

Fiscal Analysis

Rule Amendments: USE STANDARDS FOR OCEAN HAZARD AREAS: EXCEPTIONS

15A NCAC 07H .0309

Prepared by

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Basic Information

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| Agency | DEQ, Division of Coastal Management (DCM) Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) |
| Title | Proposed Amendments to Use Standards for Ocean Hazard Area Exceptions. |
| Citation | 15A NCAC 07H .0309 |
| Description of Rule Amendments | In the event that proposed development cannot meet the oceanfront setback defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0306(a), current Rule 15A NCAC 07H .0309(b) serves as an exception for lots platted before June 1, 1979 that may allow a structure no greater than 2,000 square feet to be constructed if it can meet a minimum setback of 60 feet and be sited no further oceanward than its landward-most adjacent neighbor. The proposed amendments: remove the reference to when a lot was platted, making this development option available to eligible oceanfront property owners regardless of when their lot was platted; increase the structure size limit from 2,000 square feet to 2,500 square feet; and remove the 1,000 square feet footprint condition. |
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| Authority | G.S. 113A-107; 113A-113; 113A-124 |
| Necessity | The Coastal Resources Commission proposes these amendments to current rules to allow an Ocean Hazard Area Exception to apply to any property that qualifies, and not just properties platted prior to June 1, 1979. |
| Impact Summary | State government: Likely Local government: Likely Private Property Owners: Likely Substantial impact: No Federal government: No |

Summary

Informally known as the "small structure exception rule," 15A NCAC 07H .0309(b) is an existing rule that outlines specific conditions where exceptions can be made to the Ocean Hazard AEC (OHA) setback requirements defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0306. Where proposed development cannot meet the required erosion rate-based construction setback, 07H .0309(b) serves as an alternative that can allow new construction if a minimum setback distance of 60 feet can be met, the total floor area does not exceed 2,000 ft², with a maximum footprint of 1,000 ft², the structure be positioned as far back as practically possible on the lot, and no closer to the ocean than the landward-most adjacent structure. In addition, the lot must have been platted before June 1, 1979 (before oceanfront setback rules went into effect).

The NC Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) is amending this rule to address concerns expressed over the inability to apply this exception within the oceanfront setback to lots created after June 1, 1979. This issue was raised following the repeal of 15A NCAC 07H .0104, which contained similar provisions for lots created after June 1, 1979, that could not meet the required setback. Aside from the date stipulations, the primary differences between the two rules were that 07H .0104 allowed the option to measure setbacks using the erosion setback factor in place at the time the lot was platted, while 07H .0309(b) requires a setback of at least 60 feet regardless of the erosion rate setback factor. Both rules limit new construction to no greater than 2,000 ft², but 07H .0309 limits a structure's footprint to 1,000 ft². Although separate rules, they had been commonly referred to as the "small structure exceptions."

Amendments to 07H .0309(b) remove the 1,000 ft² footprint condition, increase the total floor area limitation from 2,000 to no greater than 2,500 ft², and remove the prior to June 1, 1979 stipulation. This would make the 07H .0309 exception applicable to all oceanfront and inlet areas, but not for Unvegetated Beach Areas. For property owners that cannot meet the minimum setback for a larger structure, they could potentially utilize this exception for a structure up to 2,500 ft² if the other conditions outlined above are met. This amendment addresses the primary concern related to the repeal of 07H .0104, while removing the complexity of tracking past erosion rates and recognizing the dates that lots were platted during Minor Permit reviews. The increase in allowable structure size to 2,500 ft² better aligns with current market demand¹ as well as with a 1993 study of housemoving in North Carolina that concluded that single-story structures up to 2,500 ft² were the most feasible to relocate.²

Currently, there are an estimated 354 vacant lots along the oceanfront, excluding any submerged, or on dry-sand beach and public trust land due to erosion. Of this total, 144 likely could not meet the ocean hazard setbacks required under 07H .0306(a) and, therefore, could not be developed. Of these 144 lots, there are an estimated 29 vacant lots³ where potential future development may be able to meet the 60-foot setback condition required for an exception under 07H .0309(b)(2). Attaining plat dates by means of online county tax office data was not possible; therefore, the Division was unable to determine the number of lots currently eligible for an exception. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that all 29 lots were platted after June 1, 1979. It is likely, however, that some of these 29 lots were platted prior to 1979. As such, it is likely that the number

¹ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the median square footage of new single-family homes sold in 2023 in the South was 2,335 SF. [Where You Can Get More House for the Money](#)

² Rogers, S.M. (1993). Relocating Erosion-Threatened Buildings—A Study of North Carolina Housemoving.

