

# *The Beacon Hill Institute*



## *The Regulatory Burden in North Carolina: What Are the Costs?*

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**JULY 2015**

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## Executive Summary

Regulations are an undeniable fact of modern life. At every turn, individuals and firms must comply with an increasing burden of regulations enacted by federal, state and local governments. The guiding hand of the regulatory state (comprised of agencies with too many acronyms to remember), impinges upon every aspect of economic life from housing codes to insurance rates to prevailing wage laws to occupational licensing and food labeling. Most economic research has tried to quantify the role of federal regulation usually through the tools of cost-benefit analysis. However, state and local governments also play a major role in regulating economic activity often in ways that are more noticeably stringent and closer to home. Empirical research on the costs of state and local regulations is often limited if not difficult to obtain.

This report is an attempt to identify the scope and cost of regulations in the state of North Carolina in a manner more comprehensive than the surveys offered by business climate indices. By these measures, North Carolina's record is mixed in terms of regulatory burden depending on the measure used.<sup>1</sup> One prominent index ranks North Carolina fifth in the nation when it comes to business friendliness.<sup>2</sup> In contrast, the nascent Freedom in the 50 States measure ranks North Carolina 39<sup>th</sup> in terms of "occupational freedom." Also, the John Locke Foundation's "First in Freedom Index" ranks North Carolina 36<sup>th</sup> in "regulatory freedom."<sup>3</sup>

One way to keep North Carolina competitive is to ensure a rational, cost-effective regulatory system. As with any state, North Carolina's regulations also add to the cost of doing business

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A, North Carolina and Select Business Climate Indices; Various Indicators.

<sup>2</sup> CNBC.Com, "America's Top States for Business 2014," <http://www.cnbc.com/id/101758236>

<sup>3</sup> The John Locke Foundation, "First in Freedom Index", <http://www.johnlocke.org/research/show/policy%20reports/260>, 17.

and preclude the state’s economy from reaching its full potential of output. A more thorough analysis of the type presented here is warranted.

The Beacon Hill Institute examined the North Carolina regulatory code to identify the costs of the hundreds of rules imposed upon the private sector. After reviewing over 10,000 regulations placed upon the private sector, the Institute calculated three different cost burdens borne by the private sector:

- fees paid to the state
- state budget appropriations
- private sector compliance costs

Table ES-1 displays the results by category and North Carolina Administrative Code Title.

**Table ES-1: Total Cost of the North Carolina Administrative Code by Title in 2015 (\$)**

Department	Fees and Appropriations	Compliance Costs	Total
Agriculture and Consumer Services	23,597,262	705,034,132	728,631,394
Commerce	81,268,738		81,268,738
Environment and Natural Resources	93,383,746	346,145,455	439,529,201
Health and Human Services	104,258,643		104,258,643
Insurance	121,569,858	221,587,496	343,157,354
Transportation	743,032,839	57,814,250	800,847,089
North Carolina Occupational Licensing Boards	62,712,417	501,352,523	564,064,940
Wildlife Resources Commission	29,706,440		29,706,440
Labor	12,234,858		12,234,858
Administration	4,194,530		4,194,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275,959,331</b>	<b>1,831,933,856</b>	<b>3,107,893,187</b>

The Institute found that the economic costs of the current system were under \$3.108 billion annually. Moreover, private sector compliance costs run 44% higher than the fees and appropriations that North Carolina residents and businesses pay to state regulatory agencies. Although the costs presented here are substantial, we were unable to establish a basis for estimating the costs of the regulations for several titles in the administrative code. Moreover,

we were unable to estimate the opportunity cost to the private economy if the resources dedicated to complying with the regulations had been reallocated to investment, research and development and the production of goods and services. Using one research method, North Carolina's state regulations cost the state economy over \$25 billion annually. For this reason, we believe the actual total costs of North Carolina's state regulations run far higher than the figures presented here.

These costs are significant and should enter into debates about reforming state government. Changing tastes and the introduction of new technologies often arrive in tandem with calls for regulatory reform or deregulation. While the federal government has successfully deregulated airline fares, trucking, energy and telecommunications, no equivalent "broad strokes" reforms have taken place at the state level outside a few industries such as auto insurance. Particular emphasis should be placed on *entry* controls (usually in the form of occupational licensing requirements) that determine who can enter a profession, trade or business. These regulations benefit producers who have been able to benefit from "regulatory capture" and limit competition that favors consumers in the long run.

Not all regulation is unwelcome, but the state of North Carolina would be well served by a complete review of outmoded regulations on firms and households. The repeal and reform of outdated regulations — some of which are obviously protectionist and anticompetitive — should take place after a thorough cost-benefit analysis.

## Introduction

In addition to the power to tax, government (federal, state and local) also has the power to regulate the behavior of firms and individuals. Or to borrow a phrase, “taxation by regulation.” The scope of regulation in the daily life of a citizen is extensive; almost everything a citizen touches or consumes from dusk to dawn is regulated. This includes everything from the electric lights that one turns on each day to the transmission of popular television programs through cable systems. The government also regulates the many modes of transportation and the pedigree of the health care professional or the tradesman who works on one’s home.

Regulation exists because governments want a particular outcome: to control the price of milk, automobile insurance rates, the number of hospital beds, the level of wages, the right to smoke in public or private spaces or the formal education of a plumber or a stock broker. The basis for regulation originates in the long-standing concern about natural monopolies; others rest on notions of equity. A few regulations spell out job descriptions so as to set an industry standard. Recently, a court in the state of California ruled that Uber drivers were employees rather than the paradigmatic innovative contractors essential to the ride share company.<sup>4</sup>

In each of these cases — and countless others — government is responding to a “market failure” by rectifying flawed outcomes toward a direction that it finds optimal.<sup>5</sup> Since the late 1800s, federal regulation (often in tandem with state regulation) has grown to meet a demand for regulation first in response to railroad monopolies and meatpacking sanitation and more than a century later toward guaranteeing “net neutrality” for broadband consumers, product safety and other public policy objectives.

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<sup>4</sup> Chris Kirham, Christine Mai-Duc and Andrew Khouri "Uber worker ruling highlights the legal troubles of a 'sharing economy'," *Los Angeles Times*, June 17, 2015, <http://www.latimes.com/business/technology/la-fi-tn-uber-driver-employee-labor-commission-20150617-story.html#page=1>

<sup>5</sup> Susan Dudley, Jerry Brito, *Regulation: A Primer*, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, 2nd edition (August 2012):8, [http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/RegulatoryPrimer\\_DudleyBrito\\_0.pdf](http://mercatus.org/sites/default/files/RegulatoryPrimer_DudleyBrito_0.pdf)

Economists have long had much to say about regulations and many are of different minds. In the realm of welfare economics where regulations are evaluated, economists have long debated the composition of optimal policy. As economist George Stigler noted, “The growth of support among economists for public regulation of economic activities is at least partly due to the development of the theory of disharmonies between private and social costs, and partly the increasing more rigorous standards of optimum economic performance.”<sup>6</sup> On the other hand, a growing school of economists point to the many unintended consequences of regulation, in particular, how regulatory bureaucracies are captured by the interests they purport to oversee. Public choice economists have argued that we can never know what constitutes optimal and that it is best to let the two parties work out mutually beneficial exchange. In the long run, this noninterventionist approach serves as a foundation for prosperity or economic growth. However, government often helps to increase the monopoly rents of favored groups such as the holders of taxicab medallions.

It is no secret that the regulatory state has grown. The number of pages in the *Federal Register*, a crude way of measuring the weight of regulation, has grown exponentially. State regulations have also grown, and while substantial pages of the North Carolina code have been repealed or re-assigned, the burden remains.

Any review of the current regulatory regime should begin with at least one fundamental question:

What are those standards, how are they best applied, and on which principles should they be based?

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<sup>6</sup> George J. Stigler, *The Economist and the State*, *The American Economic Review* 55: 1/2 (March 1, 1965): 1-18, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1816174>.

In basing the justification for regulations, the legal theorist Randy Barnett maintains that “a ‘regulation’ is a law that specifies how a liberty may be exercised” adding that “legal regulations are consistent with liberty because the fundamental rights that define liberty are too abstract to be applied directly to all but the simplest of cases.”<sup>7</sup>

Barnett further explains:

Whether a particular regulation is consistent with liberty depends on the justification offered on its behalf. Regulations are not inimical to liberty if they coordinate individual conduct as do, for example, traffic regulations mandating driving on one side of the street or the other. They may also be consistent with liberty if they prevent irreparable tortious accidents before they occur, as speed limits do...

