

AGENDA

N.C. WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION WEBINAR MEETING April 22, 2021 9:00 am

CALL TO ORDER - Chairman David Hoyle, Jr.

This electronic meeting is being streamed live and recorded as a public record. The recording of the meeting will be available at www.ncwildlife.org.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE- Commissioner Tommy Fonville

INVOCATION – Commissioner Mike Johnson

ROLL CALL OF COMMISSIONERS PRESENT – Margo Minkler, Commission Liaison

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, Jr.*

APPROVAL OF FEBRUARY 25, 2021 MEETING MINUTES – Take action on the February 25, 2021 Wildlife Resources Commission meeting minutes as written in the exhibit (**EXHIBIT A**)

2020 THOMAS L. QUAY WILDLIFE DIVERSITY AWARD PRESENTATION – Present the 2020 Thomas L. Quay Wildlife Diversity Award to Allen Boynton – *Cameron Ingram, Executive Director*

BREAK FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT – Receive a Financial Status Report on the Wildlife Operating Fund – *Dr. DP Singla, Chief Financial Officer* (**EXHIBIT B**)

ENDOWMENT FUND – Consider Approval of Calendar Year 2020 Expendable Investment Income and June 2020 Endowment Fund Balances – *Dr. DP Singla* (**EXHIBITS C-1, C-2**)

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTS

Ad hoc Land Strategy Committee Report – March 15, 2021 – Tommy Fonville, Chair Fisheries Committee Report – April 20, 2021 – Tommy Fonville, Chair Boating Safety Committee Report – April 21, 2021 – Mike Johnson, Chair Land Acquisitions and Property Committee Report – April 21, 2021 – Tom Berry, Chair Education, Shooting and Archery Committee Report – April 21, 2021 – Kelly Davis, Chair Finance Committee Report – April 21, 2021 – Landon Zimmer, Chair Migratory Birds/Waterfowl Committee Report – April 21, 2021 – Wes Seegars, Vice Chair Committee of the Whole Report – April 21, 2021 – David Hoyle, Jr., Chair

AGENCY SPOTLIGHT – Alabama Bass Invasions in North Carolina – The Changing Landscape of Black Bass Fisheries in Our State – Lawrence Dorsey, Piedmont Fisheries Research Coordinator

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

2021-2022 Webless Migratory Birds, Resident Canada Geese, Extended Falconry, and Waterfowl Seasons – Review U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service frameworks, receive public comments, and select the 2021-2022 season dates and bag limits for webless migratory birds, resident Canada geese, extended falconry, and waterfowl – *Brad Howard, Wildlife Management Division Chief* (EXHIBITS D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4)

2021 Migrant Peregrine Falconry - Consider staff recommendations to establish a season for taking up to 5 migrant peregrine falcons for use in falconry in 2021 – *Brad Howard* (**EXHIBIT E**)

INLAND FISHERIES DIVISION

Rulemaking – 15A NCAC 10C – Game Fish, Primary Nursery Areas, and Anadromous Fishing Spawning Areas – Consider request to publish Notice of Text with an open comment period and virtual public hearing for proposed technical changes and readoption of rules for Game Fish, Primary Nursery Areas, and Anadromous Fishing Spawning Areas. – Christian Waters, Inland Fisheries Division Chief (EXHIBIT F)

LAND AND WATER ACCESS DIVISION

Temporary Rulemaking – 15 A NCAC 10D .0103 – Hunting on Game Lands – Consider request to publish Notice of Text with an open comment period and virtual public hearing for temporary amendments to game land rules – *Brian McRae, Land and Water Access Division Chief* (**EXHIBIT G**)

Land Acquisition and Property Matters

Phase II Land Acquisitions – Consider final approval to proceed with acquisition of the following property – *Jessie Birckhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager* (**EXHIBITS H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4**)

- Leonard Tract Bertie County (**H-1**)
- Geneva Bigelow Tracts Caswell County (**H-2**)
- Queen Tract Wilkes County (**H-3**)
- Pontiac Plywood Tracts Warren County (**H-4**)

Other Property Matters – Consider staff recommendation for other property matters – *Jessie Birckhead* (EXHIBITS I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4)

- Request for Demolition Consider a request from staff to demolish an old well house at the Armstrong Fish Hatchery in McDowell County (I-1)
- Request for Right of Way Easement and Temporary Construction Easement Consider a request from the NC Department of Transportation for a ROW and TC Easement at R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell Game Lands in Caswell County (I-2)
- Request for Permanent Utility Easement Consider a request from Duke Energy Progress for a Permanent Utility Easement at Sandhills Game Land in Richmond County (I-3)
- Request for Lease Consider a lease of WRC-administered property to Currituck County (I-4)

WATER SAFETY RULEMAKING

Notice of Text – 15A NCAC 10F .0329 – Rowan County – Consider application from Rowan County to publish Notice of Text in the *NC Register* with a public hearing and open comment period for an amendment to extend the no-wake zone currently within 50 yards of the shoreline at Tamarac Shores Marina, northeast to a point in the water within 50 yards of the shoreline and including the cove northwest of the marina – *Betsy Haywood, No-Wake Zone Coordinator* (**EXHIBIT J**)

Notice of Text – 15A NCAC 10F .0327 – Montgomery County - Consider request to publish Notice of Text in the *NC Register* with a public hearing and open comment period to incorporate a marked no-wake zone into the NCAC, that is located at the Old North State Marina fuel dock on Badin Lake in Montgomery County – *Betsy Haywood* (EXHIBIT K)

Notice of Text – 15A NCAC 10F .0317 – Stanly County - Consider request to publish Notice of Text in the *NC Register* with a public hearing and open comment period for a proposed no-wake zone within 50 yards northeast and southwest of the abandoned railroad

trestle bridge on Badin Lake near the Stanly/Montgomery County line – $Betsy\ Haywood$ (**EXHIBIT L**)

OTHER RULEMAKING

Fiscal Note and Notice of Text – 15A NCAC 10I – Endangered and Threatened Species – Consider request to publish Notice of Text in the *NC Register* with an open comment period and virtual public hearing for proposed changes to the rules for state listed species. Review and approve fiscal note – *Todd Ewing, Aquatic Wildlife Diversity Program Manager* (EXHIBIT M-1, M-2)

Controlled Fox Hunting Preserve Petition – Review public comments and consider public request for rulemaking to amend rules 15A NCAC 10H .1201, .1202, .1203 and .1204 regulating controlled fox hunting preserves – *Carrie Ruhlman, Rulemaking Coordinator* (**EXHIBITS N-1, N-2**)

COMMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN – Chairman Hoyle

COMMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – *Executive Director Ingram*

ADJOURN

EXHIBIT A

April 22, 2021



MINUTES February 25, 2021 N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission Webinar Meeting Raleigh, North Carolina

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statute (NCGS) §166A-19.20 (Public Bodies/Remote Meetings During Declared Emergencies), the February 25, 2021 N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) webinar meeting was called to order by Commission Chairman David Hoyle, Jr. at 9:00 a.m.

Chairman Hoyle announced that the webinar meeting audio is being streamed live and will be available on the NCWRC's website. He reminded Commissioners to speak their names before making motions or comments and to mute their devices when not speaking. Hoyle announced that by the statutory requirement, the roll will be called for attendance and for each vote.

Commissioner Kelly Davis gave the invocation.

MANDATORY ETHICS INQUIRY

Chairman Hoyle advised the Commission of the mandatory ethics inquiry as mandated in NCGS §138A-15.

Jim Cogdell

Wes Seegars

Richard Edwards

ROLL CALL

Margo Minkler, Commission Liaison, called the roll. Ray Clifton and John Stone were absent.

COMMISSIONER ATTENDANCE

David Hoyle, Jr.

Mike Johnson

John Coley

Monty Crump

Brad Stanback

Tom Berry

Landon Zimmer

Hayden Rogers

Kelly Davis

John Coley

Nat Harris

Tommy Fonville

Jim Ruffin

Mark Craig

MINUTES OF DECEMEBER 10, MEETING

By acclamation, the Minutes of the December 10, 2020 meeting were approved as presented in **Exhibit A**. **Exhibit A** is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

ADMINISTRATION

Dr. DP Singla, *Chief Financial Officer*, presented a status report in **Exhibit B** on the Wildlife Operating Fund and Capital Improvement Fund.

Wildlife Operating and Capital Improvement Funds - As of December 31, 2020, the revenues in the General Fund were \$54,370,232.66, with Capital Improvement (CI) revenues \$2,650,424.12. Expenditures in the General Fund were \$49,301,946.93. Expenditures in the CI Fund were \$3,401,994.81. The excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses in the General Fund was \$5,068,285.73, with -\$751,570.69 in CI. The General Fund Balance as of December 31, 2020 was \$21,512,328.96. The CI Fund balance as of December 31, 2020 was \$2,563,599.73.

Exhibit B is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTS

Big Game Committee Report – February 10, 2021 – John Coley, *Chair*, reported that The Big Game Committee met virtually on February 10, 2021. The meeting focused on deer management and research in the state. Dr. Jon Shaw, *State Deer Biologist* presented the data and metrics used to monitor and manage the deer herds. The presentation was very informative and is available on the Agency's YouTube channel. Following Shaw's presentation David Sawyer presented the results of a study conducted by NC State and the WRC to develop a model that will predict the probability of a land parcel being huntable. The results will benefit the Commission in understanding what is happening on the landscape that will affect future deer hunting. This project and the presentation were followed by Dr. Shaw discussing a proposed research project. The huntable land model demonstrated that hunting of deer is occurring along the urban/rural interface. However, it is not known how much deer hunting is occurring in these areas and how our regulations are impacting the deer populations there. There are significant deer management questions that could be answered by a study such as this. The Committee encouraged staff to continue development and coordination with appropriate researchers to move the study forward.

Elk and Alligator Committee Report – February 17, 2021 – Steve Windham, *Chair*, reported the Elk and Alligator Committee met virtually on February 17, 2021. The meeting continued to explore alligator management in the state. Staff presented to the committee a draft Alligator Management Assistance Program for discussion and consideration by the committee. The document laid out an ambitious conceptual idea that would merge data collection efforts on alligators with some opportunity to manage alligators on certain private lands. While there remain considerable questions, the concept was generally well received. Staff was directed to do a cost analysis to determine what a program like this might require as a cost to the Agency and to private landowners who might enroll; to develop and articulate a

3-year timeline for implementation; and to show (through maps) potential sanctuary areas relative to potential private lands that could be in the Alligator Management Assistance Program.

Land Acquisition and Property (LAP)Committee Meeting Report - February 23, 2021 - Tom Berry, Chair, reported that the Committee met virtually on February 23, 2021. The committee reviewed the status of current land acquisition projects. The Committee reviewed and approved one Phase I acquisition and reviewed and endorsed five Phase II acquisitions including Tuckertown. As part of the review of the Tuckertown project Commissioner Cogdell committed \$10,000 towards transactional and closing costs for the project. Chairman Berry thanked the many partners involved with Tuckertown including Bill Holman and Mike Leonard with the Conservation Fund, the Three Rivers Land Trust, and Ducks Unlimited among others. Staff will continue to provide detailed updates on Tuckertown in the coming months ahead of a projected August closing. Chairman Berry and Vice-Chairman Fonville informed the Committee that the ad hoc Land Acquisition Strategy Committee has been formed and will be chaired by Commissioner Fonville. The ad hoc Committee will begin meeting soon and will work to define priorities for the agency's land acquisition work to feed into the development of a long-term land acquisition strategy. The ad hoc Committee will work closely with staff and regular updates will be provided to the Land Acquisition and Property Committee. Lastly, Chairman Berry shared that the Wildlife Habitat Foundation is seeking a project to collaborate on with the agency, and staff will be providing suggestions.

Migratory Birds/Waterfowl Committee Report – February 24, 2021 – Richard Edwards, *Chair*, reported that the Migratory Birds/Waterfowl Committee met virtually on February 24, 2021. Kerrick Robinson, *Social Scientist*, provided an overview of the results from the *Duck Hunter Perspectives Survey*. Kerrick explained the survey was designed to understand duck hunter preferences for season dates and the number of season segments within the newly established Coastal and Inland duck hunting zones. Staff identified 40,413 potential hunters using Harvest Information Program screening questions. An online survey was open from September 21, 2020 to October 31, 2020. Duck hunters were recruited to participate with two email reminders and one postcard reminder. Staff received 6,432 valid responses for analysis for a response rate of 17%. Responses from both Inland and Coastal duck hunters show they are in favor of having later season dates and more Saturdays. Doug Howell, *Migratory Game Bird Program Coordinator*, presented options for 2021/22 Waterfowl Season Dates. The Committee approved staff recommendations for season dates for migratory game birds to be open for public comment using the NCWRC online comment portal.

Finance Committee Report – February 24, 2021 – Landon Zimmer, *Chair*, reported that the Finance Committee met virtually on February 24, 2021. Steve Chase, *Internal Auditor*, discussed his transition from process improvements to risk assessment strategy, to align more closely with the roles of internal auditor as recommended by the Office of State Budget and Management, Office of Internal Auditor. He discussed the importance of the required independent five-year quality assessment review to ensure compliance with regulating authorities. He then reviewed the new audit charter pointing out his duty to report to the Commission and the Executive Director. Chief Financial Officer, Dr. D.P. Singla, presented a comparison of the current and previous fiscal years for periods ending December 31, showcasing revenues and expenditures for the general fund and capital improvement funds. Explanations were provided for any variances in excess of one million dollars. An overview of the WRC Endowment fund was presented, with an explanation of the various investment accounts and cash (STIF) accounts that

make up the endowment fund, and examples of the types of transactions that occur within and between the accounts, and at what frequencies. Janice Underwood, *Agency CIO*, presented a detailed analysis of the current lifetime license model and all revenues derived from these licenses utilizing the assumptions made by Southwick Associates in their report from December 2019. She also explained the certification of license holders process and the historical revenues that the agency has received, based on that certification of hunters and anglers. To further support the benefit of a possible discounted license, she presented license sales trends data for both annual and lifetime license purchasers in the 50-65 age categories.

<u>Motion from Finance Committee</u> - On a motion by Commissioner Zimmer and a second by Commissioner Coley, the Committee tasked Executive Director Ingram to work with the legislature to establish half price lifetime licenses for hunters and anglers age 50 and over.

Committee of the Whole Report – February 24, 2021– David Hoyle, Jr., *Chair*, reported that the Committee met virtually on February 24, 2021. The Committee of the Whole began by reviewing public comments and proposed rules for Inland Fisheries, Wildlife Management, and Game Lands for 2021/2022. The committee endorsed all the proposed rules with the following changes: removing F5 and F6 from the Inland Fish rule proposals, revising H3 in the proposed changes to the Wildlife Management rule proposals, and modifying G10 from the Game Land rule proposals. The Committee then reviewed public comments and proposed rulemaking for a No Wake Zone amendment for Brunswick County by Betsy Haywood, Wildlife and Alligator Control Agents, and Wildlife Take for Depredations by Daron Barnes. Todd Ewing presented the Committee's first look at changes to the protected animal list which will be voted on at the April Commission Meeting. Joe Fuller then gave the Committee information and did a presentation on rabbit hemorrhagic disease which is highly contagious and could be spread to North Carolina. Staff are working to develop specific field investigation protocols, collaborating with USDA and NCDA, and sending out information to avid rabbit hunters, rehabilitators, and rabbit pen operators. Lastly, Shannon Deaton provided the Committee with an update on the Recovering America's Wildlife Act.

<u>AGENCY SPOTLIGHT – Digging for the Root of the Problem</u>

Andrew Helton, *Wildlife Law Enforcement Captain*, explained for many decades, North Carolina Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers have been challenged with combating plant poaching on both public and privately owned lands. In his presentation, he shared enforcement efforts and challenges, anti-poaching methods, and ginseng case totals for 2020. Ginseng brings an average of \$800.00 to \$1000.00 per dried pound. Every year, Wildlife Law Enforcement officers receive hundreds of reports on plant poaching. In the past, Law Enforcement Officers only had jurisdiction to enforce plant laws on public lands. However, when it came to private lands, our authority became complicated. In January of 2020, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission teamed up with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture by signing a MOU allowing the NCWRC to investigate and enforce state laws protecting those plants found on the plant protection list on both public and private lands.

ADOPTION OF 2021-2022 INLAND FISHERIES RULES

Christian Waters, *Inland Fisheries Division Chief*, presented in **Exhibit C-1** a summary of comments concerning the proposed changes to fifteen Inland Fisheries rules received from the virtual public hearing held in January 2021 and from the NCWRC internet portal and correspondence.

On a motion by Mike Johnson and second by Tom Berry, the Commission adopted fifteen changes to Inland Fisheries rules for 2021-2022 presented in **Exhibit C-2**:

F1) Combine the two-existing Public Mountain Trout Waters (PMTW) catch-and-release classifications (Catch and Release/Artificial Flies Only Trout Waters and Catch and Release/Artificial Lures Only Trout Waters) into a single classification (Catch and Release/Artificial Flies and Lures Only Trout Waters).

15A NCAC 10C .0205 15A NCAC 10C .0316

F2) Remove Franks Creek in Graham County from Wild Trout Natural Bait Waters. This proposal will remove 4.1 miles from Public Mountain Trout Waters and 0.4 miles of Franks Creek on game lands will be reclassified to Wild Trout Waters.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F3) Remove Hemphill Creek in Haywood County from Wild Trout Natural Bait Waters. This proposal will remove 3.7 miles of Public Mountain Trout Waters.

15A NCAC 10C.0205

F4) Remove Buff Creek in Jackson County from Wild Trout Natural Bait Waters. This proposal will remove 2.8 miles of Public Mountain Trout Waters and 1.0 mile of Buff Creek on game lands will be reclassified to Wild Trout Waters.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F7) Remove Mill Creek in McDowell County from Hatchery Supported Trout Waters. This proposal will remove 6.0 miles of Public Mountain Trout Waters.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F8) Clarify that there is no closed season for harvest in undesignated trout waters.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F9) Clarify the boundaries for the Delayed Harvest Trout Waters reaches of the Watauga River in Watauga County. The designated reaches are S.R. 1114 bridge to Valle Crucis Community Park lower boundary (upper reach) and S.R. 1103 bridge to confluence with Laurel Creek (lower reach). This proposal will not add or remove any Public Mountain Trout Waters.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F10) Clarify that Boundary Line Pond in Wilkes County is designated as Public Mountain Trout Waters and further classified as Hatchery Supported Trout Waters.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F11) Clarify that the lower Hatchery Supported Trout Waters boundary on the Middle Prong Roaring River in Wilkes County is the second bridge on S.R. 1736.

15A NCAC 10C .0205

F12) Clarify that the daily creel limit for Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, and Spotted Bass in the Alleghany County portion of the New River downstream of Fields Dam (Grayson County, Virginia) is five fish in combination.

15A NCAC 10C .0305

15A NCAC 10C .0321

15A NCAC 10C .0322

F13) Prohibit harvest of Largemouth Bass from three ponds associated with Martin-Marietta Park, City of New Bern, Craven County.

15A NCAC 10C .0305

F14) Prohibit harvest of Striped Bass from three ponds associated with Martin-Marietta Park, City of New Bern, Craven County.

15A NCAC 10C .0314

F15) Establish an exception to the general statewide regulation for Blue Catfish in the North Carolina portion of the Dan River (Caswell Co.), downstream of Danville, Va. by allowing only one fish greater than 32 inches to be possessed in the daily creel.

15A NCAC 10C .0401

F16) Allow American Eel greater than the 9-inch minimum length limit to be used for cut bait provided the body depth of the eel is at least ½ inch.

15A NCAC 10C .0401 15A NCAC 10C .0402

F17) Add the African Longfin Eel, Creole Painted Crayfish, Bigclaw Crayfish, Marbled Crayfish or Marmorkrebs, Applesnail, Olive Mysterysnail, European Eel, Oriental Weatherfish, Brown Hoplo, Yellow Bass, Shortfin Eel, Crucian Carp, Prussian Carp, European Perch, European Minnow, and Amur Sleeper 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. The proposed change also includes taxonomic clarifications and corrections.

15A NCAC 10C .0211

Exhibit C-2 is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

ADOPTION OF 2021-2022 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT RULES

Brad Howard, *Wildlife Management Division Chief*, presented **Exhibit D-1**, a summary of public comments concerning proposed changes to wildlife management rules received from the virtual public hearing held in January 2021 and from NCWRC internet portal and correspondence.

On a motion by Wes Seegars and second by Mike Johnson, the Commission adopted five changes to Wildlife Management rules for 2021-2022 presented in **Exhibit D-2**:

H1) This proposal modifies the definition of a muzzleloading firearm to allow for the use of pre-loaded powder capsules in muzzleloaders during blackpowder season.

15A NCAC 10B .0203

H2) This proposal modifies the permitted archery equipment to allow for the use of sling bow for taking white-tailed deer.

15A NCAC 10B .0116

H3) This proposal will create a NCWRC private land program called "Wild Quail Management Areas" and will allow dedicated property managers enrolled in the Program to implement specific additional management actions.

15A NCAC 10B .0227

H4) This proposed rule amendment will allow the use of remote trap checking systems in lieu of a physical trap check under specified conditions.

15A NCAC 10B .0110

H5) This proposed rule amendment corrects the open season for the take of bear in Camden, Chowan, and Pasquotank counties.

15A NCAC 10B .0202

Exhibit D-2 is incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

LAND AND WATER ACCESS DIVISION

ADOPTION OF GAME LAND MANAGEMENT RULES FOR 2021-2022

Brian McRae, *Land and Water Access Division Chief*, presented in **Exhibit E-1** a summary of public comments received from the virtual public hearing held in January 2021 and from the NCWRC internet and correspondence, pertaining to proposed changes to game land rules.

On a motion by Mike Johnson and second by Tom Berry, the Commission adopted twenty 2021-2022 Game Land Rules as presented in **Exhibit E-2**:

G1) Codify the Commission's authority to manage public access and use of Commission property and/or waive any non-statutorily required rules in Chapter 10 to protect public health, public safety, wildlife resources, and Commission property.

15A NCAC 10A .1102

- G2) This proposal will redefine the description of a Temporary Restricted Zone. *15A NCAC 10D .0102*
- G3) Remove the Laurinburg Fox Trial facility from the NCAC.

15A NCAC 10D .0102

G4) Clarify that coyotes, armadillos, and groundhogs are authorized to be taken on game lands by trapping during the regulated trapping season (November 1 through end of February). This rule also

clarifies that foxes can be trapped on game lands during the regulated trapping season in counties with a session law that authorizes fox trapping in that county. This proposal also establishes a closed trapping season on game lands from April 1 through October 31.

15A NCAC 10D .0102

G5) Clarify that licensed trappers can use bait on game lands while trapping. 15A NCAC 10D.0102

G6) Clarify NCAC rule text that identifies where game lands designated in the disabled access program are listed.

15A NCAC 10D .0102

G7) Amend NCAC rule text by removing Brunswick County Game Land. 15A NCAC 10D .0103

G8) Clarify NCAC rule text that establishes the December segment of the bear season for Alligator River, Buckridge, Chowan Swamp, Gull Rock, and Van Swamp game lands. *15A NCAC 10D .0103*

G9) Clarify that horseback riding is allowed seven days per week from May 16 – August 31, and on Sundays only September 1 – May 15 on R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell, Chatham, Jordan, and Pee Dee River game lands. This proposal will also allow equestrian riding on gated roads and trails posted for equestrian use at Pee Dee River Game Land. This proposal will also clarify that a Game Land License is not needed to ride horses on the American Tobacco Trail at Jordan Game Land. *15A NCAC 10D .0103*

G10) Prohibit the pursuing or chasing of deer and bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting on the Beaufort County portion of Goose Creek Game Land north of NC 33 except for that portion east of Smith Creek and south of Campbell Creek.

15A NCAC 10D .0103

G11) Implement permanent rule text to replace a temporary rule that corrected a clerical error in the NCAC regarding the primitive weapons seasons for deer on Nicholson Creek Game Land. *15A NCAC 10D .0103*

G12) Change Perkins Game Land from an Introductory Either-Sex Gun Season to a Conservative Either-Sex Gun Season.

15A NCAC 10D .0103

G13) Clarify the times and places where horseback riding will be permitted and not allowed on the Sandhills Game Land.

15A NCAC 10D .0103

G14) Amend NCAC rule text to remove references to impoundments on Stones Creek Game Land.

15A NCAC 10D .0103

G15) Prohibit horseback riding at William H. Silver Game Land. *15A NCAC 10D .0103*

G16) Clarify NCAC rule text regarding restrictions on Wildlife Conservation Areas. *15A NCAC 10J .0103*

G17) Add the definition of a "Seven Days per Week Game Land" and indicate that hunting is allowed Monday through Sunday during open seasons. Also add the definition for a "Four Days per Week Game Land" and indicate that hunting is allowed Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Further, as per G.S. 103-2, this rule will indicate that on Sundays, hunting with a firearm between 9:30 AM and 12:30 PM is prohibited, the use of a firearm to take deer that are run or chased by dogs is prohibited, and hunting with a firearm within 500 yards of a place of religious worship, as defined by G.S. 14-54.1(b), or any accessory structure thereof, is prohibited.