³ An estimate of the current 60-ft setback was determined by using GIS to measure landward setbacks from a 2022-2023 vegetation line and then identifying vacant lots where the required setback would likely preclude the placement of a new structure but could potentially accommodate a small structure ($\leq 2,500$ ft²) while adhering to a 60-ft setback.

of vacant lots that would be affected by the proposed rule changes is less than 29. This rule will continue to limit new development to its landward-most adjacent neighbor. Although property owner intentions cannot be predicted or quantified, it can be anticipated that there would likely be a net benefit to the owners of the vacant lots that were platted after June 1, 1979. These benefits would be related to gaining the ability to construct a home on these lots, whether or not they choose to do so. As stated, this exception is currently available to property owners whose lots were platted prior to June 1, 1979.

Introduction and Purpose

The NC Coastal Resources Commission (CRC) is revising this rule in response to concerns raised about the inability to apply the exception within the oceanfront setback to lots created after June 1, 1979. These concerns emerged after the repeal of 15A NCAC 07H .0104, which had similar provisions for lots created after June 1, 1979, that couldn't meet the required setback. While both rules limited new construction to a maximum of 2,000 ft², there were differences between them. Rule 15A NCAC 07H .0104 (*repealed 8/1/2022*) allowed setbacks to be measured based on the erosion setback factor at the time the lot was platted, whereas 07H .0309(b) requires a minimum setback of 60 feet regardless of the erosion rate setback factor. Additionally, 07H .0309(b) limits the structure's footprint to 1,000 ft². Although these were separate rules, they were commonly referred to as the "small structure exceptions." This amendment addresses the main concern regarding the repeal of 15A NCAC 07H .0104, while removing the complexity of tracking past erosion rates and recognizing the dates that lots were platted during Minor Permit reviews.

Description of Proposed Actions

Before 07H .0104 was repealed (08/01/2022), all oceanfront property owners who could not meet the current setback requirement defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0306 had an option that could potentially permit a new structure no greater than 2,000 ft² to be constructed. These amendments effectively serve to merge two rules (07H .0104 and 07H .0309(b)) while eliminating any confusion associated with interpretation of rules and how they are applied.

1. Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0309(b):
 - a. "Ocean Hazard Area" is the formal name of the Area of Environmental Concern (AEC) where these rules apply but replaces the word "oceanfront" for clarification purposes only.
 - b. Amendment removes the "*June 1, 1979*" date condition. As the rule is currently written, only property owners of lots created before June 1, 1979 could utilize this exception if needed. Before the repeal of 07H .0104, owners of lots created after June 1, 1979 had an option when they could not meet the current setback requirements. By removing the date condition, any property owner could utilize this exception regardless of when their lot was platted.
 - c. 07H .0309 defines exceptions to use standards within the Ocean Hazard Area. These amendments include the phrase "*the structure shall be permitted seaward of the applicable setback line*" for clarity purposes.

2. Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0309(b)(4)(B):
 - a. Amendments remove the 1,000 ft² footprint condition and increases the size limitation from 2,000 to no greater than 2,500 ft².
3. Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0309(e):
 - a. Changes “small scale” to “small-scale” for rule grammatical consistency. Change does not affect its meaning or application.

Anticipated Impacts

Based on a review of current data, there are 29 vacant lots where any future proposed development would likely not meet the ocean hazard setback requirement under 07H .0306 but could potentially qualify for an exception to 07H .0306 by meeting the conditions under 07H .0309(b), including the 60-foot setback condition. These lots are dispersed within three of the eight oceanfront counties: Brunswick (8), Dare (15), and Onslow (6). It is anticipated that these amendments could potentially result in a net positive opportunity cost associated with property owner’s ability to build, and tax revenues generated by the addition of structures built on vacant lots.