A law restricting conduct is consistent with a right to liberty, therefore, if it is prohibiting wrongful acts that violate the rights of others or regulating rightful acts in such a way as to coordinate conduct or prevent the violation of rights that might accidentally occur. A law is inconsistent with liberty if it is either prohibiting rightful acts, or regulating unnecessarily or improperly. A regulation is improper when it imposes an undue burden on rightful conduct, or when its justification is merely a pretext for restricting a liberty of which others disapprove. And one way of identifying a regulation as pretextual is to assess whether the regulatory means it employs do not effectively fit its purported health and safety ends.<sup>8</sup>

The market system has guided the United States to previously unimaginable paths of economic growth. However, the size of government has also grown alongside the economy in

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<sup>7</sup> Randy Barnett, “Is the Constitution Libertarian?” *Supreme Court Review* 9. Cato Institute (2009), [http://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/supreme-court-review/2009/9/simonlecture-barnett\\_0.pdf](http://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/supreme-court-review/2009/9/simonlecture-barnett_0.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.



part to meet a demand for regulation.<sup>9</sup> Federal, state and local governments have been eager to address the many instances of “market failure” seeing such phenomena not as a feature of market capitalism but as a sign that the invisible hand is not working. This is aided by special interest groups who are knowledgeable about the specifics of their industries or political objectives and are able to spread the costs to rationally ignorant voters. The complexity of the regulations then snowball.

Ostensibly, the impulse to regulate going back to the Progressive Era has been based on two basic objectives: efficiency and equity. Supporters of a strong regulatory role often base their arguments on the complexity of a modern economy where broad constitutional principles cannot ensure efficiency nor promote equity. What is needed is a responsive regulatory regime that can not only correct for externalities but also carry out the intentions of Congress or the state legislatures. These aspirations, however, often lead to government failure. No matter how noble their intentions, government regulators introduce deadweight losses. At worst, regulation creates its own favored monopolies and stifles innovation.<sup>10</sup>

The “public interest” model of regulation is based on the assumption that rules, regulations and laws to correct market failure are formed to protect the public. As idealized as it may seem, the public interest model is neither immaculate nor neutral since it is created by vested interests. Since the 1970s, an emerging “economic theory of regulation” cast aside the romance of the public interest model in favor of a behavioral analysis that places at the center the self-

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<sup>9</sup> See Appendix B below. According to Dudley and Warran the latest regulatory budget “is growing at approximately the same pace as the overall budget.” They also note that agencies funded by fees on firms and individuals grow at a faster rate than those funded by Congress.

<sup>10</sup> Gregory Crawford, “Cable Regulation in the Internet Era,” in *Economic Regulation and Its Reform*, Nancy Rose, ed. (National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge: 2014): 137-193. Crawford shows that tighter regulation in the cable television industry hampered capital investment.

interest of the competing interest groups and government, the regulated and the regulators.<sup>11</sup> Rather than promoting the public interest, these agents – which under certain analyses include legislators -- are incentivized to maximize their own welfare often at the expense of social welfare.<sup>12</sup> From occupational licensing to prevailing wage laws, and from workplace safety to personal services, the regulatory state imposes deadweight economic losses by limiting competition, precluding efficiencies and sustaining monopolies. Thus, the dominant public interest model fritters away consumer surplus in favor of protecting producers.

As Robert Litan of the Brookings Institution notes, economic regulations come in two basic varieties: *entry* controls that declare who can enter a business and *price* controls that impose price ceilings or price floors on particular commodities or services.<sup>13</sup> Entry controls are found in many of the professions such as accounting, law and financial advising all of which require practitioners to be tested according to some standards of competency. A regulation regarding what a firm or industry may charge – how much a taxi is allowed to charge per mile traveled – is an example of price controls at work. There is ample evidence that both varieties diminish consumer welfare.

## **The Economic Costs of Regulation: A Brief Survey of Related Literature**

Most of the empirical work on the costs of regulation focuses on rules handed down by the federal bureaucracy. Before he chaired President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, the late Murray L. Weidenbaum was one of the few economists who tried to identify regulatory costs by simply examining the costs of federal agencies.<sup>14</sup> Basing his estimate on

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<sup>11</sup> For a thorough explanation of the seminal Stigler/Peltzman and Becker models, see Viscusi et. al. *Economics of Regulation and Antitrust*, (2005)375-397.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Robert Litan, "Regulation," *The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics*, David R. Henderson, ed. Liberty Fund, Inc. 2008. Library of Economics and Liberty, <http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/Regulation.html>;

<sup>14</sup> Murray Weidenbaum, "On Estimating Regulatory Costs," *AEI Journal on Government and Society* (May 1978). <http://www.aei.org/publication/on-estimating-regulatory-costs/>

previous studies, Weidenbaum found that the cost of federal regulation was approximately 20 times the budget of enforcing agencies.<sup>15</sup>

W. Mark Crain and Nicole V. Crain in a study for the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) estimates that the aggregate cost of U.S. federal regulations is \$2.028 trillion annually.<sup>16</sup> Yet Isaac Shapiro of the Economic Policy Institute finds fault with Crain and Crain for using estimates which do not adequately account for changes in production practices or adaptations made to adjust to the regulations."<sup>17</sup>

According to the Mercatus Center, current estimates of the benefits of federal regulation fail to account for certain costs such as transfer payments and evaluate only executive branch regulations — far less than all the regulations published in the *Federal Register*.<sup>18</sup>

Dawson and Seater investigate the relationship between federal regulations and macroeconomic performance emphasizing effects on total factor productivity, physical capital and labor.<sup>19</sup>

Comprehensive economic analyses of state-wide regulation are limited. Basing part of their analysis on the standard input-output IMPLAN model, Sanjay B Varshney and Dennis Tootelian found that regulation consumed almost a third of the Gross State Product at \$493

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<sup>15</sup> See David Henderson's tribute to Weidenbaum, "A Feel for Economics," in *Regulation* (Winter 2014-2015). <http://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/regulation/2014/12/regulation-v37n4-2.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> W. Mark Crain and Nicole V. Crain, National Association of Manufacturers, "The Cost of Federal Regulation to the U.S. Economy, Manufacturers, and Small Businesses," [http://www.nam.org/Special/Total-Cost-of-Regulation.aspx?utm\\_source=nam&utm\\_medium=alias&utm\\_campaign=CostofRegulation](http://www.nam.org/Special/Total-Cost-of-Regulation.aspx?utm_source=nam&utm_medium=alias&utm_campaign=CostofRegulation), (September 10, 2013)

<sup>17</sup> Isaac Shapiro, "A Quick Guide to EPI's Research on the Costs and Benefits of Regulations," Economic Policy Institute Policy Memorandum 191 (November 2011) <http://s2.epi.org/files/2011/pm191.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Susan Dudley, Jerry Brito, *Regulation: A Primer*.

<sup>19</sup> John W. Dawson and John J. Seater "Federal Regulation and Aggregate Economic Growth," *Journal of Economic Growth* 18 (June 2013):137-177. <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10887-013-9088-y>

billion and resulted in the loss of 3.8 million jobs.<sup>20</sup> However, James Sweeney of Stanford University found that the Varshney/Tootelian estimate on a related study was highly biased and too large by a factor of 10.<sup>21</sup>

There may be some indication that models like Dawson-Seater capture the effect of state and local regulations since the latter is strongly correlated with federal regulations.<sup>22</sup>

## Estimates

BHI utilized a multi-step process to estimate the aggregate cost of state regulation in North Carolina. The process entailed reviewing each of the 30 Titles in the North Carolina Administrative Code. Most Titles comprise Chapters and Subchapters that contain the roughly 25,000 individual regulations.

Title 5: Corrections and Title 28: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention were transferred to Title 14B: Public Safety. Title 22: Administrative Procedures has been repealed and Title 29 has been reserved for future codification. For obvious reasons we exclude these titles.

Many chapters, subchapters and rules have been repealed, such as Title 4: Commerce, Chapter 4: Energy, subchapter A and B and rules 120-130. Others have been transferred to other Titles. Thus, we exclude these rules from consideration.

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<sup>20</sup> Sanjay B. Varshney and Dennis H. Tootelian, "Cost of State Regulations on California; Small Business Study," (September 2009) Varshney Associates. See also "The Cost of AB 32 on California Small Business - Summary Report of Findings," (June 2009) [http://suspendab32.org/AB\\_32\\_Report071309.pdf](http://suspendab32.org/AB_32_Report071309.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> James L. Sweeney, "Review of Varshney/Tootelian Report 'Cost of AB 32 on California Small Business - Summary of Report Findings'," <http://peec.stanford.edu/docs/policy/research/Sweeney%20Review%20of%20Varshney.pdf>. See also Varshney-Tootelian response to Sweeney here <http://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20100323007307/en/Statement-Dr.-Sanjay-Varshney-Dr.-Dennis-Tootelian#.VZV9EkaTnNs>

<sup>22</sup> Pierre Lemieux, "A Slow-Motion Collapse; Why Hasn't Regulation Crashed the American Economy," *Regulation*. Cato Institute 37(4).