15A NCAC 10D .0103

G18) Change the following six game lands to "Four Days per Week Game Lands": Bullard and Branch Hunting Preserve, Columbus County, Mitchell River, Perkins, Robeson, Sampson 15A NCAC 10D.0103

G19) Change the following 45 game lands to "Seven Days per Week Game Lands": Alcoa, Alligator River, Angola Bay, Bachelor Bay, Brinkleyville, Buffalo Cove, Cape Fear River Wetlands, Carteret County, Chatham, Chowan, Cold Mountain, Croatan, Currituck Banks, Dare, Elk Knob, Embro Goose Creek, Gull Rock, Harris, Hyco, Juniper Creek, Lee, Light Ground Pocosin, Linwood, Lower Fishing Creek, Mayo, Nantahala, Needmore, New Lake, North River, Northwest River Marsh, Pee Dee River, Pisgah, Pond Mountain, Sandy Creek, Shocco Creek, South Mountains, Sutton Lake, Three Top Mountain, Thurmond Chatham, Tillery, Toxaway, Uwharrie, Van Swamp, William H. Silver 15A NCAC 10D .0103

G20) Prohibit the harvest of bear on Sunday on the following game lands in the Coastal Bear Management Unit: Alligator River, Angola Bay, Bullard and Branch Hunting Preserve, Cape Fear River Wetlands, Carteret County, Chowan, Croatan, Currituck Banks, Goose Creek, Gull Rock, Juniper Creek Light Ground Pocosin, New Lake, North River, Northwest River Marsh, Robeson, Sampson, Sutton Lake, Van Swamp

15A NCAC 10D .0103

Exhibit E-2 is incorporated into the official record of this meeting:

Land Acquisitions and Property Matters

Phase II Land Acquisitions – on a motion by Mike Johnson and second by Tom Berry, the Commission approved the acquisition of four properties, presented by Jessie Birckhead, *Land Acquisition and Grants Manager*, in (**EXHIBITS F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4**)

- Jewel Davenport Tracts Camden County (F-1)
- Pasquotank River Tract Camden County (F-2)
- Myrtle Head Simmons Tract Brunswick County (F-3)
- Old Dock Simmons Tract Columbus County (F-4)

With Commissioner Monty Crump recused, and on a motion by Tom Berry and second by Steve Windham, the Commission approved the acquisition of the property, presented by Jessie Birckhead, *Land Acquisition and Grants Manager*, in **(EXHIBIT F-5):**

• Tuckertown Tracts – Davidson, Montgomery Counties (F-5)

Exhibits F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, and F-5 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

WATER SAFETY RULEMAKING

Jim Cogdell made a motion, seconded by Mike Johnson, and voted to adopt the amendment presented in **Exhibit G-2.** Water safety rules proposals were presented by Betsy Haywood, *No-Wake Zone Coordinator:*

Brunswick County - 15A NCAC 10F .0305

Exhibit G-2 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

OTHER RULEMAKING

On a motion by Mike Johnson and second by Mark Craig, the Commission reviewed public comments and adopted **Exhibits H-2** and **I-2**, presented by Daron Barnes, *Program Manager*, *Office of Wildlife Interaction, Regulated Activities & Permits*:

Wildlife and Alligator Control Agents – 15A NCAC 10H .1500 Wildlife Take for Depredations – 15A NCAC 10B .0106

Exhibits H-2 and I-2 are incorporated into the official record of this meeting.

COMMENTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Chairman Hoyle thanked Commissioners and Staff for their attendance and planning for committee meetings. Based on the Governor's Covid Update yesterday and most recent Executive Order, he hopes the April Commission Meeting will allow for the Commissioners to attend in person. He reminded Commissioners to direct any questions regarding the current legislative session to him or the Vice Chairman.

COMMENTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Executive Director Ingram expressed the importance of our partnerships on land acquisitions with a special mention of the Tuckertown project partners. He thanked Ashton Godwin for his diligence at the general assembly and providing updates to the Commissioners. Ingram recognized the more than 600 employees who work for the Wildlife Resources Commission and thanked everyone who worked on committee meetings and presentations.

NCWRC	Webinar	Meeting
February	25, 2021	
Minutes		

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the WRC webinar meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m. All exhibits are incorporated into the official record of this meeting by reference and are filed with the minutes.					
David Hoyle, Jr., Chairman	Date	_			
Cameron Ingram, Executive Director	Date	_			

NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION CAFR 52G - STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES and CHANGES in FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2021

		FY 2021		FY 2021
				Capital
		General	ı	mprovement
REVENUES				
Federal funds	\$	18,990,059.16	\$	1,514,029.00
Local funds	\$	1,220.57	\$	-
Investment earnings	\$	62,821.54	\$	-
Sales and services	\$	5,786,919.57	\$	-
Rental and lease of property	\$	61,243.45	\$	-
Fees, licenses and fines	\$	23,986,308.31	\$	-
Contributions, gifts and grants	\$	1,754,651.41	\$	712,663.42
Miscellaneous	\$	122,775.45	\$	-
Unclassified/invalid accounts	\$	-	\$	1,161.85
Other Financing Sources - Sale of capital assets	\$	272,578.52	\$	-
Other Financing Sources - Insurance recoveries	\$	30,317.04	\$	-
Other Financing Sources - Transfers in	\$	7,565,103.77	\$	799,650.00
Other Financing Sources - Appropriations	\$	6,927,647.91	\$	-
TOTAL REVENUES	\$	65,561,646.70	\$	3,027,504.27
EXPENDITURES				
Personal services		23,923,509.49	\$	-
Employee benefits		10,854,786.74	\$	-
Contracted personal services	\$	5,822,485.54	\$	280,272.62
Supplies and materials	\$	4,566,067.23	\$	283.26
Travel	\$	109,827.67	\$	-
Communication	\$	523,667.11	\$	-
Utilities	\$	427,426.44	\$	-
Data processing services	\$	750,778.12	\$	-
Other services	\$	2,726,598.34	\$	10,901.02
Claims and benefits	\$	988,247.85	\$	-
Other fixed charges	\$	179,000.57	\$	10.00
Capital outlay	\$	3,793,527.91	\$	3,037,548.88
Grants, state aid and subsidies	\$	3,467,837.22	\$	-
Insurance and bonding	\$	22,463.96	\$	-
Other expenditures	\$	1,207,568.20	\$	-
Reimbursements	\$	(356,866.02)	\$	-
Unclassified/invalid accounts	\$	109,079.85	\$	-
Other Financing (Uses) - Transfers out	\$	5,647,545.00	\$	350,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	64,763,551.22	\$	3,679,015.78
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$	798,095.48	\$	(651,511.51)
FUND BALANCE - JULY 1	1	16,444,043.23		3,315,170.42
FUND BALANCE - FEBRUARY 28	\$	17,242,138.71	\$	2,663,658.91



○ NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION ○

Allocation of Expendable Investment Income: CY2020

Approval Request:

Expendable Investment Income	Total Amount of Expendable Income Earned (Realized plus Unrealized Income) Calendar Year 2020		Total Amount of Expendable Income Earned (Realized) Calendar Year 2020	
Adult Expendable Investment Income	\$	11,756,361.76	ς,	1,133,598.50
Magazine Expendable Investment Income	\$	531,553.71	\$	51,254.67
Contributions General Expendable Investment Income	\$	125,714.33	\$	12,121.91
Contributions Diversity Expendable Investment Income	\$	4,054.67	\$	390.97
Total Expendable Investment Income	\$	12,417,684.47	\$	1,197,366.05

The formula for determining the amount of interest available to support *Wildlife in North Carolina* magazine was passed in a motion by the Commission on May 18, 2007. The motion allocated 100 percent of the interest earned from magazine lifetime subscriptions to the magazine budget.



○ NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION ○

Endowment Fund Balance: June 2020

Approval Request:

Fund	Principal	Nonexpendable	Expendable	Total
Adult	60,800,346.90		47,334,764.95	108,135,111.85
Magazine	1,587,277.50		2,393,256.91	3,980,534.41
Contributions	650,875.22		2,148,088.30	2,798,963.52
Diversity	29,465.73		6,420.58	35,886.31
Infant	18,480,800.00	8,630,494.99		27,111,294.99
Youth	2,382,262.00	618,080.71		3,000,342.71
Total	\$ 83,931,027.35	\$ 9,248,575.70	\$ 51,882,530.74	\$ 145,062,133.79

Basis for Calculating the Fund Balances:

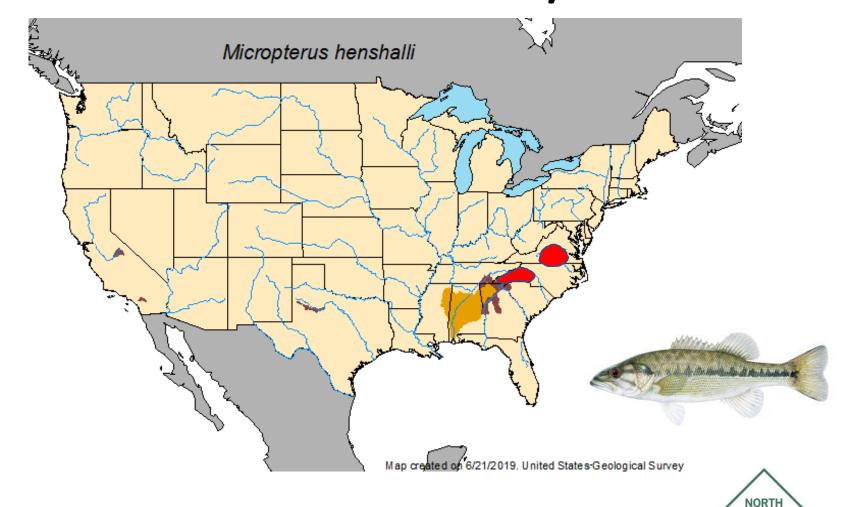
- * December 10, 2020, the Commission signed a Resolution:
 - "Resolution on Allocation of available Interest in the North Carolina Wildlife Endowment Fund from Sales of Infant and Youth Lifetime Licenses"
- * Re-constructed data since inception till June 2020
- * Included realized/Unrealized gains/losses
- * Included all adjustments that were identified during the research

Alabama Bass Invasions in North Carolina Reservoirs



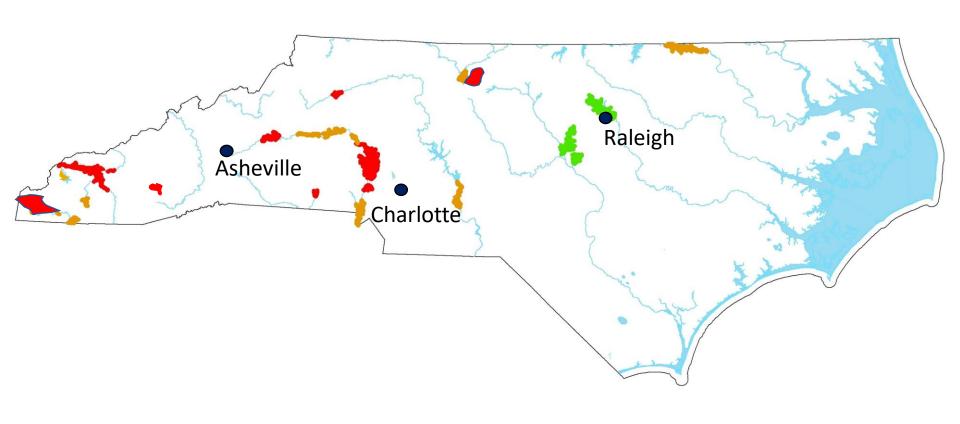
Lawrence Dorsey
Piedmont Fisheries Research Coordinator

Alabama Bass Life History



CAROLINA

Alabama Bass in North Carolina





Alabama Bass in North Carolina

- Alabama Confirmed
 - Belews
 - Chatuge
 - Fontana
 - Hiwassee
 - James
 - Moss
 - Mountain Island
 - Norman
 - Santeetlah
 - W. Kerr Scott

- Alabama Suspected
 - Dan River
 - Gaston
 - Hickory
 - John H. Kerr
 - Nantahala
 - Rhodhiss
 - Roanoke Rapids
 - Wylie



Alabama Bass in North Carolina

- Alabama Confirmed
 - Belews
 - Chatuge
 - Fontana
 - Hiwassee
 - James
 - Moss
 - Mountain Island
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 - Santeetlah
 - W. Kerr Scott

- Alabama Suspected
 - Dan River
 - Gaston
 - Hickory
 - John H. Kerr
 - Nantahala
 - Rhodhiss
 - Roanoke Rapids
 - Tillery
 - Wylie



Why Alabama Bass?

- High abundance
- Aggressive feeders
- Great fighters
- Good size during early years of invasion





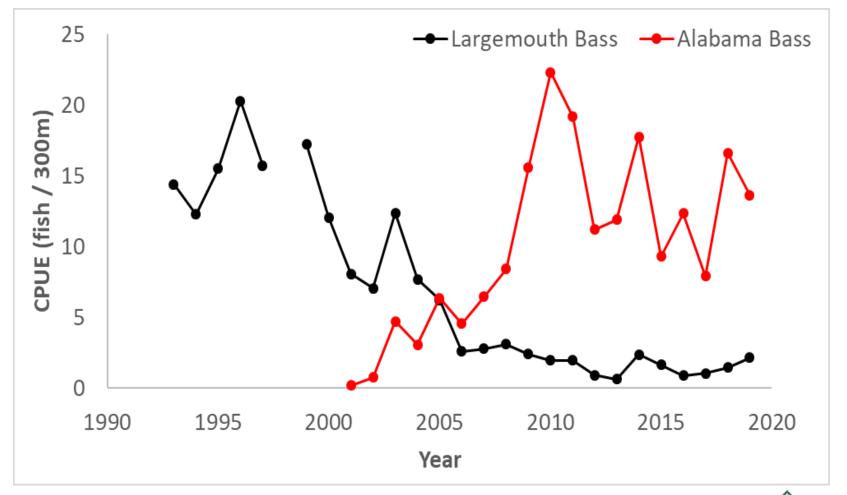
Negative Effects of Alabama Bass Introductions

- Competition for both forage and habitat with Largemouth Bass
- Genetic mixing with Smallmouth Bass and Spotted Bass



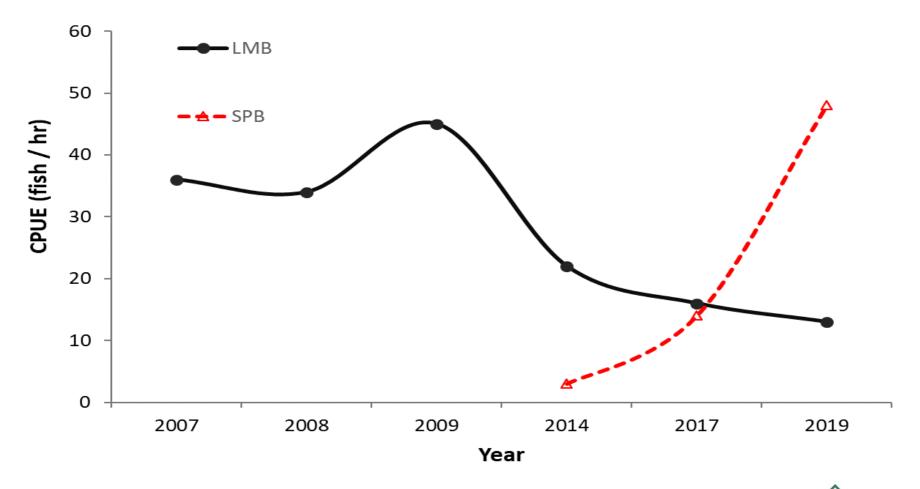


Effects on Largemouth Bass (Norman)



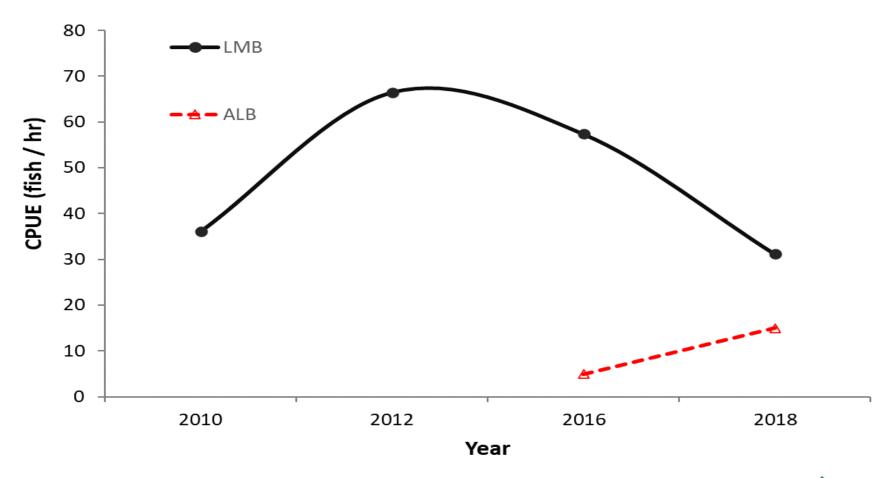


Effects on Largemouth Bass (Belews)





Effects on Largemouth Bass (Gaston)





Negative Effects of Alabama Bass Introductions

- Competition for both forage and habitat with Largemouth Bass
- Genetic mixing & hybridization with Smallmouth Bass and Spotted Bass

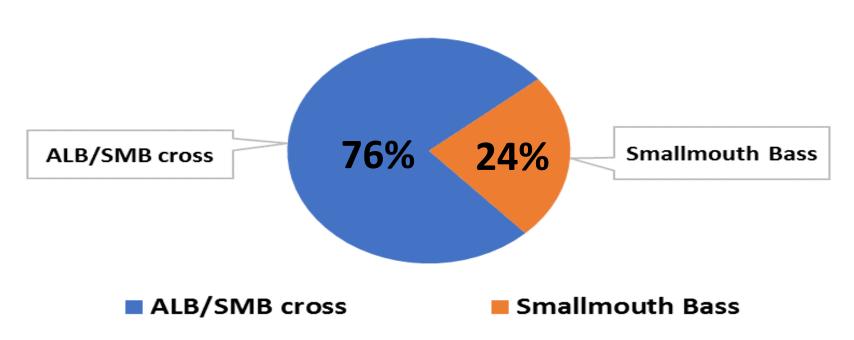




Effects on Smallmouth Bass

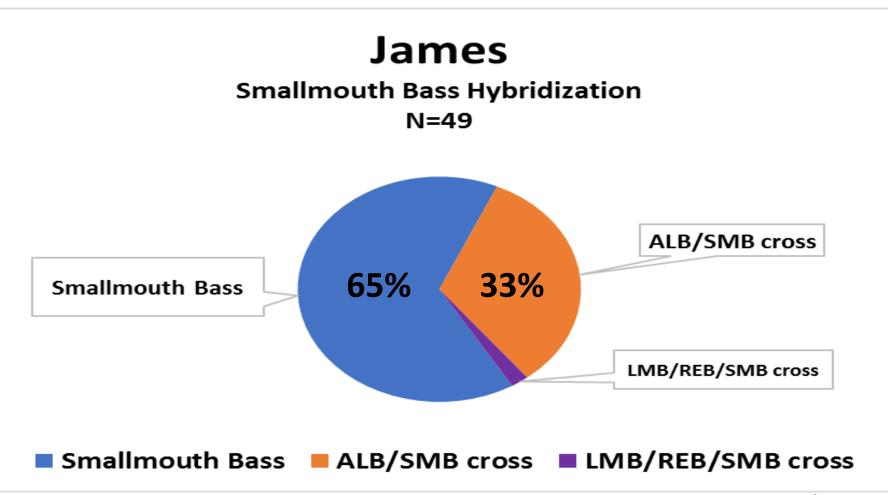
Fontana

Smallmouth Bass Hybridization N=50





Effects on Smallmouth Bass





Long-term effects of Alabama Bass

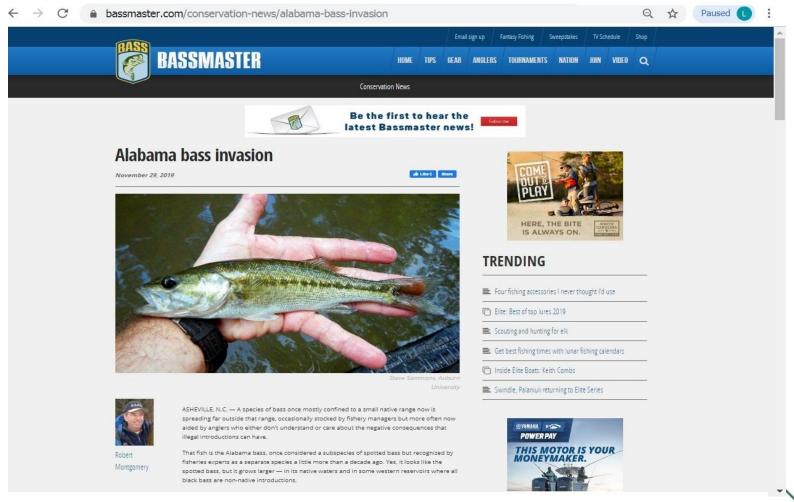
- Largemouth Bass populations in clearwater reservoirs are or will be greatly diminished
- Effects on Largemouth Bass populations in turbid reservoirs is unknown
- Smallmouth Bass and Spotted Bass populations after invasion will likely not exist
- Alabama Bass will permanently change our state's bass fisheries
 - Smaller overall size
 - Bass of 4 8 lbs will be very rare where Alabama Bass exist



What Can Be Done?

- Regulations are already in place to prohibit the movement of fish in public waters. Size and creel limits have been eliminated to encourage harvest.
- We will not be able to stock our way out of this but will likely have to stock to maintain genetically pure Smallmouth Bass populations at some level.
- Education is our only hope. We want anglers to understand the potential ramifications of stocking Alabama Bass in our remaining unaffected waterbodies like Falls of the Neuse, Jordan and Harris Lakes.

What Can Be Done?





What Can Be Done?

PROTECT YOUR LARGEMOUTH BASS FISHERY PLEASE HARVEST ALABAMA BASS

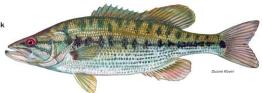
Largemouth Bass were the primary bass species in this lake, but due to illegal angler introductions, the Alabama Bass is now present. The Alabama Bass, often confused with the similar-looking Spotted Bass, is an invasive species that can harm or eliminate other bass species by interbreeding with them or outcompeting them for resources.

To minimize the impacts Alabama Bass may have on Largemouth Bass, PLEASE HARVEST all Alabama Bass.

ALABAMA BASS

- Upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eve
- One tooth patch on tongue
- Average length 12 inches or less

Daily creel limit -NONE Size limit - NONE



LARGEMOUTH BASS

- Upper jaw extends beyond back of eye
- Usually no tooth patch on tongue
- Average length 14 inches or greater

Daily creel limit – 5 Size limit – 14-inch minimum, except 2 may be less than 14 inches





ncwildlife.org/alabama-bass





Acknowledgements







Questions?





EXHIBIT D-1

April 22, 2021



Proposed Regulations Frameworks for 2021–22 Hunting Seasons on Certain Migratory Game Birds

Special September Teal Season

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and September 30, an open season on all species of teal may be selected by the following States in areas delineated by State regulations:

Atlantic Flyway: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not to exceed 16 consecutive hunting days in the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways. The daily bag limit is 6 teal.

Waterfowl

Atlantic Flyway

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 25) and January 31.

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits: 60 days. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, including no more than 2 mallards (no more than 1 of which can be female), 2 black ducks, 1 pintail, 1 mottled duck, 1 fulvous whistling duck, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, 4 scoters, 4 eiders, and 4 long-tailed ducks. The season for scaup may be split into 2 segments, with one segment consisting of 40 consecutive days with a 1-scaup daily bag limit, and the second segment consisting of 20 consecutive days with a 2-scaup daily bag limit.

Closures: The season on harlequin ducks is closed.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the

same as the duck bag limit, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia may split their seasons into three segments; Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont may select hunting seasons by zones and may split their seasons into two segments in each zone.

Scoters, Eiders, and Long-tailed Ducks

Special Sea Duck Seasons:

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia may select a Special Sea Duck Season in designated Special Sea Duck Areas. If a Special Sea Duck Season is selected, scoters, eiders, and long-tailed ducks may be taken in the designated Special Sea Duck Area(s) only during the Special Sea Duck Season dates; scoters, eiders, and long-tailed ducks may be taken outside of Special Sea Duck Area(s) during the regular duck season, in accordance with the frameworks for ducks, mergansers, and coots specified above.

Outside Dates: Between September 15 and January 31.

Special Sea Duck Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: 60 consecutive hunting days, or 60 days that are concurrent with the regular duck season, with a daily bag limit of 5, of the listed sea duck species, including no more than 4 scoters, 4 eiders, and 4 long-tailed ducks. Within the special sea duck areas, during the regular duck season in the Atlantic Flyway, States may choose to allow the above sea duck limits in addition to the limits applying to other ducks during the regular season. In all other areas, sea ducks may be taken only during the regular open season for ducks and are part of the regular duck season daily bag (not to exceed 4 scoters, 4 eiders, and 4 long-tailed ducks) and possession limits.

Special Sea Duck Areas: In all coastal waters and all waters of rivers and streams seaward from the first upstream bridge in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York; in New Jersey, all coastal waters seaward from the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS) Demarcation Lines shown on National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Nautical Charts and further described in 33 CFR 80.165, 80.501, 80.502, and 80.503; in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 1 mile of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in South Carolina and Georgia; and in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 800 yards of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia; and provided that any such areas have been described, delineated, and designated as special sea duck hunting areas under the hunting regulations adopted by the respective States.

