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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DAVIDSON COUNTY

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DAVIDSON COUNTY ROAD NAME AND ADDRESS
DISPLAY ORDINANCERONALD W. CALLICUTT
REGISTER OF DEEDS
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N.C.

WHEREAS, Davidson County, the County's emergency response agencies and local telephone companies are working to implement a 911 emergency system to provide Automatic Location Indication (ALI) capacity for the benefit and protection of the citizens of Davidson County, and

WHEREAS, a comprehensive system of street and road addresses is a fundamental component of the ALI System, and

WHEREAS, the targeted start-up date for the ALI System is April 27, 1992,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDAINED by the Davidson County Board of Commissioners:

Section 1. Purpose and Intent

The purpose and intent of this Ordinance is to provide a uniform system of road addresses for all properties and buildings throughout the County in order to facilitate provision of adequate public safety and emergency response services and to minimize difficulty in locating properties and buildings for public service agencies and the general public.

Section 2. Definitions

(A) The following words and phrases when used in this Ordinance shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this Section.

- (1) ADDRESS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR: The official of Davidson County charged with the administration of this article, including his authorized agent or delegate.
- (2) BUILDING: A structure having a roof supported by columns or walls for the shelter, support or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or equipment. When separated by division walls from the ground up without openings, each portion of such building may be deemed a separate building. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the term Building may also include other manmade structures.

- (3) DRIVEWAYS: A private way, beginning at the property line of a lot abutting a public road, private road, easement or private right-of-way, giving access from that public road, recorded easement, recorded private road or private right-of-way, and leading to a building, use or structure on that lot. A driveway may not serve more than a single lot unless it runs along a lot line shared by two lots and serves no more than two lots.
- (4) ROAD ADDRESS: The combination of numbers and road name assigned by Davidson County which uniquely identifies a particular building or lot.
- (5) ROAD: A public or private one-way or two-way road for ingress and/or egress. Such roads may be of various types including frontage roads, rear access roads, roads with cul-de-sacs, and dead-end roads. This definition includes secondary roads but does not include driveways.

(B) Except as specifically set forth in this Section, the definitions in Article 5 of the Davidson County Subdivision Regulations shall govern the meaning of words and phrases in this Ordinance.

Section 3. Road Names

(A) The road names on file with the Davidson County Planning Office are hereby declared the official names of these roads, unless changed by action of the County Commissioners. The Davidson County Planning Office is hereby authorized to determine the need for road name changes and to recommend such changes to the County Commissioners.

(B) All roads in Davidson County shall be identified by a sign showing the official name and state road number. These road signs shall be placed at all intersections and shall identify both intersecting streets.

(C) Road name signs shall be uniform throughout the County in accordance with the Governors Highway Safety Commission Program.

Section 4. Administration and Application

(A) The Address Program Administrator will be responsible for the interpretation and administration of this Ordinance, including:

- (1) Assigning all numbers for properties and buildings.
- (2) Maintaining address records of each property and building.

- (3) Recommending change of existing addresses when necessary to facilitate sequential house numbers along a road.
- (4) Designating individual unit addresses within the multiple housing units in conformity with this Ordinance.
- (5) Assisting the public in complying with the requirements of this Ordinance.

(B) This Ordinance shall apply in all areas of Davidson County not within a municipality, except that it shall not apply in the extraterritorial jurisdiction of any municipality which has adopted similar provisions in its zoning, subdivision or building inspection codes.

Section 5. Display of Road Address Numbers

(A) All buildings shall clearly display a road address number. The owner and occupant of each building are required to clearly display a road address number on each building so that the location can be identified easily from the road pursuant to the following provisions:

- (1) The official address number must be displayed on the front of a building or at the entrance to a building which is most clearly visible from the street or road during both day and night; the owner of a residence may as an option to placing the number on the building place the official address number on the mailbox for that residence/building if the mailbox is located at the end of the driveway or easement nearest the road which provides access to the building.
- (2) If a building is more than seventy-five (75) feet from any road, the address number shall be displayed at the end of the driveway or easement nearest the road which provides access to the building.
- (3) Numerals placed on a dwelling indicating the address number of a single family dwelling shall be at least four (4) inches in height and shall be posted and maintained so as to be legible from the road. Numerals placed at the end of a driveway or easement pursuant to (2) herein or on a mailbox pursuant to (1) herein shall be three (3) inches in height and shall be posted and maintained so as to be legible from the road.
- (4) Numerals for multiple dwelling units and nonresidential buildings shall be at least six (6) inches in height and shall be placed on the front of the building facing the road or on the end of the building nearest the road.

