AGENDA

N.C. WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION
February 27, 2020, 9:00 a.m.
1751 Varsity Drive
NCWRC Conference Room, 5th Floor
Raleigh, North Carolina

CALL TO ORDER - Chairman David Hoyle, Jr.

This meeting is being recorded as a public record and will be available at www.ncwildlife.org. As a courtesy to others please silence cell phones and other electronic devices during the meeting.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – Commissioner Tommy Fonville

INVOCATION - Commissioner John Stone

RECOGNITION OF VISITORS – Chairman David Hoyle

MANDATORY ETHICS INQUIRY - North Carolina General Statute §138A-15 mandates that the Commission Chair shall remind all Commissioners of their duty to avoid conflicts of interest and appearances of conflict under this Chapter, and that the chair also inquires as to whether there is any known conflict of interest or appearance of conflict with respect to any matters coming before the Commission at this time. It is the duty of each Commissioner who is aware of such personal conflict of interest or of an appearance of a conflict, to notify the Chair of the same. Chairman David Hoyle

NOTICE OF COMMISSION APPOINTMENT - Receive Notice of Appointment by Governor Roy Cooper of James M. Ruffin – District 7, for term ending June 30, 2025 (EXHIBIT A)
RECEIVE STATE ETHICS COMMISSION REVIEW OF STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTEREST FOR PROSPECTIVE COMMISSIONER JAMES M. RUFFIN - Pursuant to NCGS §138A-15(c), any actual or potential conflict of interest by a public servant sitting on a board and cited by the Ethics Commission under NCGS 138A-24(e) is required to be read into the minutes of the applicable board. Read into the Minutes relevant portions of the evaluation by the N.C. Ethics Commission of the Statement of Economic Interest for James M. Ruffin, Governor Appointee – Betsy Haywood, Ethics Liaison

ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO NEW COMMISSIONER – Administer the Oath of Office to Governor appointee James M. Ruffin – The Honorable Rueben Young, Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals

Break for Photographs

APPROVAL OF MINUTES – Take action on the December 5, 2019 Wildlife Resources Commission meeting minutes as written in the exhibit and distributed to members (EXHIBIT B)

ADMINISTRATION


COMMITTEE REPORTS

Elk and Alligator Management Committee Report, February 25, 2020 – Steve Windham, Chair
Boating Safety Committee Report – Ray Clifton, Vice Chair
Finance Committee Report – Landon Zimmer, Chair
Small Game Committee Report – John Stone, Chair
Land Acquisitions and Property Report – Tom Berry, Chair
Fisheries Committee Report – Tommy Fonville, Chair
Committee of the Whole Report – Chairman David Hoyle

AGENCY SPOTLIGHT – A Look Back at Recent WRC Construction Projects – Dean Barbee, Construction Projects Manager, and Brad Kleinmaier, Capital Projects Coordinator

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Wildlife Management Division Update – Receive an update on the activities of the Wildlife Management Division – Brad Howard, Wildlife Management Division Chief

Public Comments and Rulemaking for 2020-2021 Wildlife Management Rules – Receive public comments on proposed changes to wildlife management Rules received from statewide public hearings, internet portal, and correspondence. Review and consider for adoption proposed changes to the 2020-2021 wildlife management Rules – Brad Howard (EXHIBITS D-1, D-2)
INLAND FISHERIES DIVISION

Fisheries Division Update - Receive an update on activities of the Inland Fisheries Division – Christian Waters, Inland Fisheries Division Chief

Public Comments and Rulemaking for 2020 – 2021 Inland Fishing Rules – Receive public comments on proposed changes to inland fishing Rules received from statewide public hearings, internet portal, and correspondence. Review and consider for adoption proposed changes to the 2020-2021 inland fishing Rules – Christian Waters (EXHIBITS E-1, E-2)

LAND AND WATER ACCESS DIVISION

Land and Water Access Division Update - Receive an update on the activities of the Land and Water Access Section – Brian McRae, Land and Water Access Division Chief

Public Comments and Rulemaking for 2020-2021 Game Land Rules – Receive summary of public comments on proposed changes to game lands management regulations received from statewide public hearings, the WRC internet portal, and correspondence. Review and consider adoption of proposed changes in the 2019-2020 game land management regulations – Brian McRae (EXHIBITS F-1, F-2)

Land Acquisitions and Property Matters

Phase II Land Acquisition – Consider final approval to proceed with acquisitions of the following properties – Jessie Birchhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager (EXHIBITS G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5)
- Sparta Wetland BRC Tract – Alleghany County (G-1)
- Lawrence Tract – Scotland County (G-2)
- Staples Tract – Camden County (G-3)
- Russell Tract – Wilkes County (G-4)
- Mt. Holly Depot Tract – Lincoln County (G-5)

Property Dispositions

Marion Aquaculture Building Disposition – Consider request from staff to demolish existing structure at Marion Fish Hatchery to make room for a new facility – Jessie Birchhead (EXHIBIT H-1)

Gibson Fox Trial Facility Disposition – Consider request from staff to dispose of the Gibson Fox Trial Facility property in Scotland County – Jessie Birchhead (EXHIBIT H-2)
WATER SAFETY RULEMAKING

Review Comments and Consider Final Adoption – 15A NCAC 10F .0327 – Montgomery County – Review public comments (none) and consider final adoption of an amendment to 15A NCAC 10F .0327 requested by Montgomery County, for a restricted swim area on Badin Lake at Pinehaven Village in New London - Betsy Haywood, No-Wake Zone Coordinator (EXHIBITS I-1, I-2)

Review Comments and Consider Final Adoption – 15A NCAC 10F .0340 – Currituck County – Review public comments and consider final adoption with changes to 15A NCAC 10F .0340 for a no-wake zone within the canals at Carova Beach in Currituck County – Betsy Haywood (EXHIBITS J-1, J-2)

Temporary Rulemaking – 15A NCAC 10F .0317 – Stanly County and 15A NCAC 10F .0327 - Montgomery County - Consider action to propose text on the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) website, for a temporary rule for a no-wake zone on Lake Tillery in Stanly County, within 50 yards of the fuel docks at the Boathouse and Marina at 712 Berry Hill Drive in Norwood; and a temporary rule 85 yards north and 85 yards south of the NC Hwy 24/27/73 James B. Garrison bridge eastbound and westbound spans in Stanly County (EXHIBIT K-1); and on Lake Tillery in Montgomery County, 85 yards north and 85 yards south of the NC Hwy 24/27/73 James B. Garrison Bridge eastbound and westbound spans, to mitigate water safety hazards during an NC DOT bridge construction project (EXHIBIT K-2) – Betsy Haywood

OTHER RULEMAKING

Approval of Fiscal Note and Proposed Notice of Text - Wildlife Conservation Land Program – 15A NCAC 10L .0100 Wildlife Reserve – Consider approval of the fiscal note and consider approval to publish Notice of Text in the NC Register and open the public comment period with one public hearing, for proposed permanent rules addressing the activities required for land to qualify for present-use value taxation as wildlife conservation land that creates and is actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation or wildlife activities – Michael Smallwood, JD, Policy Analyst (EXHIBITS L-1, L-2)

Proposed Notice of Text - Totally Disabled Lifetime Licenses – 15A NCAC 10G .0601 - Consider request to approve publishing Notice of Text in the NC Register and open the public comment period with public hearing for proposed amendments to 10G .0601, to provide an alternative method for certification of a qualifying disability – Michael Smallwood (EXHIBIT M)

Proposed Notice of Text - Dog Training and Field Trials – 15A NCAC 10B .0114 – Consider request to approve publishing Notice of Text in the NC Register and open the public comment period with one public hearing for proposed amendments to 10B .0114, to provide for the issuance of Field Trial Permits via online portal at www.ncwildlife.org – Michael Smallwood (EXHIBIT N)
Proposed Notice of Text - Taxidermist Records and Reporting Requirements – 15A NCAC 10H .1003 - Consider request to approve publishing Notice of Text in the NC Register and open the public comment period with one public hearing, for proposed amendments to 10H .1003 to institute taxidermy reporting requirements pursuant to the taxidermy cervid certification – Michael Smallwood (EXHIBIT O)

Temporary Rulemaking - Controlled Rabbit Hunting Preserves – 15A NCAC 10H - Consider request to approve publishing Notice of Text on the OAH website for temporary rules for the licensing and regulation of controlled rabbit hunting preserves as provided for in SL 2019-204 – Michael Smallwood (EXHIBIT P)

CONSIDER LOCATION CHANGE FOR APRIL 22-23, 2020 WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION MEETINGS – Gordon Myers, Executive Director

COMMENTS BY CHAIRMAN – Chairman David Hoyle

COMMENTS BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – Gordon Myers

ADJOURN
February 7, 2020

Mr. James M. Ruffin
2871 Galsworth Drive
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27106

Dear Jim:

I am pleased to appoint you to serve as a member of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-241, your appointment is effective immediately. Your term will expire on June 30, 2025.

Your board or commission is covered by the State Ethics Act. As a result, you must participate in ethics training within six months of your appointment and every two years thereafter, and you will be required to file a Statement of Economic Interest by April 15 of each year.

I am grateful for your willingness to serve the people of North Carolina. Your leadership and commitment to this Commission are key to our efforts to strengthen our communities and improve the quality of life for our people.

Please read the enclosed instructions carefully so that we may complete the appointment process. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact the Office of Boards and Commissions at (919) 814-2077.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Roy Cooper

cc: Mr. Gordon Myers
The December 5, 2019 N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) meeting was called to order by Commission Chairman David Hoyle, Jr. at 9:00 a.m. in the Commission Room at NCWRC Headquarters in Raleigh. Hoyle reminded everyone that the meeting audio will be available on www.ncwildlife.org. He requested that everyone silence electronic devices. Commissioners Tommy Fonville, John Stone, Landon Zimmer, Nat Harris, Hayden Rogers, Steve Windham, and Jim Cogdell were absent.

Commissioner Tom Berry led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Commissioner Mike Johnson gave the invocation.

**WELCOME AND MANDATORY ETHICS INQUIRY**

Chairman Hoyle welcomed the Commissioners and guests including Tom Eaton, who is the recipient of the 2019 Lawrence G. Diedrick Small Game Award. Chairman Hoyle advised the Commission of the mandatory ethics inquiry as mandated in North Carolina General Statute §138A-15. Commissioner Monty Crump recused himself from discussion and action on Exhibit C-1, approval of an acquisition of the Pump Station Boating Access Area Tract in Rowan County. At that point Exhibit C-1 was removed from the agenda pending resolution of an easement problem.

**COMMISSIONER ATTENDANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Coley</th>
<th>Kelly Davis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wes Seegars</td>
<td>Ray Clifton</td>
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<td>Monty Crump</td>
<td>Joe Budd</td>
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<td>David Hoyle, Jr.</td>
<td>Brad Stanback</td>
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<td>Tom Berry</td>
<td>Richard Edwards</td>
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<td>Mark Craig</td>
<td>Mike Johnson</td>
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</tbody>
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VISITORS

Fred Harris – NC Wildlife Federation  Rachel Stallings – Office of State Budget & Management
David Sneed – CCA NC  Manley Fuller – NCWF
Liz Rutledge - NCWF  Tom Eaton

MINUTES OF OCTOBER 24, 2019 MEETING

On a motion by John Coley and second by Wes Seegars the Commission approved the October 24, 2019 NCWRC minutes as presented in Exhibit A. The Minutes are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

ADMINISTRATION

Financial Status Report - Melissa Earp, Finance Office Chief, presented a status report in Exhibit B on the Wildlife Operating Fund and the Wildlife Endowment Fund. As of October 31, 2019, the revenues from the Wildlife Operating Fund are $28,812,249.48 and the expenditures are $30,454,974.28. The Fund Balance as of September 30, 2019 is $16,243,354.44. Total Endowment Fund balance as of October 31, 2019 is $136,939,204.22, with $99,777,039.80 in the Bond Index Fund and $36,146,037.23 in the Equity Index Fund. Expendable interest is $30,297,563.35. Non-expendable interest is $13,534,413.12. Expendable interest transferred to operations for the fiscal year to date is $1,935,300.00. Exhibit B is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Executive Committee Report – David Hoyle, Jr., Chair, reported that the Executive Committee met on Tuesday, December 3, 2019. An Executive Search firm will begin the process for a nationwide search for an Executive Director for the agency in January 2020.

Boating Safety Committee Report – Mike Johnson, Committee Chair, reported that the Boating Safety Committee met on December 4, 2019. Discussion of two proposed water safety zone proposals was held, for 15A NCAC 10F .0306 at Carolina Beach and 10F .0336 Northampton County on Jimmies Creek on Lake Gaston. No public comments were received. The Committee recommends approval by the Commission. Major Ben Meyer and Betsy Haywood provided an update about a pending application by Currituck County at Carova Beach, in canals that silt in at the mouth. The application will be considered at a future meeting. Staff will continue to work on coordinates at the proposed no-wake zone entrance, to accommodate shallow waters and silt. Carrie Ruhlman and Major Meyer provided a brief update about issues on waters caused by wake boats. A study committee will be led by Carrie Ruhlman. It will meet and report to the Commission at the February meeting.
Finance Committee Report – Brad Stanback, Committee Vice Chair, reported that the Finance Committee met on December 4, 2019. Melissa Earp reviewed the Financial Status Report with committee members. She provided a presentation regarding the agency’s budget code structure to aid in the understanding of transfers between budget codes. Earp discussed the return on investment for the Bond Index Fund and the Equity Index Fund investments of the Wildlife Endowment Fund from July to October 2019. She reported a cumulative return on investment of 2.54 percent in bonds and 2.78 percent in equities. Earp provided an update on the Actuarial Study contract awarded to Southwick Associates Inc. Data analysis will be received on December 13, 2019. The committee discussed requesting a discount from the vendor due to the late arrival of the study results having an impact on decision-making timing. Director Myers suggested that the committee decide about this once the report is received, as there may be additional analyses that the agency desires that could be requested in lieu of requesting a monetary discount. The committee agreed to discuss the need for additional agency domain names in February, when Chairman Zimmer returns.

Land Acquisitions and Property (LAP) Committee Report – Tom Berry, Committee Chair, reported that the LAP Committee met on December 4, 2019. The Committee reviewed the spreadsheet of current land acquisition projects. Jessie Birckhead provided an update on fundraising for the Alcoa Tuckertown acquisition. Staff presented four Phase II land acquisitions with three that will be recommended for approval at today’s meeting. Five other property matters were discussed and recommended for approval by the Commission. The Committee discussed holding two out-of-cycle meetings, one regarding Sunday hunting on game lands and the second regarding development of a statewide land acquisition and conservation strategy.

Big Game Committee Report – John Coley, Committee Chair, reported that the Big Game Committee met on December 4, 2019. Staff updated the Committee on the deer and bear harvest thus far in the 2019-2020 hunting seasons. Staff reminded the Committee that discussions are continuing for options and ideas for deer research. Staff will meet with the Committee at a future date to share and discuss ideas for deer research. Colleen Olfenbuttel, Black Bear and Furbearer Biologist, gave an informative presentation about use of the information gained from teeth submitted by successful bear hunters to monitor the bear population. Staff pointed out the continued decline in voluntary tooth submission rates and how that decline is impacting the ability to monitor the bear populations. The Committee discussed options to increase this submission rate. The Committee voted unanimously to move forward with mandatory tooth submission and charged staff to develop requirements and processes necessary to implement that change.

Committee of the Whole (COW) Report – David Hoyle, Jr., Chair, reported that the Committee of the Whole met on December 4, 2019. The Committee received a report from Dr. David Cobb about canid research and management on the Albemarle Peninsula. Falyn Owens and Kelsey Roberts, members of Cohort 2 of the N.C. Wildlife Leadership Development Program, gave an outstanding presentation about Addressing Adaptive Challenges with constituent relationships and providing a positive and supportive workplace. Staff reviewed consideration of permanent rulemaking for license fees and considered final adoption of rule amendments for controlled hunting preserves for domestically raised game birds. The COW discussed a potential partnership for a NCWRC training facility at the Department of Public Safety’s Samarcand Training Academy. A date to visit the academy will be chosen.
Executive Director Gordon Myers presented a Resolution supporting the Recovering America’s Wildlife Act of 2019.

**Motion from the Committee of the Whole:** On a motion by Mark Craig and second by Mike Johnson, the Commission approved a Resolution supporting annual funding for the Wildlife Conservation Restoration Program in HR 3742, “Recovering America’s Wildlife Act of 2019.” The Resolution is incorporated by reference into the Minutes.

**AGENCY SPOTLIGHT – The District Wildlife Biologist**

Greg Batts, *District 3 Biologist*, presented a spotlight about the role of the District Biologist. The District Biologist is the first point of contact with the public for issues with wild animals on private lands, hunting questions, animal diseases, and habitat management. There are nine Districts in North Carolina with one biologist for each District. The average District contains eleven counties. Some of the responsibilities in Batts’ District include Quail, Dove, and Great Blue Heron surveys, a turkey acoustic gobbling survey, and goose population surveys. Biological sampling is performed at stations for deer and bear. Diseases among animals are reported to the District Biologist. Batts mentioned Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) that kills deer. Also called blue tongue, the disease is caused by biting midges. Rabies has been found in deer and bear. Brain abscess in deer mimics chronic wasting disease (CWD). Other reported issues with harvested deer include cutaneous fibroma “warts” and recently, blue tissue found in processed deer in coolers. Rare pseudomonas bacteria grow on the tissue in cold environments during processing. Humans should not eat the meat. Batts stated that CWD sampling is ongoing in District 3. There are no reported cases of CWD in North Carolina. Bird lovers have reported conjunctivitis in birds at their feeders. Batts explained that frequent cleaning of the feeders is important to prevent it. Wildlife damage control issues include deer eating landscaping, the sight of foxes during the day in towns, and coyotes. The Human Wildlife Interaction Center hotline has helped the District Biologists with the many calls about wildlife questions. The District Biologist assists law enforcement with investigations of illegally held wildlife, language barriers, and injured and orphaned wildlife.

**WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DIVISION UPDATE**

Brad Howard, *Wildlife Management Division Chief*, presented a review of the activities of the Wildlife Management Division. He reported on the wild turkey survey that was conducted last summer. There were 10,075 turkey observations in 97 of 100 counties. Turkey productivity is up statewide. This year there are 2.2 poults per hen and .5 gobblers per hen. A wild turkey ecology study will begin in January 2020 with the goal to provide the foundation for future harvests and management. Satellite technology, radio telemetry and GPS will be employed. Howard announced that Chris Kreh will report to the Commission about the gobbling chronology study conclusion.
LAWRENCE G. DIEDRICK SMALL GAME AWARD

The 2019 Lawrence G. Diedrick Small Game Award was presented to Tim Eaton of Yadkin County. Mr. Eaton created small game habitat on his Yadkin County farm by changing his management practices, not bush hogging, and using prescribed burning. He manages his farm for the greatest conservation benefit while also enhancing financial operation. He makes his property available for outreach to benefit other programs. Eaton was presented with a plaque and a drip torch.

A short recess was taken for photographs. The meeting reconvened at 10:00 am.

INLAND FISHERIES UPDATE

Christian Waters, Inland Fisheries Division Chief, presented an update on the activities of the Inland Fisheries Division. He stated that winter Trout stocking is ongoing, with 58,000 Trout stocked at 34 impoundments as far east as Tarboro. Cool water temperature is necessary for Trout survival. Waters announced that two fish hatchery trucks have been wrapped to advertise fish stocking. Staff is working on wrapping additional trucks to highlight Trout stockings, as well as stockings for Striped Bass, Channel Catfish, Walleye, and Muskellunge, using Sport Fish Restoration dollars for outreach efforts. Waters recognized Todd Ewing, who was presented with the Aquatic Wildlife Diversity Biologist of the Year award for 2019 by the Southeast Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (SEAFWA).

LAND AND WATER ACCESS SECTION UPDATE

Brian McRae, Land and Water Access Section Chief, gave an update on the activities of the Land and Water Access Section. He announced upcoming meetings including an out-of-cycle Land Acquisition and Property meeting to be scheduled early next year. He also mentioned public input meetings and focus group meetings about Sunday hunting on game lands. These meetings will be held next year with a final report to the Commission next summer. McRae also stated that there will be a Dan River Game Land Management Plan meeting in Eden on December 10th.

PROPERTY MATTERS

Phase II Land Acquisitions – Exhibit C-1, Pump Station Boating Access Tract in Rowan County, was removed from the agenda. On a motion by Tom Berry and second by Kelly Davis, the Commission approved the acquisition of three properties – Folger Tract in Alleghany County (Exhibit C-2), Hauser Tract in Polk County (Exhibit C-3), and Lake Waccamaw Boating Access Area Tract in Columbus County (Exhibit C-4). Exhibits C-2, C-3, and C4 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.
OTHER PROPERTY MATTERS

On a motion by Tom Berry and second by Wes Seegars, the Commission approved the following property matters:

Duke Energy Easement Release and Relocation Request at Green River Game Land, Henderson County (Exhibit D)

Right of Way Easement Request by Alan Ditmore, Buncombe County, for road access at Sandy Mush Game Land (Exhibit E)

New Bern Depot Boat Storage Building Demolition Request, Craven County (Exhibit F)

DOT Easement Request at Holly Shelter Game Land, Pender County (Exhibit G-1)

DOT Easement Exchange Request to provide access to Maple Cypress Boating Access Area, Craven County, for bridge replacement projects (Exhibit G-2)

Exhibits D, E, F, G-1 and G-2 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

RULEMAKING

Fiscal Note and Proposed Notice of Text – 15A NCAC 10A .1601 License Fees – On a motion by Monty Crump and second by John Coley, the Commission approved the fiscal note presented by Carrie Ruhlman, Rulemaking Coordinator, in Exhibit H-1 and the request in Exhibit H-2 to publish Notice of Text in the NC Register with an open comment period and public hearing, for 15A NCAC 10A .1601, for the proposed permanent rule moving all licenses, permits, stamps and certifications issued and administered by the Commission and associated fees from statute to rule and adjust existing fees by the SPI-U. Exhibits H-1 and H-2 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

Review Public Comments and Consider Final Adoption – 15A NCAC 10H .0100 – Controlled Hunting Preserves for Domestically Raised Game Birds – The Commission reviewed public comments in Exhibit I-1, followed by a motion by Monty Crump and second by Brad Stanback to adopt amendments to 15A NCAC 10H .1301 and .1032 pertaining to reptiles and amphibians presented in Exhibit I-2. The motion carried. Exhibits I-1 and I-2 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

WATER SAFETY RULEMAKING

Review Public Comments and Consider Final Adoption – 15A NCAC 10F .0306 Carolina Beach – On a motion by Mike Johnson and second by John Coley, the Commission adopted a no-wake zone in a portion of Myrtle Grove Sound near the docks and shoreline at Oceana Marina and Carolina Beach Yacht Club and Marina, presented in Exhibit J-2 by Betsy Haywood, No-Wake Zone Coordinator. There were no public comments received. Exhibit J-2 is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.
Review Public Comments and Consider Final Adoption – 15A NCAC 10F .0336 Northampton and Warren counties – On a motion by Ray Clifton and second by Mike Johnson, the Commission adopted a no-wake zone in a portion of Jimmies Creek on Lake Gaston in Northampton County, presented in Exhibit K-2. There were no public comments received. Exhibit K-2 is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

COMMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN

Chairman Hoyle told the assembly that Commissioner Nat Harris’ brother is very ill and that Commissioner Steve Windham’s wife is going to have minor surgery. He asked the assembly to hold them in their thoughts and prayers. Chairman Hoyle thanked the Cohort 2 group of the Wildlife Leadership Development Program for their outstanding presentation to the Committee of the Whole on developing approaches to adaptive challenges in the workplace. He challenged the Wildlife Resources Commission to be a model for workplace decorum and to avoid inappropriate comments or behaviors that may be considered workplace harassment. Chairman Hoyle congratulated Tim Eaton on receiving the Lawrence G. Diedrick Small Game Award. He thanked staff and Commissioners for the year and wished everyone a happy holiday.

COMMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Executive Director Gordon Myers invited the Commissioners to the John E. Pechmann Fishing Education Center Open House on December 16, from 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. He also invited Commissioners to the ribbon cutting at the Odom Shooting Center in Northampton County on December 18 at 10:30 a.m. Myers provided a brief update on the status of delineation of waters under the Periodic Review of Rules mandated by the General Assembly. The project has transitioned to the impact analysis phase. Currently there are two County resolutions against the delineation of waters that have been received, reflective of incorrect information that has been distributed about the process and statutes. The agency will work on communication and engaging the public in discussions. Myers reminded everyone of the January statewide public hearings, and the task force on hunting deer with hounds that is being developed. Myers congratulated the participants from Cohort 2 on their presentations yesterday on adaptive challenges in the workplace for external constituents, and regarding workplace harassment. Myers stated that despite decades of training and policies there remain challenges with issues surrounding workplace harassment, and he pledged commitment to working to resolve and prevent conflicts. Myers will work with the Partnership for Inclusion and Workplace Harassment Task Force. He thanked everyone at the Wildlife Resources Commission for a great year.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned by Chairman David Hoyle at 10:25 a.m.

All exhibits are incorporated into the official record of this meeting by reference and are filed with the minutes.
NCWRC Meeting  
December 5, 2019  
Minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>David Hoyle, Jr., Chairman</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gordon Myers, Executive Director</th>
<th>Date</th>
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## NC Wildlife Resources Commission

**CAFR 52G (Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances)**

**Governmental Funds**

As of December 31, 2019

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<th>2019-20 YTD General</th>
<th>2019-20 YTD Capital Improvement</th>
<th>2019-20 YTD Permanent</th>
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<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
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<td>Federal funds</td>
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<td>Rental and lease of property</td>
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<td>Fees, licenses and fines</td>
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<td>Contributions, gifts and grants</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUES</strong></td>
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<td>Employee benefits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claims and benefits</td>
<td>713,927.67</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other fixed charges</td>
<td>176,753.39</td>
<td>44,207.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital outlay</td>
<td>2,958,632.35</td>
<td>12,812,678.37</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants, state aid and subsidies</td>
<td>965,487.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance and bonding</td>
<td>45,373.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenditures</td>
<td>643,472.09</td>
<td>12,684.76</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified/invalid accounts</td>
<td>32,755.44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursements</td>
<td>-598,532.17</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td>43,284,735.70</td>
<td>13,277,743.51</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td>-4,317,457.63</td>
<td>-2,344,255.51</td>
<td>3,953,426.58</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of capital assets</td>
<td>102,712.18</td>
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<td>Insurance recoveries</td>
<td>13,338.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers in</td>
<td>22,388,976.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers out</td>
<td>-26,412,987.84</td>
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<td>-2,050,800.00</td>
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<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>6,496,659.00</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</strong></td>
<td>2,588,698.23</td>
<td>2,516,133.51</td>
<td>-2,050,800.00</td>
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<td><strong>EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES</strong></td>
<td>-1,728,759.40</td>
<td>171,878.00</td>
<td>1,902,626.58</td>
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<td><strong>FUND BALANCE - JULY 1, As previously stated</strong></td>
<td>15,353,178.69</td>
<td>3,983,533.15</td>
<td>133,812,403.02</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FUND BALANCE - December 31</strong></td>
<td>13,624,419.29</td>
<td>4,155,411.15</td>
<td>135,715,029.60</td>
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### NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION

**WILDLIFE ENDOWMENT FUND**

FUND BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Balance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOND INDEX FUND (BIF)</td>
<td>$96,660,718.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>EQUITY INDEX FUND (EIF)</td>
<td>41,405,741.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHORT TERM INVESTMENT FUND (STIF)</td>
<td>1,952,360.27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL WILDLIFE ENDOWMENT FUND BALANCE AS OF 12/31/2019</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 140,018,820.96</strong></td>
</tr>
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### INTEREST INCOME WITHIN FUNDS

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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>EXPENDABLE</th>
<th>NON-EXPENDABLE</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADULT LICENSE SALES</td>
<td>$27,221,037.90</td>
<td>$12,505,230.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFANT LICENSE SALES</td>
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<td>$1,131,010.62</td>
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<td>YOUTH LICENSE SALES</td>
<td>1,862,251.79</td>
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<td>CONTRIBUTIONS</td>
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<td>1,442,654.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILDLIFE DIVERSITY</td>
<td>815.66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGAZINE SALES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 30,526,759.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 13,636,241.05</strong></td>
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### EXPENDABLE INTEREST TRANSFERRED TO OPERATIONS FISCAL YTD

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDABLE INTEREST TRANSFERRED TO OPERATIONS FISCAL YTD</td>
<td>$2,050,800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WILDLIFE DIVERSITY</td>
<td>$815.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGAZINE SALES</td>
<td>$1,442,654.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,050,800.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>Proposed Text</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Update rule text regarding big game harvest reporting to require month and date validation on the harvest report card authorization line, eliminate the 24-hour time period for registration, and require that all big game, not otherwise required to be reported, must be registered by 12:00 noon the day following harvest. Additionally, rule is updated to require any big game harvested and transferred to another person or otherwise left unattended by the successful hunter to be registered, with the harvest authorization number physically attached to the animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Prohibit the use of cervid excrement (urine, feces, saliva, and other bodily fluids) for taking or attracting wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>Adjust the current blackpowder firearms season in those parts of Buncombe and Henderson counties enrolled in the maximum deer either-sex firearms season to allow for take of either sex deer during the entire blackpowder firearms season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>Amend the alligator rule to clearly articulate that the agency may specify size restrictions and allowable manner of restraint on alligator take permits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>Establish a season and daily bag limit for the take of bullfrogs and to clarify that artificial lights for taking bullfrogs are legal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (H6)</td>
<td>Please enter any general comments or proposals for Wildlife Management not related to the above rule proposals in the field below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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** Letters and emails were included in the full summary and are reflected in the columns above.
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</table>
PROPOSED CHANGES TO WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS FOR 2020-2021 AND RULE TEXT FOR COMMISSION ACTION

H1) Update rule text regarding big game harvest reporting to require month and date validation on the harvest report card authorization line, eliminate the 24-hour time period for registration, and require that all big game, not otherwise required to be reported, must be registered by 12:00 noon the day following harvest. Additionally, rule is updated to require any big game harvested and transferred to another person or otherwise left unattended by the successful hunter to be registered, with the harvest authorization number physically attached to the animal.
15A NCAC 10B.0113 (pages 2-5)

H2) Prohibit the use of cervid excrement (urine, feces, saliva, and other bodily fluids) for taking or attracting wildlife.
15A NCAC 10B.0201 (page 6)

H3) Adjust the current blackpowder firearms season in those parts of Buncombe and Henderson counties enrolled in the maximum deer either-sex firearms season to allow for take of either sex deer during the entire blackpowder firearms season.
15A NCAC 10B.0203 (pages 7-12)

H4) Amend the alligator rule to clearly articulate that the agency may specify size restrictions and allowable manner of restraint on alligator take permits.
15A NCAC 10B.0224 (page 13)

H5) Establish a season and daily bag limit for the take of bullfrogs and to clarify that artificial lights for taking bullfrogs are legal.
15A NCAC 10B.0226 (page 14)
(a) Upon killing a bear, deer, or wild turkey and before moving the animal from the site of kill, the successful hunter shall validate the Big Game Harvest Report Card furnished with the big game hunting license by cutting or punching out the validation box that correctly identifies the big game animal harvested. In lieu of the Big Game Harvest Report Card, antlerless deer may be recorded as outlined on the Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card acquired from the Wildlife Resources Commission or a Wildlife Service Agent. Deer harvested under the Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) program, not validated with either a Big Game Harvest Report Card or Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card, shall be validated by affixing a Commission-issued DMAP tag to the deer as required by G.S. 113-291.2(e).

(b) Before any harvested bear, deer, or wild turkey is skinned, dressed, or dismembered for consumption and within 24 hours of the kill, the animal shall be registered through the Electronic Big Game Reporting System. The hunter may field dress the animal at the site of kill or before registering it by bleeding and removing the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory organs. However, the hunter may not further process the carcass in a manner that obscures its species identity, age, or sex before registering the animal. When the kill occurs in a remote area that prevents the animal from being transported as an entire carcass, the animal may be skinned and quartered before being registered. When a hunter harvests a big game animal in a remote area and plans to remain in the remote area for longer than a day, the 24-hour time limit to register the kill is extended until the hunter leaves the area. Upon leaving the remote area, the hunter shall register the kill within 24 hours.

(c) When a hunter registers a kill, the Electronic Big Game Reporting System shall issue an authorization number to the big game hunter. The hunter shall record the authorization number obtained through the Electronic Big Game Reporting System in the space provided immediately adjacent to the validation box that has been cut or punched out on the Big Game Harvest Report Card or the Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card. Any hunter validating a deer harvest with a Commission-issued DMAP tag shall record and maintain the issued authorization number to serve as proof of registration. The authorization number shall thereafter constitute authorization for the continued possession of the carcass. Possession of a harvested bear, deer, or wild turkey without the validated Big Game Harvest Report Card or Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card where applicable, including the authorization number obtained through the Electronic Big Game Reporting System, is unlawful.