Canada Geese

Special Early Canada Goose Seasons:

A Canada goose season of up to 15 days during September 1–15 may be selected for the Eastern Unit of Maryland. Seasons not to exceed 30 days during September 1–30 may be selected for Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, New York (Long Island Zone only), North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. Seasons may not exceed 25 days during September 1–25 in the remainder of the Flyway. Areas open to the hunting of Canada geese must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations.

Daily Bag Limits: Not to exceed 15 Canada geese.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during any special early Canada goose season, shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Regular Canada Goose Seasons

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: Specific regulations for Canada geese are shown below by State. These seasons may also include white-fronted geese in an aggregate daily bag limit. Unless specified otherwise, seasons may be split into two segments.

North Carolina

RP Zone: An 80-day season may be held between October 1 and March 10, with a 5-bird daily bag limit. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Northeast Hunt Unit: A 14-day season may be held between the Saturday prior to December 25 (December 18) and January 31, with a 1-bird daily bag limit.

Light Geese

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select a 107-day season between October 1 and March 10, with a 25-bird daily bag limit and no possession limit. States may split their seasons into three segments.

Brant

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select a 50-day season between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 25) and January 31, with a 2-bird daily bag limit. States may split their seasons into two segments.

Swans

General Swan Season: In portions of the Atlantic Flyway (Delaware, North Carolina, and Virginia) and the Central Flyway (North Dakota, South Dakota [east of the Missouri River], and that portion of Montana in the Central Flyway), an open season for taking a limited number of swans may be selected. Permits will be issued by the States that authorize the take of no more than 1 swan per permit. A second permit may be issued to hunters from unused permits remaining after the first drawing.

Each State choosing a general swan season must evaluate hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in providing measurements of harvested swans for species identification. Each State should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance with the State's program for swan harvest reporting. Each State must achieve a hunter compliance of at least 80 percent in providing species-determinant measurements of harvested swans for species identification. Each State must provide to the Service by June 30 following the swan season, a report detailing hunter participation, species specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in reporting harvest.

Tundra Swan Season: In lieu of a general swan hunting season, states may select a season only for tundra swans. States selecting a season only for tundra swans must obtain harvest and hunter participation data.

These general swan seasons and tundra swan seasons are also subject to the following conditions:

In the Atlantic Flyway

- The season may be 90 days, between October 1 and January 31.
- In Delaware, no more than 67 permits may be issued. The season is experimental
- In North Carolina, no more than 4,895 permits may be issued.
- In Virginia, no more than 638 permits may be issued.

Common Moorhens and Purple Gallinules

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 31 in the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Seasons may not exceed 70 days in the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways. Seasons may be split into 2 segments. The daily bag limit is 15 common moorhens and purple gallinules, singly or in the aggregate of the two species.

Zoning: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck hunting.

Rails

Outside Dates: States included herein may select seasons between September 1 and January 31 on clapper, king, sora, and Virginia rails.

Hunting Seasons: Seasons may not exceed 70 days and may be split into 2 segments. Daily Bag Limits

Clapper and King Rails: In Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, 10, singly or in the aggregate of the two species. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, 15, singly or in the

aggregate of the two species.

Sora and Virginia Rails: In the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways and the Pacific Flyway portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, 25 rails, singly or in the aggregate of the two species. The season is closed in the remainder of the Pacific Flyway.

Snipe

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and February 28, except in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, where the season must end no later than January 31.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Seasons may not exceed 107 days and may be split into two segments. The daily bag limit is 8 snipe.

Zoning: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck hunting.

American Woodcock

Outside Dates: States in the Eastern and Central Management Regions may select hunting seasons between September 13 and January 31.

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Seasons may not exceed 45 days in the Eastern and Central Regions. The daily bag limit is 3. Seasons may be split into two segments.

Zoning: New Jersey may select seasons in each of two zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 36 days.

Doves

Outside Dates: Between September 1 and January 31 in the Eastern Management Unit, and between September 1 and January 15 in the Central and Western Management Units, except as otherwise provided, States may select hunting seasons and daily bag limits as follows:

Eastern Management Unit

Hunting Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: Not more than 90 days, with a daily bag limit of 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zoning and Split Seasons: States may select hunting seasons in each of two zones. The

season within each zone may be split into not more than three periods. Regulations for bag and possession limits, season length, and shooting hours must be uniform within specific hunting zones.

Special Falconry Regulations

In accordance with 50 CFR 21.29, falconry is a permitted means of taking migratory game birds in any State except for Hawaii. States may select an extended season for taking migratory game birds in accordance with the following:

Extended Seasons: For all hunting methods combined, the combined length of the extended season, regular season, and any special or experimental seasons must not exceed 107 days for any species or group of species in a geographical area. Each extended season may be divided into a maximum of 3 segments.

Framework Dates: Seasons must fall between September 1 and March 10.

Daily Bag Limits: Falconry daily bag limits for all permitted migratory game birds must not exceed 3 birds, singly or in the aggregate, during extended falconry seasons, any special or experimental seasons, and regular hunting seasons in all States, including those that do not select an extended falconry season.

Regular Seasons: General hunting regulations, including seasons and hunting hours, apply to falconry. Regular season bag limits do not apply to falconry. The falconry bag limit is not in addition to gun limits.

Exhibit D-2



Summary of Comments for 2021 Migratory Bird Seasons 4/22/2021

Regulation Type	Proposed Text	Proposal	Agree	Disagree	No Position
Migratory Game Bird	Dove Gun Season Dates (includes mourning dove and white-winged dove) Frameworks: 90 days, no more than 3 season segments Earliest opening date: September 1st Latest closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for doves are: September 4th – October 2nd, November 6th – November 27th, December 9th – January 31st.	GB1	27	3	1
Migratory Game Bird	Frameworks: 45 days, no more than 2 season segments Earliest opening date: September 13th Latest closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for woodcock are: December 10th – January 31st.	GB2	8	4	5
Migratory Game Bird	Snipe Gun Season Dates Frameworks: 107 days, no more than 2 season segments Earliest opening date: September 1st Latest closing date: February 28th The proposed 2021-22 season dates for snipe are: October 27th – February 28th.	GB3	7	0	5
Migratory Game Bird	Rails, Gallinules and Moorhens Gun Season Dates Frameworks: 70 days, no more than 2 season segments Earliest opening date: September 1st Latest closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for rails, gallinules and moorhens are: September 4th – November 24th.	GB4	7	2	5

Regulation Type	Proposed Text	Proposal	Agree	Disagree	No Position
Migratory Game Bird	September Teal Season Dates Frameworks: 16 consecutive hunting days (east of US Hwy 17 only) Earliest opening date: September 1st Latest closing date: September 30th The proposed 2021-22 season dates for September teal are: September 11th – September 29th.	GB5	27	5	2
Migratory Game Bird	Frameworks: 60 days, no more than 3 season segments in either duck hunting zone Earliest opening date: September 25th Latest Closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for the general duck season in the Inland Zone are: October 21st – October 23rd, November 6th – November 27th, December 18th – January 31st. The proposed 2021-22 season dates for the general duck season in the Coastal Zone are: October 29th – October 30th, November 6th – November 29th, December 18th – January 31st	GB6	15	82	1
Migratory Game Bird	Special Sea Duck Season Dates (In Special Sea Duck Area only) Frameworks: 60 consecutive hunting days or must be set concurrently with the general duck season Earliest opening date: September 15th Latest Closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for the Special Sea Duck season (in Special Sea Duck Area only) are: November 23rd – January 31st.	GB7	18	3	3
Migratory Game Bird	Canada Goose Season Dates (also includes white-fronted geese) – Resident Population (RP) Zone Frameworks: 80 days, no more than 3 season segments Earliest opening date: October 1st Closing date: March 10th The proposed 2021-22 season dates for Canada geese (also includes white-fronted geese) in the Resident Population (RP) Zone are: October 21st – October 30th, November 6th – November 29th, December 18th – February 12th.	GB8	20	7	3

Regulation Type	Proposed Text	Proposal	Agree	Disagree	No Position
Migratory Game Bird	Northeast Hunt Zone Canada Goose Season Dates (also includes white-fronted geese) Frameworks: 14 days Earliest opening date: December 18th Closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for Canada geese (also includes white-fronted geese) in the Northeast Hunt Zone are: January 15th – January 31st.	GB9	18	7	1
Migratory Game Bird	Light Goose Regular Season Dates (includes snow geese and Ross's geese) Frameworks: 107 days, no more than 3 season segments Earliest opening date: October 1st Closing date: March 10th The proposed 2021-22 season dates for the regular light goose season are: October 12th – February 12th.	10	2	2	
Migratory Game Bird	Light Goose Conservation Order Season Dates (includes snow geese and Ross's geese) Frameworks: Must occur when no other waterfowl seasons are open. The proposed 2021-22 season dates for the Light Goose Conservation Order season are: February 14th – March 31st.	GB11	12	0	2
Migratory Game Bird	Brant Season Dates Frameworks: 50 days, no more than 2 season segments Earliest opening date: September 25th Closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for brant are: December 18th – January 31st.	GB12	13	1	3
Migratory Game Bird	Tundra Swan Season Dates Frameworks: 90 days, permit only (4,895 permits) Earliest opening date: October 1st Closing date: January 31st The proposed 2021-22 season dates for tundra swan are: November 6th – January 31st.	GB13	25	3	1

Regulation Type	Proposed Text	Proposal	Agree	Disagree	No Position
Migratory Game Bird	Guidelines for selecting Youth Waterfowl Days include: 1. The day(s) can occur up to 14 days before or after any regular hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots or in the closed portion between season segments. 2. The day(s) must occur on any non-school day. In North Carolina, this includes Saturdays and any statewide holidays. 3. There can be no more than 2 Youth Waterfowl Days in the Inland duck hunting zone and no more than 2 Youth Waterfowl Days in the Coastal duck hunting zone (4 total Youth Waterfowl Days). 4. Youth waterfowl days can be held concurrently with Veterans/Military Waterfowl Days The proposed 2021-22 Youth Waterfowl Days in both the Inland Zone and Coastal Zone are: February 5th and February 12th.	GB14	24	5	1
Migratory Game Bird	Guidelines for selecting Veterans/Military days include: 1. The day(s) can occur up to 14 days before or after any regular hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots or in the closed portion between season segments. 2. There can be no more than 2 Veteran/Military Waterfowl days in the Inland duck hunting zone and no more than 2 Veterans/Military Waterfowl Days in the Coastal duck hunting zone (4 total Veterans/Military Waterfowl Days). 3. Weterans/Military Waterfowl Days can be held concurrently with Youth Waterfowl Days. The proposed 2021-22 Veterans/Military Waterfowl Days in both the Inland Zone and Coastal Zone are: February 5th and February 12th.	GB15	15	12	1
Migratory Game Bird	Guidelines for extended falconry seasons include: 1. The season must fall between September 1st and March 10th. 2. Total available falconry days (including gun season) must not exceed 107 days. The proposed 2021-22 extended falconry season dates for doves are: October 4th – October 16th.	GB16	4	0	7
Migratory Game Bird	Guidelines for extended falconry seasons include: 1. The season must fall between September 1st and March 10th. 2. Total available falconry days (including gun season) must not exceed 107 days. The proposed 2021-22 extended falconry season dates for woodcock are: December 1st – December 11th February 1st – February 26th.	GB17	3	0	7

Regulation Type	Proposed Text	Proposal	Agree	Disagree	No Position
Migratory Game Bird	Guidelines for extended falconry seasons include: 1. The season must fall between September 1st and March 10th. 2. Total available falconry days (including gun season) must not exceed 107 days The proposed 2021-22 extended falconry season dates for rails, gallinules and moorhens are: November 27th – January 1st.	GB18	3	0	7
Migratory Game Bird	Guidelines for extended falconry seasons include: 1. The season must fall between September 1st and March 10th. 2. Days allocated to the gun season + extended falconry days may not exceed 107 days The proposed 2021-22 extended falconry season dates for ducks in both the Inland Zone and Coastal Zone are: October 4th – October 16th, Feb 1st – February 12th.	GB19	3	1	6
Migratory Game Bird	Use this space to provide any additional comment(s) regarding hunting seasons or issues relating to migratory game bird species.	GB20	0	0	23

roloced Relution Comment for Recort Dite

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName				
			GB1						
GB1	District 2	Agree	I like all splits, the later two coinciding with a lot of the duck season. As a wing shooter, this allows me more opportunities to hunt.	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F				
GB1	Out of State	Agree	I wish you wouldn't turn under the sunflowers on game lands during the first segment.	Out of State	BLAKE, THEODORE F				
GB1	District 6	Agree	Not allowing Sunday migratory bird hunting has no opposition other than WRC, only the hunter know that you cannot hunt on Sunday	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D				
GB1	District 7	Agree	but i do not think the shooting time should be from daylight every day its in it is to hard on the birds and they leave	Iredell	BRENDLE, WILLIAM T				
GB1	District 1	Disagree	There are virtually no doves left on our property and surrounding properties we don't even bother.	Tyrrell	COATES, GEORGE R				
			GB2						
GB2	District 7	Disagree	open it earlier reason being is for me in the mountains it's a lot miles on the road would be nice to take more weekends to hunt gamelands down east	Watauga	PENDLETON II, JAMES M				
GB2	District 8	Disagree	More than 45 days. Season needs to be extended too Feb. 28	Caldwell	Bradshaw SR, dexter t				
GB2	District 6	Agree	With this being a webless migratory bird , they are still hunted with a dog most of the time, so why are they not hunted on Sunday ?	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D				
			GB3						
	GB3 Has No Additional Comments								
			GB4						
GB4	District 6	Agree	The hunting season for these webless birds could be better utilized if you could put a two day hunt together on Sat-Sunday. We all want to hunt them, but they are coastal birds and not living at the coast traveling there for a one day hunt is not worth the effort.	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D				

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB4	District 2	Disagree	I am the author of The Rail Bird Hunters Bible, and NC Resident Sporstman who appeals this commission to focus on the proper split season for 2021 weless mirigtory railbirds. Our season fist split should run September 10-13; and the second split should not begin prior to Wednesday October 6th; thereby running into month of December and closing on Tuesday7 December. Gentleman of this commission hear me once again. It is the Lunar tides that allow the best Railbird hunting and their migration patterns. Listen to someone who traveled across all the USA flyways researching for my book. One who really understands this migratory species. CDR Walter Dinkins USN (Ret)	New Hanover	DINKINS, WALTER M
			GB5		
GB5	District 8	No Position	Early teal season should open state wide I've seen more blue wing teal this year than ever	Gaston	Burress, Ben
GB5	District 8	No Position	Why is the September teal season limited to the area east of Hwy 17? Many hunters in the western part of the state are being omitted due to this rule because of the lengthy travel involved.	Catawba	HUFFSTETLER, BRYAN D
GB5	District 1	Disagree	season should be closed	Currituck	CASON, MICHAEL D
GB5	Out of State	Disagree	Open teal season statewide	Out of State	Hollingsworth, Thomas
GB5	District 5	Disagree	Why is this limited to just east of Hwy 17? Virginia has a successful statewide season with coastal and inland zones similar to what is being proposed in the regular duck season.	Person	CATES, RICHARD C
GB5	District 2	Agree	Teal are here during that time frame.	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F
	ı		GB6		
GB6	District 1	Agree	Get rid of October all together in the coastal zone there aren't enough birds down. I will agree with shortening it for now.	Dare	KENNY, LIAM J
GB6	District 3	Agree	I greatly appreciate the proposal of the later dates in October. The separation of the Hunt zones make more sense. Only feedback is October 29th is a Friday vs a Sat. Would be nice to have opening days on Sat. Maybe add one day later?	Wake	ABBOTT-FREY, GARRETT A
GB6	District 5	Agree	I support the shift in the October season to a later date however I am also in support of keeping this season as it provides a different hunt experience!	Durham	NETTERE, OLIVER

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Agree	Excellent dates. Hope you stick with these. The added November days are terrific. Thank You from the coastal zone!	Camden	CANNON, WILLIAM B
GB6	District 2	Agree	I agree ok with season dates listed above , even though losing those early days in October, loses opportunity at particular waterfowl that come in that early like BW teal no point in ZONES either, keep it straight across the state 3 splits just like it has always been and NO SUNDAY WATERFOWL HUNTING!	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H
GB6	District 2	Agree	Whole hardly agree!! By opening the Coastal Zone late in October and reducing it to two days, you've done several positive things: 1) Provided a period where we will see more and a greater variety of ducks vs. early October. 2) Hunting much more comfortably when the temps are more likely to be cooler and less humid due to the onset of more cold fronts moving through. 3) Not waste/use up 2 of the 4 traditional season days in early October. Most hunters would only hunt the opening Wed. and Sat. days, thus "wasting" Thur. and Fri. Now, by going to a Fri.\Sat. date, I feel hunter participation for both days would improve significantly since a lot could take that Friday off and make it a long weekend trip to the coastal areas where more birds would be seen. And those 2 days that would have been "lost" are now added to another split which should be more advantageous. It's a great move and one that I see only enhancing hunter opportunities here on the Coastal Zone.	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F
GB6	District 5	Disagree	Split the Oct and Nov days evenly and apply 9 days in early Oct and 13 days mid-end of Nov. This will allow a longer break between the 3 splits and more time in the early split.	Person	CATES, RICHARD C

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I STRONGLY disagree with the October dates. I support keeping the October dates in early October in the coastal zone like they have been forever. It makes no sense putting those dates just a week before the November season. You have already took 2 days off the October season so putting them back to early October would be a good compromise. I live on the Outer Banks and I have hunted all days of the early October season since it's inception. Sometimes you see more blue-winged teal in the early October season than the teal season. Also it's one of the best times for wood ducks. PLEASE put the 2 days you have In October back to early October in the coastal zone like it was originally.	Dare	SCARBOROUGH JR, HARVEY D
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Would be nice to keep the October season at least 3 days. It is a great time to get kids and older adults out, as the temperature generally allows for a comfortable hunt. And why not bump it a week earlier to allow for a little longer split between the seasons?	Out of State	WINN JR, BARCLAY C
GB6	District 5	Disagree	The best hunting of the year is the early October season. Why is that opportunity being removed? For the Western Zone, take a week out of December and move it back to early Oct. Make the Eastern Zone Oct season 3 days. Provide additional opportunity by staggering the start dates of the splits for Western vs. Eastern zones. Seriously, Monday the 29th?	Guilford	BEESON III, HANSEL C
GB6	District 5	Disagree	I do not like the idea of pushing back the early october season to later in the month. Lose our opportunity to shoot teal because most of them are gone by late october.	Rockingham	GWALTNEY, GREYSON W
GB6	District 2	Disagree	Sirs, Open up Sunday for waterfowl hunting. You realize it is time that your commission fulfill the wishes of the common man who normally only has two mornings to hunt waterfowl in NC. Your commission should do what is right and good. Bury the ancient blue laws as did other states migratory bird commission. "Open up Sunday morning waterfowl hunting on public waters" and limit hunting to ceade NLT 1300 hrs on Sunday'swith a heavy fine for those who violate it order. Be a commission of the people. Rev Walter Dinkins PCUSA OWAA Outdoor Writer Wilmington, NC	New Hanover	DINKINS, WALTER M

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Disagree	My only gripe on the new season for coastal is the october season. Please consider move the coastal october season back a week or two and add the day after November back to october season. That is way too late in october. The whole point of october season is to get the earlier ducks. Now its pretty much part of november season. I really like the rest of the season parameters you all set. To be honest, the dates for inland would work very well for the coastal. Other than october and the one day after november, its pretty much the same anyways. The monday after thanksgiving will probably be one of the least hunted days of the year. I am fortunate enough to be able to hunt during the week regularly. That day would be a very tough day for most people to justify hunting after having a 4 day holiday. It would be much better suited to the october season. Please consider this. I know its probably set already but the october season is important to many of us who duck hunt. Thank	Tyrrell	WINN III, WENDALL L
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Coastal Zone: MUCH prefer October 13-16 or the third consecutive Wednesday through Saturday period in October. PLEASE KEEP THE 4 DAY SEASON IN OCTOBER!!!!!!!!! And move the Monday after Thanksgiving back to October please. Come on NCWRC please keep the four day season in October.	Out of State	LUDFORD, JOHN C
GB6	District 2	Disagree	Same season statewide!!!! This proposed zone stuff will overwhelm the coastal zone making it more dangerous and confrontational. Not many people are heading west to hunt waterfowl but people in the West will come east especially when their season is out. This is a horrible idea!!!! I have not spoken to 1 person in the coastal area that agrees with this! Do not do this!!!! Basically, giving hunters west of 95 who hunt east of 95 as well more opportunities than those who hunt east of 95 solely. How is this Fair? SAME SEASON STATEWIDE!!!	Pitt	BENNETT, JEFFREY S
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I feel that we need to do away with the October season completely on the coast. The migration is starting later every year and the only thing that is around during October is resident wood ducks and mallards. The October season date should be added to the beginning of December where coastal areas are getting the full effect of the waterfowl migration.	Currituck	GREENE, RYAN C
GB6	District 2	Disagree	Please get rid of the October season altogether, at least for the coastal region. Leave it for the snakes, gators and mosquitoes and add those 2 days to November/December.	Beaufort	HAWLEY, JOSEPH T

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Please move the 2 days in October back to early October	Dare	SCARBOROUGH SR, HARVEY D
GB6	District 8	Disagree	I feel that for the past 5 seasons the end of January has been nothing but a boat ride and a biscuit. Can we not look into shortening the season and doing away with the split between November 27th and December 18th?	McDowell	SETTLEMYRE, JOSHUA M
GB6	District 8	Disagree	Inland October 21st through 23rd doesnt corispond with western north western or central muzzleloader seasons. I am in the western and really like the over lap for when i took 4 days off to duck hunt in the morning and muzzleloader hunt in the evening. It only gives a inland hunter 4 days to take advantage of the different dates to hunt on the cost. Most importantly the past 3 years the lakes i hunt havent started pulling water in the first part of October and it leads to guality roosting for wood ducks. By middle october they are starting to drop water level. Im afraid a later wood duck season will egual less opportunity to harvest. Thank you very much.	Burke	JACKSON, DANIEL T
GB6	District 1	Disagree	October season should be during the second week of the month with at least 3 days of hunting. Add days at the end of November and into early December and take days away in late January.	Currituck	BELILES II, LESLIE E
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I do not like that you have taken away the early 4 day October season in the Coastal Zone. That was a great opportunity to catch the early migrants between the September Teal Season and the general season in early November. What would be fair would be to put the two days earlier in October than later in October.	Dare	VANDRUTEN, BRIAN M
GB6	District 5	Disagree	We should have part of our season in February. Most years birds don't show up down here til then.	Guilford	LEE, RYAN S
GB6	District 6	Disagree	I strongly agree with most of the season dates except that one day for the coastal zone (NOV-29th). Other than the retired people that live at the coast, who else can hunt that day?	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Coastal Zone: MUCH prefer October 13-16 or the third consecutive Wednesday through Saturday period in October. PLEASE KEEP THE 4 DAY SEASON IN OCTOBER!!!!!!!!! And move the Monday after Thanksgiving, November 29th back to October please. Makes NO sense to have the Monday after Thanksgiving a hunt day as everyone has to go back to work and school for me. Come on, NCWRC please keep the four day season in October.	Out of State	LUDFORD, JAMES C
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Coastal Zone: MUCH prefer October 13-16 or the third consecutive Wednesday through Saturday period in October. PLEASE KEEP THE 4 DAY SEASON IN OCTOBER!!!!!!!!! And move the Monday after Thanksgiving, November 29th back to October please. Makes NO sense to have the Monday after Thanksgiving a hunt day as everyone has to go back to work and school for me. Come on, NCWRC please keep the four day season in October.	Out of State	LUDFORD, JASE C
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	I must say in 20 years of hunting in North Carolina last year the season was set up damn near perfectly. October season was kept as it always should and was a nice long November season. Not sure however, why we are suddenly shorting October season when it's been a staple of hunting in VA and NC for over 60 years. Moving it to a later date I understand but shortening it I'm not in favor of. If I were to have one October 21-23th would be the call without question, however a 4th day would be nice. People don't realize how many ducks are here in October. Hope we can keep my favorite 3 or 4 days of the entire season. Respectfully, Evan J. Rhodes	Out of State	RHODES, EVAN J
GB6	District 3	Disagree	Some of the best hunting is the early October season. It keeps pressure off the birds by having a longer stretch between splits.	Wake	BEAM, HENDERSON J
GB6	District 5	Disagree	I do not agree with losing the four day early October season in the Coastal Zone. I and several friends have enjoyed this early season for many years. We only get to go to the coast twice each year and this is our favorite trip. It is also by far our most productive one. We get to enjoy the mild fall weather and early flights of migrating ducks. Please reconsider this change.	Chatham	WILLIAMS, JOHN R