The scope of the study is to estimate the cost of North Carolina regulations that apply to private sector businesses and households. Therefore, we exclude any regulations that that apply to state or local government.

The vast majority of the Titles within the North Carolina Administrative Code specifically prescribe the function of state government agencies or public entities, such as state education institutions. Again, we exclude those Titles that pertain to law enforcement and the judiciary on the grounds that these enforce state laws and not state regulations. Table 2 lists these Titles.

**Table 2: North Carolina Administrative Titles that Apply to State Government**

Title 1: Administration	Title 17: Revenue
Title 3: Auditor	Title 18: Secretary of State
Title 6: Council of State	Title 20: State Treasurer
Title 7: Cultural Resources	Title 23: Community Colleges
Title 8: Elections	Title 24: Independent Agencies
Title 9: Governor and Lieutenant Governor	Title 25: Human Resources
Title 12: Justice	Title 26: Administrative Hearings
Title 14B: Public Safety	Title 27: State Bar*
Title 16: Public Instruction	Title 30: State Ethics Commission

\*The North Carolina State Bar is an agency of the state government.

This leaves us with eight administrative Titles to review. Table 3 displays these Titles. The remaining Titles contain over 320 chapters and many more sub chapters and thousands individual rules.

**Table 3: North Carolina Administrative Titles that Apply to the Private Sector**

Title 2: Agriculture and Consumer Services	Title 13: Labor
Title 4: Commerce	Title 15A: Environment and Natural Resources
Title 10A: Health and Human Services	Title 19A: Transportation
Title 11: Insurance	Title 21: Occupational Licensing Boards and Commissions

The Titles listed in Table 3 also contain individual regulations that were repealed or establish departmental rules for governing the regulatory agency. For example, Title 4: Commerce, Chapter 1: Departmental Rules sets out the rules that govern the workings of the Department of Commerce. With the exception of Title 21: Occupational Licensing Boards and Commissions, Chapter 1 under the other Titles contains the departmental rules. We exclude the rules listed under these Chapters which stills leaves thousands to consider

Our next step was to review the individual rules and exclude those rules that apply to categories (1) through (7) listed below. During the review, we further prioritized those rules deemed amenable to a cost estimate as being higher priority and secondary priority based on the ease at which we judged that a cost estimate was possible.

- 1) apply to state or local government
- 2) implement a federal regulation
- 3) refer to an industry standard
- 4) govern the disbursement of public funds to private entities or the contracting of private entities with public entities
- 5) have a negligible cost or no cost to the private sector
- 6) are not amenable to cost estimate
- 7) are amenable to cost estimate

We exclude all rules that fall into categories 1 through 6 above, focusing our efforts on those that are amenable to cost estimation. We further categorize the rules “amiable to a cost estimate” into first and second priority to reflect the potential for obtaining cost estimates.

Title 2, Chapter 42, section 0505, which regulated the branding of propane, provides an example of a regulation that has a negligible cost. It reads, “(a) Commercial grade propane shall be branded and designated as ‘propane,’ and commercial grade butane shall be branded and designated as ‘butane.’ (b) Mixtures of butane and propane shall be branded and

designated as 'butane-propane mixtures.'<sup>23</sup> We believe that this regulation codifies a practice that the private sector would have followed in the absence of the regulation.

Title 2 Chapter 42, section 302 is an example of a rule that is not amenable to a cost estimate. The rule concerns the evidence of an original purchase of gasoline and states, "The invoice, bill of sale, bill of lading, terminal ticket, or other evidence of the original purchase of gasoline shall state the name and address of the seller and buyer, the date and time of sale, the label, name or brand under which it was sold and the number of gallons sold. All such evidence of original purchase shall be signed in ink or other indelible substance by the seller."<sup>24</sup> Another example is Title 4, Chapter 3, Subchapter E, section 602 which details prohibited debt collection practices by state licensed banks.<sup>25</sup>

We designate rules that require private sector individuals or businesses to pay a fee, obtain a license or certification, pass an exam and undertake continuing education to keep one's license or certification as first priority. Not surprisingly, the rules under Title 21: Occupational Licensing Boards and Commissions contained the highest percentage of the first priority rules.

After completing the review process, we began the cost estimating process. First, we conducted a literature review, which yielded very few studies of state level regulations. Second, we contacted industry associations, North Carolina's state agencies and individual businesses to enquire about the cost in either dollars or time and effort that they expend to comply with North Carolina regulations. Unfortunately, very few groups were able to provide us with the information.

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<sup>23</sup> North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 2, Chapter 42, rule 0505

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac.asp?folderName=\ Title%2002%20-%20Agriculture%20and%20Consumer%20Services\ Chapter%2042%20-%20Gas%20and%20Oil%20Inspection>

<sup>24</sup> North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 2, Chapter 42, Section 0505, <http://tinyurl.com/qycdc3u>.

<sup>25</sup> North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 4, Chapter 3, Subchapter E, Section 602, <http://tinyurl.com/oespu53>.

The North Carolina State Government Fee Report for Fiscal Year 2013-2014 provided cost information for fees that the state collects. According to the report, North Carolina collected over \$5.607 billion in fees last fiscal year. However, this figure includes fees that do not meet our criteria of a regulatory cost. For example, the largest two categories of the fees are the \$2.280 billion for tuition and fees and \$1.189 billion from auxiliary sales of the state universities and community colleges. The tuition, fees and sales from the state schools do not represent a cost of regulation, but rather a cost of providing services – education – and goods, such as tee-shirts. As a result we exclude these fees. Nevertheless, we do include tuition and fees that result from services that the state provides to citizens in order to comply with state regulations.<sup>26</sup>

Once we remove those fees associated with the state higher education system, we are left with \$1.222 billion in fees. Table 4 displays the details for each Title.

Title 19A: Transportation has the largest portion of fees, at over \$743 million. License and registration fees at Division of Motor Vehicles make up the bulk of the department's fees.<sup>27</sup> Next is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources with \$93 million in fees, the largest of which are environmental mitigation fees. The lowest fee amounts are under the Department of Administration for marriage license and divorce filings.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Office of State Budget and Management, Office of the Governor North Carolina State Government Fee Report Fiscal Year 2013-14 (February 2015) [http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/files/pdf\\_files/FeeReport\\_2014.pdf](http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/files/pdf_files/FeeReport_2014.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, 141-142.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, 6.



**Table 4: Fees Paid by the Private Sector to Comply with State Regulations in 2015 (\$)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Certification, Inspection and Examination</b>	<b>Fines, Penalties and Assessment</b>	<b>License and Registration</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture and Consumer Services	9,834,252	4,184,871	9,446,299	131,840	23,597,262
Commerce	11,247,085	37,344,597	19,791,437	12,885,618	81,268,737
Environment and Natural Resources	7,629,528	38,633,068	39,678,905	7,442,245	93,383,746
Health and Human Services	2,174,141	4,130,728	17,497,226	64,433,908	88,236,003
Insurance	8,991,137	40,618,452	33,237,309	426,596	83,273,494
Transportation	57,441,597	42,260,884	263,466,873	379,863,484	743,032,838
Occupational Licensing Boards	53,761,094	484,169	5,449,114	3,018,040	62,712,417
Wildlife Resources Commission	110		29,706,330		29,706,440
Labor	6,914,979	4,635,244		684,635	12,234,858
Administration			4,194,530		4,194,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,993,923</b>	<b>172,292,013</b>	<b>422,468,023</b>	<b>468,886,366</b>	<b>1,221,640,325</b>

We also designate direct appropriations from the state budget documents to fund state regulation as a first priority cost. The budget appropriates \$16 million for Department of Health and Human Services regulation and \$38 million for the Department of Transportation.

Finally, we calculate the cost in time and resources that North Carolina's businesses and households have to spend to comply with state regulations. Table 4 contains these results.

**Table 5: Private Sector Compliance Costs of North Carolina Regulations in 2015**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Private Cost (\$)</b>
Agriculture and Consumer Services	705,034,132
Environment and Natural Resources	346,145,455
Insurance	221,587,496
Transportation	57,814,250
Occupational Licensing Boards	501,352,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,831,933,856</b>

As one can see in the table, private sector compliance costs are the largest component of the cost of North Carolina's regulations at under \$1.832 billion. Title 2: Agriculture and Consumer Services has the highest private sector costs that we were able to estimate at over \$705 million. Title 21: Occupational Licensing Boards has the second highest costs at \$501 million, followed by Title 15A: Environment and Natural Resources at \$346 million.