(d) Persons who kill a big game animal and leave it unattended shall identify the carcass with their name, their hunting license number, and the date of kill. Once an unattended animal is registered, the animal need
only be identified with the authorization number received by registering the kill. It is unlawful for a person
to possess a Big Game Harvest Report Card or Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card on which the
species validation box has been cut or punched out, but on which the authorization number received by
registering the kill has not been recorded, or to possess a used or affixed Commission-issued DMAP tag
without a valid authorization number, unless the animal is in the person's possession or is identified as
described in this Paragraph and not more than 24 hours have passed since the harvest.
(e) Persons who are by law exempt from the big game hunting license by G.S. 113-276 shall obtain a Big
Game Harvest Report Card or Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card for License Exempt Hunters
from a Wildlife Service Agent or possess a valid Commission-issued DMAP tag. Upon harvesting a bear,
deer, or wild turkey, the exempt person shall validate and register the kill as provided by this Rule.
(f) Persons who use special tags issued pursuant to G.S. 113-291.2(e) to validate the harvest of a deer shall
follow the tagging and reporting requirements set forth by statute and shall not take any action under this
Rule.
(a) Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in this Rule:
(1) “Authorization number” means the number or code issued by the Electronic Big Game
Reporting System upon completion of big game harvest registration, that shall serve as proof
of registration and allow continued possession of the carcass.
(2) “Big Game” means bear, wild turkey, and white-tailed deer, as defined in G.S. 113-129.
(3) “Big Game Harvest Report Card” means the reporting card supplied to the hunter by the
Commission as part of the big game license, upon which the successful hunter validates and
records the authorization number for a big game harvest.
(4) “Field Dress” means the bleeding or removal of the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory
organs.
(5) “Validate” or “validation” means cutting or punching-out the day and month the harvest
occurred on the appropriate line of the Big Game Harvest Report Card or Bonus Antlerless
Deer Harvest Report Card or by affixing a Commission-issued Deer Management Assistance
Program (DMAP) tag, as required by G.S. 113-291.2(e).
(6) “Register” or “Registration” means the process by which the harvest of big game is reported
through the Electronic Big Game Reporting System and an authorization number is issued.
(7) “Remote Area” means an area where access to the big game harvest reporting system is
unavailable.
(8) “Site of kill” or “site of harvest” means the location that a person takes possession of harvested big game.

(9) “Successful hunter” means a person that has lawfully taken and reduced to possession a big game animal.

(b) Validation. The successful hunter shall validate the Big Game Harvest Report Card or the Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card before moving any big game from the site of kill. Deer harvested pursuant to the Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP), that are not validated by the Big Game Harvest Report Card or the Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card, shall be validated by affixing a Commission-issued DMAP tag.

(c) Field Dressing. Harvested big game may be field dressed at the site of kill or before registration. Further processing that obscures the identification of the harvested animal’s species, age, or sex shall be prohibited without a valid authorization number.

(d) Registration. Harvested big game shall be registered via the Electronic Big Game Reporting System at www.ncwildlife.org or by calling 1-800-446-8663. Harvested big game shall be registered before the animal is:

1. skinned; or
2. dismembered; or
3. left unattended by the successful hunter; or
4. placed in the possession of another person.

Harvested big game animals that are not skinned, dismembered, left unattended by the successful hunter, or placed in the possession of another person, shall be registered by 12pm noon the day following the harvest.

(e) Registration in Remote Areas. Big game harvested in remote areas shall be registered by 12pm noon, the day after leaving the remote area. Notwithstanding the registration requirements in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, big game harvested in remote areas [that cannot be transported as an intact carcass may be skinned and dismembered before registration.] may:

1. be placed in the possession of another, provided that the person in possession of the big game has the successful hunter’s name and date of kill on their person; and
2. be skinned and dismembered before registration, if the carcass cannot be transported intact.

(f) Authorization number. The authorization number shall be recorded in the space provided for the appropriate harvested big game animal on the Big Game Harvest Report Card or on the Bonus Antlerless
Deer Harvest Report Card. Successful hunters validating a deer harvest by affixing a Commission-issued DMAP tag shall record and maintain the authorization number upon registration.

(g) Unattended Harvests. Except as otherwise provided by rule or law, successful hunters that leave a harvested big game animal unattended or in the possession of another person shall identify the carcass by attaching the authorization number issued at the time of registration. Except as provided in Paragraph (e) of this Rule, a person that takes possession of a big game animal from a successful hunter shall retain the authorization number of that animal.

(h) Exceptions. Requirements of this Rule shall not be applicable to special deer tags issued pursuant to G.S. 113-291.2(e).

(i) Any person hunting big game animals, including license exempt persons, shall have a valid Big Game Harvest Report Card, valid Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card, or special tag pursuant to NCGS 113-291.2 in their possession. The Big Game Harvest Report Card or Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Report Card is part of the big game license and shall not be transferrable.

(j) Any persons who has requested a Big Game Harvest Report Card by phone or internet but has not yet received the Big Game Harvest Report Card by mail, shall validate the kill by affixing the harvest id number provided by the Commission to the carcass and shall register in accordance with parts (d) or (e) of this rule. The hunter shall retain all authorization numbers from reported harvests and shall transcribe those authorization numbers to the Big Game Harvest Report Card upon receipt of the card.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-270.3; 113-276.1; 113-291;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1995; July 1, 1994; July 1, 1993; July 1, 1989;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2017; August 1, 2012; August 1, 2010; June 1, 2009; May 1, 2007; May 1, 2004; July 1, 2000.
(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 shall be extended to Monday, January 2.

(b) On Sundays, hunting on private lands shall be allowed under the following conditions:

(1) 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, except as prohibited in G.S. 103-2:

(2) firearms are lawful methods of take when used as described in G.S. 103-2; and

(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.

(e) Where local laws govern hunting, or are in conflict with this Subchapter, the local law shall prevail.

(f) No person shall possess or use any substance or material that contains or purports to contain any excretion collected from a cervid, including feces, urine, blood, gland oil, or other bodily fluid for the purposes of taking or attempting to take, attracting, or scouting wildlife.

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 .0203 DEER (WHITE-TAILED)

(a) Open Seasons (All Lawful Weapons) for hunting deer:

(1) Deer With Visible Antlers. Deer with antlers or spikes protruding through the skin, as distinguished from knobs or buttons covered by skin or velvet, may be taken on all game lands except Buffalo Cove, Nicholson Creek, Rockfish Creek, Sandhills, and South Mountains Game Lands (Refer to 15A NCAC 10D .0103 for Deer With Visible Antlers seasons on these Game Lands), during the following seasons:

(A) Saturday on or nearest October 15 through January 1 in all of Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus*, Cumberland, Craven, Dare, Duplin, Harnett, Hoke, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, and Washington counties.

*Unlawful to hunt or kill deer in Lake Waccamaw or within 50 yards of its shoreline.

(B) Saturday on or nearest October 15 through January 1 in all of Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wayne, and Wilson counties.

(C) Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through January 1 in all of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Catawba, Cleveland, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Polk, Rutherford, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin counties.

(D) Monday of Thanksgiving week through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day in all of Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey counties.

(E) Two Saturdays before Thanksgiving Day through January 1 in all of Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Chatham, Davidson, Durham, Granville, Guilford, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Orange, Person, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, and Union counties.

(F) Saturday on or nearest September 10 through January 1 in those parts of Camden, Gates, and Pasquotank counties known as the Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge; in those parts of Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington counties known as the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge; in that part of Hyde county known as Lake
Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge; in those parts of Dare and Hyde counties known as Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge; in those parts of Anson and Richmond counties known as the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge; and in that part of Currituck County known as the Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge.

(2) Deer of Either Sex. Except on Game Lands, deer of either sex may be taken during the open seasons and in the counties and portions of counties listed in Parts (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) of this Subparagraph (Refer to 15A NCAC 10D .0103 for either-sex deer seasons on Game Lands). Deer of either sex may be taken during the open season identified in Part (H) of this Subparagraph.

(A) The open either-sex deer hunting dates established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the period from the Saturday on or nearest September 10 through January 1 in those parts of Camden, Gates, and Pasquotank counties known as the Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge; in those parts of Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington counties known as the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge; in those parts of Anson and Richmond counties known as the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge; and in those parts of Currituck County known as the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge and the Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge.

(B) The open either-sex deer hunting dates established by the appropriate military commands at each of the military installations listed in this Paragraph, during the period from Saturday on or nearest October 15 through January 1 in that part of Brunswick County known as the Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, in that part of Craven County known and marked as Cherry Point Marine Base, in that part of Onslow County known and marked as the Camp Lejeune Marine Base, on Fort Bragg Military Reservation, and on Camp Mackall Military Reservation.

(C) Youth either-sex deer hunts. First Saturday in October for youth either-sex deer hunting by permit only on a portion of Belews Creek Steam Station in Stokes County designated by agents of the Commission; the third Saturday in October for youth either-sex deer hunting by permit only on Mountain Island State Forest in Lincoln and Gaston counties; and the second Saturday in November for youth either-sex deer hunting by permit only on apportion of Warrior Creek located on W. Kerr Scott
Reservoir, Wilkes County designated by agents of the Commission. A youth is defined as a person under 18 years of age.

(D) The first open Saturday of the Deer with Visible Antlers season described in Subparagraph (a)(1) of this Rule in all of Buncombe*, Haywood, Henderson, Madison, and Transylvania counties.

*Except for that part east of NC 191, south of the French Broad and Swannanoa Rivers, west of US 25, and north of NC 280

(E) The first open day of the Deer With Visible Antlers season described in Subparagraph (a)(1) of this Rule through the first Saturday thereafter in all of Avery, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey counties.

(F) The first open day of the Deer with Visible Antlers season described in Subparagraph (a)(1) of this Rule through the second Friday thereafter in all of Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford counties.

(G) All the open days of the Deer With Visible Antlers season described in Subparagraph (a)(1) of this Rule in and east of Ashe, Watauga, Wilkes, Alexander, Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston counties and in the following parts of counties: Buncombe: That part east of NC 191, south of the French Broad and Swannanoa Rivers, west of US 25, and north of NC 280; and Henderson; That part east of NC 191 and north and west of NC 280.

(H) The fourth Saturday in September in all counties, subject to the following restriction: only persons under the age of 18 years may hunt.

(b) Open Seasons (Archery) for hunting deer:

(1) Authorization. Subject to the restrictions set out in Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph and the bag limits set out in Paragraph (e) of this Rule, deer may be taken with archery equipment during the following seasons:

(A) Saturday on or nearest September 10 through the day immediately preceding the first open day of the Blackpowder Firearms and Archery Seasons described in Subparagraph (c)(1) of this Rule; and the Sunday immediately following the closing of blackpowder firearms and archery season identified in Part (c)(1)(B) of this Rule to the Sunday before Thanksgiving in the counties and parts of counties having the open seasons for Deer With Visible Antlers specified by Part (a)(1)(D) of this Rule
except on Buffalo Cove, Nicholson Creek, Rockfish Creek, Sandhills, and South
Mountains Game Lands (Refer to 15A NCAC 10D .0103 for Archery seasons on
these Game Lands).

(B) Sunday immediately following the closing of the open season for Deer With Visible
Antlers through January 1 in the counties and parts of counties having the open
season for Deer With Visible Antlers specified by Part (a)(1)(D) of this Rule.

(2) Restrictions

(A) In the areas of the State where the Commission is authorized to regulate the use of
dogs as provided in G.S. 113-291.5, dogs may not be used for hunting deer during
the archery season, except a single dog on a leash may be used to retrieve a dead or
wounded deer in accordance with G.S. 113-291.1(k).

(B) Only archery equipment of the types authorized in 15A NCAC 10B .0116 for taking
deer may be used during the archery deer hunting season.

(C) Deer of either sex may be taken during archery seasons specified by Part (b)(1)(A)
of this Rule.

Only deer with antlers or spikes protruding through the skin, as distinguished from
knobs or buttons covered by skin or velvet, shall be taken during the archery season
specified by Part (b)(1)(B) of this Rule.

(c) Open Seasons (Blackpowder Firearms and Archery) for hunting deer:

(1) Authorization. Subject to the restrictions set out in Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph, deer
may be taken only with blackpowder firearms and archery equipment during the following
seasons:

(A) Two Saturdays preceding the first day of the Deer with Visible Antlers seasons
described in Parts (a)(1)(A), (B), (C), (E), and (F) of this Rule through the second
Friday thereafter except on Buffalo Cove, Nicholson Creek, Rockfish Creek,
Sandhills, and South Mountains Game Lands (Refer to 15A NCAC 10D .0103 for
Blackpowder Firearms and Archery seasons on these Game Lands):

(B) Monday on or nearest October 1 through the second Saturday thereafter in the
counties and parts of counties having the open seasons for Deer With Visible Antlers
specified by Part (a)(1)(D) of this Rule.

(2) Restrictions
(A) Deer of either sex may be taken during blackpowder firearms and archery season in any county or county part set forth in Part (a)(2)(G) of this Rule that has either-sex days for all lawful weapons and in and east of the following counties: Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Watauga, and Ashe. and Cleveland. Deer of either sex may be taken on the first Saturday day of this season only in all other counties.

(B) In the areas of the State where the Commission is authorized to regulate the use of dogs as provided in G.S. 113-291.5, dogs shall not be used for hunting deer during the blackpowder firearms and archery seasons, except a single dog on a leash may be used to retrieve a dead or wounded deer in accordance with G.S. 113-291.1(k).

(3) As used in this Rule, blackpowder firearms means "Any firearm - including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system - manufactured in or before 1898, that cannot use fixed ammunition; any replica of this type of firearm if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; and any muzzle-loading rifle, muzzle-loading shotgun, or muzzle-loading or cylinder-loading handgun that is designed to use blackpowder, blackpowder substitute, or any other propellant loaded through the muzzle or cylinder and that cannot use fixed ammunition."

(d) Open Season (Urban Season) for hunting deer:

(1) Authorization. Subject to the restrictions set out in Subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph and the bag limits set out in Paragraph (e) of this Rule, deer of either sex may be taken with bow and arrow in participating cities in the State, as defined in G.S. 160A-1(2), from the second Saturday following January 1 through the sixth Sunday thereafter. Deer shall not be taken on any game land or part thereof that occurs within a city boundary.

(2) Participation. Cities that intend to participate in the urban season shall send a letter to that effect no later than April 1 of the year prior to the start of the urban season to the Executive Director or his designee at 1722 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1700. Cities shall also submit a map of the city's boundaries within which the urban season shall apply.

(3) Restrictions:

(A) In the areas of the State where the Commission is authorized to regulate the use of dogs as provided in G.S. 113-291.5, dogs shall not be used for hunting deer during
the urban season, except a single dog on a leash may be used to retrieve a dead or
wounded deer in accordance with G.S. 113-291.1(k).

(B) Only archery equipment of the types authorized in 15A NCAC 10B .0116 for taking
deer shall be used during the urban season.

e) Bag limits. The possession and season limit is six deer, two of which may be deer with visible antlers
and four of which may be antlerless deer. Antlerless deer include males with knobs or buttons covered by
skin or velvet as distinguished from spikes protruding through the skin. In addition to the bag limits
described above, a hunter may obtain multiple bonus antlerless deer harvest report cards from the Wildlife
Resources Commission or any Wildlife Service Agent to allow the harvest of two additional antlerless deer
per card for deer harvested during the season described in Paragraph (d) of this Rule within the boundaries
of participating municipalities, except on State-owned game lands. Antlerless deer harvested and reported
on the bonus antlerless harvest report card shall not count as part of the possession and season limit. The
bag limits described above do not apply to deer harvested in areas covered in the Deer Management
Assistance Program (DMAP) as described in G.S. 113-291.2(e) for those individuals using Commission-
issued DMAP tags and reporting harvest as described on the DMAP license. Season bag limits shall be set
by the number of DMAP tags issued and in the hunters' possession. All deer harvested under this program,
regardless of the date of harvest, shall be tagged with these DMAP tags and reported as instructed on the
DMAP license. The hunter does not have to validate the Big Game Harvest Report Card provided with the
hunting license for deer tagged with the DMAP tags. Any deer harvested on lands enrolled in the DMAP
and not tagged with DMAP tags may only be harvested during the regularly established deer seasons subject
to all the restrictions of those seasons, including bag limits, and reported using the big game harvest report
card or the bonus antlerless harvest report card.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-270.3; 113-276.1; 113-291.1; 113-291.2; 113-291.5;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1996, July 1, 1995; December 1, 1994; July
1, 1994; July 1, 1993;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2002; July 1, 2001;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2002 (Approved by RRC on 06/21/01 and 04/18/02);
(a) The season for taking American alligators shall be September 1 to October 1.
(b) Take shall be by permit only.
(c) The bag limit shall be one per permit and the season limit is one.
(d) American alligators shall be restrained before being killed. American alligators shall be restrained using one of the following methods in accordance with the provisions of the permit:
   (1) a hand-held restraining line or catch pole;
   (2) a snatch hook attached to a hand-held restraining line or rod and reel;
   (3) a harpoon or gig attached to a hand-held restraining line;
   (4) a baited wooden peg less than two inches in length attached to a hand-held restraining line; or
   (5) archery equipment with an arrow-attached restraining line.
(e) If a minimum size limit is applicable to the county or municipality for which the permit is issued, the size limit and non-lethal method(s) of restraint shall be specified on the permit.
(f) American alligators restrained by any method specified in Paragraph (d) of this Rule shall be killed immediately upon capture except when a minimum size limit is specified on the permit. When a minimum size limit is specified on the permit, animals not meeting the minimum size limit shall be released immediately at the site of capture.
(g) American alligators may be taken day or night and with the use of artificial lights.
(h) The use of baited hooks is prohibited.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.1; 113-291.2; Eff. August 1, 2018.
(a) The open seasons for taking of bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*, shall be as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (a)(2) of this Rule, there shall be no closed season for taking bullfrogs.

(2) On Wildlife Resources Commission Property, as defined in G.S. 113-129, bullfrogs may be taken from April 1 to August 31 with a valid license that entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(b) Bag Limit: It shall be unlawful to take more than 24 bullfrogs in a 24-hour period that runs from 12 noon to 12 noon.

(c) Artificial lights may be used to take bullfrogs.
### EXHIBIT E-1

February 27, 2020

Summary of Public Comments on Proposed Changes to Inland Fishing Regulations for 2020-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Proposed Text</th>
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<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Comment Type</th>
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<td>F1</td>
<td>Modify the upper boundary of Delayed Harvest Trout Waters on Fires Creek in Clay County, adding 200 feet to Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be Rockhouse Creek to the foot bridge in the USFS Fires Creek Picnic Area.</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Online: 32 Comment Card: 104</td>
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<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>Modify the upper boundary of Hatchery Supported Trout Waters on West Fork French Broad River in Transylvania County, adding 200 feet to Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be S.R. 1312 to the confluence with North Fork French Broad River.</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>F3</td>
<td>Modify the lower boundary of Hatchery Supported Trout Waters on South Prong Lewis Fork in Wilkes County, adding approximately 0.2 miles to Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be Fall Creek to U.S. 421 bridge adjacent to the S.R. 1155 intersection.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Online: 28 Comment Card: 104</td>
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<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>Modify the upper boundary of Hatchery Supported Trout Waters on Puncheon Fork in Madison County removing 0.6 miles from Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be Wolf Laurel Branch to Big Laurel Creek.</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Online: 27 Comment Card: 103</td>
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<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>Clarify the lower boundary of Delayed Harvest Trout Waters on Mitchell River in Surry County. This proposal will not add or remove any Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will remain 0.6 miles upstream of the end of S.R. 1333 to the lowermost bridge on S.R. 1330.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Online: 27 Comment Card: 102</td>
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<td>F6</td>
<td>Define “artificial fly” when used in Public Mountain Trout Waters as one single hook dressed with feathers, hair, thread, tinsel, rubber, or any similar material to which no additional hook, spinner, spoon or similar device is added.</td>
<td>126</td>
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<td>Online: 35 Comment Card: 105</td>
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<td>F7</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Online: 35 Comment Card: 105</td>
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<tr>
<td>F8</td>
<td>Specify that the impounded waters of power reservoirs and municipally-owned water supply reservoirs that are open to the public for fishing when Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are closed to fishing. The reservoirs are: Bear Creek Lake, Buckeye Creek Reservoir, Calderwood Reservoir, Cedar Cliff Lake, Cheoah Reservoir, Cliffside Lake, Tanassee Creek Lake, Queens Creek Lake, and Wolf Lake.</td>
<td>127</td>
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<td>Online: 28 Comment Card: 103</td>
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<tr>
<td>F9</td>
<td>Remove the restriction that only one Largemouth Bass greater than 20 inches may be possessed at Randleman Reservoir and implement the general statewide regulation for Largemouth Bass. The daily creel limit is five fish, and there is no minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches.</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Online: 31 Comment Card: 120</td>
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<td>F10</td>
<td>Modify the current rule applying to all black bass species making the rule specific to Largemouth Bass and relocating rule text for other black bass species to new, separate rules.</td>
<td>153</td>
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<td>146</td>
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<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Comment Type</td>
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<td>F14</td>
<td>Establish a general statewide regulation of no minimum size limit for Redeye Bass, Micropterus coosae, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches and a five-fish daily creel limit.</td>
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<td>F15</td>
<td>Remove the 8-inch minimum size limit and 20-fish daily creel limit for crappie in Badin Lake, Falls Lake (Stanly and Montgomery counties), Lake Tillery, Blewett Falls Lake, and the Pee Dee River from Blewett Falls Dam to the South Carolina state line.</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td>F16</td>
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<td>133</td>
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<td>Online: 25 Comment Card: 114</td>
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<tr>
<td>F17</td>
<td>Remove the 16-inch minimum size limit for Bodie Bass on Arrowhead Lake (Anson County) and High Rock Pond (Caswell County). The general statewide regulation of a 20-inch minimum size limit and a four fish daily creel limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids will apply.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Online: 25 Comment Card: 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F18</td>
<td>Establish an exception to the general statewide regulation for Bodie Bass in Hyco Reservoir by implementing a 16-inch minimum size limit. The daily creel limit will be four fish.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Online: 24 Comment Card: 114</td>
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<tr>
<td>F19</td>
<td>Decrease the general statewide daily creel limit for Kokanee Salmon from seven fish to four fish.</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Online: 35 Comment Card: 115</td>
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<tr>
<td>F20</td>
<td>Designate Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Flat Bullhead, Snail Bullhead, White Catfish, and Yellow Bullhead as Inland Game Fish when found in Inland Fishing Waters.</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Online: 31 Comment Card: 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F21</td>
<td>Establish a general statewide regulation for Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Flat Bullhead, Snail Bullhead, White Catfish, and Yellow Bullhead by implementing a 10-fish daily creel limit in combination. There is no minimum size limit or closed season.</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Online: 29 Comment Card: 118</td>
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<tr>
<td>F22</td>
<td>Increase the daily creel limit for Channel Catfish from six to seven fish in waters stocked and managed for catfish and located on game lands, on Commission-owned property, or on the property of a cooperator, including waters within the Community Fishing Program. The daily creel will no longer apply to White or Blue Catfish.</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Online: 31 Comment Card: 117</td>
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<tr>
<td>F23</td>
<td>Add Blue Catfish to the list of species for which no permit shall be issued to stock into inland fishing waters.</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Online: 31 Comment Card: 116</td>
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<tr>
<td>F24</td>
<td>Prohibit the harvest and possession of Margined Madtom and Tadpole Madtom in inland fishing waters.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Online: 27 Comment Card: 110</td>
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<tr>
<td>F25</td>
<td>Add the Redtail Catfish to the list of species for which it is unlawful to transport, purchase, possess, sell or stock in the public or private waters of North Carolina.</td>
<td>147</td>
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<td>Online: 33 Comment Card: 122</td>
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<td>Other (F26)</td>
<td>Please enter any general comments or proposals for Inland Fishing not related to the above rule proposals in the field below.</td>
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** Letters and emails were included in the full summary and are reflected in the columns above.
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Inland Fisheries District Report Summary for 2020
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F1) Modify the upper boundary of Delayed Harvest Trout Waters on Fires Creek in Clay County, adding 200 feet to Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be Rockhouse Creek to the foot bridge in the USFS Fires Creek Picnic Area.
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 7)

F2) Modify the upper boundary of Hatchery Supported Trout Waters on West Fork French Broad River in Transylvania County, adding 200 feet to Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be S.R. 1312 to the confluence with North Fork French Broad River.
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 10)

F3) Modify the lower boundary of Hatchery Supported Trout Waters on South Prong Lewis Fork in Wilkes County, adding approximately 0.2 miles to Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be Fall Creek to U.S. 421 bridge adjacent to the S.R. 1155 intersection.
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 12)

F4) Modify the upper boundary of Hatchery Supported Trout Waters on Puncheon Fork in Madison County removing 0.6 miles from Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will be Wolf Laurel Branch to Big Laurel Creek.
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 9)

F5) Clarify the lower boundary of Delayed Harvest Trout Waters on Mitchell River in Surry County. This proposal will not add or remove any Public Mountain Trout Waters. The designated reach will remain 0.6 miles upstream of the end of S.R. 1333 to the lowermost bridge on S.R. 1330.
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 10)

F6) Define “artificial fly” when used in Public Mountain Trout Waters as one single hook dressed with feathers, hair, thread, tinsel, rubber, or any similar material to which no additional hook, spinner, spoon or similar device is added.
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 4)
F7) Define “single hook” when used in Public Mountain Trout Waters as a fish hook with only one point.  
15A NCAC 10C .0205 Public Mountain Trout Waters (page 4)

F8) Specify that the impounded waters of power reservoirs and municipally-owned water supply reservoirs that are open to the public for fishing when Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are closed to fishing. The reservoirs are: Bear Creek Lake, Buckeye Creek Reservoir, Calderwood Reservoir, Cedar Cliff Lake, Cheoah Reservoir, Cliffside Lake, Tanassee Creek Lake, Queens Creek Lake, and Wolf Lake.  
15A NCAC 10C .0316 Trout (page 21)

F9) Remove the restriction that only one Largemouth Bass greater than 20 inches may be possessed at Randleman Reservoir and implement the general statewide regulation for Largemouth Bass. The daily creel limit is five fish, and there is no minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches.  
15A NCAC 10C .0305 Largemouth Bass (page 16)

F10) Modify the current rule applying to all black bass species making the rule specific to Largemouth Bass and relocating rule text for other black bass species to new, separate rules.  
15A NCAC 10C .0305 Largemouth Bass (page 16)

F11) Establish a rule specific to Smallmouth Bass and relocate rule text specific to Smallmouth Bass from the current rule applying to all black bass species.  
15A NCAC 10C .0321 Smallmouth Bass (page 22)

F12) Update the Inland Game Fishes Designation for black bass to include Alabama Bass, Micropterus henshalli.  
15A NCAC 10C .0301 Inland Game Fishes Designated (page 15)

F13) Establish a general statewide regulation of no minimum size limit and no daily creel limit for Alabama Bass and Spotted Bass.  
15A NCAC 10C .0322 Alabama Bass and Spotted Bass (page 23)

F14) Establish a general statewide regulation of no minimum size limit for Redeye Bass, Micropterus coosae, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches and a five-fish daily creel limit.  
15A NCAC 10C .0323 Redeye Bass (page 24)

F15) Remove the 8-inch minimum size limit and 20-fish daily creel limit for crappie in Badin Lake, Falls Lake (Stanly and Montgomery counties), Lake Tillery, Blewett Falls Lake, and the Pee Dee River from Blewett Falls Dam to the South Carolina state line.  
15A NCAC 10C .0306 Crappie (page 18)
F16) Clarify that the 20-fish daily creel and 8-inch minimum length limit for crappie applies to Cane Creek Lake in Union County.
15A NCAC 10C .0306 Crappie (page 18)

F17) Remove the 16-inch minimum size limit for Bodie Bass on Arrowhead Lake (Anson County) and High Rock Pond (Caswell County). The general statewide regulation of a 20-inch minimum size limit and a four fish daily creel limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids will apply.
15A NCAC 10C .0314 Striped Bass (page 20)

F18) Establish an exception to the general statewide regulation for Bodie Bass in Hyco Reservoir by implementing a 16-inch minimum size limit. The daily creel limit will be four fish.
15A NCAC 10C .0314 Striped Bass (page 20)

F19) Decrease the general statewide daily creel limit for Kokanee Salmon from seven fish to four fish.
15A NCAC 10C .0308 Kokanee Salmon (page 19)

F20) Designate Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Flat Bullhead, Snail Bullhead, White Catfish, and Yellow Bullhead as Inland Game Fish when found in Inland Fishing Waters.
15A NCAC 10C .0301 Inland Game Fishes Designated (page 15)

F21) Establish a general statewide regulation for Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Flat Bullhead, Snail Bullhead, White Catfish, and Yellow Bullhead by implementing a 10 fish daily creel limit in combination. There is no minimum size limit or closed season.
15A NCAC 10C .0324 Catfish (page 25)

F22) Increase the daily creel limit for Channel Catfish from six to seven fish in waters stocked and managed for catfish and located on game lands, on Commission-owned property, or on the property of a cooperator, including waters within the Community Fishing Program. The daily creel will no longer apply to White or Blue Catfish.
15A NCAC 10C .0401 Manner of Taking Nongame Fishes (page 26)

F23) Add Blue Catfish to the list of species for which no permit shall be issued to stock into inland fishing waters.
15A NCAC 10C .0209 Transportation of Live Fish (page 13)

F24) Prohibit the harvest and possession of Margined Madtom and Tadpole Madtom in inland fishing waters.
15A NCAC 10C .0401 Manner of Taking Nongame Fishes (page 27)

F25) Add the Redtail Catfish to the list of species for which it is unlawful to transport, purchase, possess, sell or stock in the public or private waters of North Carolina.
15A NCAC 10C .0211 Possession of Certain Fishes (page 14)
15A NCAC 10C .0205  PUBLIC MOUNTAIN TROUT WATERS

(a) For purposes of this Rule, the following definitions apply:

1  "Natural bait" means any living or dead organism (plant or animal), or parts thereof, or prepared
2  substances designed to attract fish by the sense of taste or smell.

3  "Single hook" means a fish hook with only one point.

4  "Artificial lure" means a fishing lure that neither contains nor has been treated by any substance that
5  attracts fish by the sense of taste or smell.

6  "Artificial fly" means one single hook dressed with feathers, hair, thread, tinsel, rubber, or any
7  similar material to which no additional hook, spinner, spoon or similar device is added.

8  "Youth anglers" are individuals under 18 years of age.

(b) For purposes of this Rule, 15A NCAC 10C .0316, and 15A NCAC 10D .0104, the following classifications apply:

1  "Public Mountain Trout Waters" are all waters included in this Rule and so designated in 15A NCAC
2  10D .0104.

3  "Catch and Release/Artificial Flies Only Trout Waters" are Public Mountain Trout Waters where
4  only artificial flies having one single hook may be used. No trout may be possessed or harvested
5  while fishing these streams. Waters designated as such include tributaries unless otherwise noted.

6  "Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters" are Public Mountain Trout Waters where
7  only artificial lures having one single hook may be used. No trout may be possessed or harvested
8  while fishing these streams. Waters designated as such include tributaries unless otherwise noted.

9  "Delayed Harvest Trout Waters" are Public Mountain Trout Waters where between October 1 and
10  one-half hour after sunset on the Friday before the first Saturday of the following June, it is unlawful
11  to possess natural bait, use more than one single hook on an artificial lure, or harvest or possess trout
12  while fishing. From 6:00 a.m. on the first Saturday in June until noon that same day, only youth
13  anglers may fish and these waters have no bait or lure restrictions. From noon on the first Saturday
14  in June until October 1, anglers of all ages may fish and these waters have no bait or lure restrictions.
15  Waters designated as such do not include tributaries unless otherwise noted.

16  "Hatchery Supported Trout Waters" are Public Mountain Trout Waters that have no bait or lure
17  restrictions. Waters designated as such do not include tributaries unless otherwise noted.

18  "Special Regulation Trout Waters" are Public Mountain Trout Waters where watercourse-specific
19  regulations apply. Waters designated as such do not include tributaries unless otherwise noted.

20  "Wild Trout Waters" are Public Mountain Trout Waters which are identified as such in this Rule or
21  15A NCAC 10D .0104. Only artificial lures having only one single hook may be used. No person
22  shall possess natural bait while fishing these waters. Waters designated as such do not include
23  tributaries unless otherwise noted.

24  "Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait" are Public Mountain Trout Waters where all artificial lures and
25  natural baits, except live fish, may be used provided they are fished using only one single hook.
26  Waters designated as such include tributaries unless otherwise noted.

27  "Undesignated Waters" are all other waters in the State. These waters have no bait or lure
28  restrictions. Trout may not be possessed while fishing these waters from March 1 until 7:00 a.m. on
29  the first Saturday in April.

(c) Seasons, creel, and size limits. Seasons, creel, and size limits for trout in all waters are listed in Rule .0316 of this
30  Subchapter.

(d) Classifications. This Paragraph designates waters in each county that have a specific classification. Waters on
31  game lands are so designated in 15A NCAC 10D .0104, unless otherwise indicated in this Paragraph. All other waters
32  are classified as Undesignated Waters.