Local Governments:

Of the 29 vacant lots, none appear to be owned by local governments. However, if there are any, these amendments do not include any new restrictions that would influence public projects such as public beach access, roads, parking, or other infrastructure.

With regards to additional revenue generated from property taxes associated with construction of new homes on these vacant lots, the Division cannot speculate how many lots would be developed, if any, or what types of materials would be used for construction, or specific amenities – which makes it impossible to accurately calculate a total net gain. However, if we assume that all 29 lots will be developed with single-family housing, it is possible to estimate a gain based on current property tax rates (2024) and an example of market listings (3/18/2025)⁴ that showed average oceanfront homes for sale in NC that have square footage equal to or less than 2,500 ft², while also considering asking prices for oceanfront vacant lots for the same time. The search was restricted to properties listed for sale, specifically filtered by "oceanfront," "NC," and "≤ 2,500 ft²."

Considering the distribution of the 29 vacant lot locations, the average property tax rate is 0.5006, equivalent to 50.06 cents per \$100 of property value (refer to Table 1). Using this market search, the listing prices for oceanfront homes with 2,500 ft² or less exhibited significant variation, ranging from \$479K to \$6.3M, with an average of \$1,467,663 and a median of \$1,300,000. Similarly, the average listing price for vacant oceanfront lots during the same single-day search showed notable variations, spanning from \$49.5K to \$4.9M, with an average of \$1,001,274 and a median of \$675,000.

⁴ Based on review of market listings on March 18, 2025, Zillow.com. The search was restricted to properties listed for sale, specifically filtered by "oceanfront," "NC," and "≤ 2,500 ft²ft²."

Table 1. 2024 Property Tax Rates per \$100 property value

| Location | per \$100 |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Ocean Isle | 0.13 |
| Bald Head Island | 0.6277 |
| North Topsail Beach | 0.43 |
| Avon | 0.5791 |
| Buxton | 0.6042 |
| Rodanthe | 0.6328 |
| AVERAGE: | 0.5006 |

Based purely on this scenario, a structure $\leq 2,500$ ft² adds approximate average of \$466,389 (median of \$625,000) to the value of the property. It can then be estimated that using the average property tax rate (0.5006) that the addition of a structure on all 29 lots would result in an estimated average total of \$68K (median of \$91K) additional tax revenues annually. Although this estimated cost benefit is worth noting, it does not rise to the level of a substantial impact, especially considering that not all lots would be developed, nor would they be developed in the same year.

Table 2. Estimated Property Tax Revenue from Development of 29 Vacant Oceanfront Lots

| | |
|--|--|
| Price of oceanfront home $\leq 2,500$ ft ² in NC on 3/18/2025 ⁵ | Avg. = \$1,467,663 Med. = \$1,300,00 Range = \$479K to \$6.3M |
| Price of vacant oceanfront lot in NC as of 3/18/2025 ⁶ | Avg. = \$1,001,274 Med. = \$1,300,000 Range = \$50K to \$4.9M |
| Added value of development <i>Avg value of home minus Avg value of vacant lot</i> | Avg. = \$466,389 Med. = \$625,000 |
| Average property tax rate in NC counties with vacant lots that can't meet current state oceanfront setback requirement. | \$0.5006 per \$100 property value |
| Additional property tax revenue from development of one vacant lot <i>Avg value of development x Avg property tax rate/\$100</i> | Avg. = \$2.3K Med. = \$3.1K |
| Number of vacant oceanfront lots | 29 |
| Total additional annual property tax revenue from development of 29 lots <i>(Additional property tax revenue per lot x Number of vacant lots)</i> | Avg. = \$68K Med. = \$91K |

⁵ Based on review of market listings on March 18, 2025, Zillow.com

⁶ Based on review of market listings on March 18, 2025, Zillow.com

There are many uncertainties associated with the information in Table 2, including the assumption that the only barrier to building on the 29 lots is the current setback requirement. As such, the total additional property tax revenue should be considered a rough estimate and is almost certainly higher than what would be realized in a typical year, especially in the near term. Actual property tax revenues will largely depend on how many of the vacant lots are developed, as well as economic and housing market conditions in a given tax cycle. This scenario does not consider differences in property appraisal value versus owner asking price but should reflect higher estimates. For all the reasons that can and do influence property value, such as buildable space on lot, perceived erosion hazard, location, structure age, amenities, and quality, this estimate will vary. In addition, this analysis does account for building setbacks required by municipalities. It is possible that some of the 29 vacant lots would still not be buildable due to additional setbacks or other requirements of specific municipalities.