We were unable to obtain cost estimates for Title 10A: Health and Human Services and Title 13: Labor. The overwhelming majority of the rules under Title 10A govern the operation and provision of public sector healthcare. On the other hand, labor regulation is fairly light in North Carolina. The state has no prevailing wage law and adheres to the federal minimum wage rate of \$7.25 per hour.

In total, the regulations for which we were able to obtain cost estimates come to \$3.108 billion in 2015. However, after reviewing the North Carolina Administrative Code, we believe our figure represents a fraction of the total cost to the private sector.

The number of regulations in which we were not able to identify costs is many times more than the number of regulations for which we were able to identify costs. For example, for Title 2: Agriculture and Consumer Services, Chapter 9: Food and Drug Protection we were able to get a cost estimate for Subsection C only, which regulates the sanitary conditions of Food Banks. However, Title 2 also contains Subchapters D – O, which regulate pet food and livestock feed labeling, milk testing, pesticides and eggs. Subchapters A and I were repealed and Subchapters B, G and M adopt reference industry standards or federal government standards. Therefore, we were only able to estimate the cost of one subchapter out of ten subchapters within Chapter 9, or 10% of the total that fit our initial criteria. These Subchapters include scores of sections for which we were unable to estimate costs. This situation repeated itself for all 22 Chapters of Title 2 that were not repealed.

For Title 19A: Transportation, we were only able to calculate the 16 sections that pertain to fees, the 23 sections that regulate permits and the 16 sections that regulate licenses. Again, these 55 regulations represent only a little over 10% of the 521 sections that we identified as fulfilling our criteria listed above. For a number of these regulations we were only able to provide a portion of the private compliance cost of the regulation, in some instances only the fee and not the time and the effort to fully comply with the regulation itself.

Another important factor that is not considered in our calculations is the impact regulations have on the private economy. Regulations impact the private economy through several channels. First, the money households and businesses spend in fees could be spent in the private economy boosting consumption, savings and investment, which would boost economic growth. Also, the resources in time and effort that households and businesses employ to comply with regulations could be redirected to produce goods and services and also boost the economy. These represent the opportunity costs of regulations in North Carolina that, in their absence, would have benefited the state economy.

North Carolina requires an occupational license to enter over fifty vocations in the state. While the resources that practitioners must employ to obtain and retain the license represent compliance costs of the regulations, these regulations have another cost. Occupational licensing presents barriers that prevent some people from entering some fields, and, as a result, it restricts the supply of practitioners in these fields. The lower supply, in turn, drives up the price of providing these services to consumers and businesses.

While we were only able to estimate the cost of a small fraction of the state regulations, we can approximate the total using the Weidenbaum cost factor noted earlier. Weidenbaum found

that the cost of regulation was approximately 20 times the budget of enforcing agencies.<sup>29</sup> Using Weidenbaum's estimate and our findings that regulation cost the state \$1.276 billion, we would estimate that state regulations in North Carolina cost the state economy \$25.52 billion annually. This back-of-the-envelope exercise reinforces our view that our estimate represents only a fraction of the cost of state regulations on North Carolina.

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<sup>29</sup> See David Henderson's tribute to Weidenbaum, "A Feel for Economics," in *Regulation* (Winter 2014-2015). <http://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/regulation/2014/12/regulation-v37n4-2.pdf>.

## Conclusion

“No arbitrary regulation, no act of the legislature, can add anything to the capital of the country; it can only force it into artificial channels.”

-J.R. McCulloch, *Principles of Political Economy*.

The financial crisis of 2008 and the ensuing Great Recession have engendered policy preferences for stronger regulation at the national level. And state governments tend to follow federal regulatory initiatives. But stronger regulations can impose immediate costs and often — though not always — uncertain benefits. Market failures spur calls to action. But these failures must be weighed against the imperfections of state government since government failure often frustrates regulatory objectives.

The state of North Carolina enjoys a decent reputation for a business-friendly climate. Public policy should work toward keeping a light touch on regulation and expanding consumer choices. As noted in several studies, including this one, regulatory agency budgets are a good indication of how expansive regulations might be. This is important because of the economic effects of regulation. Empirical evidence suggests that regulations — notably those that pose barriers to entry — impede productivity growth.<sup>30</sup>

Charles Murray of the American Enterprise Institute, the social critic and author, recently highlighted the need for a rational regulatory approach that strikes a balance between what works and is demanded (i.e. worker, food and drug safety) and that which promotes economic liberty (leaving employers to set hours for workers). Murray takes particular aim at the kind of licensing and workplace excess found in most states and examined in this report.

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<sup>30</sup> Brink Lindsey, *Low-Hanging Fruit Guarded by Dragons: Reforming Regressive Regulation to Boost U.S. Economic Growth*, Cato Institute (June 2015):6.

[http://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/20150622\\_lindsey\\_wp\\_lowhangingfruit.pdf.pdf](http://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/20150622_lindsey_wp_lowhangingfruit.pdf.pdf).

"Identifying precisely which regulations are pointless, stupid or tyrannical will be a lengthy process, but categories that should come under strict scrutiny include regulations that prescribe best practice for a craft or profession; restrict access to an occupation; prohibit owners of property from using it as they wish; prescribe hiring, firing and working conditions; and prevent people from taking voluntary risks."<sup>31</sup>

Murray's framework would be a good start for any state looking to improve market efficiency. The Institute estimates that North Carolina spent more than \$3.108 billion in 2015. On the surface, this may be a small amount in the state's \$483.1 billion economy. But expansive and regressive regulation not only diminishes productivity but further entrenches the incumbents in industry who seek to secure their advantages at the expense of consumer welfare.

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<sup>31</sup> Charles Murray, "Regulation Run Amok— And How to Fight Back," *Wall Street Journal* (May 11, 2015):C1. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/regulation-run-amokand-how-to-fight-back-1431099256>

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*The authors would like to thank BHI Spring 2015 intern Marvin St. Jean (Class of 2016, Suffolk University) and Sheith Sadeddin (Class of 2016, Suffolk University) as well as Mitchell Hildreth (Class of 2017, Bates College) for their assistance.*



APPENDIX A

North Carolina and Select Business Climate Indices; Various Indicators		
Index	Variable	Rank
Economic Freedom of North America (Fraser Institute)	State & Local Labor	
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Ruger-Sorens) (Fiscal Policy)	Market Freedom	17
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Gov't Spending	36
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Liability Systems	17
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Real Property Rights	23
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Health Insurance	35
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Labor Market	7
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Occupational	
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Freedom	39
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Miscellaneous	50
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Regulatory Policy)	Regulations	
2013 Freedom in the 50 States (Ruger-Sorens) (Overall)	Cable and Telecom	26
2014 BHI's State Competitiveness Index (Infrastructure)	Overall Ranking	14
2014 BHI's State Competitiveness Index	Average Rent for a 2-Bedroom Apartment	24
2007 Milken Institute's Cost of Doing Business Index	Overall Ranking	13
2011 Small Business Survival Index	Overall Ranking	31
	Overall Ranking	37



APPENDIX B

**Spending Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies\***

Selected Years (Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Outlays") \*\*

Constant (Real) 2009 Dollars

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	Estimated 2015	2016	% Change	
								2014-15	2015-16
<b>Social Regulation</b>									
Consumer Health and Safety	\$2,878	\$2,775	\$4,480	\$7,557	\$7,759	\$9,203	\$8,940	18.60%	-2.90%
Homeland Security	3,652	5,068	9,664	23,985	23,811	24,198	26,902	1.60%	11.20%
Transportation	1,264	1,222	1,833	3,036	2,704	2,975	2,945	9.30%	-0.40%
Workplace	1,720	1,527	1,753	2,065	1,938	2,023	2,095	4.40%	3.50%
Environment & Energy	4,407	6,190	8,057	8,630	8,654	7,752	7,937	-18.40%	3.40%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$13,921</b>	<b>\$16,782</b>	<b>\$25,787</b>	<b>\$45,273</b>	<b>\$44,867</b>	<b>\$46,133</b>	<b>\$48,818</b>	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>5.80%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>									
Finance and Banking	\$901	\$1,975	\$2,416	\$3,140	\$4,071	\$4,311	\$4,149	5.90%	-3.80%
Industry-Specific Regulation	1,117	774	923	1,260	1,277	1,370	1,520	7.30%	10.90%
General Business	848	1,113	2,069	3,737	4,476	5,236	5,580	17.00%	6.60%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$2,867</b>	<b>\$3,862</b>	<b>\$5,408</b>	<b>\$8,137</b>	<b>\$9,827</b>	<b>\$10,917</b>	<b>\$11,248</b>	<b>11.10%</b>	<b>3.00%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,787</b>	<b>\$20,644</b>	<b>\$31,195</b>	<b>\$53,410</b>	<b>\$54,691</b>	<b>\$57,050</b>	<b>\$60,066</b>	<b>4.30%</b>	<b>5.30%</b>