1  (1) Alleghany

2    (A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
3       Little River (S.R. 1133 bridge to 275 yards downstream of the intersection of S.R. 1128
4       and S.R. 1129 [marked by a sign on each bank])

5    (B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
6       Big Pine Creek
7       Bledsoe Creek
8       Brush Creek (N.C. 21 bridge to confluence with Little River, except where posted against
9       trespassing)
10       Cranberry Creek
11       (Big) Glade Creek
Little River (275 yards downstream from the intersection of S.R. 1128 and S.R. 1129 [marked by a sign on each bank] to McCann Dam)
Meadow Fork
Pine Swamp Creek
Piney Fork
Prathers Creek
(C) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
All waters located on Stone Mountain State Park

(2) Ashe County
(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
Big Horse Creek (Virginia state line to Mud Creek at S.R. 1363, excluding tributaries)
(B) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
Big Horse Creek (S.R. 1324 bridge to North Fork New River)
Helton Creek (SR 1372 bridge to North Fork New River)
South Fork New River (upstream end of Todd Island to the SR 1351 bridge)
Trout Lake
(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Beaver Creek (N.C. 221 to confluence of Beaver Creek and South Beaver Creek)
Big Horse Creek (Mud Creek at S.R. 1363 to S.R. 1324 bridge)
Big Laurel Creek (S.R. 1315 bridge to confluence with North Fork New River)
Buffalo Creek (S.R. 1133 bridge to N.C. 194-88 bridge)
Cranberry Creek (Alleghany Co. line to South Fork New River)
Nathans Creek
North Fork New River (Watauga Co. line to Sharp Dam)
Old Fields Creek (N.C. 221 to South Fork New River)
Peak Creek (headwaters to Trout Lake, except Blue Ridge Parkway waters)
Roan Creek
Three Top Creek

(3) Avery County
(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Flies Only Trout Waters are as follows:
Elk River (portion on Lees-McRae College property, excluding the millpond)
Lost Cove Creek (game land portion, excluding Gragg Prong and Rockhouse Creek)
(B) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
Wilson Creek (game land portion)
(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Boyde Coffey Lake
Elk River (S.R. 1305 crossing immediately upstream of Big Falls to the Tennessee state line)
Linville River (Land Harbor line [below dam] to the Blue Ridge Parkway boundary line, except where posted against trespassing)
Milltimber Creek
North Toe River — upper (Watauga St. to Roby Shoemaker Wetlands and Family Recreational Park, except where posted against trespassing)
North Toe River — lower (S.R. 1164 to Mitchell Co. line, except where posted against trespassing)
Squirrel Creek
Wildcat Lake
(D) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
Birchfield Creek
Cow Camp Creek
Cranberry Creek (headwaters to U.S. 19E/N.C. 194 bridge)
Gragg Prong
Horse Creek
Kentucky Creek
North Harper Creek
Plumtree Creek
Roaring Creek
Rockhouse Creek
Shawnee Creek (portion adjacent to Banner Elk Greenway)
South Harper Creek
Webb Prong

(4) Buncombe County

(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
Carter Creek (game land portion)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Bent Creek (headwaters to N.C. Arboretum boundary line)
Cane Creek (headwaters to S.R. 3138 bridge)
Corner Rock Creek (Little Andy Creek to confluence with Walker Branch)
Dillingham Creek (Corner Rock Creek to Ivy Creek)
Ivy Creek (Ivy River)(Dillingham Creek to U.S. 19-23 bridge)
Lake Powhatan
Reems Creek (Sugar Camp Fork to U.S. 19-23 bridge, except where posted against trespassing)
Rich Branch (downstream from the confluence with Rocky Branch)
Stony Creek
Swannanoa (S.R. 2702 bridge near Ridgecrest to Wood Avenue bridge [intersection of N.C. 81 and U.S. 74A in Asheville], except where posted against trespassing)

(5) Burke County

(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
Henry Fork (portion on South Mountains State Park)

(B) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
Jacob Fork (Shinny Creek to lower South Mountains State Park boundary)

(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Carroll Creek (game land portion above S.R. 1405)
Henry Fork (lower South Mountain State Park line downstream to S.R. 1919 at Ivy Creek)
Linville River portion within Linville Gorge Wilderness area and portion below Lake James powerhouse from upstream bridge on S.R. 1223 to Muddy Creek)

(D) Special Regulation Trout Waters are as follows:
Catawba River (Muddy Creek to City of Morganton water intake dam)

(6) Caldwell County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
Wilson Creek (game land portion below Lost Cove Creek to Philips Branch)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Boone Fork Pond
Buffalo Creek (mouth of Joes Creek to McCloud Branch)
Joes Creek (first falls upstream of S.R. 1574 to confluence with Buffalo Creek)
Wilson Creek (Phillips Branch to Brown Mountain Beach Dam, except where posted against trespassing)
Yadkin River (Happy Valley Ruritan Community Park to S.R. 1515)

(C) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
Buffalo Creek (Watauga Co. line to Long Ridge Branch including game land tributaries)
Joes Creek (Watauga Co. line to first falls upstream of the end of S.R. 1574)
Rockhouse Creek

(7) Cherokee County

(A) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Davis Creek (confluence of Bald and Dockery creeks to Hanging Dog Creek)
Hyatt Creek (Big Dam Branch to Valley River)
Junaluska Creek (Ashturn Creek to Valley River)
Shuler Creek (Joe Brown Hwy [S.R. 1325] bridge to Tennessee state line)
Valley River (S.R. 1359 to U.S. 19 Business bridge in Murphy)

(B) Special Regulation Trout Waters are as follows:
- Apalachi Reservoir

(C) Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
- Bald Creek (game land portion)
- Dockery Creek (game land portion)
- North Shoal Creek (game land portion)

(8) Clay County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- Fires Creek (USFS Rd. 340A-Rockhouse Creek to the foot bridge in the USFS Fires Creek Picnic Area)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- Buck Creek (game land portion downstream of U.S. 64 bridge)
- Fires Creek (foot bridge in the USFS Fires Creek Picnic Area to S.R. 1300)
- Tusquittee Creek (Compass Creek to lower S.R. 1300 bridge)

(9) Graham County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- (Big) Snowbird Creek (USFS footbridge at the old railroad junction to USFS Rd. 2579)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- Calderwood Reservoir (Cheoah Dam to Tennessee state line)
- Cheoah Reservoir
- Panther Creek (confluence of Stand Creek and Rock Creek to Lake Fontana)
- Santeetlah Creek (Johns Branch to Lake Santeetlah)
- (Big) Snowbird Creek (USFS Road 2579 to S.R. 1127 bridge)
- Stecoah Creek (upper game land boundary to Lake Fontana)
- Tulula Creek (S.R. 1201 to lower bridge on S.R. 1275)
- West Buffalo Creek
- Yellow Creek (Lake Santeetlah hydropower pipeline to Cheoah River)

(C) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
- Little Buffalo Creek
- South Fork Squally Creek
- Squally Creek

(D) Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
- Deep Creek
- Franks Creek
- Long Creek (game land portion)

(10) Haywood County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- West Fork Pigeon River (Queen Creek to the first game land boundary upstream of Lake Logan)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- Cold Springs Creek (Fall Branch to Pigeon River)
- Jonathan Creek (upstream S.R. 1302 bridge to Pigeon River, except where posted against trespassing)
- Pigeon River (Stamey Cove Branch to upstream U.S. 19-23 bridge)
- Richland Creek (Russ Avenue [U.S. 276] bridge to U.S. 19 bridge)
- West Fork Pigeon River (Tom Creek to Queen Creek, including portions on game lands, except Middle Prong)

(C) Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
- Hemphill Creek
- Hurricane Creek

(11) Henderson County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- North Fork Mills River (game land portion below the Hendersonville watershed dam)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- (Rocky) Broad River (end of S.R. 1611 to Rutherford County line)
Cane Creek (railroad bridge upstream of S.R. 1551 bridge to U.S. 25 bridge)
Clear Creek (Laurel Fork to S.R. 1582)
Green River (Lake Summit powerhouse to game land boundary)
(Big) Hungry River (S.R. 1885 to Green River)

(12) Jackson County
(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
   Flat Creek
   Tuckasegee River (upstream from the Clark property)
(B) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
   Tuckasegee River (downstream N.C. 107 bridge to the falls located 275 yards upstream of
   the U.S. 23-441 bridge [marked by a sign on each bank])
(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
   Balsam Lake
   Bear Creek Lake
   Cedar Cliff Lake
   Cullowhee Creek (Tilley Creek to Tuckasegee River)
   Dark Ridge Creek (Jones Creek to Scott Creek)
   Greens Creek (Greens Creek Baptist Church on S.R. 1370 to Savannah Creek)
   Savannah Creek (Shell Branch to Cagle Branch)
   Scott Creek (Dark Ridge Creek to Tuckasegee River, except where posted against
   trespassing)
   Tanasee Creek Lake
   Tuckasegee River — upper (John Brown Branch to the downstream N.C. 107 bridge)
   Tuckasegee River — lower (falls located 275 yards upstream of U.S. 23-441 bridge
   [marked by a sign on each bank] to S.R. 1534 bridge at Wilmot)
   Wolf Creek Lake
(D) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
   Gage Creek
   North Fork Scott Creek
   Tanasee Creek
   Whitewater River (downstream from Silver Run Creek to South Carolina state line)
   Wolf Creek (except Balsam Lake and Wolf Creek Lake)
(E) Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
   Buff Creek
   Chattooga River (S.R. 1100 bridge to the South Carolina state line)
   Lower Fowler Creek (game land portion)
   Scotsman Creek (game land portion)

(13) Macon County
(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
   Nantahala River (Whiteoak Creek to Nantahala hydropower discharge canal)
(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
   Burningtown Creek (Left Prong to Little Tennessee River)
   Cartoogehaye Creek (downstream U.S. 64 bridge to Little Tennessee River)
   Cliffside Lake
   Cullasaja River (Sequoyah Dam to U.S. 64 bridge near junction of S.R. 1672)
   Nantahala River — upper (Dicks Creek to Whiteoak Creek)
   Nantahala River — lower (Nantahala hydropower discharge canal to Swain Co. line)
   Queens Creek Lake
(C) Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
   Chattooga River (S.R. 1100 bridge to South Carolina state line)
   Jarrett Creek (game land portion)
   Kimsey Creek
   Overflow Creek (game land portion)
   Park Creek
   Tellico Creek (game land portion)
   Turtle Pond Creek (game land portion)
(14) Madison County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- Big Laurel Creek (N.C. 208 bridge to the U.S. 25-70 bridge)
- Shelton Laurel Creek (N.C. 208 bridge at Belva to the confluence with Big Laurel Creek)
- Spring Creek (N.C. 209 bridge at Hot Springs city limits to iron bridge at end of Andrews Ave.)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- Big Laurel Creek (Puncheon Fork to the S.R. 1318 [Big Laurel Rd.] bridge downstream of Bearpen Branch)
- Big Pine Creek (S.R. 1151 bridge to French Broad River)
- Little Ivy Creek (confluence of Middle Fork and Paint Fork at Beech Glen to confluence with Ivy Creek at Forks of Ivy)
- Max Patch Pond
- Meadow Fork Creek (Meadow Fork Campground to Spring Creek)
- Puncheon Fork (Hampton Creek-Wolf Laurel Branch to Big Laurel Creek)
- Roaring Fork (Fall Branch to Meadow Fork)
- Shelton Laurel Creek (confluence of Big Creek and Mill Creek to N.C. 208 bridge at Belva)
- Shut-in Creek
- Spilcorn Creek
- Spring Creek (junction of N.C. 209 and N.C. 63 to USFS Rd. 223)
- West Fork Shut-in Creek (lower game land boundary to confluence with East Fork Shut-in Creek)

(C) Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
- Big Creek (headwaters to the lower game land boundary)

(15) McDowell County

(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
- Newberry Creek (game land portion)

(B) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- Catawba River (portion adjacent to Marion Greenway)
- Curtis Creek (game land portion downstream of the USFS boundary at Deep Branch)
- Mill Creek (U.S. 70 bridge to I-40 bridge)

(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- Armstrong Creek (Cato Holler line downstream to upper Greenlee line)
- Catawba River (Catawba Falls Campground to Old Fort Recreation Park)
- Little Buck Creek (game land portion)
- Mill Creek (upper railroad bridge to U.S. 70 bridge, except where posted against trespassing)
- North Fork Catawba River (headwaters to North Cove School at S.R. 1569 bridge)

(16) Mitchell County

(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
- Cane Creek (N.C. 226 bridge to S.R. 1189 bridge)
- North Toe River (U.S. 19E bridge to N.C. 226 bridge)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
- Big Rock Creek (headwaters to N.C. 226 bridge at S.R. 1307 intersection)
- Cane Creek (S.R. 1219 to N.C. 226 bridge)
- East Fork Grassy Creek
- Grassy Creek (East Fork Grassy Creek to mouth)
- Little Rock Creek (Green Creek bridge to Big Rock Creek, except where posted against trespassing)
- North Toe River (Avery Co. line to S.R. 1121 bridge)

(C) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
- Green Creek (headwaters to Green Creek bridge, except where posted against trespassing)
- Little Rock Creek (above Green Creek bridge, including all tributaries, except where posted against trespassing)
- Wiles Creek (game land boundary to mouth)

(17) Polk County
Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
1. Green River (Fishtop Falls Access Area to the confluence with Cove Creek)
2. Green River (Mouth of Cove Creek to the natural gas pipeline crossing)
3. North Pacolet River (Joels Creek to N.C. 108 bridge)

Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
4. (Rocky) Broad River (Henderson Co. line to U.S. 64/74 bridge, except where posted against trespassing)

Rutherford County

Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
5. Green River (Mouth of Cove Creek to the natural gas pipeline crossing)
6. North Pacolet River (Joels Creek to N.C. 108 bridge)

Stokes County

Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
7. Dan River (Virginia state line downstream to a point 200 yards below the end of S.R. 1421)

Surry County

Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
8. Ararat River (portion adjacent to the Ararat River Greenway)
9. Mitchell River (.6 mile upstream of the end of S.R. 1333 to the lowermost bridge on S.R. 1330 bridge below Kapps Mill Dam)

Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
10. Ararat River (S.R. 1727 bridge downstream to the N.C. 103 bridge)
11. Big Elkin Creek (dam 440 yards upstream of N.C. 268 bridge to a point 265 yards downstream of N.C. 268 [marked by a sign on each bank])
12. Fisher River (Cooper Creek)(Virginia state line to I-77 bridge)
13. Little Fisher River (Virginia state line to N.C. 89 bridge)
14. Lovills Creek (U.S. 52 Business bridge to Ararat River)
15. Pauls Creek (Virginia state line to .3 miles below S.R. 1625 bridge)

Swain County

Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
16. Tuckasegee River (U.S. 19 bridge to Slope Street bridge)

Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
17. Alarka Creek (game land boundary to Fontana Reservoir)
18. Calderwood Reservoir (Cheoah Dam to Tennessee state line)
19. Cheoah Reservoir
20. Connelly Creek (Camp Branch to Tuckasegee River)
21. Deep Creek (Great Smoky Mountains National Park Boundary line to Tuckasegee River)
22. Nantahala River (Macon Co. line to existing Fontana Lake water level)

Transylvania County

Catch and Release/Artificial Flies Only Trout Waters are as follows:
23. Davidson River (headwaters to Avery Creek, excluding Avery Creek, Looking Glass Creek and Grogan Creek)

Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
24. East Fork French Broad River (East Fork Baptist Church to the downstream S.R. 1107 bridge)
25. Little River (confluence of Lake Dense to 100 yards downstream of Hooker Falls)

Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
26. Davidson River (Avery Creek to lower USFS boundary)
28. Middle Fork French Broad River (upstream U.S. 178 bridge to French Broad River)
29. West Fork French Broad River (Camp Cove Branch, S.R. 1312 to confluence with North Fork French Broad River)

Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
30. All waters located on Gorges State Park
31. Whitewater River (downstream from Silver Run Creek to South Carolina state line)

Wild Trout Waters/Natural Bait are as follows:
32. North Fork French Broad River (game land portion downstream of S.R. 1326)
Thompson River (S.R. 1152 to South Carolina state line, except where posted against trespassing)

(23) Watauga County
(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters are as follows:
Laurel Creek (confluence of North and South Fork Laurel creeks to Elk Creek, excluding tributaries)
Pond Creek (headwaters to Locust Ridge Rd. bridge, excluding the pond adjacent to Coffee Lake)

(B) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
Lake Coffey
Watauga River (adjacent to intersection of S.R. 1557 and S.R. 1558 to N.C. 105 bridge and S.R. 1114 bridge to the Valle Crucis Community Park lower boundary)

(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Beaverdam Creek (confluence of Beaverdam Creek and Little Beaverdam Creek to an unnamed tributary adjacent to the intersection of S.R. 1201 and S.R. 1203)
Beech Creek
Buckeye Creek (Buckeye Creek Reservoir dam to Grassy Gap Creek)
Buckeye Creek Reservoir
Cove Creek (S.R. 1233 bridge at Zionville to S.R. 1214 bridge at Sherwood)
Dutch Creek (second bridge on S.R. 1134 to mouth)
Elk Creek (S.R. 1510 bridge at Triplett to Wilkes Co. line, except where posted against trespassing)
Laurel Creek (S.R. 1123 bridge at S.R. 1157 intersection to Watauga River)
Meat Camp Creek (S.R. 1340 bridge at S.R. 1384 intersection to N.C. 194)
Middle Fork New River (adjacent to intersection of S.R. 1539 and U.S. 321 to South Fork New River)
Norris Fork Creek
South Fork New River (canoe launch 70 yards upstream of U.S. 421 bridge to lower boundary of Brookshire Park)
Stony Fork (S.R. 1500 bridge at S.R. 1505 intersection to Wilkes Co. line)

(D) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
Dutch Creek (headwaters to second bridge on S.R. 1134)
Howard Creek
Maine Branch (headwaters to North Fork New River)
North Fork New River (from confluence with Maine and Mine branches to Ashe Co. line)
Watauga River (Avery Co. line to S.R. 1580 bridge)
Winkler Creek (lower bridge on S.R. 1549 to confluence with South Fork New River)

(24) Wilkes County
(A) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
East Prong Roaring River (Bullhead Creek downstream to Stone Mountain State Park lower boundary)
Elk Creek — upper (Watauga Co. line to lower boundary of the Blue Ridge Mountain Club)
Elk Creek — lower (portion on Leatherwood Mountains development)
Reddies River (Town of North Wilkesboro water intake dam to confluence with the Yadkin River)
Stone Mountain Creek (from falls at Alleghany Co. line to confluence with East Prong Roaring River and Bullhead Creek)

(B) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Basin Creek (S.R. 1730 bridge to confluence with Lovelace Creek)
Bell Branch Pond
Cub Creek (.5 mile upstream of S.R. 2460 bridge to S.R. 1001 bridge)
Darnell Creek (North Prong Reddies River)(downstream ford on S.R. 1569 to confluence with North Fork Reddies River)
East Prong Roaring River (Stone Mountain State Park lower boundary to S.R. 1002 bridge)
Fall Creek (S.R. 1300 bridge to confluence with South Prong Lewis Fork, except where posted against trespassing)
Middle Fork Reddies River (Clear Prong)(headwaters to bridge on S.R. 1580)
Middle Prong Roaring River (headwaters to bridge on S.R. 1736)
North Fork Reddies River (Vannoy Creek)(headwaters to Union School bridge on S.R. 1559)
Pike Creek
Pike Creek Pond
South Fork Reddies River (S.R. 1355 bridge to confluence with Middle Fork Reddies River)
South Prong Lewis Fork (Fall Creek to U.S. 421 bridge adjacent to S.R. 1155 bridge intersection)

(C) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
All waters located on Stone Mountain State Park, except East Prong Roaring River from Bullhead Creek downstream to the Stone Mountain State Park lower boundary where Delayed Harvest Trout Waters regulations apply, and Stone Mountain Creek from falls at Alleghany County line to confluence with East Prong Roaring River and Bullhead Creek in Stone Mountain State Park where Delayed Harvest Trout Waters regulations apply

(25) Yancey County

(A) Catch and Release/Artificial Flies Only Trout Waters are as follows:
South Toe River (headwaters to Upper Creek)
Upper Creek

(B) Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are as follows:
Cane River (Blackberry Ridge Rd. to downstream boundary of Cane River County Park)

(C) Hatchery Supported Trout Waters are as follows:
Bald Mountain Creek (except where posted against trespassing)
Cane River (Bee Branch [S.R. 1110] to Bowlens Creek)
Price Creek (junction of S.R. 1120 and S.R. 1121 to Indian Creek)
South Toe River (Clear Creek to lower boundary line of Yancey Co. Recreation Park, except where posted against trespassing)

(D) Wild Trout Waters are as follows:
Cattail Creek (bridge at Mountain Farm Community Rd. to N.C. 197 bridge)
Lickskillet Creek
Middle Creek (game land boundary to mouth)

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-272; 113-292;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1995; July 1, 1994; July 1, 1993; October 1, 1992;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2001;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2002;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2002 (approved by RRC on 6/21/01 and 04/18/02);
Temporary Amendment Eff. June 1, 2003;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2004 (this amendment replaces the amendment approved by RRC on July 17, 2003);
Amended Eff. August 1, 2018; August 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; August 1, 2015; August 1, 2014; August 1, 2013; August 1, 2012; August 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; May 1, 2009; May 1, 2008; May 1, 2007; May 1, 2006; June 1, 2005;
Readopted Eff. August 1, 2019;
15A NCAC 10C .0209 TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE FISH

(a) Fish Transport: It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to transport live freshwater nongame fishes, or live game fishes in excess of the possession limit, or fish eggs without having in possession a permit obtained from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

(b) Fish Stocking: It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to stock any life stage of any species of fish in the inland fishing waters of this State without having first procured a stocking permit from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

(c) Permits for stocking fish shall be issued as follows:

(1) Application for a stocking permit shall be made on a form provided by the Commission. The applicant shall specify the purpose for the stocking, species to be stocked, the source of the stock, the number of individual specimens to be released, and the location where release is desired.

(2) Before issuing a stocking permit, the Executive Director shall review the application and determine, based on principles of wildlife management and biological science, that the proposed stocking will not:

(A) threaten the introduction of epizootic disease or

(B) create a danger to or an imbalance in the environment inimical to the conservation of wildlife resources.

(3) Based on the determination made in Subparagraph (2):

(A) If the Executive Director determines that either or both conditions cannot be met under any circumstances, the application shall be denied.

(B) If the Executive Director determines that both conditions may be met only by the introduction of fewer than the number requested, a permit only for the number that may be safely released shall be issued.

(C) If the Executive Director determines that the number requested may be safely released, he shall issue the permit.

(4) Any stocking permit issued by the Commission may impose the following conditions or restrictions:

(A) Location where the permitted number of fish may be stocked.

(B) Certification that fish are free of certifiable diseases by the vendor or a laboratory qualified to make such determination.

(C) Documentation of the date, time and location of the release.

(D) Access by the Commission to the property where fish introductions occur to assess impacts of the introduction.

(E) All conditions required shall be included in writing on the permit.

(5) Based on the criteria in Subparagraph (2), no permit shall be issued to stock any of the following species in the areas indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmonids except brown, brook, and rainbow trout</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead catfish</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) For purposes of this Rule, stocking is the introduction or attempted introduction of one or more individuals of a particular species of live fish into public waters for any purpose other than:

(1) As bait affixed to a hook and line, or

(2) A release incidental to "catch and release" fishing in an area within the same body of water where the fish was caught, or within an adjacent body of water not separated from that body by any natural or manmade obstruction to the passage of that species.

(e) The release of more than the daily creel limit, or if there is no established creel limit for the species, more than five individuals of the species, shall constitute prima facie evidence of an intentional release.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-135; 113-274; 113-292;

Eff. February 1, 1976;

Amended Eff. June 1, 2005, 2005;

15A NCAC 10C .0211  POSSESSION OF CERTAIN FISHES
(a) It shall be unlawful to transport, purchase, possess, sell, or stock in the public or private waters of North Carolina any live individuals of:

(1) piranha;
(2) "walking catfish" (Clarias batrachus);
(3) snakehead fish (from the Family Channidae, formerly Ophiocephalidae);
(4) black carp (Mylopharyngodon piceus);
(5) bighead carp (Hypophthalmichthys nobilis);
(6) silver carp (Hypophthalmichthys molitrix);
(7) rudd (Scardinius erythrophthalmus);
(8) round goby (Neogobius melanostomus);
(9) tubenose goby (Proterorhinus marmoratus);
(10) ruffe (Gymnocephalus cernuus);
(11) Japanese mystery snail (Cipangopaludina japonica);
(12) Chinese mystery snail (Cipangopaludina chinensis malleata);
(13) red-rim melania (Melanoïdes tuberculatus);
(14) virile crayfish (Orconectes (Gremicambarus) virilis);
(15) rusty crayfish (Orconectes (Procericambarus) rusticus);
(16) Australian red claw crayfish or "red claw" (Cherax quadrinarinatus, or other species of "giant" crayfish species in the genus Cherax);
(17) white amur or "grass carp" (Ctenopharyngodon idella);
(18) swamp or "rice" eel (Monopterus albus);
(19) red shiner (Cyprinella lutrensis);
(20) zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha); or
(21) quagga mussel (Dreissena rostriformis bugensis) or any mussel in the family Dreissenidae, or
(22) redtail catfish (Phractocephalus hemioliopterus).

(b) A person may buy, possess, or stock grass carp that have been certified to be triploid or sterile, only for the purpose of controlling aquatic vegetation under a permit issued by the Executive Director or his or her designee based on an evaluation of the potential for escapement and threat to sensitive aquatic habitats.

(c) It shall be unlawful to transport, possess, or release live river herring, also known as alewife or blueback herring, in the waters of the Little Tennessee River in and upstream of Lake Santeetlah and Cedar Cliff Lake, including all the tributaries and impoundments thereof, and on adjacent shorelines, docks, access ramps, and bridge crossings.

History Note:  Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-274(c)(1c); 113-292;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. September 1, 1984;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2001;
Amended Eff. July 18, 2002;
Temporary Amendment Eff. September 1, 2002;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2013; August 1, 2011; June 1, 2009, June 1, 2005; August 1, 2004;
Readopted Eff. August 1, 2019, 2019;
The following fishes are classified and designated as inland game fishes:

(1) mountain trout, all species including but not limited to rainbow, brown and brook trout;
(2) muskellunge, chain (jack) and redfin pickerel;
(3) yellow perch, when found in inland waters, walleye and sauger;
(4) black bass, including Alabama, largemouth, smallmouth, spotted and redeye bass;
(5) black and white crappie;
(6) sunfish, including bluegill (bream), redbreast (robin), redear (shellcracker), pumpkinseed, warmouth, rock bass, (redeye), flier, Roanoke bass, and all other species of the sunfish family (Centrarchidae) not specifically listed in this Rule;
(7) spotted sea trout (speckled trout), when found in inland fishing waters;
(8) flounder, when found in inland fishing waters;
(9) red drum (channel bass, red fish, puppy drum), when found in inland fishing waters;
(10) striped bass, white bass, white perch and Morone hybrids (striped bass-white bass), when found in inland fishing waters;
(11) American and hickory shad, when found in inland fishing waters;
(12) kokanee salmon; and
(13) black bullhead, brown bullhead, flat bullhead, snail bullhead, white catfish, and yellow bullhead, when found in inland fishing waters.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-129;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2005; June 1, 2004; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1990; July 1, 1983; January 1, 1981;
January 1, 1980; 1980;
15A NCAC 10C .0305  BLACK LARGEMOUTH BASS
(a) The daily creel limit for Largemouth, Smallmouth, and Spotted Bass collectively known as Black Bass is five fish, except in waters identified in Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (m)(1) of this Rule. There is no minimum size limit for these fish, Largemouth Bass, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches except in waters identified in Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m) of this Rule. There is no closed season, except for waters identified in Paragraph (m)(1) of this Rule.
(b) In Lake Cammack in Alamance County, and Lake Holt in Granville County the daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass is 10 fish and no more than two fish greater than 14 inches may be possessed.
(c) In Lake Santeetlah in Graham County, there is no daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass.
(d) In Lake Chatuge in Clay County, the daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass is 10 fish, the fish in aggregate. The minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass is 12 inches, and there is no minimum size limit for Smallmouth Bass and Spotted Bass.
(e) The minimum size limit for Black Bass-Largemouth Bass is 14 inches in the following:
   (1) Lake Raleigh in Wake County;
   (2) Lake Sutton in New Hanover County;
   (3) Pungo Lake in Washington and Hyde counties;
   (4) New Lake in Hyde County; and
   (5) Currituck, Roanoke, Croatan, Albemarle sounds, and all their tributaries including Roanoke River downstream of Roanoke Rapids Dam, Chowan River, Meherrin River, Yeopim River, Pasquotank River, Perquimans River, Little River, Big Flatty Creek, North River, Northwest River, Scuppernong River, Alligator River (including the Alligator/Pungo Canal east of the NC Hwy 264/45 bridge, and all other associated tributaries and canals in these river systems.
(f) In Cane Creek Lake in Union County, and Buckhorn Reservoir in Wilson and Nash counties, the minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass is 16 inches.
(g) In Lake Phelps in Tyrrell and Washington counties, the minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass is 14 inches, and no fish between 16 and 20 inches may be possessed.
(h) In Shearon Harris Reservoir in Chatham and Wake counties and Lake Hampton in Yadkin County, there is no minimum size limit for Black Bass-Largemouth Bass, but only two Black Bass-Largemouth Bass less than 14 inches and no Black Bass-Largemouth Bass between 16 and 20 inches may be possessed.
(i) In Randleman Reservoir, there is no minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass, but only two Largemouth Bass less than 14 inches and only one Largemouth Bass greater than 20 inches may be possessed.
(j) In Lake Thom-A-Lex in Davidson County, the minimum size limit for Black Bass-Largemouth Bass is 18 inches.
(k) In the Alleghany County portion of New River downstream of Fields Dam (Grayson County, Virginia) there is no minimum size limit for Black Bass-Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, and Spotted Bass, but no fish between 14 and 22 inches in length may be possessed and only one Black Bass-Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, or Spotted Bass greater than 22 inches may be possessed.
(l) In Lake Mattamuskeet and associated canals in Hyde County, the minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass is 16 inches and only one Largemouth Bass greater than 20 inches may be possessed.
(m)(1) In Jean Guite Creek and associated canals within the Town of Southern Shores, Dare County, no Black Bass-Largemouth Bass may be possessed.
(n) For purposes of this Rule, creel limits apply to Largemouth, Smallmouth, and Spotted Bass in aggregate unless otherwise specified.

History Note:  Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Temporary Amendment Eff. May 10, 1990, for a period of 180 days to expire on November 1, 1990;
Temporary Amendment Eff. May 22, 1990, for a period of 168 days to expire on November 1, 1990;
Temporary Amendment Eff. May 1, 1991, for a period of 180 days to expire on November 1, 1991;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1994; July 1, 1993; October 1, 1992;
Temporary Amendment Eff. December 1, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule becomes effective, whichever is sooner;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1995;
Temporary Amendment Eff. November 1, 1998;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2001;
Temporary Amendment Eff. March 8, 2002 [This rule replaces the rule proposed for permanent
amendment effective July 1, 2002 and approved by RRC in May 2001];
Amended Eff. August 1, 2002 (approved by RRC in April 2002);
Temporary Amendment Eff. June 1, 2003;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2004 (this amendment replaces the amendment approved by RRC on July 17,
2003);
Amended Eff. August 1, 2018; August 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; November 1, 2013; August 1, 2012;
March 1, 2012; August 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; May 1, 2009; July 1, 2008; May 1, 2008; May 1,
2007; May 1, 2006; June 1, 2005;
Readopted Eff. August 1, 2019, 2018;
15A NCAC 10C .0306  CRAPPIE

(a) There is no daily creel limit for Crappie, except for waters identified in Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this Rule. There is no minimum size limit for these fish, except for waters identified in Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f). There is no closed season.

(b) In Buckhorn Reservoir in Wilson and Nash counties, the daily creel limit is 20 fish.

(c) In Lake Chatuge in Clay County, the daily creel limit is 30 fish.

(d) In the following waters, the daily creel limit is 20 fish and the minimum size limit is 10 inches:
   (1) B. Everett Jordan Reservoir;
   (2) Roanoke River and its tributaries downstream of Roanoke Rapids dam;
   (3) Cashie River and its tributaries;
   (4) Middle River and its tributaries;
   (5) Eastmost River and its tributaries; and
   (6) Lake Mattamuskeet and associated canals in Hyde County.

(e) In the following waters, the daily creel limit is 20 fish and the minimum size limit is eight inches:
   (1) Pee Dee River from Blewett Falls Dam to the South Carolina state line;
   (2) Badin Lake;
   (3) Falls Lake (Stanly and Montgomery counties);
   (4) Lake Tillery;
   (5) Blewett Falls Lake;
   (6)(1) Lake Norman;
   (7)(2) Lake Hyco;
   (8)(3) Lake Ramseur;
   (9)(4) Cane Creek Lake;
   (10) Lake Hampton (Yadkin County);
   (11)(5) Tar River downstream of Tar River Reservoir Dam and all tributaries;
   (12)(7) Neuse River downstream of Falls Lake Dam and all tributaries;
   (13)(5) Haw River downstream of Jordan Lake Dam and all tributaries;
   (14)(9) Deep River downstream of Lockville Dam and all tributaries;
   (15)(10) Cape Fear River and all tributaries;
   (16)(11) Waccamaw River downstream of Lake Waccamaw Dam and all tributaries;
   (17)(12) Lumber River including Drowning Creek and all tributaries;
   (18)(13) all other public fishing waters east of Interstate 95, except Tar River Reservoir in Nash County, Sutton Lake in New Hanover County, and waters listed in Paragraph (d) of this Rule; and
   (19)(14) all public waters west of Interstate 77, except Lake Chatuge.