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Disagree	My name is Aaron Mathews. I would like to see the October season stay 4 days in early October. I live in Currituck County and this is one of our best migrating months for big ducks. Teal, pintails, mallards, also our wood Duck month. We start seeing migrating birds in late September and the early October is a great time to get on them. Also if it later in October that doesn't give us time to work on blinds, before the season! I've been a hunting guide for 17 years and October is always been good to us. The early teal season is hit or miss, but we can Capitalize on them in October, plus shoot other ducks as well! As for Currituck, we shoot more ducks in October and November, then in December and January Combined. October and November is our migration months! December and January are our staging months. Birds get Stale then. I like to see more studies on the migration in late October before we move it.	Currituck	MATHEWS, AARON J
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Coastal Zone: MUCH prefer October 13-16 or the third consecutive Wednesday through Saturday period in October. PLEASE KEEP THE 4 DAY SEASON IN OCTOBER!!!!!!!!! And move the Monday after Thanksgiving, November 29th back to October please. Makes NO sense to have the Monday after Thanksgiving a hunt day as everyone has to go back to work and school for me. Come on, NCWRC please keep the four day season in October.	Out of State	LUDFORD, GARRETT C
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Keep the October season in early October across the state	Out of State	Hollingsworth, Thomas
GB6	District 3	Disagree	Absolutely No!!! I am an avid hunter and who follows the migration, duck numbers, ect. My group hunts over 30 days of our season as well as other states. So we are not inexperienced hunters who hunt once a year. Early October is our best hunting. Don't screw it up.	Franklin	WILLIAMS, SAMUEL L
GB6	District 8	Disagree	We want the early October season to stay the way it is currently.	McDowell	CMAYLO, EMIL J
GB6	District 3	Disagree	Please keep the early october season.	Nash	LANGLEY, WILLIE L

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 4	Disagree	Inland Zone October 21st - October 23rd November 13th - November 27th December 11th - January 31st Coastal Zone October 28th - October 30th November 13th - November 27th December 11th - January 31st	Sampson	BAGGETT, CAMERON K
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I'd like to see the first split stay the first four consecutive days in October. Moving the first split to the end of October in my opinion will not give hunters enough time to set everything up (bushing blinds, etc.) between the first and second split. Also only having a 2 day split is too short. 4 days gives hunters enough time to try multiple spots and find what works best for them to prepare for the second split.	Camden	GREEN, JOSHUA J
GB6	District 3	Disagree	I have been duck hunting in North Carolina for the last 23 years. The four days in October are usually very unproductive and I would love to see the October season done away with and the four days added in December. Thanks	Halifax	COTTEN IV, JOSEPH W
GB6	District 1	Disagree	We need the early October dates like we had in 2020. We have a lot of early October migration in Currituck on the Currituck Sounds. I disagree with the dates being proposed.	Currituck	BASS, JOSHUA B
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	I want 4 days in October, preferably the first consecutive Wednesday through Saturday in October.	Out of State	SCHOOLAR V, SANDERS T
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Good afternoon. I strongly disagree with the proposed seasons for the coastal area. I have been hunting in NC for 40 years and every year I look forward to getting out for october season in early october with my sons. The weather isnt too cold/nasty yet and there are usually good number of ducks around. I ask you to reconsider moving the october season back so far and possibly adding a day or two back to it. I run a small business and I am able to hunt a few days a week during the season but would find it very difficult to hunt the monday after thanksgiving break as we are coming of an already long holiday. I would assume most people would be in the same boat, and would benefit more with that day being in october season. Please consider changing it back or at least moving it earlier. Thank you.	Out of State	WINN, BARCLAY C
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I would like to keep the 4 day October season	Currituck	Williams, Joseph T

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 7	Disagree	I think the season should go out on Jan 29 which is a Saturday. It gives the ducks a little rest for youth day the following saturday	Iredell	BRENDLE, WILLIAM T
GB6	District 3	Disagree	I would like to see the early segment in October eliminated and added to either the November or December/January season.	Wilson	POLLOCK, GARY M
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Shorten November season and add days to end of the season. We are NOT seeing the birds during normal seasonal migration periodslater is better.	Perquimans	BRINN JR, RUFUS T
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Keep October season the same please!!!! Two zones do not make sense. How are you going to keep complicating things to an already over complicated sport.	Dare	BUBEN, THOMAS M
GB6	District 6	Disagree	October is my favorite season to shoot waterfowl. It would be a shame to see it go.	Richmond	Hall, Blake B
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Please do not take away from the early October 4 day season. This is a great time because we can finally get back out and go after some ducks after a long summer of anticipation. It is a great time to start hunting swamps and local marshes. There are typically teal that have pushed in that might not of been here in September along with wood ducks and mallards. This has always been a fun time to hunt in the past and I really hope that this does not change. Thank you for listening.	Gates	MANIX, MATTHEW B
GB6	District 9	Disagree	The common man needs Sundays more than any other tweaking of the season. A "rest day" is an arbitrary myth and if people believe in it we could be closed any other day of the week that wouldn't disproportionately affect working class people.	Henderson	ALBEA, JOHN R
GB6	District 4	Disagree	Keep the early October 3 day.	Harnett	BRYANT, CHRISTOPHER T
GB6	District 7	Disagree	Keep the early October season	Watauga	PENDLETON II, JAMES M
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Yall gotta fix this coastal season asap. This 2 day late October season is terrible. Not apposed to doing October season a week later but a 2 day season in late October a couple of days before our November stint? Makes zero sense.	Hyde	Bassett, Sean J
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Changing the early season to the end of October is pass the time that most ducks migration	Camden	Ayers, Byron L
GB6	District 3	Disagree	I'm very disappointed in the changes. That early October season was an excellent hunt and a great way to break up the season. I would really like to see things get back to the way they were. Because they were great the way they were	Wake	TAYLOR, JEFFREY G

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I disagree with the proposed October season dates. Reason being is that some people manage their property for early migrating waterfowl. By pushing the early October season to later October, many properties won't be ready for early migrating ducks. The ones that know what they are doing provide habitat for waterfowl throughout all of the fall and winter months. By pushing the season back later there will be no motivation to prepare early habitat because there is no reward for doing so. The ducks need a break and the more days we cram together the more the ducks get pounded and the worse off they are for having a quality place to winter.	Hyde	EAKES III, JOHN M
GB6	District 1	Disagree	The season should be less than 60 days end the September and October season all together	Currituck	CASON, MICHAEL D
GB6	District 6	Disagree	Need to leave the four day October season as it is. My experience is that we have a lot better early season on average than to sacrifice on the hopes that the weather cooperates to have the two days added to the end and moving the other two at the end of October.	Davidson	LEONARD, GARRETT D
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	The early October Season was amazing this year. I choose to purchase a more expensive out of state license for NC as I live in southeastern VA and there are several amazing guide services that provide amazing hunts there, while our hunting area gets smaller and smaller right across the border in VA. The short 4 day season was awesome and I would love to buy an NC License again next year and pump more money into the local NC Economy where I pay for lodging, food, Gas, Ramp fees, and hired guides. Thank you for listening!	Out of State	BLANTON, RYAN
GB6	District 2	Disagree	Do not take away our early October season!! It is one of the only times I am able to waterfowl hunt with my son! Please do not take it away!	New Hanover	MCCALLUM, WILLIAM P
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	So sorry to see Early October season go. Not sure why this is happening ② have been hunting with my son in NC for many years and early October was always a staple of duck hunting in North Carolina. Please think long and hard before changing and now shortening this wonderful season. Please don't do this Scott McKeown Rhodes esq.	Out of State	RHODES, SCOTT M
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	This coastal season is absolutely stupid you have a perfectly set up season last year and come up with this this year? Where did early October season go? Yall need to fix this shit asap	Out of State	Deal, Stephen L

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Wtf happened to October season??	Out of State	Anderton, Terry F
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Man this October season blows. We've had an early October season for close to 60 years and all of a sudden its essentially get the X. Gotta have a 4 day October season. Please take my opinion into consideration. If it ain't broke don't fix it Thank you.	Dare	Miller, Jonathan G
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I'd like to see the October season go back to a 3 day season in early October. In a normal year the October season accounts for 20% of the birds I kill a season. The birds are here and the impoundments aren't flooded yet so the birds aren't locked behind a gate. And if the day that the ncwc does away with the October season like yall are trying to do. Consider ky or fl where they have a teal wooduck season.	Pasquotank	HULL, WELLS C
GB6	District 3	Disagree	Early October offers some of the best hunting of the season. We get a chance to shoot blue wing teal as they are moving south along with early pintails, gadwall and local wood ducks before their migration.	Franklin	CARPENTER, BARRY L
GB6	District 6	Disagree	I disagree with the zones I have had historically good hunts on the coast during the 1st split.	Rowan	COMEY, JOHN A
GB6	District 3	Disagree	Early October season seems to yield the best results every year. Please do not change this, thank you!	Wake	Spencer, Xan
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Leave October as 4 days maybe even 2 weeks.	Currituck	Lewis, Jacob
GB6	District 3	Disagree	The Early season should remain to be early october, nc seems to get some of the most birds that time of the month.	Wake	LEE, WILLIAM B
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Keep our October season earlywhat is the point of moving it so close to November? Don't change the October dates! Early October is one of our best seasons to catch early migration birds that won't stay here long. And only 2 days in the coastal zone? That is ridiculous	Currituck	SAWYER, CHANDLER R
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Please move the 2 days you have left for the October season back to early October like it has been forever. It doesn't make sense to have the 2 days just one week before the November season starts. Putting it back to early October would be a sensible compromise.	Dare	STRUMINSKI, MICHAEL J
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I would like to see the October duck season stay 3-4 days in early October. The rest of the season looks good to me.	Pasquotank	BRIGHT, KAILEE E

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I would like to see the October season stay at 3-4 days near the beginning of the month.	Pasquotank	Bright, Shannon W
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	As someone who is only able to hunt when I am able to have time off, being able to utilize the early 4 day October season is very beneficial to me. All other days can stay as proposed.	Out of State	SMITH, ROBERT H
GB6	District 1	Disagree	I would like to see the early October season stay at 3-4 days in the beginning of the month.	Pasquotank	BRIGHT, JAMES L
GB6	District 1	Disagree	Do not change Oct from 1st week to the last week of October. We need to keep the duck season diverse . You will be focusing on the same migration late October early November. The rest of the season should remain the same . Nov 6th-Nov 29th, Dec. 18th-Jan. 31st . The youth/vet. days should remain first 2 sat. in Feb. Thank you for your time, John 3 16-17	Pasquotank	BROCK, SHAWN C

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GB6	Out of State	Disagree	I was sad to see the october season being split in half and moved to the end of the month. My younger brother and I always look forward to going with my dad and grandfather during the october season. Its nice to be able to hunt while the weather has not gotten too cold also being much easier on my granddad. Please consider adding some days back and moving it earlier in the month. That way there is a break between the oct and november season and you can get some of the earlier ducks like wood ducks. Thanks!	Out of State	WINN III, BARCLAY C
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Please add days back to the october season. Also please move it back a few weeks in october. Its nice to hunt when the weather isnt too cold yet and be able to kill some early ducks like teal and wood ducks. I look forward to hunting it each year and was sad to see that it was changed. The rest of the season looks good though. Have a good one.	Out of State	WINN, HUNTER C
GB6	District 3	Disagree	The data of the state wide duck hunters survey strongly supports abolishing the October season. Half of or just over half of all duck hunters inland and coastal "Strongly Disagree" with the October season with 25% with no preference. (That's 75% or more of the duck hunters opinion). The fact over 50% felt "Strongly" in BOTH coastal and Inlands zone makes It quite clear what the citizens of NC are requesting from the NCWRC. Its very clear in the data which starts on page 3. for abolishing the 3 October season. the vast majority of inland and coast hunters want this season abolished completely and add the dates to the later part of the season. that is very very clear in the data per the survey. We only get a chance to change these dates every 5 year. I hope NCWRC takes all the information of Duck Hunters opinions and turns them into fruition. If not then why even ask for the survey at all? A lot of revenue and hard work spent obtaining that data and it appears nothings changed. US	Johnston	GILLESPY, PAUL R
GB6	Out of State	Disagree	Real shame about October season. Been one I've always looked forward to. Why the change?	Out of State	RITTER, GRAY T

See	Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
BARLY OCTOBER HUNTS HELPS TO CATCH LATE MIGRATING BWT AND WOODDUCKS AND OTHER FARLY SPECIES. THE WEEKEND BEFORE THE NOVEMBER OPENER WILL ONLY PUSH OUT BIRDS FOR THE NOVEMBER OPENER, ITS ALMOST LIKE MAKING THE NOVEMBER SPLIT ONE MORE WEEKEND JUST EARLIER. EARLY OCTOBER DUCKS WOULD PROBABLY BE MOVED ON BY THEN. EARLY OCTOBER DUCKS WOULD PROBABLY BE MOVED ON BY THEN. EARLY OCTOBER SIN'T TOO COLD FOR THE YOUNGER KIDS AND FIRST TIMERS EITHER. PLUS LOCAL BIRDS HAVE MORE OF A CHANCE OF BEING AROUND AND NOT BEING PUSH OUT BY A LATE OCTOBER COLD FRONT. ME AND MY HUNTING PARTNERS ENJOY THE OCTOBER SPLIT. WE ARE COASTAL HUNTERS AND NEARLY ALWAYS SHOOT LIMITS. THE NOVEMBER SPLIT SHOULD START ON THE 13TH AS WELL. Back to Back weekends is nonsense. Let the October season stand alone early in the month. If the season has to start or end on a weekday, so be it. Please leave the October season alone and push back the November season until th3 13th. Than GB6 Out of State Disagree Please don't change the coastal zone October season. Please leave it at 4 days. I've hunted during this season for years. Have hunted during this season for years. Have hunted currituck in October for over 25 years. Our group is over 70 & the drive is too far for short hunts. Please keep the old format for October. I would prefer the early season/October season be a week or so earlier. The ducks need more than a week break before season be a week or so earlier. The ducks need more than a week break before season goes into full swing in November. Splitting it up like years past really helps the duck population, as well as helping GREGORY, CADEN W	GB6	District 1	Disagree	There is a shorter time span between the October and November season .Which in my opinion would put more pressure on the birds. What is the reason for the	Pasquotank	COPELAND, THOMAS H
GB6 Out of State Disagree hunted during this season for years. GB6 District 5 Disagree Disagree Have hunted currituck in October for over 25 years. Our group is over 70 & the drive is too far for short hunts. Please keep the old format for October. GB6 District 4 No Position Disagree Disagree Have hunted currituck in October for over 25 years. Our group is over 70 & the drive is too far for short hunts. Please keep the old format for October. I would prefer the early season/October season be a week or so earlier. The ducks need more than a week break before season goes into full swing in November. Splitting it up like years past really helps the duck population, as well as helping GREGORY, CADEN W	GB6	District 2	Disagree	EARLY OCTOBER HUNTS HELPS TO CATCH LATE MIGRATING BWT AND WOODDUCKS AND OTHER EARLY SPECIES. THE WEEKEND BEFORE THE NOVEMBER OPENER WILL ONLY PUSH OUT BIRDS FOR THE NOVEMBER OPENER, ITS ALMOST LIKE MAKING THE NOVEMBER SPLIT ONE MORE WEEKEND JUST EARLIER. EARLY OCTOBER DUCKS WOULD PROBABLY BE MOVED ON BY THEN. EARLY OCTOBER ISN'T TOO COLD FOR THE YOUNGER KIDS AND FIRST TIMERS EITHER. PLUS LOCAL BIRDS HAVE MORE OF A CHANCE OF BEING AROUND AND NOT BEING PUSH OUT BY A LATE OCTOBER COLD FRONT. ME AND MY HUNTING PARTNERS ENJOY THE OCTOBER SPLIT. WE ARE COASTAL HUNTERS AND NEARLY ALWAYS SHOOT LIMITS. THE NOVEMBER SPLIT SHOULD START ON THE 13TH AS WELL. Back to Back weekends is nonsense. Let the October season stand alone early in the month. If the season has to start or end on a weekday, so be it. Please leave the October	New Hanover	Lynn, Gilbert K
GB6 District 5 Disagree is too far for short hunts. Please keep the old format for October. I would prefer the early season/October season be a week or so earlier. The ducks need more than a week break before season goes into full swing in November. Splitting it up like years past really helps the duck population, as well as helping ROCKINGHAM BALL, RAYMOND C	GB6	Out of State	Disagree	,	Out of State	LINFORD, WILLIAM K
GB6 District 4 No Position No Position I would prefer the early season/October season be a week or so earlier. The ducks need more than a week break before season goes into full swing in November. Splitting it up like years past really helps the duck population, as well as helping GREGORY, CADEN W	GB6	District 5	Disagree	Have hunted currituck in October for over 25 years. Our group is over 70 & the drive	Rockingham	BALL, RAYMOND C
GB7	GB6	District 4	No Position	I would prefer the early season/October season be a week or so earlier. The ducks need more than a week break before season goes into full swing in November. Splitting it up like years past really helps the duck population, as well as helping juvenile birds grow older and give them a more fair chance at living.	Harnett	GREGORY, CADEN W

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB7	District 1	Disagree	Due to the sharp decline in Sea ducks and over hunting is occurring, I would like to see this either restricted down to one person for a limit or close the season for a couple of years to let the birds come back to their previous numbers in population in the pamlico sound. I have seen this hunting for sea ducks over the last 25 years sharply decline in the last 5 to 10 years and is really affecting people and businesses	Dare	VANDYKE, JOEY J
GB7	District 2	Agree	Doesn't need to open early because they have become a BIG target when the general duck season is closed. Whatever dates present the least pressure/exposure to them is best and these later dates seem best.	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F
GB7	District 2	Agree	Bag limit should decrease	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H
GB7	District 6	Agree	A welcomed change.	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D
			GB8		
GB8	Out of State	Agree	Should be for entire state.	Out of State	BLAKE, THEODORE F
GB8	District 3	Disagree	We need a September Season for Canada Geese.	Wake	ABBOTT-FREY, GARRETT A
GB8	District 4	Disagree	Keep same	Harnett	BRYANT, CHRISTOPHER T
GB8	District 4	Disagree	We need a September season as always. This is when we have the best opportunity presented to us, and the most geese around. It also gives us a time to hunt for geese when Duck season is not in. These birds become a hassle to deal with in september when crops are being harvested before the winter eating all the feed.	Harnett	GREGORY, CADEN W
GB8	District 9	Disagree	Would prefer move November days to end of season when less hunting seasons are in	Henderson	ALBEA, JOHN R

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName		
GB8	District 3	No Position	This comment is submitted to report nuisance overpopulation of Canada geese which adversely impacts transportation, buildings, infection control/sanitation, and other systems in Wake County observed in 2021. The proposed days of goose hunting season in North Carolina, North America, and the international flyway should take urban overpopulation into consideration if possible. Specifically, within 4 miles of this residence, I have directly observed (and photographed) adult Canada geese in 5 shopping centers apparently in a struggling quest for water to drink and dabble in. In some distant areas, sportsmen invest leisure time/money to hunt geese and some persons depend on them for food or other commercial value. While goose removal permits are available for those who do not like geese in their parking lots, it appears that the geese are lacking in favorable natural habitat for their adulthood after surviving and leaving their egg, gosling, nesting phases of the goose life cycle.	Wake	GASSAWAY, DANIEL G		
			GB9				
GB9	District 1	Disagree	Make it one a day all duck season. Plenty of geese in Cutrituck . I could kill them 70% of days duck hunting.	Currituck	Lewis, Jacob		
GB9	District 1	Disagree	Let us shoot one goose a day all duck season. They are mostly residential here too!	Currituck	SAWYER, CHANDLER R		
GB9	District 1	Disagree	The wild goose isn't coming back. Look what is happening up north in MD and VA. The birds that came here short stopped there. Now those birds are short stopping in ny or just not coming down.	Pasquotank	HULL, WELLS C		
GB9	Out of State	Disagree	I cant for the life of me understand why its different then the rest of state when we seem to be covered up with geese in this part of the state.	Out of State	BLAKE, THEODORE F		
GB9	District 3	Disagree	What is reason for permit and small bag limit in this area? We are covered up in geese.	Wake	RAGLAND III, WILLIAM T		
GB9	District 2	Disagree	Should get an additional week , when we can't even harvest but 1 bird/day for additional opportunity	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H		
GB9	District 1	Agree	However you need to do away with the permit. It is basically a goose tax for those of us that live and hunt in the NE Hunt Zone.	Dare	VANDRUTEN, BRIAN M		
	GB10						
GB10	District 3	Disagree	Adjust the season dates to run until the closing date of March 10th. There typically isn't a huntable population of light geese in October.	Wilson	POLLOCK, GARY M		
	GB11						
GB11 Has No Additional Comments							
	GB12						

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
			GB12 Has No Additional Comments		
			GB13		
GB13	District 1	Disagree	This season should be shortened and have lesser permits	Currituck	CASON, MICHAEL D
GB13	District 2	Disagree	Season is great BUT With a sustainable swan population, we should have 5,000+ permits available again when probably half or more aren't even used each season	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H
GB13	Out of State	Agree	Can we petition the Feds for 7000 permits please?	Out of State	LUDFORD, JOHN C
GB13	Out of State	Agree	Can we get more permits in NC please?	Out of State	LUDFORD, JAMES C
GB13	Out of State	Agree	Can we get more permits in NC please?	Out of State	LUDFORD, GARRETT C
GB13	Out of State	Agree	Can we get more permits in NC please? Back to 7,000?	Out of State	LUDFORD, JASE C
GB13	District 3	Agree	Would it ever be possible to have a week in Feb for Swan? I ask as its often hard to target Swan and General duck same time.	Wake	ABBOTT-FREY, GARRETT A
			GB14		
GB14	District 4	No Position	I don't agree with this concept - hunting is an adult activity and when youth start hunting they must begin accepting adult responsibilities, to include seasons.	Scotland	PATRICK, JOHN D
GB14	District 6	Agree	Please lower the age back to 16 and under.	Rowan	COMEY, JOHN A
GB14	District 6	Agree	Great program.	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D
GB14	District 2	Agree	The youth dates are EXCELLENT but the military should be on different days or atleast 1 maybe, the youth days should be just that for the kids	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H
GB14	District 6	Agree	Youth should be defined as under 16 years old. If you can drive, you can hunt throughout the regular season. These days should be for youth only. Have different dates for veterans/military.	Cabarrus	HAWKINS, ANTHONY D
GB14	District 3	Agree	Allow Youth hunters to have the proposed days without any Adults! Give the Vet/Mil hunters special days between the 3 splits of the regular season. Allowing adults to hunt at the same time as youths spoils the experience for the kids.	Wake	REVER, MATTHEW J

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB14	District 2	Agree	Agree on the dates, however, I oppose the inclusion of Veteran's day hunts coinciding with the youth hunts. Youths are youths, there doesn't need to be direct competition from any adults! The whole premises of youth days are to get out and mentor/teach our kids about waterfowling without any undo pressure and to provide better opportunity/success that will make them even more excited about becoming a future waterfowler. We MUST be allowed to do this one on one and in a slow, methodical manner that doesn't pit them up against adults. One other thing, While I know the Feds raised the age limit definition of a "youth" to 18 a few years ago, I firmly believe a youth should be 15 y/o and below. A youth with a drivers license is actually a young adult with the responsibility of one. There's also no reason to call a high school senior a youth when you see them at the boat ramp driving a jacked up one ton truck pulling a 20' duck boat with a 200 HP engine hanging on the back.	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F
GB14	District 8	Disagree	One of the youth days should be on December 4th or 11th. That seems to be the time there are the most waterfowl in NC and the birds haven't had a whole season of hunting and shooting yet which could make for better opportunities for youth hunters.	Catawba	HUFFSTETLER, BRYAN D
GB14	District 2	Disagree	Youth and military days should be seperate	New Hanover	ROSE IV, DAVID J
GB14	District 4	Disagree	Lets please get rid of the current Youth Hunt structure. There is no sense in 16, 17 or 18 year old kids who have hunted the regular season in their families private impoundment in Hyde Co or running around with a \$50,000. truck, \$35,000. boat and \$2000 shotgun getting 2 extra days to hunt when they have already hunted the entire regular season. This bunch hunts more days than I do because I work. They have time out during the holidays from school to hunt as well. Go on YouTube or any social media site and look, its crazy. Get the real youth back into these so call youth hunts, the real kids to young to drive or hunt on their own. Better yet get rid of all youth days and let their family members take them during the regular season. That's how I was raised, none of this PC youth day BS for me and I turned out just fine.	Columbus	HOLDEN, CHARLES B
			GB15		
GB15	District 1	Disagree	Make the veterans days on the 2 mondays after youth days. Allow better opportunities	Currituck	Lewis, Jacob