Annualized Percentage Change                      2.10%    4.20%    5.50%    1.00%    4.30%    5.30%

From: Susan Dudley and Melinda Warren, *Regulators Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget: An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016* Regulators Budget 37, (May 2015):6 Table 1

Regulatory Studies Center, The George Washington University &

Washington University in St. Louis, Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy

Washington University in St. Louis, Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy

\*\*For explanation of estimated figures for years 2015 and 2015 see <http://tinyurl.com/pc8jatq>

## APPENDIX C

North Carolina regulations

### OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

#### - ACUPUNCTURE

- 21 NCAC 01 .0101
- 21 NCAC 01 .0103
- 21 NCAC 01 .0105
- 21 NCAC 01 .0201
- 21 NCAC 01 .0202
- 21 NCAC 01 .0301
- 21 NCAC 01 .0401
- 21 NCAC 01 .0501
- 21 NCAC 01 .0702
- 21 NCAC 01 .0704
- 21 NCAC 01 .0709
- 21 NCAC 01 .0710
- 21 NCAC 01 .0711

#### - ARCHITECTURE

- 21 NCAC 02 .0107
- 21 NCAC 02 .0108
- 21 NCAC 02 .0203
- 21 NCAC 02 .0204
- 21 NCAC 02 .0205
- 21 NCAC 02 .0206
- 21 NCAC 02 .0213
- 21 NCAC 02 .0214
- 21 NCAC 02 .0215
- 21 NCAC 02 .0217
- 21 NCAC 02 .0218
- 21 NCAC 02 .0301

- 21 NCAC 02 .0303
- 21 NCAC 02 .0401
- 21 NCAC 02 .0402
- 21 NCAC 02 .0404
- 21 NCAC 02 .0405
- 21 NCAC 02 .0406
- 21 NCAC 02 .0501
- 21 NCAC 02 .0603
- 21 NCAC 02 .0604
- 21 NCAC 02 .0607
- 21 NCAC 02 .0704
- 21 NCAC 02 .0903
- 21 NCAC 02 .0904
- 21 NCAC 02 .0905
- 21 NCAC 02 .0907
- 21 NCAC 02 .0909

#### - ATHLETIC TRAINER EXAMINERS

- 21 NCAC 03 .0101
- 21 NCAC 03 .0201
- 21 NCAC 03 .0301
- 21 NCAC 03 .0303
- 21 NCAC 03 .0304
- 21 NCAC 03 .0501

#### - AUCTIONEERS

- 21 NCAC 04B .0201
- 21 NCAC 04B .0202

- 21 NCAC 04B .0401
- 21 NCAC 04B .0402
- 21 NCAC 04B .0403
- 21 NCAC 04B .0404
- 21 NCAC 04B .0501
- 21 NCAC 04B .0502
- 21 NCAC 04B .0503
- 21 NCAC 04B .0504
- 21 NCAC 04B .0601
- 21 NCAC 04B .0602
- 21 NCAC 04B .0604

- **BARBER EXAMINERS**

- **CEMETERY COMMISSION**

- 21 NCAC 07A .0105
- 21 NCAC 07A .0106
- 21 NCAC 07A .0107
- 21 NCAC 07B .0101
- 21 NCAC 07B .0103
- 21 NCAC 07C .0101
- 21 NCAC 07C .0102
- 21 NCAC 07C .0104
- 21 NCAC 07C .0105
- 21 NCAC 07C .0201
- 21 NCAC 07C .0202
- 21 NCAC 07C .0301
- 21 NCAC 07C .0301
- 21 NCAC 07C .0304
- 21 NCAC 07C .0305
- 21 NCAC 07C .0306
- 21 NCAC 07C .0307
- 21 NCAC 07C .0308
- 21 NCAC 07D .0101
- 21 NCAC 07D .0102
- 21 NCAC 07D .0103
- 21 NCAC 07D .0104

- 21 NCAC 04B .0605
- 21 NCAC 04B .0606
- 21 NCAC 04B .0701
- 21 NCAC 04B .0802
- 21 NCAC 04B .0806
- 21 NCAC 04B .0807
- 21 NCAC 04B .0807
- 21 NCAC 04B .0809
- 21 NCAC 04B .0811
- 21 NCAC 04B .0812
- 21 NCAC 04B .0813

- 21 NCAC 07D .0201

- **CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS**

- **PUBLIC**

- **CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS**

- 21 NCAC 10 .0201
- 21 NCAC 10 .0202
- 21 NCAC 10 .0203
- 21 NCAC 10 .0204
- 21 NCAC 10 .0205
- 21 NCAC 10 .0206
- 21 NCAC 10 .0207
- 21 NCAC 10 .0208
- 21 NCAC 10 .0211
- 21 NCAC 10 .0213
- 21 NCAC 10 .0302
- 21 NCAC 10 .0401
- 21 NCAC 10 .0406
- 21 NCAC 10 .0501
- 21 NCAC 10 .0504

- **EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROFESSIONALS**

- 21 NCAC 11 .0104
- 21 NCAC 11 .0105
- 21 NCAC 11 .0106



- 21 NCAC 11 .0109
- 21 NCAC 11 .0111
- 21 NCAC 11 .0112

- **GENERAL CONTRACTORS**

- 21 NCAC 12 .0204
- 21 NCAC 12 .0205
- 21 NCAC 12 .0207
- 21 NCAC 12 .0209
- 21 NCAC 12 .0210
- 21 NCAC 12 .0211
- 21 NCAC 12 .0301
- 21 NCAC 12 .0302
- 21 NCAC 12 .0303
- 21 NCAC 12 .0309
- 21 NCAC 12 .0403

- **COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS**

- 21 NCAC 14A .0402
- 21 NCAC 14A .0403
- 21 NCAC 14A .0404
- 21 NCAC 14B .0101
- 21 NCAC 14B .0308
- 21 NCAC 14B .0501
- 21 NCAC 14B .0502
- 21 NCAC 14B .0601
- 21 NCAC 14B .0603
- 21 NCAC 14B .0604
- 21 NCAC 14B .0605
- 21 NCAC 14C .0203
- 21 NCAC 14D .0104
- 21 NCAC 14H .0201
- 21 NCAC 14H .0203
- 21 NCAC 14H .0204

- 21 NCAC 12 .0501
- 21 NCAC 12 .0502
- 21 NCAC 12 .0503
- 21 NCAC 12 .0504
- 21 NCAC 12 .0505
- 21 NCAC 12 .0506
- 21 NCAC 12 .0507
- 21 NCAC 12 .0703
- 21 NCAC 12 .0902
- 21 NCAC 12 .0903
- 21 NCAC 12 .0906
- 21 NCAC 12 .0907
- 21 NCAC 12 .0908
- 21 NCAC 12 .0910
- 21 NCAC 12 .0912

- 21 NCAC 14H .0301
- 21 NCAC 14H .0302
- 21 NCAC 14H .0303
- 21 NCAC 14H .0304
- 21 NCAC 14H .0401
- 21 NCAC 14H .0403
- 21 NCAC 14H .0404
- 21 NCAC 14H .0501
- 21 NCAC 14H .0502
- 21 NCAC 14H .0503
- 21 NCAC 14J .0106
- 21 NCAC 14J .0207
- 21 NCAC 14N .0102
- 21 NCAC 14P .0102
- 21 NCAC 14P .0104
- 21 NCAC 14P .0106
- 21 NCAC 14P .0108
- 21 NCAC 14P .0109
- 21 NCAC 14P .0110
- 21 NCAC 14P .0111
- Subchapter P – regulations for cosmetic art schools

- **DENTAL EXAMINERS**

- [21 NCAC 16B .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0301](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0302](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0303](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0317](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0501](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0701](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .0801](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .1001](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .1002](#)
- [21 NCAC 16B .1101](#)

- [21 NCAC 16C .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16C .0102](#)
- [21 NCAC 16C .0301](#)
- [21 NCAC 16C .0302](#)
- [21 NCAC 16C .0303](#)
- [21 NCAC 16C .0311](#)
- [21 NCAC 16C .0501](#)
- [21 NCAC 16D .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16D .0102](#)
- [21 NCAC 16D .0104](#)
- [21 NCAC 16D .0105](#)
- [21 NCAC 16E .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16E .0102](#)
- [21 NCAC 16E .0103](#)