(f) In John H. Kerr Reservoir, the daily creel limit is 25 fish and the minimum size limit is nine inches.

History Note:  Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292;
Eff. November 1, 2013;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; August 1, 2015;
Readopted Eff. August 1, 2019, 2019;
The daily creel limit for Kokanee Salmon is seven-four fish. There is no minimum size limit for these fish. Kokanee Salmon. There is no closed season for Kokanee Salmon.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292;
Eff. November 1, 2013;
(a) The daily creel limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids is four fish in the aggregate, except in waters identified in Paragraphs (b), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of this Rule. The minimum size limit for these fish is 20 inches, except in waters identified in Paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of this Rule. There is no closed season, except for waters identified in Paragraphs (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k) of this Rule.

(b) In the Dan River upstream from its confluence with Bannister River to the dam at Union Street in Danville, VA and in John H. Kerr Reservoir, the daily creel limit on Striped Bass and its hybrids is two in the aggregate and the minimum size limit is 20 inches from October 1 through May 31. From June 1 through September 30, the daily creel limit on Striped Bass and its hybrids is four in the aggregate with no minimum size limit.

(c) In Lake Gaston and Roanoke Rapids Reservoir, the minimum size limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids is 20 inches from October 1 through May 31. There is no minimum size limit for these fish from June 1 through September 30.

(d) In Lake Norman, Arrowhead Lake (Anson Co.), High Rock Pond (Caswell Co.), Hyco Lake, Moss Lake, Mountain Island Reservoir, Oak Hollow Lake, Lake Thom-A-Lex, Lake Townsend, and Salem Lake the minimum size limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids is 16 inches.

(e) In Lake Chatuge in Clay County, the daily creel limit is 15 in the aggregate. There is no minimum size limit, but only two may be greater than 22 inches.

(f) In Lake Mattamuskeet, and in the Pee Dee River and its tributaries downstream from the Blewett Falls Dam to the South Carolina state line, the daily creel limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids is three fish in the aggregate, and the minimum size limit is 18 inches.

(g) In the inland fishing waters of Neuse, Pungo, and Tar Pamlico rivers and their tributaries extending upstream to the first impoundment of the main course on the river or its tributaries, and in all other inland fishing waters east of Interstate 95 not specified in Paragraphs (f), (h), (i), and (j) of this Rule, the daily creel limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids is two fish in the aggregate. The minimum size limit is 26 inches. In these waters, the season for taking and possessing Striped Bass is closed from May 1 through September 30.

(h) In the inland fishing waters of the Cape Fear River and its tributaries downstream of Buckhorn Dam, the season for taking and possessing Striped Bass is closed year-round.

(i) In the inland and joint fishing waters of the Roanoke River Striped Bass Management Area, as established in 15A NCAC 03R .0201 and identified in 15A NCAC 10C .0110, which includes the Roanoke, Cashie, Middle, and Eastmost rivers and their tributaries, the open season for taking and possessing Striped Bass and its hybrids is March 1 through April 30 from the joint-coastal fishing waters boundary at Albemarle Sound upstream to Roanoke Rapids Dam. During the open season, the daily creel limit for Striped Bass and its hybrids is two fish in the aggregate, and the minimum size limit is 18 inches. No fish between 22 inches and 27 inches in length shall be possessed in the daily creel limit. Only one fish larger than 27 inches may be possessed in the daily creel limit.

(j) In designated inland fishing waters of Roanoke Sound, Croatan Sound, Albemarle Sound, Currituck Sound, Alligator River, Scuppernong River, and their tributaries (excluding the Roanoke River and Cashie River and their tributaries), the Striped Bass fishing season, size limits, and creel limits are the same as those established by rules or proclamations of the Marine Fisheries Commission in adjacent joint or coastal fishing waters.

(k) In accordance with G.S. 113-292, the Executive Director may, by proclamation, suspend, or extend the hook-and-line season for Striped Bass in the inland and joint waters of coastal rivers and their tributaries. It is unlawful to violate the provisions of any proclamation issued under this authority.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; 113-304; 113-305; Eff. November 1, 2013; Amended Eff. June 1, 2018; August 1, 2016; August 1, 2015; August 1, 2014; Readopted Eff. August 1, 2019–2019; Amended Eff. August 1, 2020.
(a) The daily creel limit for trout in Hatchery-Supported Trout Waters is seven fish. There is no minimum size limit for these fish. The open season is from 7 a.m. on the first Saturday in April until March 1, except for waters designated in Paragraph (g) of this Rule.

(b) The daily creel limit for trout in Wild Trout Waters and Wild Trout/Natural Bait Trout Waters is four fish. The minimum size limit for these fish is seven inches. There is no closed season.

(c) No trout may be harvested from Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters or Catch and Release/Artificial Flies Only Trout Waters. Trout may not be possessed while fishing these waters.

(d) The daily creel limit for trout in Delayed Harvest Trout Waters is seven fish. There is no minimum size limit for these fish. The Youth-only Delayed Harvest Trout Water Season is from 6 a.m. on the first Saturday in June until 12 p.m. that same day. During this season only individuals under the age of 18 may fish. From 12 p.m. on the first Saturday in June until September 30, the Delayed Harvest Trout Waters Season is open for all anglers. From October 1 to one-half hour after sunset on the Friday before the first Saturday in June, trout may not be harvested or possessed while fishing these waters. Delayed Harvest Trout Waters are closed to all fishing from one-half hour after sunset on the Friday before the first Saturday in June to 6 a.m. on the first Saturday in June.

(e) The daily creel limits, size limits, and seasons for trout in Special Regulation Trout Waters are as follows:

1. Apalachia Reservoir (Cherokee County) the daily creel limit is three trout. There is no minimum size limit, but only one may be greater than 14 inches. There is no closed season.
2. Catawba River (Burke County) from Muddy Creek to the City of Morganton water intake dam the daily creel limit is two fish. The minimum size limit is 14 inches. There is no closed season.

(f) The daily creel limit for trout in undesignated trout waters is seven fish. There is no minimum size limit for these fish.

(g) There is no closed season on taking trout from Linville River within Linville Gorge Wilderness Area, and the impounded waters of the following power reservoirs and municipally-owned water supply reservoirs open to the public for fishing:
1. Bear Creek Lake;
2. Buckeye Creek Reservoir;
3. Calderwood Reservoir;
4. Cedar Cliff Lake;
5. Cheoah Reservoir;
6. Cliffside Lake;
7. Tanassee Creek Lake;
8. Queens Creek Lake; and

(h) In designated Public Mountain Trout Waters the season for taking all species of fish is the same as the trout fishing season.

(i) All trout water designations and manners of take are set forth in 15A NCAC 10C .0205.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292;
Eff. November 1, 2013;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2018; August 1, 2017; August 1, 2015;
Readopted Eff. August 1, 2019;
(a) The daily creel limit for Smallmouth Bass is five fish, except in waters identified in Paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule. There is no minimum size limit for Smallmouth Bass, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches except in waters identified in Paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this Rule. There is no closed season.

(b) In Lake Santeetlah in Graham County, there is no daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass and Smallmouth Bass less than 14 inches. The daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass and Smallmouth Bass greater than 14 inches is five fish in aggregate.

(c) In Lake Chatuge in Clay County, the daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Alabama Bass, and Spotted Bass is 10 fish in aggregate. There is no minimum size limit for Smallmouth Bass.

(d) In the Alleghany County portion of New River downstream of Fields Dam (Grayson County, Virginia) there is no minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, and Spotted Bass, but no fish between 14 and 22 inches in length may be possessed and only one Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, or Spotted Bass greater than 22 inches may be possessed.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; Eff. August 1, 2020.
15A NCAC 10C .0322   ALABAMA BASS AND SPOTTED BASS

(a) There is no daily creel limit for Alabama Bass or Spotted Bass, except for waters identified in paragraph (b) of this Rule. There is no minimum size limit or closed season.

(b) In Lake Chatuge in Clay County, the daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Alabama Bass, and Spotted Bass is 10 fish in aggregate.

(c) In the Alleghany County portion of New River downstream of Fields Dam (Grayson County, Virginia) there is no minimum size limit for Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, and Spotted Bass, but no fish between 14 and 22 inches in length may be possessed and only one Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, or Spotted Bass greater than 22 inches may be possessed.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292;
The daily creel limit for Redeye Bass is five fish. There is no minimum size limit for Redeye Bass, but only two of them may be less than 14 inches. There is no closed season.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; Eff. August 1, 2020.
The daily creel limit for Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Flat Bullhead, Snail Bullhead, White Catfish, and Yellow Bullhead is 10 fish in aggregate. There is no minimum size limit or closed season for Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Flat Bullhead, Snail Bullhead, White Catfish, and Yellow Bullhead.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; Eff. August 1, 2020.
15A NCAC 10C .0401  MANNER OF TAKING NONGAME FISHES

(a) Except as permitted by the rules in this Section, it is unlawful to take nongame fishes from the inland fishing waters of North Carolina in any manner other than with hook and line, grabbling, or special device with a special device fishing license.

(b) Nongame fishes may be taken by hook and line, grabbling, or special device with a special device fishing license at any time without restriction as to size limits or creel limits, except as designated in this Rule.

(c) Special devices may only be used to take nongame fishes with a special device fishing license in those counties and waters with open season designated in 15A NCAC 10C .0407.

(d) Archery equipment may only be used for the take of catfish on Pee Dee River downstream of Blewett Falls Dam to the South Carolina state line and all tributaries.

(e) Set hooks, jug hooks, and trotlines may be used to take nongame fishes as designated in 15A NCAC 10C .0206.

(f) The season for taking nongame fishes by hook and line in designated public mountain trout waters is the same as the trout fishing season. Trout seasons are designated in 15A NCAC 10C .0316.

(g) Freshwater mussels, including the Asiatic clam (Corbicula fluminea), may be taken only from impounded waters, except mussels shall not be taken in:
   (1) Lake Waccamaw in Columbus County; and
   (2) University Lake in Orange County.

The daily possession limit for freshwater mussels is 200 in the aggregate, except there is no daily possession limit for the Asiatic clam (Corbicula fluminea).

(h) Blue crabs shall have a minimum carapace width of five inches (point to point) and it is unlawful to possess more than 50 crabs per person per day or to exceed 100 crabs per vessel per day.

(i) While boating on or fishing in the following inland fishing waters, no person shall take river herring (alewife and blueback herring) that are greater than six inches in length, or possess such herring regardless of origin in:
   (1) Roanoke River downstream of Roanoke Rapids Dam;
   (2) Tar River downstream of Rocky Mount Mill Dam;
   (3) Neuse River downstream of Falls Lake Dam;
   (4) Cape Fear River downstream of Buckhorn Dam;
   (5) Pee Dee River downstream of Blewett Falls Dam;
   (6) Lumber River, including Drowning Creek;
   (7) all the tributaries to the rivers listed above; and
   (8) all other inland fishing waters east of I-95.

(j) In waters that are stocked and managed for catfish and located on game lands, on Commission-owned property, or on the property of a cooperator, including waters within the Community Fishing Program, it is unlawful to take channel, white, or blue catfish by means other than hook and line; the daily creel limit for channel catfish is six catfish in aggregate. Waters where this creel limit applies shall be posted on-site with signs indicating the creel limit.

(k) The daily creel limit for blue catfish greater than 32 inches is one fish in the following reservoirs:
   (1) Lake Norman;
   (2) Mountain Island Lake;
   (3) Lake Wylie;
   (4) Badin Lake;
   (5) Lake Tillery;
   (6) John H. Kerr Reservoir (North Carolina portion);
   (7) Lake Gaston (North Carolina portion); and
   (8) Roanoke Rapids Reservoir.

(l) The daily creel limit is five catfish in aggregate on the Pee Dee River downstream of Blewett Falls Dam to the South Carolina state line and all tributaries.

(m) The daily creel limit for American eels taken from or possessed, regardless or origin, while boating on or fishing in inland fishing waters is 25, and the minimum size limit is 9 inches.

(n) Grass carp shall not be taken or possessed on Lake James, Lookout Shoals Lake, Mountain Island Reservoir, and Lake Wylie, except that one fish per day may be taken with archery equipment.

(o) Grass carp shall not be taken or possessed on Lake Norman and the North Carolina portion of John H. Kerr Reservoir, except for scientific study by permit issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(p) In inland fishing waters, gray trout (weakfish) recreational seasons, size limits, and creel limits are the same as those established by Marine Fisheries Commission rule or proclamations issued by the Fisheries Director in adjacent joint or coastal fishing waters.
(q) No person while fishing shall remove the head or tail or otherwise change the appearance of any nongame fish specified in Paragraphs (h), (i), (k), (m), and (p) of this Rule having a size limit so as to render it impractical to measure its total original length. No person while fishing shall change the appearance of any nongame fish specified in Paragraphs (g), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), and (p) of this Rule having a daily creel limit so as to obscure its identification or render it impractical to count the number of fish in possession.

(r) Nongame fishes taken by hook and line, grabbling, or by special device with a special device fishing license may be sold, with the following exceptions:

   (1) alewife and blueback herring, excluding those less than six inches in length collected from Kerr Reservoir (Granville, Vance, and Warren counties);

   (2) blue crab; and

   (3) bowfin.

(s) Margined madtom and tadpole madtom shall not be taken or possessed from inland fishing waters.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-272; 113-292;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1994; July 1, 1993; May 1, 1992;
Temporary Amendment Eff. December 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1995;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2002; July 1, 2001;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2002 (approved by RRC on 06/21/01 and 04/18/02);
Temporary Amendment Eff. June 1, 2003;
Amended Eff. May 1, 2004 (this amendment replaces the amendment approved by RRC on July 17, 2003);
Amended Eff. August 1, 2019; August 1, 2018; August 1, 2016; August 1, 2015; August 1, 2014;
August 1, 2013; August 1, 2012; August 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; May 1, 2009; May 1, 2008; May 1, 2007; May 1, 2006; June 1, 2005;
**EXHIBIT F-1**
February 27, 2020

Summary of Public Comments on Proposed Changes to Game Lands Regulations for 2020-2021

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<th>Proposal</th>
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<td>G1</td>
<td>Create the designation of a “Sensitive Habitat Zone” that can restrict access or usage in specific areas on game lands. Proposals for this designation will be presented at a public input meeting and at an official Commission meeting for final approval.</td>
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<td>G2</td>
<td>Allow veterans, active duty members of the armed forces, active duty national guardsmen, and active duty reservists with valid credentials to hunt on game lands and impoundments not designated as permit-only areas.</td>
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<td>G3</td>
<td>Clarify NCAC rule text that posted impoundments and Wildlife Resources Commission managed hunting blinds at Croatan, Currituck Banks, Goose Creek, and White Oak River game lands are permit-only areas during designated veterans/military waterfowl days.</td>
<td>147</td>
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<td>G4</td>
<td>Expand the timeframe in which pursuing or taking foxes with dogs is prohibited on Bladen Lakes State Forest Game Land.</td>
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<td>G5</td>
<td>Expand horseback riding opportunities at South Mountains Game Land by allowing it to occur on designated trails from January 2 – March 31 and on Sundays April 1 – May 15 and September 1 – January 1.</td>
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<td>G6</td>
<td>Prohibit target shooting on Sandy Mush Game Land.</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>G7</td>
<td>Prohibit the pursuing or chasing of deer and bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting on the Pee Dee River Game Land.</td>
<td>160</td>
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<td>G8</td>
<td>Designate deer hunting on the Campbell Tract of Columbus County Game Land as permit-only.</td>
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<td>G9</td>
<td>Designate bear hunting on the Salters Creek Tract of Carteret County Game Land as permit-only.</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>G10</td>
<td>Align the squirrel season with the rabbit season and deer with visible antlers season at the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Area at Sandhills Game Land.</td>
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<td>G11</td>
<td>Restrict the use of bicycles to designated trails only on the State-owned Linville River Tract of Pisgh Game Land. This restriction will not apply to hunters using bicycles during open days of applicable hunting seasons.</td>
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<td>G12</td>
<td>Clarify NCAC rule text that deer of either sex may be taken during the blackpowder firearms season at Buffalo Cove Game Land and South Mountains Game Land.</td>
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<td>G13</td>
<td>Clarify NCAC rule text that hunting and trapping at J. Morgan Futch, Roanoke River Wetlands, and Texas Plantation game lands is by permit only.</td>
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<td>G14</td>
<td>Clarify NCAC rule text that at Sandhills Game Land deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment during the archery season, with blackpowder firearms during the blackpowder season, and by permit during the deer with visible antlers season. Also clarify that only deer with visible antlers may be taken during the extended primitive weapons season.</td>
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PROPOSED CHANGES IN GAME LAND REGULATIONS FOR 2020-2021 AND RULE TEXT FOR COMMISSION ACTION

Game Lands

G1. Create the designation of a “Sensitive Habitat Zone” that can restrict access or usage in specific areas on game lands. Proposals for this designation will be presented at a public input meeting and at an official Commission meeting for final approval.

**Justification:**
Increased use and visitation to sensitive areas on game lands has the potential to degrade habitat and threaten the population status of sensitive plants and animals. This designation would protect these habitats by prohibiting entry within specified dates posted at specific sites.

*15A NCAC 10D .0102 General regulations regarding use (page 6)*

G2. Allow veterans, active duty members of the armed forces, active duty national guardsmen, and active duty reservists with valid credentials to hunt on game lands and impoundments not designated as permit-only areas.

**Justification:**
The rule will allow veterans, active duty members of the armed forces, active duty national guardsmen, and active duty reservists with valid credentials to hunt on game lands and impoundments not designated as permit-only areas during Veterans/military Waterfowl Days.

*15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (pages 12 and 35)*

G3. Clarify NCAC rule text that posted impoundments and Wildlife Resources Commission managed hunting blinds at Croatan, Currituck Banks, Goose Creek, and White Oak River game lands are permit-only areas during designated veterans/military waterfowl days.

**Justification:**
This proposal will clarify the definition of permit-only areas at Croatan, Currituck Banks, Goose Creek, and White Oak River game lands.

*15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (pages 18, 20, and 34)*

G4. Expand the timeframe in which pursuing or taking foxes with dogs is prohibited on Bladen Lakes State Forest Game Land.

**Justification:**
The current prohibition on using dogs for hunting foxes is from March 15 through July 15. This rule would extend that timeframe to be from February 15 through August 1.
This rule was proposed by a fox hunting group as it would provide greater protection for foxes during the time that is critical for breeding and rearing success.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 14)

G5. Expand horseback riding opportunities at South Mountains Game Land by allowing it to occur on designated trails from January 2 – March 31 and on Sundays April 1 – May 15 and September 1 – January 1.

**Justification:**
Horseback riding is currently only allowed on designated trials from May 16 – August 31. This proposal would expand horseback riding opportunities at South Mountains Game Land and provide more access to the South Mountain State Park equestrian trail system.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 31)


**Justification:**
Sandy Mush Game Land is within 45 miles of the Wayne E. Smith Cold Mountain Shooting Range. Currently, popular shooting areas on this game land contain no backstop berms and are often located near boundaries with private property, occupied dwellings, and roads. By prohibiting target shooting on this game land and allowing it only at the Wayne E. Smith Cold Mountain Shooting Range, users will have a safe environment for target shooting and user group conflicts can be avoided.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 30)

G7. Prohibit the pursuing or chasing of deer and bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting on the Pee Dee River Game Land south of US 74.

**Justification:**
Landowners adjacent to the Diggs Tract at Pee Dee River Game Land have complained about trespass and unleashed dogs on their property. Also, recently acquired tracts south of US 74 are not conducive to pursuing big game with dogs because of their linear shape, lack or road frontage, being only accessible by boat, and lack of interior road infrastructure.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 26)

G8. Designate deer hunting on the Campbell Tract of Columbus County Game Land as permit-only.

**Justification:**
The 1,000-acre Campbell Tract of Columbus County Game Land offers exceptional deer hunting opportunities. Hunter participation will be managed through the permit hunts program where a quota will be set to prevent excessive hunting pressure and overcrowding.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 18)

G9. Designate bear hunting on the Salters Creek Tract of Carteret County Game Land as permit-only.

**Justification:**
Public land bear hunting opportunities in the vicinity are absent, making the tract a potentially high-demand bear hunting destination. The proposal would allow for management of hunter participation through the Permit Hunting Opportunities program to prevent overcrowding and maintain hunt quality.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (pages 16)

G10. Align the squirrel season with the rabbit season and deer with visible antlers season at the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Area at Sandhills Game Land.

**Justification:**
The 2020 squirrel season on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Area opens on November 16th, while the rabbit season and the deer with visible antlers season opens on November 14th. Aligning the start dates for these seasons will provide an extra day of opportunity for squirrel hunters and reduce confusion among users.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 29)

G11. Restrict the use of bicycles to designated trails only on the State-owned Linville River Tract of Pisgah Game Land. This restriction will not apply to hunters using bicycles during open days of applicable hunting seasons.

**Justification:**
The Mountains to Sea Connector Trail (MTSCT) goes through the southernmost portion of the Linville River Tract of Pisgah Game Land. The most recently constructed segment of the MTSCT has a high level of mountain bike use, and staff have observed bicyclists pedaling off the MTSCT, creating new trails, and negatively affecting soil stability and habitats. These new trails have been found in wildlife openings, on firebreaks, and on trails/roads not designed for a high level of mountain biking use. Restricting bicyclists to designated trails only on the Linville River Tract will limit erosion and habitat degradation.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 27)

G12. Clarify NCAC rule text that deer of either sex may be taken during the blackpowder firearms season at Buffalo Cove Game Land and South Mountains Game Land.

**Justification:**
This is an administrative change to clarify language in the NCAC.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (pages 15, 30, and 31)

G13. Clarify NCAC rule text that hunting and trapping at J. Morgan Futch, Roanoke River Wetlands, and Texas Plantation game lands is by permit only.

**Justification:**
This is an administrative change to clarify language in the NCAC.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 22, 27, and 32)

G14. Clarify NCAC rule text that at Sandhills Game Land deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment during the archery season, with archery equipment and blackpowder firearms during the blackpowder season, and by permit during the deer with visible antlers season. Also clarify that only deer with visible antlers may be taken during the extended primitive weapons season.
Justification:
This is an administrative change to clarify language in the NCAC.
15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on game lands (page 29)
15A NCAC 10D .0102 GENERAL REGULATIONS REGARDING USE

(a) For purposes of this Subchapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Permanent Hunting Blind" means any structure that is used for hunter concealment, constructed from manmade or natural materials, and that is not disassembled and removed at the end of each day's hunt.

(2) "Target shooting" means the discharge of a firearm for purposes other than hunting, trapping, or self-defense.

(3) "Youth" means individuals under 18 years of age.

(b) Trespass. Entry on game lands for purposes other than hunting, trapping, or fishing shall be as authorized by the landowner. The Wildlife Resources Commission has identified the following areas on game lands that have additional restrictions on entry or usage:

(1) Archery Zone. On portions of game lands posted as "Archery Zones" hunting is limited to bow and arrow hunting and falconry only. On these areas, deer of either sex may be taken on all open days of any applicable deer season.

(2) Safety Zone. On portions of game lands posted as "Safety Zones" hunting is prohibited. No person shall hunt or discharge a firearm or bow and arrow within, into, or across a posted safety zone on any game land. Falconry is exempt from this provision.

(3) Restricted Firearms Zone. On portions of game lands posted as "Restricted Firearms Zones" the use of centerfire rifles is prohibited.

(4) Restricted Zone. Portions of game lands posted as "Restricted Zones" are closed to all use by the general public, and entry upon such an area for any purpose is prohibited without first having obtained written approval of such entry or use from an authorized agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission. Entry shall be authorized only when such entry will not compromise the primary purpose for establishing the Restricted Zone and the person or persons requesting entry are able to demonstrate a valid need or such person is a contractor or agent of the Commission conducting official business. "Valid need" includes issues of access to private property, scientific investigations, surveys, or other access to conduct activities in the public interest.

(5) Temporary Restricted Zone. Portions of game lands posted as "Temporary Restricted Zones" are closed to all use by the general public, and entry upon such an area for any purpose is prohibited without first having obtained written approval of such entry or use from an authorized agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission. An area of a game land shall be declared a Temporary Restricted Zone when there is a danger to the health or welfare of the public due to topographical features or activities occurring on the area.

(6) Scouting-only Zone. On portions of the game lands posted as "Scouting-only Zones" the discharge of firearms or bow and arrow is prohibited.
Restricted Deer Hunting Zone. On portions of game lands posted as "Restricted Deer Hunting Zones" the use of dogs for taking deer is prohibited, except as allowed by permit as provided in G.S. 113-264(d).

Day Use Only Zone. On portions of game lands posted as "Day Use Only Zones" the use by the general public shall be prohibited from sunset to sunrise.

Sensitive Habitat Zone. Portions of game lands posted as “Sensitive Habitat Zones” are closed to all use by the general public during the dates specified on the sign, and entry upon such an area for any purpose is prohibited without first having obtained written approval of such entry or use from an authorized agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission.

The Commission shall conduct a public input meeting in the area where the game land is located before establishing the following zones: archery, restricted firearms, restricted zone, restricted deer hunting, or day use only, or sensitive habitat. After the input meeting, the public comments shall be presented at an official Commission meeting for final determination.

(c) Littering. No person shall deposit any litter, trash, garbage, or other refuse at any place on any game land except in receptacles provided for disposal of such refuse at designated camping and target-shooting areas. No garbage dumps or sanitary landfills shall be established on any game land by any person, firm, corporation, county, or municipality, except as permitted by the landowner.

Use of weapons. No person shall discharge:

(1) any weapon within 150 yards of any game land building or designated game land camping area, except where posted otherwise;

(2) any weapon within 150 yards of any residence located on or adjacent to game lands, except on Butner-Falls of Neuse and Jordan game lands; and

(3) any firearm within 150 yards of any residence located on or adjacent to Butner-Falls of Neuse and Jordan Game Lands.

No person shall hunt with or have in possession any shotgun shell containing lead or toxic shot while hunting on any posted waterfowl impoundment on any game land, except shotgun shells containing lead buckshot may be used while deer hunting. Every individual carrying a concealed handgun shall adhere to the requirements set forth in G.S. 14-415.11, even if the state issuing the concealed handgun permit is not North Carolina. On Butner-Falls of Neuse, Jordan, Kerr Scott, and Vance game lands, no person shall possess loaded firearms, ammunition, bows and arrows, crossbows, or other weapons except as provided in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter III, Part 327.13, which is incorporated by reference, including subsequent amendments and editions, free of charge, at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=75b0c14fb2c26906cf64a267eb69b052&mc=true&node=se36.3.327_113&rgn=div8. On Buckhorn, Chatham, Harris, Hyco, Lee, Mayo, and Sutton Lake game lands; Pee Dee River Game Land north of U.S. 74; and that portion of R. Wayne Bailey- Caswell Game Land that is located north of U.S. 158 and east of N.C. 119, no person shall possess a firearm during closed hunting seasons or closed hunting days for game birds or game animals, except under the following conditions:
(1) the firearm is a .22 caliber pistol with a barrel not greater than seven and one-half inches in length and shooting only short, long, or long rifle ammunition carried as a side arm;

(2) the firearm is cased or not immediately available for use;

(3) the firearm is used by persons participating in field trials on field trial areas; or

(4) the firearm is possessed in designated camping areas for defense of persons and property.

(e) Game Lands License: Hunting and Trapping

(1) Requirement. Except as provided in Subparagraph (4) of this Paragraph, any person entering upon any game land for the purpose of hunting, trapping, running dogs, or training dogs using wildlife shall have in his or her possession a game lands license in addition to the appropriate hunting or trapping license, or a license that conveys the game land use privilege.

(2) For commission-sanctioned field trials, active participants (as defined in 15A NCAC 10B .0114) in a field trial using wildlife shall possess a game lands license in addition to the appropriate North Carolina hunting license, or a license that conveys the game land use privilege, except non-residents may substitute hunting licenses from their state(s) of residence.

(3) For any other field trial using wildlife occurring on game lands, judges and active participants shall possess a game lands license in addition to the appropriate North Carolina hunting license, or a license that conveys the game land use privilege.

(4) Exceptions:

(A) a person under 16 years of age may hunt on game lands on the license of his parent or legal guardian;

(B) on the game lands described in Rule .0103(e)(1) of this Section, the game lands license is required only for hunting doves; all other activities are subject to the control of the landowners.

(f) Field Trials and Training Dogs. Any individual or organization sponsoring a field trial on the Sandhills Field Trial area or the Laurinburg Fox Trial facility, shall file with the Commission an application to use the area and facility accompanied by the facility use fee computed at the rate of two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each scheduled day of the trial. The total facility use fee shall cover the period from 12:00 noon of the day preceding the first scheduled day of the trial to 10:00 a.m. of the day following the last scheduled day of the trial. The facility use fee shall be paid for all intermediate days on which for any reason trials are not run but the building or facilities are used or occupied. A fee of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) per day shall be charged to sporting, educational, or scouting groups for scheduled events utilizing the club house only. No person or group of persons or any other entity shall enter or use in any manner any of the physical facilities located on the Sandhills Field Trial area or the Laurinburg Fox Trial facility without first having obtained written approval of such entry or use from an authorized agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission, and no such entry or use of any such facility shall exceed the scope of or continue beyond the approved use. The Sandhills Field Trial facilities shall be used only for field trials scheduled with the approval of the Wildlife Resources Commission. No more than 16 days of field trials may be scheduled for occurrence on the Sandhills facilities during any calendar month, and no more than four days may be scheduled during any calendar week; provided, that a field
trial requiring more than four days may be scheduled during one week upon reduction of the maximum number of
days allowable during some other week so that the monthly maximum of 16 days is not exceeded. Before October 1
of each year, the North Carolina Field Trial Association or other organization desiring use of the Sandhills facilities
between October 22 and November 18 and between December 3 and March 31 shall submit its proposed schedule of
such use to the Wildlife Resources Commission for its consideration and approval. The use of the Sandhills Field Trial
facilities at any time by individuals for training dogs is prohibited; elsewhere on the Sandhills Game Lands dogs may
be trained only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from October 1 through April 1. Dogs may not be trained
or permitted to run unleashed from April 1 through August 15 on any game land located west of I-95, except when
participating in field trials sanctioned by the Wildlife Resources Commission. Dogs may not be trained or permitted
to run unleashed from March 15 through June 15 on any game land located east of I-95, except when participating in
field trials sanctioned by the Wildlife Resources Commission. Additionally, on game lands located west of I-95 where
special hunts are scheduled for sportsmen participating in the Disabled Sportsman Program, dogs may not be trained
or allowed to run unleashed during legal big game hunting hours on the dates of the special hunts. A field trial shall
be authorized when such field trial does not conflict with other planned activities on the Game Land or field trial
facilities, and the applying organization can demonstrate their experience and expertise in conducting genuine field
trial activities. Entry to physical facilities, other than by field trial organizations under permit, shall be granted when
they do not conflict with other planned activities previously approved by the Commission and they do not conflict
with the mission of the agency.

(g) Trapping. Subject to the restrictions contained in 15A NCAC 10B .0110, .0302, and .0303, trapping of furbearing
animals is permitted on game lands during the applicable open seasons, except that trapping is prohibited:

(1) on the field trial course of the Sandhills Game Land;
(2) in posted "safety zones" located on any game land;
(3) by the use of bait on the National Forest Lands bounded by the Blue Ridge Parkway on the south,
US 276 on the north and east, and NC 215 on the west;
(4) on the John's River Waterfowl Refuge in Burke County; and
(5) on the DuPont State Forest Game Lands.

On those areas of state-owned land known collectively as the Roanoke River Wetlands, controlled trapping is allowed
under a permit system.

(h) Vehicular Traffic. No person shall drive a motorized vehicle on any game land except on those roads constructed,
maintained, and opened for vehicular travel and those trails posted for vehicular travel, unless such person:

(1) is driving in the vehicle gallery of a scheduled bird dog field trial held on the Sandhills Game Land;
or
(2) is a disabled sportsman as defined in Paragraph (k) of this Rule or holds a Disabled Access Program
Permit as described in Paragraph (m) of this Rule and is abiding by the rules described in Paragraph
(m).

(i) Camping.

(1) No person shall camp on any game land except on an area designated by the landowner for camping.
(2) On game lands owned by the State of North Carolina, where the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission is the primary custodian, the maximum period of consecutive overnight camping at any designated camping area is 14 days within any 30-day period from May 1 through August 31. After 14 consecutive days of camping, all personal belongings shall be removed from the game land.

(j) Swimming. Swimming is prohibited in the lakes located on the Sandhills Game Land.

