or more  
24 of the following conditions:
- 25 a. With the written consent of the affected landowner.
- 26 b. Upon findings, by ordinance after notice and an evidentiary hearing,  
27 that natural or man-made hazards on or in the immediate vicinity of  
28 the property, if uncorrected, would pose a serious threat to the public  
29 health, safety, and welfare if the project were to proceed as  
30 contemplated in the site-specific vesting plan.
- 31 c. To the extent that the affected landowner receives compensation for  
32 all costs, expenses, and other losses incurred by the landowner,  
33 including, but not limited to, all fees paid in consideration of financing,  
34 and all architectural, planning, marketing, legal, and other consulting  
35 fees incurred after approval by the local government, together with  
36 interest as provided under G.S. 160D-106. Compensation shall not  
37 include any diminution in the value of the property which is caused by  
38 the action.
- 39 d. Upon findings, by ordinance after notice and an evidentiary hearing,  
40 that the landowner or the landowner's representative intentionally  
41 supplied inaccurate information or made material misrepresentations  
42 that made a difference in the approval by the local government of the  
43 site-specific vesting plan or the phased development plan.
- 44 e. Upon the enactment or promulgation of a State or federal law or  
45 regulation that precludes development as contemplated in the  
46 site-specific vesting plan or the phased development plan, in which  
47 case the local government may modify the affected provisions, upon a  
48 finding that the change in State or federal law has a fundamental effect  
49 on the plan, by ordinance after notice and an evidentiary hearing.
- 50 (2) The establishment of a vested right under this section does not preclude the  
51 application of overlay zoning or other development regulations which impose

1 additional requirements but do not affect the allowable type or intensity of  
 2 use, or ordinances or regulations which are general in nature and are  
 3 applicable to all property subject to development regulation by a local  
 4 government, including, but not limited to, building, fire, plumbing, electrical,  
 5 and mechanical codes. Otherwise applicable new regulations become  
 6 effective with respect to property which is subject to a site-specific vesting  
 7 plan upon the expiration or termination of the vesting rights period provided  
 8 for in this section.

9 (3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the establishment of a vested  
 10 right does not preclude, change, or impair the authority of a local government  
 11 to adopt and enforce development regulations governing nonconforming  
 12 situations or uses.

13 (g) Miscellaneous Provisions. –

14 (1) A vested right obtained under this section is not a personal right, but attaches  
 15 to and runs with the applicable property. After approval of a site-specific  
 16 vesting plan, all successors to the original landowner are entitled to exercise  
 17 these rights.

18 (2) Nothing in this section precludes judicial determination, based on common  
 19 law principles or other statutory provisions, that a vested right exists in a  
 20 particular case or that a compensable taking has occurred. Except as expressly  
 21 provided in this section, nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the  
 22 existing common law.

23 (3) In the event a local government fails to adopt a development regulation setting  
 24 forth what constitutes a site-specific vesting plan triggering a vested right, a  
 25 landowner may establish a vested right with respect to property upon the  
 26 approval of a zoning permit, or otherwise may seek appropriate relief from the  
 27 Superior Court Division of the General Court of Justice."

28 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 160D-111 reads as rewritten:

29 **"§ 160D-111. Effect on prior laws.**

30 (a) The enactment of this Chapter ~~shall~~ does not require the readoption of any local  
 31 government ordinance enacted pursuant to laws that were in effect before January 1, 2021 and  
 32 are restated or revised herein. The provisions of this Chapter ~~shall do~~ not affect any act heretofore  
 33 done, any liability incurred, any right accrued or vested, or any suit or prosecution begun or cause  
 34 of action accrued as of January 1, 2021. The enactment of this Chapter ~~shall not be deemed to~~  
 35 does not amend the geographic area within which local government development regulations  
 36 adopted prior to January 1, ~~2019, 2021,~~ are effective.

37 (b) G.S. 153A-3 and G.S. 160A-3 are applicable to this Chapter. Nothing in this Chapter  
 38 repeals or amends a charter or local act in effect as of January 1, 2021 unless this Chapter or a  
 39 subsequent enactment of the General Assembly clearly shows a legislative intent to repeal or  
 40 supersede that charter or local act.

41 (c) Whenever a reference is made in another section of the General Statutes or any local  
 42 act, or any local government ordinance, resolution, or order, to a portion of Article 19 of Chapter  
 43 160A of the General Statutes or Article 18 of Chapter 153A of the General Statutes that is  
 44 repealed or superseded by this Chapter, the reference ~~shall be~~ is deemed amended to refer to that  
 45 portion of this Chapter that most nearly corresponds to the repealed or superseded portion of  
 46 Article 19 of Chapter 160A or Article 18 of Chapter 153A of the General Statutes."

47 **SECTION 7.** G.S. 160D-201 reads as rewritten:

48 **"§ 160D-201. Planning and development regulation jurisdiction.**

49 (a) ~~Municipalities. — Cities. —~~ All of the powers granted by this Chapter may be exercised  
 50 by any city within its corporate limits and within any extraterritorial area established pursuant to  
 51 this Article. G.S. 160D-202.

1 (b) Counties. – All of the powers granted by this Chapter may be exercised by any county  
2 throughout the county except in areas subject to municipal planning and development regulation  
3 jurisdiction.

4 (c) Partial Jurisdiction Regulation in Cities and Counties. – If a city elects to adopt zoning  
5 or subdivision regulations, each must be applied to the city's entire planning and development  
6 regulation jurisdiction. If a county elects to adopt zoning or subdivision regulations, each may  
7 be applied to all or part of the county's planning and development regulation jurisdiction. A local  
8 government's planning and development regulation jurisdiction does not include an area in which  
9 it has ceded jurisdiction pursuant to an agreement under G.S. 160D-203."

10 **SECTION 8.** G.S. 160D-307(b) reads as rewritten:

11 "(b) Appointment. – Membership of joint municipal-county planning agencies or boards  
12 of adjustment may be appointed as agreed by counties and ~~municipalities.~~ cities. The  
13 extraterritorial representatives on a city advisory board authorized by this Article shall be  
14 appointed by the board of county commissioners with jurisdiction over the area. The county shall  
15 make the appointments within 90 days following the ~~hearing.~~ receipt of a request from the city  
16 that the appointments be made. Once a city provides proportional representation, no power  
17 available to a city under this Chapter ~~shall be~~ is ineffective in its extraterritorial area solely  
18 because county appointments have not yet been made. If there is an insufficient number of  
19 qualified residents of the extraterritorial area to meet membership requirements, the board of  
20 county commissioners may appoint as many other residents of the county as necessary to make  
21 up the requisite number. When the extraterritorial area extends into two or more counties, each  
22 board of county commissioners concerned shall appoint representatives from its portion of the  
23 area, as specified in the ordinance. If a board of county commissioners fails to make these  
24 appointments within 90 days after receiving a resolution from the city council requesting that  
25 they be made, the city council may make them."

26 **SECTION 9.** G.S. 160D-403 reads as rewritten:

27 **"§ 160D-403. Administrative development approvals and determinations.**

28 (a) Development Approvals. – To the extent consistent with the scope of regulatory  
29 authority granted by this Chapter, no person shall commence or proceed with development  
30 without first securing any required development approval from the local government with  
31 jurisdiction over the site of the development. A development approval shall be in writing and  
32 may contain a provision ~~that requiring~~ the development shall to comply with all applicable State  
33 and local laws. A local government may issue development approvals in print or electronic form.  
34 Any development approval issued exclusively in electronic form shall be protected from further  
35 editing once issued. Applications for development approvals may be made by the landowner, a  
36 lessee or person holding an option or contract to purchase or lease land, or an authorized agent  
37 of the landowner. An easement holder may also apply for development approval for such  
38 development as is authorized by the easement.

39 (b) Determinations and Notice of Determinations. – A development regulation enacted  
40 under the authority of this Chapter may designate the staff member or members charged with  
41 making determinations under the development regulation.

42 The officer making the determination shall give written notice to the owner of the property  
43 that is the subject of the determination and to the party who sought the determination, if different  
44 from the owner. The written notice shall be delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or by  
45 first-class mail. The notice shall be delivered to the last address listed for the owner of the affected  
46 property on the county tax abstract and to the address provided in the application or request for  
47 a determination if the party seeking the determination is different from the owner.

48 It ~~shall be~~ is conclusively presumed that all persons with standing to appeal have constructive  
49 notice of the determination from the date a sign providing notice that a determination has been  
50 made is prominently posted on the property that is the subject of the determination, provided the  
51 sign remains on the property for at least 10 days. The sign shall contain the words "Zoning

1 Decision" or "Subdivision Decision" or similar language for other determinations in letters at  
2 least 6 inches high and shall identify the means to contact a local government staff member for  
3 information about the determination. Posting of signs is not the only form of constructive notice.  
4 Any such posting ~~shall be~~ is the responsibility of the landowner, applicant, or person who sought  
5 the determination. Verification of the posting shall be provided to the staff member responsible  
6 for the determination. Absent an ordinance provision to the contrary, posting of signs shall not  
7 be required.

8 (c) Duration of Development Approval. – Unless a different period is specified by this  
9 Chapter or other specific applicable law, ~~or a different period is provided by a quasi-judicial~~  
10 ~~development approval, including for a development agreement, or a local ordinance,~~ a  
11 development approval issued pursuant to this Chapter ~~shall expire~~ expires one year after the date  
12 of issuance if the work authorized by the development approval has not been substantially  
13 commenced. Local development regulations may provide for development approvals of shorter  
14 duration for temporary land uses, special events, temporary signs, and similar development.  
15 ~~Unless provided otherwise by this Chapter or other specific applicable law or a longer period is~~  
16 ~~provided by local ordinance, if after commencement the work or activity is discontinued for a~~  
17 ~~period of 12 months after commencement, the development approval shall immediately expire.~~  
18 ~~The time periods set out in this subsection shall be tolled during the pendency of any appeal. No~~  
19 ~~work or activity authorized by any development approval that has expired shall thereafter be~~  
20 ~~performed until a new development approval has been secured.~~ Local development regulations  
21 may also provide for development approvals of longer duration for specified types of  
22 development approvals. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to limit limits any vested  
23 rights secured under ~~G.S. 160D-108~~ G.S. 160D-108 or G.S. 160D-108.1.

24 ...

25 (f) Revocation of Development Approvals. – In addition to initiation of enforcement  
26 actions under G.S. 160D-404, development approvals may be revoked by the local government  
27 issuing the development approval by notifying the holder in writing stating the reason for the  
28 revocation. The local government shall follow the same development review and approval  
29 process required for issuance of the development approval, including any required notice or  
30 hearing, in the review and approval of any revocation of that approval. Development approvals  
31 shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or  
32 specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of any applicable local  
33 development regulation or any State law delegated to the local government for enforcement  
34 purposes in lieu of the State; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the  
35 approval. Any development approval mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or  
36 local law may also be revoked. The revocation of a development approval by a staff member may  
37 be appealed pursuant to G.S. 160D-405. If an appeal is filed regarding a development regulation  
38 adopted by a local government pursuant to this Chapter, the provisions of G.S. 160D-405(e)  
39 regarding stays ~~shall be applicable~~ apply.

40 ...."

41 **SECTION 10.** G.S. 160D-405 reads as rewritten:

42 **"§ 160D-405. Appeals of administrative decisions.**

43 (a) Appeals. – Except as provided in ~~subsection (c) of this section,~~ G.S. 160D-1403.1,  
44 appeals of administrative decisions made by the staff under this Chapter shall be made to the  
45 board of adjustment unless a different board is provided or authorized otherwise by statute or an  
46 ordinance adopted pursuant to this Chapter. If this function of the board of adjustment is assigned  
47 to any other board pursuant to G.S. 160D-302(b), that board shall comply with all of the  
48 procedures and processes applicable to a board of adjustment hearing appeals. Appeal of a  
49 decision made pursuant to an erosion and sedimentation control regulation, a stormwater control  
50 regulation, or a provision of the housing code shall not be made to the board of adjustment unless  
51 required by a local government ordinance or code provision.

1 (b) Standing. – Any person who has standing under G.S. 160D-1402(c) or the local  
2 government may appeal an administrative decision to the board. An appeal is taken by filing a  
3 notice of appeal with the local government clerk or such other local government official as  
4 designated by ordinance. The notice of appeal shall state the grounds for the appeal.

5 (c) ~~Judicial Challenge. – A person with standing may bring a separate and original civil  
6 action to challenge the constitutionality of an ordinance or development regulation, or whether  
7 the ordinance or development regulation is ultra vires, preempted, or otherwise in excess of  
8 statutory authority, without filing an appeal under subsection (a) of this section.~~

9 (d) Time to Appeal. – The owner or other party ~~shall have~~ has 30 days from receipt of  
10 the written notice of the determination within which to file an appeal. Any other person with  
11 standing to appeal ~~shall have~~ has 30 days from receipt from any source of actual or constructive  
12 notice of the determination within which to file an appeal. In the absence of evidence to the  
13 contrary, notice given pursuant to G.S. 160D-403(b) by first-class mail ~~shall be~~ is deemed  
14 received on the third business day following deposit of the notice for mailing with the United  
15 States Postal Service.

16 (e) Record of Decision. – The official who made the decision shall transmit to the board  
17 all documents and exhibits constituting the record upon which the decision appealed from is  
18 taken. The official shall also provide a copy of the record to the appellant and to the owner of the  
19 property that is the subject of the appeal if the appellant is not the owner.

20 (f) Stays. – An appeal of a notice of violation or other enforcement order stays  
21 enforcement of the action appealed from and accrual of any fines assessed during the pendency  
22 of the appeal to the board of adjustment and any subsequent appeal in accordance with  
23 G.S. 160D-1402 or during the pendency of any civil proceeding authorized by law or appeals  
24 therefrom, unless the official who made the decision certifies to the board after notice of appeal  
25 has been filed that, because of the facts stated in an affidavit, a stay would cause imminent peril  
26 to life or property or, because the violation is transitory in nature, a stay would seriously interfere  
27 with enforcement of the development regulation. In that case, enforcement proceedings shall be  
28 not stayed except by a restraining order, which may be granted by a court. If enforcement  
29 proceedings are not stayed, the appellant may file with the official a request for an expedited  
30 hearing of the appeal, and the board shall meet to hear the appeal within 15 days after such a the  
31 request is filed. Notwithstanding the foregoing,

32 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, appeals of decisions granting a  
33 development approval or otherwise affirming that a proposed use of property is consistent with  
34 the development regulation shall does not stay the further review of an application for  
35 development approvals to use such the property; in these situations, the appellant or local  
36 government may request and the board may grant a stay of a final decision of development  
37 approval applications, including building permits affected by the issue being appealed.

38 (g) Alternative Dispute Resolution. – The parties to an appeal that has been made under  
39 this section may agree to mediation or other forms of alternative dispute resolution. The  
40 development regulation may set standards and procedures to facilitate and manage such  
41 voluntary alternative dispute resolution.

42 (h) No Estoppel. – G.S. 160D-1403.2, limiting a local government's use of the defense of  
43 estoppel, applies to proceedings under this section."

44 **SECTION 11.** G.S. 160D-501 reads as rewritten:

45 **"§ 160D-501. Plans.**

46 (a) ~~Preparation of Plans and Studies. – Requirements for Zoning. – As a condition of~~  
47 adopting and applying zoning regulations under this Chapter, a local government shall adopt and  
48 reasonably maintain a comprehensive plan that sets forth goals, policies, and programs intended  
49 to guide the present and future physical, social, and economic development of the jurisdiction or  
50 land-use plan.