- [21 NCAC 16E .0104](#)
- [21 NCAC 16F .0102](#)
- [21 NCAC 16F .0103](#)
- [21 NCAC 16F .0104](#)
- [21 NCAC 16F .0105](#)
- [21 NCAC 16F .0108](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0102](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0103](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0104](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0201](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0203](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0205](#)
- [21 NCAC 16H .0206](#)
- [21 NCAC 16I .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16I .0102](#)

- **DIETETICS, NUTRITION**

- [21 NCAC 17 .0103](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0104](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0105](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0106](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0109](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0110](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0112](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0113](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0116](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0117](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0118](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0202](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0302](#)

- [21 NCAC 16I .0103](#)
- [21 NCAC 16I .0104](#)
- [21 NCAC 16I .0105](#)
- [21 NCAC 16I .0106](#)
- [21 NCAC 16I .0107](#)
- [21 NCAC 16J .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16J .0103](#)
- [21 NCAC 16K .0103](#)
- [21 NCAC 16K .0106](#)
- [21 NCAC 16M .0101](#)
- [21 NCAC 16M .0102](#)
- [21 NCAC 16M .0103](#)
- FINISH THIS

- [21 NCAC 17 .0303](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0304](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0401](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0402](#)
- [21 NCAC 17 .0403](#)

- **ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**

- **ELECTROLYSIS EXAMINERS**

- [21 NCAC 19 .0104](#)
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- o 13 NCAC 13 .0302 Certificate Issuance
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0304 Appeals
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0401 Design and Construction Standards
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0402 North Carolina Stamping and Registration
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0404 Controls and Safety Devices
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0405 thru 13 NCAC 13 .0412 – Details of necessary equipment
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0415 Age Limit for Certain Boilers and Pressure Vessels
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0419 Air and Ventilation Requirements
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0501 General Requirements
- o 13 NCAC 13 .0702 Inspection during Construction

- **Apprenticeship and Training Division**

- **Elevator and Amusement Division**

- o All Regulations – specifications of safety requirements and certificates

- **Migrant Housing**

- o 13 NCAC 16 .0201 Preoccupancy Inspections
- o 13 NCAC 16 .0202 Migrant Housing Certificate
- o 13 NCAC 16 .0401 Enforcement Inspections
- o 13 NCAC 16 .0402 Citations and Penalties
- o 13 NCAC 16 .0501 Appealing Non-Issuance of a Migrant Housing Certificate
- o 13 NCAC 16 .0502 Appealing Violations of this Chapter and/or G.S. 95, Article 19

- **Private Personnel Services**

- o 13 NCAC 17 .0102 Licensing Procedures
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0103 Duration and Renewal of License
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0104 Change of Private Personnel Service Status
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0105 Fee Reimbursement
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0106 Job Orders
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0107 Contracts
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0108 Records
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0109 Advertising
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0110 Prohibited Acts
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0111 Penalty
- o 13 NCAC 17 .0204 Review of Licensee’s Records

- **Job Listings**

- o 13 NCAC 18 .0103 Licensing Procedure
- o 13 NCAC 18 .0105 Contracts
- o 13 NCAC 18 .0106 Records
- o 13 NCAC 18 .0107 Advertising
- o 13 NCAC 18 .0110 Penalty
- o 13 NCAC 18 .0108 Prohibited Acts

- **Retaliatory Employment Discrimination**

- o 13 NCAC 19 .0102 Forms
- o 13 NCAC 19 .0302 Filing of Complaints
- o 13 NCAC 19 .0401 Investigation
- o 13 NCAC 19 .0501 Right-to-Sue Letters
- o 13 NCAC 19 .0601 Administrative Closings
- o 13 NCAC 19 .0605 Settlements

- o 13 NCAC 19 .0702 Litigation
- **Controlled Substances Examination Regulation**
  - o 13 NCAC 20 .0202 Applicability
  - o 13 NCAC 20 .0203 Confirmation of Samples
  - o 13 NCAC 20 .0301 Examiner Options

- o 13 NCAC 20 .0304 Contractor Procedures
- o 13 NCAC 20 .0305 Laboratory Instructions
- o 13 NCAC 20 .0306 Retesting Laboratory Instructions
- o 13 NCAC 20 .0601 Payment of Expenses
- o 13 NCAC 20 .0602 Reasonable Expenses

## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- **Departmental Rules**
  - o [15A NCAC 01E .0103](#)
- [15A NCAC 01E .0104](#)
- [15A NCAC 01E .0105](#)
- [15A NCAC 01E .0106](#)
- [15A NCAC 01E .0107](#)
- [15A NCAC 01E .0112](#)
- [15A NCAC 01F .0104](#)
- [15A NCAC 01L .0201](#)
- [15A NCAC 01L .0302](#)
- [15A NCAC 01L .0303](#)
- FINISH THIS PART
- **Environmental Management**
- **Marine Fisheries**
- **Sedimentation Control**
- **Mining- Mineral Resources**
- **Soil and Water Conservation Commission**
- **Costal Management**
- **Water Pollution Control System Operators Certification Commission**
- **Division of Forest Resources**
- **Wildlife Resources and Water Safety**
- **Radiation Protection**
- **Parks and Recreation Area Rules**
- **Solid Waste Management**

- **Governor's Waste Management Board**
- **Adult Health**
- **Dental Health**
- **Environmental Health**
- **Health – Epidemiology**
- **Laboratory Services**
- **Health – Personal Health**
- **North Carolina Zoological Park Regulations**
- **Division of Postmortem Medicolegal Examination**
- **General Procedures for Public Health Programs**
- **Local Standards**
- **Information Services**
- **Well Contractor Certification Rules**
- **North Carolina Aquariums**

## AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

- **Food and Drug Protection**
  - o 02 NCAC 09B .0118 U.S. Pharmacopeia National Formulary
  - o 02 NCAC 09B .0119 ASTM Standards
  - o 02 NCAC 09C .0301 Sanitary Operation of Food Banks
  - o 02 NCAC 09C .0306 Records
  - o 02 NCAC 09C .0307 Registration
  - o 02 NCAC 09C .0308 Restrictions
  - o 02 NCAC 09C .0503 Plants and Grounds

- 02 NCAC 09C .0504 Sanitary Facilities
- 02 NCAC 09C .0505 Sanitary Operations
- 02 NCAC 09C .0506 Equipment and Procedures
- 02 NCAC 09C .0507 Processes and Controls
- 02 NCAC 09D .0102 Label Format and Labeling
- 02 NCAC 09D .0107 Drugs and Pet Food Additives
- 02 NCAC 09D .0104 Expression of Guarantees
- 02 NCAC 09D .0103 Brand and Product Names
- 02 NCAC 09E .0104 Label Format
- 02 NCAC 09E .0105 Brand and Product Names
- **Pesticide and Plant Protection**
  - Repealed
- **Seed and Fertilizer**
  - Repealed
- **Agronomic**
  - Repealed
- 
- **State Fair**
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0102 Traffic Regulations
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0103 Advertising Matter
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0104 Admission Rules
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0111 Vendors Outside the Fairgrounds
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0112 Booth Rule
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0201 Commercial Exhibits and Concessions
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0203 Occupancy of Space
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0206 Expiration of Contracts
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0207 Removal of Structures
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0208 Time Limits on Removal
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0210 Materials Used in Construction
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0212 Size Restrictions
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0213 Area Restrictions
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0216 Price Signs
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0220 Storage Trailers
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0221 Merchandising Licenses
  - 02 NCAC 20B .0224 Assignment of Contracts
- 02 NCAC 09E .0107 Ingredients
- 02 NCAC 09E .0110 Drug and Feed Additives
- 02 NCAC 09E .0113 Permitted Analytical Variation
- 02 NCAC 09E .0114 Bag or Package Weights
- 02 NCAC 09E .0115 Changes in Guarantees After Registration
- 02 NCAC 09F .0102 Physical and Chemical Requirements
- And more. Worth it to send questionnaire out to food processing, food banks.
- 02 NCAC 20B .0301 Exhibits and Exhibitors
- 02 NCAC 20B .0302 Livestock Sanitation and Official Veterinarian
- 02 NCAC 20B .0303 Fees: Stalls: Etc.
- 02 NCAC 20B .0306 Protests and Appeals
- 02 NCAC 20B .0409 Rehearsals: Move-in and Move-out Periods
- 02 NCAC 20B .0412 Concessions
- 02 NCAC 20B .0413 Alcoholic Beverages
- 02 NCAC 20B .0425 Conditions for Rental of Facilities
- 02 NCAC 20B .0426 Rental Rates: Fees: And Premium Books
- **Rural Rehabilitation Corporation**
  - Repealed
- **Agricultural Hall of Fame**
  - 02 NCAC 31C .0103 Written Statement on Candidate
- **Structural Pest Control**
  - 02 NCAC 34 .0301 Fees