(k) Disabled Sportsman Program. In order to qualify for permit hunts for disabled sportsmen offered by the Commission and use of designated blinds during those hunts, an individual shall possess a Disabled Veteran Sportsman license, a Totally Disabled Sportsman license, or a disabled sportsman hunt certification issued by the Commission. In order to qualify for the certification, the applicant shall provide medical certification of one or more of the following disabilities:

1. missing 50 percent or more of one or more limbs, whether by amputation or natural causes;
2. paralysis of one or more limbs;
3. dysfunction of one or more limbs rendering the person unable to perform the task of grasping and lifting with the hands and arms or unable to walk without mechanical assistance, other than a cane;
4. disease, injury, or defect confining the person to a wheelchair, walker, or crutches; or
5. deafness.

On game lands where the privileges described in Paragraph (m) of this Rule apply, participants in the program may operate electric wheel chairs, all terrain vehicles, or other passenger vehicles:

1. on ungated or open-gated roads normally closed to vehicular traffic; and
2. on any Commission-maintained road open for vehicular travel and those trails posted for vehicular travel.

Each program participant may be accompanied by one companion provided such companion has in his possession the companion card issued by the Commission. Hunters who qualify under the Disabled Sportsman Program and their companions may access special hunting blinds for people with disabilities during regularly scheduled, non-permit hunting days on a first come basis, except for those blinds located on the Restricted Area of Caswell Game Land.

(l) Release of Animals and Fish. It is unlawful to release pen-raised animals or birds, wild animals or birds, domesticated animals, except hunting dogs and raptors where otherwise permitted for hunting or training purposes, or feral animals, or hatchery-raised fish on game lands without prior written authorization. It is unlawful to move wild fish from one stream to another on game lands without prior written authorization. Written authorization shall be given when release of such animals is determined by a Wildlife Resources Commission biologist not to be harmful to native wildlife in the area and such releases are in the public interest or advance the programs and goals of the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(m) Non-Highway Licensed Vehicles. It is unlawful to operate motorized land vehicles not licensed for highway use on Game Lands except for designated areas on National Forests. Disabled persons as defined in Paragraph (k) of this Rule and people who have obtained a Disabled Access Program permit are exempt from the previous sentence but shall comply with the terms of their permit. Furthermore, disabled persons, as defined under the federal Americans
with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 126) may use wheelchairs or other mobility devices designed for indoor pedestrian use on any area where foot travel is allowed.

(n) Disabled Access Program. Permits issued under this program shall be based upon medical evidence submitted by the person verifying that a handicap exists that limits physical mobility to the extent that normal utilization of the game lands is not possible without vehicular assistance. Persons meeting this requirement may operate electric wheelchairs, all terrain vehicles, and other passenger vehicles on any Commission-maintained road open for vehicular travel and those trails posted for vehicular travel and ungated or open-gated roads otherwise closed to vehicular traffic on game lands owned by the Wildlife Resources Commission and on game lands whose owners have agreed to such use. Those game lands, or parts thereof, where this Paragraph applies are designated in the game land rules and map book. This Paragraph does not permit vehicular access on fields, openings, roads, paths, or trails planted for wildlife food or cover. One companion, who is identified by a companion card issued to each qualified disabled person, may accompany a disabled person to provide assistance, provided the companion is at all times in visual or verbal contact with the disabled person. The companion may participate in all lawful activities while assisting a disabled person, provided license requirements are met. Any vehicle used by a qualified disabled person for access to game lands under this provision shall display the vehicular access permit issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission in the passenger area of the vehicle where it can easily be seen by Commission staff outside the vehicle. It is unlawful for anyone other than disabled persons as defined in Paragraph (k) of this Rule and those holding a Disabled Access Permit to hunt, during waterfowl season, within 100 yards of a waterfowl blind designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission as a Disabled Sportsman's hunting blind.

(o) Public nudity. Public nudity, including nude sunbathing, is prohibited on any Game Land, including land or water. For the purposes of this Section, "public nudity" means a person's intentional failure to cover with a fully opaque covering the person's genitals, pubic area, anal area, or female breasts below a point from the top of the areola while in a public place.

(p) Shooting Ranges. On public shooting ranges managed by the Commission, no person shall use designated shooting ranges for any purpose other than for firearm or bow and arrow marksmanship, development of shooting skills, or for other safe uses of firearms and archery equipment. All other uses, including camping, building fires, operating concessions or other activities not directly involved with recreational or competitive shooting are prohibited, except for activities that have been approved by the Commission and for which a permit has been issued may be conducted, provided that the permit authorizing such activity is available for inspection by wildlife enforcement officers at the time the activity is taking place. No person, when using any shooting range, shall deposit any debris or refuse on the grounds of the range. This includes any items used as targets, except that clay targets broken on the range, by the shooter, may be left on the grounds where they fall. No person shall shoot any items made of glass on the grounds of the range. No person may leave any vehicle or other obstruction in such a location or position that it will prevent, impede, or inconvenience the use by other persons of any shooting range. No person shall leave parked any vehicle or other object at any place on the shooting range other than such a place or zone as is designated as an authorized parking zone and posted or marked as such. No person shall handle any firearms or bow and arrow on a shooting range in a careless or reckless manner. No person shall intentionally shoot into any target holder, post, or other
permanent fixture or structure while using a shooting range. No person shall shoot a firearm in a manner that would cause any rifled or smoothbore projectiles to travel off of the range, except that shotgun shot, size No. 4 or smaller may be allowed to travel from the range if it presents no risk of harm or injury to any person(s). Persons using a shooting range shall obey posted range safety rules and those persons who violate range safety rules or create a public safety hazard shall leave the shooting range if directed to by law enforcement officers or to leave by Commission employees. No person shall handle any firearms on a shooting range while under the influence of an impairing substance. The consumption of alcohol or alcoholic beverages on a shooting range is prohibited. Open days and hours of operation shall be designated on signs and at least one such sign shall be posted at the entrance to each shooting range. No person, when using any shooting range, shall do any act that is prohibited or neglect to do any act that is required by signs or markings placed on such area under authority of this Rule for the purpose of regulating the use of the area.

(q) Limited-access Roads. During the months of June, July, and August, roads posted as "Limited-access Roads" are open to motorized vehicles from 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. only. These roads shall be posted with the opening and closing times.

\begin{history}
Authority G.S. 113-129; 113-134; 113-264; 113-270.3; 113-291.2; 113-291.5; 113-305; 113-306; 143-318.10;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1993; April 1, 1992;
Temporary Amendment Eff. October 11, 1993;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1995; July 1, 1994;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. August 31, 2001;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2002;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2004; (this amendment replaces the amendment approved by RRC on July 17, 2003);
Amended Eff. January 1, 2013; January 1, 2012; June 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; May 1, 2009; May 1, 2008; May 1, 2007; May 1, 2006; November 1, 2005;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2014;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2015; August 1, 2014.
15A NCAC 10D .0103  HUNTING ON GAME LANDS

(a) Safety Requirements. No person while hunting on any designated game land shall be under the influence of alcohol or any narcotic drug, or fail to comply with restrictions enacted by the National Park Service regarding the use of the Blue Ridge Parkway where it adjoins game lands listed in this Rule.

(b) Traffic Requirements. No person shall park a vehicle on game lands in such a manner as to block traffic or gates, or otherwise prevent vehicles from using any roadway.

(c) Tree Stands. It is unlawful to erect or to occupy, for the purpose of hunting, any tree stand or platform attached by nails, screws, bolts, or wire to a tree on any game land designated herein. This prohibition does not apply to lag-screw steps or portable stands that are removed after use with no metal remaining in or attached to the tree.

(d) Time and Manner of Taking. Hunting is allowed on game lands only during the open season for game animals and game birds, unless hunting is allowed by permit. Individual game lands or parts thereof may be closed to hunting or limited to specific dates by this Chapter. Persons shall hunt only with weapons lawful for the open game animal or game bird seasons. On managed waterfowl impoundments, persons shall:

(1) not enter the posted impoundment areas earlier than 4:00 a.m. on the permitted hunting dates;
(2) not hunt after 1:00 p.m. on such hunting dates;
(3) not set decoys out prior to 4:00 a.m.;
(4) remove decoys by 3:00 p.m. each day; and
(5) not operate any vessel or vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine.

On designated youth waterfowl days occurring after the end of the regular waterfowl seasons only, youths may hunt on managed waterfowl impoundments from ½ hour before sunrise to sunset. On designated veterans/military waterfowl days, veterans, [active duty members of the armed forces, active duty national guardsmen, and active duty reservists] as defined in 38 USC 101, and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty other than for training, with valid credentials may hunt on game lands and impoundments not designated as permit-only areas from ½ hour before sunrise to sunset. Restrictions (1), (3), and (5) in this Paragraph shall apply. On waterfowl impoundments that have a posted "Scouting-only Zone," trapping during the trapping season and waterfowl hunting on designated waterfowl hunting days are the only activities allowed on the portion of the impoundment outside of the posted "Scouting-only Zone." No person shall attempt to obscure the sex or age of any bird or animal taken by severing the head or any other part thereof, or possess any bird or animal that has been so mutilated. No person shall place, or cause to be placed on any game land, salt, grain, fruit, or other foods without prior written authorization of the Commission or its agent. A decision to grant or deny authorization shall be made based on the best management practices for the wildlife species in question. No person shall take or attempt to take any game birds or game animals attracted to such foods.

(e) Definitions:

(1) For purposes of this Section, "Dove Only Area" refers to a Game Land on which doves may be taken and dove hunting is limited to Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Days within the federally-announced season.
For purposes of this Section, "Three Days per Week Area" refers to a Game Land on which any
game may be taken during the open seasons and hunting is limited to Mondays, Wednesdays,
Saturdays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Days, except for game lands in this
Rule that specifically allow hunting on Tuesdays, Thursday, and Fridays. Falconry may also be
practiced on Sundays. These "open days" also apply to either-sex deer hunting seasons listed under
each game land. Raccoon and opossum hunting may continue until 7:00 a.m. on Tuesdays, until
7:00 a.m. on Thursdays, and until midnight on Saturdays.

For purposes of this Section, "Six Days per Week Area" refers to a Game Land on which any game
may be taken on the open days of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
during the open seasons.

(f) Hunting with Dogs on Game Lands. Deer shall not be taken with the use of dogs on game lands in counties or
parts of counties where taking deer with dogs is prohibited as described in 15A NCAC 10B.0109.

(g) The listed seasons and restrictions apply in the following game lands:

1. Alcoa Game Land in Davidson, Davie, Montgomery, Rowan, and Stanly counties
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
       Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter in that portion in Montgomery county,
       and deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
       Antlers Season in those portions in Davidson, Davie, Rowan, and Stanly counties.
   (C) On the Lick Creek Tract, deer and bear hunting is archery only.

2. Alligator River Game Land in Tyrrell County
   (A) Six Day per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
       Antlers Season.
   (C) Bear may only be taken the first three hunting days during the November Bear Season and
       the first three hunting days during the second week of the December Bear Season.

3. Angola Bay Game Land in Duplin and Pender counties
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
       Antlers Season.
   (C) Target shooting is prohibited.

4. Bachelor Bay Game Land in Bertie, Martin, and Washington counties
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
       Antlers Season.

5. Bertie County Game Land in Bertie County
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
1. (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
2. (C) Target Shooting is prohibited.

3. (6) Bladen Lakes State Forest Game Land in Bladen County
4. (A) Three Days per Week Area
5. (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
6. (C) Except for blackpowder firearms, rifles larger than .22 caliber rimfire shall not be used.
7. (D) On the Singletary Lake Tract, the use of dogs for hunting deer and bear is prohibited.
8. (E) Wild turkey hunting on the Singletary Lake Tract is by permit only.
9. (F) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
10. (G) The use of dogs for pursuing or taking foxes is shall be prohibited from March February 15 through July 15.

11. (7) Brinkleyville Game Land in Halifax County
12. (A) Six Days per Week Area
13. (B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
14. (C) Horseback riding is prohibited.
15. (D) Target Shooting is prohibited.

16. (8) Brunswick County Game Land in Brunswick County
17. (A) Hunting is by permit only.
18. (B) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.

19. (9) Buckhorn Game Land in Orange County
20. (A) Hunting is by permit only.
21. (B) Horseback riding is prohibited.

22. (10) Buckridge Game Land in Tyrrell County.
23. (A) Three Days per Week Area
24. (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
25. (C) Bear may only be taken the first three hunting days during the November Bear Season and the first three hunting days of the second week of the December Bear Season. If any of these days falls on a Tuesday, Friday or Saturday, bear hunting is allowed on those days.
26. (D) Target shooting is prohibited.

27. (11) Buffalo Cove Game Land in Caldwell and Wilkes Counties
28. (A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) The Deer With Visible Antlers season for deer consists of the open hunting days from the Monday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving. Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open days beginning the Saturday on or nearest September 10 to the third Saturday thereafter, and Monday on or nearest October 15 to the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day. Deer with visible antlers may be taken with archery equipment the Monday immediately following the closing of the Deer With Visible Antlers Season, as described in this Part, through January 1. Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on open days beginning the Monday on or nearest October 1 through the Saturday of the second week thereafter, and during the Deer With Visible Antlers season thereafter.

(C) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(D) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.

(12) Bullard and Branch Hunting Preserve Game Lands in Robeson County

(A) Three Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(13) Butner - Falls of Neuse Game Land in Durham, Granville, and Wake counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

(C) Waterfowl shall be taken only on:
   (i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
   (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
   (iii) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

On the posted waterfowl impoundments a special permit is required for all waterfowl hunting after November 1.

(D) Horseback riding is prohibited.

(E) Target shooting is prohibited.

(F) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only, except on those areas posted as an archery zone.

(G) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited on that portion west of NC 50 and south of Falls Lake.

(H) The use of bicycles is restricted to designated areas, except that this restriction does not apply to hunters engaged in the act of hunting during the open days of the applicable seasons for game birds and game animals. On designated bicycle riding areas, the use of
bicycles is allowed from May 15 through August 31, and on Sundays only from September 1 through May 14.

(I) Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas are limited to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.

(J) Camping is allowed at any time in the designated Mountains-to-Sea Trail Camping Area and shall not exceed a maximum stay of two consecutive nights. Campfires are prohibited in this camping area.

(14) Buxton Woods Game Land in Dare County:

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.

(C) Target shooting is prohibited.

(15) Cape Fear River Wetlands Game Land in Pender County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Turkey Hunting is by permit only on that portion known as the Roan Island Tract.

(D) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited on the portion of the game land that is west of the Black River, north of Roan Island, east of Lyon Swamp Canal to Canetuck Road, and south of NC 210 to the Black River.

(E) Target shooting is prohibited.

(16) Carteret County Game Land in Carteret County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

(C) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.

(D) Bear hunting on the Salters Creek Tract is by permit only.

(17) R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell Game Land in Caswell County

(A) Three Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Wednesday thereafter.

(C) Horseback riding is allowed only during June, July, and August, and on Sundays during the remainder of the year except during open turkey and deer seasons. Horseback riding is allowed only on roads opened to vehicular traffic and on those gated roads and trails that are posted for equestrian use. People age 16 or older horseback riding on this game land shall possess a Game Lands license.
The area encompassed by the following roads is permit-only for all quail and woodcock hunting, and all bird dog training: From Yanceyville south on NC 62 to the intersection of SR 1746, west on SR 1746 to the intersection of SR 1156, south on SR 1156 to the intersection of SR 1783, east on SR 1783 to the intersection of NC 62, north on NC 62 to the intersection of SR 1736, east on SR 1736 to the intersection of SR 1730, east on SR 1730 to NC 86, north on NC 86 to NC 62.

On the posted waterfowl impoundment, waterfowl hunting is by permit only after November 1.

Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas are limited to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.

Target shooting is prohibited, except at the R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell Shooting Range.

Chatham Game Land in Chatham County

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
(D) Horseback riding is allowed only during June, July, and August; and on Sundays during the remainder of the year except during open turkey and deer seasons.
(E) Target shooting is prohibited.

Chowan Game Land in Chowan County

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

Chowan Swamp Game Land in Bertie, Gates, and Hertford counties.

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(C) Bear hunting is restricted to the first three hunting days during the November bear season and the first three hunting days during the second week of the December bear season except that portion of Chowan Swamp Game Land in Gates County that is east of Highway 158/13, south of Highway 158, west of Highway 32, and north of Catherine Creek and the Chowan River where the bear season is the same as the season dates for the Gates County bear season.
(D) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
Horseback riding is prohibited except during May 16 through August 31 and on Sundays only September 1 through May 15 on those roads that are open to vehicular traffic and on those gated roads and trails posted for equestrian use.

Target shooting is prohibited.

Cold Mountain Game Land in Haywood County

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.
(C) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

Columbus County Game Land in Columbus County.

(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(C) Deer hunting on the Campbell Tract shall be by permit only.

Croatan Game Land in Carteret, Craven, and Jones counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(C) Waterfowl shall be taken only on the following days:
   (i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
   (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
   (iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
(D) Beginning on the first open waterfowl day in October through the end of the all waterfowl seasons, waterfowl hunting from designated Disabled Sportsmen blinds on the Catfish Lake Waterfowl Impoundment is by permit only.
(E) Dove hunting is by permit only for the first two open days of dove season on posted areas. During the rest of dove season, no permit is required to hunt doves.

Currituck Banks Game Land in Currituck County

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Permanent waterfowl blinds in Currituck Sound on these game lands shall be hunted by permit only from November 1 through the end of the all waterfowl seasons.
(C) Licensed hunting guides may accompany the permitted individual or party provided the guides do not use a firearm.
(D) The boundary of the game land shall extend 5 yards from the edge of the marsh or shoreline.
(E) Dogs are allowed only for waterfowl hunting by permitted waterfowl hunters on the day of their hunt.
(F) No screws, nails, or other objects penetrating the bark shall be used to attach a tree stand or blind to a tree.

(G) Deer of either sex may be taken all the days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers season.

(25) Dan River Game Land in Rockingham County

(A) Three Days per Week Area

(B) Deer hunting is by permit only.

(C) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.

(D) Horseback riding is prohibited except on those areas posted for equestrian use. People age 16 or older horseback riding on this game land must possess a Game Lands license.

(E) Target shooting is prohibited.

(26) Dare Game Land in Dare and Hyde counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.

(C) No hunting is allowed on posted parts of bombing range.

(D) The use and training of dogs is prohibited from March 1 through June 30.

(27) Dover Bay Game Land in Craven County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers season.

(28) DuPont State Forest Game Lands in Henderson and Transylvania counties

(A) Hunting is by permit only.

(B) The training and use of dogs for hunting is prohibited except by special hunt permit holders during scheduled permit hunts.

(29) Elk Knob Game Land in Watauga County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.

(30) Embro Game Land in Halifax and Warren counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.

(D) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(31) Goose Creek Game Land in Beaufort and Pamlico counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Except as provided in Part (D) of this Subparagraph, waterfowl in posted waterfowl impoundments shall be taken only on the following days:

(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;

(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and

(iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

(D) Beginning on the first open waterfowl season day in October and through the end of the all waterfowl seasons, waterfowl hunting is by permit only on the following waterfowl impoundments: Pamlico Point, Campbell Creek, Hunting Creek, Spring Creek, Smith Creek, and Hobucken.

(E) On Pamlico Point and Campbell Creek Waterfowl Impoundments all activities, except waterfowl hunting on designated waterfowl hunting days and trapping during the trapping season, are restricted to the posted Scouting-only Zone during the period November 1 through March 15.

(F) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.

(G) Hunting and vehicular access on the Parker Farm Tract is restricted from September 1 through January 1 and April 1 through May 15 to individuals that possess a valid hunting opportunity permit.

(32) Green River Game Land in Henderson, and Polk counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.

(33) Green Swamp Game Land in Brunswick County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) On that portion north of Big Macedonia Road, east of Makatoka Road, south of Little Macedonia Road, and west of Green Swamp Road, hunting and trapping is by permit only.

(D) Pursuing or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting is prohibited on that portion of the game land that is north of Big Macedonia Road, east of Makatoka Road, south of Little Macedonia Road, and west of Green Swamp Road.

(34) Gull Rock Game Land in Hyde County

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Waterfowl on posted waterfowl impoundments shall be taken only on the following days:
   (i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons; and
   (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
   (iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl season.

(D) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas designated and posted as camping areas.

(E) Bear may only be taken the first three hunting days during the November Bear Season and the first three hunting days during the second week of the December Bear Season, except for that portion designated as bear sanctuary.

(35) Harris Game Land in Chatham, Harnett, and Wake counties
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
   (C) Waterfowl shall be taken only on the following days:
      (i) Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
      (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Days; and
      (iii) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
   (D) The use or construction of permanent hunting blinds shall be prohibited.
   (E) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only, except on those areas posted as an archery zone.
   (F) Target shooting is prohibited.
   (G) Horseback riding is prohibited.

(36) Headwaters State Forest Game Land in Transylvania County
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season
   (37) Hill Farm Game Land in Stokes County- hunting and trapping is by permit only.

(38) Holly Shelter Game Land in Pender County
   (A) Six Days per Week Area
   (B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
   (C) Waterfowl may be taken only on the following days:
      (i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
      (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
      (iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
(D) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas designated and posted as camping areas.

(E) On that portion north of the Bear Garden Road, west of Shaw Road to Baby Branch, east of the Northeast Cape Fear River, south of NC 53 and west of NC 50, deer hunting and bear hunting are permit only.

(F) The use of dogs for hunting deer and bear is prohibited:
   (i) all open days on that portion of the game land that is south of Baby Branch extending west to Stag Park Road, west of Shaw Road, north of Meeks Road extending west to Stag Park Road and east of Stag Park Road; and
   (ii) on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, with the exception of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's days, and except for the area north of Bear Garden Road, west of Shaw Road to Baby Branch, east of the Northeast Cape Fear River, south of NC 53 and west of NC 50, where the use of dogs for deer and bear hunting is by permit only.

(G) Hunting and vehicular access on the Pender 4 Tract is restricted from September 1 to the last day of February and April 1 to May 15 to individuals that possess valid hunting opportunity permits, unless otherwise authorized by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(H) Hunters who possess a Disabled Access Permit may operate an All Terrain Vehicle on and within 100 yards of trails designated for Disabled Sportsman Access.

(I) Target shooting is prohibited, except on the Holly Shelter Shooting Range.

(J) Geocaching is restricted to closed days for taking bear, deer, turkey, and waterfowl.

(39) Hyco Game land in Person County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

(C) Target shooting is prohibited.

(40) J. Morgan Futch Game Land in Tyrrell County - hunting and trapping is by permit only. Permit Only Area.

(41) Johns River Game Land in Burke County

(A) Hunting is by permit only.

(B) During permitted deer hunts, deer of either sex may be taken by permit holders.

(C) Entry on posted waterfowl impoundments is prohibited October 1 through March 31, except by lawful waterfowl hunting permit holders and only on those days written on the permits.

(D) The use or construction of permanent hunting blinds is prohibited.

(E) Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas is limited to August 31 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.
Jordan Game Land in Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Wake counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Waterfowl may be taken only on:
   (i) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
   (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Days; and
   (iii) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

(D) Horseback riding is prohibited except on those areas posted as American Tobacco Trail and other areas posted for equestrian use. Unless otherwise posted, horseback riding is permitted on posted portions of the American Tobacco Trail anytime the trail is open for use. On all other trails posted for equestrian use, horseback riding is allowed only during June, July, and August, and on Sundays the remainder of the year except during open turkey and deer seasons. People age 16 or older who ride horseback on trails occurring entirely within the game land boundaries shall possess a Game Lands license.

(E) Target shooting is prohibited.

(F) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only, except on those areas posted as an Archery Zone.

(G) The use of bicycles is restricted to designated areas, except that this restriction does not apply to hunters engaged in the act of hunting during the open days of the applicable seasons for game birds and game animals.

Juniper Creek Game Land in Brunswick and Columbus counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.

Kerr Scott Game Land in Wilkes County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Use of centerfire rifles is prohibited.

(C) Use of blackpowder firearms, shotguns, or rifles for hunting deer during the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season is prohibited.

(D) Tree stands shall not be left overnight; and no screws, nails, or other objects penetrating the bark shall be used to attach a tree stand or blind to a tree.

(E) Deer of either sex may be taken on all open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers season.

(F) Hunting on posted waterfowl impoundments is by permit only.

(G) The use of firearms for hunting wild turkey is prohibited.

Lantern Acres Game Land in Tyrrell and Washington counties
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(C) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
(D) The use of dogs for hunting deer on the Godley Tract is prohibited.
(E) Waterfowl hunting on posted waterfowl impoundments is by permit only.

(46) Lee Game Land in Lee County
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Target shooting is prohibited.

(47) Light Ground Pocosin Game Land in Pamlico County
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(48) Linwood Game Land in Davidson County
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken on all of the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(49) Lower Fishing Creek Game Land in Edgecombe and Halifax counties
(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.
(D) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
(F) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(50) Mayo Game Land in Person County
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Waterfowl shall be taken only on:
   (i) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays applicable waterfowl seasons;
   (ii) Christmas and New Year's Days; and
   (iii) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
(D) Target shooting is prohibited.

(51) Mitchell River Game Land in Surry County
(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Wednesday thereafter.

(C) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31, and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.

(52) Nantahala Game Land in Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain, and Transylvania counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season in that portion located in Transylvania County.

(53) Needmore Game Land in Macon and Swain counties.

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31, and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.

(C) On posted dove fields, dove hunting on the opening day of dove season is by permit only.

(54) Neuse River Game Land in Craven County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Camping is allowed any time within 100 yards of the Neuse River on that portion of the game land that lies west of NC-43.

(55) New Lake Game Land in Hyde and Tyrrell counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(56) Nicholson Creek Game Land in Hoke County

(A) Three Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open hunting days from the Saturday on or nearest September 10 through the Friday before Thanksgiving Day.

(C) Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on open hunting days beginning the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the Wednesday thereafter.

(D) The Deer With Visible Antlers season consists of the open hunting days from the second Saturday before Thanksgiving through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day.

(E) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(F) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.

(G) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.

(H) On Lake Upchurch, the following activities are prohibited:
Operating any vessel or vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine; and

Swimming.

Target shooting is prohibited.

North River Game Land in Camden and Currituck counties

Six Days per Week Area

Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

The boundary of the Game Land shall extend five yards from the edge of the marsh or shoreline.

Hunting on the posted waterfowl impoundment is by permit only.

Northwest River Marsh Game Land in Currituck County

Six Days per Week Area

Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

The boundary of the Game Land shall extend five yards from the edge of the marsh or shoreline.

Pee Dee River Game Land in Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Stanly counties

Six Days per Week Area

Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

Use of centerfire rifles is prohibited in that portion in Anson and Richmond counties North of US-74.

Target shooting is prohibited.

Horseback riding is allowed only on roads opened to vehicular traffic and only during the following times:

(i) during June, July, and August; and

(ii) on Sundays during the other months or parts of months when deer and turkey seasons are closed.

Pursuing or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting shall be prohibited on that portion south of US-74.

Perkins Game Land in Davie County

Three Days per Week Area

Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

Horseback riding is prohibited from November 1 through January 1.

Target Shooting is prohibited.
(61) Pisgah Game Land in Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Henderson, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Horseback riding is prohibited on the Black Bear (McDowell County), Linville River (Burke County), and Little Tablerock Tracts (Avery, McDowell, and Mitchell counties).

(D) The use of bicycles shall be restricted to designated trails on the Linville River Tract (Burke County). Persons engaged in the act of hunting on the Linville River Tract during any open day of an applicable season for game birds or game animals shall be exempt from this restriction.

(62) Pond Mountain Game Land in Ashe County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.

(C) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails from May 16 through August 31 and Sundays from September 1 through October 31. All horseback riding is prohibited from November 1 through May 15.

(63) Pungo River Game Land in Hyde County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(64) Rendezvous Mountain State Forest Game Land in Wilkes County

(A) Three Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Wednesday thereafter.

(C) Bear hunting is prohibited.

(65) Rhodes Pond Game Land in Cumberland and Harnett counties

(A) Hunting is by permit only.

(B) Swimming is prohibited on the area.

(66) Roanoke River Wetlands in Bertie, Halifax, Martin, and Northampton counties

(A) Hunting and trapping is by Permit only.

(B) Vehicles are prohibited on roads or trails except those operated on Commission business or by permit holders.

(C) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas, provided, however,
that camping is allowed at any time within 100 yards of the Roanoke River on the state-owned portion of the game land.

(D) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(67) Roanoke Island Marshes Game Land in Dare County-Hunting is by permit only.

(68) Robeson Game Land in Robeson County
(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(69) Rockfish Creek Game Land in Hoke County
(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open hunting days from the Saturday on or nearest September 10 to the fourth Friday before Thanksgiving Day.
(C) Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on open hunting days beginning the fourth Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the Wednesday of the second week thereafter.
(D) The Deer With Visible Antlers season consists of the open hunting days from the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day.
(E) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(F) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
(G) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
(H) Taking fox squirrels is prohibited.
(I) Target shooting is prohibited.

(70) Rocky Run Game Land in Onslow County - Hunting is by permit only.

(71) Sampson Game Land in Sampson County
(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(C) Target shooting is prohibited.

(72) Sandhills Game Land in Hoke, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland counties
(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Hunting is prohibited on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds from October 22 through March 31 except as follows:
(i) deer of either-sex may be taken with archery equipment on all the open days of the archery season through the fourth Friday before Thanksgiving Day; with blackpowder firearms and archery equipment all the open days of the blackpowder firearms season through the third Wednesday before Thanksgiving
Day; and only deer with visible antlers may be taken with all legal weapons from the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day;

(ii) dove may be taken all open days from the opening day of the dove season through the third Saturday thereafter;

(iii) squirrel (gray and fox) may be taken all the open days from second Monday before Thanksgiving Day through the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day;

(iv) rabbit may be taken all open days from the second Saturday preceding Thanksgiving Day through the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day;

(v) waterfowl may be taken on open days during any waterfowl season;

(vi) wild animals and wild birds may be taken as part of a Disabled Sportsmen Program Permit Hunt; and

(vii) raccoon and opossum may be taken on open days from sunrise Monday on or nearest October 15 through the last day of February.

(C) The Deer With Visible Antlers season is the open hunting days from the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day except on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds.

(D) The archery season is all open days from the Saturday on or nearest to Sept. 10 to the fourth Friday before Thanksgiving Day and, except on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds, the third Monday after Thanksgiving Day through January 1. Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on all open hunting days during the archery season, by permit during the Deer with Visible antlers season, and the blackpowder firearms season as stated in this Subparagraph. Only deer with visible antlers may be taken from the third Monday after Thanksgiving Day through January 1.

(E) Blackpowder firearms season is all the open days from the fourth Saturday preceding Thanksgiving Day through the Wednesday of the second week thereafter and, except on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds, the third Monday after Thanksgiving Day through January 1. Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on all open hunting days during the blackpowder firearms season and by permit during the Deer With Visible Antlers season. Only deer with visible antlers may be taken from the third Monday after Thanksgiving Day through January 1.

(F) Either-sex deer hunting during the Deer With Visible Antlers Season is by permit only.

(G) In addition to the regular hunting days, waterfowl may be taken on the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

(H) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
(I) Horseback riding on field trial grounds from October 22 through March 31 is prohibited unless participating in authorized field trials.

(J) Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas are limited to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.

(K) Target shooting is prohibited, except at the John F. Lentz Hunter Education Complex.

(73) Sandy Creek Game Land in Nash and Franklin Counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.
(D) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
(E) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(74) Sandy Mush Game Land in Buncombe and Madison counties.

(A) Three Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer with Visible Antlers season.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.
(D) Dogs shall only be trained on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays and only as allowed in 15A NCAC 10D .0102(f).
(E) Dove hunting is by permit only from the opening day through the second Saturday of dove season.
(F) Target shooting is prohibited.

(75) Second Creek Game Land in Rowan County- hunting is by permit only.

(76) Shocco Creek Game Land in Franklin, Halifax, Nash, and Warren counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.
(D) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
(E) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(77) South Mountains Game Land in Burke, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) The Deer With Visible Antlers season for deer consists of the open hunting days from the Monday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving. Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open days beginning the Saturday on
or nearest September 10 to the third Saturday thereafter, and Monday on or nearest October 15 to the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day. Deer with visible antlers may be taken with archery equipment the Monday immediately following the closing of the Deer With Visible Antlers Season, as described in this Part, through January 1. Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on open days beginning the Monday on or nearest October 1 through the Saturday of the second week thereafter, and during the Deer With Visible Antlers season thereafter.

(C) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(D) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails during the following dates:
   (i) January 2 through March 31;
   (ii) May 16 through August 31;
   (iii) Sundays only - April 1 through May 15; and
   (iv) Sundays only – September 1 through January 1.

and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.

(78) Stones Creek Game Land in Onslow County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

(D) Swimming in all lakes is prohibited.

(E) Waterfowl on posted waterfowl impoundments may be taken only on the following days:
   (i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
   (ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
   (iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

(F) Target shooting is prohibited.

(G) Geocaching is restricted to closed days for taking bear, deer, turkey, and waterfowl.

(79) Suggs Mill Pond Game Land in Bladen and Cumberland counties

(A) Hunting and trapping is by permit only.

(B) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 1 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.

