# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

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#### HOUSE BILL 628

Short Title: Minimum Housing Codes. (Public) Representatives Adams, Bowie, Jeffus, and Jones (Primary Sponsors). Sponsors: Referred to: Ways and Means.

#### March 24, 2003

#### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT AUT	HORIZING CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES TO REQUIRE OWNERS
3	TO REPAIR	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY DETERMINED UNFIT FOR HUMAN
4	HABITATIO	ON UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES' MINIMUM HOUSING CODES
5	INSTEAD C	F VACATING AND CLOSING THE PROPERTY.
6	The General As	sembly of North Carolina enacts:
7	SECT	<b>FION 1.</b> G.S. 160A-443 reads as rewritten:
8	"§ 160A-443. (	Ordinance authorized as to repair, closing, and demolition; order of
9	publi	c officer.
10	-	option of an ordinance finding that dwelling conditions of the character
11		S. 160A-441 exist within a city, the governing body of the city is hereby
12		dopt and enforce ordinances relating to dwellings within the city's
13	v	iction that are unfit for human habitation. These ordinances shall include
14	the following pr	
15	(1)	That a public officer be designated or appointed to exercise the powers
16		prescribed by the ordinance.
17	(2)	That whenever a petition is filed with the public officer by a public
18		authority or by at least five residents of the city charging that any
19		dwelling is unfit for human habitation or whenever it appears to the
20		public officer (on his own motion) that any dwelling is unfit for human
21		habitation, the public officer shall, if his preliminary investigation
22		discloses a basis for such charges, issue and cause to be served upon
23		the owner of and parties in interest in such dwellings a complaint
24		stating the charges in that respect and containing a notice that a
25		hearing will be held before the public officer (or his designated agent)
26		at a place within the county in which the property is located fixed not
27		less than 10 days nor more than 30 days after the serving of the
28		complaint; that the owner and parties in interest shall be given the right
29		to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person, or

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

1		otherwise, and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the
2		complaint; and that the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or
3		equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the public officer.
4	(3)	That if, after notice and hearing, the public officer determines that the
5		dwelling under consideration is unfit for human habitation, he shall
6		state in writing his findings of fact in support of that determination and
7		shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner thereof an order,
8		a. If the repair, alteration or improvement of the dwelling can be
9		made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the
10		dwelling (the ordinance of the city may fix a certain percentage
11		of this value as being reasonable), requiring the owner, within
12		the time specified, to repair, alter or improve the dwelling in
13		order to render it fit for human habitation or to vacate and close
14		the dwelling as a human habitation; or habitation.
15		b. If the repair, alteration or improvement of the dwelling cannot
16		be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the
17		dwelling (the ordinance of the city may fix a certain percentage
18		of this value as being reasonable), requiring the owner, within
19		the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such
20		dwelling. However, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
20		if the dwelling is located in a historic district of the city and the
22		Historic District Commission determines, after a public hearing
22		as provided by ordinance, that the dwelling is of particular
23 24		
		significance or value toward maintaining the character of the district and the dwalling has not been condomned as upsets, the
25 26		district, and the dwelling has not been condemned as unsafe, the
26 27		order may require that the dwelling be vacated and closed approximately $C = 160A + 400 + 14(a)$
27	$(\mathbf{A})$	consistent with G.S. 160A-400.14(a).
28	(4)	That, if the owner fails to comply with an order to repair, alter or
29 20		improve or to vacate and close the dwelling, the public officer may
30		cause the dwelling to be repaired, altered or improved or to be vacated
31		and closed; improved, that the public officer may cause to be posted on
32		the main entrance of any dwelling so closed, a placard with the
33		following words: "This building is unfit for human habitation; the use
34		or occupation of this building for human habitation is prohibited and
35		unlawful." Occupation of a building so posted shall constitute a Class
36		1 misdemeanor.
37	(5)	That, if the owner fails to comply with an order to remove or demolish
38		the dwelling, the public officer may cause such dwelling to be
39		removed or demolished. The duties of the public officer set forth in
40		subdivisions (4) and (5) shall not be exercised until the governing body
41		shall have by ordinance ordered the public officer to proceed to
42		effectuate the purpose of this Article with respect to the particular
43		property or properties which the public officer shall have found to be
44		unfit for human habitation and which property or properties shall be