1       (a1) Plans. – A comprehensive plan sets forth goals, policies, and programs intended to  
2 guide the present and future physical, social, and economic development of the jurisdiction. A  
3 land-use plan uses text and maps to designate the future use or reuse of land. A comprehensive  
4 or land-use plan is intended to guide coordinated, efficient, and orderly development within the  
5 planning and development regulation jurisdiction based on an analysis of present and future  
6 needs.

7       Planning analysis may address inventories of existing conditions and assess future trends  
8 regarding demographics and economic, environmental, and cultural factors. The planning  
9 process shall include opportunities for citizen engagement in plan preparation and adoption.

10       ~~In addition to a comprehensive plan, a~~ A local government may prepare and adopt ~~such~~ other  
11 plans as deemed appropriate. This may include, but is not limited to, ~~land-use plans,~~ small area  
12 plans, neighborhood plans, hazard mitigation plans, transportation plans, housing plans, and  
13 recreation and open space plans. ~~If adopted pursuant to the process set forth in this section, such~~  
14 ~~plans shall be considered in review of proposed zoning amendments.~~

15       (b) Comprehensive Plan Contents. – A comprehensive plan may, among other topics,  
16 address any of the following as determined by the local government:

17       ...

18       (c) Adoption and Effect of Plans. – Plans shall be adopted by the governing board with  
19 the advice and consultation of the planning board. Adoption and amendment of a comprehensive  
20 or land-use plan is a legislative decision and shall follow the process mandated for zoning text  
21 amendments set by G.S. 160D-601. Plans adopted under this Chapter may be undertaken and  
22 adopted as part of or in conjunction with plans required under other statutes, including, but not  
23 limited to, the plans required by G.S. 113A-110. Plans adopted under this Chapter shall be  
24 advisory in nature without independent regulatory effect. Plans adopted under this Chapter do  
25 not expand, diminish, or alter the scope of authority for development regulations adopted under  
26 this Chapter. Plans adopted under this Chapter shall be considered by the planning board and  
27 governing board when considering proposed amendments to zoning regulations as required by  
28 G.S. 160D-604 and G.S. 160D-605.

29       If a plan is deemed amended by G.S. 160D-605 by virtue of adoption of a zoning amendment  
30 that is inconsistent with the plan, that amendment shall be noted in the plan. However, if the plan  
31 is one that requires review and approval subject to G.S. 113A-110, the plan amendment shall not  
32 be effective until that review and approval is completed."

33       **SECTION 12.** G.S. 160D-601 reads as rewritten:

34       "**§ 160D-601. Procedure for adopting, amending, or repealing development regulations.**

35       (a) Hearing with Published Notice. – Before adopting, amending, or repealing any  
36 ordinance or development regulation authorized by this Chapter, the governing board shall hold  
37 a legislative hearing. A notice of the hearing shall be given once a week for two successive  
38 calendar weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the area. The notice shall be  
39 published the first time not less than 10 days nor more than 25 days before the date scheduled for  
40 the hearing. In computing such period, the day of publication is not to be included but the day of  
41 the hearing shall be included.

42       ...

43       (c) Ordinance Required. – A development regulation adopted pursuant to this Chapter  
44 shall be adopted by ordinance.

45       (d) Down-Zoning. – No amendment to zoning regulations or a zoning map that  
46 down-zones property shall be initiated nor is it enforceable without the written consent of all  
47 property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment, unless the  
48 down-zoning amendment is initiated by the local government. For purposes of this section,  
49 "down-zoning" means a zoning ordinance that affects an area of land in one of the following  
50 ways:



- 1           (1) By decreasing the development density of the land to be less dense than was  
2           allowed under its previous usage.  
3           (2) By reducing the permitted uses of the land that are specified in a zoning  
4           ordinance or land development regulation to fewer uses than were allowed  
5           under its previous usage."

6           **SECTION 13.** G.S. 160D-602 reads as rewritten:

7           **"§ 160D-602. Notice of hearing on proposed zoning map amendments.**

8           (a) Mailed Notice. – ~~An~~ Subject to the limitations of this Chapter, an ordinance shall  
9           provide for the manner in which zoning regulations and the boundaries of zoning districts ~~shall~~  
10          ~~be~~ are to be determined, established, and enforced, and from time to time amended,  
11          supplemented, or changed, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. The owners of  
12          affected parcels of land and the owners of all parcels of land abutting that parcel of land shall be  
13          mailed a notice of the hearing on a proposed zoning map amendment by first-class mail at the  
14          last addresses listed for such owners on the county tax abstracts. For the purpose of this section,  
15          properties are "abutting" even if separated by a street, railroad, or other transportation corridor.  
16          This notice must be deposited in the mail at least 10 but not more than 25 days prior to the date  
17          of the hearing. If the zoning map amendment is being proposed in conjunction with an expansion  
18          of municipal extraterritorial planning and development regulation jurisdiction under  
19          G.S. 160D-202, a single hearing on the zoning map amendment and the boundary amendment  
20          may be held. In this instance, the initial notice of the zoning map amendment hearing may be  
21          combined with the boundary hearing notice and the combined hearing notice mailed at least 30  
22          days prior to the hearing.

23          (b) Optional Notice for Large-Scale Zoning Map Amendments. – The first-class mail  
24          notice required under subsection (a) of this section ~~shall~~ is not be required if the zoning map  
25          amendment proposes to change the zoning designation of more than 50 properties, owned by at  
26          least 50 different property owners, and the local government elects to use the expanded published  
27          notice provided for in this subsection. In this instance, a local government may elect to make the  
28          mailed notice provided for in subsection (a) of this section or, as an alternative, elect to publish  
29          notice of the hearing as required by G.S. 160D-601, provided that each advertisement shall not  
30          be less than one-half of a newspaper page in size. The advertisement ~~shall only be~~ is effective  
31          only for property owners who reside in the area of general circulation of the newspaper that  
32          publishes the notice. Property owners who reside outside of the newspaper circulation area,  
33          according to the address listed on the most recent property tax listing for the affected property,  
34          shall be notified according to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

35          (c) Posted Notice. – When a zoning map amendment is proposed, the local government  
36          shall prominently post a notice of the hearing on the site proposed for the amendment or on an  
37          adjacent public street or highway right-of-way. The notice shall be posted within the same time  
38          period specified for mailed notices of the hearing. When multiple parcels are included within a  
39          proposed zoning map amendment, a posting on each individual parcel is not required but the  
40          local government shall post sufficient notices to provide reasonable notice to interested persons.

41          (d) Actual Notice. – ~~Except for a government-initiated zoning map amendment, when an~~  
42          ~~application is filed to request a zoning map amendment and that application is not made by the~~  
43          ~~landowner or authorized agent, the applicant shall certify to the local government that the owner~~  
44          ~~of the parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing has received actual notice of the proposed~~  
45          ~~amendment and a copy of the notice of the hearing. Actual notice shall be provided in any manner~~  
46          ~~permitted under G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j). If notice cannot with due diligence be achieved by personal~~  
47          ~~delivery, certified mail, or by a designated delivery service authorized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §~~  
48          ~~7502(f)(2), notice may be given by publication consistent with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j1). The person~~  
49          ~~or persons required to provide notice shall certify to the local government that actual notice has~~  
50          ~~been provided, and such certificate shall be deemed conclusive in the absence of fraud.~~

1 (e) Optional Communication Requirements. – When a zoning map amendment is  
2 proposed, a zoning regulation may require communication by the person proposing the map  
3 amendment to neighboring property owners and residents and may require the person proposing  
4 the zoning map amendment to report on any communication with neighboring property owners  
5 and residents."

6 **SECTION 14.** G.S. 160D-603 reads as rewritten:

7 **"§ 160D-603. Citizen comments.**

8 Subject to the limitations of this Chapter, zoning regulations may from time to time be  
9 amended, supplemented, changed, modified, or repealed. If any resident or property owner in the  
10 local government submits a written statement regarding a proposed amendment, modification, or  
11 repeal to a zoning regulation, including a text or map ~~amendment~~, amendment that has been  
12 properly initiated as provided in G.S. 160D-601, to the clerk to the board at least two business  
13 days prior to the proposed vote on such change, the clerk to the board shall deliver such written  
14 statement to the governing board. If the proposed change is the subject of a quasi-judicial  
15 proceeding under G.S. 160D-705 or any other statute, the clerk shall provide only the names and  
16 addresses of the individuals providing written comment, and the provision of such names and  
17 addresses to all members of the board shall not disqualify any member of the board from voting."

18 **SECTION 15.** G.S. 160D-702 reads as rewritten:

19 **"§ 160D-702. Grant of power.**

20 (a) ~~A Local Government May Adopt Zoning Regulations.~~ A local government may  
21 adopt zoning regulations. Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a zoning  
22 regulation may regulate and restrict the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and other  
23 structures; the percentage of lots that may be occupied; the size of yards, courts, and other open  
24 spaces; the density of population; the location and use of buildings, structures, and land. A local  
25 government may regulate development, including floating homes, over estuarine waters and over  
26 lands covered by navigable waters owned by the State pursuant to G.S. 146-12. A zoning  
27 regulation shall provide density credits or severable development rights for dedicated  
28 rights-of-way pursuant to G.S. 136-66.10 or G.S. 136-66.11. Where appropriate, a zoning  
29 regulation may include requirements that street and utility rights-of-way be dedicated to the  
30 public, that provision be made of recreational space and facilities, and that performance  
31 guarantees be provided, all to the same extent and with the same limitations as provided for in  
32 G.S. 160D-804.~~G.S. 160D-804 and G.S. 160D-804.1.~~

33 (b) Any regulation relating to building design elements adopted under this Chapter may  
34 not be applied to any structures subject to regulation under the North Carolina Residential Code  
35 for One- and Two-Family Dwellings except under one or more of the following circumstances:

- 36 (1) The structures are located in an area designated as a local historic district  
37 pursuant to Part 4 of Article 9 of this Chapter.
- 38 (2) The structures are located in an area designated as a historic district on the  
39 National Register of Historic Places.
- 40 (3) The structures are individually designated as local, State, or national historic  
41 landmarks.
- 42 (4) The regulations are directly and substantially related to the requirements of  
43 applicable safety codes adopted under G.S. 143-138.
- 44 (5) Where the regulations are applied to manufactured housing in a manner  
45 consistent with G.S. 160D-908 and federal law.
- 46 (6) Where the regulations are adopted as a condition of participation in the  
47 National Flood Insurance Program.

48 Regulations prohibited by this subsection may not be applied, directly or indirectly, in any  
49 zoning district or conditional district unless voluntarily consented to by the owners of all the  
50 property to which those regulations may be applied as part of and in the course of the process of  
51 seeking and obtaining a zoning amendment or a zoning, subdivision, or development approval,

1 nor may any such regulations be applied indirectly as part of a review pursuant to G.S. 160D-604  
2 or G.S. 160D-605 of any proposed zoning amendment for consistency with an adopted  
3 comprehensive plan or other applicable officially adopted plan.

4 For the purposes of this subsection, the phrase "building design elements" means exterior  
5 building color; type or style of exterior cladding material; style or materials of roof structures or  
6 porches; exterior nonstructural architectural ornamentation; location or architectural styling of  
7 windows and doors, including garage doors; the number and types of rooms; and the interior  
8 layout of rooms. The phrase "building design elements" does not include any of the following:  
9 (i) the height, bulk, orientation, or location of a structure on a zoning lot, (ii) the use of buffering  
10 or screening to minimize visual impacts, to mitigate the impacts of light and noise, or to protect  
11 the privacy of neighbors, or (iii) regulations adopted pursuant to this Article governing the  
12 permitted uses of land or structures subject to the North Carolina Residential Code for One- and  
13 Two-Family Dwellings.

14 Nothing in this subsection ~~shall affect~~ affects the validity or enforceability of private  
15 covenants or other contractual agreements among property owners relating to building design  
16 elements.

17 (c) A zoning regulation shall not set a minimum square footage of any structures subject  
18 to regulation under the North Carolina Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings."

19 **SECTION 16.** G.S. 160D-703 reads as rewritten:

20 "**§ 160D-703. Zoning districts.**

21 (a) Types of Zoning Districts. – A local government may divide its territorial jurisdiction  
22 into zoning districts of any number, shape, and area deemed best suited to carry out the purposes  
23 of this Article. Within those districts, it may regulate and restrict the erection, construction,  
24 reconstruction, alteration, repair, or use of buildings, structures, or land. Zoning districts may  
25 include, but ~~shall are~~ not be limited to, the following:

26 ...

27 (b) Conditional Districts. – Property may be placed in a conditional district only in  
28 response to a petition by all owners of the property to be included. Specific conditions may be  
29 proposed by the petitioner or the local government or its agencies, but only those conditions  
30 ~~mutually~~ approved by the local government and consented to by the petitioner in writing may be  
31 incorporated into the zoning regulations. Unless consented to by the petitioner in writing, in the  
32 exercise of the authority granted by this section, a local government may not require, enforce, or  
33 incorporate into the zoning regulations any condition or requirement not authorized by otherwise  
34 applicable law, including, without limitation, taxes, impact fees, building design elements within  
35 the scope of G.S. 160D-702(b), driveway-related improvements in excess of those allowed in  
36 G.S. 136-18(29) and G.S. 160A-307, or other unauthorized limitations on the development or  
37 use of land. Conditions and site-specific standards imposed in a conditional district shall be  
38 limited to those that address the conformance of the development and use of the site to local  
39 government ordinances, plans adopted pursuant to G.S. 160D-501, or the impacts reasonably  
40 expected to be generated by the development or use of the site. The zoning regulation may  
41 provide that defined minor modifications in conditional district standards that do not involve a  
42 change in uses permitted or the density of overall development permitted may be reviewed and  
43 approved administratively. Any other modification of the conditions and standards in a  
44 conditional district shall follow the same process for approval as are applicable to zoning map  
45 amendments. If multiple parcels of land are subject to a conditional zoning, the owners of  
46 individual parcels may apply for modification of the conditions so long as the modification would  
47 not result in other properties failing to meet the terms of the conditions. Any modifications  
48 approved ~~shall apply only be applicable~~ to those properties whose owners petition for the  
49 modification.

50 ...."

51 **SECTION 17.** G.S. 160D-705 reads as rewritten:

1 "§ 160D-705. Quasi-judicial zoning decisions.

2 (a) Provisions of Ordinance. – The zoning or unified development ordinance may provide  
3 that the board of adjustment, planning board, or governing board hear and decide quasi-judicial  
4 zoning decisions. The board shall follow quasi-judicial procedures as specified in G.S. 160D-406  
5 when making any quasi-judicial decision.

6 (b) Appeals. – Except as otherwise provided by this Chapter, the board of adjustment  
7 shall hear and decide appeals from administrative decisions regarding administration and  
8 enforcement of the zoning regulation or unified development ordinance and may hear appeals  
9 arising out of any other ordinance that regulates land use or development. The provisions of  
10 G.S. 160D-405 and G.S. 160D-406 are applicable to these appeals.

11 (c) Special Use Permits. – The regulations may provide that the board of adjustment,  
12 planning board, or governing board hear and decide special use permits in accordance with  
13 principles, conditions, safeguards, and procedures specified in the regulations. Reasonable and  
14 appropriate conditions and safeguards may be imposed upon these permits. Where appropriate,  
15 such conditions may include requirements that street and utility rights-of-way be dedicated to the  
16 public and that provision be made for recreational space and facilities. Conditions and safeguards  
17 imposed under this subsection shall not include requirements for which the local government  
18 does not have authority under statute to regulate nor requirements for which the courts have held  
19 to be unenforceable if imposed directly by the local ~~government~~government, including, without  
20 limitation, taxes, impact fees, building design elements within the scope of G.S. 160D-702(b),  
21 driveway-related improvements in excess of those allowed in G.S. 136-18(29) and  
22 G.S. 160A-307, or other unauthorized limitations on the development or use of land.

