



Review of

Proposed Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC)

Fiscal Note for Proposed Wildlife Management Rules for the Wildlife Resources Commission

15A NCAC 10B .0106
15A NCAC 10B .0107
15A NCAC 10B .0118
15A NCAC 10B .0201
15A NCAC 10B .0202

15A NCAC 10B .0224
15A NCAC 10B .0225
15A NCAC 10I .0103
15A NCAC 10I .0104
15A NCAC 10I .0105

This fiscal and regulatory impact analysis pertains to a series of proposed amendments to or adoptions of rules that the Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) voted to take to public hearing. The purpose of each proposed rule amendment or adoption is set forth below.

For the following 10 rules the Wildlife Resources Commission intends to notice for permanent amendment, the Commission determined the following impact:

Impact: Local Funds: No

 State Funds: Yes

 Substantial Economic Impact: Does not meet \$1,000,000 threshold

Authority: G.S. § 113 – 134

An analysis of the proposed changes for each rule follows.

PROPOSED RULE CHANGES

Background

The wildlife resources of the State belong to the people of the State as a whole, including the enjoyment of these resources. (G.S. § 113-131(a)). WRC is tasked with the conservation of wildlife resources of the State (G.S. § 143-239). This mission responsibility includes managing as equitably as possible the various competing interests regarding these resources, including the use and take of such resources. (G.S. § 113-131.1(a)) The statutes governing wildlife resources are found in Chapter 113, Subchapter IV of the General Statutes,

and WRC has been granted rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of these statutes. (G.S. § 113-134)

As part of its mission, WRC conducts an annual review of its fish, wildlife, boating safety, and other regulations to determine whether such rules need to be adjusted in order to accomplish the objectives of: managing wildlife resources through a biologically sustainable harvest of such resources by hunters, trappers and anglers consistent with sound conservation objectives; ensuring the safety of the boating public; managing Commission-owned land for the conservation of wildlife resources and the enjoyment of the public; and implementing legislative directives. This review generally begins internally in July, and culminates with rule proposals in November. The proposals are taken to at least nine public hearings in January, and those proposals subsequently adopted or amended by the full Commission are reviewed by the Rules Review Commission in April.

A summary of the proposed rule amendments is shown below, with the full text of each included in Appendix A.

15A NCAC 10B .0106

The proposed changes to the Wildlife Damage Control Agent (WDCA) rule gives certified WDCA's seeking recertification greater flexibility in training opportunities required for recertification. Currently Agents have only one option for recertification. This rule change allows the WRC to approve or provide WDCA's with more recertification options.

This change impacts all 546 currently certified and all future certified WDCA's. Approximately 100 agents recertify each year at a cost of between \$360 - \$446 per WDCA, including registration fees, hotel and travel expenses. Providing WDCA's with a no cost online recertification option could save the public up to \$36,000 – \$44,600 annually in recertification costs. However, some alternative recertification options have costs associated with them. One option available for continuing education costs between \$300 and \$350, meaning the total fiscal impact in savings to the public may be only \$6,000 - \$9,600 annually. The impacts to the WRC for providing an online recertification option is estimated at \$6,000.

15A NCAC 10B .0107

The proposed amendment to this rule will change the definition of bear cub from a bear weighing less than 50 lbs. to one weighing less than 75 lbs.

The proposed amendment will impact bear hunters who will have to calculate the estimated weight of bears more closely. WRC does not anticipate any substantial impacts as a result of the change as the amendment would not reduce the number of bears hunted by a significant amount.

The agency is seeking to amend this rule in order to be in compliance with S.L. 2015-144.¹

¹ NC General Assembly. S.L. 2015-144, section 6.
<http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/HTML/2015-2016/SL2015-144.html>

15A NCAC 10B .0118

The proposed amendment to this rule will allow for the sale of raw deer hides.

Fur dealers, deer processors, deer hunters, and salt distributors will likely be positively impacted by the proposed changes to allow for the sale of raw deer hides. Hide markets can vary over time and location. The impact estimates herein are based on the Virginia deer hide market in 2014. Although deer hides in some areas of North Carolina may be thinner than Virginia hides, similar prices are anticipated since the market is largely driven by the China-based glove manufacturing industry. Fur dealers purchased salted deer hides in Virginia for \$4.25 (small) and \$6.50 (large) in 2014.²

Seventy to 99% of Virginia fur dealer hides come deer processors.³ According to NCWRC District Biology Staff, North Carolina has roughly 70 deer processors that process an estimated total of 40,000 deer with hides annually. After salting hides, processors could potentially profit roughly \$3 per hide and collectively profit \$120,000 annually.⁴ This estimate does not account for the fact that some processors are currently paying for disposal of hides and would no longer have to do so, resulting in a net savings.⁵ This estimate also assumes all deer processors will sell deer hides. Salting and storing hides adds approximately 5 minutes to deer processing.⁶ It is conceivable profit margins are small enough that some deer processors will not sell hides.⁷

If the agency assumes that 80% of deer hides come from deer processors in NC (based on the fact that fur dealers in Virginia mentioned 70-99% of their hides come from processors), an additional 10,000 hides may come directly from deer hunters. After salting hides, these individuals would profit roughly \$3 per hide and collectively would profit \$30,000.

Fur dealers would profit roughly \$1-2 per hide, and \$75,000 collectively from about 50,000 hides purchased from processors and hunters.⁸

Hides in North Carolina will likely need to be salted rather than sold fresh. The cost of salt is around \$2 per hide. (John Coakley and Jerry Johnson, Fur Dealers, personal communication, September 2015). Salt distributors and retailers would profit an estimated \$100,000. The total direct positive impact to North Carolina would be an estimated \$325,000.

In addition to these impacts, there may also be a nominal positive impact for local artists or taxidermists to sell finished deer hide products. The NCWRC is not currently proposing any additional licensing, tagging, or reporting requirements with this proposed regulatory change, therefore there are no anticipated negative fiscal impacts to the agency. It is unlikely that the agency would see an increase in license requests since the profit per hide is minimal, versus the more significant amount that the average deer hunter spends per season on deer hunting.