(C) Entry is prohibited on scheduled hunt or trapping days except for:
   (i) hunters or trappers holding special hunt or trapping permits; and
   (ii) persons using Campground Road to access Suggs Mill Pond Lake at the dam.

(D) During the period of November 1 through January 31, except on Sundays, the use of vessels on Suggs Mill Pond Lake and Little Singletary Lake is limited to waterfowl hunting only
by waterfowl hunters possessing a valid and current Hunting Opportunity Permit issued by
the Wildlife Resources Commission pursuant to G.S. 113-264(d).

(E) During the period of November 1 through March 15, the use of vessels on managed
waterfowl impoundments is limited to waterfowl hunting only by waterfowl hunters
possessing a valid and current Hunting Opportunity Permit issued by the Wildlife
Resources Commission pursuant to G.S. 113-264(d).

(80) Sutton Lake Game Land in New Hanover and Brunswick counties
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
(C) Target shooting is prohibited.

(81) Tar River Game Land in Edgecombe County
(A) Hunting is by permit only
(B) Target Shooting is prohibited

(82) Texas Plantation Game Land in Tyrrell County - hunting and trapping is by permit only.

(83) Three Top Mountain Game Land in Ashe County
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.

(84) Thurmond Chatham Game Land in Alleghany and Wilkes counties
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31, and
all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15. People age 16 or
older horseback riding on this game land shall possess a Game Lands license.
(D) The maximum period of consecutive overnight camping at any designated campground is
14 days within any 30 day period from May 1 through August 31. After 14 consecutive
days of camping all personal belongings must be removed from the game land.

(85) Tillery Game Land in Halifax County
(A) Six Days per Week Area
(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
(C) Horseback riding is prohibited.
(D) The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
(E) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
(F) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(86) Toxaway Game Land in Jackson and Transylvania counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.

(87) Uwharrie Game Land in Davidson, Montgomery, and Randolph counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

(C) On the posted waterfowl impoundment, waterfowl may be taken only on the following days:

(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;

(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and

(iii) Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

(D) Target shooting is prohibited, except at the Flintlock Valley Shooting Range.

(88) Vance Game Land in Vance County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) The use of dogs, centerfire rifles, and handguns for hunting deer is prohibited on the Nutbush Peninsula tract.

(89) Van Swamp Game Land in Beaufort and Washington counties

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(C) Bear may only be taken the first three hunting days during the November Bear Season and the first three hunting days during the second week of the December Bear Season.

(90) Voice of America Game Land in Beaufort County

(A) Hunting and trapping is by permit only.

(B) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(91) White Oak River Game Land in Onslow County

(A) Three Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
(C) Except as provided in Part (D) of this Subparagraph, waterfowl in posted waterfowl impoundments shall be taken only on the following days:

(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;

(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and

(iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.

(D) Beginning on the first open waterfowl season day in October and through the end of the all waterfowl seasons, a permit is required for hunting posted waterfowl impoundments.

(E) The Huggins Tract and Morton Tracts have the following restrictions:

(i) access on Hargett Avenue and Sloan Farm Road requires a valid Hunting Opportunity Permit issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission pursuant to G.S. 113-264(d);

(ii) hunting is by permit only; and

(iii) the use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.

(F) Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.

(G) Target Shooting is prohibited.

(92) Whitehall Plantation Game Land in Bladen and Pender counties

(A) Hunting and trapping is by permit only.

(B) Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.

(C) Pursuing or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting is prohibited on the Long Ridge Tract.

(93) William H. Silver Game Land in Haywood County

(A) Six Days per Week Area

(B) Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers Season.

(h) On permitted type hunts, deer of either sex may be taken on the hunt dates indicated on the permit. Completed applications shall be received by the Commission not later than the first day of September next preceding the dates of hunt. Permits shall be issued by random computer selection, shall be mailed to the permittees prior to the hunt, and are nontransferable. A hunter making a kill shall validate the kill and report the kill to a wildlife cooperator agent or by phone.

(i) The following game lands and refuges are closed to all hunting except to those individuals who have obtained a valid and current permit from the Wildlife Resources Commission:

(1) Bertie, Halifax and Martin counties—Roanoke River Wetlands;

(2) Bertie County—Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge;

(3) Bladen County—Suggs Mill Pond Game Lands;

(4) Burke County—John's River Waterfowl Refuge;

(5) Dare County—Dare Game Lands (Those parts of bombing range posted against hunting);
(6) Dare County—Roanoke Sound Marshes Game Lands; and

(7) Henderson and Transylvania counties—DuPont State Forest Game Lands.

(j) Access to Hunting Creek Swamp Waterfowl Refuge in Davie County requires written permission from the Commission. Written permission may be granted only when entry onto the Waterfowl Refuge will not compromise the primary purpose for establishing the Waterfowl Refuge and the person requesting entry can demonstrate a valid need or the person is a contractor or agent of the Commission conducting official business. "Valid need" includes issues of access to private property, scientific investigations, surveys, or other access to conduct activities in the public interest.

(k) Feral swine may be taken by licensed hunters during the open season for any game animal or game bird using any legal manner of take allowed during those seasons. Dogs may not be used to hunt feral swine except on game lands that allow the use of dogs for hunting deer or bear, and during the applicable deer or bear season.

(l) Youth Waterfowl Day. On the day declared by the Commission to be Youth Waterfowl Day, youths may hunt on any game land and on any impoundment without a special hunt permit, including permit-only areas, except where prohibited in Paragraph (h) of this Rule.

(m) Veterans/Military Waterfowl Days. On the day declared by the Commission to be Veterans/Military Waterfowl Days, veterans, active duty members of the armed forces, active duty national guardmen, and active duty reservists as defined in 38 USC 101, and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty other than for training, with valid credentials may hunt on game lands and impoundments not designated as permit-only areas.

(n) Permit Hunt Opportunities for Disabled Sportsmen. The Commission may designate special hunts for participants of the disabled sportsman program by permit. The Commission may schedule these permit hunts during the closed season. Hunt dates and species to be taken shall be identified on each permit. If the hunt has a limited weapon choice, the allowed weapons shall be stated on each permit.

(o) As used in this Rule, horseback riding includes all equine species.

(p) When waterfowl hunting is authorized in this Rule on Christmas and New Years' Day and those days fall on Sundays, the open waterfowl hunting day shall be the following day.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-264; 113-291.2; 113-291.5; 113-296; 113-305;

Eff. February 1, 1976;
Temporary Amendment Eff. October 3, 1991;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1996; September 1, 1995; July 1, 1995; September 1, 1994; July 1, 1994;
Temporary Amendment Eff. October 1, 1999; July 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2002; July 1, 2001;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2002 (approved by RRC on 06/21/01 and 04/18/02);
Temporary Amendment Eff. June 1, 2003;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2004 (this replaces the amendment approved by RRC on July 17, 2003);
Amended Eff. August 1, 2018; August 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2015; August 1, 2014;
January 1, 2013; August 1, 2012; August 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; May 1, 2009; May 1, 2008; May
1, 2007; October 1, 2006; August 1, 2006; May 1, 2006; February 1, 2006; June 1, 2005; October
1, 2004;
Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2018;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2019.
Exhibit G-1
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

**Tract Name**: Sparta Wetland BRC Tract

**WRC Action/Approval to Pursue (Date)**: N/A

**Acquisition Plan (specify total project costs AND sources of funding)**:
Donation from the Blue Ridge Conservancy

**Acquisition Plan Includes Bargain Sale?** ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☒ N/A
If Yes, Explain Details:

**Total Cost Based on Appraisal?** ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☒ N/A
If Yes, Describe in Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested By</th>
<th>Appraiser</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appraisal Handled by State Property Office?** ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☒ N/A

**Source(s) of Stewardship Funds (indicate federal:state match rates)**:
Federal Assistance Grant –65% federal: 35% state and 75% federal:25% state

**Five-Year Stewardship Costs & Revenue Projections (worksheet attached)**:

| Total Stewardship Expenditures | $ 15,237.00 |
| Total Projected Revenue        | $ 0.00      |
## Exhibit G-1
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

**Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET**

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections:
Sparta Wetlands BRC Tract

### Estimated Stewardship Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Expense Type</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Feet</td>
<td>One-time</td>
<td>$15,237.00</td>
<td>$15,237.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$15,237.00</strong></td>
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### Estimated Revenue Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Revenue</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRC Staff Contact:</td>
<td>Gabrielle Graeter, Lori Williams, or Kendrick Weeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date First Presented to Commission:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tract Name:</td>
<td>Sparta Wetlands BRC Tract (Fannon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acreage:</td>
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<td>Tax Value:</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Purpose:</th>
<th>Program Potential:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Resource Protection</td>
<td>Game Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Resource Management</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>User Access</td>
<td>Access Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRC Facility</td>
<td>None</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Acquisition:</th>
<th>Type of Parcel:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Purchase</td>
<td>X Tract</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lease</td>
<td>X Riparian Corridor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Easement</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Potential:</th>
<th>Owner Interest:</th>
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<tr>
<td>X CWMTF</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Aid (PR, WB, etc.)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Value:</th>
<th>Stewardship Considerations:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Year Assessed</td>
<td>Source: SWG</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUV?</td>
<td>Match: In-kind and NGES Fund</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Considerations:</th>
<th>Reviewed Appraisal &amp; Purchase Requirements?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Donation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bargain Sale</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Contribution</td>
<td>X N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Recommendation: | |
|----------------||
| X Pursue | |
| Do Not Pursue | |
| Defer | |

**Additional Comments:**
Blue Ridge Conservancy is the Land Trust Partner applying for the Clean Water Management Trust Fund award.
The Fannon Property supports high quality examples of Swamp Forest-Bog Complex (Typic Subtype) natural community. There are springhead seeps that feed this natural community and the UT to Little River, which flows into the Sparta Bog Mitigation Site owned by NCDOT. Sparta bog is in the process of being transferred to WRC as a Wildlife Conservation Area and supports rare plants and animals including bog turtle. Therefore, Sparta Bog is enhanced by acquisition of a significant portion of the headwaters located on the Fannon Property. This includes approximately 4500' of stream in addition to the springhead seeps and upland areas. Protection of the watershed is important for wetland conservation so that the hydrology remains conducive to the biota, including rare plants and animals, found there. Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) likely to inhabit this parcel include Yonahlossee and Southern ravine salamander, American woodcock, Louisiana waterthrush, veery, Acadian flycatcher, red-headed woodpecker, queen snake, Eastern box turtle, and little brown bat. Furthermore, providing headwaters protection and a buffer to Sparta Bog and the Unnamed tributary to Little River will help to conserve bog turtle, Eastern hellbender, alder flycatcher, Kanawha darter, and tounguetied minnow. Numerous rare plants are also found within Sparta Bog, including bog rose, Gray's lily, bog featherbells, cranberry, Cuthbert's turtlehead, brown bog sedge, leathery grape-fern, Bicknell's witch grass, lax mannagrass, Virginia mountain mint, fen peatmoss, Northern white beak sedge, perennial sundrops, small-leaved meadowrue, and buttonbush dodder.
This property includes the northwestern portion of Sparta Bog/Wetland Natural Area and contains headwaters of Sparta Bog. Adjacent to Sparta Bog and along the unnamed tributary to Little River, the forest is a high-quality Swamp Forest-Bog Complex (Typic Subtype). Further upstream and to the west, seeps occur on terraces or lightly sloping areas and are imbedded within forest resembling cove hardwood with a well developed shrub and herbaceous layer. These community types are likely conducive to Yonahlossee and Southern ravine salamander SGCN. The groundwater and runoff from this parcel feeds into Sparta Bog, which supports a population of bog turtles, an SGCN and Threatened species. Further downstream (~2.5 miles), Eastern hellbenders, Kanawha darters, tonguetied minnows occur. Oak forests occur along the northern boundary. American woodcock, deer, and wild turkey also use these areas.

Although only 45 acres, the wetlands and seeps are of high quality. The uplands have been harvested in the past but recovered well and are mostly forested with small openings, which makes for diverse habitat structure and function. Although no rare species have been documented, some likely occur and the parcels provide excellent connectivity with Sparta Bog and buffer this important area from threats upstream.

The primary opportunities for public use include wildlife viewing and education.

This parcel adds to the potential opportunities for wildlife recreation and quality of life for the very nearby town of Sparta, visitors, and local residents.

There is a deeded access road through most of the property. Multiple uses have moderate potential. Adjoining lands are Sparta Bog Conservation Lands, Christmas tree farms, private residences, private forest land, Alleghany Health Department, and Alleghany County Group Homes.

Management of uplands and wetlands may enhance the function and composition of the forests. Acquisition minimizes threats to the property but more importantly to the Sparta Bog conservation area.

The biggest threats are from development of adjacent properties. Due to the nature of the area, agricultural and rural, these threats are not imminent. An old county landfill is also adjacent to the property and does drain to the property, but a monitoring well is already in place on the property for assessing the threat through time.
Fannon Property
Alleghany County
+/- 45 Acres

February 13, 2020

- Fannon Property
- Sparta Wetland Mitigation Site (NCDOT)
Fannon Property
Alleghany County
+/- 45 Acres

Alleghany Co.
Sparta Wetland Mitigation Site (NCDOT)

Fannon Property
Sparta Wetland Mitigation Site (NCDOT)
Exhibit G-2
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

Tract Name: Lawrence Tract

WRC Action/Approval to Pursue (Date): February 2019

Acquisition Plan (specify total project costs AND sources of funding):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRC License Receipts</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL COST</td>
<td>$28,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acquisition Plan Includes Bargain Sale? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
If Yes, Explain Details: Bargain sale from The Nature Conservancy to the WRC representing a $8,450 reduction in price.

Total Cost Based on Appraisal? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
If Yes, Describe in Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested By</th>
<th>Appraiser</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TNC</td>
<td>David Lawhon</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>$39,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appraisal Handled by State Property Office? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A

Source(s) of Stewardship Funds (indicate federal:state match rates):
Federal Assistance Grant – 75% federal: 25% state

Five-Year Stewardship Costs & Revenue Projections (worksheet attached):

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Stewardship Expenditures</td>
<td>$5,060.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Projected Revenue</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections: Lawrence Tract

**Estimated Stewardship Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Expense Type</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$60.00</td>
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<td>$5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$5,060.00</strong></td>
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</table>

**Estimated Revenue Projections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Revenue</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$0.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The parcel will become part of the Sandhills Game Land and add valuable wetland acres for hunter access and buffers military training lands. As of November 2018, The Nature Conservancy has closed on the purchase of the 16 acre tract. The survey revealed that a gravel road that had long been thought to be part of the Sandhills Game Land, is indeed part of the Lawrence Tract. TNC paid $36,450 for the property. They are planning to leave 25% of the purchase price in the project, so the price to WRC will be $27,337.50.
Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief):
The Lawrence tract buffers approximately 1092 linear feet of the southern boundary of Camp Mackall and roughly 1025 feet of Block B of the Sandhills Game land increasing wildlife habitat and expanding acreage of military training lands. The tract lies within the Grey Eagle UAV 2 mile wide flight path between Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall and is adjacent to the Military Special Use Airspace Area. Half of the tract is a wetland with Little Beaver Dam Creek, a tributary to Lumber River, crossing the northern section. Scotland county notes a 4-acre pond at the northern boundary. This acquisition alleviates encroachment threats by eliminating the possibility of tall structures, upward facing lights, or residential development on the Mackall boundary, and it addresses Endangered and rare species threats by contributing to habitat connectivity between Block B and D of the Sandhill Game Lands. The uplands support potential foraging opportunities for 4 nearby RCW clusters (within ½ mile) and the property also provides habitat for the rare Carolina gopher frog. Beaver pond also contains a population of Pine Barren Boneset (Eupatorium resinosum), a rare plant with an NC Status of SR-O. The entire parcel is located within the Aberdeen Road Sandhills Significant Natural Heritage Area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>0.481 Terrestrial</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Biodiversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>SGCN Species</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Species</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Biodiversity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGCN Species</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Species</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments
Parcel contains a 4 acre beaver pond on Beaver Dam Creek. The entire parcel is contained within the Aberdeen Road Sandhills Significant Natural Heritage. The parcel also contains a population of Pine Barren Boneset (Eupatorium resinosum) a state "Significantly Rare" wetland plant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Size</td>
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<td>Quality</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare/Important</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connectivity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Comments
The parcel is only ~16 acres, however it is adjacent to both the Sandhills Game Land and Camp Mackall. It contains all native vegetation however it is in need of prescribed fire. The entire parcel is contained within the Aberdeen Road Sandhills Significant Natural Heritage Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Access</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
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### Comments
Public access is excellent to this parcel and beaver pond. The boundary of the parcel encompasses a gravel road that is used to access Camp Mackall by the military as well by WRC staff and constituents to access Sandhills Game Land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife Uses</th>
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<td>Viewing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Boating</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

### Comments
Excellent wood duck hunting potential, as well as small boat/kayak fishing in the beaver pond.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Values</th>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments
No timber resources are present on the property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feasibility &amp; Logistics</th>
<th>0.667</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Infrastructure</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility of Multiple Uses on Tract</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility with Adjoining Land</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inholding/Corridor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity to Users</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments
No infrastructure exists on the parcel. The small acreage of the parcel will self-limit the number of activities that can occur on the property at any given time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restoration/Mitigation Potential</th>
<th>0.500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species Restoration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Restoration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Improvement</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat Mitigation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments
The parcel provides access for an additional waterfowl hunting area on the Sandhills Game Land. The parcel is threatened by a single family home development that would impede land management activities on the adjacent Camp Mackall and Sandhills Game Land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>0.467</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imminence</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manageability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Cost</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments
Parcel is perfectly situated for a single family house or hunting cabin near the Sandhills Game Land. If developed, the potential exists to hamper military training and hunting access to parts of the Sandhills Game Land. Tract also buffers military lands against incompatible development.

| Overall Score                   | 3.981 |
Lawrence Tract
Scotland County
+/- 16 Acres

February 6, 2019
Lawrence Tract
Scotland County
+/- 16 Acres

February 6, 2019
Exhibit G-3
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

**Tract Name**: Abner Staples Donation

**WRC Action/Approval to Pursue (Date)**: N/A

**Acquisition Plan (specify total project costs AND sources of funding)**:

Donation from private landowner

**Acquisition Plan Includes Bargain Sale?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

If Yes, Explain Details:

**Total Cost Based on Appraisal?** ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

If Yes, Describe in Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested By</th>
<th>Appraiser</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appraisal Handled by State Property Office? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

**Source(s) of Stewardship Funds (indicate federal:state match rates)**:

Federal Assistance Grant – 75% federal: 25% state

**Five-Year Stewardship Costs & Revenue Projections (worksheet attached)**:

| Total Stewardship Expenditures | $258.00 |
| Total Projected Revenue         | $0.00   |
Exhibit G-3
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections:
Abner Staples Donation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Stewardship Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Revenue Projections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission**  
**Land Acquisition Investigation Form**  
--- PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION ---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRC Staff Contact:</th>
<th>David Turner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date First Presented to Commission:</td>
<td>27-Feb-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tract Name:</td>
<td>Abner Staples Donation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Camden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acreage:</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Value:</td>
<td>$10,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Owner/Representative:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Purpose:</th>
<th>Program Potential:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Resource Protection</td>
<td>X Game Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Management</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Access</td>
<td>Access Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRC Facility</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Acquisition:</th>
<th>Type of Parcel:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Purchase</td>
<td>X Tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease</td>
<td>Riparian Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Potential:</th>
<th>Owner Interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CWMTF</td>
<td>X High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aid (PR, WB, etc.)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Value:</th>
<th>Stewardship Considerations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 Year Assessed</td>
<td>PR Source:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>75/25 Match:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUV?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Considerations:</th>
<th>Reviewed Appraisal &amp; Purchase Requirements?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Donation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bargain Sale</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Contribution</td>
<td>X N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Pursue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Not Pursue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Comments:**  
This 44 acre tract is being offered as a donation. The northern and eastern borders of the tract share a boundary with North River Game Land.
**Tract Name:** Abner Staples Donation  
**County:** Camden

### Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief):

The Staples Tract lies adjacent to the Harrison Tract of North River Game Land. All of the tract falls within the North River/Great Creek Marshes and Swamp Natural Area designated by the NC Natural Heritage Program. Their 2016 Natural Area report describes the natural area as "an extensive swamp... Nonriverine Swamp Forest predominates in the more inland portions of the site.". Lidar data suggest Non-riverine Wet Flat Forests, Cypress-Gum Floodplain Forest and Tidal Swamp Forests exists.

Based upon data found in the NC Conservation Planning Tool, the property has an average Biodiversity Relative Conservation Values of 7.06 (0- low-10 high values). The Biodiversity/Wildlife Habitat Index prioritizes aquatic and terrestrial habitat, landscape function and connectivity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>0.296</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Biodiversity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGCN Species</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Species</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wetland |
|---------|-------|
| Overall Biodiversity | 2 |
| SGCN Species | 2 |
| Game Species | 0 |

| Aquatic |
|---------|-------|
| Overall Biodiversity | 0 |
| SGCN Species | 0 |
| Game Species | 0 |

### Comments

Species: There are 23 Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SCGN) species identified as possibly occurring on the tract by the North Carolina Wildlife Habitat Threat Data Viewer and Analysis Tool. Some of the notable species that may occur there include the black-throated green warbler and Rafinesque’s big-eared bat. Game species are limited to gray squirrels, black bears, and furbearers.

### Habitat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>0.611</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare/Important</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectivity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

The small size of the tract suppresses the score in the habitat metric.

### Public Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Access</th>
<th>0.111</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/Viewing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

This is an extremely wet site that is difficult to walk in. The tract is close to a game land road. The tract does corner at Cow Creek but to access that portion is also difficult by land.

### Wildlife Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife Uses</th>
<th>0.067</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

Access is difficult and it is unlikely that this tract will receive much use.

### Other Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Values</th>
<th>0.111</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timber Harvest</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Economy</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

The NCWRC does not practice logging swamps and there are no appreciable uplands with pine timber or hardwood plantations.

### Feasibility & Logistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feasibility &amp; Logistics</th>
<th>0.733</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Infrastructure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility of Multiple Uses on Tract</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatibility with Adjoining Land</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inholding/Corridor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity to Users</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

There is no infrastructure related to this parcel.

### Restoration/Mitigation Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restoration/Mitigation Potential</th>
<th>0.333</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species Restoration</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Restoration</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Improvement</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat Mitigation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

It is unlikely that there will be any forest management on the site. Restoration efforts could be through natural processes.

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>0.533</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imminence</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manageability</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Cost</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

Sea level rise is threat to this site. According to the North Carolina Wildlife Habitat Threat Data Viewer and Analysis Tool, 0.14% of the land are in the hydrologic unit has been lost since 2000.

### Overall Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Score</th>
<th>1.730</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Abner Staples Donation
Camden County
44 Acres

February 13, 2020

Abner Staples Donation
Exhibit G-4  
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission  
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

Tract Name: Russell Tract

WRC Action/Approval to Pursue (Date): February 20, 2019

Acquisition Plan (specify total project costs AND sources of funding):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Restoration Funds (PR)</td>
<td>$94,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCWRC License Receipts</td>
<td>$31,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COST</strong></td>
<td><strong>$126,400</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acquisition Plan Includes Bargain Sale? ☒ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ N/A
If Yes, Explain Details:

Total Cost Based on Appraisal? ☒ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ N/A
If Yes, Describe in Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested By</th>
<th>Appraiser</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPO</td>
<td>Michael B. Sweeting</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 2019</td>
<td>$126,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appraisal Handled by State Property Office? ☒ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ N/A

Source(s) of Stewardship Funds (indicate federal:state match rates):
Federal Assistance Grant – 75% federal: 25% state

Five-Year Stewardship Costs & Revenue Projections (worksheet attached):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Stewardship Expenditures</td>
<td>$1,632.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Projected Revenue</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exhibit G-4**  
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission  
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

**Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET**

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections:  
Russell Tract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Stewardship Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos Inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Revenue Projections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2
The subject property is a portion of a 60 acre tract that lies both north and south of S.R. 1728 (Longbottom Road). The landowner is willing to sell the 24 acre portion that lies north of Longbottom Road adjoining both Thurmond Chatham GL and Longbottom Road with approximately 1800 feet of road frontage. The 24 acre tract contains one of the major public access roads at Thurmond Chatham Game Land via Bell Branch Road. Three major access roads to Thurmond Chatham GL do not have a legal ROW, including the Bell Branch access located on subject property. With the recent unsuccessful attempt to acquire the Sipe Tract, which would have secured a legal ROW for the Pike Creek access road, the importance for acquisition of subject tract is evident.
Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief):
The subject property lies immediately adjacent Thurmond Chatham GL (TCGL) and connects the game land to Longbottom Road (S.R. 1728). Bell Branch Road, which is one of the main public entrances to the game land crosses the subject property. Acquisition is significant as part of the total management project being carried out at Thurmond Chatham Game Land. The tract is mostly forested with Appalachian oak predominant. Near the entrance to Bell Branch exists an abandoned home that would need to be demolished. SGCN have not been documented on the tract. Those SGCN likely found on the tract as transients include box turtle, timber rattlesnake, wood thrush, and worm-eating warbler. Common game species found on the tract include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, and gray squirrel. Management objectives will include protecting water quality, maintaining/restoring priority wildlife habitats, and continuing to provide public access and increased opportunity for hunting and other outdoor recreational activities.
## Russell Tract
### Date: December 21, 2018
### Paul Thompson

### Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Overall Biodiversity</th>
<th>SGCN Species</th>
<th>Game Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td>0.148</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wetland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Biodiversity</th>
<th>SGCN Species</th>
<th>Game Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aquatic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Biodiversity</th>
<th>SGCN Species</th>
<th>Game Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Habitat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Diversity</th>
<th>Rare/Important</th>
<th>Connectivity</th>
<th>Buffer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Public Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunting/Viewing</th>
<th>Fishing</th>
<th>Boating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wildlife Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunting</th>
<th>Viewing</th>
<th>Fishing</th>
<th>Boating</th>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Other Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timber Harvest</th>
<th>Local Economy</th>
<th>Quality of Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Feasibility & Logistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Infrastructure</th>
<th>Compatibility of Multiple Uses on Tract</th>
<th>Compatibility with Adjoining Land</th>
<th>Inholding/Corridor</th>
<th>Proximity to Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Restoration/Mitigation Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Restoration</th>
<th>Habitat Restoration</th>
<th>Access Improvement</th>
<th>Threat Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Imminence</th>
<th>Manageability</th>
<th>Management Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overall Score

3.293
Russell Tract
Wilkes County
+/- 24 Acres

February 7, 2019
Exhibit G-5
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

**Tract Name**: Mt. Holly Depot Tract

**WRC Action/Approval to Pursue (Date)**: February 20, 2019

**Acquisition Plan (specify total project costs AND sources of funding)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCWRC Vessel Receipts</td>
<td>$193,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCWRC Wildlife Endowment Funds</td>
<td>$121,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COST</strong></td>
<td><strong>$315,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acquisition Plan Includes Bargain Sale?** ☒ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ N/A

If Yes, Explain Details:

**Total Cost Based on Appraisal?** ☒ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ N/A

If Yes, Describe in Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested By</th>
<th>Appraiser</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Appraised Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landowner</td>
<td>TB Harris and Associates</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>$330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPO</td>
<td>Austin Smith</td>
<td>November 2019</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appraisal Handled by State Property Office?** ☒ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ N/A

**Source(s) of Depot Improvement Funds (indicate federal:state match rates)**:
NCWRC Vessel Receipts – 0% federal: 100% state

**Estimated Depot Improvement Costs & Revenue Projections (worksheet attached)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Depot Improvement Expenditures</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Projected Revenue</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit G-5
February 27, 2020

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Depot Improvement Costs and Revenue Projections:
Mt. Holly Depot Tract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Depot Improvement Costs</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Expense Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs to structure per FCAP Report</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>One-time</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Estimated Revenue Projections      |          |         |               |          |            |
| Source                            | Quantity | Unit    | Unit Revenue  | Total Revenue |
| TOTAL                             |          |         |               | $ 0          |
This 2.5 acre property with small house and metal work shop would serve as the Mt. Holly Depot that maintains BAAs, PFAs, and buoys on Lake Wylie, Lake Norman, Mountain Island Lake, and Lookout Shoals Lake on the Catawba River chain. The small 828 sq.ft. two bedroom house built in 1996 would serve as an office and the 6,850 sq.ft. metal building with concrete floor built in 2002 would serve as the shop and storage area for equipment. Half of the metal building is enclosed with two 10'X14' rollup doors on the front side and one 10'X14' rollup door on the back side (this side is insulated). The other half of the metal building is enclosed on three sides with an open front (this side is not insulated). There is also a covered porch area on the back side of the building with two open sides, approximately 20'X50’. The list price is $385,000.00. There is one well (7 GPM) and one permitted septic tank on the property. Currently, the Mt. Holly Depot location is leased at a rate of $850/mo and the landowner has asked for the lease to be renegotiated at $950/mo. The current location has limited office space and does not currently meet the need for equipment storage. This new proposed location would provide more office and shop capacity and is centrally located within work area.
| Tract Name: | Mt. Holly Depot |
| County: | Lincoln |

**Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief):**

No resource assessment or biological benefits brief needed as this is a 2.5 acre property with two structures that would serve as the Mt. Holly Depot.
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>SGCN Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Game Species</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Biodiversity</td>
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<td>SGCN Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Game Species</td>
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<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
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<td>Overall Biodiversity</td>
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<td>Fishing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boating</td>
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<td>Quality of Life</td>
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<td>Compatibility with Adjoining Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat Restoration</td>
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<td>Access Improvement</td>
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<td>Threat Mitigation</td>
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<table>
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<td>Manageability</td>
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<td>Management Cost</td>
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<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Score</th>
<th>0.200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Mt. Holly Depot Tract
Lincoln County
2.5 Acres

Proposed Mt. Holly Depot Tract
Other Parcels

February 8, 2019
MEMORANDUM

TO: Brian McRae, Section Chief
Land and Water Access

FROM: Jessie Birckhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager
Land and Water Access

SUBJECT: Request to demolish Marion Aquaculture Building – McDowell County

The WRC’s Conservation Aquaculture Center aims to propagate and rear several species of mussel and other rare aquatic species for augmenting natural populations and to hold species as a safeguard against population extinction. This program is run from an existing timber structure located at the Marion State Fish Hatchery. The existing building is in poor condition and no longer meets the program’s needs. Due to the structure’s age, size, and condition, demolition and replacement with a new larger structure is desired. Concerns at this location include:

- Insufficient space and electrical/mechanical capacity to support the program
- Deterioration of the building exterior
- Lack of floor drains leads to constant water on floor and against walls which has caused walls to deteriorate
- Pest issues including stinging ants around facility grounds and wasp and bee nests between ceiling and roof.
- Mold is a significant issue due to lack of HVAC system

Based on these concerns, staff request approval to demolish the building. If approved, staff will work with the State Property Office to follow state-mandated procedures for disposition of the structure.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Brian McRae, Section Chief
   Land and Water Access

FROM: Jessie Birckhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager
   Land and Water Access

SUBJECT: UPDATED: Property Disposition – Gibson Fox Trial Facility in Scotland County

The 5.9-acre Gibson Fox Trial Facility in Scotland County was donated to the Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) by the Gibson family in 1971 for the purposes of conducting fox trials across an area owned by private landowners. Currently, there is no use of the facility by local fox trial groups and the last sanctioned trial at this area was held in 2001. Also, in February 2019 the State Fire Marshal inspected the facility and identified several costly needed actions including electrical repairs, roof repairs, and updates to fire safety equipment.

Staff requested to dispose of the Gibson Fox Trial Facility at the October 2019 Land and Property Committee meeting. At that meeting, discussions ensued about a reversionary clause in the deed indicating that the property could be returned to the Gibson family. Staff were directed to work with the State Property Office to determine what disposal procedure would be appropriate for this property.

Mike Moser, General Real Estate Manager for the State Property Office, advised the following by email on February 6th, 2020:

   “After consulting with our director and attorney in the Attorney General’s office, we have determined the Gibson property can be conveyed back to the original Grantors by
gift. This property will not need to go through the Surplus property procedure due to the reversionary clause in the deed."

With this assessment from the State Property Office, staff request approval to dispose of this property by conveying it back to the Gibson family.
PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE OPEN COMMENT PERIOD
15A NCAC 10F .0327 - MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESTRICTED SWIM AREA ON BADIN LAKE

A public hearing was held in Raleigh, NC on January 8, 2020 to receive comments on the proposed amendment for a restricted swim area on Badin Lake in Montgomery County, at Pinehaven Village public beach and swim area in New London. There were no attendees at the public hearing.

During the open comment period there were no comments received.
Notice of Text was published in the North Carolina Register on December 2, 2019 with an open comment period per the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, for a proposed amendment to 15A NCAC 10F .0327 requested by Montgomery County, to place a restricted swim area on Badin Lake at the Pinehaven Village beach area at 370 Pinehaven Drive in New London, within 50 feet of the shoreline between points at 35.49927 N, 80.11428 W; and 35.49934 N, 80.11437 W.

One public hearing was held during the open comment period on January 8, 2020 with no attendees. During the open comment period no comments were received.