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

## SESSION 2003

1		described in the ordinance. No such ordinance shall be adopted to
2		require demolition of a dwelling until the owner has first been given a
3		reasonable opportunity to bring it into conformity with the housing
4		code. This ordinance shall be recorded in the office of the register of
5		deeds in the county wherein the property or properties are located and
6		shall be indexed in the name of the property owner in the grantor
7		index.
8	<del>(5a)</del>	If the governing body shall have adopted an ordinance, or the public
9	(34)	officer shall have:
10		a. In a municipality located in counties which have a population in
10		excess of 71,000 by the last federal census (including the
11		entirety of any municipality located in more than one county at
12		least one county of which has a population in excess of 71,000),
13 14		other than municipalities with a population in excess of 190,000
15		by the last federal census, issued an order, ordering a dwelling
16		to be repaired or vacated and closed, as provided in subdivision
17		(3)a, and if the owner has vacated and closed such dwelling and
18		kept such dwelling vacated and closed for a period of one year
19		pursuant to the ordinance or order;
20		b. In a municipality with a population in excess of 190,000 by the
21		last federal census, commenced proceedings under the
22		substandard housing regulations regarding a dwelling to be
23		repaired or vacated and closed, as provided in subdivision (3)a.,
24		and if the owner has vacated and closed such dwelling and kept
25		such dwelling vacated and closed for a period of one year
26		pursuant to the ordinance or after such proceedings have
27		<del>commenced,</del>
28		then if the governing body shall find that the owner has abandoned the
29		intent and purpose to repair, alter or improve the dwelling in order to
30		render it fit for human habitation and that the continuation of the
31		dwelling in its vacated and closed status would be inimical to the
32		health, safety, morals and welfare of the municipality in that the
33		dwelling would continue to deteriorate, would create a fire and safety
34		hazard, would be a threat to children and vagrants, would attract
35		persons intent on criminal activities, would cause or contribute to
36		blight and the deterioration of property values in the area, and would
37		render unavailable property and a dwelling which might otherwise
38		have been made available to ease the persistent shortage of decent and
39		affordable housing in this State, then in such circumstances, the
40		governing body may, after the expiration of such one year period,
41		enact an ordinance and serve such ordinance on the owner, setting
42		forth the following:
43		a. If it is determined that the repair of the dwelling to render it fit
44		for human habitation can be made at a cost not exceeding fifty
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1		percent (50%) of the then current value of the dwelling, the
2		ordinance shall require that the owner either repair or demolish
3		and remove the dwelling within 90 days; or
4		b. If it is determined that the repair of the dwelling to render it fit
5		for human habitation cannot be made at a cost not exceeding
6		fifty percent (50%) of the then current value of the dwelling, the
7		ordinance shall require the owner to demolish and remove the
8		dwelling within 90 days.
9		This ordinance shall be recorded in the Office of the Register of
10		Deeds in the county wherein the property or properties are located and
11		shall be indexed in the name of the property owner in the grantor
12		index. If the owner fails to comply with this ordinance, the public
13		officer shall effectuate the purpose of the ordinance.
14		This subdivision only applies to municipalities located in counties
15		which have a population in excess of 71,000 by the last federal census
16		(including the entirety of any municipality located in more than one
17		county at least one county of which has a population in excess of
18		<del>71,000).</del>
19		[This subdivision does not apply to the local government units
20		listed in subdivision (5b) of this section.]
21	(6)	Liens. –
22	(0)	a. That the amount of the cost of repairs, alterations or
23		improvements, or vacating and closing, or removal or
23		demolition by the public officer shall be a lien against the real
25		property upon which the cost was incurred, which lien shall be
26		filed, have the same priority, and be collected as the lien for
20 27		special assessment provided in Article 10 of this Chapter.
28		b. If the real property upon which the cost was incurred is located
29		in an incorporated city, then the amount of the cost is also a lien
30		on any other real property of the owner located within the city
31		limits or within one mile thereof except for the owner's primary
32		residence. The additional lien provided in this sub-subdivision
33		is inferior to all prior liens and shall be collected as a money
34		judgment.
35		c. If the dwelling is removed or demolished by the public officer,
36		he shall sell the materials of the dwelling, and any personal
37		property, fixtures or appurtenances found in or attached to the
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38 39		dwelling, and shall credit the proceeds of the sale against the
		cost of the removal or demolition and any balance remaining
40		shall be deposited in the superior court by the public officer,
41		shall be secured in a manner directed by the court, and shall be disbursed by the court to the persons found to be entitled therete
42 42		disbursed by the court to the persons found to be entitled thereto by final order or decree of the court. Nothing in this section
43		by final order or decree of the court. Nothing in this section
44		shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the