Conversely, it is possible that some of these 29 vacant lots may be rendered buildable for reasons other than the proposed rule amendments. For example, a local government may receive approval of a Beach Management Plan that allows some relief of setback requirements. This would reduce the potential benefits associated with the proposed rule changes.

If one or more of the vacant lots are developed, local governments would also realize additional revenue in the form of permit fees. The amount of fees varies by municipality, but these additional revenues will not result in a substantial impact.

Private Property Owners:

It can be assumed that if property owners of the 29 vacant lots have had intentions of building a structure but could not due to the setback requirements defined in 15A NCAC 07H .0306, then they could potentially build if proposed development adheres to the conditions in Rule 15A NCAC 07H .0309 as amended. These proposed amendments alone would not initiate an immediate benefit to the property owner; however, they would remove a barrier to potential development.

Other factors that could also contribute to the likelihood that these lots will be developed (or not) include beach nourishment, storm intensity and frequency, and building costs. It is reasonable to assume that a property owner will choose to develop their property only if they believe they will realize some sort of net benefit from doing so (such as from selling, renting, owning an appreciating asset, or personal enjoyment). For this reason, we can assume that compared to the regulatory baseline, it is likely that some portion of private property owners would realize long-term net benefits associated with the proposed amendments. Quantifying this value with a reasonable degree of accuracy is not possible due to the many variable factors such as rental income, property taxes, insurance, property management fees, utilities, association fees, and maintenance.

The Division acknowledges that private property owners are likely to experience net gains in the longer-term (5 or more years), but it is highly unlikely that gains would meet the definition of substantial impact (\$1M or more in one year) in the foreseeable future.

NC Department of Transportation (DOT):

Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.4, no impacts to NCDOT permitting are anticipated from the proposed amendments to 15A NCAC 07H .0309. The Division does not anticipate an increase or decrease in the number of permits issued to NCDOT. In the event NCDOT needs to build or maintain a road

located within an Ocean Hazard AEC, the proposed amendments will not change the CRC's approach to permitting that activity.

Division of Coastal Management:

In the highly unlikely scenario that development occurs on all 29 currently vacant lots, a Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) Minor Permit would be required for each project at a one-time cost of \$100 per permit; thus totaling \$2,900 for all. This additional revenue would be spread out over an unknown number of years. The Division of Coastal Management's permit review process itself will not be changed by these amendments, and DCM does not anticipate significant changes in permitting receipts due to the proposed action.

If development were to occur on one or more of these 29 lots, other divisions within DEQ may also receive additional revenue in the form of permit fees. For example, new residential construction in a coastal county may be required to get a construction stormwater permit (\$100 each) for development disturbing more than one acre. As with DCM, any additional revenues generated because of removing this single barrier to development will be relatively minimal in a given year.

Environmental

Given the scattered distribution of the 29 vacant lots along the state's coastline, their proximity to existing development, and the other conditions required to qualify for an Ocean Hazard Area setback exception, the Division anticipates minimal environmental impacts from removing a barrier to potential development for newer lots in these areas. Raising the maximum allowable structure size from 2,000 square feet to 2,500 square feet might slightly increase the likelihood that a parcel will be developed, but other factors – such as market conditions and building costs – are expected to have a more significant influence on development likelihood.

The larger structure size allowance could enable relocation of existing structures to these vacant lots. Given the high costs associated with moving a structure, such relocation would likely occur only if the original structure faced severe threats such as erosion and flooding. In such cases, relocating a structure to a less vulnerable site could provide modest environmental benefits by reducing risks in more precarious areas.

External factors like housing market trends, construction expenses, municipal ordinances, and other site-specific factors suggest that fewer than 29 of these vacant lots would actually be developed. Further, some of these parcels may have been platted before 1979, meaning they might already allow development seaward of the Ocean Hazard Area setback under existing regulations. As such, the owners of parcels platted before 1979 would not benefit as much from the proposed rule changes.