23 The ~~regulation[s]~~regulations may provide that defined minor modifications to special use  
24 permits that do not involve a change in uses permitted or the density of overall development  
25 permitted may be reviewed and approved administratively. Any other modification or revocation  
26 of a special use permit shall follow the same process for approval as is applicable to the approval  
27 of a special use permit. If multiple parcels of land are subject to a special use permit, the owners  
28 of individual parcels may apply for permit modification so long as the modification would not  
29 result in other properties failing to meet the terms of the special use permit or regulations. Any  
30 modifications approved ~~shall only be applicable~~apply only to those properties whose owners  
31 apply for the modification. The regulation may require that special use permits be recorded with  
32 the register of deeds.

33 (d) Variances. – When unnecessary hardships would result from carrying out the strict  
34 letter of a zoning regulation, the board of adjustment shall vary any of the provisions of the  
35 zoning regulation upon a showing of all of the following:

- 36 (1) Unnecessary hardship would result from the strict application of the  
37 regulation. It ~~shall not be~~is not necessary to demonstrate that, in the absence  
38 of the variance, no reasonable use can be made of the property.
- 39 (2) The hardship results from conditions that are peculiar to the property, such as  
40 location, size, or topography. Hardships resulting from personal  
41 circumstances, as well as hardships resulting from conditions that are common  
42 to the neighborhood or the general public, may not be the basis for granting a  
43 variance. A variance may be granted when necessary and appropriate to make  
44 a reasonable accommodation under the Federal Fair Housing Act for a person  
45 with a disability.
- 46 (3) The hardship did not result from actions taken by the applicant or the property  
47 owner. The act of purchasing property with knowledge that circumstances  
48 exist that may justify the granting of a variance ~~shall not be regarded as~~is not  
49 a self-created hardship.

- 1 (4) The requested variance is consistent with the spirit, purpose, and intent of the  
2 regulation, such that public safety is secured and substantial justice is  
3 achieved.

4 No change in permitted uses may be authorized by variance. Appropriate conditions may be  
5 imposed on any variance, provided that the conditions are reasonably related to the variance. Any  
6 other development regulation that regulates land use or development may provide for variances  
7 from the provisions of those ordinances consistent with the provisions of this subsection."

8 **SECTION 18.** G.S. 160D-706 reads as rewritten:

9 **"§ 160D-706. Zoning conflicts with other development standards.**

10 (a) When regulations made under authority of this Article require a greater width or size  
11 of yards or courts, or require a lower height of a building or fewer number of stories, or require  
12 a greater percentage of a lot to be left unoccupied, or impose other higher standards than are  
13 required in any other statute or local ordinance or regulation, the regulations made under  
14 authority of this Article ~~shall~~ govern. When the provisions of any other statute or local ordinance  
15 or regulation require a greater width or size of yards or courts, or require a lower height of a  
16 building or a fewer number of stories, or require a greater percentage of a lot to be left  
17 unoccupied, or impose other higher standards than are required by the regulations made under  
18 authority of this Article, the provisions of that statute or local ordinance or regulation ~~shall~~  
19 govern.

20 (b) When adopting regulations under this Article, a local government may not use a  
21 definition of building, dwelling, dwelling unit, bedroom, or sleeping unit that is ~~more expansive~~  
22 ~~than inconsistent with~~ any definition of ~~the same those terms~~ in another statute or in a rule adopted  
23 by a State ~~agency~~ agency, including the State Building Code Council."

24 **SECTION 19.** Reserved.

25 **SECTION 20.(a)** G.S. 160D-804 reads as rewritten:

26 **"§ 160D-804. Contents and requirements of regulation.**

27 ...

28 (c) Transportation and Utilities. –

29 (1) The regulation may provide for the dedication of rights-of-way or easements  
30 for street and utility purposes, including the dedication of rights-of-way  
31 pursuant to G.S. 136-66.10 or G.S. 136-66.11.

32 (2) ~~The~~ A regulation adopted by a city may provide that in lieu of required street  
33 construction, a developer be required to provide funds for city use for the  
34 construction of roads to serve the occupants, residents, or invitees of the  
35 subdivision or development, and these funds may be used for roads which  
36 serve more than one subdivision or development within the area. All funds  
37 received by the city pursuant to this ~~subsection~~ subdivision shall be used only  
38 for development of roads, including design, land acquisition, and  
39 construction. However, a city may undertake these activities in conjunction  
40 with the Department of Transportation under an agreement between the city  
41 and the Department of Transportation.

42 (3) A regulation adopted by a county may provide that in lieu of required street  
43 construction, a developer may provide funds to a county to be used for the  
44 development of roads to serve the occupants, residents, or invitees of the  
45 subdivision or development. All funds received by the county under this  
46 subdivision shall be transferred to a city to be used solely for the development  
47 of roads, including design, land acquisition, and construction. Any city  
48 receiving funds from a county under this subdivision is authorized to expend  
49 the funds outside its corporate limits for the purposes specified in the  
50 agreement between the municipality and the county.

1           (4)     Any formula adopted by a local government to determine the amount of funds  
2           the developer is to pay in lieu of required street construction shall be based on  
3           the trips generated from the subdivision or development. The regulation may  
4           require a combination of partial payment of funds and partial dedication of  
5           constructed streets when the governing board ~~of the city~~ determines that a  
6           combination is in the best interests of the citizens of the area to be served.

7           (d)     Recreation Areas and Open Space. – The regulation may provide for the dedication  
8           or reservation of recreation areas serving residents of the immediate neighborhood within the  
9           subdivision or, alternatively, for payment of funds to be used to acquire or develop recreation  
10          areas serving residents of the development or subdivision or more than one subdivision or  
11          development within the immediate area. All funds received by ~~municipalities-cities~~ pursuant to  
12          this subsection shall be used only for the acquisition or development of recreation, park, or open  
13          space sites. All funds received by counties pursuant to this subsection shall be used only for the  
14          acquisition of recreation, park, or open space sites. Any formula enacted to determine the amount  
15          of funds that are to be provided under this subsection shall be based on the value of the  
16          development or subdivision for property tax purposes. The regulation may allow a combination  
17          or partial payment of funds and partial dedication of land when the governing board determines  
18          that this combination is in the best interests of the citizens of the area to be served.

19          ...."

20                 **SECTION 20.(b)** G.S. 160D-804(g) is recodified as G.S. 160D-804.1. As recodified  
21          by this section, G.S. 160D-804.1 reads as rewritten:

22          "**§ 160D-804.1. Performance guarantees.**

23          ~~(g) Performance Guarantees.~~—To assure compliance with ~~these~~ G.S. 160D-804 and other  
24          development regulation requirements, ~~the~~ a subdivision regulation may provide for performance  
25          guarantees to assure successful completion of required ~~improvements at the time the plat is~~  
26          ~~recorded as provided in subsection (b) of this section. For any specific development, the type of~~  
27          ~~performance guarantee shall be at the election of the person required to give the performance~~  
28          ~~guarantee-improvements.~~

29          For purposes of this section, all of the following ~~shall apply~~ apply with respect to performance  
30          guarantees:

31                 (1)     Type. – The type of performance guarantee shall be at the election of the  
32                 developer. The term "performance guarantee" ~~shall mean~~ means any of the  
33                 following forms of guarantee:

- 34                 a.     Surety bond issued by any company authorized to do business in this  
35                         State.
- 36                 b.     Letter of credit issued by any financial institution licensed to do  
37                         business in this State.
- 38                 c.     Other form of guarantee that provides equivalent security to a surety  
39                         bond or letter of credit.

40                 (1a)    Duration. – The duration of the performance guarantee shall initially be one  
41                 year, unless the developer determines that the scope of work for the required  
42                 improvements necessitates a longer duration. In the case of a bonded  
43                 obligation, the completion date shall be set one year from the date the bond is  
44                 issued, unless the developer determines that the scope of work for the required  
45                 improvements necessitates a longer duration.

46                 (1b)    Extension. – A developer shall demonstrate reasonable, good-faith progress  
47                 toward completion of the required improvements that are secured by the  
48                 performance guarantee or any extension. If the improvements are not  
49                 completed to the specifications of the local government, and the current  
50                 performance guarantee is likely to expire prior to completion of the required  
51                 improvements, the performance guarantee shall be extended, or a new

1 performance guarantee issued, for an additional period. An extension under  
2 this subdivision shall only be for a duration necessary to complete the required  
3 improvements. If a new performance guarantee is issued, the amount shall be  
4 determined by the procedure provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection  
5 and shall include the total cost of all incomplete improvements.

6 (2) Release. – The performance guarantee shall be returned or released, as  
7 appropriate, in a timely manner upon the acknowledgement by the local  
8 government that the improvements for which the performance guarantee is  
9 being required are complete. If the improvements are not complete and the  
10 current performance guarantee is expiring, the performance guarantee shall be  
11 extended, or a new performance guarantee issued, for an additional period  
12 until such required improvements are complete. A developer shall  
13 demonstrate reasonable, good faith progress toward completion of the  
14 required improvements that are the subject of the performance guarantee or  
15 any extension. The form of any extension shall remain at the election of the  
16 developer. The local government shall return letters of credit or escrowed  
17 funds upon completion of the required improvements to its specifications or  
18 upon acceptance of the required improvements, if the required improvements  
19 are subject to local government acceptance. When required improvements that  
20 are secured by a bond are completed to the specifications of the local  
21 government, or are accepted by the local government, if subject to its  
22 acceptance, upon request by the developer, the local government shall timely  
23 provide written acknowledgement that the required improvements have been  
24 completed.

25 (3) Amount. – The amount of the performance guarantee shall not exceed one  
26 hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the reasonably estimated cost of  
27 completion at the time the performance guarantee is issued. Any extension of  
28 the performance guarantee necessary to complete required improvements  
29 shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the reasonably  
30 estimated cost of completion of the remaining incomplete improvements still  
31 outstanding at the time the extension is obtained. The local government may  
32 determine the amount of the performance guarantee or use a cost estimate  
33 determined by the developer. The reasonably estimated cost of completion  
34 shall include one hundred percent (100%) of the costs for labor and materials  
35 necessary for completion of the required improvements. Where applicable, the  
36 costs shall be based on unit pricing. The additional twenty-five percent (25%)  
37 allowed under this subdivision includes inflation and all costs of  
38 administration regardless of how such fees or charges are denominated. The  
39 amount of any extension of any performance guarantee shall be determined  
40 according to the procedures for determining the initial guarantee and shall not  
41 exceed one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the reasonably estimated  
42 cost of completion of the remaining incomplete improvements still  
43 outstanding at the time the extension is obtained.

44 (3a) Timing. – A local government, at its discretion, may require the performance  
45 guarantee to be posted either at the time the plat is recorded or at a time  
46 subsequent to plat recordation.

47 (4) Coverage. – The performance guarantee shall only be used for completion of  
48 the required improvements and not for repairs or maintenance after  
49 completion.

- 1 (5) Legal responsibilities. – No person shall have or may claim any rights under  
2 or to any performance guarantee provided pursuant to this subsection or in the  
3 proceeds of any such performance guarantee other than the following:  
4 a. The local government to whom ~~such~~the performance guarantee is  
5 provided.  
6 b. The developer at whose request or for whose benefit ~~such~~the  
7 performance guarantee is given.  
8 c. The person or entity issuing or providing ~~such~~the performance  
9 guarantee at the request of or for the benefit of the developer.

10 (6) Multiple guarantees. – The developer shall have the option to post one type of  
11 a performance guarantee as provided for in subdivision (1) of this section, in  
12 lieu of multiple bonds, letters of credit, or other equivalent security, for all  
13 development matters related to the same project requiring performance  
14 guarantees.

15 (7) Exclusion. – Performance guarantees associated with erosion control and  
16 stormwater control measures are not subject to the provisions of this section."

17 **SECTION 20.(c)** Subsection (b) of this section applies to performance guarantees  
18 issued on or after the effective date of this act.

19 **SECTION 20.(d)** G.S. 160D-804 is amended by adding two new subsections to read:

20 "(h) Power Lines Exemption. – The regulation shall not require a developer or builder to  
21 bury power lines meeting all of the following criteria:

22 (1) The power lines existed above ground at the time of first approval of a plat or  
23 development plan by the local government, whether or not the power lines are  
24 subsequently relocated during construction of the subdivision or development  
25 plan.

26 (2) The power lines are located outside the boundaries of the parcel of land that  
27 contains the subdivision or the property covered by the development plan.

28 (i) Minimum Square Footage Exemption. – The regulation shall not set a minimum  
29 square footage of any structures subject to regulation under the North Carolina Residential Code  
30 for One- and Two-Family Dwellings."

31 **SECTION 21.** G.S. 160D-807 reads as rewritten:

32 **"§ 160D-807. Penalties for transferring lots in unapproved subdivisions.**

33 (a) If a local government adopts a subdivision regulation, any person who, being the  
34 owner or agent of the owner of any land located within the planning and development regulation  
35 jurisdiction of that local government, thereafter subdivides ~~his~~the land in violation of the  
36 regulation or transfers or sells land by reference to, exhibition of, or any other use of a plat  
37 showing a subdivision of the land before the plat has been properly approved under ~~such~~the  
38 subdivision regulation and recorded in the office of the appropriate register of deeds, ~~shall be~~is  
39 guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The description by metes and bounds in the instrument of  
40 transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring land ~~shall~~does not exempt  
41 the transaction from this penalty. The local government may bring an action for injunction of any  
42 illegal subdivision, transfer, conveyance, or sale of land, and the court shall, upon appropriate  
43 findings, issue an injunction and order requiring the offending party to comply with the  
44 subdivision regulation. Building permits required pursuant to ~~G.S. 160D-1108~~G.S. 160D-1110  
45 may be denied for lots that have been illegally subdivided. In addition to other remedies, a local  
46 government may institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent the unlawful  
47 subdivision of land, to restrain, correct, or abate the violation, or to prevent any illegal act or  
48 conduct.

49 (b) The provisions of this section ~~shall~~do not prohibit any owner or its agent from  
50 entering into contracts to sell or lease by reference to an approved preliminary plat for which a



1 final plat has not yet been properly approved under the subdivision regulation or recorded with  
2 the register of deeds, provided the contract does all of the following:

3 ...

4 (c) The provisions of this section ~~shall~~do not prohibit any owner or its agent from  
5 entering into contracts to sell or lease land by reference to an approved preliminary plat for which  
6 a final plat has not been properly approved under the subdivision regulation or recorded with the  
7 register of deeds where the buyer or lessee is any person who has contracted to acquire or lease  
8 the land for the purpose of engaging in the business of construction of residential, commercial,  
9 or industrial buildings on the land, or for the purpose of resale or lease of the land to persons  
10 engaged in that kind of business, provided that no conveyance of that land may occur and no  
11 contract to lease it may become effective until after the final plat has been properly approved  
12 under the subdivision regulation and recorded with the register of deeds."