² John Coakley and Jerry Johnson, Fur Dealers, personal communication, September 2015.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Charles L. Martin and William Linthicum, VA deer processors, personal communication, 2015.

⁵ Patrick Glover, NC deer taxidermist and processor, personal communication, 2011.

⁶ Charles L. Martin and William Linthicum, VA deer processors, personal communication, 2015.

⁷ Glenn Alphin, NC deer processor, personal communication, September 2015.

15A NCAC 10B .0201

This proposed amendment to this rule will make it consistent with the new state law authorizing Sunday hunting on private lands, S.L. 2015-144.

Any impact created is attributed to the session law since this proposed rule change merely refers to the law. While this change create an impact on hunters as well as the public, these changes are not expected to result in substantial economic impacts or affect the agency.

15A NCAC 10B .0202

The proposed amendment will remove the Gum Swamp bear sanctuary from the bear sanctuary program. The Gum Swamp bear sanctuary occurs on private land and the proposed change is at the request of the landowner.

By removing the bear sanctuary designation, the landowner will be able to lease the land for bear hunting, resulting in a positive impact on the hunters from creating additional opportunities. Since the private landowner has not shared their leasing rates to the WRC, we cannot estimate the impact to the landowner. It is unlikely that the benefits and costs to the hunters and landowners would be high enough to lead to a substantial economic impact. It is unlikely for this rule change to leas to an increase in the number of hunting license applications.

15A NCAC 10B .0224

The proposed rule will established a permit-only alligator season. The proposed change is motivated by a decent increase in the alligator population (mostly a result of northward migration from other states) and concerns of several alligator sightings in certain locations. The agency views allowing a permit-only hunting season as adding a tool to help manage the population, with the number of permits the agency would issue tailored in accordance with the results of alligator population surveys the agency plans to undertake.

This rule would affect a diverse subset of North Carolina citizens interested in alligator populations. Some citizens are interested in recreational hunting of alligators. Alligators are a viewing attraction for tourists, particularly from northern states where alligators do not occur. The size of the impacts of an alligator hunt would depend upon the number of permits the agency will issues, which in turn depends on the effect that hunting has upon the state's alligator population. Alligators in North Carolina do not have a high reproductive rate and the negative effects of overharvest would take time to correct. The agency plans to reduce or stop issuing permits if it sees negative impact on the population as a result of hunting.

Maintenance of an alligator population level that provides hunting and viewing opportunities would provide positive impacts to local businesses, such as those based on hunting equipment sales or tourism services. Hunting that results in diminished populations would have negative impacts on local businesses through reduced viewing opportunities.

The impacts of the rule on either the public or the agency are not quantifiable due to a lack of data on the values of alligator populations in the state. The agency estimates it would spend approximately \$50,000 per year (including labor, gasoline, and other supplies) to survey and monitor alligator populations, based on the costs of previous similar surveys. The agency may incur some small staff time related costs to issue the permits. NCWRC does not plan to charge for the permit itself, but may charge the hunters a \$5 fee to enter a lottery to win a permit. Since there is no information to estimate the number of hunters that may pay to enter the lottery, and revenue estimate is difficult to compute.

15A NCAC 10B .0225

This proposed rule will establish a permit-only elk season. The proposed change is motivated by the population reaching a viable level after its reintroduction in 2007, as well as concerns related to nuisance reports and vehicle collisions. The agency views allowing a permit-only hunting season as adding a tool to help manage the population, with the agency issuing a restricted number of permits to avoid a negative impact on the population.

Local residents, local businesses, and hunters will primarily be impacted. Local business would benefit, but the amount would be relatively small given that no more than four bull tags are anticipated to be issued, based on agency staff's best professional judgement for a sustainable harvest estimate. The opportunity to hunt elk could increase the revenues of local businesses, but given that there are so few elk, the additional revenue is unlikely to be substantial. There is no available data that would allow the estimation of the impact of opening a limited hunting season. At this time we have no data to use to estimate any of these costs or benefits, but they are expected to be minimal.

Based upon the data from the elk habitat studies, it is estimated that there are currently fewer than 10 elk on huntable public land, and hunting opportunities would likely be achieved on private lands. As such, landowners may require a trespass fee to allow hunters access to their property. Landowners may also experience a negative impact from having hunters illegally access their land. It is difficult to estimate what one would pay to lease land in western North Carolina as most hunters hunt public land or do not pay for access to private land. There are a few hunting leases in Madison county that cost around \$6.00 per acre to lease. It is reasonable to believe that hunting leases for elk would be double that cost or more.

Fiscal impacts to the agency would be very minimal. There would be some positive fiscal impacts through license/tag sales and a very minimal cost to have staff operate mandatory check stations. NCWRC does not plan to charge for the permit itself, but may charge the hunters a \$5 fee to enter a lottery to win a permit. Since there is no information to estimate the number of hunters that may pay to enter the lottery, and revenue estimate is difficult to compute.

Tourists and business that rely on elk tourism may be negatively impacted as once hunting commences elk habits will change (as seen in Kentucky). Elk that were once readily seen by roads may move to more remote places affording them safety and reducing the chance that tourists have the opportunity to view them.

If elk move to more remote places, this change may, however, be beneficial in reducing the amount of motor vehicle/elk collisions, although the number of elk hit by cars has been steady and few (between 2 and 5 per year) over the past several years. Given the small number of collision, it is unlikely that the saving would lead the rule to meet the substantial economic impact threshold.

15A NCAC 10I .0103

The proposed amendment to this rule removes the eastern cougar from the list of federally-endangered species that occur in North Carolina. The eastern cougar is extinct in North Carolina. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is poised to declare this species extinct in all eastern states.

There will be no impact from removing this animal from the list as it does not exist. The Commission is undertaking this rule revision as an administrative exercise only.

15A NCAC 10I .0104

The proposed amendment to this rule adds the Northern Long-eared Bat and the Red Knot to the list of federally-threatened species that occur in North Carolina. Pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 113-334, all federally-listed animals in North Carolina shall have the same state designations as their federal status. This proposed change will update the state status of these species to the same status as their federal designations.