Staff recommends final adoption of 15A NCAC 10F .0327(d) by the Commission. Upon adoption, the rule will be presented for final review by the Rules Review Commission. If RRC approves, the earliest effective date of the Rule will be May 1, 2020.

15A NCAC 10F .0327  MONTGOMERY COUNTY

(d) Swimming Areas. Badin Lake Swimming Area. No person operating or responsible for the operation of a vessel shall permit it to enter any marked public swimming area on the waters of the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule, the marked swimming area on Badin Lake at the Pinehaven Village beach area at 370 Pinehaven Drive in New London, within 50 feet of the shoreline between points at 35.49927 N, 80.11428 W; and 35.49934 N, 80.11437 W.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Hearing 10-17-2019</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email Against</strong></td>
<td>I wanted to send this email to communicate that I am AGAINST the no-wake rule in the canal area. Skiffs going through need to go up on plane to be able to successfully navigate the canal area. If residents are restricted it will make it more difficult for people who live there to get in and out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email Against</strong></td>
<td>Please reconsider the thought of a no wake zone. I am opposed. At least non seasonal no wake zones. Labor Day-Memorial Day. Thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email Against</strong></td>
<td>I am sending this e-mail as bringing opposed to the no wake zone proposal being requested by Currituck county. I am a lifelong resident of Currituck and live at Knotts island. My family has owned residences on Carova since the early 70’s. The shoaling and filling in within the canal system has made navigation hard at best on anything but high water times. Contrary to some, I am not aware of any accidents within the canal system. There was one occurrence this summer at the entrance to Carova, however it was late at night and no running lights were on one boat that was at idle. While a no wake zone May please a few, it will certainly cause hardships for all who travel back and forth daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email Against</strong></td>
<td>If the rule has not passed I'd like to put my vote in as a no to the no wake zone. With this no wake zone when the water is low the canals and several areas are not passable without being on top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please don’t pass no wake in Carova- speed is not a problem and I am conservative with jet skis. Thanks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a full time resident and fabrication supervisor in the Ship Repair industry of Norfolk Va. I use the canals to cut off 2 hours of drive time of my commute each way. I don't know if your aware that when a north wind blows, we lose water. There are times I have to stay with friends because the water level is so low. Now most of the time in the winter the wind blows north and makes our water level not as deep as the summer. So by taking our ability to run on a plane in the canals you will be putting tremendous financial pressure on us. Four hours a day longer on my commute, four hours a day longer on my gas bill, tens of thousands extra miles on my vehicles. Not to mention the extra hours on my boat, the more ware and tear on my boat motor for now having to run through mud. Also let's not forget to mention the workers that work at the beach to support the rental industry. If this no wake zone is passed some people will have to change their livelihood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My husband and I both oppose this ordinance. We live on Knotts Island and have a home in Carova.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello, I am AGAINST the no-wake rule in the canal area. Skiffs going through need to go up on plane to be able to successfully navigate the canal area. If residents are restricted it will make it more difficult for people who live there to get in and out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a homeowner in Carova, I would like to have the canals to continue to be able to be a wake zone so that I can get to my house. I do not agree with the new ordinance to eliminate the ability to navigate some of the canals. There are areas that are very difficult to navigate without being on plane. We are very respectful of others in the canal and will always use safety first. Please reconsider not changing the wake zones because it will prohibit access to certain homeowners and will limit access to affordable labor from Knotts Island and Virginia Beach as they use the canal system to get to Carova.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My wife and I have a home in Carova,NC. Having read about consideration of creating no wake zones in the canals, I wish to include input from my experience of many years navigating these canals.While I see some value to the proposed no wake zones in the peak tourist seasons, the unique nature of these canals is found in the great variation of water levels. When the wind is out of the north, the water levels are often such that you cannot navigate the canals without being on plane. This most often happens in the fall, winter and spring.I have attached a photo from today showing the canal in front of our property today to show an extreme example of how the water blows out. Perhaps a compromise could be considered, allowing running on plane when low water conditions exist, or perhaps just have the no wake zones effective in the summer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Pro</td>
<td>This should be implemented as the boat fly up and down the canals, and they frequently disregard other boats. Now with that said, there is shoaling going on and dredging should be considered. Thank you, the lower water levels will be the reoccurring opposition theme as to why this ordinance should not be implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td>Good morning, just writing to let you know that our family opposes the ordinance to create a no wake zone in the canals in Carova. The ordinance would greatly affect our travels to our home. We are in Carova 4 days a week. We already have trouble getting up on plane and no wake zones would hinder us even more. Thank you for listening and all you do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Pro</td>
<td>Thank you, I own canal front property in the carova area and think it's about time the no wake zone law is passed. A lot of people travel way too fast in the canals posing a danger to others and eroding the existing bulkheads in the canal system. can't wait for the law to pass, thanks again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td>To whom it may concern: The proposed no wake in the canals of wild horse estates in my opinion is not warranted or needed. However maybe a speed zone as a no wake is interpreted by each officer. No wake in the canals on windy days (which are often) makes the vessel inoperable or unable to navigate the waters safely. With the depth of the water and many channels of the canals have sand bars one needs to get on plane to get up and over and by the rule of no wake will require the county to dredge the canals to keep the waters navigable. Please consider putting this motion on hold until more data can be collected. It will cost Thousands to dredge the canals and the county already stated they will spend no more than 400 for the permits and dredging will require permits. As a resident of Carova and I travel to work every day to the mainland I require the use of my boat. And if you implement this it will greatly affect or may it impossible for me to get to work as my section of the canal has a big sand bar and requires one to get up on plane to get thru.Any questions please don’t hesitate to call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Against</td>
<td>I'm sending this email in opposition to the no wake zone in carova canals. The canals are filling in and no wake would make some canals impassable on lower tides. This would also make it harder getting into the actual canals. Not to mention the length of time getting to and from some of the farther houses in the system. So my vote is a no. Thanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Email Pro** | As a routine Carova commuter by boat, the proposed no wake zone issue is quite important to me and my neighbors. High speed traffic in the canals is no doubt a significant risk to public safety and should be properly restricted. In my experience, two Regulatory issues are key here:
1) due to shallow water outside the entrance to the canals (in the Knotts Island Bay), higher boat speed is often essential to avoid grounding during times of low water. In this area there are no homes, docks, limited visibility or other challenges. My reading of the proposed GPS coordinates of the proposed no wake zones includes a large area outside the canals. This is problematic!
2) please limit wake not speed. All the flatbottomed boats required in these shallow waters produce more wake at slow speeds. Clearly, the sharp turns required to safely navigate many of the canals should be navigated at slower speed, but lower speed often produces more wake. Drivers should adjust power accordingly to minimize wake not speed.
Thank you for your consideration. |
| **Email Against** | I'm sending this email in opposition to the no wake zone in Carova canals. The canals are filling in and no wake would make some canals impassable on lower tides. This would also make it harder getting into the actual canals. Not to mention the length of time getting to and from some of the farther houses in the system. So my vote is a no. Thanks |

14 responses opposed.

3 responses in favor.
Notice of Text was published in the *North Carolina Register* on October 1, 2019 with an open comment period per the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, for a proposed amendment to 15A NCAC 10F .0340 requested by Currituck County to place a no-wake zone in the canals located at Carova Beach. The noticed text specified that the no-wake zone began at the mouth of the two canals west of Plover Court, at Knotts Island Bay.

One public hearing was held during the open comment period on October 17, 2019 with no attendees. However, many comments were received during the open comment period, including several that discussed how the shoaling at the entrances of the canals at Carova Beach made it difficult for some vessels to navigate at the mouth of the canals at no-wake speed.

Due to these concerns, Wildlife Enforcement conducted another assessment of the area on November 5, 2019. (See Attachment A). Enforcement again assessed multiple boater and other water recreation safety hazards. A thorough assessment of the conditions at the mouths of the canals was made. Because of the shoaling at the mouths of the canals, it was suggested that the entrance to the no-wake zone be moved east, beginning at lines inside the mouths of the two canals. The original map and revised map that shows proposed GPS coordinates are attached.

Staff recommends final adoption of 15A NCAC 10F .0340, with changes, by the Commission. Upon adoption, the rule will be presented for final review by the Rules Review Commission. If RRC approves, the earliest effective date of the Rule will be May 1, 2020.
15 NCAC 10F .0340 is proposed for adoption with changes:

15A NCAC 10F .0340  CURRITUCK COUNTY

(a) Regulated Areas. This Rule shall apply to the waters described as follows:

(1) Bell Island. All canals on Bell Island.
(2) Walnut Island. All canals in the Walnut Island subdivision in the Village of Grandy.
(3) Waterview Shores subdivision. All canals in the Waterview Shores subdivision in the Village of Grandy.
(4) Neal's Creek Landing. The waters of Neal's Creek within 50 yards of Neal's Creek Landing at the end of SR 1133, otherwise known as Neals Creek Road.
(5) Tull Bay.
   (A) The waters of the canal off of Tull Bay from its mouth to its end at Tulls Bay Marina, downstream and within the canal leading to Tull's Bay Marina.
   (B) The canals of the Tulls Bay Colony subdivision in Moyock including the waters 50 yards north along the Mississippi Canal from its intersection with Elizabeth Canal.
(6) Carova Beach. The canals at Wild Horse Estates Subdivision at Carova Beach, east of the entrance to the canals beginning at a line in Knotts Island Bay from a point on the north shore at 36.51431 N, 75.87652 W to a point on the south shore at 36.51238 N, 75.87751 W, Carova Beach, east of a line in the northern canal from a point on the north shore at 36.514183 N, 75.87662 W to a point on the south shore at 36.513566 N, 75.87644 W; and east of a line in the southern canal from a point on the east shore at 36.51299 N, 75.876871 W to a point on the west shore at 36.512598 N, 75.877648 W.

(b) Speed Limit. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed within any of the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.

(c) Placement of Markers. The Board of Commissioners of Currituck County shall be the designated agency for placement of the markers implementing this Rule, subject to the approval of the United States Coast Guard and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

History Note: Authority G.S. 75A-3; 75A-15;
ATTACHMENT A

NO-WAKE ZONE WATER SAFETY HAZARDS MATRIX (SECOND ASSESSMENT
November 5, 2019)

SECTION 1:
Name of organization/entity: Currituck County Board of Commissioners
Primary contact information: Leeann Walton, Clerk to the Board 252-232-2075 Ext. 4002
Leeann.Walton@currituckcountync.gov
Exact location of requested no-wake zone:
Body of water and County: canals off of Knotts Island Bay, Currituck County
Location: Carova Beach
Popular name of area, if any: Carova Beach Canals
Width of No-Wake Zone: Narrowest Point: 36 ft Widest Point: 670 ft
Brief Description of area (example: bridge overpass, obstructed views, Intracoastal Waterway; etc) multiple canals within the subdivisions at the Carova Beach off-road area. Canals are shallow with many blind turns. There are two entrances into the canals from their beginning, at Plover Court.

Attach map of designated no-wake zone
Ensure proposed no-wake zone map/and or location is agreed upon by point of contact – revised map showing proposed beginning of no-wake zone at lines inside the mouths of the two canals is attached

Attach detailed reason given from point of contact for the request
Boat traffic enters from Knotts Island Bay at high speeds. Travelling at unregulated speeds through the narrow twisting canals is dangerous. Other canal communities in Currituck County are no-wake zones.

Is the proposed no-wake zone located within an area that is regulated by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers or the Division of Coastal Management (CAMA) i.e.; Intracoastal Waterway?
YES ☒
NO ☐
(When dealing with the point of contact, please advise that placement of markers in these waters is subject to prior approval of above agency in waters where applicable. NCWRC has no authority to supersede these rules.)

SECTION 2:
PUBLIC SAFETY HAZARD
What public safety hazard exists? This is a high activity area especially in the summer months, within the proposed no-wake zone there are multiple 90 degree turns as well as narrow channels.
Is this a public swimming or recreational area?
   NO  ☐
   YES ☒ would the establishment of a roped swimming area or placement of no-wake regulatory buoys be more appropriate? ROPED SWIM AREA ☐
   NO-WAKE BUOYS ☒

SECTION 3:
NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS
Identify any and all potential hazards associated with the proposed no-wake zone (check all that apply)

OBSTRUCTIONS ☐ (Identify) ____________________________
NARROW CHANNEL ☒ (give approximate width) 73 ft
SHALLOW WATER ☒ (give average depth) Depths vary with some areas as shallow as a foot of water with thick mud.
OBSTRUCTED VISION ☒ (for approximately how great a distance) 10 plus 90 degree turns covering an area approximately 200 ft.

STRUCTURES (Check all applicable)
☐ DAM
☐ SPILLWAY
☐ FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURE
☐ TRESTLE
☐ POWER LINE
☐ FUELING DOCK
☐ RESTAURANT DOCKS
☒ ACCESS AREA/BOAT LAUNCH
☐ LOCK
☐ JETTY
☐ SUBMERGED STRUCTURE
☐ SANDBAR
☐ SHOAL
☒ PRIVATE DOCKS
☐ BRIDGE
☐ PIER

OTHER (list and describe) ______________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________

SECTION 4:
If approved, will the no-wake zone extend into a designated channel?
   NO  ☐
   YES ☒ (if yes, identify on map)
What is the total distance boaters will travel at a no-wake speed ___ 1.5 miles __
Estimated time to travel for boaters through the proposed no-wake zone at no-wake speed __ 20 minutes __

SECTION 5:
List any other known incidents, safety concerns or problems that have occurred?
Rate traffic density in this area from light to heavy

Is traffic density specific to weekend and or holidays?

Does traffic density or ability to maneuver a vessel due to traffic cause safety issues?

Rate the likelihood of an incident occurring in this area compared to other similar areas on this same body of water

SECTION 6:
OFFICER ASSESSMENT OF WATER SAFETY HAZARDS

Reasons:

Due to the narrowness of the canals within the proposed zone and the number of 90-degree blind curves is a safety concern especially in the high traffic times during the summer months. Within the proposed zone there is also an increase in kayak activity during the summer months with companies running tours.

Water depth was measured from a 21’ foot Deep V Parker and the shallowest part was at the canal intersection at the end of Sailfish Rd and Spot Rd measuring 1.5 feet deep for a very short time. Most of the canals averaged 2.5’—3.5’ deep. The deepest canals were the canals leading south towards Brandt and Swan Roads. These canals averaged 5.5-7.0 deep. It took 15 minutes to navigate the longest canal from the start of the proposed zone to the very back of the neighborhood at “No Wake” speed. Two officers had no issues at all navigating any of the canals with the 21’ Deep V Parker, a full tank of gas, and a 300 hp engine. Many homes have unofficial “No Wake” signs on the docks and properties to encourage slow speeds.

The only changes the officers would recommend is to the start of the “No Wake Zone”. We would encourage the line be drawn from 36.512598° -75.877648° to 36.512990° -75.876871° and 36.513566° to 36.514183° -75.876623°. This would allow boaters to accelerate and get up on plane before they entered the sound and shallow water. It would also be encouraged to have No Wake Buoys at the mouth of each canal to ensure boaters are aware of the entirety of the No Wake Zone.

Officer: Jarrett Culbreth #193  Date:05/09/2019
Sergeant: Jonathan C. Beardsley  Date:11/5/2019
15A NCAC 10F. 0340 - Proposed No Wake Zone
Canals in Carova Beach, Currituck County
Staff recommends approval to propose text to the Office of Administrative Hearings to renew temporary rulemaking for two no-wake zones on Lake Tillery in Stanly County. A temporary rule for the no-wake zone within 50 yards of the fuel docks at the Boathouse and Marina in Norwood will expire before the earliest effective date of the permanent rule. Renewed temporary rulemaking is necessary shore to shore, within 85 yards north and 85 yards south of the NC Hwy 24/27/73 James B. Garrison bridge eastbound and westbound spans, to mitigate water safety hazards during an NC DOT bridge construction project.

15A NCAC 10F .0317 STANLY COUNTY

(a) Regulated Areas. This Rule shall apply to the following waters described as follows:

(1) Badin Lake.
(2) Lake Tillery.

(A) Turner Beach Cove shore to shore, south of a point at 35.22529 N, 80.09318 W.

(B) The waters within 50 yards of the fuel docks at the Boathouse and Marina at 712 Berry Hill Drive in Norwood.

(b) Speed Limit Near Ramps. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed within 50 yards of any public boat launching ramp while on the waters of a regulated area described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.

c) Swimming Areas. No person operating or responsible for the operation of a vessel shall permit it to enter any marked public swimming area on the waters of a regulated area described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.

d) Speed Limit. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed within any of the regulated area described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.

e) Placement of Markers. The Board of Commissioners of Stanly County shall be the designated agency for placement of markers implementing this Rule.

(f) Notwithstanding Paragraphs (a) through (e) of this Rule, no person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed in the waters of Lake Tillery shore to shore, within 85 yards north and 85 yards south of the NC Hwy 24/27/73 bridge eastbound and westbound spans, otherwise known as the James B. Garrison Bridge. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission shall be the designated agency for placement and maintenance of markers for this regulated area.
Proposed No Wake Zone
Boathouse & Marina on Berry Hill Drive, Norwood, Stanly County
Proposed Temporary No Wake Zone on Lake Tillery

Stanly Co. Temporary No Wake Zone

Montgomery Co. Temporary No Wake Zone

Lake Tillery

Created by WRC: July, 2019
Staff recommends approval to propose text to the Office of Administrative Hearings to renew temporary rulemaking for a no-wake zone on Lake Tillery in Montgomery County. Renewed temporary rulemaking is necessary shore to shore, within 85 yards north and 85 yards south of the NC Hwy 24/27/73 James B. Garrison bridge eastbound and westbound spans, to mitigate water safety hazards during an NC DOT bridge construction project.

15A NCAC 10F .0327 MONTGOMERY COUNTY

(f) Notwithstanding Paragraphs (a) through (e) of this Rule, no person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed in the waters of Lake Tillery shore to shore, within 85 yards north and 85 yards south of the NC Hwy 24/27/73 bridge eastbound and westbound spans, otherwise known as the James B. Garrison Bridge. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission shall be the designated agency for placement and maintenance of markers for this regulated area.
Proposed Temporary No Wake Zone on Lake Tillery
15A NCAC 10F .0317 - Stanly County, 15A NCAC 10F .0327 - Montgomery County

Lake Tillery

Temporary No Wake Zone - Stanly Co.
Temporary No Wake Zone - Montgomery Co.

Created by WRC: July, 2019
Fiscal Note for Proposed Wildlife Conservation Land Program Rules for the Wildlife Resources Commission

Rule Amendments: 15A NCAC 10L .0101 Wildlife Conservation Land  
15A NCAC 10L .0102 Protected Animal Species  
15A NCAC 10L .0103 Priority Wildlife Habitats  
15A NCAC 10L .0104 Wildlife Reserve

Agency Contact: Michael Smallwood  
Policy Analyst  
NC Wildlife Resources Commission  
1751 Varsity Drive, Raleigh, NC  
919-707-0014  
Michael.smallwood@ncwildlife.org

Impact Summary: State Government: Yes  
Local Government: No  
Private Impact: Yes

Authority: G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 105-277.15

BACKGROUND

The wildlife resources of the State belong to the people of the State, including the enjoyment of these resources (G.S. 113-131(a)). The Wildlife Resources Commission (hereinafter WRC or Commission) is tasked with the conservation of wildlife resources of the State (G.S. 143-239). This responsibility includes managing as equitably as possible the various competing interests regarding these resources. 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).

INTRODUCTION

The Wildlife Conservation Land Program (WCLP), born out of G.S. 105-277.15, allows
landowners who have owned their property for at least five years to apply for a reduced property tax assessment, if they manage the land for protected wildlife species or priority wildlife habitats. Several additional requirements must also be met to qualify for this reduced assessment, including the completion of a Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement (WHCA) with the WRC.

SL 2018-95, found in Appendix A, expanded the land uses that can qualify for reduced tax assessment under this program. It provided that land that is actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation, or wildlife activities can qualify if specified activities are maintained on the land. SL 2018-95 also directs the WRC to adopt rules necessary to administer the inspection and activity requirements by which land can qualify under this expansion.

The expansion of this reduced tax assessment program is the focus of this fiscal note. The impacts of this expansion, including the conservation outcomes as well as the economic impacts to landowners and local governments form the baseline for analysis. While the proposed Rules restate the requirements of the WCLP program as found in SL 2018-95 for the convenience of the our regulated community, the impact analysis is limited to the defining of the required management activities and establishing the process and requirements for the quinquennial inspection.

The full text of the rules proposed for adoption can be found in Appendix B.

**RULE DESCRIPTION**

Please see below for a brief description of each proposed rule:

**15A NCAC 10L .0101** – Incorporates into rule the basic framework by which land can qualify for reduced tax assessment, pursuant to G.S. 105-277.15. Sets out the three different land management activities that qualify for the Wildlife Conservation Land Program.

**15A NCAC 10L .0102** – Provides clarification to G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(1), setting forth what animals qualify as a “protected animal” for the purposes of qualifying land as wildlife conservation land.

**15A NCAC 10L .0103** – Provides clarification to G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(2) on how management strategies to conserve priority wildlife habitat can qualify land as wildlife conservation land.

**15A NCAC 10L .0104** – Establishes in rule the land management activities set out in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(3) for land that is actively and regularly used as a “reserve” to qualify as wildlife conservation land. Defines the land management activities that must be present and maintained on qualifying land. This Rule is the primary focus of this fiscal note and represents an expansion of the categories of land that qualify as wildlife conservation land.
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LAND PROGRAM

Prior to SL 2019-95

The WLCP, established by the WRC in response to SL 2008-171 (codified as G.S. 105-277.15), allows landowners meeting the specified use requirements of the WCLP to apply for a reduced tax assessment in the county for which the land is located.\(^1\)

Currently, land enrolled in the N.C. Present-Use-Valuation (PUV) program and classified as agricultural, horticultural, or forest land is assessed by counties at a reduced value. The WCLP is similar to PUV in that landowners must still apply to their county tax office for a property tax deferment, but the WCLP is separate and distinct from the PUV program. However, qualifying wildlife conservation land must be appraised and assessed as if it were classified under PUV as agricultural land.

In order to qualify, land must be managed under a WHCA with the WRC that meets one or both of the following land use criteria:

1. Land used to conserve priority wildlife habitats identified in G.S. 105-277.15; and/or
2. Land used for the protection of a wildlife species listed in 15A NCAC 10I. 0100.

The WHCA must document the presence of a protected wildlife species or the existence of one or more of the priority habitats and describe the management strategies in place or planned with appropriate timelines to ensure the continued existence of the priority habitat and/or the protected species.

WCLP Post SL 2018-95

Effective for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2019, SL 2018-95 extended the reduced tax assessment treatment and classification to land that is “...actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation or wildlife activities,...”.

Additionally, it required the WRC to adopt rules necessary to administer the inspection requirements of and activities mandated therein. As such, the WCLP, as it existed prior to SL 2018-95 has been incorporated into proposed Rules 15A NCAC 10L .0101 - .0103 as a practical approach to these similarly managed qualifications and requirements. This establishes a comprehensive regulatory scheme while providing clear guidance for our regulated public. The focus of this fiscal note is the estimated impacts of the WCLP expansion pursuant to SL 2019-95 and not the previously established aspects of the WCLP, which were incorporated into rule for convenience and practicality.

As noted above, the WRC was tasked with promulgating rules for the inspection and use requirements set out in SL 2018-95. These requirements can be found in proposed Rule 15A NCAC 10L .0104 - Wildlife Reserve. Landowners that desire to qualify for a reduced tax assessment under this criteria must manage the land, pursuant to a WHCA, as a reserve for

\(^1\) Landowners must also demonstrate that the land in question meets specified size and ownership requirements set out in G.S. 105-277.15. However, the WRC has no statutory role in evaluating these requirements.
hunting, fishing, shooting, or wildlife observation or activities. Additionally, land enrolled under this criteria must be inspected by a certified wildlife biologist at least once every five years to ensure that at least three of the seven specified management activities are maintained. These seven management activities are supplemental food, supplemental water, supplemental shelter, habitat control, erosion control, predator control, and census of animal population on the land.

WRC staff, as required by SL 2018-95, had the difficult task of defining these management activities for our regulated public. The proposed definitions can be found in 15A NCAC 10L .0104(b)(1-7), included in Appendix B. The WRC employed a comprehensive and exhaustive methodology in arriving at these definitions, including a collaborative staff task force comprised of wildlife, fisheries, and land management professionals. Additionally, a comparative analysis of other states with similar reduced tax assessment programs was conducted. Furthermore, in establishing these definitions, an emphasis was placed on furthering legislative intent of tax-based incentives to encourage the conservation of land for wildlife purposes, thus striking a balance between the cost of compliance with required management activities and potential reduced tax assessment savings. After several meetings, staff decided that the proposed definitions represent a balanced, science-based approach for North Carolina landowners.2

The WRC was also directed to promulgate rules for the quinquennial or once every five years inspection of land to ensure that the chosen land activities are active and maintained. The WRC has proposed in rule that these required inspections can be conducted by a wildlife biologist employed by a state or federal agency, a Certified Wildlife Biologist® credentialed by the Wildlife Society, or a Certified Fisheries Professional credentialed by the American Fisheries Society. Currently, there is no fee associated with inspections conducted by WRC wildlife biologists. However, as a range of wildlife biologists and Certified Fisheries Professionals can conduct the five-year inspection, it is unknown if and what charges or fees may apply.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

State Impact

In order to develop the required WHCA, a wildlife biologist employed by the WRC must inventory the land proposed to be in the WCLP and then draft the agreement. This requires the wildlife biologist to travel to the location, perform a comprehensive review of the land, and then incorporate the unique aspects of the land and the landowner’s chosen land management activities into the agreement. It is estimated that this process requires about eight hours of work time for the land review and an additional eight hours to draft the agreement, totaling two days of work time in total. Establishing $45,00 as a reasonable average of the annual salary of WRC wildlife biologists and excluding the minimal costs of gas, supplies, etc., the two days of work to complete the WHCA represents a $346 cost to the WRC and State. However, at this time the WRC does not know and has no mechanism to estimate how many landowners may request to enroll into this expansion of the WCLP. Understanding this, the associated costs of developing a WHCA represents a minimal cost or impact to the State.

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2 See Appendix C for an excerpt of the WCLP guidance document which contains additional information regarding the seven management activities.
Additionally, if WRC wildlife biologists were to conduct any of the five-year inspections there would be a cost to the agency and State. It is estimated that this inspection would require six hours of work. That includes the physical inspection of the land and completing the required form. Building off the above annual salary for a WRC biologist, this six-hour commitment of work time represents a $130 cost to the WRC and State. Of course, the WRC has no mechanism to determine how many, if any at all, five-year inspections WRC wildlife biologists would be asked to conduct.

No other fiscal impacts to the State are expected from these proposed Rules.

Local Impact

Proposed Rules 15A NCAC 10L .0101 - .0104 have no direct impact on local government tax revenues, as the WRC is only mandated to adopt rules for land management activities and inspection requirements. Due to this limited role, this fiscal note does not analyze or contemplate the broader fiscal impact of the wildlife conservation land expansion on local government. Furthermore, the ultimate decision as to land qualifying for a reduced tax assessment lies with the tax assessor in the county where the land is located.

Private Impact

Overall, the statutory expansion of land that can be assessed on a reduced tax basis as wildlife conservation land pursuant to SL 2018-95 is a benefit to private citizens. However, as previously mentioned, the impact analysis of this fiscal note is limited to the defining of the required management activities and associated inspection processes and requirements.

As noted before, the WRC staff had the difficult task of defining the seven required management activities promulgated as part of this statutory expansion. The importance of these definitions and how they affect private individuals cannot be understated. They must clearly convey the WRC’s expectations of the regulated public (i.e. private individuals) as far as what is being agreed to in the WHCA, as well as the efforts or actions that are expected to be implemented and maintained when the property is inspected for compliance with said WHCA.

In arriving at the proposed definitions, the WRC employed a comprehensive and exhaustive methodology, including a collaborative staff task force comprised of wildlife, fisheries, and land management professionals. However, enacting legislative mandates on the ground at the WRC inevitably requires trade-offs, usually between perceived legislative intent juxtaposed with biological realities. Understanding this, staff focused on definitions that would provide a true benefit to wildlife on the land while not precluding participation due to seemingly burdensome and costly standards or requirements.

For example, there was in-depth discussion surrounding the first three activities: supplemental food, supplemental water, and supplemental shelter (G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(3)). As these activities are described as supplemental, it was decided that this meant a sustained or perpetual supply of food, water, or shelter that was in addition to what was already naturally available on the landscape. As such, adding birdseed or deer feed to the land as supplemental food may technically fulfill the requirement of the law, but it does not provide a lasting benefit to the wildlife on the land or conservation in general. However, planting a wildlife food plot fulfills the law and increases the available nutrition for wildlife, as well as influence movements, abundance, and visibility of wildlife.
Additionally, it is understood that several of the required activities may overlap, supplemental food could indirectly be provided as a result of habitat control. Understanding this, staff aimed to define these requirements so that there was a clear distinction between activities.

In the end, WRC staff are confident that the proposed definitions represent a balanced, science-based approach for North Carolina landowners, encouraging participation and resulting tax-savings while furthering conservation goals.

One associated cost that landowners desiring to enroll land into the WCLP based on the statutory expansion may incur is in regards to the required five-year inspection. However, this depends on the individual and who they request to complete this inspection. As the five-year inspection can be completed by a wildlife biologist employed by a state or federal agency, a Certified Wildlife Biologist® credentialed by the Wildlife Society, or a Certified Fisheries Professional credentialed by the American Fisheries Society. Currently, there is no fee associated with inspections conducted by the WRC. However, it is unknown whether there would be a fee associated with a five-year inspection conducted by another agency or individual.
APPENDIX A

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2017

SESSION LAW 2018-95
HOUSE BILL 320

AN ACT TO EXPAND THE TYPES OF LAND THAT CAN QUALIFY FOR PRESENT-USE VALUE TAXATION AS WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LAND.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 105-277.15 reads as rewritten:

"§ 105-277.15. Taxation of wildlife conservation land.
(a) Definitions. The following definitions apply in this section:
(1) Business entity. — Defined in G.S. 105-277.2.
(2) Family business entity. — A business entity whose members are, directly or indirectly, individuals and are relatives. An individual is indirectly a member of a business entity if the individual is a member of a business entity or a beneficiary of a trust that is part of the ownership structure of the business entity.
(3) Family trust. — A trust that was created by an individual and whose beneficiaries are, directly or indirectly, individuals who are the creator of the trust or a relative of the creator. An individual is indirectly a beneficiary of a trust if the individual is a beneficiary of another trust or a member of a business entity that has a beneficial interest in the trust.
(4) Member. — Defined in G.S. 105-277.2.
(5) Relative. — Defined in G.S. 105-277.2.
(b) Classification. — Wildlife conservation land is designated a special class of property under Article V, Section 2(2) of the North Carolina Constitution and must be appraised, assessed, and taxed in accordance with this section. Wildlife conservation land classified under this section must be appraised and assessed as if it were classified under G.S. 105-277.3 as agricultural land.
(c) Requirements. — Land qualifies as wildlife conservation land if it meets the following size, ownership, and use requirements:
(1) Size. — The land must consist of at least 20 contiguous acres.
(2) Ownership. The land must be owned by an individual, a family business entity, or a family trust and must have been owned by the same owner for the previous five years, except as follows:
a. If the land is owned by a family business entity, the land meets the ownership requirement if the land was owned by one or more members of the family business entity for the required time.
b. If the land is owned by a family trust, the land meets the ownership requirement if the land was owned by one or more beneficiaries of the family trust for the required time.
c. If an owner acquires land that was classified as wildlife conservation land under this section when it was acquired and the owner continues to use the land as wildlife conservation land, then the land meets the ownership requirement if the new owner files an application and signs


"
the wildlife habitat conservation agreement in effect for the property within 60 days after acquiring the property.

(3) Use. — The land must meet all of the following requirements:

a. The land must be managed under a written wildlife habitat conservation agreement with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission that is in effect as of January 1 of the year for which the benefit of this section is claimed and that requires the owner to do one or more of the following:

1. Protect an animal species that lives on the land and, as of January 1 of the year for which the benefit of this section is claimed, is on a North Carolina protected animal list published by the Commission under G.S. 113-333.

2. Conserve any of the following priority animal wildlife habitats: longleaf pine forest, early successional habitat, small wetland community, stream and riparian zone, rock outcrop, or bat cave.

3. Create and actively and regularly use as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation, or wildlife activities, provided that the land is inspected by a certified wildlife biologist at least quintennially to ensure that at least three of the seven activities listed in this sub-subdivision are maintained to propagate a sustaining breeding, mourning, or wintering population of indigenous wild animals for human use, including food, medicine, or recreation. The Commission shall adopt rules needed to administer the inspection requirements of and activities mandated by this sub-subdivision.

I. Supplemental food.
II. Supplemental water.
III. Supplemental shelter.
IV. Habitat control.
V. Erosion control.
VI. Predator control.
VII. Census of animal population on the land.

b. For land used pursuant to sub-subdivisions 1. or 2. of sub-subdivision a. of this subdivision, it must have been classified under G.S. 105-277.3 when the wildlife habitat conservation agreement was signed or the owner must demonstrate to both the Wildlife Resources Commission and the assessor that the owner used the land for a purpose specified in the signed wildlife habitat conservation agreement for three years preceding the January 1 of the year for which the benefit of this section is claimed.