13 **SECTION 22.** G.S. 160D-903 reads as rewritten:

14 "**§ 160D-903. Agricultural uses.**

15 (a) Bona Fide Farming Exempt From County Zoning. – County zoning regulations may  
16 not affect property used for bona fide farm purposes; provided, however, that this section does  
17 not limit zoning regulation with respect to the use of farm property for nonfarm purposes. Except  
18 as provided in G.S. 106-743.4 for farms that are subject to a conservation agreement under  
19 G.S. 106-743.2, bona fide farm purposes include the production and activities relating or  
20 incidental to the production of crops, grains, fruits, vegetables, ornamental and flowering plants,  
21 dairy, livestock, poultry, and all other forms of agriculture, as defined in G.S. 106-581.1.  
22 Activities incident to the farm include existing or new residences constructed to the applicable  
23 residential building code situated on the farm occupied by the owner, lessee, or operator of the  
24 farm and other buildings or structures sheltering or supporting the farm use and operation. For  
25 purposes of this section, "when performed on the farm" in G.S. 106-581.1(6) ~~shall include~~  
26 includes the farm within the jurisdiction of the county and any other farm owned or leased to or  
27 from others by the bona fide farm operator, no matter where located. For purposes of this section,  
28 the production of a nonfarm product that the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
29 recognizes as a "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" product that is produced on a farm subject  
30 to a conservation agreement under G.S. 106-743.2 is a bona fide farm purpose. For purposes of  
31 determining whether a property is being used for bona fide farm purposes, any of the following  
32 ~~shall constitute~~is sufficient evidence that the property is being used for bona fide farm purposes:

- 33 (1) A farm sales tax exemption certificate issued by the Department of Revenue.
- 34 (2) A copy of the property tax listing showing that the property is eligible for  
35 participation in the present-use value program pursuant to G.S. 105-277.3.
- 36 (3) A copy of the farm owner's or operator's Schedule F from the owner's or  
37 operator's most recent federal income tax return.
- 38 (4) A forest management plan.

39 A building or structure that is used for agritourism is a bona fide farm purpose if the building  
40 or structure is located on a property that (i) is owned by a person who holds a qualifying farm  
41 sales tax exemption certificate from the Department of Revenue pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13E(a)  
42 or (ii) is enrolled in the present-use value program pursuant to G.S. 105-277.3. Failure to  
43 maintain the requirements of this subsection for a period of three years after the date the building  
44 or structure was originally classified as a bona fide farm purpose pursuant to this subsection ~~shall~~  
45 subject~~subjects~~ the building or structure to applicable zoning and development regulation  
46 ordinances adopted by a county pursuant to subsection (a) of this section in effect on the date the  
47 property no longer meets the requirements of this subsection. For purposes of this section,  
48 "agritourism" means any activity carried out on a farm or ranch that allows members of the  
49 general public, for recreational, entertainment, or educational purposes, to view or enjoy rural  
50 activities, including farming, ranching, historic, cultural, harvest-your-own activities, or natural  
51 activities and attractions. A building or structure used for agritourism includes any building or

1 structure used for public or private events, including, but not limited to, weddings, receptions,  
2 meetings, demonstrations of farm activities, meals, and other events that are taking place on the  
3 farm because of its farm or rural setting.

4 (b) County Zoning of Residential Uses on Large Lots in Agricultural Districts. – A  
5 county zoning regulation shall not prohibit single-family detached residential uses constructed in  
6 accordance with the North Carolina State Building Code on lots greater than 10 acres in size and  
7 in zoning districts where more than fifty percent (50%) of the land is in use for agricultural or  
8 silvicultural purposes, except that this restriction ~~shall~~ does not apply to commercial or industrial  
9 districts where a broad variety of commercial or industrial uses are permissible. A zoning  
10 regulation shall not require that a lot greater than 10 acres in size have frontage on a public road  
11 or county-approved private road or be served by public water or sewer lines in order to be  
12 developed for single-family residential purposes.

13 (c) Agricultural Areas in Municipal Extraterritorial Jurisdiction. – Property that is located  
14 in a ~~municipality's~~ city's extraterritorial planning and development regulation jurisdiction and  
15 that is used for bona fide farm purposes is exempt from the ~~municipality's~~ city's zoning regulation  
16 to the same extent bona fide farming activities are exempt from county zoning pursuant to this  
17 section. As used in this subsection, "property" means a single tract of property or an identifiable  
18 portion of a single tract. Property that ceases to be used for bona fide farm purposes ~~shall become~~  
19 becomes subject to exercise of the ~~municipality's~~ city's extraterritorial planning and development  
20 regulation jurisdiction under this Chapter. For purposes of complying with State or federal law,  
21 property that is exempt from ~~the exercise of municipal extraterritorial planning and development~~  
22 ~~regulation jurisdiction~~ municipal zoning pursuant to this subsection ~~shall be~~ is subject to the  
23 county's floodplain regulation or all floodplain regulation provisions of the county's unified  
24 development ordinance.

25 (d) Accessory Farm Buildings. – A ~~municipality~~ city may provide in its zoning regulation  
26 that an accessory building of a "bona fide farm" has the same exemption from the building code  
27 as it would have under county zoning.

28 (e) City Regulations in Voluntary Agricultural Districts. – A city may amend the  
29 development regulations applicable within its planning and development regulation jurisdiction  
30 to provide flexibility to farming operations that are located within a city or county, voluntary  
31 agricultural district, or enhanced voluntary agricultural district adopted under Article 61 of  
32 Chapter 106 of the General Statutes. Amendments to applicable development regulations may  
33 include provisions regarding on-farm sales, pick-your-own operations, road signs, agritourism,  
34 and other activities incident to farming."

35 **SECTION 23.** G.S. 160D-916(b) is repealed.

36 **SECTION 24.** G.S. 160D-947 reads as rewritten:

37 "**§ 160D-947. Certificate of appropriateness required.**

38 (a) Certificate Required. – ~~From and after~~ After the designation of a landmark or a  
39 historic district, no exterior portion of any building or other structure, including masonry walls,  
40 fences, light fixtures, steps and pavement, or other appurtenant features, nor above-ground utility  
41 structure nor any type of outdoor advertising sign shall be erected, altered, restored, moved, or  
42 demolished on ~~such~~ the landmark or within ~~such~~ the district until after an application for a  
43 certificate of appropriateness as to exterior features has been submitted to and approved by the  
44 preservation commission. The local government shall require such a certificate to be issued by  
45 the commission prior to the issuance of a building permit granted for the purposes of constructing,  
46 altering, moving, or demolishing structures, which certificate may be issued subject to reasonable  
47 conditions necessary to carry out the purposes of this Part. A certificate of appropriateness ~~shall~~  
48 be is required whether or not a building or other permit is required.

49 For purposes of this Part, "exterior features" ~~shall include~~ include the architectural style,  
50 general design, and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including  
51 the kind and texture of the building material, the size and scale of the building, and the type and

1 style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, and other appurtenant fixtures. In the case of  
2 outdoor advertising signs, "exterior features" ~~shall be construed to mean mean~~ the style, material,  
3 size, and location of all such signs. Such "exterior features" may, in the discretion of the local  
4 governing board, include historic signs, color, and significant landscape, archaeological, and  
5 natural features of the area.

6 Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the commission ~~shall have~~ has no  
7 jurisdiction over interior arrangement. The commission shall take no action under this section  
8 except to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, moving, or demolition  
9 of buildings, structures, appurtenant fixtures, outdoor advertising signs, or other significant  
10 features in the district that would be incongruous with the special character of the landmark or  
11 district. In making decisions on certificates of appropriateness, the commission shall apply the  
12 rules and standards adopted pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

13 (b) Interior Spaces. – Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, jurisdiction of the  
14 commission over interior spaces ~~shall be is~~ limited to specific interior features of architectural,  
15 artistic, or historical significance in publicly owned landmarks and of privately owned historic  
16 landmarks for which consent for interior review has been given by the owner. ~~Said~~ The consent  
17 of an owner for interior review ~~shall bind~~ binds future owners and/or successors in title, ~~provided~~  
18 ~~such if the~~ consent has been filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the  
19 property is located and indexed according to the name of the owner of the property in the grantee  
20 and grantor indexes. The landmark designation shall specify the interior features to be reviewed  
21 and the specific nature of the commission's jurisdiction over the interior.

22 ...

23 (e) Appeals. –

- 24 (1) Appeals of administrative decisions allowed by regulation may be made to the  
25 commission.
- 26 (2) All decisions of the commission in granting or denying a certificate of  
27 appropriateness may, if so provided in the regulation, be appealed to the  
28 board of adjustment in the nature of certiorari within times prescribed for  
29 appeals of administrative decisions in ~~G.S. 160D-405(e)~~. G.S. 160D-405(d).  
30 To the extent applicable, the provisions of G.S. 160D-1402 ~~shall~~ apply to  
31 appeals in the nature of certiorari to the board of adjustment.
- 32 (3) Appeals from the board of adjustment may be made pursuant to  
33 G.S. 160D-1402.
- 34 (4) If the regulation does not provide for an appeal to the board of adjustment,  
35 appeals of decisions on certificates of appropriateness may be made to the  
36 superior court as provided in G.S. 160D-1402.
- 37 (5) Petitions for judicial review shall be taken within times prescribed for appeal  
38 of quasi-judicial decisions in ~~G.S. 160D-1404~~. G.S. 160D-1405. Appeals in  
39 any such case shall be heard by the superior court of the county in which the  
40 local government is located.

41 (f) Public Buildings. – All of the provisions of this Part are hereby made applicable to  
42 construction, alteration, moving, and demolition by the State of North Carolina, its political  
43 subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities, provided, however, they ~~shall do~~ not apply to  
44 interiors of buildings or structures owned by the State of North Carolina. The State and its  
45 agencies ~~shall have a right of~~ may appeal to the North Carolina Historical Commission or any  
46 successor agency assuming its responsibilities under G.S. 121-12(a) from any decision of a local  
47 preservation commission. The North Carolina Historical Commission shall render its decision  
48 within 30 days from the date that the notice of appeal by the State is received by it. The current  
49 edition of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for  
50 Rehabilitating Historic Buildings shall be the sole principles and guidelines used in reviewing  
51 applications of the State for certificates of appropriateness. The decision of the North Carolina

1 Historical Commission ~~shall be~~ is final and binding upon both the State and the preservation  
2 commission."

3 **SECTION 25.** G.S. 160D-1005 reads as rewritten:

4 "**§ 160D-1005. ~~Public hearing.~~Hearing.**

5 Before entering into a development agreement, a local government shall conduct a legislative  
6 hearing on the proposed agreement. The notice provisions of G.S. 160D-602 applicable to zoning  
7 map amendments shall be followed for this hearing. The notice for the ~~public hearing~~ must  
8 specify the location of the property subject to the development agreement, the development uses  
9 proposed on the property, and must specify a place where a copy of the proposed development  
10 agreement can be obtained."

11 **SECTION 26.** G.S. 160D-1006 reads as rewritten:

12 "**§ 160D-1006. Content and modification.**

13 (a) A development agreement shall, at a minimum, include all of the following:

14 ...

15 (b) A development agreement may also provide that the entire development or any phase  
16 of it be commenced or completed within a specified period of time. If required by ordinance or  
17 in the agreement, the development agreement shall provide a development schedule, including  
18 commencement dates and interim completion dates at no greater than five-year intervals;  
19 provided, however, the failure to meet a commencement or completion date ~~shall~~ does not, in  
20 and of itself, constitute a material breach of the development agreement pursuant to  
21 G.S. 160D-1008 but must be judged based upon the totality of the circumstances. The developer  
22 may request a modification in the dates as set forth in the agreement.

23 ...

24 (d) The development agreement also may cover any other matter, including defined  
25 performance standards, not inconsistent with this Chapter. The development agreement may  
26 include mutually acceptable terms regarding provision of public facilities and other amenities  
27 and the allocation of financial responsibility for their provision, provided any impact mitigation  
28 measures offered by the developer beyond those that could be required by the local government  
29 ~~pursuant to G.S. 160D-804~~ shall be expressly enumerated within the agreement, and provided  
30 the agreement may not include a tax or impact fee not otherwise authorized by law.

31 ...

32 (f) Any performance guarantees under the development agreement shall comply with  
33 ~~G.S. 160D-804(d).~~ G.S. 160D-804.1."

34 **SECTION 27.** G.S. 160D-1007(b) reads as rewritten:

35 "(b) Except for grounds specified in ~~G.S. 160D-108(e),~~ G.S. 160D-108(c) or  
36 G.S. 160D-108.1(f), a local government may not apply subsequently adopted ordinances or  
37 development policies to a development that is subject to a development agreement."

38 **SECTION 28.(a)** G.S. 160D-1104 reads as rewritten:

39 "**§ 160D-1104. Duties and responsibilities.**

40 (a) The duties and responsibilities of an inspection department and of the inspectors in it  
41 ~~shall be~~ are to enforce within their planning and development regulation jurisdiction State and  
42 local laws relating to the following:

43 (1) The construction of buildings and other structures.

44 (2) The installation of such facilities as plumbing systems, electrical systems,  
45 heating systems, refrigeration systems, and air-conditioning systems.

46 (3) The maintenance of buildings and other structures in a safe, sanitary, and  
47 healthful condition.

48 (4) Other matters that may be specified by the governing board.

49 (b) The duties and responsibilities set forth in subsection (a) of this section ~~shall~~ include  
50 the receipt of applications for permits and the issuance or denial of permits, the making of any  
51 necessary inspections in a timely manner, the issuance or denial of certificates of compliance,

1 the issuance of orders to correct violations, the bringing of judicial actions against actual or  
2 threatened violations, the keeping of adequate records, and any other actions that may be required  
3 in order adequately to enforce those laws. The ~~city council shall have~~ governing board has  
4 authority to enact reasonable and appropriate provisions governing the enforcement of those  
5 laws.

6 (c) In performing the specific inspections required by the North Carolina Building Code,  
7 the inspector shall conduct all inspections requested by the permit holder for each scheduled  
8 inspection visit. For each requested inspection, the inspector shall inform the permit holder of  
9 instances in which the work inspected fails to meet the requirements of the North Carolina  
10 Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings or the North Carolina Building Code.

11 (d) Except as provided in ~~G.S. 160D-1115~~ G.S. 160D-1117 and G.S. 160D-1207, a local  
12 government may not adopt or enforce a local ordinance or resolution or any other policy that  
13 requires regular, routine inspections of buildings or structures constructed in compliance with the  
14 North Carolina Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings in addition to the specific  
15 inspections required by the North Carolina Building Code without first obtaining approval from  
16 the North Carolina Building Code Council. The North Carolina Building Code Council shall  
17 review all applications for additional inspections requested by a local government and shall, in a  
18 reasonable manner, approve or disapprove the additional inspections. This subsection does not  
19 limit the authority of the local government to require inspections upon unforeseen or unique  
20 circumstances that require immediate action. In performing the specific inspections required by  
21 the North Carolina Residential Building Code, the inspector shall conduct all inspections  
22 requested by the permit holder for each scheduled inspection visit. For each requested inspection,  
23 the inspector shall inform the permit holder of instances in which the work inspected is  
24 incomplete or otherwise fails to meet the requirements of the North Carolina Residential Code  
25 for One- and Two-Family Dwellings or the North Carolina Building Code.

26 (e) Each inspection department shall implement a process for an informal internal review  
27 of inspection decisions made by the department's inspectors. This process shall include, at a  
28 minimum, the following:

- 29 (1) Initial review by the supervisor of the inspector.
- 30 (2) The provision in or with each permit issued by the department of (i) the name,  
31 phone number, and e-mail address of the supervisor of each inspector and (ii)  
32 a notice of availability of the informal internal review process.
- 33 (3) Procedures the department must follow when a permit holder or applicant  
34 requests an internal review of an inspector's decision.

35 Nothing in this subsection ~~shall be deemed to limit or abrogate~~ limits or abrogates any rights  
36 available under Chapter 150B of the General Statutes to a permit holder or applicant.

