

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

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HOUSE BILL 1260
Committee Substitute Favorable 6/2/98
Senate Finance Committee Substitute Adopted 9/17/98

Short Title: Floodplain Management.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

May 13, 1998

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO RESTORE THE AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO
ADOPT FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 143-138(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Effect upon Local Codes. – The North Carolina State Building Code shall apply throughout the State, from the time of its adoption. However, any political subdivision of the State may adopt a fire prevention code and floodplain management regulations within its jurisdiction. The territorial jurisdiction of any municipality or county for this purpose, unless otherwise specified by the General Assembly, shall be as follows: Municipal jurisdiction shall include all areas within the corporate limits of the municipality and extraterritorial jurisdiction areas established as provided in G.S. 160A-360 or a local act; county jurisdiction shall include all other areas of the county. No such code or regulations, other than floodplain management regulations and those permitted by G.S. 160A-436, shall be effective until they have been officially approved by the Building Code Council as providing adequate minimum standards to preserve and protect health and safety, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) above. Local floodplain regulations may regulate all types and uses of buildings or structures located in

1 flood hazard areas identified by local, State, and federal agencies, and include provisions
2 governing substantial improvements, substantial damage, cumulative substantial
3 improvements, lowest floor elevation, protection of mechanical and electrical systems,
4 foundation construction, anchorage, acceptable flood resistant materials, and other
5 measures the political subdivision deems necessary considering the characteristics of its
6 flood hazards and vulnerability. In the absence of approval by the Building Code
7 Council, or in the event that approval is withdrawn, local fire prevention codes and
8 regulations shall have no force and effect. Provided any local regulations approved by the
9 local governing body which are found by the Council to be more stringent than the
10 adopted statewide fire prevention code and which are found to regulate only activities
11 and conditions in buildings, structures, and premises that pose dangers of fire, explosion
12 or related hazards, and are not matters in conflict with the State Building Code, shall be
13 approved. Local governments may enforce the fire prevention code of the State Building
14 Code using civil remedies authorized under G.S. 143-139, 153A-123, and 160A-175. If
15 the Commissioner of Insurance or other State official with responsibility for enforcement
16 of the Code institutes a civil action pursuant to G.S. 143-139, a local government may not
17 institute a civil action under G.S. 143-139, 153A-123, or 160A-175 based upon the same
18 violation. Appeals from the assessment or imposition of such civil remedies shall be as
19 provided in G.S. 160A-434."

20 Section 2. Local floodplain management ordinances adopted as of the effective
21 date of Section 5 of Session Laws 1997-26 continue in effect until repealed.

22 Section 3. This act is effective when it becomes law.