- 02 NCAC 34 .0302 Application For Licenses and Cards: Examination
- 02 NCAC 34 .0303 Dates of Examination and Examination Review
- 02 NCAC 34 .0305 Filing Forms
- 02 NCAC 34 .0306 Mailing of Renewal Forms
- 02 NCAC 34 .0307 Licensee Certification Card
- 02 NCAC 34 .0308 Display of Certified Applicator's Identification Card
- 02 NCAC 34 .0309 Recertification
- 02 NCAC 34 .0310 Registration Fee
- 02 NCAC 34 .0312 Information on Certified Applicator's Identification Cards
- 02 NCAC 34 .0318 Change in Status of Licensee and/or Certified Applicator
- 02 NCAC 34 .0320 Display of License Number on Service Vehicle
- 02 NCAC 34 .0321 Use of Certification and License Numbers in Advertising
- 02 NCAC 34 .0323 Display of License at Place(s) of Business
- 02 NCAC 34 .0325 Duty of License Holder to Control Activities
- 02 NCAC 34 .0326 Information on License Certificate
- 02 NCAC 34 .0327 Licenses and Cards Not Issued to Persons under 18
- 02 NCAC 34 .0329 Expiration of Licenses and Cards
- 02 NCAC 34 .0401 Public Safety: Storage and Handling of Containers
- 02 NCAC 34 .0403 First Aid
- 02 NCAC 34 .0407 Storage Requirements for Pesticides
- 02 NCAC 34 .0408 Storage Requirements for Restricted use Pesticides

- **Agronomic Services**

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- 02 NCAC 34 .0502 Pesticides for Subterranean Termite Prevention and/or control
- 02 NCAC 34 .0504 Reporting Damage: Infestation: Uninspected Areas
- 02 NCAC 34 .0507 Application Equipment
- 02 NCAC 34 .0602 Wood-Destroying Insect and Other Organism Reports
- 02 NCAC 34 .0703 Written Records of Household Pest Control
- 02 NCAC 34 .0801 Spot Fumigation Requirements
- 02 NCAC 34 .0802 Declaring Structure Safe for Reoccupancy
- 02 NCAC 34 .0803 Written Records of Fumigation
- 02 NCAC 34 .0804 General Fumigation Requirements
- 02 NCAC 34 .0805 Fumigation Requirements: Safety and Safety Equipment
- 02 NCAC 34 .0808 Fumigation Application
- 02 NCAC 34 .0811 Final Clearance Inspection
- 02 NCAC 34 .0812 Fumigation Requirements for Vaults: Tanks: Chambers: Etc.
- 02 NCAC 34 .0903 Duties and Responsibilities of Licensee
- 02 NCAC 34 .1001 Time for Filing Complaints
- 02 NCAC 34 .1101 Right of Enforcement
- 02 NCAC 34 .1103 Re-Inspections
- 02 NCAC 34 .1201 Notice of Hearing; Answer
- 02 NCAC 34 .1202 Right to Hearing
- 02 NCAC 34 .1203 Location of Hearing
- 02 NCAC 34 .1204 Discovery, Intervention; Subpoenas
- 02 NCAC 34 .1205 Conduct of Hearing
- 02 NCAC 34 .1206 Decision of Committee

- **Consumer Standards**

- 02 NCAC 38 .0202 Weighing and Measuring Devices

- 02 NCAC 38 .0203 Type Approval of Weighing and Measuring Devices
- 02 NCAC 38 .0204 Record of Approved Weighing and Measuring Devices
- 02 NCAC 38 .0205 Repairs to Rejected Weighing Devices
- 02 NCAC 38 .0502 Baskets
- 02 NCAC 38 .0503 Warehouse Trucks
- 02 NCAC 38 .0504 Weighing
- 02 NCAC 38 .0507 Violations
- 02 NCAC 38 .0601 Retail Motor Fuel Dispenser/Hal-Pricing
- 02 NCAC 38 .0602 Metric Sales of Retail Motor Fuel
- 02 NCAC 38 .0603 Price and Volume Consistency
- 02 NCAC 38 .0604 Price Posting/Cash Discounts for Retail Motor Fuel Sales
- 02 NCAC 38 .0705 Notification for Disconnection of Service
- 02 NCAC 38 .0802 Approval for Anhydrous Ammonia Installations
- 02 NCAC 38 .0804 Use of Applicator Tanks as Measuring Devices

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- **State Organic Program**

-

- **Gas and Oil Inspection**

- 02 NCAC 42 .0201 Standard Specifications
- 02 NCAC 42 .0202 Quality of Motor Fuels
- 02 NCAC 42 .0204 Inspection Fee
- 02 NCAC 42 .0301 Gasoline Sold Under Label Name or Brand
- 02 NCAC 42 .0302 Evidence of Original Purchase
- 02 NCAC 42 .0401 Labeling of Dispensing Devices
- 02 NCAC 42 .0501 Branding and Registration of Motor Fuels
- 02 NCAC 42 .0502 Octane Range Number of Commercial Gasoline

- 02 NCAC 42 .0504 Registration Provisions
- 02 NCAC 42 .0505 Propane and Butane Branding
- 02 NCAC 42 .0603 Nonconformity of Motor Fuels
- 02 NCAC 42 .0604 Remedies in Liquid Fuels
- 02 NCAC 42 .0701 Qualifications and Requirements
- 02 NCAC 42 .0702 Re-registration

-

- **Markets**

- 02 NCAC 43C .0103 Application for Inspection
- 02 NCAC 43C .0104 Inspection
- 02 NCAC 43C .0105 Inspection Certificates
- 02 NCAC 43C .0106 Payment of Fees
- 02 NCAC 43C .0108 Misuse of Official Seals: Brands: Tags: Etc.
- 02 NCAC 43E .0102 Handers-permits
- 02 NCAC 43E .0103 Provisions to be Covered in All Contracts
- 02 NCAC 43E .0104 Application for Permits
- 02 NCAC 43F .0105 Split-Labeling
- 02 NCAC 43F .0107 Enroute or at Destination Tolerance for Apples
- 02 NCAC 43F .0109 Fraudulent Advertisement
- 02 NCAC 43F .0110 Cucumbers size Standards
- 02 NCAC 43G .0102 Commercial Agricultural Fairs Regulated
- 02 NCAC 43G .0103 Minimum Exhibits
- 02 NCAC 43G .0104 Premiums
- 02 NCAC 43G .0105 Reports
- 02 NCAC 43G .0106 Inspection
- 02 NCAC 43L .0303 Classification of Event
- 02 NCAC 43L .0306 Interpretation and Violation
- 02 NCAC 43L .0307 Traffic Regulators
- 02 NCAC 43L .0308 Advertising Matter
- 02 NCAC 43L .0309 Admission Regulations
- 02 NCAC 43L .0312 Commercial Exhibits and Concessions

- 02 NCAC 43L .0313 Applications
- 02 NCAC 43L .0314 Occupancy of Space
- 02 NCAC 43L .0315 Forfeiture
- 02 NCAC 43L .0317 Removal of Structures and Material
- 02 NCAC 43L .0318 Area Restrictions
- 02 NCAC 43L .0321 Storage Trailers
- 02 NCAC 43L .0324 Assignment of Contracts
- 02 NCAC 43L .0327 Livestock Sanitation and Official Veterinarian
- 02 NCAC 43L .0330 Protests and Appeals
- 02 NCAC 43L .0331 Premiums and Awards
- 02 NCAC 43L .0333 Rehearsals: Move-in and Move-out Periods
- 02 NCAC 43L .0334 Liability
- 02 NCAC 43L .0335 Reservations and Payment of Charges
- 02 NCAC 43L .0336 Concessions
- 02 NCAC 43L .0337 Alcoholic Beverages
- 02 NCAC 43L .0501 Applicability
- **Grain Dealers**
  - 02 NCAC 46 .0102
- **Plant Industry**
- Many Regulations
- **State Farm Operations and Food Distribution**
  - 02 NCAC 51 .0202
  - 02 NCAC 51 .0203
- 
- **Veterinary**
- Many regulations
- **Aquaculture**
  - 02 NCAC 53 .0101
- 
- **Grant Programs**
  - 02 NCAC 54 .0103
  - 02 NCAC 54 .0104
- 02 NCAC 43L .0502 Supervision of Personnel
- 02 NCAC 43L .0603 Required Fees
- 02 NCAC 43L .0606 Damage to Property
- 02 NCAC 43L .0609
- 02 NCAC 43L .0612
- 02 NCAC 43L .0613
- 02 NCAC 43L .0615
- 02 NCAC 43L .0618
- 02 NCAC 43L .0621
- 02 NCAC 43L .0625
- 02 NCAC 43L .0634
- 02 NCAC 43L .0635
- 02 NCAC 43L .0637
- 02 NCAC 43L .0638
- 02 NCAC 43L .0641
- 02 NCAC 43L .0642
- 02 NCAC 43L .0643
- 02 NCAC 43L .0649

- o 02 NCAC 54 .0105

- **Hurricane Floyd Recovery Programs**

- **Hurricane Floyd Agricultural Crisis Fund**

- **Tobacco Trust Fund Commission**

- o 02 NCAC 57 .0203
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0204
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0205
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0207
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0208
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0209
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0302
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0303
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0304
- o 02 NCAC 57 .0308

- **Agricultural Development and Farmland Preservation Trust Fund**

- o 02 NCAC 58 .0105
- o 02 NCAC 58 .0106
- o 02 NCAC 58 .0107
- o 02 NCAC 58 .0108

- **Soil and Water Conservation Commission**

- Public?