(d) Restrictions. — The following restrictions apply to the classification allowed under this section:

(1) No land classified under this section, no more than 100 acres of an owner’s land in a county may be classified under this section. For all other land classified under this section, no more than 800 acres of an owner’s land in a county may be classified under this section.
APPENDIX A

(2) Land owned by a business entity is not eligible for classification under this section if the business entity is a corporation whose shares are publicly traded or one of its members is a corporation whose shares are publicly traded.

e) Deferred Taxes. – The difference between the taxes that are due on wildlife conservation land classified under this section and that would be due if the land were taxed on the basis of its true value is a lien on the property. The difference in taxes must be carried forward in the records of each taxing unit as deferred taxes. The deferred taxes for the preceding three fiscal years are due and payable in accordance with G.S. 105-277.1F when the land loses its eligibility for deferral as a result of a disqualifying event. A disqualifying event occurs when the property no longer qualifies as wildlife conservation land.

f) Exceptions to Payment. – No deferred taxes are due in the following circumstances and the deferred taxes remain a lien on the land:

(1) When the owner of wildlife conservation land that was previously classified under G.S. 105-277.3 before the wildlife habitat conservation agreement was signed does not transfer the land and the land again becomes eligible for classification under G.S. 105-277.3. In this circumstance, the deferred taxes are payable in accordance with G.S. 105-277.3.

(2) When land that is classified under this section is transferred to an owner who signed the wildlife habitat conservation agreement in effect for the land at the time of the transfer and the land remains classified under this section. In this circumstance, the deferred taxes are payable in accordance with this section.

g) Exceptions to Payment and Lien. – Notwithstanding subsection (e) of this section, if land loses its eligibility for deferral solely due to one of the following reasons, no deferred taxes are due and the lien for the deferred taxes is extinguished:

(1) The property is conveyed by gift to a nonprofit organization and qualifies for exclusion from the tax base under G.S. 105-275(12) or G.S. 105-275(29).

(2) The property is conveyed by gift to the State, a political subdivision of the State, or the United States.

h) Administration. An owner who applies for the classification allowed under this section must attach a copy of the owner’s written wildlife habitat agreement required under subsection (e) of this section. An owner who fails to notify the county assessor when land classified under this section loses its eligibility for classification is subject to a penalty in the amount set in G.S. 105-277.5."

SECTION 2. This act is effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2019.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 15th day of June, 2018.

s/ Philip E. Berger
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

s/ Tim Moore
Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Roy Cooper
Governor

Approved 10:54 a.m. this 25th day of June, 2018

House Bill 320 Session Law 2018-95 Page 3
15A NCAC 10L .0101 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LAND

(a) Wildlife Conservation Land is land that meets the size and ownership requirements in G.S. 105-277.15 and on which one or more of the use requirements in subsection (b) of this Rule are met and maintained by the owner under a written Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement with the NC Wildlife Resources Commission that is submitted by the landowner to the county where an application for reduced property tax assessment is requested.

(b) Wildlife Conservation Land is a type of land on which one or more of the following three types of management actions are maintained by the owner:

(1) The protection of priority species;
(2) The conservation of priority wildlife habitats; or
(3) Land managed and actively used as a wildlife reserve.

History Note: Authority G.S. 105-277.15;
(a) Protected animal species shall include those designated by the Commission as endangered, threatened, or special concern pursuant to G.S. 113-333 in 15A NCAC 10I.0100.

(b) At least one protected wildlife species has been identified on the land at the time the benefit is claimed.

(c) The landowner shall manage the land to protect the species through appropriate strategies identified in the Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement.

*History Note:  Authority G.S. 105-277.15*
15A NCAC 10L .0103 PRIORITY WILDLIFE HABITATS

(a) At least one of the priority habitats in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(2) shall be present on the land or planned for establishment, subject to qualifications specified in G.S. 105-277.15 (c)(3)(b).

(b) The management strategies are in place or are planned with appropriate timelines to ensure the continued existence of the priority habitat as identified in the Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement.

History Note: Authority G.S. 105-277.15;
15A NCAC 10L.0104 WILDLIFE RESERVE

(a) A wildlife reserve is a type of wildlife conservation land that is created to be actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation, or wildlife activities, upon which wildlife management activities are conducted to ensure the propagation of a sustaining breeding, migrating or wintering population of indigenous wild animals. Land primarily managed and maintained primarily for human uses such as large lawns, golf courses, horse pastures, production agricultural fields, monoculture hayfields, solar energy, and commercial timber stands shall not qualify as wildlife reserve land.

(b) At least three of the following activities shall be maintained on the land as agreed upon in the written Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement:

(1) "supplemental food" is annual or perennial noninvasive plantings that provide a direct or indirect source of food or nutrition for wildlife resources.

(2) "supplemental water" is artificial water features or sources that are created or installed for the benefit of wildlife resources.

(3) "supplemental shelter" is natural or artificial structures that are created or installed to provide shelter from the weather, nesting sites, or escape cover from predators. Supplemental shelter may include the addition of natural or artificial structures into aquatic habitats.

(4) "habitat control" is managing upland, wetland, riparian, or aquatic vegetation or physical aquatic habitat using practices to establish, restore, enhance, or maintain the natural community type(s) listed in Paragraph (b) of this Rule.

(5) "erosion control" is the implementation of practices to prevent, reduce, or minimize soil erosion. Practices may include streambank and in-stream channel stabilization. Practices established for erosion control shall not be known to harm wildlife or include invasive plant species.

(6) "predator control" is a practice implemented to reduce the abundance of a species or suite of species that preys on any life stage of wildlife species for which the land is managed. Predator control includes removal of invasive animal species to manage or protect wildlife or wildlife habitats.

(7) "census of animal population on the land" is conducting or participating in periodic surveys and inventories to determine the presence, number, composition, biological condition, or human use of wildlife.
(c) Qualifying land shall be inspected at least once every five years following the date that the conservation agreement is signed to ensure that at least three of the seven activities in Subparagraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this Rule are maintained.

(1) a wildlife biologist employed by a state or federal agency, a Certified Wildlife Biologist® credentialed by the Wildlife Society, or a Certified Fisheries Professional credentialed by the American Fisheries Society shall perform the inspection of qualifying land.

(2) inspections shall be recorded by the wildlife biologist on a form provided by the Commission. The landowner shall submit the completed form to the county Tax Assessors office during the open enrollment period for the year that the inspection is due.

History Note: Authority G.S. 105-277.15:
Appendix III: Wildlife Reserve Land Management Activities

The Wildlife Reserve Land (Criterion 3) of the Wildlife Conservation Lands Program (WCLP) is land that is actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation, or wildlife activities. Land primarily used and managed to maintain other human uses such as large lawns, golf courses, production agricultural fields, monoculture hayfields, and commercial timber stands provide limited wildlife habitat value and will not qualify as wildlife reserve land.

To qualify for this criterion the land must meet all ownership types, acreage minimum, and ownership tenure requirements of the WCLP and be managed according to a Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement (WHCA) between the landowner and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). The WHCA must document that at least three of the seven management activities prescribed by law exist or will be implemented on the enrolled acreage. General descriptions of the seven management activities are provided below.

Supplemental Food

Supplemental food is defined as annual or perennial noninvasive plantings established and maintained to provide a direct or indirect source of food or nutrition for wildlife resources. The typical description of this activity is a “food plot”. Plot location should receive enough sunlight to successfully grow the plants to be established. This may require trees and debris be removed to make plots viable. In addition, soil condition should be evaluated and amended to ensure proper fertility and pH. Areas with heavily compacted soil, such as pastures and logging decks, may require sub-soiling or other methods to break up compacted soils and increase productivity. NCWRC biologist will provide plot specifications to meet desired goals.

- Plot established with herbaceous species: Clover, millet, grain sorghum, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, turnips, chicory and alfalfa are just a few of the species which are typically planted for food plots. These plots serve as an attractant for hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities. Depending on the acreage of the plot and the condition of the surrounding landscape some nutritional benefit may be realized from these plots as well. There is a great deal of information available from academic research and commercial vendor advertisements to assist with seed selection. Where possible, incorporate no-till planting techniques to maintain soil health and fertility, increase invertebrate populations, reduce weed competition and limit erosion in the plots.

- Plot established with native pollinator habitat: Plantings dominated by native wildflower species can provide significant benefit for native bees, wasps, butterflies and moths. These plantings also provide seed for songbirds and increase food for insectivores. Plantings should include multiple species which flower throughout the spring, summer and fall. A minimum of 9 native flowering herbaceous species should be included in these mixtures. Native flowering shrubs may be included in plots to add bloom diversity and structure. Site preparation is critical in getting these species established and care
should be taken to effectively control weeds before planting. More information can be found at online at the NC Pollinator Conservation Alliance, and the Xerces Society websites.

- Mast producing tree/shrub establishment: Trees that produce fruits consumed by wildlife are referred to as mast producing species. Common mast species include persimmon, oak, hickory, pear, crabapple, and beech. Less often thought of mast species include grape, dogwood, elderberry, sumac and native plums. Species of plants to establish will depend on the wildlife species of interest.

Supplemental Water

Supplemental water includes existing man-made water features as well as those that will be installed or maintained for the benefit of wildlife resources. Surface water and wetlands are critical for many species of native living creatures. Care should be taken to maintain these habitat types to enhance recreation opportunities and increase species diversity. NCWRC biologist will provide management specifications to meet desired goals.

- Perennial pond/lake: The vast majority of ponds and lakes in North Carolina are man-made. Terms such as fish pond, farm pond or reservoir are often used to describe these bodies of water. Water quality should be protected in these ponds/lakes. Where possible, shrubby cover should be maintained along the banks, and natural woody debris should be retained to increase habitat and invertebrate diversity.

- Impoundment w/ control structure: Impoundments which are installed with water control structures can provide important habitat for waterfowl, wading birds and amphibians. Vegetation management and drawdown periods can greatly impact habitat quality within these impoundments. Food value can be improved by planting grain crops during the draw down or using moist soil management to improve vegetation diversity. Impoundment design and water level management may be tailored to provide breeding habitat for amphibians such as frogs and salamanders.

- Intermittent pools: These pools do not have a water control structure but do periodically dry up. Their intermittent nature results in no fish inhabiting the pools. The absence of fish predation makes these pools important for amphibians. Installing and managing these often-overlooked wetlands can benefit declining species.

- Other waterbodies and wetland features may qualify as supplemental water. The NCWRC must approve additional qualifying sources in writing for inclusion in the WHCA.
Supplemental Shelter

Supplemental shelters are natural or artificial structures created and installed to provide shelter from the weather, nesting sites, or escape cover from predators. Structures installed in aquatic habitats meet criteria for this activity. The prescribed quantity and recommended design of structures will be dependent on the current condition of the property as well as the needs of targeted wildlife species. NCWRC biologist will provide detailed specifications for type, location and quantity of structures to meet desired goals. Simply installing a structure is not the end of the responsibility. To make sure use of the structure is maximized, annual inspection and maintenance is needed. The following links provide valuable information on building, installing and maintaining various types of shelter.

- Building Songbird Boxes
- North Carolina Wood Ducks
- Building an Osprey Platform
- Bat Houses
- Woodland Wildlife Nest Boxes
- Nests for Native Bees
- Snags and Downed Log
- Brush Pile Construction
- Pond Management Guide

There are many types and designs of supplemental shelter. It is the landowner’s responsibility to confirm that any changes to shelter specification are approved in writing by NCWRC staff. This approval will be retained, attached to WHCA and available during periodic agreement review.

Habitat Control

Habitat control is managing upland, wetland, riparian, or aquatic sites using practices to establish, restore, enhance, or maintain a natural community type(s) identified in the 2015 NC Wildlife Action Plan. These natural communities provide critical habitat for many species of native animals both common and rare. In fact, some species of wild animals require a specific natural community to survive. These animals which have a very specific habitat type are often referred to as specialists. Where these natural communities exist on the landscape efforts to maintain their uniqueness should be a priority. NCWRC biologist can aid in identify these natural communities and develop detailed specifications to maintain their natural significance.

Some examples of habitat control to manage a natural community include:
- Prescribed burning in open forest stands to enhance groundcover
- Establish native herbaceous vegetation to develop early succession habitats
- Tree and shrub planting to improve diversity and structure
• Fence livestock from surface water areas to enhance aquatic and terrestrial habitats
• Manage forest to develop and maintain climax natural community
• Herbicide treatment to control undesirable vegetation
• Manage early succession with disking or prescribed burning
• Manage early succession or bog with rotational grazing
• Install structures to allow passage for aquatic or semi aquatic species

There are many types of natural communities and even more methods to enhance and maintain these areas. Management options should be discussed with NCWRC biologists and decisions of selected management methods documented in writing as part of the habitat agreement. Clearly document methodology, goals and maintenance needs to ensure the requirements of the WHCA are met.

Erosion Control

Erosion Control is the implementation of practices to prevent, reduce, or minimize soil erosion. Erosion reduces habitat quality in both terrestrial and aquatic systems. Movement of soil by wind and water reduces fertility and soil biology of upland sites. Sediment washing into creeks, streams and rivers is the top water pollutant in North Carolina. Limiting erosion can increase dissolved oxygen levels in a water course, improve aquatic organism reproductive success and maintain potability for a wide range of species. Practices established for erosion control shall not be known to harm wildlife or include invasive plant species. NCWRC Biologist can provide guidance in developing specifications to address erosion concerns.

Examples of management practices to address erosion on your property include:
• Streambank stabilization
• In-stream channel stabilization
• Grading, shaping and establishing vegetation to reduce erosion
• Grade, stabilize, water control structures on active roads
• Filter strip installation
• Riparian buffer installation
• Sediment catch basin installation
• Exclude future traffic from road
• Other (attach description for approval by NCWRC staff)

Predator Control

Predator control is implemented to reduce the abundance of a species or suite of species that preys on any life stage of wildlife species for which the land is managed. While predators are most often thought of as an animal that catches, kills and eats another animal, nest predators
which destroy nests or consume eggs of ground nesting birds and reptiles should not be overlooked as a source of significant mortality. For the purpose of the WHCA, predator control also includes removal of non-native invasive animal species to manage or protect wildlife and their habitats. All laws must be adhered to where predator control is part of a WHCA.

- **Trapping - In Season by licensed trapper:** While not as common as it once was, trapping is still an activity which many citizens participate in. Whether a landowner traps on their own property or allows a licensed trapper to access their property this can be an effective tool to remove fur-bearing predators from a tract of land. For more information visit the [Trapping in North Carolina](#).

- **Trapping for species conservation:** There are some situations in which landowners may trap predators outside of normal trapping seasons. Most often these conditions require a special permit or must occur in a depredation scenario. More information can be found on the [NCWRC depredation webpage](#).

- **Swine trapping/shooting to protect habitats:** Feral swine are a very destructive non-native animal species. Their voracious feeding style can damage soil, degrade plant communities and directly impact populations of ground nesting birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals and insects. Swine are prolific breeders, having multiple litters of piglets each year and the young can reproduce as early as 6 months old. More information can be found at the [NCWRC feral swine webpage](#).

- **Predator hunting:** A single landowner's effort to kill predators by hunting will have little impact on the population across the landscape. In most instances quality habitat with prey populations will attract predators from surrounding properties. Killing one or two individual predators from a property will allow space for another individual to move in. Successful predator control requires intensive effort maintained over long periods. Seasons and regulations for most predator species can be found on the [NCWRC small game and other seasons webpage](#).

- **Other predator control measures may qualify under this management activity.** These must be defined and approved in the WHCA.

### Census of Animal Populations

Census of animal populations is conducting or participating in periodic surveys and inventories to determine the presence, number, composition, biological condition, or human use of wildlife. Due to the transient nature of wildlife and typical land ownership patterns across much of North Carolina, qualifying census or survey must be part of an organized effort or protocol approved in the WHCA. Several qualifying efforts are listed below however, other projects may meet the criteria for this management activity. To reduce future misinterpretations
the landowners should confirm, in writing, that the project they wish to participate in meets NCWRC criteria.

Census / Survey efforts
- NC WRC Deer Hunter Observation Survey
- NC WRC Turkey Brood Survey
- NC WRC Avid Grouse, Quail, Rabbit Hunter Survey
- NC WRC Deer Management Assistance Program
- North Carolina's Candid Critters
- Dragonfly Pond Watch Program
- Bumble Bee Watch
- Native Buzz
- The Great Sunflower Project
- The Great Backyard Bird Count
- Christmas Bird Count
- Hummingbirds at Home
- NestWatch
- FrogWatch USA
- Osprey Watch
- eBird
- iNaturalist
- Project FeederWatch
- US Nightjar Survey Network
- North American Breeding Bird Survey
- Calling Amphibian Survey Program
- Other (Protocol details, approved by NCWRC staff, must be attached):
Proposed Adoption of Subchapter 15A NCAC 10L – Wildlife Conservation Land Program Recommended by Agency Staff for Public Notice, Hearing, and Comment

Title 15A NCAC 10L .0100 – Wildlife Conservation Land Program
Session Law 2018-95 extended the reduced property tax assessment for wildlife conservation land that creates and is actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation or wildlife activities. These proposed permanent rules address the activities and inspection requirements for this statutory expansion. They will replace temporary Rule 10L .0101 – Wildlife Reserve, adopted by the Commission at its October 2019 meeting.

10L .0101
Incorporates into rule the basic framework by which land can qualify for reduced tax assessment, pursuant to G.S. 105-277.15. Sets out the three different land management activities that qualify for the Wildlife Conservation Land Program.

10L .0102
Provides clarification to G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(1), setting forth what animals qualify as a “protected animal” for the purposes of qualifying land as wildlife conservation land.

10L .0103
Provides clarification to G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(2) on how management strategies to conserve priority wildlife habitat can qualify land as wildlife conservation land.

10L .0104
Establishes in rule the land management activities set out in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(3) for land that is actively and regularly used as a “reserve” to qualify as wildlife conservation land. Defines the land management activities that must be present and maintained on qualifying land. This Rule is the primary focus of this fiscal note and represents an expansion of the categories of land that qualify as wildlife conservation land.
15A NCAC 10L.0101   WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LAND

(a) Wildlife Conservation Land is a classification of land that meets the size and ownership requirements specified in G.S. 105-277.15 and on which one or more of the use requirements in subparagraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this Rule are met and maintained by the owner under a written Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement with the NC Wildlife Resources Commission that is submitted by the landowner to the county where an application for reduced property tax assessment is requested.

(b) Use Requirements:

   (1) Protection of species on the protected animal list;
   (2) Conservation of priority wildlife habitats; or
   (3) Land managed and actively used as a wildlife reserve.

History Note: Authority G.S. 105-277.15;
(a) As specified in 15A NCAC 10L .0101, the protection of species on the protected animal list shall be a qualifying land use for Wildlife Conservation Land. Eligible species shall be those designated by the Commission in Section 15A NCAC 10I .0100 as endangered, threatened, or special concern.

(b) The following conditions shall apply to the qualification of land as Wildlife Conservation Land under the protection of species on the protected animal list use requirement:

(1) at least one protected wildlife species shall have been identified on the land;

(2) the landowner shall be required to manage the land to protect the species through established strategies identified in the Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement; and

(3) the land shall meet the prior use requirements specified in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(b).

History Note: Authority G.S. 105-277.15;
(a) As specified in 15A NCAC 10L .0101, the conservation of priority wildlife habitats shall be a qualifying land use for Wildlife Conservation Land. Priority wildlife habitats shall mean those habitats specified in G.S.105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(2).

(b) The following conditions shall apply to the qualification of land as Wildlife Conservation Land under the conservation of priority wildlife habitat land use requirement:

1. at least one of the priority wildlife habitats specified in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(2) shall have been identified on the land or planned for establishment;

2. the management strategies identified for the continued existence of the priority wildlife habitat shall be in place or planned for as specified in the Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement; and

3. the land shall meet the prior use requirements specified in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(b).

History Note: Authority G.S. 105-277.15.
(a) As specified in 15A NCAC 10L .0101, land that is managed and actively used as a wildlife reserve shall be a qualifying land use for Wildlife Conservation Land. Wildlife reserve shall mean a type of wildlife conservation land that is created to be actively and regularly used as a reserve for hunting, fishing, shooting, wildlife observation, or wildlife activities, and upon which wildlife management activities are conducted to ensure the propagation of a sustaining breeding, migrating or wintering population of indigenous wild animals. Land managed and maintained primarily for human uses such as large lawns, golf courses, horse pastures, production agricultural fields, monoculture hayfields, solar energy, and commercial timber stands shall not qualify as wildlife reserve land.

(b) As specified in G.S. 105-277.15(c)(3)(a)(3), to qualify as Wildlife Conservation Land under the wildlife reserve land use requirement, at least three of the following activities shall be maintained on the land as agreed upon in the written Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement:

(1) "supplemental food" shall mean annual or perennial noninvasive plantings that provide a direct or indirect source of food or nutrition for wildlife resources.

(2) "supplemental water" shall mean artificial water features or sources that are created or installed for the benefit of wildlife resources.

(3) "supplemental shelter" shall mean natural or artificial structures that are created or installed to provide shelter from the weather, nesting sites, or escape cover from predators. Supplemental shelter may include the addition of natural or artificial structures into aquatic habitats.

(4) "habitat control" shall mean the implementation of practices to establish, restore, enhance, or maintain upland, wetland, riparian, or aquatic vegetation or physical aquatic habitat.

(5) "erosion control" shall mean the implementation of practices to prevent, reduce, or minimize soil erosion. Practices may include streambank and in-stream channel stabilization. Practices established for erosion control shall not be known to harm wildlife or include invasive plant species.

(6) "predator control" shall mean a practice implemented to reduce the abundance of a species or suite of species that preys on any life stage of wildlife species for which the land is managed. Predator control includes removal of invasive animal species to manage or protect wildlife or wildlife habitats.

(7) "census of animal population on the land" shall mean conducting or participating in periodic surveys and inventories to determine the presence, number, composition, biological condition, or human use of wildlife.

(c) Qualifying land shall be inspected at least once every five years following the date that the conservation agreement is signed to ensure that at least three of the seven activities specified in Subparagraphs (b)(1) through (b)(7) of this Rule are maintained. The following conditions shall apply to the required inspection:

(1) a wildlife biologist employed by a state or federal agency, a Certified Wildlife Biologist® credentialed by the Wildlife Society, or a Certified Fisheries Professional credentialed by the American Fisheries Society shall perform the inspection of qualifying land; and
(2) inspections shall be recorded by the wildlife biologist on a form provided by the Commission. The landowner shall submit the completed form to the county tax assessor’s office during the open enrollment period for the year that the inspection is due.

History Note:  Authority G.S. 105-277.15;
Proposed changes to 10G .0601 – Totally Disabled License Eligibility for Lifetime Licenses Recommended by Agency Staff for Public Notice, Hearing, and Comment

Title 15A NCAC 10G .0601 – Totally Disabled License Eligibility
This Rule is proposed for amendment to provide an alternative method for certification of a qualifying disability. Organizational and clarifying changes are also proposed.
The Wildlife Resources Commission shall accept documentation from individual residents who are certified as totally and permanently disabled by the Social Security Administration, Civil Service Retirement System, Railroad Retirement Board, or the North Carolina State Retirement System for the purpose of obtaining a lifetime totally disabled hunting and fishing license as described in G.S. 113-270.1C, 113-270.1D, 113-271, and 113-351.

(a) North Carolina residents that are totally and permanently disabled shall be eligible for the totally disabled lifetime licenses described in G.S. 113-270.1C, 113-270.1D, 113-271, and 113-351.

(b) Written certification of a resident’s total and permanent disability as specified in Paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Rule shall be required and submitted to the Wildlife Resources Commission prior to the issuance of a totally disabled lifetime license.

(c) Written certification of a resident’s total and permanent disability from the following institutions shall be accepted for the purposes of qualifying for the totally disabled lifetime licenses specified in Paragraph (a):

1. The Social Security Administration;
2. The Civil Service Retirement System;
3. The Railroad Retirement Board; and

(d) Residents not receiving or qualifying for benefits from the institutions specified in Paragraph (c) may submit written certification from a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, or certified nurse practitioner that the resident’s impairment qualifies under the categories set forth by the Social Security Administration in 20 C.F.R. 416.934 for presumptive disability or presumptive blindness, excluding the impairment categories specifically applying to infants. 20 C.F.R. 416.934 is hereby incorporated by reference, including subsequent amendments and editions. This regulation may be accessed free of charge at www.ecfr.gov.
Proposed changes to 10B .0114 – Dog Training and Field Trials
Recommended by Agency Staff for Public Notice, Hearing, and Comment

Title 15A NCAC 10B .0114 – Dog Training And Field Trials

This rule is part of the 2017 periodic review, with a re-adoption deadline of December 30, 2022. It is amended to provide for the issuance of Field Trial Permits via the online portal at ncwildlife.org. Organizational and technical changes are also proposed.
(a) For purposes of 15A NCAC 10B and 10D, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Commission-sanctioned field trial" means a field trial that, pursuant to a written request from the sponsoring organization, has been authorized in writing and scheduled for occurrence by an authorized representative of the Wildlife Resources Commission and for which a Field Trial Permit has been issued.

(2) "Active participant" means an individual participating in a field trial who handles dogs or uses a firearm.

(3) "Field Trial Permit" means the permit issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission that authorizes an individual to hold a commission-sanctioned field trial for dogs in accordance with governing laws and the Rules of the Commission.

(b) Individuals desiring to conduct a commission-sanctioned field trial shall obtain a Field Trial Permit from the Wildlife Resources Commission at www.ncwildlife.org or at the Commission headquarters located at 1751 Varsity Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606.

For each person using wildlife to train or run dogs, they shall possess a North Carolina hunting license.

(c) Each person serving as a judge of a commission-sanctioned field trial is exempt from any license requirements. Judges of non-sanctioned field trials shall possess a North Carolina hunting license.

(d) Except as exempted provided in Paragraph (e) of this Rule, the following applies to active participants in field trials:

(1) North Carolina residents participating in any field trial that uses wildlife shall have a N.C. hunting license;

(2) non-residents participating in a commission-sanctioned field trial that uses wildlife shall possess a N.C. hunting license or a hunting license from his or her state of residence; and

(3) non-residents participating in other types of field trials that use wildlife shall possess a N.C. hunting license.

(e) Persons Notwithstanding Paragraph (e) of this Rule, an individual without a license may participate in commission-sanctioned field trials for beagles conducted without firearms on private field trial areas that meet the fencing requirements specified in G.S. 113-276(k).

(f) Except as allowed by rules pertaining to authorized field trials, it is unlawful to carry axes, saws, or climbing irons while training or running dogs during closed season for game animals.

(g) On a commission-sanctioned field trial for retrievers or bird dogs, the following conditions shall apply:

(1) shotguns containing live ammunition or firearms using only blank ammunition may be used only when the application for and the authorization of the field trial so provide; shall be prohibited unless specifically authorized by a Field Trial Permit.
(2) No wild waterfowl, quail, or wild pheasant shall be used in field trials when shotguns with live ammunition are permitted;

(3) All waterfowl, quail and pheasants so used shall be obtained from a licensed game bird propagator. Only waterfowl, quail, or pheasants lawfully obtained from a licensed game bird propagator shall be authorized for use in field trials.

(4) Each specimen of waterfowl so obtained from licensed game bird propagators for use in field trials when shotguns with live ammunition are authorized shall be marked by one of the methods provided by 50 C.F.R. 21.13, specified in 50 C.F.R. 21.13; and

(5) Each pheasant or quail so obtained from licensed game bird propagators for use in field trials where shotguns with live ammunition are authorized shall be banded by the propagator prior to delivery with a leg band that is imprinted with the number of his or her propagation license. The purchaser of the birds shall obtain a copy of the receipt from the propagator showing the date and number of birds purchased, propagator license number, and species of birds purchased. The copy of the receipt shall be available for inspection by any authorized agent representatives of the Wildlife Resources Commission during the time and at the place where the trial is being held.

(h) Applications for authorization of a field trial shall be submitted in writing to a Wildlife Enforcement Officer at least 30 days prior to the scheduled event.

(i) Pursuant to G.S. 113-291.1(d), hunters may train dogs using shotguns with shot of number 4 size or smaller during the closed season using domestically raised waterfowl and domestically raised game birds. The following conditions shall apply when training dogs during the closed season for domestically raised waterfowl and domestically raised game birds:

(1) Only shotguns with number 4 size shot or smaller shall be authorized;

(2) Only nontoxic shot shall be used when training dogs using domestically raised waterfowl;

(3) All domestically raised waterfowl shall be individually tagged on one leg with a seamless band stamped with the number of the propagation license number for the facility from which the domestically raised waterfowl originated; and

(4) All other domestically raised game birds shall be individually tagged on one leg with a band indicating the propagation license number for of the facility from which the birds originated.
Proposed changes to 10H .1003 –Taxidermist Records and Reporting Requirements Recommended by Agency Staff for Public Notice, Hearing, and Comment

Title 15A NCAC 10H .1003 – Records

This Rule is proposed for amendment to institute taxidermy reporting requirements pursuant to the establishment of the taxidermy cervid certification requirement and to update the title to read as - Records and Reporting Requirements.
15A NCAC 10H .1003  RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Licensed taxidermists shall keep records of each wildlife specimen delivered and contained within his or her place of business. Records shall include:

(1) the species and sex of the specimen;
(2) the date the specimen was delivered;
(3) the name and address of the person delivering the specimen;
(4) the name and address of the person responsible for take of the specimen, if different;
(5) the date and location of the take;
(6) the big game harvest authorization number, if applicable; and
(7) the date and disposition of the mounted specimen.

Records shall be maintained chronologically by the date the specimen was delivered. Records shall be retained by the taxidermist for one year following expiration of the taxidermy license and shall be made available for inspection by any agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(b) The records required by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under its taxidermy permit regulations for migratory game birds, as set forth in 50 CFR 21.24, which is hereby incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments and editions, shall satisfy this Rule, and can be accessed at no cost at www.ecfr.gov.

(c) Licensed taxidermists required by G.S. 113-273(k) to obtain the taxidermy cervid certification shall report the following information of each wildlife specimen of the family Cervidae delivered and contained within his or her place of business to the Wildlife Resources Commission on a form available at www.ncwildlife.org:

(1) the county or parish, state, Canadian province, or foreign country where the take occurred;
(2) the big game harvest authorization number or equivalent out-of-state number; and
(3) the species of each cervid.

(d) The information required to be reported in Paragraph (c) of this Rule shall be received by the Commission prior to the renewal of a taxidermy cervid certification.
February 27, 2020

Temporary Rulemaking Request to Propose Text for 
10H .01500 – Controlled Rabbit Hunting Preserves

Title 15A NCAC 10H .1501 – Controlled Rabbit Hunting Preserves

This temporary Rule is proposed for adoption to provide for the licensing and regulation of 
controlled rabbit hunting preserves as established in SL 2019-204 and sets out operational 
conditions, and application and recordkeeping requirements.
15A NCAC 10H .1501 Controlled Rabbit Hunting Preserves

(a) For the purposes of this Rule, a controlled rabbit hunting preserve or preserve shall mean an area that
is completely and permanently enclosed with a metal fence designed to prevent the escape or entry of
rabbits at any time where box-trapped rabbits are released for the purposes of hunting with dogs.

(b) The following conditions shall apply to the take of rabbits on controlled rabbit hunting preserves:

(1) take of rabbits shall be authorized year-round; and

(2) dogs shall be the only authorized manner of take.

(c) It shall be unlawful for an individual to operate a controlled rabbit hunting preserve without first
obtaining a controlled hunting preserve operator license from the Commission.

(d) A controlled hunting preserve operator license issued pursuant to this Rule shall entitle the license holder
to operate a controlled rabbit hunting preserve.

(e) Controlled hunting preserve operator licenses shall not be transferable, either by transferring the license
or by relocating the site of the preserve.

(f) Application for a controlled hunting preserve operator license shall be made on a form available from
the Commission online at www.ncwildlife.org or at the Commission headquarters located at 1751 Varsity
Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606-2576. The application shall include the following information:

(1) the applicant’s name, address, telephone number, date of birth; and

(2) the preserve name, address, county, acreage, and GPS coordinates of preserve entrance.

(g) Unless otherwise exempt from license requirements, every person participating in the pursuit of rabbits
on a controlled rabbit hunting preserve shall have a valid resident or nonresident hunting license or a
controlled hunting preserve hunting license in his or her possession, in accordance with 15A NCAC 10B
.0114.

(h) License holders shall keep an accurate record of all rabbits released into or removed from the preserve.
Records shall contain the following information:

(1) the number of rabbits released into the preserve;

(2) the county of origin; and

(3) name, address, and phone number of the individual that provided the rabbits to the preserve.

(i) The records required by this Rule shall be available for inspection by a representative of the Commission
upon request and shall be retained by the license holder for 12 months following expiration of the license.

(j) Representatives of the Commission shall be permitted to enter the premises of any licensed controlled
rabbit hunting preserve upon request or during the preserve’s operating hours for inspection, enforcement,
or scientific purposes.