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB15	District 6	Disagree	Veterans days should be Separate from the youth hunt. Put the Veterans hunt during the split between Nov and Dec (this year it could of been done the weekend of Veterans day also give the a Saturday before the Nov split comes in. You are causing too much over crowding anon the main state impoundments and taking away what could be a special day for the youth.	Rowan	COMEY, JOHN A
GB15	District 7	Disagree	Do not really understand why you are having military day with the youth days and i am an avid duck hunter and veteran	Iredell	BRENDLE, WILLIAM T
GB15	District 2	Disagree	Youth and military dates should be separate	New Hanover	ROSE IV, DAVID J
GB15	District 5	Disagree	These dates should not align with youth season.	Person	CATES, RICHARD C
GB15	District 2	Disagree	These days need to be totally separate from Youth days. I'll support the Vets on any way I can but we don't need to be creating a totally unfair advantage when our yourths are competing for the very same hunting spots our Vets are. Why this has been allowed to happen for long as it has is beyond reason. Make them separate so we can mentor our youth accordingly without any undo pressures.	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F
GB15	District 6	Disagree	I am a veteran. I am all for having these days, but they should NOT be concurrent with Youth Waterfowl Days. Youth days should be for youth under 16 years old only. Also, game wardens should be out enforcing during these days. Too many adults who are not veterans have been hunting these days (crowding coastal shorelines). Adults should have their military ID, dd214 discharge papers, or veterans status on their driver's license. If they cannot produce this, they are hunting out of season.	Cabarrus	HAWKINS, ANTHONY D
GB15	District 3	Disagree	Give Veterans/Military special hunting days during one of the breaks between the regular season. DO NOT run the Vet/Mil hunting days concurrently with Youth Days!!! Youth Days should be youths ONLY hunting.	Wake	REVER, MATTHEW J
GB15	District 2	Disagree	I think having Veteran/military hunting dates are a great idea but I think they should be on different days than the youth days. Lots of guides do something special for youth days, and veteran hunts, and having the veteran hunts on the same days as the youth it limits the opportunities for both of those groups.	Beaufort	HAWLEY, JOSEPH T
GB15	District 2	Disagree	Military should be allowed on different days not on youth days	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName	
GB15	District 2	Agree	As a veteran of five Combat Deployments and a citizen of NC. I am happy to see these two Saturday's in February utilized for Veterans and younger duckaholics who have a desire to hunt and experience the outdoors and wildfowl within areas of our state lakes and bays and public waters. Than you.	New Hanover	DINKINS, WALTER M	
GB15	Out of State	Agree	As a disabled vet I think there should be more than just 2 days.	Out of State	BLAKE, THEODORE F	
GB15	District 6	Agree	Really glad this was added to the states season.	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D	
GB15	District 5	Agree	I think first responders should be allowed to hunt on these dates as well as veterans!	Guilford	LEE, RYAN S	
GB15	District 2	Agree	In addition to these special Veteran / Military waterfowl days the ability to hunt Special Permit Waterfowl Impoundments needs to be added. Maybe add additional draw opportunities for those days. This will give veterans and active duty personnel access to quality water fowling opportunities. Also, clear language needs to be established about whether or not all impoundments are available during those extended Veteran/ Military days. It's currently not very clear in the regulations. Luis Gracia	Onslow	GRACIA, LUIS A	
GB15	District 1	Agree	Great idea! Excellent late-season opportunity to introduce military personnel to the world of waterfowling. Frankly, these two days were among the most productive of the season due to yet another late migration season.	Perquimans	BRINN JR, RUFUS T	
GB15	District 4	No Position	I do not agree with this concept - as a 26 year veteran of our Armed Forces, and a disabled veteran, I see no need for this special season for us.	Scotland	PATRICK, JOHN D	
GB16						
GB16 Has No Additional Comments						
GB17 GB17 Has No Additional Comments						
GB17 Has NO Additional Comments GB18						
GB18 Has No Additional Comments						
GB19						
GB19 Has No Additional Comments						
GB20						

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB20	District 2	No Position	As a well seasoned and still going strong waterfowler of 53 years, I've seen a lot of change. The once non targeted sea ducks in our coastal waters are now being pounded into obliteration by everyone with a scissors rig and by the guides. I understand and respect guides for putting their customers on birds but the bottom line is the resource can now only take but so much. Sea ducks are hard to study and a lot is not known about them relative to most all our puddler species. I simply ask that WRC take an in-depth look at that resource to see how we can reduce the pressure on them before they too become officially "over hunted".	New Hanover	GIBSON JR, JAMES F
GB20	District 1	No Position	Please put the October dates for duck hunting in the coastal zone back to early October	Dare	SCARBOROUGH JR, HARVEY D
GB20	District 1	No Position	Please consider dropping the bufflehead limit. The guides are concentrating on the them and they are decimating them. Most of the clients don't even keep them to eat. They have a photo op with them and then throw them away. The population along the outer banks dropped dramatically this year and has steadily declined Over the last 5 years	Dare	SCARBOROUGH SR, HARVEY D
GB20	District 2	No Position	First, 2 different zones was a horrible idea for NC. Second, have a statewide duck season with the same dates for the 2 different zones. This would eliminate the mistake of zones. Not fair to give "inland zone" hunters who hunt in "coastal zone" more opportunities than the "coastal zone" hunters that only hunt "coastal zone". Look at your own survey results to see this! And most importantly, NO SUNDAY HUNTING!!! Trout fishermen need a safe time to enjoy our public waters!	Pitt	BENNETT, JEFFREY S
GB20	District 2	No Position	Open Sunday morning hunting for ALL migratory Species in NC. Try it over a three year period. The Blue Law mental is in the history books for a reason. One can enjoy that dayand still attend church that evening howeverfor the 75% of North Carolina's who want to see this commission speak for that silent majority- a three year use of a half day access hunting migratory species on a Sunday shows the people that you a commissioner understands the working man desire to hunt on a Sunday morning, occasionally. By setting a closing time for gunning to cease on Sundays and giving a rest period on public waters your commission can set 1300 hrs or 1400 hrs as you see fit.	New Hanover	DINKINS, WALTER M

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB20	District 2	No Position	NO Sunday waterfowl hunting! No veteran/youth hunts on the same date Additional swan permits should be added	Pitt	LAWRENCE, JOSEPH H
GB20	Out of State	No Position	Please keep the four-day October season in eastern NC and eliminate the Monday after Thanksgiving by putting it in October or November.	Out of State	LUDFORD, JASE C
GB20	District 6	No Position	Please ban all waterfowl hunting over unharvested flooded row crops.	Stanly	THOMPSON, TAYLOR J
GB20	District 1	No Position	It is time that the state possibly lower the available days below the 60 day federal framework. There is unprecedented pressure on our waterfowl and waterfowl hunting has been on a slow decline in the coastal zone in the past 10 years. 60 and 6 ducks does not seem sustainable based on the current pressure that exists. It is also time to enact a bufflehead limit to be less than 6 per day. They are getting pounded and it shows in the numbers that we see now compared to even 5 years ago. I would fully support a 3 or 4 bufflehead per day limit in order to give them some protection. With regards to the NE hunt unit goose permit, could we possibly go to a permit or two for a Canada Goose/Geese that could be used at any point during an open waterfowl season? I would be willing to pay \$10 for 1 or 2 goose permits and be able to harvest them incidentally vs. two weeks at the end when they have seen decoys and heard shooting for the entire season.	Dare	VANDRUTEN, BRIAN M
GB20	District 5	No Position	I believe that first responders should be included in veteran and youth hunting weekends. First repo fees are in constant service to this state and I think it would be a great way to say thank you to them by allowing them to hunt on those dates as well! Thank you	Guilford	LEE, RYAN S
GB20	District 6	No Position	Not allowing Sunday migratory bird hunting makes no sense. What other activity can you tell me is not allowed on Sunday? Lets try to make this sport we love so much easier to understand to a newcomer instead of rules that have no real meaning other than some ones dislike.	Cabarrus	CURRIE, AARON D
GB20	District 1	No Position	Consider starting the 2nd segment a week later and extend it a week longer. This has been a productive hunting time for areas we hunt in the new coastal zone	Washington	HARDISON, THOMAS C
GB20	District 3	No Position	SUNDAY HUNTING!!!!!!! I think it is about time North Carolina joined the other 40+ states in the country that allow it.	Wilson	POLLOCK, GARY M

Regulation Number	Residence District	Position	CommentText	County	UserName
GB20	District 6	No Position	According to God's word, we must keep the Sabath day holy. This means for all things to rest. I am an avid hunter that teaches all three of my kids a safe balance between faith & hunting. We hunt deer, quail, dove, woodcock, duck, goose & deer in our region. By no means will it ever be allowed in my household to allow the word of man to make it legal or okay to hunt game on Sunday. On this day me & my family will be worshipping either at church or in my home with my family. Allowing our elected officials to bypass God's commands will result in punishment one way or the other. If we keep our kids, young hunters grounded in the word of the lord, then they grow up to be law abiding citizens, law abiding hunters & morale peopleone thing that is obviously lacking in our word today. I'm asking you to make the right choice not only for the NCWRC, but for our kids & their futures. We must take a stand & draw a line in the sand. Thank you for this opportunity to express my concerns.		CRUMP SR, JOHN D
GB20	District 9	No Position	Sundays	Henderson	ALBEA, JOHN R
GB20	Out of State	No Position	I want four days in October preferably the first consecutive Wednesday through Saturday Out of State		Obrien, Nicholas T
GB20	District 4	No Position	We need a September goose season as there has always been. They become a big issue destroying fields in September.	Harnett	GREGORY, CADEN W
GB20	District 1	No Position	The ducks are under alot of pressure from nesting and low food source when migrating south early hunting seasons and more hunters	Currituck	CASON, MICHAEL D
GB20	District 1	No Position	Please don't get rid of the October season in the coastal area. 4 days is not enough. I would prefer the last 2 weeks in October. Thank you. And always say no to Sunday duck hunting in nc, because it's the same number of days and an overall shorter season. Thanks. Jake Lewis.	Currituck	Lewis, Jacob
GB20	District 1	No Position	I think it's time to cut back the season some. The hunting pressure along the coast in particular the outer banks is the worst I've ever seen since I've been hunting. The increase in guiding is the main factor but there has been a tremendous increase in hunting period. If you all have any real concern for the resource you have to start at this.	Dare	STRUMINSKI, MICHAEL J

Summary of Online Public Comments on Migratory Game Bird for 2020-2021 by District

PROPOSAL	DISTRICT 1	DISTRICT 2	DISTRICT 3	DISTRICT 4	DISTRICT 5	DISTRICT 6	DISTRICT 7	DISTRICT 8	DISTRICT 9	OUT OF STATE
	Position Count									
GB1	Agree: 5	Agree: 4	Agree: 3	Agree: 2	Agree: 2	Agree: 3	Agree: 3	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 2
GBI	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0					
	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0						
	Position Count									
GB2	Agree: 4	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 2	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0
GBZ	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 2	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
CD2	Agree: 4	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0
GB3	Disagree: 0									
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
GB4	Agree: 4	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 2	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0
GB4	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0						
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
GB5	Agree: 6	Agree: 3	Agree: 4	Agree: 4	Agree: 1	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 5
GBS	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1
	No Position: 0	No Position: 2	No Position: 0	No Position: 0						
	Position Count									
GB6	Agree: 2	Agree: 4	Agree: 3	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 2	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 1
GBO	Disagree: 28	Disagree: 5	Disagree: 10	Disagree: 3	Disagree: 6	Disagree: 4	Disagree: 2	Disagree: 4	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 19
	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0					
	Position Count									
GB7	Agree: 3	Agree: 4	Agree: 3	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 2	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 2
GB/	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0					
	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
GB8	Agree: 4	Agree: 2	Agree: 4	Agree: 2	Agree: 2	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 2
GB6	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 2	Disagree: 3	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0
	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0						
	Position Count									
GB9	Agree: 5	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 5
069	Disagree: 3	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 2	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1					
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0							
	Position Count									
GB10	Agree: 4	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 2	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 1
GBIO	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 2	Disagree: 0						
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0					

PROPOSAL	DISTRICT 1	DISTRICT 2	DISTRICT 3	DISTRICT 4	DISTRICT 5	DISTRICT 6	DISTRICT 7	DISTRICT 8	DISTRICT 9	OUT OF STATE
	Position Count									
CD44	Agree: 3	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 3	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1
GB11	Disagree: 0									
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0						
	Position Count									
CD12	Agree: 5	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 3
GB12	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0						
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1					
	Position Count									
GB13	Agree: 5	Agree: 1	Agree: 3	Agree: 3	Agree: 2	Agree: 3	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 1	Agree: 5
GB13	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0						
	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0							
	Position Count									
CD4.4	Agree: 4	Agree: 3	Agree: 2	Agree: 2	Agree: 2	Agree: 3	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 6
GB14	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0
	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0					
	Position Count									
GB15	Agree: 4	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 3	Agree: 2	Agree: 1	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 1
GB15	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 4	Disagree: 2	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 3	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0
	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0					
	Position Count									
CD4C	Agree: 3	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 0	Agree: 1	Agree: 0				
GB16	Disagree: 0									
	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
CD17	Agree: 3	Agree: 0								
GB17	Disagree: 0									
	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
GB18	Agree: 3	Agree: 0								
GB18	Disagree: 0									
	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
	Position Count									
CD40	Agree: 3	Agree: 0								
GB19	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 1	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0	Disagree: 0				
	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 1
GB20	Position Count									
GBZU	No Position: 7	No Position: 4	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 1	No Position: 4	No Position: 1	No Position: 0	No Position: 1	No Position: 3

EXHIBIT D-3

April 22, 2021



2021-22 Migratory Game Bird Gun Season Proposed Frameworks and Staff Recommendations

		Staff Recommendations		
Species	Frameworks	Staff Recommended Season	Daily Bag	
Mourning Dove &	Outside Dates: September 1 – January 31;	September 4 – October 2,	15	
White-winged dove	90 days with 3 segments,	November 6 – November 27		
	daily bag of 15 singly or in the aggregate	December 9 – January 31		
King & Clapper Rails	Outside Dates: September 1 – January 31; 70 days with 2 segments, daily bag of 15 singly or in the aggregate	September 4 – September 14, October 2 – December 11	15	
Sora & Virginia Rails	Outside Dates: September 1 – January 31; 70 days with 2 segments, daily bag of 25 singly or in the aggregate	September 4 – September 14, October 2 – December 11	25	
Gallinule & Moorhens	Outside Dates: September 1 – January 31; 70 days with 2 segments, daily bag of 15 singly or in the aggregate	September 4 – September 14, October 2 – December 11	15	
Woodcock	Outside Dates: September 13 – January 31; 45 days with 2 segments, daily bag of 3	December 10 – January 31	3	
Common Snipe	Outside Dates: September 1 – February 28; 107 days with 2 segments, daily bag of 8	October 27 – February 28	8	

		Staff Recommendations			
Species	Frameworks	Staff Recommended Season	Daily Bag		
Canada Goose (September season)	Outside Dates: September 1 – 30 (statewide); 30 days, daily bag of 15 Special methods: During the September Canada goose season only, the following expanded hunting methods area allowed:	September 1 – 30 (statewide) 1. extend shooting hours to ½ hour after sunset 2. allow use of unplugged guns	15		
	 Extended shooting hours to ½ hour after sunset. unplugged guns electronic calls Note: The special methods are not allowed in areas with another open waterfowl season, e.g, September teal. 	3. allow use of electronic calls These expanded methods are only to be allowed west of U.S. 17.			
September Teal	Outside Dates: September 1 – 30; 16 consecutive days, daily bag of 6, east of U.S. 17 only	September 11 – September 29 (East of U.S. 17 only)	6		
General Duck Season	Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 25) – January 31; 2 duck hunting zones with no more than 3 segments in either zone, 60 days & daily bag of 6 ducks in each zone. Includes a total of 6 ducks with no more than 4 scoters, 4 eiders, 4 long-tailed ducks, 3 wood ducks, 2 mallards with no more than 1 hen mallard, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, 2 black ducks, 1 pintail, 1 mottled duck, and 1 fulvous whistling duck. For scaup, states can choose a 60-day season with a 1 bird daily bag limit, or a "hybrid" season consisting of 40 consecutive days with a 1-bird daily bag limit and 20 consecutive days with a 2-bird daily bag limit. The season on harlequin ducks is closed.	Inland Zone: October 21 – October 23, November 6 – November 27, December 18 – January 31 Coastal Zone: October 29 – October 30 November 6 – November 29, December 18 – January 31	Species specific bag limits are the same in each zone. Includes a total of 6 ducks with no more than 4 scoters, 4 eiders, 4 longtailed ducks, 3 wood ducks, 2 mallards with no more than 1 hen mallard, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, 2 black ducks, 1 pintail, 1 mottled duck and 1 fulvous whistling duck. Prior to January 8 the scaup bag limit is 1, on January 8 and after it is 2. The season on harlequin ducks is closed. The season on black ducks and mottled ducks is closed until November 20.		

		Staff Recomme	endations
Species	Frameworks	Staff Recommended Season	Daily Bag
Mergansers	Outside dates: same as general duck season; daily bag of 5 mergansers with no more than 2 hooded mergansers	Same as general duck season	5 mergansers with no more than 2 hooded mergansers
Coots	Outside dates: same as general duck season; daily bag of 15 coots	Same as general duck season	15 coots
Special Sea Duck Season (in the special sea duck area)	Outside Dates: September 15 – January 31; 60 consecutive days or season must coincide with the general duck season, daily bag of 5 sea ducks with no more than 4 scoters, 4 eiders and 4 long-tailed ducks	November 23 – January 31	5 sea ducks with no more than 4 scoters, 4 eiders and 4 long- tailed ducks.
Canada Geese (Resident Population Zone) – includes Canada Geese and White-fronted geese	Outside Dates: October 1 – March 10; 80 days with 3 segments, daily bag of 5 Canada geese or white-fronted geese singly or in the aggregate	October 21 – October 30, November 6 – November 29, December 18 – February 12	5
Canada Geese (Northeast Hunt Zone) – includes Canada Geese and White- fronted geese	Outside Dates: Saturday prior to December 25 (December 18) – January 31; 14 days, daily bag of 1 Canada goose or white-fronted goose	January 15 – January 31	1 with a valid permit (unlimited point of sale permits available)

		Staff Recomm	endations
Species	Frameworks	Staff Recommended Season	Daily Bag
Brant	Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 25) – January 31; 50 days with 2 segments, daily bag of 2	December 18 – January 31 (38 days total)	1
Light Geese (includes snow and Ross's geese) – regular season	Outside Dates: October 1 – March 10; 107 days with 3 segments, daily bag of 25 (no possession limit)	October 12 – February 12	25 (no possession limit)
Light Geese (includes snow and Ross's geese) – Conservation Order season	Outside Dates: Must occur when no other waterfowl season is open, no daily bag, no possession limit; • electronic calls allowed • unplugged guns allowed • extended shooting hours to ½ hour past sunset allowed	February 14 – March 31	 no daily bag limit no possession limit electronic calls allowed unplugged guns allowed allow shooting to extend to ½ hour past sunset
Tundra Swan	Outside Dates: October 1 – January 31; 90 days, no segments allowed, 1 per season with valid permit (4,895 permits available)	November 6 – January 31	1 per season with valid permit

		Staff Recomm	endations
Species	Frameworks	Staff Recommended Season	Daily Bag
Youth Waterfowl Day(s)	 2 youth days allowed in each duck zone. The day(s) can occur up to 14 days before or after any regular duck season or in the closed portion between season segments. The day must occur on any non-school day. In North Carolina, this includes Saturdays and any statewide holidays. States may use their established definition of age for youth hunters. However, youth hunters may not be over the age of 17. 	Inland Zone: February 5 & February 12 Coastal Zone: February 5 & February 12	Includes ducks, geese, brant, tundra swans, mergansers and coots (in each zone). Must have a valid permit if hunting tundra swans and Canada geese (Northeast Hunt Zone only)
Veterans/Military Waterfowl Day(s)	 2 veterans/military days allowed in each duck zone. Includes veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training). The day(s) can occur up to 14 days before or after any regular duck season or in the closed portion between season segments. Can be held concurrently with the Youth Waterfowl Day(s). 	Inland Zone: February 5 & February 12 Coastal Zone: February 5 & February 12	Includes ducks, geese, brant, tundra swans, mergansers and coots (in each zone). Must have a valid permit if hunting tundra swans and Canada geese (Northeast Hunt Zone only)

- Federal guidelines allow for shooting hours for all migratory game birds to be from ½ hour before sunrise to sunset.
- Possession limit is three times the daily bag for all species.

EXHIBIT D-4

April 22, 2021



Extended Falconry Season Highlights & Staff Recommendations for 2021-22 Extended Falconry Seasons for Migratory Game Bird Species

General Restrictions/Guidelines

- Seasons must fall between September 1 and March 10
- Total days available for falconry cannot exceed 107 (for each species) and includes regular, i.e., gun seasons, experimental seasons and extended falconry seasons
- The falconry daily bag limit is 3 permitted migratory game birds, singly or in the aggregate. The regular, i.e., gun season bag limits for individual species do not apply.
- Each extended season may be divided into a maximum of 3 segments
- The falconry bag limit is <u>not</u> in addition to the gun bag limit

Staff Recommendations

If the Commission chooses staff recommended "gun" seasons as presented, we recommend the following extended falconry seasons.

Mourning dove/White-winged dove	October 4 – October 16
Rails, Gallinule and Moorhens	December 13 – January 15
Woodcock	December 1 – December 11 and February 1 –
	February 26
Ducks, mergansers and coots	October 4 – October 16 and February 1 –
-	February 12

EXHIBIT E

April 22, 2021



Staff Recommendations to Allow Take of Migrant Peregrine Falcons From the Wild for Use in Falconry - 2021

The Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyway Councils approved an allowable take of 144 Peregrine Falcons by falconers. Based upon this allocation, the USFWS is allowing the take of up to 48 fall migrants in 2021 east of 100 degrees W longitude to Atlantic Flyway states. North Carolina is initially allocated up to 5 birds.

Based on this allocation of up to 5 birds for take from within North Carolina, WMD staff recommends that the WRC accept the USFWS allocation framework and establish a season in 2021 with the following stipulations:

- Total allowable take is up to 5 birds during the period from September 20, 2021 through October 20, 2021. Should the USFWS make additional peregrine falcons available to North Carolina, the allowable take will be increased by the number of additional peregrine falcons specified by USFWS.
- Any bird taken must be a juvenile.
- Take is allowed only by permit from the WRC and only east of US Highway 17.
- No banded birds shall be taken. Any banded birds captured must be released immediately at the site of capture.
- Permits are issued through our special hunts permitting system (random).
- An individual issued a permit must have the proper state and federal falconry licenses/permits.
- Each person receiving a permit must complete a post-season survey provided by WMD staff and submit that survey no later than December 15, 2021.

EXHIBIT F

April 22, 2021



Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 10C - Inland Fishing Rules Recommended by Agency Staff for Public Notice, Comment, and Presentation at Public Hearing

These rules are part of the 2017 periodic review. Rules listed below were determined to be "necessary with substantive public interest" and need to be readopted.

15A NCAC 10C .0300 Game Fish

10C .0302

Updated to simplify formatting, clarify rule language, remove repetitive language, and incorporate technical changes.

15A NCAC 10C .0302 Manner of Taking Inland Game Fishes (page 3)

10C .0307

No changes to current rule.

15A NCAC 10C .0307 Founder, Sea Trout, and Red Drum (page 4)

10C .0309

Updated to simplify formatting.

15A NCAC 10C .0309 Muskellunge (page 5)

10C .0310

Updated to simplify formatting.

15A NCAC 10C .0310 Pickerel (page 6)

10C .0311

Updated to simplify formatting.

15A NCAC 10C .0311 Roanoke and Rock Bass (page 7)

10C .0312

Updated to simplify formatting.

15A NCAC 10C .0312 Sauger (page 8)

10C .0315

Updated to simplify formatting and clarify affected species.

15A NCAC 10C .0315 Sunfish (page 9)

10C .0317

Updated to simplify formatting. 15A NCAC 10C .0317 Walleye (page 10)

10C .0319

Updated to simplify formatting. 15A NCAC 10C .0319 White Perch (page 11)

10C .0320

Updated to simplify formatting. 15A NCAC 10C .0320 Yellow Perch (page 12)

15A NCAC 10C .0500 Primary Nursery Areas

10C .0501

Updated to simplify language. 15A NCAC 10C .0501 Scope and Purpose (page 13)

10C .0502

No changes to current rule. 15A NCAC 10C .0502 Primary Nursery Areas Defined (page 14)

10C .0503

No changes to current rule. 15A NCAC 10C .0503 Descriptive Boundaries (page 15-16)

15A NCAC 10C .0600 Anadromous Fish Spawning Areas

10C .0601

No changes to current rule. 15A NCAC 10C .0501 Scope and Purpose (page 17)

10C .0602

No changes to current rule.

15A NCAC 10C .0502 Anadromous Fish Spawning Defined (page 18)

10C .0603

No changes to current rule.

15A NCAC 10C .0503 Descriptive Boundaries (page 19-44)

15A NCAC 10C .0302 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0302 MANNER OF TAKING INLAND GAME FISHES

(a) Except as provided in this Rule, it is unlawful for any person to take inland game fishes from any of the waters of North Carolina by any method other than with hook and line. Inland game fishes may only be taken with hook and line unless otherwise provided. Landing nets may be used to land fishes caught on hook and line. Game fishes taken incidental to commercial fishing operations in joint fishing waters or coastal fishing waters shall be immediately returned to the water unharmed. Game fishes taken incidental to the use of special devices for taking nongame fishes from inland fishing waters as authorized in Rule .0402 of this Subchapter or as authorized by 15A NCAC 10C .0407 by anglers licensed under G.S. 113 272.2(c) shall be immediately returned to the water unharmed, except that a daily erecl limit of American and hickory shad may be taken with dip nets and bow nets from March 1 through April 30 in those waters where such gear may be lawfully used, and white perch may be taken when captured in a cast net being used to collect nongame fishes in all impounded waters west of Interstate 95 and in the Tar River Reservoir (Nash County).

(b) Landing nets may be used to land fishes caught on hook and line.

(c) Game fishes taken incidental to:

- (1) commercial fishing operations in joint fishing waters or coastal fishing waters shall be immediately returned to the water unharmed.
- (2) the use of special devices for taking nongame fishes from inland fishing waters as authorized in Rule .0402 of this Subchapter or as authorized by 15A NCAC 10C .0407 by anglers licensed under G.S. 113-272.2(c) shall be immediately returned to the water unharmed except:
 - (A) that a daily creel limit of American and hickory shad may be taken with dip nets and bow nets from March 1 through April 30 in those waters where such gear may be lawfully used; and
 - (B) white perch may be taken when captured in a cast net being used to collect nongame fishes in all impounded waters west of Interstate 95 and in the Tar River Reservoir (Nash County).