The agency does not anticipate any significant fiscal impact from this listing. As federally threatened species, the penalties for take, permit considerations and other impacts on the public are dictated in the federal code.

15A NCAC 10I .0105

The proposed amendment to this rule removes elk from the list of special concern species. North Carolina's elk herd is growing and no longer fits the criteria for listing as a special concern species.

The agency does not anticipate any significant fiscal impact from this de-listing.

APPENDIX A

15A NCAC 10B .0106 WILDLIFE TAKEN FOR DEPREDATIONS

(a) Depredation permits allow the taking of undesirable or excess wildlife resources as described in Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this Paragraph. Only employees of the Wildlife Resources Commission and Wildlife Damage Control Agents may issue depredation permits. Each permit shall be written on a form supplied by the Commission. No permit is needed for the owner or lessee of a property to take wildlife while committing depredations on the property; however the manner of taking, disposition of dead wildlife, and reporting requirements as described in this Rule still apply.

No permit shall be issued to take any endangered or threatened species of wildlife listed under 15A NCAC 10I, except alligators, by reason of depredations to property. Only the Executive Director may issue depredation permits for Special Concern species listed in 15A NCAC 10I .0105 and for alligators. An individual may take an endangered or threatened species in immediate defense of his own life or of the lives of others without a permit. Any endangered or threatened species that may constitute a demonstrable but non-immediate threat to human safety shall be reported to a federal or state wildlife enforcement officer, who, upon verification of the report, may take or remove the specimen as provided by 15A NCAC 10I .0102. Depredation permits for other species shall be issued under the following conditions:

- (1) for taking wildlife that is or has been damaging or destroying property provided there is evidence of property damage. No permit may be issued for the taking of any migratory birds and other federally-protected animals unless a corresponding valid U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service depredation permit, if required, has been issued. The permit shall name the species allowed to be taken and may contain limitations as to age, sex, or any other condition within the species so named. The permit shall be issued to a landholder or an authorized representative of a unit of local government for depredations on public property; and the permit shall be used only by individuals named on the permit.
- (2) for taking of wildlife resources in circumstances of overabundance or when the wildlife resources present a danger to human safety. Cities as defined in G.S. 160A-1(2) seeking such a depredation permit must apply to the Executive Director using a form supplied by the Commission requesting the following information:
 - (A) the name and location of the city;
 - (B) the acreage of the affected property;
 - (C) a map of the affected property;
 - (D) the signature of an authorized city representative;
 - (E) the nature of the overabundance or the threat to public safety; and
 - (F) a description of previous actions taken by the city to ameliorate the problem.

(b) Wildlife Damage Control Agents: Upon completion of a training course designed for the purpose of reviewing and updating information on wildlife laws and safe, humane wildlife handling techniques, and demonstration of a knowledge of wildlife laws and safe, humane wildlife handling techniques, an individual with no record of wildlife law violations may apply to the Wildlife Resources Commission (Commission) to become a Wildlife Damage Control

Agent (WDCA). Those persons who demonstrate knowledge of wildlife laws and safe, humane wildlife handling techniques by a passing score of at least 85 percent on a written examination provided by a representative of the Wildlife Resources Commission, in cooperation with the training course provider, shall be approved. Those persons failing to obtain a passing score shall be given one chance for re-testing without re-taking the course. Those persons approved as agents by the Commission may then issue depredation permits for depredation as defined in Subparagraph (a)(1) of this Rule to landholders and be listed as a second party to provide the control service. WDCAs may not issue depredation permits for coyotes in the counties of Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington; big game animals; bats; or species listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern under 15A NCAC 10I .0103, .0104 and .0105 of this Chapter. WDCAs shall report to the Wildlife Resources Commission the number and disposition of animals taken, by county, annually. Records shall be available for inspection by a Wildlife Enforcement officer at any time during normal business hours. Wildlife Damage Control Agent status shall be revoked at any time by the Executive Director when there is evidence of violations of wildlife laws, failure to report, or inhumane treatment of animals by the WDCA. A WDCA may not charge for the permit, but may charge for his or her investigations and control services. In order to maintain a knowledge of current laws, rules, and techniques, each WDCA shall renew his or her agent status every three years by showing proof of having attended at least one training course provided for the purpose of reviewing and updating information on wildlife laws, and safe, humane wildlife handling techniques within the previous 12 ~~months~~ months or equivalent in continuing education credits.

(c) Each depredation permit shall have an expiration date or time after which the depredation permit is no longer valid. The depredation permit authorizes possession of any wildlife resources taken under the permit and shall be retained as long as the wildlife resource is in the permittee's possession. All individuals taking wildlife resources under the authority of a depredation permit are obligated to the conditions written on the permit and the requirements specified in this Rule.

(d) Manner of Taking:

- (1) Taking Without a Permit. Wildlife taken without a permit while committing depredations to property may, during the open season on the species, be taken by the landholder by any lawful method. During the closed season, such depredating wildlife may be taken without a permit only by the use of firearms or archery equipment as defined in 15A NCAC 10B .0116.
- (2) Taking With a Permit. Wildlife taken under a depredation permit may be taken only by the method or methods authorized by the permit. When trapping is authorized, in order to limit the taking to the intended purpose, the permit may specify a reasonable distance from the property sought to be protected, according to the particular circumstances, within which the traps shall be set. The Executive Director or agent may also state in a permit authorizing trapping whether or not bait may be used and the type of bait, if any, that is authorized. In addition to any trapping restrictions that may be contained in the permit, the method of trapping shall be in accordance with the requirements and restrictions imposed by G.S. 113-291.6 and other local laws passed by the General Assembly. No depredation permit shall authorize the use of poisons or pesticides in taking wildlife except in accordance with the provisions of the North Carolina Pesticide Law of 1971, the Structural Pest

Control Act of 1955, and G.S. 113, Article 22A. No depredation permit shall authorize the taking of wildlife by any method by any landholder upon the lands of another except when the individual is listed as a second party on a depredation permit.

