1. **Rule-Making Agency**: The State Licensing Board for General Contractors

2. **Rule citation(s)**: 21 NCAC 12A .0607

3. **Adoption by agency on**: April 15, 2020

4. **Date agency requests entry of emergency rule in the Code**: [Blank]

5. **What is the need for an emergency rule?** On March 10, 2020, the Governor of North Carolina, by issuing Executive Order No. 116, declared a state of emergency to coordinate a response and enact protective measures to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. The COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. The COVID-19, previously unidentified in humans, spreads easily from person to person. Once an outbreak of the COVID-19 begins, it is difficult to contain. The World Health Organization, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services have declared COVID-19 a public health threat and emergency. On March 12, 2020, the Governor of North Carolina and the NC Department of Health and Human Services recommended high risk persons stay at home, that schools implement plans for distance or e-learning, that employers and employees use teleworking technologies, and that mass gatherings should cancel, postpone, and modify these events or offer online streaming services. On March 14, 2020, the Governor of North Carolina issued Executive Order No. 117 that prohibited mass gatherings, closed schools, and urged social distancing.

6. **Has the agency provided the public with abbreviated notice? If so, describe.** Yes, it has been posted on the homepage of www.nclbge.org and a notice was emailed to all interested persons on April 16, 2020.

7. **Why is adherence to notice and hearing requirements contrary to the public interest and that the immediate adoption of the rule required by a serious and unforeseen threat to the public health or safety?** The public health threat posed by COVID-19 requires immediate action to limit mass gatherings, increase social distancing, and limit exposure of high risks individuals. It is in the public's interest to immediately adopt rules that limit the Commission's regulated audience's exposure to COVID-19 and allow for relaxed requirements during the time of this public health emergency.
8. Does the agency have specific statutory authority for the adoption of an emergency rule? If so, has the agency met the statutory criteria for adoption? (attach copy of statutory authority) No

9. Has the agency submitted the proposed temporary rule for publication on the Internet in accordance with G.S. 150B-21.1(a3)?
   ☒ Yes
   ☐ No

10. Rule establishes or increases a fee? (See G.S. 12-3.1)

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No
   Agency submitted request for consultation on:
   Consultation not required. Cite authority:

   ☒ No

11. Rule-making Coordinator: Anna Baird Choi
    Phone: 919-341-2636
    E-Mail: anna@ncl-law.com

12. Signature of Agency Head*:

   * If this function has been delegated (reassigned) pursuant to G.S. 143B-10(a), submit a copy of the delegation with this form.

   Typed Name: Lee E. Thomason III
   Title: Chairman
   E-Mail: lthomason@biltmorefarms.com

REVIEW BY THE CODIFIER OF RULES

Approved. Entered into the North Carolina Administrative Code on: ____________________________

   Reviewed By: ____________________________
   Date: ____________________________

Comments:

Statement does not meet the criteria.

   Reviewed By: ____________________________
   Date: ____________________________

Comments:

Emergency Rule 0600 – 11/2014
21 NCAC 12A .0607 is adopted under emergency procedures as follows:

21 NCAC 12A .0607 WAIVER

The Board may waive any rule in this Chapter that is not statutorily required if a licensee, qualifier, continuing education course provider, or continuing education course instructor submits a written request. The Board may also waive any rule in 21 NCAC 12 that is not statutorily required upon its own initiative. Factors the Board shall use in determining whether to grant the waiver are:

(1) degree of disruption to the Board;
(2) cost to the Board;
(3) degree of benefit to the public;
(4) whether the requesting party had control over the circumstances that required the requested waiver;
(5) notice to and opposition by the public;
(6) need for the waiver; and
(7) previous requests for waivers submitted from the requesting party.

History Note: Authority G.S. 87-10.2(j); 150B-19