(b) (d) In the inland waters of the Roanoke River upstream of U.S. 258 bridge, only a single barbless hook or a lure with a single barbless hook may be used from 1 April to 30 June. Barbless as used in this Rule, requires that the hook does not have a barb or the barb is bent down.

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History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-273; 113-292; 113-302;

Eff. February 1, 1976;

Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; October 1, 1994; July 1, 1993; May 1, 1992; January 1, 1982;

Temporary Amendment Eff. November 1, 1998;

Amended Eff. August 1, 2014; August 1, 2002; April 1, 1999;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.
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15A NCAC 10C .0307 is proposed for readoption as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0307 FLOUNDER, SEA TROUT, AND RED DRUM

In inland fishing waters, Sea Trout (Spotted or Speckled), Flounder, and Red Drum (also known as Channel Bass, Red Fish or Puppy Drum) recreational seasons, size limits and creel limits are the same as those established in the Rules of the Marine Fisheries Commission or proclamations issued by the Fisheries Director in adjacent joint or coastal

fishing waters.

History Note:

Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; 113-304; 113-305;

Eff. November 1, 2013

15A NCAC 10C .0309 is proposed for readoption as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0309 MUSKELLUNGE

- (a) The daily creel limit for Muskellunge is one fish. The minimum size limit for this fish is 42 inches. There is no closed season for Muskellunge.
- (b) The minimum size limit is 42 inches.
- (c) There is no closed season.

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

Eff. November 1, 2013;

15A NCAC 10C .0310 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0310 PICKEREL

- (a) There is no daily creel limit for Pickerel (Chain and Redfin). There is no daily creel limit and no minimum size limit for Pickerel (Chain and Redfin). There is no closed season for Pickerel.
- (b) There is no minimum size limit.
- (c) There is no closed season.

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

Eff. November 1, 2013;

15A NCAC 10C .0311 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0311 ROANOKE AND ROCK BASS

- (a) There is no daily creel limit and no minimum size limit for Roanoke and Rock Bass, except for waters identified in Paragraph (b) (c) of this Rule. There is no closed season for Roanoke and Rock Bass.
- (b) There is no minimum size limit, except for waters identified in Paragraph (d) of this Rule.
- (b) (c) There is no closed season.
- (d) In all public fishing waters east of Interstate 77, the daily creel limit for Roanoke and Rock Bass is two fish in the aggregate and the minimum size for these fish is eight inches.

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

Eff. November 1, 2013;

15A NCAC 10C .0312 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0312 SAUGER

- (a) The daily creel limit for Sauger is eight fish. The minimum size limit for these fish is 15 inches. There is no closed season for Sauger.
- (b) The minimum size limit is 15 inches.
- (c) There is no closed season.

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

Eff. November 1, 2013;

15A NCAC 10C .0315 is proposed for readoption with substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0315 SUNFISH

- (a) For purposes of this Rule, Sunfish include Bluegill, Redbreast, Redear, Pumpkinseed, Warmouth, Flier and all other species of the Sunfish family (Centrarchidae) not specified in 15A NCAC 10C .0305, 15A NCAC 10C .0306 and 15A NCAC 10C .0311, .0311, NCAC 10C .0321, NCAC 10C .0322, NCAC 10C .0323.
- (b) There is no daily creel limit for Sunfish, except for waters identified in Paragraph (e) (e) of this Rule. There is no minimum size limit for these fish. There is no closed season.
- (c) There is no minimum size limit.
- (d) There is no closed season.
- (e) (e) In the following waters and all their tributaries, the daily creel limit for Sunfish is 30 in the aggregate, no more than 12 of which may be Redbreast Sunfish:
 - (1) Roanoke River downstream of Roanoke Rapids Dam;
 - (2) Tar River downstream of Tar River Reservoir Dam;
 - (3) Neuse River downstream of Falls Lake Dam;
 - (4) Haw River downstream of Jordan Lake Dam;
 - (5) Deep River downstream of Lockville Dam;
 - (6) Cape Fear River;
 - (7) Waccamaw River downstream of Lake Waccamaw Dam;
 - (8) Lumber River including Drowning Creek; and
 - (9) all other public fishing waters east of Interstate 95, except Tar River Reservoir in Nash County.

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

Eff. November 1, 2013;

15A NCAC 10C .0317 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0317 WALLEYE

(a) The daily creel limit for Walleye is eight fish except for waters identified in Paragraphs (b) (d) and (d) (f) of this

Rule. There is no minimum size limit for these fish except for waters identified in Paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Rule.

There is no closed season.

(b) There is no minimum size limit except for waters identified in Paragraphs (e) and (f) of this Rule.

(c) There is no closed season.

(b) (d) In Linville River upstream upstream from the NC 126 bridge, the daily creel limit for Walleye is four fish.

(e) (e) In Lake James and its tributaries, except the Linville River upstream from the N.C. 126 bridge, the minimum size limit for walleye is 15 inches.

(d) (f) In John H. Kerr Reservoir, Lake Gaston, and Roanoke Rapids Lake, the daily creel limit is five fish and the minimum size limit for Walleye is 18 inches.

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

Eff. November 1, 2013;

15A NCAC 10C .0319 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0319 WHITE PERCH

- (a) There is no daily creel limit for White Perch. and no minimum limit size for White Perch. There is no closed season for White Perch.
- (b) There is no minimum size limit.
- (c) There is no closed season.

(b) (d) In and west of Haywood, Buncombe, and Rutherford counties, it is unlawful to transport, possess, or release live White Perch.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; 113-304; 113-305;

Eff. November 1, 2013;

Amended Eff. August 1, 2016;

15A NCAC 10C .0320 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0320 YELLOW PERCH

- (a) There is no daily creel limit <u>for Yellow Perch</u>. and no minimum size limit for Yellow Perch. There is no closed season for Yellow Perch.
- (b) There is no minimum size limit.
- (c) There is no closed season.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-292; 113-304; 113-305;

Eff. November 1, 2013;

SECTION .0500 - PRIMARY NURSERY AREAS

15A NCAC 10C .0501 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0501 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

To establish and protect those fragile inland waters which support embryonic, larval or juvenile populations of marine or estuarine fish or crustacean species. These Rules will set forth permanent nursery areas in inland fishing waters. Nursery areas are necessary for the early growth and development of virtually all of North Carolina's important marine or estuarine fish or crustacean species. Nursery areas need to be maintained, as much as possible, in their natural state,

and the fish and crustacean populations within them must be permitted to develop in a normal manner with as little

human interference from man as possible.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-132; 113-134;

Eff. September 1, 1990; Amended Eff. July 1, 2000.

15A NCAC 10C .0502 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0502 PRIMARY NURSERY AREAS DEFINED

Primary nursery areas are defined as those areas inhabited by the embryonic, larval or juvenile life stages of marine or estuarine fish or crustacean species due to favorable physical, chemical or biological factors.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-132; 113-134;

Eff. August 1, 1990;

Amended Eff. July 1, 2000.

15A NCAC 10C .0503 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0503 DESCRIPTIVE BOUNDARIES

The following waters have been designated as primary nursery areas:

- (1) North River:
 - (a) Broad Creek Camden County Entire stream;
 - (b) Deep Creek Currituck County Entire stream;
 - (c) Lutz Creek Currituck County Entire stream.
- (2) Alligator River:
 - (a) East Lake Dare County Inland waters portion;
 - (b) Little Alligator River Tyrrell County Entire stream.
- (3) Currituck Sound:
 - (a) Martin Point Creek Dare County Entire stream (Jean Guite Creek);
 - (b) Tull Creek and Bay Currituck County Tull Bay to mouth of Northwest River; Tull Creek from mouth upstream to SR 1222 bridge.
- (4) Pamlico River:
 - (a) Duck Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (b) Bath Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (c) Mixons Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (d) Porter Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (e) Tooleys Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (f) Jacobs Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (g) Jacks Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (h) Bond Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (i) Muddy Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (j) Strawhorn Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (k) South Prong Wright Creek Beaufort County Entire stream;
 - (l) Jordan Creek Beaufort County Entire stream.
- (5) Neuse River:
 - (a) Slocum Creek Craven County Entire stream;
 - (b) Hancock Creek Craven County Entire stream.
- (6) New River:
 - (a) French Creek Onslow County Entire stream;
 - (b) New River Onslow County US Highway 17 bridge to NC 24/US 258 bridge.
- (7) Roanoke River: Halifax and Northampton counties US 258 bridge to Roanoke Rapids dam.
- (8) Tar-Pamlico River: Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt and Beaufort counties N&S railroad at Washington upstream to Rocky Mount Mills Dam.

- (9) Neuse River: Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Pitt and Craven counties Pitchkettle Creek upstream to Milburnie Dam.
- (10) Cape Fear River: Chatham, Lee, Harnett, Cumberland and Bladen counties Lock and Dam No. 1 upstream to Buckhorn Dam.
- (11) Albemarle Sound: Peter Mashoes Creek Dare County Entire Stream.
- (12) Croatan Sound: Spencer Creek Dare County Entire Stream.
- (13) White Oak River: Onslow and Jones counties Grants Creek upstream to Gibson Bridge Road (SR 1118).
- (14) Northeast Cape Fear River: Pender County NC 210 bridge upstream to NC 53 bridge.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-132; 113-134;

Eff. August 1, 1990;

Amended Eff. May 1, 2008; November 1, 2007; August 1, 2004; July 1, 2000; July 1, 1993;

SECTION .0600 - ANADROMOUS FISH SPAWNING AREAS

15A NCAC 10C .0601 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0601 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

To establish and protect those inland waters which function as spawning areas for anadromous fishes. These Rules will set forth anadromous fish spawning areas in inland fishing waters. Anadromous fish spawning areas are necessary for the spawning and early development of North Carolina's important anadromous fishes. Anadromous fish spawning

areas provide the physical, biological, and chemical attributes necessary for anadromous fishes to spawn successfully.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-132; 113-134;

Eff. May 1, 2008.

15A NCAC 10C .0602 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0602 ANADROMOUS FISH SPAWNING AREAS DEFINED

Anadromous fish spawning areas are those areas where evidence of spawning of anadromous fishes has been documented by direct observation of spawning, capture of running ripe females, or capture of eggs or early larvae.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-132; 113-134;

Eff. May 1, 2008.

15A NCAC 10C .0603 is proposed for readoption without substantive changes as follows:

15A NCAC 10C .0603 DESCRIPTIVE BOUNDARIES

The following waters have been designated as anadromous spawning areas:

- (1) Currituck Sound Area:
 - Northwest River including designated tributaries main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 30.8374' N 76° 04.8770' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 30.7061' N 76° 04.8916' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 33.0259' N 76° 09.1609' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 33.0292' N 76° 08.9488' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with Northwest River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Moyock Run (Shingle Landing Creek) upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 31.5252' N 76° 10.7385' W; running easterly along US 168 (Caratoke Highway) to the east shore to a point 36° 31.5140' N 76° 10.7239 W.
 - (b) Tull Creek southwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 30.0991' N 76° 04.8587' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 29.9599' N 76° 04.7126' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Tull Creek to the specified boundary:
 - (i) Roland Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 29.8274' N 76° 08.1294' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 29.8120' N 76° 08.1308' W; and east of a line beginning on the northwest shore of Guinea Mill Run Canal at a point 36° 28.9227' N 76° 07.9126' W; running southerly along US 168 bridge (Caratoke Highway) to the southeast shore at a point 36° 28.9045' N 76° 07.8956' W.
 - (ii) New Bridge Creek upstream (south) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 28.0046' N 76° 06.3312' W; running southeasterly along US 168 bridge (Caratoke Highway) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 27.9970' N 76° 06.3243' W.
 - (iii) Cowells Creek upstream (south) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point $36^{\circ}\ 27.1571'\ N-76^{\circ}\ 04.5391'\ W$; running easterly along US 168 bridge (Caratoke Highway) to the east shore to a point $36^{\circ}\ 27.1542'\ N-76^{\circ}\ 04.5128'\ W$.
 - (iv) Buckskin Creek upstream (southeast) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 27.1925' N 76° 04.1671' W; running easterly along US 168 bridge (Caratoke Highway) to the east shore to a point 36° 27.1989' N 76° 04.1400' W.
 - (c) West Landing north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 30.9867' N 76° 02.5868' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 31.0045' N 76° 02.3780' W;

and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 31.5828' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 02.2977' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 31.5618' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 02.2870' W.

(2) Albemarle Sound Area:

- (a) Big Flatty Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 09.3267' N 76° 08.2562' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 08.9730' N 76° 08.3175' W; including the following tributaries from the confluence with Big Flatty Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (i) Chapel Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 09.6689' N 76° 09.9595' W; running southerly along SSR 1103 (Esclip Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 09.6522' N 76° 09.9612' W.
 - (ii) Mill Dam Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 09.0094' N 76° 10.1667' W; running southerly along SSR 1103 (Esclip Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 08.9931' N 76° 10.1611'W.
- (b) Salmon Creek southwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 00.4648' N 76° 42.3513' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 00.3373' N 76° 42.1499' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 02.4783' N 76° 45.8164' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 02.4807' N 76° 45.7906' W.
- Mackeys (Kendrick) Creek southeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.3806' N 76° 36.4356' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 56.3122' N 76° 36.4613' W; and northwest of a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 52.5564' N 76° 37.0968' W; running northeasterly along SSR 1122 bridge (Buncombe Avenue) to the northeast shore to a point 35° 52.5470' N 76° 37.1113' W; including the following tributary from its confluence with Mackeys Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Main Canal upstream (southeast) to a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 52.8229' N 76° 36.6916' W; running northeasterly along SSR 1122 (Buncombe Avenue) to the northeast shore to a point 35° 52.8390' N 76° 36.6708' W.
- (d) Deep Creek (Washington County) west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.1291' N 76° 23.1179' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 56.0744' N 76° 23.1230' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 55.4610' N 76° 25.3996' W; running southerly along SSR 1302 bridge (Pea Ridge Road) to the south shore to a point 35° 55.4323' N 76° 25.3974' W; and east of line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 55.7173' N 76° 25.3848' W; running southerly along SSR 1302 bridge (Pea Ridge Road) to the south shore to a point 35° 55.6863' N 76° 25.3957' W.

- (e) Banton (Bunton or Maybell) Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 56.0552' N 76° 22.0664' W; running northeasterly to the east shore to a point 35° 56.1151' N 76° 21.8760' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 55.6117' N 76° 22.2463' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 55.6128' N 76° 22.2126' W.
- (f) Tom Mann Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 58.5296' N 75° 52.8982' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 58.5175' N 75° 53.6851' W.
- (g) Peter Mashoes Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 57.2344' $N-75^{\circ}$ 48.3087' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 56.7805' $N-75^{\circ}$ 48.3563' W.
- North River, including Indiantown Creek and other designated tributaries main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.7703' N 75° 58.7384' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.4130' N 75° 58.7228' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 21.7982' N 76° 07.0726' W; running easterly along US 158 bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 21.8030' N 76° 07.0612' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with North River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Crooked Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.7171' N 76° 01.4361' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.7002' N 76° 01.4296' W.
- North River Area: Bump Landing Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° $19.3757' \, \text{N} 75^{\circ}$ $57.9057' \, \text{W}$; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° $19.2496' \, \text{N} 75^{\circ}$ $57.9107' \, \text{W}$; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° $19.4049' \, \text{N} 75^{\circ}$ $57.4963' \, \text{W}$; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° $19.3830' \, \text{N} 75^{\circ}$ $57.5098' \, \text{W}$.
 - Narrow Ridges Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.3249' $N-75^{\circ}$ 57.8910' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.1388' $N-75^{\circ}$ 57.9029' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.1566' N -75° 57.4879' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.1221' N -75° 57.5095' W.
 - (b) Great Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.1045' N 75° 58.4289' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 17.9882' N 75° 58.4458' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 17.1310' N 76° 00.3414'W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 17.1163' N 76° 00.3310' W. On the north shore of Great Creek within the fourth tributary: south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 18.1729' N 75° 58.9137' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.1640' N 75° 58.9022' W.
 - (c) Deep Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 17.1576' N 75° 56.7594' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 16.9846' N 75° 56.6802'

- W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 17.9515' N -75° 56.5174' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 17.9523' N -75° 56.5042' W.
- Public Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 17.2462' N 75° 58.2774' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 17.2121' N 75° 58.2788' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 17.1661' N 75° 58.6059' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 17.1574' N 75° 58.6003' W.
- Pasquotank River including designated tributaries main stem waters north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 18.0769' N 76° 13.0979' W; running easterly along the south side of the US 158 bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 18.0594' N 76° 12.9620' W and south of a line at South Mills beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 26.7432' N 76° 19.6666' W; running easterly along US 17 business (Main Street) to the east shore to a point 36° 26.7642' N 76° 19.5932' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 26.1777' N 76° 22.1079' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point 36° 26.1693' N 76° 22.1257' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with the Pasquotank River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) Joyce Creek upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° $26.8329' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} \, 17.6174' \, \text{W}$; running southwesterly along SSR 1224 bridge (Old Swamp Road) to the south shore to a point $36^{\circ} \, 26.8103' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} \, 17.6193' \, \text{W}$.
 - (b) Sawyers Creek upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point $36^{\circ} 21.7237' \, N 76^{\circ} 10.2841' \, W$; running southwesterly along SSR 1203 bridge (Scotland Road) to the southwestern shore to a point $36^{\circ} 21.7115' \, N 76^{\circ} 10.3041' \, W$.
 - (c) Knobbs Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 18.5172' N 76° 14.5920' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1309 bridge (Main Street Extended) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 18.4973' N 76° 14.5729' W.

(6) Pasquotank River Area:

- (a) Charles Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 17.8090' N 76° 13.0732' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 17.8024' N 76° 13.0407' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 17.4713' N 76° 13.2227' W; running southeasterly along NC 34 (Road Street) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 17.4565' N 76° 13.2140' W.
- (b) Areneuse Creek and Mill Dam Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 17.3133' N 76° 08.1655' W; running southeasterly along NC 343 bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 17.1328' N 76° 07.6269' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the west shore of Mill Dam Creek at a point 36° 18.5994' N 76° 07.8672' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 18.5991' N 76° 07.8379' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore of Areneuse Creek at a point 36° 18.0342' N –

- 76° 06.9433' W, running southeasterly along NC 343 bridge to the southeast shore to a point 36° 18.0196' N 76° 06.9245' W.
- Portohonk Creek northeast of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 15.0519' N 76° 05.2793' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 15.0391' N 76° 05.2532' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 16.2809' N 76° 04.8223' W; running easterly along NC 343 bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 16.2794' N 76° 04.8051' W.
- (d) New Begun Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 13.3298' N 76° 08.2878' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 13.0286' N 76° 08.1820' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 12.5577' N 76° 10.3998' W; running southwesterly along NC 34 bridge (Weeksville Road) to the southwest shore to a point 36° 12.5467' N 76° 10.4186' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 12.3280' N 76° 10.4934' W; running northwesterly to the northwest shore to a point 36° 12.3067' N 76° 10.5438' W.
- (7) Little River including designated tributaries main stem wasters northwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 12.2950' N 76° 17.1405' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 12.5237' N 76° 16.9418' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 16.9826' N 76° 23.1763' W; running easterly along SSR 1223 (Five Bridges Road, Perquimans County) and SSR 1303 (Cherry Glade Road, Pasquotank County) bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 16.9840' N 76° 23.1570' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with Little River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Halls Creek upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36°13.2067' N 76° 16.5769' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1140 (Halls Creek Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 13.1944' N 76° 16.5523' W.

(8) Little River Area:

- (a) Deep Creek southwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 11.0945' N 76° 16.6717' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 10.7510' N 76° 16.2258' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 10.2553' N 76° 18.7639' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 10.2633' N 76° 18.7267' W.
- (b) Symonds Creek northeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 10.2898' N 76° 14.1801' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 10.2042' N 76° 14.0368' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 11.4843' N 76° 13.7218' W; running easterly along SSR 1100 bridge (Nixonton Road) to the east shore to a point 36° 11.4839' N 76° 13.7028' W.
- (9) Perquimans River including designated tributaries main stem waters southwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 11.6569' N 76° 28.0055' W; running southeasterly along the US

17 business bridge (Church Street) to the east shore to a point 36° 11.6123' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 27.9382' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.8942' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 31.1905' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.8723' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 31.1734' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 18.9514' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 32.6510' W; running easterly along SSR 1202 bridge (Perry Bridge Road) to the east shore to a point 36° 18.9361' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 32.6584' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with the Perquimans River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Goodwin Creek - upstream (west) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 11.2807' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 33.6243' W; running southerly along SSR 1110 bridge (Center Hill Highway) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 11.2585' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 33.5755' W; and north to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 11.0494' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 32.3409' W; running easterly along SSR 1110 bridge (Center Hill Highway) to the east shore to a point 36° 11.0383' N $- 76^{\circ}$ 32.2780' W.

(10) Perquimans River Area:

- (a) Mill Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 11.9757' N 76° 27.5752' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 11.9766' N 76° 27.2511' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 13.2910' N 76° 26.6778' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1214 bridge (Lake Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 13.2762' N 76° 26.6580' W.
- (b) Walter's Creek southwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 11.1305' N 76° 27.9185' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 11.0224' N 76° 27.6626' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 10.0498' N 76° 28.4208' W; running southwesterly along US 17 to the southwest shore to a point 36° 10.0408' N 76° 28.4354' W.
- (c) Suttons Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 10.0394' N 76° 23.7945' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 09.9325' N 76° 23.5263' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 11.5101' N 76° 23.6253' W; running easterly along SSR 1300 bridge (New Hope Road) to the east shore to a point 36° 11.5081' N 76° 23.6060' W.
- (d) Jackson (Cove) Creek northeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° $08.4642'\,N-76^\circ$ $20.3324'\,W$; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° $08.4159'\,N-76^\circ$ $20.2890'\,W$; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° $08.6083'\,N-76^\circ$ $20.1512'\,W$; running southeasterly to the southeast shore to a point 36° $08.6007'\,N-76^\circ$ $20.1312'\,W$.
- Muddy Creek northwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 07.0381' N
 76° 17.1350' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 07.0218' N 76°
 17.1226' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 07.5922' N -

 76° 16.8153' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 07.5933' N - 76° 16.7757' W.

- (11) Yeopim River including designated tributaries main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 05.4526' N 76° 27.7651' W; running southerly to the south shore to Norcum Point 36° 05.1029' N 76° 27.7120' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 05.1202' N 76° 29.5050' W; running southwesterly to a point 36° 05.0644' N 76° 29.5586' W; and running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 05.0571' N 76° 29.4657' W; including the following tributaries from the confluence with Yeopim River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) Yeopim Creek upstream (north) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 07.4416' N 76° 26.4833' W; running easterly along SSR 1347 (Holiday Island Road) to the east shore to a point 36° 07.4409' N 76° 26.4667' W.
 - (b) Bethel Creek upstream (north) to a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 36° 07.1208' N 76° 29.3581' W; running northeasterly to the northeast shore to a point 36° 07.1724' N 76° 29.2818' W.
 - (c) Burnt Mill Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 05.7727' N 76° 32.6234' W; running southwesterly along US 17 to the southwest shore to a point 36° 05.7663' N 76° 32.6374' W.
 - (d) Middleton Creek upstream (southeast) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 04.2913' N 76° 30.2613' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1100 bridge (Drummond Point Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 04.2813' N 76° 30.2460' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 04.0714' N 76° 29.5779' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1100 (Drummond Point Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 04.0639' N 76° 29.5583' W.

(12) Edenton Bay Area:

- (a) Pembroke Creek (Pollock Swamp) northwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 03.2819' N 76° 37.0138' W; running northeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 03.4185' N 76° 36.6783' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 08.1216' N 76° 37.7846' W; running southerly along SSR 1316 bridge (Greenhall Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 08.1035' N 76° 37.7818' W.
- (b) Queen Anne Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 03.3757' N 76° 36.3629' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 03.3551' N 76° 36.3574' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 03.5719' N 76° 35.0968' W; running southeasterly along NC 32 bridge (Yeopim Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 03.5659' N 76° 35.0796' W.

(13) Chowan River Area:

- Buckhorn Creek (Hertford County) north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point $36^{\circ} 31.9519' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} 55.2580' \, \text{W}$; running easterly to the east shore to a point $36^{\circ} 31.9628' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} 55.2429' \, \text{W}$; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point $36^{\circ} 31.9443' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} 55.8902' \, \text{W}$; running southerly to the south shore to a point $36^{\circ} 31.9099' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} 55.8904' \, \text{W}$.
- (b) Somerton Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 31.7177' N 76° 54.8327' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 31.7143' N 76° 54.7810' W; and south of the NC/VA state line.