- (3) Intentional Wounding. It is unlawful for any landholder, with or without a depredation permit, intentionally to wound a wild animal in a manner so as not to cause its immediate death as suddenly and humanely as the circumstances permit.

(e) Disposition of Wildlife Taken:

- (1) Generally. Except as provided by the succeeding Subparagraphs of this Paragraph, any wildlife killed without a permit while committing depredations shall be buried or otherwise disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner on the property. Wildlife killed under a depredation permit may be transported to an alternate disposal site if desired. Anyone in possession of carcasses of animals being transported under a depredation permit shall have the depredation permit in his or her possession. Except as provided by Subparagraphs of (d)(2) through (5) of this Rule, all wildlife killed under a depredation permit shall be buried or otherwise disposed of as stated on the permit.
- (2) Deer and feral swine. The edible portions of feral swine and deer may be retained by the landholder for consumption but shall not be transported from the property where the depredations took place without a valid depredation permit. The landholder may give a second party the edible portions of the feral swine and deer taken under the depredation permit. The receiver of the edible portions shall hold a copy of the depredation permit. The nonedible portions of any deer carcass, including head, hide, feet, and antlers, shall be disposed of as specified in Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph or turned over to a wildlife enforcement officer for disposition.
- (3) Fox. Any fox killed under a depredation permit may be disposed of as described in Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph or, upon compliance with the fur tagging requirements of 15A NCAC 10B .0400, the carcass or pelt thereof may be sold to a licensed fur dealer.
- (4) Furbearing Animals. The carcass or pelt of any furbearing animal killed during the open season for taking such furbearing animal for control of depredations to property, whether with or without a permit, may be sold to a licensed fur dealer provided that the person offering such carcass or pelt for sale has a valid hunting or trapping license; provided further that, bobcats and otters may only be sold upon compliance with any required fur tagging requirement set forth in 15A NCAC 10B .0400.
- (5) Animals Taken Alive. Wild animals in the order Carnivora, armadillos, groundhogs, nutria, and beaver shall be humanely euthanized either at the site of capture or at a facility designed to humanely handle the euthanasia or released on the property where captured. Feral swine shall be euthanized while still in the trap in accordance with G.S. 113-291.12. For all other animals taken alive, the animal shall be euthanized or released on property with permission of the landowner. When the relocation site is public property, written permission must be obtained from an appropriate local, state, or federal official before any animal may be released. Animals transported or held for

euthanasia must be euthanized within 12 hours of capture. Anyone in possession of live animals being transported for relocation or euthanasia under a depredation permit shall have the depredation permit in his or her possession.

(f) Reporting Requirements. Any landholder who kills an alligator, a coyote in the counties of Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, or Washington, deer, Canada goose, bear, or wild turkey under a valid depredation permit shall report such kill on the form provided with the permit and mail the form upon the expiration date to the Wildlife Resources Commission. Any landowner who kills a coyote in the counties of Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington shall report such kill as directed on the form provided with the depredation permit. The killing and method of disposition of every alligator and bear, or coyote in the counties of Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell or Washington taken without a permit shall be reported to the Wildlife Resources Commission within 24 hours following the time of such killing.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-273; 113-274; 113-291.4; 113-291.6; 113-300.1; 113-300.2; 113-307; 113-331; 113-333; 113-334(a); 113-337;

Eff. February 1, 1976;

Amended Eff. May 1, 2016; August 1, 2013; January 1, 2012; August 1 2010; July 1, 2010; May 1, 2008; August 1, 2002; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1995; January 1, 1995; January 1, 1992; August 1, 1990.

Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2014 and shall remain in effect until amendments expire as specified in G.S. 150B-21.1(d) or the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina's court order number 2:13-CV-60-BOs signed on May 13, 2014 is rescinded, whichever date is earlier. The court order is available at www.ncwildlife.org;

Temporary Amendment Eff. February 27, 2015.

15A NCAC 10B .0107 BLACK BEAR

It is unlawful to take or possess a female bear with a cub or cubs at its side, or to take or possess a cub bear. For the purpose of this Rule, a cub bear is defined as any bear weighing less than 75 ~~50~~-pounds.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-291.7;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2016; June 1, 2005; July 1, 1985.

15A NCAC 10B .0118 SALE OF WILDLIFE

(a) The carcasses or pelts of bobcats, opossums, and raccoon that have been lawfully taken by any hunting method, upon compliance with applicable fur tagging requirements set forth in 15A NCAC 10B .0400, may be sold to licensed fur dealers. The sale of carcasses or pelts of bobcats, opossums, and raccoon killed accidentally or taken by hunting for control of depredations is permitted under the conditions set forth in 15A NCAC 10B .0106(e)(4) and 15A NCAC 10B .0127.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (a), (d), (e), and (f) of this Rule, the sale of game birds and game animals or parts thereof is prohibited, except that processed products other than those made from edible portions may be sold, provided that no label or advertisement identifies the product as a game bird, game animal, or part thereof; and provided further that the game bird or game animal was lawfully acquired and the product is not readily identifiable as a game bird, game animal, or part thereof.

(c) The sale of edible portions or products of game birds and game animals is prohibited, except as may be otherwise provided by statute.

(d) The pelt or feathers of deer, elk, fox, pheasant, quail, rabbit, or squirrel (fox and gray) may be bought or sold for the purpose of making fishing flies provided that the source of these animals can be documented as being legally obtained from out of state sources or from lawfully operated commercial breeding facilities. The buying and selling of migratory game birds shall be in accordance with 50 C.F.R. 20.91. 50 C.F.R. 20.91 is hereby incorporated by reference, shall include any later amendments and editions of the incorporated material, and may be accessed free of cost at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2014-title50-vol9/pdf/CFR-2014-title50-vol9-sec20-91.pdf>.

(e) The Executive Director or his designee may issue Trophy Wildlife Sale permits as authorized in G.S. 113-274 for the sale of lawfully taken and possessed individual dead wildlife specimens or their parts that are mounted, stuffed, or otherwise permanently preserved that may be sold under G.S. 113-291.3. A copy of the permit shall be retained with the specimen.