- (5) Numerals must be of contrasting color to the background.
- (6) Manufactured home lots shall have sequential address numbers throughout the park. Each lot will have a separate address number assigned. The address number of each lot must be clearly displayed on the lot so as to be legible from the road rather than mounted on the mobile home unit.

(B) The Address Program Administrator will have the right to authorize and approve alternate methods of displaying house numbers which meet the intent of this Ordinance when strict adherence to these standards cannot reasonably be met.

Section 6. Enforcement

(A) No building permit shall be issued until an official road address number has been assigned for that lot. The record plat of any subdivision hereafter recorded must show the road address number for each lot created or recorded.

(B) No zoning certificate of occupancy and compliance or building inspection certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Davidson County Planning and Zoning Department or the Building Inspections Department until the road address number for that building or lot is properly displayed.

(C) Owners and occupants of buildings already constructed which do not comply with this Ordinance will be notified and requested to meet these requirements within 60 days from the date of the notification. A warning notice will be issued after 60 days if the requirements have not been met. If the owner or occupant does not comply voluntarily with this Ordinance within 30 days of delivery of a warning notice by registered or certified mail or by hand delivery to the building in violation, enforcement action pursuant to N.C.G.S. 153A-123 may be initiated. The violation of the terms of this ordinance shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by the maximum fine and sentence as authorized by N.C.G.S. 14-4. This ordinance may also be enforced by appropriate equitable remedy issued by a court of competent jurisdiction including but not limited to issuance of mandatory or prohibitory injunctions and orders of abatement. Each day of continuing violation of the terms of this ordinance shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Section 7. This resolution shall become effective October 7, 1991.

Commissioner Kenny L. Moore made a motion that the above ordinance be adopted. Commissioner Stan Bingham seconded the motion and upon vote, the motion carried by the following vote unanimous, this the 7th day of October, 1991.

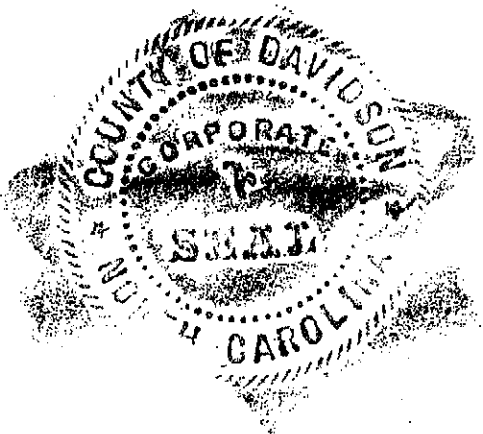
D. Reid Sink, Jr.

D. Reid Sink, Jr., Chairman
Davidson County Board of
Commissioners

ATTEST:

Garry W. Frank

Garry W. Frank
Clerk Ex-officio



Revised Davidson County Road Naming and Name Change Policy

- 1) For the purpose of this policy, "Public road" or "road" is defined as being any road, street, highway, thoroughfare, or other way of passage that has been irrevocably dedicated to the public or in which the public has acquired rights by prescription, without regard to whether it is open for travel.
- 2) North Carolina General Statute 153 A-240 authorizes the Davidson County Board of Commissioners to name or rename a public road within any unincorporated area of the County. The Davidson County Planning Department, working in conjunction with the Davidson County Enhanced 911 Coordinator, is deemed to be proper agency within County government to administer and maintain records of the program of naming, renaming, and signing public roads.
- 3) To request a road name change, petitions must be signed by at least 50% plus one of the property owners with frontage along the road to be named or renamed.
- 4) In the case of roads already named, evidence must be presented that a mistake has been made. Evidence could take the form of deeds, plats, or maps which indicate the name proposed by the petitioners. In such a case, the staff could evaluate the evidence and, if it appears more accurate than original information, then the request could go to public hearing.

If deemed appropriate by staff to proceed with a public hearing to request a road name change, the petitioners shall assume all costs associated with the process. Typical costs involved include legal advertising fees, sign blades, posts, and other accessories, and installation. The amount is dependent upon a number of factors such as the number of intersections, length of name, etc. Assumption of costs can be waived by action of the Davidson County Board of Commissioners if deemed appropriate.

- 5) Staff may call any public road with a duplicate name or no name to public hearing. Staff will recommend road names derived from geographical, physical, or historical information along each road.
- 6) Where a road passes into another county or into a city, the name proposed cannot conflict with a name already given in the other county or city.
- 7) Roads within the same postal zip code district cannot have conflicting names.
- 8) A proposed road name cannot be that of an individual person.