(c) Meherrin River Area:

- (i) Vaughan's Creek (Kirby's Creek) west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 28.3541' N 77° 05.6259' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 28.3307' N 77° 05.6369' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 28.7019' N 77° 08.7566' W; running southerly along SSR 1362 bridge (Watson Mill Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 28.6834' N 77° 08.7593' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 28.0921' N 77° 08.5719' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1362 bridge (Watson Mill Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 28.0787' N 77° 08.5557' W. Turkey Creek from the confluence with Vaughan's Creek upstream; and northeast of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 27.8047' N 77° 07.7316' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1363 (Turkey Branch Road, Northampton County) and SSR 1300 bridge (Wise Store Road, Hertford County) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 27.7957' N 77° 07.7170' W.
- (ii) Potecasi Creek southwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 26.1234' N 76° 57.5262' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 26.1005' N 76° 57.4960' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 22.1250' N 77° 05.3109' W; running southerly along SSR 1160 bridge (Spring Avenue) to the south shore to a point 36° 22.1035' N 77° 05.3220' W.
 - (A) Old Tree Swamp from the confluence with Potecasi Creek upstream to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 22.5909' N 77° 04.0382' W; running easterly along SSR 1167 bridge (Beaver Dam Road) to the east shore to a point 36° 22.5895' N 77° 04.0192' W.
 - (B) Cutawhiskie Creek from the confluence with Potecasi Creek upstream to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 21.2751' N 77° 04.3761' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1137 bridge (Liverman Mill Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 21.2583' N 77° 04.3461' W.

- (d) Mud Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 23.5134' N 76° 53.9131' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 23.5132' N 76° 53.8815' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 23.6287' N 76° 53.8782' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 23.5943' N 76° 53.8784' W.
- (e) Catherine Creek (Hertford County) south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 22.9579' N 76° 53.1994' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 22.9456' N 76° 53.1742' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 22.7142' N 76° 53.1872' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 22.7209' N 76° 53.1631' W.
- (f) Buckhorn Creek (Run Off Swamp) (Gates County) north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 22.9682' N 76° 51.9172' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 22.9614' N 76° 51.8870' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 23.3321' N 76° 52.0233' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 23.3101' N 76° 52.0244' W.
- (g) Spikes Creek northwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 22.6515' N 76° 50.8882' W; running northeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 22.6684' N 76° 50.8493' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 22.9574' N 76°51.4953' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 22.9419' N 76° 51.4959' W.
- (h) Barnes Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 21.8820' N 76° 48.6419' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 21.8978' N 76° 48.5902' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 22.8208' N 76° 50.0931' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 22.7839' N 76° 50.0941' W.
- Shingle (Island) Creek north of a line beginning on the north shore of the western most entrance into Chowan River at a point 36° 21.8449' N 76° 48.0940' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 21.7831' N 76° 48.0427' W. At the eastern most entrance to the creek: north of a line beginning of the west shore at a point 36° 21.8469' N 76° 47.2668' W; running northeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 21.9062' N 76° 47.1862' W.
- (j) Sarem Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 21.7259' N 76° 46.4085' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 21.6748' N 76° 46.4392' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 36° 25.0514' N 76° 49.4791' W; running northeasterly along SSR 1118 bridge (Taylors Road) to the northeast shore to a point 36° 25.0710' N 76° 49.4657' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with Sarem Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Cole Creek upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the west shore at a

- point 36° 24.5075' N 76° 47.0641' W; running easterly along NC 37 bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 24.5048' N 76° 47.0397' W.
- (k) Hodges Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 21.2459' N 76° 46.3421' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 21.1823' N 76° 46.3243' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 21.1597' N 76° 46.6073' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 21.1309' N 76° 46.6084' W.
- (l) Wiccacon River including designated tributaries west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 20.5439' N 76° 45.4550' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 20.4684' N 76° 45.3392' W; and east of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 19.0196' N 76° 53.5596' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point 36° 18.9936' N 76° 53.5751' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Wiccacon River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (i) Ahoskie Creek upstream (south) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point $36^{\circ}\ 16.4860'\ N-76^{\circ}\ 54.1172'\ W$; running easterly along NC 561 to the east shore to a point $36^{\circ}\ 16.4796'\ N-76^{\circ}\ 54.0933'\ W$.
 - (ii) Chinkapin Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 15.1763' N 76° 50.9758' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1432 bridge (Big Mill Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 15.1671' N 76° 50.9567' W.
- (m) Beef Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 20.3235' N 76° 44.6401' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 20.3070' N 76° 44.5797' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 20.9720' N 76° 44.7930' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 21.0058' N 76° 44.7931' W.
- (n) Goose Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 19.5838' N 76° 44.5971' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 19.5375' N 76° 44.5925' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 19.9806' N 76° 45.2656' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 19.9799' N 76° 45.2356' W.
- (o) Swain Mill (Taylor Pond) Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 18.5808' N 76° 43.4729' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 18.5616' N 76° 43.4706' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 18.5029' N 76° 43.5882' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1441 bridge (Swain Mill Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 18.4906' N 76° 43.5694' W.
- (p) Bennetts Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 18.3499' N 76° 42.0286' W; running northeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 18.4057' N 76° 41.6986' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 25.9349' N 76° 41.9859' W; running southeasterly along the Merchants Mill Pond Dam to the southeast shore to a point 36° 25.9154' N 76° 41.9530' W.

- (q) Catherine Creek including designated tributaries -main stem waters northeast of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 18.1011' N 76° 41.1286' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 17.9413' N 76° 40.8627' W; including the following tributaries from the confluence with Catherine Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (i) Trotman Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 20.8213' N 76° 38.1714' W; running southerly along NC 32 bridge to the south shore to a point 36° 20.7989' N 76° 38.1646' W.
 - (ii) Warwick Creek upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 19.8212' N 76° 38.0409' W; running southerly along NC 32 bridge to the south shore to a point 36° 19.7833' N 76° 38.0235' W.
- (r) Stumpy Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 16.6440' N 76° 40.4251' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 16.6255' N 76° 40.4196' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 16.7331' N 76° 39.9154' W; running southerly along SSR 1232 bridge (Cannon Ferry Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 16.7220' N 76° 39.9220' W.
- (s) Dillard (Indian) Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 14.2234' N 76° 41.5901' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 14.2023' N 76° 41.5855' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 13.7727' N 76° 40.3878' W; running southerly along SSR 1226 (Dillards Mill Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 13.7592' N 76° 40.3875' W.
- (t) Keel (Currituck) Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 14.1245' $N-76^{\circ}$ 44.1961' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 14.0899' $N-76^{\circ}$ 43.8533' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 15.2755' $N-76^{\circ}$ 43.5077' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 15.2746' $N-76^{\circ}$ 43.4750' W.
- (u) Rocky Hock Creek east of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 06.5662' N 76° 41.3108' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 36° 06.6406' N 76° 41.4512' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 08.3485' N 76° 39.9790' W; running southeasterly along the face of Bennett Mill Pond Dam to the southeast shore to a point 36° 08.3353' N 76° 39.9603' W.
- Cashie River including designated tributaries main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 54.7865' N 76° 49.0521' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 54.6691' N 76° 49.0553' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 05.7521' N 77° 04.0494' W; running southerly along SSR 1260 bridge (Republican Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 05.7171' N 77° 04.0344' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Cashie River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:

- (a) Connarista Swamp upstream (north) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 06.4489' N 77° 02.4658' W; running easterly along SSR 1221 bridge (Charles Taylor Road) to the east shore to a point 36° 06.4501' N 77° 02.4236' W.
- (b) Whiteoak Swamp upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 04.6654' N 76° 58.5841' W; running southeasterly along US 13 to the southeast shore to a point 36° 04.6480' N 76° 58.5676' W.
- (c) Chiska Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 02.5659' N 77° 02.3636' W; running southerly along SSR 1112 bridge (Roquist Pocosin Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 02.5463' N 77° 02.3730' W.
- (d) Hoggard Mill Creek upstream (north) to a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point $36^{\circ}~01.5828'~N 76^{\circ}~56.9799'~W$; running southeasterly along the Hoggard Mill Pond Dam to the southeast shore to a point $36^{\circ}~01.5479'~N 76^{\circ}~56.9556'~W$.
- (e) Roquist Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° $00.6453' \text{ N} 77^{\circ} 02.8441' \text{ W}$; running southwesterly along SSR 1112 bridge (Roquist Pocosin Road) to the southwest shore to a point $36^{\circ} 00.6119' \text{ N} 77^{\circ} 02.8719' \text{ W}$.
- (f) Wading Place Creek upstream (east) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° $58.1755' \, N 76^{\circ} \, 53.0010' \, W$; running easterly along NC 308 bridge (Cooper Hill Road) to the east shore to a point $35^{\circ} \, 58.1631' \, N 76^{\circ} \, 52.9542' \, W$.

(15) Cashie River Area:

- (a) Broad Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 55.0568' N 76° 45.2632' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 55.0543' N 76° 45.1309' W.
- (b) Grennel Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point $35^{\circ}55.3147' N 76^{\circ}$ 44.5010' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point $35^{\circ}55.2262' N 76^{\circ}$ 44.5495' W.
- Cashoke Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.2934' N 76° 44.1769' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 56.2623' N 76° 44.1993' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.3383' N 76° 44.5958' W; running southerly along NC 45 bridge to the south shore to a point 35° 56.2839' N 76° 44.5836' W.
- Roanoke River including designated tributaries main stem waters northwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 12.5264' N 77° 23.0223' W; running northeasterly along the south side of the US 258 bridge to the east shore to a point 36° 12.5674' N 77° 22.9724' W; to the base of the Roanoke Rapids Dam; including the following tributary from the confluence with Roanoke River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Bridgers Creek upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 15.0786' N 77° 22.3766' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 15.0846' N 77° 22.3083' W.

(17) Roanoke River Area:

- (a) Kehukee Swamp west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 05.1942' N 77° 18.9596' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 36° 05.1670' N 77° 18.9761' W; and south of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 36° 05.7019' N 77° 19.3686' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point 36° 05.6909' N 77° 19.3902' W.
- (b) Wire Gut north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 00.9580' N 77° 13.0755' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 00.9542' N 77° 13.0320' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 01.4294' N 77° 13.6239' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 01.3873' N 77° 13.6270' W.
- Apple Tree Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 00.4174' N 77° 12.3252' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 36° 00.3987' N 77° 12.3088' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 36° 02.3508' N 77° 13.6900' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 36° 02.3497' N 77° 13.6055' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 01.9425' N 77° 12.4225' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 36° 01.9066' N 77° 12.4222' W.
- Indian Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 59.0794' N 77° 11.4926' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 59.0597' N 77° 11.4967' W; and southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 36° 03.5103' N 77° 10.6537' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1108 bridge (Indian Woods Road) to the southeast shore to a point 36° 03.4917' N 77° 10.6402' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 02.3940' N 77° 09.3722' W; running southerly along SSR 1108 bridge (Indian Woods Road) to the south shore to a point 36° 02.3787' N 77° 09.3711' W.
- (e) Prices Gut west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 57.3701' N 77° 11.9815' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 57.3552' N 77° 11.9796' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 57.4077' N 77° 12.0401' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 57.3763' N 77° 12.0135' W.
- (f) Rainbow Gut south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 55.9334' N 77° 11.3246' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 55.9275' N 77° 11.3136' W.
- (g) Coniott Creek including designated tributaries main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.6562' N 77° 04.2860' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 56.6397' N 77° 04.3066' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 59.4139' N 77° 08.2158' W; running southwesterly along SSR 1122 bridge (Broad Neck Road) to the southwest shore to a point 35° 59.3976' N 77° 08.2491' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with Coniott Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Frog Level Swamp

- upstream to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 58.0087' N 77° 06.3447' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 57.9223' N 77° 06.3483' W.
- (h) Conoho Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 52.5439' N 77° 02.6673' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 52.5407' N 77° 02.6280' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 58.3271' N 77° 17.6825' W; running southwesterly along NC 11 bridge to the southwest shore to a point 35° 58.3096' N 77° 17.7006' W.
- (i) Sweetwater Creek including designated tributaries main stem east of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 51.6464' N 77° 00.5090' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 35° 51.6252' N 77° 00.4879' W; and northwest of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 48.6186' N 77° 02.0173' W; running southwesterly along SSR 1501 bridge (Big Mill Road) to the southwest shore to a point 35° 48.5968' N 77° 02.0311' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with Sweetwater Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Peter Swamp upstream (southeast) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 49.0798' N 77° 00.2510' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 49.0705' N 77° 00.2118' W.
- Unnamed Tributary (upstream of Old Mill Creek) northwest of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 53.9775' N 76° 56.6431' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point 35° 53.9913' N 76° 56.6238' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 54.1143' N 76° 56.8761' W; running southwesterly along SSR 1542 bridge (Bertie County) to the southwest shore to a point 35° 54.0927' N 76° 56.8956' W.
- (k) Old Mill Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 53.9483' N 76° 55.3921' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 35° 53.9378' N 76° 55.3710' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 54.3010' N 76° 55.0492' W; running easterly along SSR 1518 bridge (Bertie County) to the east shore to a point 35° 54.3085' N 76° 55.0164' W.
- (l) Gardner Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point $35^{\circ}50.1599' N 76^{\circ}$ 56.0211' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point $35^{\circ}50.1633' N 76^{\circ}55.9899'$ W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point $35^{\circ}48.4791' N 76^{\circ}55.9768'$ W; running easterly to the east shore to a point $35^{\circ}48.4834' N 76^{\circ}55.9378'$ W.
- (m) Cut Cypress Creek northeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 51.9465' $N-76^{\circ}$ 53.5762' W; running southeasterly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.9229' $N-76^{\circ}$ 53.5556' W.
- (n) Roses Creek southeast of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 50.1683' N 76° 50.9664' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 50.1363' N 76° 56.9907' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 49.5501' N -

- 76° 50.7358' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 49.5649' N 76° 50.6674' W.
- (o) Broad Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 52.5191' N 76° 50.4235' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 52.4262' N 76° 50.3791' W.
- (p) Welch Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 51.8458' N 76° 45.8381' W; running easterly along the shoreline and across the mouths of the three creek entrances to the east shore to a point 35° 51.8840' N 76° 45.6207' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 49.7473' N 76° 47.1058' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 49.7506' N 76° 47.0778' W.
- (q) Conaby Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 55.3779' N 76° 42.4401' W; and running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 55.3752' N 76° 42.3408' W; north of a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 51.6443' N 76° 44.5188' W; running northeasterly to the northeast shore to a point 35° 51.6538' N 76° 44.4926' W.
- (18) Scuppernong River including designated tributaries main stem waters south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 54.0158' N 76° 15.4605' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 54.0406' N 76° 15.3007' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 51.6231' N 76° 26.1210' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.5952' N 76° 26.1178' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Scuppernong River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) First Creek (Rider's Creek) upstream (south) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 53.5116' N -76° 14.0222' W; running southerly along NC 94 bridge to the south shore to a point 35° 53.4948' N -76° 14.0125' W.
 - (b) Second Creek upstream (south) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 53.0541' N -76° 15.1132' W; running southerly along SSR 1105 (Bodwell Road) to the south shore to a point 35° 53.0286' N -76° 15.1211' W.
 - (c) Lake Phelps all waters of Lake Phelps and the following main canals connecting to Scuppernong River:
 - (i) Moccasin Canal;
 - (ii) Western (Enoch) Canal;
 - (iii) Mountain Canal;
 - (iv) Thirty-foot Canal;
 - (v) Somerset (Old) Canal;
 - (vi) Batava (Minerva, Magnolia, Bonarva) Canal; and
 - (vii) Bee Tree Canal.
- (19) Alligator River Area:

- (a) Little Alligator River west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.7640' $N-76^{\circ}$ 01.0299' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 55.9362' $N-76^{\circ}$ 01.2492' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 56.4784' $N-76^{\circ}$ 07.5433' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 56.4771' $N-76^{\circ}$ 07.5076' W.
- (b) East Lake east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 56.1676' N 75° 55.2603' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 55.4727' N 75° 55.5043' W; and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 58.6402' N 75° 52.1855' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 58.5887' N 75° 51.7080' W.
- (c) Second Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 51.7616' N 76° 03.5105' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.1317' N 76° 03.8003' W.
- Milltail Creek east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 50.5192' N 75° 58.6134' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 50.4956' N 75° 58.6158' W; and northwest of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 47.7377' N 75° 53.1295' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point 35° 47.7180' N 75° 53.1295' W.
- (e) Whipping Creek and Lake east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 41.3930' N 76° 00.2481' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 41.3717' N 76° 00.2554' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 42.1737' N 75° 57.6728' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 42.1570' N 75° 57.6732' W.
- (f) Swan Creek and Lake east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 40.2674' $N-76^{\circ}$ 00.7360' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 40.2420' $N-76^{\circ}$ 00.7548' W.
- Alligator River including designated tributary main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at Cherry Ridge Landing at a point 35° 42.2172' N 76° 08.4686' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 42.1327' N 76° 08.5002' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 36.0502' N 76° 13.9734' W; running southerly along NC 94 to the south shore to a point 35° 36.0300' N 76° 13.9779' W; including the following tributary from the confluence with Alligator River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary: Northwest Fork upstream (north) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 43.6826' N 76° 11.9538' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 43.6495' N 76° 11.9692' W.

(21) Croatan Sound Area:

(a) Spencer Creek - west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 51.4205' N – 75° 45.0645' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.3876' N – 75° 45.0640' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore 35° 51.5597' N – 75° 45.0141' W;

running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.4624' N $- 75^{\circ}$ 45.0498' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 51.6783' N $- 75^{\circ}$ 44.9125' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.5693' N $- 75^{\circ}$ 45.0109' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 52.5133' N $- 75^{\circ}$ 46.3070' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 52.4635' N $- 75^{\circ}$ 46.3110' W.

(b) Callaghan Creek - west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 51.1312' N - 75° 45.1327' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 51.0953' N - 75° 45.1629' W; and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 50.0643' N - 75° 46.6041' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 50.0306' N - 75° 46.6034' W.

(22) Pamlico River Area:

- (a) Chocowinity Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 30.4778' N 77° 04.4049' W; running southerly to the east shore at a point 35° 30.4692' N 77° 04.3862' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 28.3423' N 77° 05.0615' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 28.3413' N 77° 05.0334' W.
- Blounts Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 23.9524' N 76° 58.0357' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 23.9565' N 76° 57.9576' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 22.3210' N 76° 57.7210' W; running easterly along NC 33 to the east shore at a point 35° 22.3080' N 76° 57.6706' W; on Nancy Run, north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 22.7132' N 76° 59.0317' W; running easterly along NC 33 to the east shore at a point 35° 22.7064' N 76° 59.0191' W; on Herring Run, north and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 22.5435' N 76° 56.9969' W; running southerly along SSR 1100 (Core Point Road) to the south shore at a point 35° 22.5168' N 76° 57.0063' W.
- (c) Durham Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 21.5669' N 76° 51.9166' W; running easterly along the SSR 1955 bridge (Durham Creek Lane) to the east shore at a point 35° 21.5721' N 76° 51.8621' W and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 19.1959' N 76° 52.3278' W; running southeasterly along NC 33 to the east shore at a point 35° 19.1802' N 76° 52.2947' W.
- Little Goose Creek north and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 28.7258' N 76° 55.8667' W; running southeasterly to the south shore at a point 35° 28.5986' N 76° 55.7922' W and west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 29.0329' N 76° 54.2344' W; running southeasterly along SSR 1334 (Camp Leach Road) to the south shore at a point 35° 29.0283' N 76° 54.2228' W; and the unnamed northwest branch, south of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 29.4589' N 76° 55.0263' W; running southwesterly to the south shore at a point 35° 29.4492' N 76° 55.0322' W.

- (e) Broad Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 30.0451' N 76° 57.6152' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 30.0459' N 76° 57.5318' W and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 32.1646' N 76° 58.5193' W; running easterly along US 264 to the east shore at a point 35° 32.1588' N 76° 58.5048' W.
- (f) Runyon Creek north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 32.1615' N 77° 02.3606' W; running easterly along the NC 32 bridge (Park Drive) to the east shore at a point 35° 32.1340' N 77° 02.3438' W and south of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 33.0407' N 77° 01.1497' W; running southeasterly to the south shore at a point 35° 33.0260' N 77° 01.1449' W.
- Tar River including designated tributaries main stem waters west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 33.1993' N 77° 05.3977' W; running southerly to the south shore at a point 35° 32.9978' N 77° 05.1529' W and east of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 57.6505' N 77° 48.2537' W; running southeasterly along the Rocky Mount Mill Pond Dam to the south shore at a point 35° 57.5997' N 77° 48.1412' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Tar River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) Swift Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° 00.5829' N 77° 39.9482' W; running southerly to the south shore at a point 36° 00.5413' N 77° 39.9616' W.
 - (b) Fishing Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 36° $08.0430' \, N 77^{\circ} \, 43.2829' \, W$; running southerly to the south shore at a point $36^{\circ} \, 08.0173' \, N 77^{\circ} \, 43.2921' \, W$; on Deep Creek, upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point $35^{\circ} \, 57.8688' \, N 77^{\circ} \, 27.2298' \, W$; running southeasterly to the south shore at a point $35^{\circ} \, 57.8403' \, N 77^{\circ} \, 27.1890' \, W$.
 - (c) Town Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 48.4135' N 77° 36.7687' W; running southwesterly to the south shore at a point 35° 48.3728' N 77° 36.7686' W.
 - (d) Otter Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 43.2448' $N-77^{\circ}$ 31.9013' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 43.2385' $N-77^{\circ}$ 31.8735' W.
 - (e) Tyson Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° $40.4470' \text{ N} 77^{\circ} 30.7015' \text{ W}$; running easterly to the east shore at a point $35^{\circ} 40.4107' \text{ N} 77^{\circ} 30.6075' \text{ W}$.
 - (f) Conetoe Creek upstream (north and east) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 44.5315' N 77° 29.1676' W; running southerly to the south shore at a point 35° 44.5071' N 77° 29.1894' W.

- (g) Hardee Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° $35.6842' \text{ N} 77^{\circ}$ 19.3857' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 35.6781' N -77° 19.3680' W.
- (h) Chicod Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 34.6186' $N-77^{\circ}$ 14.0233' W; running southerly to the east shore at a point 35° 34.5985' $N-77^{\circ}$ 14.0169' W.
- (i) Old Grindle Creek upstream (north) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 35.3098' N 77° 09.9461' W; running southerly along SSR 1565 (Grimesland Bridge Road) to the south shore at a point 35° 35.2891' N 77° 09.9511' W.
- (j) Bear Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 32.4699' N 77° 07.4185' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 32.4697' N 77° 07.3758' W.
- Tranters Creek including designated tributaries main stem waters north and west of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 33.1993' N 77° 05.3978' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 33.2408' N 77° 05.0872' W and south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 45.7848' N 77° 15.2294' W; running easterly to the east shore at a point 35° 45.7905' N 77° 15.1931' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Tranters Creek in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) Aggie Run upstream (east) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 38.3433' N 77° 05.5003' W; running southeasterly to the south shore at a point 35° 38.2633' N 77° 05.4097' W.
 - (b) Cherry Run upstream (northeast) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 35.1560' N 77° 04.0436' W; running southerly along US 17 to the south shore at a point 35° 35.1404' N 77° 04.0437' W.
- (25) Lake Mattamuskeet all waters and all inland manmade tributaries of Lake Mattamuskeet.
- Bay River Area: Trent Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 06.2738' $N-76^{\circ}$ 43.1071' W; running easterly along the NC 55 bridge (Pamlico County) to the east shore to a point 35° 06.2603' $N-76^{\circ}$ 43.0741' W; and north of a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 04.3545' $N-76^{\circ}$ 42.8282' W; running northeasterly to the northeast shore to a point 35° 04.3686' $N-76^{\circ}$ 42.8117' W.
- Neuse River including designated tributaries main stem waters south of a line beginning on the east shore at a point 35° 47.9955' N 78° 32.2902' W; running westerly along Milburnie Dam (Bridges Lake Dam) to the west shore to a point 35° 48.0280' N 78° 32.3989' W; and northwest of a line near Pitch Kettle Creek beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 16.9793' N 77° 15.5529' W; running south to the south shore to a point 35° 16.9237' N 77° 15.5461' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with Neuse River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:

- (a) Middle Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 30.4489' N 78° 24.1072' W; running northeasterly along the NC 210 bridge (Johnston County) to the northeast shore to a point 35° 30.4767' N 78° 24.0676' W.
- (b) Mill Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 20.7619' N 78° 20.0813' W; running southerly along the SSR 1185 bridge (Joyner Bridge Road) to the south shore to a point 35° 20.7262' N 78° 20.0938' W.
- (c) Little River upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point $35^{\circ} 40.0035' \, \text{N} 78^{\circ} 15.5262' \, \text{W}$; running northeasterly along the NC 42 bridge (Johnston County) to the northeast shore to a point $35^{\circ} 40.0142' \, \text{N} 78^{\circ} 15.5060' \, \text{W}$.
- (d) Walnut Creek upstream (north) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° $15.5439' \text{ N} 77^{\circ} 52.5703' \text{ W}$; running easterly to the east shore to a point $35^{\circ} 15.5407' \text{ N} 77^{\circ} 52.5574' \text{ W}$.
- (e) Bear Creek upstream (north) to a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 21.1265' N 77° 49.1500' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point 35° 21.1125' N 77° 49.1605' W.
- (f) Falling Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 15.6635' N 77° 41.5862' W; running easterly along the US 70 bridge (Banks School Road) to the east shore to a point 35° 15.6687' N 77° 41.5540' W.
- (g) Contentnea Creek upstream (northwest) to a line beginning on the west shore at a point $35^{\circ} 34.1707' N 77^{\circ} 47.5396' W$; running easterly to the east shore to a point $35^{\circ} 34.1704' N 77^{\circ} 47.4966' W$.
- (h) Halfmoon Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 19.1578' N 77° 20.2050' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 19.1335' N 77° 20.2036' W.
- (i) Village Creek upstream (southwest) to a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point $35^{\circ} 18.4795' \, N 77^{\circ} 18.1037' \, W$; running southwesterly to the southwest shore to a point $35^{\circ} 18.4603' \, N 77^{\circ} 18.1121' \, W$.
- (j) Kitten Creek upstream (northwest) to include all waters.
- (k) Core Creek upstream (west) to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 10.7941' $N-77^{\circ}$ 18.9102' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 10.7715' $N-77^{\circ}$ 18.9012' W.
- (1) Pitchkettle Creek upstream (northwest) to include all waters.