37 (f) If a specific building framing inspection as required by the North Carolina Residential  
38 Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings results in 15 or more separate violations of that Code,  
39 the inspector shall forward a copy of the inspection report to the Department of Insurance."

40 **SECTION 28.(b)** Notwithstanding Section 6(c) of S.L. 2018-29, as amended by  
41 Section 9 of S.L. 2019-174, G.S. 153A-352(g) and G.S. 160A-412(g) expire on the effective date  
42 of this act and not on October 1, 2021. G.S. 160D-1104(f) expires October 1, 2021.

43 **SECTION 29.** G.S. 160D-1106 reads as rewritten:

44 "**§ 160D-1106. Alternate inspection method for component or element.**

45 (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of this Article, a ~~city~~ local government shall accept  
46 and approve, without further responsibility to inspect, a design or other proposal for a component  
47 or element in the construction of buildings from an architect licensed under Chapter 83A of the  
48 General Statutes or professional engineer licensed under Chapter 89C of the General Statutes  
49 provided all of the following apply:

- 50 (1) The submission design or other proposal is completed under valid seal of the  
51 licensed architect or licensed professional engineer.

1 (2) Field inspection of the installation or completion of a component or element  
2 of the building is performed by a licensed architect or licensed professional  
3 engineer or a person under the direct supervisory control of the licensed  
4 architect or licensed professional engineer.

5 (3) The licensed architect or licensed professional engineer under subdivision (2)  
6 of this subsection provides the ~~city-local government~~ with a signed written  
7 document ~~stating-certifying that~~ the component or element of the building  
8 inspected under subdivision (2) of this subsection is in compliance with the  
9 North Carolina State Building Code or the North Carolina Residential Code  
10 for One- and Two-Family Dwellings. The ~~inspection-certification~~ required  
11 under this subdivision shall be provided by electronic or physical ~~delivery-and~~  
12 ~~delivery~~, and its receipt shall be promptly acknowledged by the ~~city-local~~  
13 ~~government~~ through reciprocal means. The certification shall be made on a  
14 form created by the North Carolina Building Code Council which shall  
15 include at least the following:

16 a. Permit number.

17 b. Date of inspection.

18 c. Type of inspection.

19 d. Contractor's name and license number.

20 e. Street address of the job location.

21 f. Name, address, and telephone number of the person responsible for  
22 the inspection.

23 (a1) In accepting certifications of inspections under subsection (a) of this section, a local  
24 government shall not require information other than that specified in this section.

25 (b) Upon the acceptance and approval receipt of a signed written document by the ~~city~~  
26 ~~local government~~ as required under subsection (a) of this section, notwithstanding the issuance  
27 of a certificate of occupancy, the ~~city-local government~~, its inspection department, and the  
28 inspectors ~~shall be~~ are discharged and released from any liabilities, duties, and responsibilities  
29 imposed by this Article with respect to or in common law from any claim arising out of or  
30 attributed to the component or element in the construction of the building for which the signed  
31 written document was submitted.

32 (c) With the exception of the requirements contained in subsection (a) of this section, no  
33 further certification by a licensed architect or licensed professional engineer ~~shall be~~ is required  
34 for any component or element designed and sealed by a licensed architect or licensed professional  
35 engineer for the manufacturer of the component or element under the North Carolina State  
36 Building Code or the North Carolina Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings.

37 (d) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

38 (1) Component. – Any assembly, subassembly, or combination of elements  
39 designed to be combined with other components to form part of a building or  
40 structure. Examples of a component include an excavated footing trench  
41 containing no ~~concrete~~ concrete, a foundation, and a prepared underslab with  
42 slab-related materials without concrete. The term does not include a system.

43 (2) Element. – A combination of products designed to be combined with other  
44 elements to form all or part of a building component. The term does not  
45 include a system."

46 **SECTION 30.** G.S. 160D-1110 reads as rewritten:

47 **"§ 160D-1110. Building permits.**

48 (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, no person shall commence or  
49 proceed with any of the following without first securing all permits required by the State Building  
50 Code and any other State or local laws applicable to any of the following activities:

- 1 (1) The construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, movement to another site,  
2 removal, or demolition of any building or structure.
- 3 (2) The installation, extension, or general repair of any plumbing system except  
4 that in any one- or two-family dwelling unit a permit ~~shall not be~~ is not  
5 required for the connection of a water heater that is being ~~replaced, provided~~  
6 ~~that replaced if (i)~~ the work is performed by a person licensed under  
7 G.S. 87-21 who personally examines the work at completion and ensures that  
8 a leak test has been performed on the gas piping, and ~~provided (ii)~~ the energy  
9 use rate or thermal input is not greater than that of the water heater that is  
10 being replaced, there is no change in fuel, energy source, location, capacity,  
11 or routing or sizing of venting and piping, and the replacement is installed in  
12 accordance with the current edition of the State Building Code.
- 13 (3) The installation, extension, alteration, or general repair of any heating or  
14 cooling equipment system.
- 15 (4) The installation, extension, alteration, or general repair of any electrical  
16 wiring, devices, appliances, or equipment, except that in any one- or  
17 two-family dwelling unit a permit ~~shall not be~~ is not required for repair or  
18 replacement of electrical lighting fixtures or devices, such as receptacles and  
19 lighting switches, or for the connection of an existing branch circuit to an  
20 electric water heater that is being ~~replaced, provided that replaced if~~ all of the  
21 following requirements are met:
- 22 a. With respect to electric water heaters, the replacement water heater is  
23 placed in the same location and is of the same or less capacity and  
24 electrical rating as the original.
- 25 b. With respect to electrical lighting fixtures and devices, the  
26 replacement is with a fixture or device having the same voltage and  
27 the same or less amperage.
- 28 c. The work is performed by a person licensed under G.S. 87-43.
- 29 d. The repair or replacement installation meets the current edition of the  
30 State Building Code, including the State Electrical Code.

31 However, a building permit is not required for the installation, maintenance, or replacement  
32 of any load control device or equipment by an electric power supplier, as defined in  
33 G.S. 62-133.8, or an electrical contractor contracted by the electric power supplier, so long as the  
34 work is subject to supervision by an electrical contractor licensed under Article 4 of Chapter 87  
35 of the General Statutes. The electric power supplier shall provide such installation, maintenance,  
36 or replacement in accordance with (i) an activity or program ordered, authorized, or approved by  
37 the North Carolina Utilities Commission pursuant to G.S. 62-133.8 or G.S. 62-133.9 or (ii) a  
38 similar program undertaken by a municipal electric service provider, whether the installation,  
39 modification, or replacement is made before or after the point of delivery of electric service to  
40 the customer. The exemption under this subsection applies to all existing installations.

41 (b) A building permit shall be in writing and shall contain a provision that the work done  
42 shall comply with the North Carolina State Building Code and all other applicable State and local  
43 laws. Nothing in this section ~~shall require~~ requires a local government to review and approve  
44 residential building plans submitted to the local government pursuant to the North Carolina  
45 Residential Code, provided that the local government may review and approve ~~such the~~  
46 residential building plans as it deems necessary. If a local government chooses to review  
47 residential building plans for any structures subject to regulation under the North Carolina  
48 Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings, all initial reviews for the building permit  
49 must be performed within 15 business days of submission of the plans. A local government shall  
50 not require residential building plans for one- and two-family dwellings to be sealed by a licensed  
51 engineer or licensed architect unless required by the North Carolina State Building Code. No

1 building permits shall be issued unless the plans and specifications are identified by the name  
 2 and address of the author thereof, and, if the General Statutes of North Carolina require that plans  
 3 for certain types of work be prepared only by a licensed architect or licensed engineer, no  
 4 building permit shall be issued unless the plans and specifications bear the North Carolina seal  
 5 of a licensed architect or of a licensed engineer. When any provision of the General Statutes of  
 6 North Carolina or of any ordinance or development or zoning regulation requires that work be  
 7 done by a licensed specialty contractor of any kind, no building permit for the work shall be  
 8 issued unless the work is to be performed by such a duly licensed contractor.

9 (c) No permit issued under Article 9 or 9C of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes ~~shall~~  
 10 ~~be is~~ required for any construction, installation, repair, replacement, or alteration performed in  
 11 accordance with the current edition of the North Carolina State Building Code costing fifteen  
 12 thousand dollars (\$15,000) or less in any single-family residence or farm building unless the  
 13 work involves any of the following:

- 14 (1) The addition, repair, or replacement of load-bearing structures. However, no  
 15 permit is required for replacement of windows, doors, exterior siding, or the  
 16 pickets, railings, stair treads, and decking of porches and exterior decks.
- 17 (2) The addition or change in the design of plumbing. However, no permit is  
 18 required for replacements otherwise meeting the requirements of this  
 19 subsection that do not change size or capacity.
- 20 (3) The addition, replacement, or change in the design of heating,  
 21 air-conditioning, or electrical wiring, devices, appliances, or equipment, other  
 22 than like-kind replacement of electrical devices and lighting fixtures.
- 23 (4) The use of materials not permitted by the North Carolina Residential Code for  
 24 One- and Two-Family Dwellings.
- 25 (5) The addition (excluding replacement) of roofing.

26 ...."

27 **SECTION 31.** G.S. 160D-1113 reads as rewritten:

28 "**§ 160D-1113. Inspections of work in progress.**

29 Subject to the limitation imposed by ~~G.S. 160D-1104(b), G.S. 160D-1104(d)~~, as the work  
 30 pursuant to a building permit progresses, local inspectors shall make as many inspections thereof  
 31 as may be necessary to satisfy them that the work is being done according to the provisions of  
 32 any applicable State and local laws and of the terms of the permit. In exercising this power,  
 33 members of the inspection department ~~shall~~ have a right to enter on any premises within the  
 34 jurisdiction of the department at all reasonable hours for the purposes of inspection or other  
 35 enforcement action, upon presentation of proper credentials. If a building permit has been  
 36 obtained by an owner exempt from licensure under G.S. 87-1(b)(2), no inspection shall be  
 37 conducted without the owner being present, unless the plans for the building were drawn and  
 38 sealed by an architect licensed pursuant to Chapter 83A of the General Statutes."

39 **SECTION 32.** G.S. 160D-1116 reads as rewritten:

40 "**§ 160D-1116. Certificates of ~~compliance~~; compliance; temporary certificates of occupancy.**

41 (a) At the conclusion of all work done under a building permit, the appropriate inspector  
 42 shall make a final inspection, and, if ~~the inspector finds that~~ the completed work complies with  
 43 all applicable State and local laws and with the terms of the permit, the inspector shall issue a  
 44 certificate of compliance. ~~No~~ Except as provided by subsection (b) of this section, no new  
 45 building or part thereof may be occupied, no addition or enlargement of an existing building may  
 46 be occupied, and no existing building that has been altered or moved may be occupied, until the  
 47 inspection department has issued a certificate of compliance.

48 (b) A temporary certificate of occupancy ~~or compliance~~ may be issued permitting  
 49 occupancy for a stated period of time of either the entire building ~~or property~~ or of specified  
 50 portions of the building if the inspector finds that ~~such the building or property~~ may safely be  
 51 occupied prior to its final completion. A permit holder may request and be issued a temporary



1 certificate of occupancy if the conditions and requirements of the North Carolina State Building  
2 Code are met.

3 ~~(c) Violation of this section shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor. A local government~~  
4 ~~may require the applicant for a temporary certificate of occupancy to post suitable security to~~  
5 ~~ensure code compliance. Any person who owns, leases, or controls a building and occupies or~~  
6 ~~allows the occupancy of the building or a part of the building before a certificate of compliance~~  
7 ~~or temporary certificate of occupancy has been issued pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this~~  
8 ~~section is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor."~~

9 **SECTION 33.** G.S. 160D-1121 reads as rewritten:

10 **"§ 160D-1121. Action in event of failure to take corrective action.**

11 If the owner of a building or structure that has been condemned as unsafe pursuant to  
12 ~~G.S. 160D-1117 shall fail~~ G.S. 160D-1119 fails to take prompt corrective action, the local  
13 inspector shall give written notice, by certified mail to the owner's last known address or by  
14 personal service, of all of the following:

- 15 (1) That the building or structure is in a condition that appears to meet one or  
16 more of the following conditions:
  - 17 a. Constitutes a fire or safety hazard.
  - 18 b. Is dangerous to life, health, or other property.
  - 19 c. Is likely to cause or contribute to blight, disease, vagrancy, or danger  
20 to children.
  - 21 d. Has a tendency to attract persons intent on criminal activities or other  
22 activities that would constitute a public nuisance.
- 23 (2) That an administrative hearing will be held before the inspector at a designated  
24 place and time, not later than 10 days after the date of the notice, at which time  
25 the owner ~~shall~~ will be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to  
26 present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter.
- 27 (3) That following the hearing, the inspector may issue such order to repair, close,  
28 vacate, or demolish the building or structure as appears appropriate.

29 If the name or whereabouts of the owner cannot, after due diligence, be discovered, the notice  
30 shall be considered properly and adequately served if a copy is posted on the outside of the  
31 building or structure in question at least 10 days prior to the hearing and a notice of the hearing  
32 is published in a newspaper having general circulation in the local government's area of  
33 jurisdiction at least once not later than one week prior to the hearing."

34 **SECTION 34.** G.S. 160D-1123 reads as rewritten:

35 **"§ 160D-1123. Appeal; finality of order if not appealed.**

36 Any owner who has received an order under ~~G.S. 160D-1120~~ G.S. 160D-1122 may appeal  
37 from the order to the governing board by giving notice of appeal in writing to the inspector and  
38 to the local government clerk within 10 days following issuance of the order. In the absence of  
39 an appeal, the order of the inspector ~~shall be~~ is final. The governing board shall hear an appeal  
40 in accordance with G.S. 160D-406 and render a decision ~~in an appeal~~ within a reasonable time.  
41 The governing board may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order."

42 **SECTION 35.** G.S. 160D-1124 reads as rewritten:

43 **"§ 160D-1124. Failure to comply with order.**

44 If the owner of a building or structure fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to  
45 ~~G.S. 160D-1120~~ G.S. 160D-1122 from which no appeal has been taken or fails to comply with  
46 an order of the governing board following an appeal, the owner ~~shall be~~ is guilty of a Class 1  
47 misdemeanor."

48 **SECTION 36.** G.S. 160D-1125 reads as rewritten:

49 **"§ 160D-1125. Enforcement.**

50 (a) Action Authorized. – Whenever any violation is denominated a misdemeanor under  
51 the provisions of this Article, the local government, either in addition to or in lieu of other

1 remedies, may initiate any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate  
2 the violation or to prevent the occupancy of the building or structure involved.

3 (b) Removal of Building. – In the case of a building or structure declared unsafe under  
4 ~~G.S. 160D-1117~~ G.S. 160D-1119 or an ordinance adopted pursuant to ~~G.S. 160D-1117;~~  
5 G.S. 160D-1119, a local government may, in lieu of taking action under subsection (a) of this  
6 section, cause the building or structure to be removed or demolished. The amounts incurred by  
7 the local government in connection with the removal or demolition ~~shall be~~ are a lien against the  
8 real property upon which the cost was incurred. The lien shall be filed, have the same priority,  
9 and be collected in the same manner as liens for special assessments provided in Article 10 of  
10 Chapter 160A of the General Statutes. If the building or structure is removed or demolished by  
11 the local government, the local government shall sell the usable materials of the building and any  
12 personal property, fixtures, or appurtenances found in or attached to the building. The local  
13 government shall credit the proceeds of the sale against the cost of the removal or demolition.  
14 Any balance remaining from the sale shall be deposited with the clerk of superior court of the  
15 county where the property is located and shall be disbursed by the court to the person found to  
16 be entitled thereto by final order or decree of the court.