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city to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement by summary proceedings, or otherwise.

- 3 (7)If any occupant fails to comply with an order to vacate a dwelling, the public officer may file a civil action in the name of the city to remove 4 5 such occupant. The action to vacate the dwelling shall be in the nature 6 of summary ejectment and shall be commenced by filing a complaint 7 naming as parties-defendant any person occupying such dwelling. The 8 clerk of superior court shall issue a summons requiring the defendant 9 to appear before a magistrate at a certain time, date and place not to 10 exceed 10 days from the issuance of the summons to answer the complaint. The summons and complaint shall be served as provided in 11 12 G.S. 42-29. The summons shall be returned according to its tenor, and 13 if on its return it appears to have been duly served, and if at the hearing 14 the public officer produces a certified copy of an ordinance adopted by 15 the governing body pursuant to subdivision (5) authorizing the officer 16 to proceed to vacate the occupied dwelling, the magistrate shall enter 17 judgment ordering that the premises be vacated and that all persons be 18 removed. The judgment ordering that the dwelling be vacated shall be 19 enforced in the same manner as the judgment for summary ejectment 20 entered under G.S. 42-30. An appeal from any judgment entered 21 hereunder by the magistrate may be taken as provided in G.S. 7A-228, and the execution of such judgment may be stayed as provided in G.S. 22 7A-227. An action to remove an occupant of a dwelling who is a 23 24 tenant of the owner may not be in the nature of a summary ejectment proceeding pursuant to this paragraph unless such occupant was served 25 with notice at least 30 days before the filing of the summary ejectment 26 27 proceeding that the governing body has ordered the public officer to proceed to exercise his duties under subdivisions (4) and subdivision 28 29 (5) of this section to vacate and close or remove and demolish the dwelling. 30
- 31 That whenever a determination is made pursuant to subdivision (3) of (8) 32 this section that a dwelling must be vacated and closed, or removed or 33 demolished, under the provisions of this section, notice of the order 34 shall be given by first-class mail to any organization involved in 35 providing or restoring dwellings for affordable housing that has filed a written request for such notices. A minimum period of 45 days from 36 the mailing of such notice shall be given before removal or demolition 37 by action of the public officer, to allow the opportunity for any 38 39 organization to negotiate with the owner to make repairs, lease, or purchase the property for the purpose of providing affordable housing. 40 The public officer or clerk shall certify the mailing of the notices, and 41 the certification shall be conclusive in the absence of fraud. Only an 42 organization that has filed a written request for such notices may raise 43 44 the issue of failure to mail such notices, and the sole remedy shall be

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

1	an order requiring the public officer to wait 45 days before causing
2	removal or demolition."
3	<b>SECTION 2.</b> This act applies only to municipalities with a population of
4	200,000 or over, according to the most recent decennial federal census.
5	<b>SECTION 3.</b> This act is effective when it becomes law.