- 9) Any road officially named by the Davidson County Board of Commissioners shall not be petitioned for a road name change unless said road has been physically altered or by special direction of the Davidson County Board of Commissioners.
- 10) Private roads serving access to three or more dwellings shall be assigned a name and a road sign erected at the expense of the property owners along the private road. Names shall be submitted to the Davidson County Planning Department via petition for approval by the staff.
- 11) Roads in new subdivisions shall be named by the responsible subdivider/developer and approved by the Planning Board in accordance with the current Davidson County Subdivision Regulations. The subdivider/developer is responsible for installing road signs in new subdivisions. The design, construction, and location of the road signs shall be approved by the Planning Board.

Adopted this 12th day of May, 1992 by the Board of Commissioners of Davidson County.

Kenneth L. Moore
Chairman

Gay 2 Frost
Clerk to Board

§ 153A-123. Enforcement of ordinances.

(a) A county may provide for fines and penalties for violation of its ordinances and may secure injunctions and abatement orders to further insure compliance with its ordinances, as provided by this section.

(b) Unless the board of commissioners has provided otherwise, violation of a county ordinance is a misdemeanor or infraction as provided by G.S. 14-4. An ordinance may provide by express statement that the maximum fine, term of imprisonment, or infraction penalty to be imposed for a violation is some amount of money or number of days less than the maximum imposed by G.S. 14-4.

(c) An ordinance may provide that violation subjects the offender to a civil penalty to be recovered by the county in a civil action in the nature of debt if the offender does not pay the penalty within a prescribed period of time after he has been cited for violation of the ordinance.

(c1) An ordinance may provide for the recovery of a civil penalty by the county for violation of the fire prevention code of the State Building Code as authorized under G.S. 143-139.

(d) An ordinance may provide that it may be enforced by an appropriate equitable remedy issuing from a court of competent jurisdiction. In such a case, the General Court of Justice has jurisdiction to issue any order that may be appropriate, and it is not a defense to the county's application for equitable relief that there is an adequate remedy at law.

(e) An ordinance that makes unlawful a condition existing upon or use made of real property may provide that it may be enforced by injunction and order of abatement, and the General Court of Justice has jurisdiction to issue such an order. When a violation of such an ordinance occurs, the county may apply to the appropriate division of the General Court of Justice for a mandatory or prohibitory injunction and order of abatement commanding the defendant to correct the unlawful condition upon or cease the unlawful use of the property. The action shall be governed in all respects by the laws and rules governing civil proceedings, including the Rules of Civil Procedure in general and Rule 65 in particular.

In addition to an injunction, the court may enter an order of abatement as a part of the judgment in the cause. An order of abatement may direct that buildings or other structures on the property be closed, demolished, or removed; that fixtures, furniture, or other movable property be removed from buildings on the property; that grass and weeds be cut; that improvements or repairs be made; or that any other action be taken that is necessary to bring the property into compliance with the ordinance. If the defendant fails or refuses to comply with an injunction or with an order of abatement within the time allowed by the court, he may be cited for contempt and the county may execute the order of abatement. If the county executes the order, it has a lien on the property, in the nature of a mechanic's and materialman's lien, for the costs of executing the order. The defendant may secure cancellation of an order of abatement by paying all costs of the proceedings and posting a bond for compliance with the order. The bond shall be given with sureties approved by the clerk of superior court in an amount approved by the judge before whom the matter was heard and shall be conditioned on the defendant's full compliance with the terms of the order of abatement within the time fixed by the judge. Cancellation of an order of abatement does not suspend or cancel an injunction issued in conjunction with the order.

(f) Subject to the express terms of the ordinance, a county ordinance may be enforced by any one or more of the remedies authorized by this section.

(g) A county ordinance may provide, when appropriate, that each day's continuing violation is a separate and distinct offense. (1973, c. 822, s. 1; 1985, c. 764, s. 34; 1985 (Reg. Sess., 1986), c. 852, s. 17; 1993, c. 329, s. 5.)

§ 14-4. Violation of local ordinances misdemeanor.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if any person shall violate an ordinance of a county, city, town, or metropolitan sewerage district created under Article 5 of Chapter 162A, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00). No fine shall exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) unless the ordinance expressly states that the maximum fine is greater than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(b) If any person shall violate an ordinance of a county, city, or town regulating the operation or parking of vehicles, he shall be responsible for an infraction and shall be required to pay a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00). (1871-2, c. 195, s. 2; Code, s. 3820; Rev., s. 3702; C.S., s. 4174; 1969, c. 36, s. 2; 1985, c. 764, s. 2; 1985 (Reg. Sess., 1986), c. 852, s. 17; 1991, c. 415, s. 1; c. 446, s. 1; 1993, c. 538, s. 8; c. 539, s. 9; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, ss. 14(b), 14(c); 1995, c. 509, s. 133.1.)