17 (c) Additional Lien. – The amounts incurred by a local government in connection with  
18 the removal or demolition ~~shall also be~~ are also a lien against any other real property owned by  
19 the owner of the building or structure and located within the local government's planning and  
20 development regulation jurisdiction, and for ~~municipalities~~ cities without extraterritorial  
21 planning and development jurisdiction, within one mile of the city limits, except for the owner's  
22 primary residence. The provisions of subsection (b) of this section apply to this additional lien,  
23 except that this additional lien is inferior to all prior liens and shall be collected as a money  
24 judgment.

25 (d) Nonexclusive Remedy. – Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or limit  
26 the power of the local government to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or  
27 abatement by summary proceedings or otherwise."

28 **SECTION 37.** G.S. 160D-1129 reads as rewritten:

29 **"§ 160D-1129. Regulation authorized as to repair, closing, and demolition of nonresidential**  
30 **buildings or structures; order of public officer.**

31 (a) Authority. – The governing board of the local government may adopt and enforce  
32 regulations relating to nonresidential buildings or structures that fail to meet minimum standards  
33 of maintenance, sanitation, and safety established by the governing board. The minimum  
34 standards shall address only conditions that are dangerous and injurious to public health, safety,  
35 and welfare and identify circumstances under which a public necessity exists for the repair,  
36 closing, or demolition of such buildings or structures. The ~~regulation~~ regulations shall provide  
37 for designation or appointment of a public officer to exercise the powers prescribed by the  
38 regulation, in accordance with the procedures specified in this section. ~~Such regulation~~  
39 Regulations adopted under this section shall be applicable within the local government's entire  
40 planning and development regulation jurisdiction or limited to one or more designated zoning  
41 ~~districts or districts, municipal service districts, districts, or defined geographical areas designated~~  
42 for improvement and investment in an adopted comprehensive plan.

43 ...

44 (c) Complaint and Hearing. – If the preliminary investigation discloses evidence of a  
45 violation of the minimum standards, the public officer shall issue and cause to be served upon  
46 the owner of and parties in interest in the nonresidential building or structure a complaint. The  
47 complaint shall state the charges and contain a notice that an administrative hearing will be held  
48 before the public officer, or his or her designated agent, at a place within the county scheduled  
49 not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days after the serving of the complaint; that the owner  
50 and parties in interest shall be given the right to answer the complaint and to appear in person, or  
51 otherwise, and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint; and that the rules of

1 evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity ~~shall not be~~ are not controlling in hearings before  
2 the public officer.

3 (d) Order. – If, after notice and hearing, the public officer determines that the  
4 nonresidential building or structure has not been properly maintained so that the safety or health  
5 of its occupants or members of the general public is jeopardized for failure of the property to  
6 meet the minimum standards established by the governing board, the public officer shall state in  
7 writing findings of fact in support of that determination and shall issue and cause to be served  
8 upon the owner thereof an order. The order may require the owner to take remedial action, within  
9 a reasonable time specified, subject to the procedures and limitations herein.

10 (e) Limitations on Orders. –

11 (1) An order may require the owner to repair, alter, or improve the nonresidential  
12 building or structure in order to bring it into compliance with the minimum  
13 standards established by the governing board or to vacate and close the  
14 nonresidential building or structure for any use.

15 (2) An order may require the owner to remove or demolish the nonresidential  
16 building or structure if the cost of repair, alteration, or improvement of the  
17 building or structure would exceed fifty percent (50%) of its then current  
18 value. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the nonresidential  
19 building or structure is designated as a local historic landmark, listed in the  
20 National Register of Historic Places, or located in a locally designated historic  
21 district or in a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places  
22 and the governing board determines, after ~~a public~~ an administrative hearing  
23 as provided by ordinance, that the nonresidential building or structure is of  
24 individual significance or contributes to maintaining the character of the  
25 district, and the nonresidential building or structure has not been condemned  
26 as unsafe, the order may require that the nonresidential building or structure  
27 be vacated and closed until it is brought into compliance with the minimum  
28 standards established by the governing board.

29 (3) An order may not require repairs, alterations, or improvements to be made to  
30 vacant manufacturing facilities or vacant industrial warehouse facilities to  
31 preserve the original use. The order may require such building or structure to  
32 be vacated and closed, but repairs may be required only when necessary to  
33 maintain structural integrity or to abate a health or safety hazard that cannot  
34 be remedied by ordering the building or structure closed for any use.

35 (f) Action by Governing Board Upon Failure to Comply With Order. –

36 (1) If the owner fails to comply with an order to repair, alter, or improve or to  
37 vacate and close the nonresidential building or structure, the governing board  
38 may adopt an ordinance ordering the public officer to proceed to effectuate  
39 the purpose of this section with respect to the particular property or properties  
40 that the public officer found to be jeopardizing the health or safety of its  
41 occupants or members of the general public. The property or properties shall  
42 be described in the ordinance. The ordinance shall be recorded in the office of  
43 the register of deeds and shall be indexed in the name of the property owner  
44 or owners in the grantor index. Following adoption of an ordinance, the public  
45 officer may cause the building or structure to be repaired, altered, or improved  
46 or to be vacated and closed. The public officer may cause to be posted on the  
47 main entrance of any nonresidential building or structure so closed a placard  
48 with the following words: "This building is unfit for any use; the use or  
49 occupation of this building for any purpose is prohibited and unlawful." Any  
50 person who occupies or knowingly allows the occupancy of a building or  
51 structure so posted ~~shall be~~ is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

1 ...  
2 (i) Liens. –  
3 (1) The amount of the cost of repairs, alterations, or improvements, or vacating  
4 and closing, or removal or demolition by the public officer ~~shall be~~ are a lien  
5 against the real property upon which the cost was incurred, which lien shall  
6 be filed, have the same priority, and be collected as the lien for special  
7 assessment provided in Article 10 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes.

8 ...  
9 (j) Ejectment. – If any occupant fails to comply with an order to vacate a nonresidential  
10 building or structure, the public officer may file a civil action in the name of the local government  
11 to remove the occupant. The action to vacate ~~shall be~~ is in the nature of summary ejectment and  
12 shall be commenced by filing a complaint naming as parties-defendant any person occupying the  
13 nonresidential building or structure. The clerk of superior court shall issue a summons requiring  
14 the defendant to appear before a magistrate at a certain time, date, and place not to exceed 10  
15 days from the issuance of the summons to answer the complaint. The summons and complaint  
16 shall be served as provided in G.S. 42-29. The summons shall be returned according to its tenor,  
17 and if on its return it appears to have been duly served and if at the hearing the public officer  
18 produces a certified copy of an ordinance adopted by the governing board pursuant to subsection  
19 (f) of this section to vacate the occupied nonresidential building or structure, the magistrate shall  
20 enter judgment ordering that the premises be vacated and all persons be removed. The judgment  
21 ordering that the nonresidential building or structure be vacated shall be enforced in the same  
22 manner as the judgment for summary ejectment entered under G.S. 42-30. An appeal from any  
23 judgment entered under this subsection by the magistrate may be taken as provided in  
24 G.S. 7A-228, and the execution of the judgment may be stayed as provided in G.S. 7A-227. An  
25 action to remove an occupant of a nonresidential building or structure who is a tenant of the  
26 owner may not be in the nature of a summary ejectment proceeding pursuant to this subsection  
27 unless the occupant was served with notice, at least 30 days before the filing of the summary  
28 ejectment proceeding, that the governing board has ordered the public officer to proceed to  
29 exercise his or her duties under subsection (f) of this section to vacate and close or remove and  
30 demolish the nonresidential building or structure.

31 (k) Civil Penalty. – The governing board may impose civil penalties against any person  
32 or entity that fails to comply with an order entered pursuant to this section. However, the  
33 imposition of civil penalties ~~shall~~ does not limit the use of any other lawful remedies available  
34 to the governing board for the enforcement of any ordinances adopted pursuant to this section.

35 ...  
36 (m) Appeals. – The governing board may provide that appeals may be taken from any  
37 decision or order of the public officer to the local government's housing appeals board or board  
38 of adjustment. Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the public officer ~~shall have~~ has  
39 the remedies provided in G.S. 160D-1208.

40 ...."

41 **SECTION 38.(a)** Article 11 of Chapter 160D of the General Statutes is amended by  
42 adding a new section to read:

43 **"§ 160D-1130. Vacant building receivership.**

44 (a) Petition to Appoint a Receiver. – The governing board of a city or its delegated  
45 commission may petition the superior court for the appointment of a receiver to rehabilitate,  
46 demolish, or sell a vacant building, structure, or dwelling upon the occurrence of any of the  
47 following, each of which is deemed a nuisance per se:

48 (1) The owner fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to G.S. 160D-1122,  
49 related to building or structural conditions that constitute a fire or safety  
50 hazard or render the building or structure dangerous to life, health, or other  
51 property, from which no appeal has been taken.

- 1           (2)    The owner fails to comply with an order of the city following an appeal of an  
2           inspector's order issued pursuant to G.S. 160D-1122.
- 3           (3)    The governing board of the city adopts any ordinance pursuant to subdivision  
4           (f)(1) of G.S. 160D-1129, related to nonresidential buildings or structures that  
5           fail to meet minimum standards of maintenance, sanitation, and safety, and  
6           orders a public officer to continue enforcement actions prescribed by the  
7           ordinance with respect to the named nonresidential building or structure. The  
8           public officer may submit a petition on behalf of the governing board to the  
9           superior court for the appointment of a receiver, and if granted by the superior  
10          court, the petition shall be considered an appropriate means of complying with  
11          the ordinance. In the event the superior court does not grant the petition, the  
12          public officer and the governing board may take action pursuant to the  
13          ordinance in any manner authorized in G.S. 160D-1129.
- 14          (4)    The owner fails to comply with an order to repair, alter, or improve, remove,  
15          or demolish a dwelling issued under G.S. 160D-1203, related to dwellings that  
16          are unfit for human habitation.
- 17          (5)    Any owner or partial owner of a vacant building, structure, or dwelling, with  
18          or without the consent of other owners of the property, submits a request to  
19          the governing board in the form of a sworn affidavit requesting the governing  
20          board to petition the superior court for appointment of a receiver for the  
21          property pursuant to this section.

22          (b)    Petition for Appointment of Receiver. – The petition for the appointment of a receiver  
23          shall include all of the following: (i) a copy of the original violation notice or order issued by the  
24          city or, in the case of an owner request to the governing board for a petition for appointment of  
25          a receiver, a verified pleading that avers that at least one owner consents to the petition; (ii) a  
26          verified pleading that avers that the required rehabilitation or demolition has not been completed;  
27          and (iii) the names of the respondents, which shall include the owner of the property, as recorded  
28          with the register of deeds, any mortgagee with a recorded interest in the property, and all other  
29          parties in interest, as defined in G.S. 160D-1202(2). If the petition fails to name a respondent as  
30          required by this subsection, the proceeding may continue, but the receiver's lien for expenses  
31          incurred in rehabilitating, demolishing, or selling the vacant building, structure, or dwelling, as  
32          authorized by subsection (f) of this section, does not have priority over the lien of that respondent.

33          (c)    Notice of Proceeding. – Within 10 days after filing the petition, the city shall give  
34          notice of the pendency and nature of the proceeding by regular and certified mail to the last  
35          known address of all owners of the property, as recorded with the register of deeds, any  
36          mortgagee with a recorded interest in the property, and all other parties in interest, as defined in  
37          G.S. 160D-1202(2). Within 30 days of the date on which the notice was mailed, an owner of the  
38          property, as recorded with the register of deeds, any mortgagee with a recorded interest in the  
39          property, and all other parties in interest, as defined in G.S. 160D-1202(2), may apply to  
40          intervene in the proceeding and to be appointed as receiver. If the city fails to give notice to any  
41          owner of the property, as recorded with the register of deeds, any mortgagee with a recorded  
42          interest in the property, and all other parties in interest, as defined in G.S. 160D-1202(2), as  
43          required by this subsection, the proceeding may continue, but the receiver's lien for expenses  
44          incurred in rehabilitating, demolishing, or selling the vacant building, structure, or dwelling, as  
45          authorized by subsection (f) of this section, does not have priority over the lien of that owner, as  
46          recorded with the register of deeds, any mortgagee with a recorded interest in the property, and  
47          all other parties in interest, as defined in G.S. 160D-1202(2).

48          (d)    Appointment of Receiver. – The court shall appoint a qualified receiver if the  
49          provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section have been satisfied. If the court does not  
50          appoint a person to rehabilitate or demolish the property pursuant to subsection (e) of this section,  
51          or if the court dismisses such an appointee, the court shall appoint a qualified receiver for the

1 purpose of rehabilitating and managing the property, demolishing the property, or selling the  
2 property to a buyer. To be considered qualified, a receiver must demonstrate to the court (i) the  
3 financial ability to complete the purchase or rehabilitation of the property, (ii) the knowledge of,  
4 or experience in, the rehabilitation of vacant real property, (iii) the ability to obtain any necessary  
5 insurance, and (iv) the absence of any building code violations issued by the city on other real  
6 property owned by the person or any member, principal, officer, major stockholder, parent,  
7 subsidiary, predecessor, or others affiliated with the person or the person's business. No member  
8 of the petitioning city's governing board or a public officer of the petitioning city is qualified to  
9 be appointed as a receiver in that action. If, at any time, the court determines that the receiver is  
10 no longer qualified, the court may appoint another qualified receiver.

11 (e) Rehabilitation Not by Receiver. – The court may, instead of appointing a qualified  
12 receiver to rehabilitate or sell a vacant building, structure, or dwelling, appoint an owner or other  
13 party in interest in the property, as defined in G.S. 160D-1202, to rehabilitate or demolish the  
14 property if that person (i) demonstrates the ability to complete the rehabilitation or demolition  
15 within a reasonable time, (ii) agrees to comply with a specified schedule for rehabilitation or  
16 demolition, and (iii) posts a bond in an amount determined by the court as security for the  
17 performance of the required work in compliance with the specified schedule. After the  
18 appointment, the court shall require the person to report to the court on the progress of the  
19 rehabilitation or demolition, according to a schedule determined by the court. If, at any time, it  
20 appears to the city or its delegated commission that the owner, mortgagee, or other person  
21 appointed under this subsection is not proceeding with due diligence or in compliance with the  
22 court-ordered schedule, the city or its delegated commission may apply to the court for immediate  
23 revocation of that person's appointment and for the appointment of a qualified receiver. If the  
24 court revokes the appointment and appoints a qualified receiver, the bond posted by the owner,  
25 mortgagee, or other person shall be applied to the receiver's expenses in rehabilitating,  
26 demolishing, or selling the vacant building, structure, or dwelling.

27 (f) Receiver Authority Exclusive. – Upon the appointment of a receiver under subsection  
28 (d) of this section and after the receiver records a notice of receivership in the county in which  
29 the property is located that identifies the property, all other parties are divested of any authority  
30 to collect rents or other income from or to rehabilitate, demolish, or sell the building, structure,  
31 or dwelling subject to the receivership. Any party other than the appointed receiver who actively  
32 attempts to collect rents or other income from or to rehabilitate, demolish, or sell the property  
33 may be held in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties authorized by law for that offense.  
34 Any costs or fees incurred by a receiver appointed under this section and set by the court  
35 constitute a lien against the property, and the receiver's lien has priority over all other liens and  
36 encumbrances, except taxes or other government assessments.