References:

Brunswick County Tax Office, 2024 Tax Rates: <https://www.brunswickcountync.gov/tax-office/rates/>

Onslow County Tax Office, 2024 Tax Rates: <https://www.onslowcountync.gov/DocumentCenter/View/6905/2018-TAX-RATES>

Dare County Tax Office, 2024 Tax Rates: <https://www.darenc.gov/departments/tax-department/tax-rates>

Currituck County Tax Office, 2024 Evaluation: <https://currituckcountync.gov/tax/tax-matters/>

ATTACHMENT A: Rule Amendments

15A NCAC 07H .0309 USE STANDARDS FOR OCEAN HAZARD AREAS: EXCEPTIONS

(a) The following types of development shall be permitted seaward of the oceanfront setback requirements of Rule .0306(a) of this Section if all other provisions of this Subchapter and other state and local regulations are met:

- (1) campsites;
- (2) driveways and parking areas with clay, packed sand, or gravel;
- (3) elevated decks not exceeding a footprint of 500 ft². Existing decks exceeding a footprint of 500 ft² may be replaced with no enlargement beyond their original dimensions;
- (4) beach accessways consistent with Rule .0308(c) of this Section;
- (5) unenclosed, uninhabitable gazebos with a footprint of 200 ft² or less;
- (6) uninhabitable, single-story storage sheds with a foundation or floor consisting of wood, clay, packed sand or gravel, and a footprint of 200 ft² or less;
- (7) temporary amusement stands consistent with Section .1900 of this Subchapter;
- (8) sand fences;
- (9) swimming pools; and
- (10) fill not associated with dune creation that is obtained from an upland source and is of the same general characteristics as the sand in the area in which it is to be placed.

In all cases, this development shall be permitted only if it is landward of the vegetation line or pre-project vegetation line, whichever is applicable; involves no alteration or removal of primary or frontal dunes which would compromise the integrity of the dune as a protective landform or the dune vegetation; is not essential to the continued existence or use of an associated principal development; and meets all other non-setback requirements of this Subchapter.

(b) Where application of the ~~oceanfront~~ Ocean Hazard Area setback requirements of Rule .0306(a) of this Section would preclude placement of a structure ~~on a lot existing as of June 1, 1979, the structure shall be permitted seaward of the applicable setback line~~ in Ocean Erodible Areas, State Ports Inlet Management Areas, and Inlet Hazard Areas, but not Unvegetated Beach Areas, the structure shall be permitted seaward of the applicable setback line if each of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The development is set back from the ocean the maximum feasible distance ~~possible~~ on the existing lot and the development is designed to minimize encroachment into the setback area;
- (2) The development is at least 60 feet landward of the vegetation line, measurement line, or pre-project vegetation line, whichever is applicable;
- (3) The development is not located on or oceanward of a frontal dune, but is entirely behind the landward toe of the frontal dune;
- (4) The development incorporates each of the following design standards, which are in addition to those required by Rule .0308(d) of this Section:
 - (A) All pilings shall have a tip penetration that extends to at least four feet below mean sea level;
 - (B) ~~The footprint of the structure shall be no more than 1,000 , and the~~ total floor area of the structure shall be no more than ~~2,000~~ 2,500 ft². For the purpose of this Section, roof-covered decks and porches that are structurally attached shall be included in the calculation of footprint;
 - (C) Driveways and parking areas shall be constructed of clay, packed sand or gravel except in those cases where the development does not abut the ocean and is located landward of a paved public street or highway currently in use. In those cases, other material may be used; and
 - (D) No portion of a building's total floor area, including elevated portions that are cantilevered, knee braced, or otherwise extended beyond the support of pilings or footings, may extend oceanward of the total floor area of the landward-most habitable building or structure. The alignment shall be measured from the most oceanward point of the adjacent building or structure's roof line, including roofed decks. An "adjacent" property is one that shares a boundary line with the site of the proposed development. When no adjacent building or structure exists, or the geometry or orientation of a lot or shoreline precludes the placement of a building in line with the landward most adjacent structure of similar use, an average line of construction shall be determined by the Director of the Division of Coastal Management based on an approximation of the average seaward-most positions of the rooflines of adjacent structures along the same shoreline, extending 500 feet in either direction. If no structures exist within this distance, the proposed structure shall meet the applicable setback from the Vegetation Line but shall not be held to the landward-most adjacent structure or an average line of structures. The ocean hazard setback shall extend

landward of the vegetation line, static vegetation line or measurement line, whichever is applicable, a distance no less than 60 feet.