- **Division of Forest Resources**

- Public?

- **Sanitation of Bedding**

- Public?

- **Firemen's Pension Fund (Recodified 20 NCAN 2N)**

- **Pensions**

- All Public Sector

**COMMERCE**

- **Departmental Rules**

- o 04 NCAC 01B .0106

- **Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission**

- **Banking Commission**

- **Burial Commission**

- **Cemetery Commission**

- **Credit Union Commission**

- **Rural Electrification Authority**

- **Industrial Commission**

- **Utilities Commission**

- **Energy**

- **State Ports Authority**

- **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISIONS, DIVISION OF BUSINESS ASSISTANCE**

- **COMMISSION OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE FOR THE CAPE FEAR RIVER AND BAR**

- **SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS DIVISION, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS COMMISSION**

- **SEAFOOD INDUSTRIAL PARK AUTHORITY**

- **HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION**

- **COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE**

- **EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

- **OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**

- **APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING DIVISION**

**AUDITOR**

- **Departmental Rules**

- **Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund**

- **EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES**

- **DEPARTMENTAL RULES**

- o 07 NCAC 01A .0402
- o 07 NCAC 01A .0403
- o 07 NCAC 01A .0404
- o 07 NCAC 01A .0406
- o 07 NCAC 01B .0102
- o 07 NCAC 01B .0105
- o 07 NCAC 01B .0106
- o 07 NCAC 01B .0108
- o 07 NCAC 01C .0101

-  
-

- **STATE LIBRARY**

- Public Sector

- **ARTS**

- Public

- **ARCHIVES AND HISTORY**

- PUBLIC

- **U.S.S. NORTH CAROLINA BATTLESHIP COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

- **TRYON PALACE COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

- **HISTORIC BATH COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

- **HISTORIC MURFREESBORO COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

- **EDENTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

- **JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD MEMORIAL COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

- **ROANOKE VOYAGES AND ELIZABETH II COMMISSION**

- PUBLIC

-

- ART WORKS IN STATE BUILDINGS PROGRAM
- PUBLIC

**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

- **DEPARTMENTAL RULES**

- o 10A NCAC 01A .0101
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0105
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0107
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0202
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0301
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0501
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0601
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0602
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0603
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0604
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0701
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0702
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0703
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0801
- o 10A NCAC 01A .0902
- o 10A NCAC 01A .1102
- o 10A NCAC 01C .0202

- AGING - GENERAL PROVISIONS
- AGING - PROGRAMS OPERATIONS
- CHILD CARE RULES
- SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE
- NC MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION
- PUBLIC
- DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE REGULATION
- SERVICES FOR THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING
- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY
- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

- MENTAL HEALTH, GENERAL
- MENTAL HEALTH, COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- MENTAL HEALTH, STATE OPERATED FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- MENTAL HEALTH, OTHER RULES
- ADULT HEALTH
- DENTAL HEALTH
- EPIDEMIOLOGY HEALTH
- LABORATORY SERVICES
- PERSONAL HEALTH
- POSTMORTEM MEDICOLEGAL EXAMINATION

- GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS
- LOCAL STANDARDS
- INFORMATION SERVICES
- LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT ACCREDITATION
- SERVICES FOR THE BLIND
- SOCIAL SERVICES - PROCEDURES
- SOCIAL SERVICES - RULEMAKING
- CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO CLIENT RECORDS
- CHILDREN'S SERVICES
- ADULT AND FAMILY SUPPORT
- EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE
- VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
- THE GOVERNOR MOREHEAD SCHOOL
- NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF
- ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

#### INSURANCE

- DEPARTMENTAL RULES
- LEGAL DIVISION
- CONSUMER SERVICES DIVISION
- OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL
- AGENT SERVICES DIVISION
- STATE PROPERTY FIRE INSURANCE FUND DIVISION
- ENGINEERING AND BUILDING CODES DIVISION
- INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION
- PROPERTY AND CASUALTY DIVISION
- FINANCIAL EVALUATION DIVISION
- LIFE AND HEALTH DIVISION
- 

#### REVENUE

- DEPARTMENTAL RULES
- INDIVIDUAL INCOME INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAX DIVISION
- LICENSE AND EXCISE TAX DIVISION

- AGENT SERVICES DIVISION - NON-INSURANCE ENTITIES
- ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
- MEDICAL DATABASE COMMISSION
- ACTUARIAL SERVICES DIVISION
- SENIORS' HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION PROGRAM
- MUTIPLE EMPLOYER WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS
- MARKET REGULATION DIVISION
- MANAGED CARE HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS
- THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATORS
- PEO TRUSTS
- 

#### JUSTICE

- DEPARTMENTAL RULES
- OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
- STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION
- NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE ACADEMY
- PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES
- GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING STANDARDS
- SHERIFFS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING STANDARDS COMMISSION
- ALARM SYSTEMS LICENSING BOARD
- ALL PUBLIC SECTOR
- 
- CORPORATE FRANCHISE, INCOME, AND INSURANCE TAXES
- INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX
- SALES AND USE TAX AND MANUFACTURING PRIVILEGE TAX

- **INTANGIBLES TAX DIVISION**
- **MOTOR FUELS TAXES**
- **PROPERTY TAX**
- **PROPERTY TAX COMMISSION**
- **MOTOR FUEL**
- TAXES – PUBLIC SECTOR
- TRANSPORTATION**
- **DEPARTMENTAL RULES**
  - o 19A NCAC 01B .0203
  - o 19A NCAC 01B .0401
- 
- **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**
  - o 19A NCAC 02B .0114
  - o 19A NCAC 02B .0119
  - o 19A NCAC 02B .0132
  - o 19A NCAC 02B .0139
  - o 19A NCAC 02B .0142
  - o 19A NCAC 02B .0143
- **TRANSIT, RAIL, AND AVIATION**
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0202
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0203
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0204
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- o 19A NCAC 02B .0158
- o 19A NCAC 02B .0164
- o 19A NCAC 02B .0208
- 
- **DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES**
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- **SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION**
- **ADMINISTRATION**
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0413
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0415
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0416
  - o 19A NCAC 06B .0417
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- 
- 
- COMMUNITY COLLEGES**
- **GENERAL PROVISIONS**
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- **COMMUNITY COLLEGES**
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0105
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0106
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0107
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0108
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0202
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0204
  - o 23 NCAC 02C .0207



- 23 NCAC 02C .0208
- 23 NCAC 02C .0210
- 23 NCAC 02C .0211
- 23 NCAC 02C .0501
- 23 NCAC 02C .0504
- 23 NCAC 02C .0506
- 23 NCAC 02D .0101
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- 23 NCAC 02D .0202
- 23 NCAC 02D .0203
- 23 NCAC 02D .0204
- 23 NCAC 02D .0301

- 23 NCAC 02D .0304

- 23 NCAC 02D .0318

- **MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS**

- 23 NCAC 03A .0102

- 23 NCAC 03A .0103

- 23 NCAC 03A .0105

- 23 NCAC 03A .0107

- 23 NCAC 03A .0108

- 23 NCAC 03A .0109

- 23 NCAC 03A .0112

- 23 NCAC 03A .0116

The Beacon Hill Institute at Suffolk University in Boston focuses on federal, state and local economic policies as they affect citizens and businesses. The Institute conducts research and educational programs to provide timely, concise and readable analyses that help voters, policymakers and opinion leaders understand today's leading public policy issues.

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