(f) Antlers, antler velvet, and hides from cervids held under a captivity license as authorized in 15A NCAC 10H .0301 may be sold. Raw hides from any lawfully-taken white-tailed deer may be sold.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-273; 113-274; 113-276.2; 113-291.3; 113-337; 50 C.F.R. 20.91; Eff. November 9, 1980; Amended Eff. May 1, 2015; May 1, 2014; August 1, 2002; April 1, 1991; February 1, 1990; Temporary Amendment Eff. February 27, 2015.

15A NCAC 10B .0201 PROHIBITED TAKING AND MANNER OF TAKE

(a) It is unlawful for any person to take, or have in possession, any wild animal or wild bird listed in this Section except during the open seasons and in accordance with the limits herein prescribed, or as prescribed by 15A NCAC 10B .0300 pertaining to trapping or 15A NCAC 10D applicable to game lands managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission, unless otherwise permitted by law. Lawful seasons and bag limits for each species apply beginning with the first day of the listed season and continue through the last day of the listed season, with all dates being included. When any hunting season ends on a January 1 that falls on a Sunday, that season is extended to Monday, January 2.

(b) On Sundays, hunting on private lands is allowed ~~under with~~ the following ~~conditions: restrictions:~~

- (1) ~~Only archery~~ Archery equipment as described in 15A NCAC 10B .0116, falconry, and dogs where and when allowed the other days of the week are lawful methods of ~~take: take; and~~
- (2) Firearms are lawful methods of take when used as described in G.S. 103-2; and
- ~~(2)~~(3) Migratory game birds may not be taken.

(c) On Sundays, hunting on public lands is allowed with the following restrictions:

- (1) Only falconry and dogs used in conjunction with falconry are lawful methods of take; and
- (2) Migratory game birds may not be taken.

These restrictions do not apply to military installations under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government.

(d) Those animals not classified as game animals in G.S. 113-129(7c), and for which a season is set under this Section, may be taken during the hours and methods authorized for taking game animals.

Note: Where local laws govern hunting, or are in conflict with this Subchapter, the local law shall prevail.

History Note: Authority G.S. 103-2; 113-291.1(a); 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-291.3;

Eff. February 1, 1976;

Amended Eff. May 1, 2016; August 1, 2012; July 10, 2010; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1987.

15A NCAC 10B .0202 BEAR

(a) Open Seasons for hunting bear shall be from the:

- (1) Monday on or nearest October 15 to the Saturday before Thanksgiving and the third Monday after Thanksgiving to January 1 in and west of Surry, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, and Cleveland counties.
- (2) Second Monday in November to January 1 in all of Bladen, Carteret, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, and Sampson counties.
- (3) First Monday in December to the third Saturday thereafter in Brunswick, Columbus, and Robeson counties.
- (4) Second Monday in November to the following Saturday and the third Monday after Thanksgiving to the fifth Saturday after Thanksgiving in all of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Craven, Dare, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson counties.
- (5) Saturday preceding the second Monday in November to the following Saturday and the third Monday after Thanksgiving to the fifth Saturday after Thanksgiving in Bertie, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, and Perquimans counties.
- (6) Concurrent with the open season for all lawful weapons for hunting deer as specified in 15A NCAC 10B .0203(a)(1) in Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Davie, Davidson, Durham, Franklin, Forsyth, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hoke, Iredell, Johnston, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Vance, Warren, Wake, and Yadkin counties.

(b) Restrictions

- (1) For purposes of this Paragraph, "bait" means any natural, unprocessed food product that is a grain, fruit, nut, vegetable, or other material harvested from a plant crop that is not modified from its raw components.
- (2) Bears shall not be taken with the use or aid of:
 - (A) any processed food product as defined in G.S. 113-294(r), any animal, animal part or product, salt, salt lick, honey, sugar, sugar-based material, syrups, candy, pastry, gum, candy block, oils, spices, peanut butter, or grease;
 - (B) any extracts of substances identified in Part (A) of this Subparagraph;
 - (C) any substances modified by substances identified in Part (A) of this Subparagraph, including any extracts of those substances; or
 - (D) any bear bait attractant, including sprays, aerosols, scent balls, and scent powders.
- (3) Bears may be taken with the aid of bait from the first open Monday through the following Saturday only in the counties in Subparagraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this Rule. In counties with a season split into two or more segments, this Subparagraph applies only to the first segment.
- (4) Bears shall not be taken while in the act of consuming bait.

- (5) Bears may be taken with the aid of bait during the entire open season in the counties identified in Subparagraph (a)(6) of this Rule.
- (6) Hunters shall not take bears using dogs in the following counties: Alamance south of Interstate 85, Anson west of N.C. Hwy 742, Cabarrus, Chatham, Davie, Davidson, Franklin, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Orange south of Interstate 85, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Union, and Wake south of N.C. Hwy 98. In all other counties and parts of counties, hunters may take bears using dogs and may release dogs in the vicinity of bait.
- (c) No Open Season. There is no open season in those parts of counties included in the following posted bear sanctuaries:
- Avery, Burke, and Caldwell counties--Daniel Boone bear sanctuary except by permit only
 - Beaufort, Bertie, and Washington counties--Bachelor Bay bear sanctuary
 - ~~Beaufort and Pamlico counties--Gum Swamp bear sanctuary~~
 - Bladen County--Suggs Mill Pond bear sanctuary
 - Brunswick County--Green Swamp bear sanctuary
 - Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, and Transylvania counties--Pisgah bear sanctuary
 - Carteret, Craven, and Jones counties--Croatan bear sanctuary
 - Clay County--Fires Creek bear sanctuary
 - Columbus County--Columbus County bear sanctuary
 - Currituck County--North River bear sanctuary
 - Dare County--Bombing Range bear sanctuary except by permit only
 - Haywood County--Harmon Den bear sanctuary
 - Haywood County--Sherwood bear sanctuary
 - Hyde County--Gull Rock bear sanctuary
 - Hyde County--Pungo River bear sanctuary
 - Jackson County--Panthertown-Bonas Defeat bear sanctuary
 - Macon County--Standing Indian bear sanctuary
 - Macon County--Wayah bear sanctuary
 - Madison County--Rich Mountain bear sanctuary
 - McDowell and Yancey counties--Mt. Mitchell bear sanctuary except by permit only
 - Mitchell and Yancey counties--Flat Top bear sanctuary
 - Wilkes County--Thurmond Chatham bear sanctuary
- (d) The daily bag limit is one, the possession limit is one, and the season limit is one.
- (e) Kill Reports. The carcass of each bear shall be reported as provided by 15A NCAC 10B .0113.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.1; 113-291.2; 113-291.7; 113-305;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; September 1, 1995; July 1, 1995; July 1, 1994; April 14, 1992;

Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2002;
Amendment Eff. August 1, 2002;
Temporary Amendment Eff. September 1, 2003;
Temporary Amendment Expired Eff. December 27, 2003;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2016; August 1, 2015; August 1, 2014; August 1, 2012; August 1, 2010;
May 1, 2009; May 1, 2008; May 1, 2007; May 1, 2006; June 1, 2005.

15A NCAC 10B .0224 AMERICAN ALLIGATOR

(a) The season for taking American alligators by hunting is September 1 to October 1.

(b) Hunting is by permit only.

(c) The bag limit is one per permit.

(d) American alligators may be taken by: catch pole, harpoon, gig, wooden peg, bang stick, archery equipment and artificial lights. Firearms shall only be used to dispatch American alligators that are restrained.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291; 113-291.2;

Eff. August 1, 2016

15A NCAC 10B .0225 ELK

- (a) The season for taking elk by hunting is September 1 to October 1.
- (b) Hunting is by permit only.
- (c) The bag limit is one per permit.
- (d) Elk may be taken by any legal weapon.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291; 113-291.2;

Eff. August 1, 2016

15A NCAC 10I .0103 ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTED

(a) The following species of resident wildlife are designated as federally-listed endangered species:

- (1) Amphibians:
None Listed At This Time.
- (2) Birds:
 - (A) Bachman's warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*);
 - (B) Ivory-billed woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*);
 - (C) Kirtland's warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*);
 - (D) Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus circumcinctus*);
 - (E) Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*);
 - (F) Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*);
 - (G) Wood stork (*Mycteria americana*).
- (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) Cape Fear shiner (*Notropis mekistocholas*);
 - (B) Roanoke logperch (*Percina rex*);
 - (C) Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*), when found in inland fishing waters.
 - (D) Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*), when found in inland fishing waters.
- (5) Mammals:
 - (A) Carolina northern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus*);
 - ~~(B)~~ Eastern cougar (~~*Puma concolor*~~);
 - ~~(C)~~(B) Gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*);
 - ~~(D)~~(C) Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*);
 - ~~(E)~~(D) Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), when found in inland fishing waters;
 - ~~(F)~~(E) Virginia big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*).
- (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Appalachian elktoe (*Alasmidonta raveneliana*);
 - (B) Carolina heelsplitter (*Lasmigona decorata*);
 - (C) Dwarf wedge mussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*);
 - (D) James spinymussel (*Pleurobema collina*);
 - (E) Little-wing pearlymussel (*Pegias fabula*);
 - (F) Tan riffleshell (*Epioblasma florentina walkeri*);
 - (G) Tar River spinymussel (*Elliptio steinstansana*).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*);
 - (B) Atlantic hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata*);
 - (C) Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*).

(b) The following species of resident wildlife are designated as state-listed endangered species:

- (1) Amphibians: Green salamander (*Aneides aeneus*).
- (2) Birds:
 - (A) American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*);
 - (B) Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*).
- (3) Crustacea: Bennett's Mill cave water slater (*Caecidotea carolinensis*).
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) Blotchside logperch (*Percina burtoni*);
 - (B) Bridle shiner (*Notropis bifrenatus*);
 - (C) Dusky darter (*Percina sciera*);
 - (D) Orangefin madtom (*Noturus gilberti*);
 - (E) Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*);
 - (F) Robust redhorse (*Moxostoma robustum*);
 - (G) Rustyside sucker (*Thoburnia hamiltoni*);
 - (H) Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).
- (5) Mammals: None Listed At This Time.
- (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Atlantic pigtoe (*Fusconaia masoni*);
 - (B) Barrel floater (*Anodonta couperiana*);
 - (C) Brook floater (*Alasmidonta varicosa*);
 - (D) Carolina creekshell (*Villosa vaughaniana*);
 - (E) Fragile glyph (*Glyphyalinia clingmani*);
 - (F) Green floater (*Lasmigona subviridis*);
 - (G) Greenfield rams-horn (*Helisoma eucosmium*);
 - (H) Knotty elimia (*Elimia christyi*);
 - (I) Magnificent rams-horn (*Planorbella magnifica*);
 - (J) Neuse spike (*Elliptio judithae*);
 - (K) Purple wartyback (*Cyclonaias tuberculata*);
 - (L) Savannah lilliput (*Toxolasma pullus*);
 - (M) Slippershell mussel (*Alasmidonta viridis*);
 - (N) Tennessee clubshell (*Pleurobema oviforme*);
 - (O) Tennessee heelsplitter (*Lasmigona holstonia*);
 - (P) Tennessee pigtoe (*Fusconaia barnesiana*);
 - (Q) Yellow lampmussel (*Lampsilis cariosa*);
 - (R) Yellow lance (*Elliptio lanceolata*).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Eastern coral snake (*Micrurus fulvius fulvius*);

(B) Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;
Eff. June 11, 1977;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2016; May 1, 2008; April 1, 2001; February 1, 1994; November 1, 1991;
April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990.

15A NCAC 10I .0104 THREATENED SPECIES LISTED

(a) The following species of resident wildlife are designated as federally-listed threatened species:

- (1) Amphibians: None Listed At This Time.
- (2) Birds: ~~Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus melodus*)~~
 - (A) Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus melodus*)
 - (B) Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*)
- (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) Spotfin chub (*Cyprinella monacha*); and
 - (B) Waccamaw silverside (*Menidia extensa*).
- (5) Mammals: Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)
- (6) Mollusks: Noonday globe (*Patera clarki nantahala*).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Bog turtle (*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*);
 - (B) American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*);
 - (C) Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); and
 - (D) Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*).