37 (g) Receiver's Authority to Rehabilitate or Demolish. – In addition to all necessary and  
38 customary powers, a receiver appointed to rehabilitate or demolish a vacant building, structure,  
39 or dwelling has the right of possession with authority to do all of the following:

- 40 (1) Contract for necessary labor and supplies for rehabilitation or demolition.
- 41 (2) Borrow money for rehabilitation or demolition from an approved lending  
42 institution or through a governmental agency or program, using the receiver's  
43 lien against the property as security.
- 44 (3) Manage the property prior to rehabilitation or demolition and pay operational  
45 expenses of the property, including taxes, insurance, utilities, general  
46 maintenance, and debt secured by an interest in the property.
- 47 (4) Collect all rents and income from the property, which shall be used to pay for  
48 current operating expenses and repayment of outstanding rehabilitation or  
49 demolition expenses.

1           (5)    Manage the property after rehabilitation, with all the powers of a landlord, for  
2                    a period of up to two years and apply the rent received to current operating  
3                    expenses and repayment of outstanding rehabilitation or demolition expenses.

4           (6)    Foreclose on the receiver's lien or accept a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

5           (h)    Receiver's Authority to Sell. – In addition to all necessary and customary powers, a  
6                    receiver appointed to sell a vacant building, structure, or dwelling may do all of the following:

7           (i)    sell the property to the highest bidder at public sale, following the same presale notice  
8                    provisions that apply to a mortgage foreclosure under Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General  
9                    Statutes, and (ii) sell the property privately for fair market value if no party to the receivership  
10                  objects to the amount and procedure. In the notice of public sale authorized under this subsection,  
11                  it is sufficient to describe the property by a street address and reference to the book and page or  
12                  other location where the property deed is registered. Prior to any sale under this subsection, the  
13                  applicants to bid in the public sale or the proposed buyer in the private sale shall demonstrate the  
14                  ability and experience needed to rehabilitate the property within a reasonable time. After  
15                  deducting the expenses of the sale, the amount of outstanding taxes and other government  
16                  assessments, and the amount of the receiver's lien, the receiver shall apply any remaining  
17                  proceeds of the sale first to the city's costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees,  
18                  and then to the liens against the property in order of priority. Any remaining proceeds shall be  
19                  remitted to the property owner.

20           (i)    Receiver Forecloses on Lien. – A receiver may foreclose on the lien authorized by  
21                    subsection (f) of this section by selling the property subject to the lien at a public sale, following  
22                    public notice and notice to interested parties in the manner as a mortgage foreclosure under  
23                    Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General Statutes. After deducting the expenses of the sale and  
24                    the amount of any outstanding taxes and other government assessments, the receiver shall apply  
25                    the proceeds of the sale to the liens against the property, in order of priority. In lieu of foreclosure,  
26                    and only if the receiver has rehabilitated the property, an owner may pay the receiver's costs,  
27                    fees, including reasonable attorneys' fees, and expenses or may transfer ownership in the property  
28                    to either the receiver or an agreed upon third party for an amount agreed to by all parties to the  
29                    receivership as being the property's fair market value.

30           (j)    Deed After Sale. – Following the court's ratification of the sale of the property under  
31                    this section, the receiver shall sign a deed conveying title to the property to the buyer, free and  
32                    clear of all encumbrances, other than restrictions that run with the land. Upon the sale of the  
33                    property, the receiver shall at the same time file with the court a final accounting and a motion  
34                    to dismiss the action.

35           (k)    Receiver's Tenure. – The tenure of a receiver appointed to rehabilitate, demolish, or  
36                    sell a vacant building, structure, or dwelling shall extend no longer than two years after the  
37                    rehabilitation, demolition, or sale of the property. Any time after the rehabilitation, demolition,  
38                    or sale of the property, any party to the receivership may file a motion to dismiss the receiver  
39                    upon the payment of the receiver's outstanding costs, fees, and expenses. Upon the expiration of  
40                    the receiver's tenure, the receiver shall file a final accounting with the court that appointed the  
41                    receiver.

42           (l)    Administrative Fee Charged. – The city may charge the owner of the building,  
43                    structure, or dwelling subject to the receivership an administrative fee that is equal to five percent  
44                    (5%) of the profits from the sale of the building, structure, or dwelling or one hundred dollars  
45                    (\$100.00), whichever is less."

46           **SECTION 38.(b)** This section applies to any nuisance per se described in  
47 G.S. 160A-439.1 or G.S. 160D-1130, as enacted by this section, that occurs on or after October  
48 1, 2018, or any action listed in G.S. 160D-1130(a)(1) through (4) that was not complied with as  
49 of that date.

50           **SECTION 39.** G.S. 160D-1201(a) reads as rewritten:

1       "~~Occupied~~ Dwellings. – The existence and occupation of dwellings that are unfit for  
2 human habitation are inimical to the welfare and dangerous and injurious to the health and safety  
3 of the people of this State. A public necessity exists for the repair, closing, or demolition of such  
4 dwellings. Whenever any local government finds that there exists in the planning and  
5 development regulation jurisdiction dwellings that are unfit for human habitation due to  
6 dilapidation; defects increasing the hazards of fire, accidents or other calamities; lack of  
7 ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; or other conditions rendering the dwellings unsafe or  
8 unsanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety, morals, or otherwise inimical to the  
9 welfare of the residents of the local government, power is conferred upon the local government  
10 to exercise its police powers to repair, close, or demolish the dwellings consistent with the  
11 provisions of this Article."

12       **SECTION 40.** G.S. 160D-1203(3) reads as rewritten:

13       "(3) Orders. – If, after notice and an administrative hearing, the public officer  
14 determines that the dwelling under consideration is unfit for human habitation,  
15 the officer shall state in writing findings of fact in support of that  
16 determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner one of  
17 the following orders, as appropriate:

18       a. If the repair, alteration, or improvement of the dwelling can be made  
19 at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the dwelling, requiring  
20 the owner, within the time specified, to repair, alter, or improve the  
21 dwelling in order to render it fit for human habitation. The ordinance  
22 may fix a certain percentage of this value as being reasonable. The  
23 order may require that the property be vacated and closed only if  
24 continued occupancy during the time allowed for repair will present a  
25 significant threat of bodily harm, taking into account the nature of the  
26 necessary repairs, alterations, or improvements; the current state of the  
27 property; and any additional risks due to the presence and capacity of  
28 minors under the age of 18 or occupants with physical or mental  
29 disabilities. The order shall state that the failure to make timely repairs  
30 as directed in the order shall make the dwelling subject to the issuance  
31 of an unfit order under subdivision (4) of this section.

32       b. If the repair, alteration, or improvement of the dwelling cannot be  
33 made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the dwelling,  
34 requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to remove  
35 or demolish ~~such the~~ dwelling. The ordinance may fix a certain  
36 percentage of this value as being reasonable. However,  
37 notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the dwelling is located  
38 in a historic district and the Historic District Commission determines,  
39 after ~~a public~~ an administrative hearing as provided by ordinance, that  
40 the dwelling is of particular significance or value toward maintaining  
41 the character of the district, and the dwelling has not been condemned  
42 as unsafe, the order may require that the dwelling be vacated and  
43 closed consistent with G.S. 160D-949."

44       **SECTION 41.** G.S. 160D-1207(b) reads as rewritten:

45       "(b) A local government may require periodic inspections as part of a targeted effort to  
46 respond to blighted or potentially blighted conditions within a geographic area that has been  
47 designated by the governing board. However, the total aggregate of targeted areas in the local  
48 government jurisdiction at any one time shall not be greater than 1 square mile or five percent  
49 (5%) of the area within the local government jurisdiction, whichever is greater. A targeted area  
50 designated by the local government shall reflect the local government's stated neighborhood  
51 revitalization strategy and shall consist of property that meets the definition of a "blighted area"



1 or "blighted parcel" as those terms are defined in G.S. 160A-503(2) and G.S. 160A-503(2a),  
2 respectively, except that for purposes of this subsection, the planning board is not required to  
3 make a determination as to the property. The local government shall not discriminate in its  
4 selection of areas or housing types to be targeted and shall (i) provide notice to all owners and  
5 residents of properties in the affected area about the periodic inspections plan and information  
6 regarding a ~~public-legislative~~ hearing regarding the plan, (ii) hold a ~~public-legislative~~ hearing  
7 regarding the plan, and (iii) establish a plan to address the ability of low-income residential  
8 property owners to comply with minimum housing code standards."

9 **SECTION 42.** G.S. 160D-1208 reads as rewritten:

10 **"§ 160D-1208. Remedies.**

11 (a) An ordinance adopted pursuant to this Article may provide for a housing appeals  
12 board as provided by ~~G.S. 160D-306~~. G.S. 160D-305. An appeal from any decision or order of  
13 the public officer is a quasi-judicial matter and may be taken by any person aggrieved thereby or  
14 by any officer, board, or commission of the local government. Any appeal from the public officer  
15 shall be taken within 10 days from the rendering of the decision or service of the order by filing  
16 with the public officer and with the housing appeals board a notice of appeal that shall specify  
17 the grounds upon which the appeal is based. Upon the filing of any notice of appeal, the public  
18 officer shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the  
19 decision appealed from was made. When an appeal is from a decision of the public officer  
20 refusing to allow the person aggrieved thereby to do any act, the decision ~~shall remain~~ remains  
21 in force until modified or reversed. When any appeal is from a decision of the public officer  
22 requiring the person aggrieved to do any act, the appeal ~~shall have~~ has the effect of suspending  
23 the requirement until the hearing by the board, unless the public officer certifies to the board,  
24 after the notice of appeal is filed with the officer, that because of facts stated in the certificate, a  
25 copy of which shall be furnished to the appellant, a suspension of the requirement would cause  
26 imminent peril to life or property. In that case the requirement ~~shall is not be~~ suspended except  
27 by a restraining order, which may be granted for due cause shown upon not less than one day's  
28 written notice to the public officer, by the board, or by a court of record upon petition made  
29 pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

30 (b) The housing appeals board shall fix a reasonable time for hearing appeals, shall give  
31 due notice to the parties, and shall render its decision within a reasonable time. Any party may  
32 appear in person or by agent or attorney. The board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or  
33 may modify the decision or order appealed from, and may make any decision and order that in  
34 its opinion ought to be made in the matter, and, to that end, it ~~shall have~~ has all the powers of the  
35 public officer, but the concurring vote of four members of the board ~~shall be is~~ necessary to  
36 reverse or modify any decision or order of the public officer. The board ~~shall have also has~~ power  
37 ~~also~~ in passing upon appeals, when unnecessary hardships would result from carrying out the  
38 strict letter of the ordinance, to adapt the application of the ordinance to the necessities of the  
39 case to the end that the spirit of the ordinance ~~shall be is~~ observed, public safety and welfare  
40 secured, and substantial justice done.

41 (c) Every decision of the housing appeals board ~~shall be is~~ subject to review by  
42 proceedings in the nature of certiorari instituted within 15 days of the decision of the board, but  
43 not otherwise.

44 (d) Any person aggrieved by an order issued by the public officer or a decision rendered  
45 by the housing appeals board may petition the superior court for an injunction restraining the  
46 public officer from carrying out the order or decision and the court may, upon such petition, issue  
47 a temporary injunction restraining the public officer pending a final disposition of the cause. The  
48 petition shall be filed within 30 days after issuance of the order or rendering of the decision.  
49 Hearings shall be had by the court on a petition within 20 days and shall be given preference over  
50 other matters on the court's calendar. The court shall hear and determine the issues raised and

1 shall enter such final order or decree as law and justice may require. It ~~shall not be~~ is not necessary  
2 to file bond in any amount before obtaining a temporary injunction under this subsection.

3 (e) If any dwelling is erected, constructed, altered, repaired, converted, maintained, or  
4 used in violation of this Article or of any ordinance or code adopted under authority of this Article  
5 or any valid order or decision of the public officer or board made pursuant to any ordinance or  
6 code adopted under authority of this Article, the public officer or board may institute any  
7 appropriate action or proceedings to prevent the unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction,  
8 alteration, or use; to restrain, correct, or abate the violation; to prevent the occupancy of the  
9 dwelling; or to prevent any illegal act, conduct, or use in or about the premises of the dwelling."

10 **SECTION 43.** G.S. 160D-1312 reads as rewritten:

11 **"§ 160D-1312. Acquisition and disposition of property for redevelopment.**

12 Any local government is authorized, either as a part of a community development program  
13 or independently thereof, and without the necessity of compliance with the Urban  
14 Redevelopment Law, to exercise the following powers:

15 ...

16 (4) To sell, exchange, or otherwise transfer real property or any interest therein in  
17 a community development project area to any redeveloper at private sale for  
18 residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or other uses or for public use  
19 in accordance with the community development plan, subject to such  
20 covenants, conditions, and restrictions as may be deemed to be in the public  
21 interest or to carry out the purposes of this Article, provided that ~~such the~~ sale,  
22 exchange, or other transfer, and any agreement relating thereto, may be made  
23 only after approval of the governing board and after a ~~public hearing~~; a  
24 legislative hearing. A notice of the ~~public hearing~~ shall be given once a week  
25 for two successive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the  
26 local government's planning and development jurisdiction area, the notice  
27 shall be published the first time not less than 10 days nor more than 25 days  
28 preceding the ~~public hearing~~, and the notice shall disclose the terms of the  
29 sale, exchange, or transfer. At the ~~public hearing~~, the appraised value of the  
30 property to be sold, exchanged, or transferred shall be disclosed, and the  
31 consideration for the conveyance shall not be less than the appraised value."

32 **SECTION 44.** G.S. 160D-1401 reads as rewritten:

33 **"§ 160D-1401. Declaratory judgments.**

34 Challenges of legislative decisions of governing boards, including the validity or  
35 constitutionality of development regulations adopted pursuant to this Chapter, and actions  
36 authorized by ~~G.S. 160D-108(e) or (g)~~ G.S. 160D-108(h) or (i) and ~~G.S. 160D-405(e)~~,  
37 G.S. 160D-1403.1 may be brought pursuant to Article 26 of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes.  
38 The governmental unit making the challenged decision shall be named a party to the action."

39 **SECTION 45.** G.S. 160D-1402 reads as rewritten:

40 **"§ 160D-1402. Appeals in the nature of certiorari.**

41 (a) Applicability. – This section applies to appeals of quasi-judicial decisions of  
42 decision-making boards when that appeal is in the nature of certiorari as required by this Chapter.

43 (b) Filing the Petition. – An appeal in the nature of certiorari shall be initiated by filing a  
44 petition for writ of certiorari with the superior court. The petition shall do all of the following:

45 ...

46 (c) Standing. – A petition may be filed under this section only by a petitioner who has  
47 standing to challenge the decision being appealed. The following persons ~~shall have~~ have  
48 standing to file a petition under this section:

49 ...

50 (e) Writ of Certiorari. – Upon filing the petition, the petitioner shall present the petition  
51 and a proposed writ of certiorari to the clerk of superior court of the county in which the matter

1 arose. The writ shall direct the respondent local government or the respondent decision-making  
 2 board, if the petitioner is a local government that has filed a petition pursuant to subdivision (4)  
 3 of subsection (c) of this section, to prepare and certify to the court the record of proceedings  
 4 below within a specified date. The writ shall also direct ~~that~~ the petitioner ~~shall~~ to serve the  
 5 petition and the writ upon each respondent named therein in the manner provided for service of  
 6 a complaint under Rule 4(j) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that, if the respondent is a  
 7 decision-making board, the petition and the writ shall be served upon the chair of that  
 8 decision-making board. Rule 4(j)(5)d. of the Rules of Civil Procedure ~~shall apply~~ applies in the  
 9 event the chair of a decision-making board cannot be found. No summons shall be issued. The  
 10 clerk shall issue the writ without notice to the respondent or respondents if the petition has been  
 11 properly filed and the writ is in proper form. A copy of the executed writ shall be filed with the  
 12 court.