- (5) All other provisions of this Subchapter and other state and local regulations are met. If the development is to be serviced by an on-site waste disposal system, a copy of a valid permit for such a system shall be submitted as part of the CAMA permit application.
- (c) The following types of water dependent development shall be permitted seaward of the oceanfront setback requirements of Rule .0306(a) of this Section if all other provisions of this Subchapter and other state and local regulations are met:
- (1) piers providing public access; and
 - (2) maintenance and replacement of existing state-owned bridges, and causeways and accessways to such bridges.
- (d) Replacement or construction of a pier house associated with an ocean pier shall be permitted if each of the following conditions is met:
- (1) The ocean pier provides public access for fishing and other recreational purposes whether on a commercial, public, or nonprofit basis;
 - (2) Commercial, non-water dependent uses of the ocean pier and associated pier house shall be limited to restaurants and retail services. Residential uses, lodging, and parking areas shall be prohibited;
 - (3) The pier house shall be limited to a maximum of two stories;
 - (4) A new pier house shall not exceed a footprint of 5,000 ft² and shall be located landward of mean high water;
 - (5) A replacement pier house may be rebuilt not to exceed its most recent footprint or a footprint of 5,000 ft², whichever is larger;
 - (6) The pier house shall be rebuilt to comply with all other provisions of this Subchapter; and
 - (7) If the pier has been destroyed or rendered unusable, replacement or expansion of the associated pier house shall be permitted only if the pier is being replaced and returned to its original function.
- (e) In addition to the development authorized under Paragraph (d) of this Rule, small scale, non-essential development that does not induce further growth in the Ocean Hazard Area, such as the construction of single family piers and ~~small-scale~~ ~~small-scale~~ erosion control measures that do not interfere with natural oceanfront processes, shall be permitted in the Ocean Hazard Area along those portions of shoreline that exhibit features characteristic of an Estuarine Shoreline. Such features include the presence of wetland vegetation, and lower wave energy and erosion rates than in the adjoining Ocean Erodible Area. Such development shall be permitted under the standards set out in Rule .0208 of this Subchapter. For the purpose of this Rule, ~~small-scale~~ ~~small-scale~~ is defined as those projects which are eligible for authorization under 15A NCAC 07H .1100, .1200, and 15A NCAC 07K .0203.
- (f) Transmission lines necessary to transmit electricity from an offshore energy-producing facility may be permitted provided that each of the following conditions is met:
- (1) The transmission lines are buried under the ocean beach, nearshore area, and primary and frontal dunes, all as defined in Rule .0305 of this Section, in such a manner so as to ensure that the placement of the transmission lines involves no alteration or removal of the primary or frontal dunes; and
 - (2) The design and placement of the transmission lines shall be performed in a manner so as not to endanger the public or the public's use of the beach.
- (g) Existing stormwater outfalls as of the last amended date of this rule within the Ocean Hazard AEC that are owned or maintained by a State agency or local government, may be extended oceanward subject to the provisions contained within 15A NCAC 07J .0200. Outfalls may be extended below mean low water and may be maintained in accordance with 15A NCAC 07K .0103. Shortening or lengthening of outfall structures within the authorized dimensions, in response to changes in beach width, is considered maintenance under 15A NCAC 07K .0103. Outfall extensions may be marked with signage and shall not prevent pedestrian or vehicular access along the beach. This Paragraph does not apply to existing stormwater outfalls that are not owned or maintained by a State agency or local government.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113A-107(a); 113A-107(b); 113A-113(b)(6)a; 113A-113(b)(6)b; 113A-113(b)(6)d; 113A-124;
Eff. February 2, 1981;
Amended Eff. April 1, 2020; June 1, 2010; February 1, 2006; September 17, 2002 pursuant to S.L. 2002-116; August 1, 2000; August 1, 1998; April 1, 1996; April 1, 1995; February 1, 1993; January 1, 1991; April 1, 1987;
Readopted Eff. December 1, 2020;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2022.