(b) The following species of resident wildlife are designated as state-listed threatened species:

- (1) Amphibians:
 - (A) Carolina gopher frog (*Rana capito capito*);
 - (B) Eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*);
 - (C) Junaluska salamander (*Eurycea junaluska*); and
 - (D) Wehrle's salamander (*Plethodon wehrlei*).
- (2) Birds:
 - (A) Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*);
 - (B) Gull-billed tern (*Sterna nilotica aranea*); and
 - (C) Northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*).
- (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) American brook lamprey (*Lampetra appendix*);
 - (B) Banded sculpin (*Cottus carolinae*);
 - (C) Bigeye jumprock (*Scartomyzon ariommus*);
 - (D) Blackbanded darter (*Percina nigrofasciata*);
 - (E) Carolina madtom (*Noturus furiosus*);
 - (F) Carolina pygmy sunfish (*Elassoma boehlkei*);
 - (G) Carolina redbreast (*Moxostoma sp.*) (Pee Dee River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries);

- (H) Least brook lamprey (*Lampetra aepyptera*);
 - (I) Logperch (*Percina caprodes*);
 - (J) Rosyface chub (*Hybopsis rubrifrons*);
 - (K) Sharphead darter (*Etheostoma acuticeps*);
 - (L) Sicklefin redhorse (*Moxostoma* sp.) (Hiwassee River and its tributaries and Little Tennessee River and its tributaries);
 - (M) Turquoise darter (*Etheostoma inscriptum*); and
 - (N) Waccamaw darter (*Etheostoma perlongum*).
- (5) Mammals:
- (A) Eastern woodrat (*Neotoma floridana floridana*);
 - (B) Rafinesque's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii*); and
 - (C) Red wolf (*Canis rufus*).
- (6) Mollusks:
- (A) Alewife floater (*Anodonta implicata*);
 - (B) Big-tooth covert (*Fumonelix jonesiana*);
 - (C) Cape Fear threetooth (*Triodopsis soelneri*);
 - (D) Carolina fatmucket (*Lampsilis radiata conspicua*);
 - (E) Clingman covert (*Fumonelix wheatleyi clingmanicus*);
 - (F) Eastern lampmussel (*Lampsilis radiata radiata*);
 - (G) Eastern pondmussel (*Ligumia nasuta*);
 - (H) Engraved covert (*Fumonelix orestes*);
 - (I) Mountain creekshell (*Villosa vanuxemensis*);
 - (J) Roan supercoil (*Paravitrea varidens*);
 - (K) Roanoke slabshell (*Elliptio roanokensis*);
 - (L) Sculpted supercoil (*Paravitrea ternaria*);
 - (M) Seep mudalia (*Leptoxis dilatata*);
 - (N) Smoky Mountain covert (*Inflectarius ferrissi*);
 - (O) Squawfoot (*Strophitus undulatus*);
 - (P) Tidewater mucket (*Leptodea ochracea*);
 - (Q) Triangle floater (*Alasmidonta undulata*);
 - (R) Waccamaw ambersnail (*Catinella waccamawensis*);
 - (S) Waccamaw fatmucket (*Lampsilis fullerkeri*);
 - (T) Waccamaw spike (*Elliptio waccamawensis*).
- (7) Reptiles: None Listed At This Time.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333; Eff. March 17, 1978;

Amended Eff. August 1, 2016; June 1, 2008; April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990; September 1, 1989;
Temporary Amendment Eff. February 27, 2015.

15A NCAC 10I .0105 SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES LISTED

The following species of resident wildlife are designated as state-listed special concern species:

- (1) Amphibians:
 - (a) Crevice salamander (*Plethodon longicrus*);
 - (b) Dwarf salamander (*Eurycea quadridigitata*);
 - (c) Eastern hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*);
 - (d) Four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*);
 - (e) Longtail salamander (*Eurycea longicauda longicauda*);
 - (f) Mole salamander (*Ambystoma talpoideum*);
 - (g) Mountain chorus frog (*Pseudacris brachyphona*);
 - (h) Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*);
 - (i) Neuse River waterdog (*Necturus lewisi*);
 - (j) River frog (*Rana heckscheri*);
 - (k) Southern zigzag salamander (*Plethodon ventralis*);
 - (l) Weller's salamander (*Plethodon welleri*).
- (2) Birds:
 - (a) American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*);
 - (b) Bachman's sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*);
 - (c) Black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*);
 - (d) Black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*);
 - (e) Black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*);
 - (f) Brown creeper (*Certhia americana nigrescens*);
 - (g) Cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*);
 - (h) Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*);
 - (i) Glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*);
 - (j) Golden-winged warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*);
 - (k) Henslow's sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*);
 - (l) Least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*);
 - (m) Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*);
 - (n) Little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*);
 - (o) Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*);
 - (p) Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*);
 - (q) Painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*);
 - (r) Red crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*);
 - (s) Snowy egret (*Egretta thula*);
 - (t) Tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*);
 - (u) Vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*);