13 Upon the filing of a petition for writ of certiorari, a party may request a stay of the execution  
 14 or enforcement of the decision of the quasi-judicial board pending superior court review. The  
 15 court may grant a stay in its discretion and on ~~such~~ conditions that properly provide for the  
 16 security of the adverse party. A stay granted in favor of a city or county shall not require a bond  
 17 or other security.

18 ...

19 (g) Intervention. – Rule 24 of the Rules of Civil Procedure ~~shall govern~~ governs motions  
 20 to intervene as a petitioner or respondent in an action initiated under this section with the  
 21 following exceptions:

- 22 (1) Any person described in subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this section ~~shall~~  
 23 ~~have~~ has standing to intervene and shall be allowed to intervene as a matter of  
 24 right.

25 ...

26 (i) Hearing on the Record. – The court shall hear and decide all issues raised by the  
 27 petition by reviewing the record submitted in accordance with subsection (h) of this section. The  
 28 court ~~may, in its discretion, shall~~ allow the record to be supplemented with affidavits, testimony  
 29 of witnesses, or documentary or other evidence if, and to the extent that, the ~~record is not adequate~~  
 30 ~~to allow an appropriate determination~~ petition raises any of the following issues: issues, in which  
 31 case the rules of discovery set forth in the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure apply to the  
 32 supplementation of the record of these issues:

- 33 (1) Whether a petitioner or intervenor has standing.  
 34 (2) Whether, as a result of impermissible conflict as described in G.S. 160D-109  
 35 or locally adopted conflict rules, the decision-making body was not  
 36 sufficiently impartial to comply with due process principles.  
 37 (3) Whether the decision-making body erred for the reasons set forth in  
 38 sub-subdivisions a. and b. of subdivision (1) of subsection (j) of this section.

39 (j) Scope of Review. –

- 40 (1) When reviewing the decision under the provisions of this section, the court  
 41 shall ensure that the rights of petitioners have not been prejudiced because the  
 42 decision-making body's findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions were:

43 ...

- 44 b. In excess of the statutory authority conferred upon the local  
 45 ~~government~~ government, including preemption, or the authority  
 46 conferred upon the decision-making board by ordinance.

47 ...

- 48 (2) When the issue before the court is one set forth in sub-subdivisions a. through  
 49 d. of subdivision (1) of this subsection, including whether the decision-making  
 50 board erred in interpreting an ordinance, the court shall review that issue de  
 51 novo. The court shall consider the interpretation of the decision-making board,

1 but is not bound by that interpretation, and may freely substitute its judgment  
 2 as appropriate. Whether the record contains competent, material, and  
 3 substantial evidence is a conclusion of law, reviewable de novo.

4 (3) The term "competent evidence," as used in this subsection, ~~shall~~ does not  
 5 preclude reliance by the decision-making board on evidence that would not be  
 6 admissible under the rules of evidence as applied in the trial division of the  
 7 General Court of Justice if (i) except for the items noted in sub-subdivisions  
 8 a., b., and c. of this subdivision that are conclusively incompetent, the  
 9 evidence was admitted without objection or (ii) the evidence appears to be  
 10 sufficiently trustworthy and was admitted under such circumstances that it  
 11 was reasonable for the decision-making board to rely upon it. The term  
 12 "competent evidence," as used in this subsection, ~~shall~~ shall, regardless of the  
 13 lack of a timely objection, not be deemed to include the opinion testimony of  
 14 lay witnesses as to any of the following:

- 15 a. The use of property in a particular way affects the value of other  
 16 property.
- 17 b. The increase in vehicular traffic resulting from a proposed  
 18 development poses a danger to the public safety.
- 19 c. Matters about which only expert testimony would generally be  
 20 admissible under the rules of evidence.

21 (j1) Action Not Rendered Moot by Loss of Property. – Subject to the limitations in the  
 22 State and federal constitutions and State and federal case law, an action filed under this section  
 23 is not rendered moot, if during the pendency of the action, the aggrieved person loses the  
 24 applicable property interest as a result of the local government action being challenged and  
 25 exhaustion of an appeal described herein is required for purposes of preserving a claim for  
 26 damages under G.S. 160D-1403.1.

27 (k) Decision of the Court. – Following its review of the decision-making board in  
 28 accordance with subsection (j) of this section, the court may affirm the decision, reverse the  
 29 decision and remand the case with appropriate instructions, or remand the case for further  
 30 proceedings. If the court does not affirm the decision below in its entirety, then the court shall  
 31 determine what relief should be granted to the petitioners:

32 ...  
 33 (3) If the court concludes that the decision by the decision-making board is not  
 34 supported by competent, material, and substantial evidence in the record or is  
 35 based upon an error of law, then the court may remand the case with an order  
 36 that directs the decision-making board to take whatever action should have  
 37 been taken had the error not been committed or to take such other action as is  
 38 necessary to correct the error. Specifically:

- 39 a. If the court concludes that a permit was wrongfully denied because the  
 40 denial was not based on competent, material, and substantial evidence  
 41 or was otherwise based on an error of law, the court ~~may~~ shall remand  
 42 with instructions that the permit be issued, subject to ~~reasonable and~~  
 43 ~~appropriate conditions.~~ any conditions expressly consented to by the  
 44 permit applicant as part of the application or during the board of  
 45 adjustment appeal or writ of certiorari appeal.
- 46 b. If the court concludes that a permit was wrongfully issued because the  
 47 issuance was not based on competent, material, and substantial  
 48 evidence or was otherwise based on an error of law, the court may  
 49 remand with instructions that the permit be revoked.
- 50 c. If the court concludes that a zoning board decision upholding a zoning  
 51 enforcement action was not supported by substantial competent

1 evidence or was otherwise based on an error of law, the court shall  
2 reverse the decision.

3 ...

4 (n) Stays. – An appeal under this section is stayed as provided in G.S. 160D-405."

5 **SECTION 46.** Article 14 of Chapter 160D of the General Statutes is amended by  
6 adding a new section to read:

7 "**§ 160D-1403.1. Civil action for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, other remedies; joinder**  
8 **of complaint and petition for writ of certiorari in certain cases.**

9 (a) Civil Action. – Except as otherwise provided in this section for claims involving  
10 questions of interpretation, in lieu of any remedies available under G.S. 160D-405 or  
11 G.S. 160D-108(h), a person with standing, as defined in subsection (b) of this section, may bring  
12 an original civil action seeking declaratory relief, injunctive relief, damages, or any other  
13 remedies provided by law or equity, in superior court or federal court to challenge the  
14 enforceability, validity, or effect of a local land development regulation for any of the following  
15 claims:

16 (1) The ordinance, either on its face or as applied, is unconstitutional.

17 (2) The ordinance, either on its face or as applied, is ultra vires, preempted, or  
18 otherwise in excess of statutory authority.

19 (3) The ordinance, either on its face or as applied, constitutes a taking of property.

20 If the decision being challenged is from an administrative official charged with enforcement  
21 of a local land development regulation, the party with standing must first bring any claim that the  
22 ordinance was erroneously interpreted to the applicable board of adjustment pursuant to  
23 G.S. 160D-405. An adverse ruling from the board of adjustment may then be challenged in an  
24 action brought pursuant to this subsection with the court hearing the matter de novo together with  
25 any of the claims listed in this subsection.

26 (b) Standing. – Any of the following criteria provide standing to bring an action under  
27 this section:

28 (1) The person has an ownership, leasehold, or easement interest in, or possesses  
29 an option or contract to purchase the property that is the subject matter of a  
30 final and binding decision made by an administrative official charged with  
31 applying or enforcing a land development regulation.

32 (2) The person was a development permit applicant before the decision-making  
33 board whose decision is being challenged.

34 (3) The person was a development permit applicant who is aggrieved by a final  
35 and binding decision of an administrative official charged with applying or  
36 enforcing a land development regulation.

37 (c) Time for Commencement of Action. – Any action brought pursuant to this section  
38 shall be commenced within one year after the date on which written notice of the final decision  
39 is delivered to the aggrieved party by personal delivery, electronic mail, or by first-class mail.

40 (d) Joinder. – An original civil action authorized by this section may, for convenience  
41 and economy, be joined with a petition for writ of certiorari and decided in the same proceedings.  
42 The Rules of Civil Procedure govern the parties for the claims raised in the original civil action.  
43 The record of proceedings in the appeal pursuant to G.S. 160D-1402 shall not be supplemented  
44 by discovery from the civil action unless supplementation is otherwise allowed under  
45 G.S. 160D-1402(i). The standard of review in the original civil action for the cause or causes of  
46 action pled as authorized by subsection (a) of this section is de novo. The standard of review of  
47 the petition for writ of certiorari is the standard established in G.S. 160D-1402(j).

48 (e) Action Not Rendered Moot by Loss of Property. – Subject to the limitations in the  
49 State and federal constitutions and State and federal case law, an action filed under this section  
50 is not rendered moot, if during the pendency of the action, the aggrieved person loses the  
51 applicable property interest as a result of the local government action being challenged and

1 exhaustion of an appeal described herein is required for purposes of preserving a claim for  
2 damages under this section.

3 (f) Stays. – An appeal under this section is stayed as provided in G.S. 160D-405.

4 (g) Definitions. – The definitions in G.S. 143-755 apply in this section."

5 **SECTION 47.** Article 14 of Chapter 160D of the General Statutes is amended by  
6 adding a new section to read:

7 **"§ 160D-1403.2. No estoppel effect when challenging development conditions.**

8 A local government may not assert before a board of adjustment or in any civil action the  
9 defense of estoppel as a result of actions by the landowner or permit applicant to proceed with  
10 development authorized by a development permit as defined in G.S. 143-755 if the landowner or  
11 permit applicant is challenging conditions that were imposed and not consented to in writing by  
12 a landowner or permit applicant."

13 **SECTION 48.** G.S. 160D-1405 reads as rewritten:

14 **"§ 160D-1405. Statutes of limitation.**

15 (a) Zoning Map Adoption or Amendments. – A cause of action as to the validity of any  
16 regulation adopting or amending a zoning map adopted under this Chapter or other applicable  
17 law or a development agreement adopted under Article 10 of this Chapter shall accrue-accrues  
18 upon adoption of ~~such the~~ ordinance and shall be brought within 60 days as provided in  
19 G.S. 1-54.1.

20 (b) Text Adoption or Amendment. – Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of  
21 this section, an action challenging the validity of a development regulation adopted under this  
22 Chapter or other applicable law shall be brought within one year of the accrual of such action.  
23 Such an action accrues when the party bringing such action first has standing to challenge the  
24 ordinance. A challenge to an ordinance on the basis of an alleged defect in the adoption process  
25 shall be brought within three years after the adoption of the ordinance.

26 (c) Enforcement Defense. – Nothing in this section or in G.S. 1-54(10) or G.S. 1-54.1  
27 shall bar-bars a party in an action involving the enforcement of a development regulation or in  
28 an action under G.S. 160D-1403.1 from raising as a claim or defense in ~~such the~~ proceedings the  
29 enforceability or the invalidity of the ordinance. Nothing in this section or in G.S. 1-54(10) or  
30 G.S. 1-54.1 shall bar-bars a party who files a timely appeal from an order, requirement, decision,  
31 or determination made by an administrative official contending that ~~such the~~ party is in violation  
32 of a development regulation from raising in the judicial appeal the invalidity of ~~such the~~  
33 ordinance as a defense to ~~such the~~ order, requirement, decision, or determination. A party in an  
34 enforcement action or appeal may not assert the invalidity of the ordinance on the basis of an  
35 alleged defect in the adoption process unless the defense is formally raised within three years of  
36 the adoption of the challenged ordinance.

37 (c1) Termination of Grandfathered Status. – When a use constituting a violation of a  
38 zoning or unified development ordinance is in existence prior to adoption of the zoning or unified  
39 development ordinance creating the violation, and that use is grandfathered and subsequently  
40 terminated for any reason, a local government shall bring an enforcement action within 10 years  
41 of the date of the termination of the grandfathered status, unless the violation poses an imminent  
42 hazard to health or public safety.

43 (d) Quasi-Judicial Decisions. – Unless specifically provided otherwise, a petition for  
44 review of a quasi-judicial decision shall be filed with the clerk of superior court by the later of  
45 30 days after the decision is effective or after a written copy thereof is given in accordance with  
46 G.S. 160D-406(j). When first-class mail is used to deliver notice, three days shall be added to the  
47 time to file the petition.

48 (e) Others. – Except as provided by this section, the statutes of limitations shall be-are as  
49 provided in Subchapter II of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes."

50 **SECTION 49.(a)** Section 2.6(j) of S.L. 2019-111 is repealed.

51 **SECTION 49.(b)** G.S. 168-20, 168-21, and 168-22 are repealed.

1           **SECTION 49.(c)** G.S. 168-23 reads as rewritten:

2   "**§ 168-23. Certain private agreements void.**

3       Any restriction, reservation, condition, exception, or covenant in any subdivision plan, deed,  
4   or other instrument of or pertaining to the transfer, sale, lease, or use of property which would  
5   permit residential use of property but prohibit the use of ~~such~~the property as a family care home  
6   ~~shall, to the extent of such prohibition, be void as defined in G.S. 160D-907 is void~~ as against  
7   public policy to the extent of the prohibition and shall be given no legal or equitable force or  
8   effect."

9           **SECTION 50.(a)** Sections 12 and 13 incorporate in Chapter 160D of the General  
10   Statutes the provisions of Sections 1.4 and 1.5 of S.L. 2019-111 and apply to applications for  
11   down-zoning amendments and for driveway improvements submitted on or after July 11, 2019,  
12   and to appeals from decisions related to such applications filed on or after that date.

13           **SECTION 50.(b)** Sections 5, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 45, 46, 47, and the amendments to  
14   G.S. 160D-1405(c) in Section 48 incorporate in Chapter 160D of the General Statutes the  
15   provisions of Sections 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, and 1.17 of S.L.  
16   2019-111, clarify and restate the intent of existing law, and apply to ordinances adopted before,  
17   on, and after the effective date of this act.

18           **SECTION 51.(a)** Section 3.2 of S.L. 2019-111 is repealed.

19           **SECTION 51.(b)** Part II of S.L. 2019-111 is effective when this act becomes law.  
20   Part II of S.L. 2019-111 clarifies and restates the intent of law existing on the effective date of  
21   this act and applies to ordinances adopted before, on, and after that date. Valid local government  
22   development regulations that are in effect at the time of the effective date of Part II of S.L.  
23   2019-111 remain in effect but local governments shall amend those regulations to conform to the  
24   provisions of Part II of S.L. 2019-111 on or before July 1, 2021. Part II of S.L. 2019-111 applies  
25   to local government development regulation decisions made on or after the earlier of:

26       (1)    The effective date of the amendments to local development regulations made  
27       to conform to the provisions of Part II of S.L. 2019-111 or

28       (2)    July 1, 2021.

29           **SECTION 51.(c)** The Revisor of Statutes is authorized to substitute the effective  
30   date of this act for "January 1, 2021" throughout Chapter 160D of the General Statutes.

31           **SECTION 51.(d)** Section 4.33 of S.L. 2020-3 is repealed.

32           **SECTION 52.** Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act is effective when it  
33   becomes law.