- (v) Wilson's plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*);
 - (w) Yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius appalachiensis*).
- (3) Crustacea:
- (a) Broad River spiny crayfish (*Cambarus spicatus*);
 - (b) Carolina skistodiaptomus (*Skistodiaptomus carolinensis*);
 - (c) Carolina well diacyclops (*Diacyclops jeannelli putei*);
 - (d) Chowanoke crayfish (*Orconectes virginienensis*);
 - (e) Graceful clam shrimp (*Lynceus gracilicornis*);
 - (f) Greensboro burrowing crayfish (*Cambarus catagius*);
 - (g) Hiwassee headwaters crayfish (*Cambarus parrishi*);
 - (h) Little Tennessee River crayfish (*Cambarus georgiae*);
 - (i) North Carolina spiny crayfish (*Orconectes carolinensis*);
 - (j) Oconee stream crayfish (*Cambarus chaugaensis*);
 - (k) Waccamaw crayfish (*Procambarus braswelli*).
- (4) Fish:
- ~~(a) Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*);~~
 - (b) Bluefin killifish (*Lucania goodei*);
 - (c) Blue Ridge sculpin (*Cottus caeruleomentum*);
 - (d) Blueside darter (*Etheostoma jessiae*);
 - (e) Broadtail madtom (*Noturus* sp.) (Lumber River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries);
 - (f) Carolina darter (*Etheostoma collis*);
 - (g) Cutlip minnow (*Exoglossum maxillingua*);
 - (h) Freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) (French Broad River);
 - (i) Highfin carpsucker (*Carpiodes velifer*) (Cape Fear River and its tributaries);
 - (j) Kanawha minnow (*Phenacobius teretulus*);
 - (k) Lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*);
 - (l) Least killifish (*Heterandria formosa*);
 - (m) Longhead darter (*Percina macrocephala*);
 - (n) Mooneye (*Hiodon tergisus*);
 - (o) Mountain madtom (*Noturus eleutherus*);
 - (p) Olive darter (*Percina squamata*);
 - (q) Pinewoods darter (*Etheostoma mariae*);
 - (r) River carpsucker (*Carpiodes carpio*);
 - (s) Riverweed darter (*Etheostoma podostemone*);
 - (t) Sandhills chub (*Semotilus lumbee*);
 - (u) Sharpnose darter (*Percina oxyrhynchus*);

- ~~(u)~~ (u) Smoky dace (*Clinostomus* sp.) (Little Tennessee River and tributaries);
- ~~(v)~~ (v) Striped shiner (*Luxilus chrysocephalus*);
- ~~(w)~~ (w) Tennessee snubnose darter (*Etheostoma simoterum*);
- ~~(x)~~ (x) Thinlip chub (*Cyprinella zanema*) (Lumber River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries);
- ~~(y)~~ (y) Waccamaw killifish (*Fundulus waccamensis*);
- ~~(z)~~ (z) Wounded darter (*Etheostoma vulneratum*);
- ~~(aa)~~ (aa) Yellowfin shiner (*Notropis lutipinnis*) (Savannah River and its tributaries);

(5) Mammals:

- (a) Allegheny woodrat (*Neotoma magister*);
- (b) Buxton Woods white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus buxtoni*);
- (c) Coleman's oldfield mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus colemani*);
- (d) Eastern big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis*);
- (e) Eastern small-footed bat (*Myotis leibii leibii*);
- ~~(f)~~ —Elk (~~*Cervus elaphus*~~);
- ~~(g)~~ (f) Florida yellow bat (*Lasiurus intermedius floridanus*);
- ~~(h)~~ (g) Pungo white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus easti*);
- ~~(i)~~ (h) Southeastern bat (*Myotis austroriparius*);
- ~~(j)~~ (i) Southern rock shrew (*Sorex dispar blitchi*);
- ~~(k)~~ (j) Southern rock vole (*Microtus chrotorrhinus carolinensis*);
- ~~(l)~~ (k) Southern water shrew (*Sorex palustris punctulatus*);
- ~~(m)~~ (l) Star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata parva*).

(6) Mollusks:

- (a) Appalachian gloss (*Zonitoides patuloides*);
- (b) Bidentate dome (*Ventridens coelaxis*);
- (c) Black mantleslug (*Pallifera hemphilli*);
- (d) Blackwater ancylid (*Ferrissia hendersoni*);
- (e) Blue-foot lancetooth (*Haplotrema kendeighi*);
- (f) Cape Fear spike (*Elliptio marsupiobesa*);
- (g) Dark glyph (*Glyphyalinia junaluskana*);
- (h) Dwarf proud globe (*Patera clarki clarki*);
- (i) Dwarf threetooth (*Triodopsis fulciden*);
- (j) Fringed coil (*Helicodiscus fimbriatus*);
- (k) Glossy supercoil (*Paravitrea placentula*);
- (l) Great Smoky slitmouth (*Stenotrema depilatum*);
- (m) High mountain supercoil (*Paravitrea andrewsae*);
- (n) Honey glyph (*Glyphyalinia vanattai*);

- (o) Lamellate supercoil (*Paravitrea lamellidens*);
 - (p) Mirey Ridge supercoil (*Paravitrea clappi*);
 - (q) Notched rainbow (*Villosa constricta*);
 - (r) Open supercoil (*Paravitrea umbilicaris*);
 - (s) Pink glyph (*Glyphyalinia pentadelphia*);
 - (t) Pod lance (*Elliptio folliculata*);
 - (u) Queen crater (*Appalachina chilhoweensis*);
 - (v) Rainbow (*Villosa iris*);
 - (w) Ramp Cove supercoil (*Paravitrea lacteodens*);
 - (x) Saw-tooth disc (*Discus bryanti*);
 - (y) Spike (*Elliptio dilatata*);
 - (z) Spiral coil (*Helicodiscus bonamicus*);
 - (aa) Velvet covert (*Inflectarius subpalliatu*);
 - (bb) Waccamaw amnicola (*Amnicola* sp.);
 - (cc) Waccamaw lampmussel (*Lampsilis crocata*);
 - (dd) Waccamaw siltsnail (*Cincinnati* sp.);
 - (ee) Wavy-rayed lampmussel (*Lampsilis fasciola*).
- (7) Reptiles:
- (a) Carolina pigmy rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius miliarius*);
 - (b) Carolina watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi*);
 - (c) Diamondback terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin*);
 - (d) Eastern smooth green snake (*Opheodrys vernalis vernalis*);
 - (e) Eastern spiny softshell (*Apalone spinifera spinifera*);
 - (f) Mimic glass lizard (*Ophisaurus mimicus*);
 - (g) Northern pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*);
 - (h) Outer Banks kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula sticticeps*);
 - (i) Southern hognose snake (*Heterodon simus*);
 - (j) Stripeneck musk turtle (*Sternotherus minor peltifer*);
 - (k) Timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;
Eff. September 1, 1989;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2016; May 1, 2008; July 18, 2002; April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April
1, 1991; June 1, 1990.