(28) Neuse River Area:

(a) Turkey Quarter and Greens creeks - southeast of a line beginning on the west shore of Turkey Quarter Creek at a point 35° 15.6738' N – 77° 14.6823' W; running southeasterly to the southeast shore of Turkey Quarter Creek to a point 35° 15.6534' N – 77° 14.6470'

- W; and northwest of a line beginning on the north shore of Greens Creek at a point 35° 14.1883' N 77° 11.8862' W; running southwesterly to the southwest shore of Greens Creek to a point 35° 14.1389' N 77° 11.7535' W.
- (b) Taylor Creek northwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 14.3719' N -77° 10.8050' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 14.3300' N -77° 10.8352' W.
- Pine Tree Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 12.6663' N 77° 07.4285' W; running southwesterly to the south shore to a point 35° 12.7033' N 77° 07.3594' W and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 12.8553' N 77° 07.8300' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 12.8372' N 77° 07.7934' W and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 13.2012' N 77° 08.7753' W; running southeasterly to the east shore to a point 35° 13.1714' N 77° 08.7071' W.
- (d) Swift and Little Swift creeks north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 11.5972' N 77° 06.0562' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 11.5816' N 77° 05.9861' W for both creeks and south of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 17.8175' N 77° 08.9421' W; running southwesterly along the SSR 1440 bridge (Streets Ferry Road) to the southwest shore to a point 35° 17.8027' N 77° 08.9529' W for Swift Creek; and southwest of two lines, one beginning on the northwest shore of Fisher Swamp at a point 35° 14.6533' N 77° 03.9072' W; running southeasterly to the southeast shore to a point 35° 14.6322' N 77° 03.8983' W; and the other beginning on the northwest shore of Little Swift Creek at a point 35° 14.1315' N 77° 03.6823' W; running southeasterly along the SR 1627 bridge (Craven County) to the southeast shore to a point 35° 14.1179' N 77° 03.6676' W for Little Swift Creek.
- (e) Bachelor Creek west of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35°09.0099' N 77° 04.5858' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 08.9085' N 77° 04.7172' W and east of a line at Rollover Creek beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 07.9194' N 77° 11.9438' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 07.8931' N 77° 11.9445' W.
- (f) Trent River Area:
 - (i) Brice Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 02.1261' N 77° 02.1243' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 02.1268' N 77° 02.1015' W and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 59.7828' N 77° 00.0710' W; running easterly along the SSR 1101 bridge (County Line Road) to the east shore to a point 34° 59.7789' N 77° 00.0534' W.
 - (ii) Mill Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 00.4595' N
 77° 12.8427' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 35° 00.4593' N -

- 77° 12.8160' W; and north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 59.8881' N 77° 12.8536' W; running easterly to the east shore to a point 34° 59.8878' N 77° 12.8368' W.
- (iii) Mill Run southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 35° 00.3766' N 77° 16.8680' W;running southeasterly along the NC 58 bridge (Jones County) to the southeast shore to a point 35° 00.3654' N 77° 16.8487' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point 35° 00.0929' N 77° 17.3282' W; running southeasterly to the southeast shore to a point 35° 00.0740' N 77° 17.3024' W.
- (g) Trent River including all the waters of Jumping Creek main stem waters southwest of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 35° 01.9478' N 77° 15.6377' W; running easterly along the SSR 1121 bridge (Oak Grove Road) to the east shore to a point 35° 01.9506' N 77° 15.6095' W; and northeast of a line beginning on the northeast shore at a point 35° 04.0759' N 77° 35.3891' W; running southwesterly along the SSR 1153 bridge (Vine Swamp Road) to the southwest shore to a point 35° 04.0624' N 77° 35.4063' W; including all the waters of Jumping Creek.
- (h) Upper Broad Creek northwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° $06.8922' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} \, 56.3911' \, \text{W}$, running southerly to the south shore to a point $35^{\circ} \, 06.8623' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} \, 56.3916' \, \text{W}$ and southeast of a line beginning on the west shore at a point $35^{\circ} \, 08.3197' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} \, 58.7314' \, \text{W}$; running easterly along the NC 55 bridge at the Craven and Pamlico county line to the east shore to a point $35^{\circ} \, 08.3209' \, \text{N} 76^{\circ} \, 58.6753' \, \text{W}$.
- (i) Beard Creek northwest of a line beginning on the north shore at a point 35° 02.6853' N 76° 52.3346' W; running southerly to the south shore to a point 35° 02.6663' N 76° 52.3351' W and southeast of line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 03.7198' N 76° 52.6024' W; running northeasterly along the SSR 1115 bridge (Pamlico County) to the northeast shore to a point 35° 03.7258' N 76° 52.5942' W.
- (j) Dawson Creek northwest of a line beginning on the southwest shore at a point 35° 01.8352' N 76° 47.4672' W; running northeasterly to the northeast shore to a point 35° 01.8475' N 76° 47.4283' W; and southeast of a line beginning on the southwest shore of Fork Run at a point 35° 02.1112' N 76° 48.3083' W; running northeasterly along the SSR 1005 bridge (Pamlico County) to the northeast shore of Fork Run to a point 35° 02.1206' N 76° 48.2922' W.
- (k) Slocum Creek:
 - (i) Southwest Prong southwest of a line beginning on the northwest shore at a point $34^{\circ} 53.1520' \text{ N} 76^{\circ} 55.8540' \text{ W}$; running southeasterly along the SSR 1746 bridge (Greenfield Heights Boulevard) to the southeast shore to a point 34°

- $53.1369' \text{ N} 76^{\circ} 55.8460' \text{ W}$; and northeast of a line beginning on the west shore at a point $34^{\circ} 51.5981' \text{ N} 76^{\circ} 57.1687' \text{ W}$; running easterly to the east shore to a point $34^{\circ} 51.5935' \text{ N} 76^{\circ} 57.1229' \text{ W}$.
- (ii) East Prong south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 52.9687' N -76° 54.5195' W; running easterly along the NC 101 bridge (Fontana Boulevard) to the east shore to a point 34° 52.9680' N -76° 54.5020' W.
- (1) Hancock Creek south of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 52.1403' N 76° 50.8518' W; running easterly along the NC 101 bridge (Craven County) to the east shore to a point 34° 52.1412' N 76° 50.8382' W.
- White Oak River main stem waters north and west of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 48.1466′ N 77° 11.4711′ W; running easterly to a point on the west shore 34° 48.1620′ N 77° 11.4244′ W; and south and east of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34.° 53.5120′ N 77° 51.4013′ W; running easterly to a point on the east shore 34° 53.5009′ N 77° 14.0194′ W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with White Oak River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) Holston Creek east to a line beginning on the north shore at a point $34^{\circ}49.6284' \text{ N} 77^{\circ}$ 09.3783' W; running southerly to shore at a point $34^{\circ}49.6177' \text{ N} 77^{\circ}$ 09.3670' W.
 - (b) Grant's Creek west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point $34^{\circ}47.9302' N 77^{\circ}$ 12.8060' W; running southerly along SSR 1434 bridge (Belgrade-Swansboro Road) to a point on the south shore $34^{\circ}47.9185' N 77^{\circ}12.7954' W$.
- New River main stem waters north of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 45.1654' N 77° 26.1222' W; running easterly along the US Highway 17 bridge to a point on the east shore 34° 45.2007' N 77° 25.9790' W; and south of a line beginning at a point on the west shore 34° 50.5818' N 77° 30.1735' W running easterly along the SSR 1316 bridge (Rhodestown Road) to a point on the east shore 34° 50.5951' N 77° 30.1534' W.
- Northeast and Little Northeast Creeks north and east of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 44.0778' N 77° 21.2640' W; running southeasterly along the railroad bridge to a point on the east shore 34° 44.0446' N 77° 21.2126' W; and west of a line beginning on the north shore 34° 44.9055' N 77° 19.7541' W; running southerly along SSR 1406 bridge (Piney Green Road) to a point on the south shore 34° 44.8881' N 77° 19.7649' W.
- Northeast Cape Fear River main stem waters north of a line beginning at a point on the west shore $34^{\circ}\ 26.5658'\ N-77^{\circ}\ 50.0871'\ W$; running northeasterly along the NC 210 bridge to a point on the east shore $34^{\circ}\ 26.6065'\ N-77^{\circ}\ 49.9955'\ W$ and south of a line beginning on the west shore $34^{\circ}\ 38.7667'\ N-77^{\circ}\ 52.3417'\ W$ running easterly along SSR 1318 bridge (Croomsbridge Road) to a point on the east shore $34^{\circ}\ 38.7744'\ N-77^{\circ}\ 52.3093'\ W$; including the following tributaries from their confluence with the Northeast Cape Fear River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:

- (a) Burgaw Creek west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 32.4670' N 77° 51.1705' W; running southerly along SSR 1411 bridge (Stag Park Road) to a point on the south shore 34° 32.4567' N 77° 51.1711' W.
- (b) Pike Creek west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 28.7928' N 77° 52.5148' W; running southerly along SSR 1411 bridge (Ashton Lake Road) to a point on the south shore 34° 28.7882' N 77° 52.5261' W.
- (c) Merrick Creek north and east to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 26.8264' $N 77^{\circ}$ 48.1948' W; running southerly along NC 210 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 26.8028' $N 77^{\circ}$ 48.1797' W.
- (d) Island Creek south and east to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 22.0359' $N-77^{\circ}$ 48.9107' W; running easterly along SSR 1002 bridge (Holly Shelter Road) to a point on the east shore 34° 22.0213' $N-77^{\circ}$ 48.8854' W.
- (e) Prince George Creek south and east to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° $20.6773' \text{ N} 77^{\circ}$ 54.2113' W; running southerly along NC 133 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° $20.6659' \text{ N} 77^{\circ}$ 54.2170' W.
- (f) Turkey Creek north and east to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 23.8546' $N-77^{\circ}$ 54.7872' W; running southerly along NC 133 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 23.8429' $N-77^{\circ}$ 54.7772' W.
- (g) Long Creek north and west to a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 26.3494' $N 78^{\circ}$ 01.5716' W; running easterly along NC 210 bridge to a point on the east shore 34° 26.3500' $N 78^{\circ}$ 01.5396' W.
- (33) Black River north and west of a line beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 22.0783' N 78° 04.4123' W; running easterly to a point on the east shore 34° 21.9950' N 78° 04.2864' W and south and east of a line beginning at a point on the north shore 34° 42.5285' N 78° 15.8178' W; running southerly to a point on the south shore 34° 42.5008' N 78° 15.7972' W. South River south and east of a line beginning at a point on the west shore 34° 38.4120' N 78° 18.7075' W; running easterly along SSR 1007 bridge (Ennis Bridge Road) to a point on the east shore 34° 38.4080' N 78° 18.6727' W.
- Cape Fear River main stem waters north and west of a line at Lock and Dam #1 beginning on the west shore at a point 34° 24.2628' N 78° 17.6390' W; running easterly to a point on the east shore 34° 24.2958' N 78° 17.5634' W and south and east of a line beginning at a point on the west shore 35° 24.8404' N 78° 49.4267' W; running easterly to a point on the east shore 35° 24.8833' N 78° 49.3288' W; including the following tributaries from their confluence with the Cape Fear River in the direction indicated to the specified boundary:
 - (a) Brown's Creek south and west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° $36.8641' \, N 78^\circ \, 35.0917' \, W$; running southerly along NC 87 bridge to a point on the south shore $34^\circ \, 36.8477' \, N 78^\circ \, 35.0731' \, W$.

- (b) Hammond Creek south and west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° $34.032' \, N 78^\circ \, 30.3542' \, W$; running southerly along NC 87 bridge to a point on the south shore $34^\circ \, 34.0142' \, N 78^\circ \, 30.3397' \, W$.
- (c) Steep Run south and west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 25.5019' $N 78^{\circ}$ 20.9934' W; running southerly along NC 87 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 25.4742' $N 78^{\circ}$ 20.9549' W.
- (d) Wayman's Creek south and west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 22.4396' N 78° 16.3904' W; running southerly along NC 87 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 22.4287' N 78° 16.3723' W.
- (e) Livingston Creek south to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 19.5405' N 78° 12.9889' W; running southerly along NC 87 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 19.5128' N 78° 12.9727' W.
- (f) Hood Creek south and west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 18.6658' $N-78^{\circ}$ 07.1988' W; running southerly along NC 87 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 18.6612' $N-78^{\circ}$ 07.1741' W.
- Indian Creek west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 17.7383' N 78° 02.6706' W; running southerly along SSR 1453 bridge (Brunswick County) to a point on the south shore 34° 17.7210' N 78° 02.6697' W.
- (h) Sturgeon Creek west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 14.6391' N 78° 01.8154' W; running southerly to a point on the south shore 34° 14.5918' N 78° 01.7941' W.
- (i) Mill Creek north and west of Sturgeon Creek to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 15.2342' N 78° 01.6370' W; running southerly to a point on the south shore 34° 15.2024' N 78° 01.6525' W.
- (j) Alligator Creek north of the Brunswick River to the origin of the Creek excluding the dredged portions of the Creek.
- (k) Jackeys Creek west of the Brunswick River to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 11.9672' N 77° 58.8303' W; running southerly along the NC 133 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 11.9544' N 77° 58.8307' W.
- (l) Mallory Creek west of the Brunswick River to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 10.0530' N 77° 58.5927' W; running southerly along the NC Highway 133 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 10.0351' N 77° 58.5942' W.
- (m) Town Creek west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 09.4084' N 78° 05.5059' W; running southerly along US 17 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 09.3731' N 78° 05.5147' W.

(n) Lilliput Creek - west to a line beginning on the north shore at a point 34° 04.5292' N $- 77^{\circ}$ 57.3187' W; running southerly along NC 133 bridge to a point on the south shore 34° 04.5137' N $- 77^{\circ}$ 57.3108' W.

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-132; 113-134;

Eff. May 1, 2008.

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

EXHIBIT G

April 22, 2021



Proposed Temporary Rule Changes to Game Land Regulations for Public Notice, Comment, and Presentation at a Public Hearing

G1. Amend NCAC rule text by changing the name of Alcoa Game Land to Yadkin River Game Land

Justification:

Alcoa Game Land is comprised of the High Rock and Tuckertown tracts. As part of the FERC Relicensing Settlement Agreement with Alcoa Power Generating Inc., the Commission purchased the High Rock tracts in 2019 and will complete the purchase of the Tuckertown tracts by September 2021. Alcoa Power Generating Inc. will no longer be associated with these lands and a name that is more geographically relevant to these lands is needed. These lands are adjacent to the Yadkin River and the name Yadkin River Game Land will provide a reference to the Commission's constituents as to the location of this game land.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 8)

G2. Amend NCAC rule text by removing Brunswick County Game Land.

Justification:

The private landowner removed Brunswick County Game Land from the Game Land Program in 2017. This change will update the NC Administrative Code. 15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 10)

G3. Clarify NCAC rule text that establishes the December segment of the bear season for Alligator River, Buckridge, Chowan Swamp, Gull Rock, and Van Swamp game lands. **Justification:**

An administrative change to clarify language in the NCAC. 15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (pages 9, 10, 13, 17, and 29)

G4. Clarify that horseback riding is allowed seven days per week from May 16 – August 31, and on Sundays only September 1 – May 15 on R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell, Chatham, Jordan, and Pee Dee River game lands. This proposal will also allow equestrian riding on gated roads and trails posted for equestrian use at Pee Dee River Game Land. This proposal will also clarify that a Game Land License is not needed to ride horses on the American Tobacco Trail at Jordan Game Land.

Justification:

The existing rule language is confusing regarding Sundays during hunting seasons and has been interpreted differently from the way it was intended. This will make the

permitted riding times easier to understand. This change will also allow for more horseback riding opportunities at Pee Dee River Game Land and clarify needs for a Game Land License at Jordan Game Land.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (pages 12, 13, 19, 22)

G5. Prohibit the pursuing or chasing of deer and bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting on the Beaufort County portion of Goose Creek Game Land north of NC 33 except for that portion east of Smith Creek and south of Campbell Creek.

Justification:

Landowners adjacent to this portion of the game land have complained and reported about trespass, unleashed dogs on their property, and harassing and intimidating behaviors from dog hunters.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 16)

G6. Implement permanent rule text to replace a temporary rule that corrected a clerical error in the NCAC regarding the primitive weapons seasons for deer on Nicholson Creek Game Land.

Justification:

An administrative change to clarify language in the NCAC. 15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 21)

G7. Change Perkins Game Land from an Introductory Either-Sex Gun Season to a Conservative Either-Sex Gun Season.

Justification:

This proposal would increase hunter opportunities by adding five days for when antlerless deer could be harvested on Perkins Game Land during the either-sex gun season. Perkins Game Land is approximately 1,100 acres in size and located in Davie County. Deer densities near this game land in Davie County suggest that these additional five days of opportunity would not adversely affect the local deer population. This change would closer align the Perkins Game Land regulations with nearby properties enrolled in the Game Land Program that are in the Maximum Either Sex-Gun Season. Lastly, the property owner is supportive of this change.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 22)

G8. Clarify the times and places where horseback riding will be permitted and not allowed on the Sandhills Game Land.

Justification:

The existing rule language does not address horseback riding outside of the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Area of the Sandhills Game Land. This rule will make it clear that horseback riding is allowed on the remainder of the Sandhills Game Land seven days per week. For safety reasons and the protection of sensitive habitats, this rule will also establish that horseback riding can only occur on roads open to vehicular traffic and on those gated roads or trails posted for equestrian use.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 26)

G9. Amend NCAC rule text to remove references to impoundments on Stones Creek Game Land.

Justification:

Posted waterfowl impoundment do not exist on this game land. 15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 27)

G10. Add the definition of a "Seven Days per Week Game Land" and indicate that hunting is allowed Monday through Sunday during open seasons. Also add the definition for a "Four Days per Week Game Land" and indicate that hunting is allowed Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Further, as per G.S. 103-2, this rule will indicate that on Sundays, hunting with a fire arm between 9:30 AM and 12:30 PM is prohibited, the use of a firearm to take deer that are run or chased by dogs is prohibited, and hunting with a firearm within 500 yards of a place of religious worship, as defined by G.S. 14-54.1(b), or any accessory structure thereof, is prohibited.

Justification:

G.S. 103-2 gives the Commission the authority to authorize hunting on Sundays on Game Lands. This proposal will amend the definitions of game lands and identify Sunday as an open day for "Seven Days per Week Areas" and "Four Days per Week Areas". This rule also outlines the restrictions to Sunday hunting as outlined in G.S. 103-2.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 8)

G11. Change the following six game lands to "Four Days per Week Game Lands":

Bullard and Branch Hunting Preserve
Columbus County
Mitchell River
Perkins
Robeson
Sampson

Justification:

G.S. 103-2 gives the Commission the authority to authorize hunting on Sunday on Game Lands. Based on seven in-person public meetings, two virtual public meetings, three focus group meetings with stakeholders, an Agency staff retreat, discussions with landowning partners, biological staff, and commissioners, and a follow up meeting with stakeholders, the following criteria were used to help evaluate the feasibility of Sunday hunting on game lands: rural game lands that are not heavily used by non-hunters, proximity to other game lands and public lands where hunting is prohibited, value to unique properties that are important to user groups, avoid game lands where past conflict has been a pattern. Given the results of the public input process, staff recommend that Sunday hunting be allowed at the above game lands and that these areas be changed from "Three Days per Week Areas" to "Four Days per Week Areas".

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (pages 10 - 24)

G12. Change the following 45 game lands to "Seven Days per Week Game Lands":

Alcoa	
Alligator River	

Angola Bay
Bachelor Bay
Brinkleyville
Buffalo Cove
Cape Fear River Wetlands
Carteret County
Chatham
Chowan
Cold Mountain
Croatan
Currituck Banks
Dare
Elk Knob
Embro
Goose Creek
Gull Rock
Harris
Нусо
Juniper Creek
Lee
Light Ground Pocosin
Linwood
Lower Fishing Creek
Mayo
Nantahala
Needmore
New Lake
North River
Northwest River Marsh
Pee Dee River
Pisgah
Pond Mountain
Sandy Creek
Shocco Creek
South Mountains
Sutton Lake
Three Top Mountain
Thurmond Chatham
Tillery
Toxaway
Uwharrie

Van Swamp	
William H. Silver	

Justification:

G.S. 103-2 gives the Commission the authority to authorize hunting on Sunday on Game Lands. Based on seven in-person public meetings, two virtual public meetings, three focus group meetings with stakeholders, an Agency staff retreat, discussions with landowning partners, biological staff, and commissioners, and a follow up meeting with stakeholders, the following criteria were used to helped evaluate the feasibility of Sunday hunting on game lands: rural game lands that are not heavily used by non-hunters, proximity to other game lands and public lands where hunting is prohibited, value to unique properties that are important to user groups, avoid game lands where past conflict has been a pattern. Given the results of the public input process, staff recommend that Sunday hunting be allowed at the above game lands and that these areas be changed from "Six Days per Week Areas" to "Seven Days per Week Areas".

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (page 8 - 30)

G13. Prohibit the harvest of bear on Sunday on the following game lands in the Coastal Bear Management Unit:

Alligator River
Angola Bay
Bullard and Branch Hunting Preserve
Cape Fear River Wetlands
Carteret County
Chowan
Croatan
Currituck Banks
Goose Creek
Gull Rock
Juniper Creek
Light Ground Pocosin
New Lake
North River
Northwest River Marsh
Robeson
Sampson
Sutton Lake
Van Swamp

Justification:

There is concern about allowing additional harvest of bear in the Coastal Bear Management Unit (CBMU) since the population objective of a 0% population growth

rate is currently being met. Additional opportunities for harvest in the CBMU could result in negative population growth rate or a reduction in the population size. Further, increased weekend hunting on game lands in the CBMU that have significant bear hunting traditions could impact hunt quality. Therefore, recommendation at this time is to prohibit bear hunting on Sundays on the game lands in CBMU to meet the guiding principal identified by the focus groups, that the resources come first. If management objectives change or changes in the bear population are observed in the CBMU, staff will reevaluate the conditions and adjust the rule to allow for additional opportunities in the CBMU if warranted.

15A NCAC 10D .0103 Hunting on Game Lands (pages 9 - 29)

15A NCAC 10D .0103 HUNTING ON GAME LANDS

- 2 (a) Safety Requirements. No person while hunting on any designated game land shall be under the influence of alcohol
- 3 or any narcotic drug, or fail to comply with restrictions enacted by the National Park Service regarding the use of the
- 4 Blue Ridge Parkway where it adjoins game lands listed in this Rule.
- 5 (b) Traffic Requirements. No person shall park a vehicle on game lands in such a manner as to block traffic or gates,
- 6 or otherwise prevent vehicles from using any roadway.

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- 7 (c) Tree Stands. It is unlawful to erect or to occupy, for the purpose of hunting, any tree stand or platform attached
- 8 by nails, screws, bolts, or wire to a tree on any game land designated herein. This prohibition does not apply to lag-
- 9 screw steps or portable stands that are removed after use with no metal remaining in or attached to the tree.
- 10 (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:
- 14 (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;
- 16 (3) not set decoys out prior to 4:00 a.m.;
 - (4) remove decoys by 3:00 p.m. each day; and
- 18 (5) not operate any vessel or vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine.
- 19 <u>(1)</u> <u>On managed waterfowl impoundments, persons shall:</u>
- 20 (A) not enter the posted impoundment areas earlier than 4:00 a.m. on the permitted hunting
 21 dates;
- 22 <u>(B) not hunt after 1:00 p.m. on such hunting dates;</u>
- 23 (C) not set decoys out prior to 4:00 a.m.;
 - (D) remove decoys by 3:00 p.m. each day; and
- 25 (E) not operate any vessel or vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine.
- 26 <u>(2)</u> On Sundays, the following shall be prohibited:
- 27 (A) <u>hunting with a firearm between 9:30 AM and 12:30 PM;</u>
 - (B) the use of a firearm to take deer that are run or chased by dogs;
- 29 (C) <u>hunting with a firearm within 500 yards of a place of religious worship, as defined by G.S.</u>
 30 14-54.1(b), or any accessory structure thereof, and
- 31 (D) <u>hunting migratory game birds</u>
 - On designated youth waterfowl days, youths may hunt on managed waterfowl impoundments from ½ hour before sunrise to sunset. On designated veterans and military waterfowl days, veterans, 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 permitonly areas from ½ hour before sunrise to sunset. Restrictions (1), (1)(A), (1)(C), (3), and (5) (1)(E) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) For purposes of this Section, "Seven Days per Week Area" refers to a Game Land on which game may be taken during the open season on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.
- (5) For purposes of this Section, "Four 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 Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Raccoon and opossum hunting may continue until 7:00 a.m. on Wednesdays, 7:00 a.m. on Fridays, and 7:00 a.m. on Mondays.
- (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 Yadkin River Game Land in Davidson, Davie, Montgomery, Rowan, and Stanly counties
 - (A) Six Seven 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.

1		(C)	On the Lick Creek Tract, deer and bear hunting is archery only.
2	(2)	Alliga	tor River Game Land in Tyrrell County
3		(A)	Six Seven Day per Week Area
4		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
5			Antlers Season.
6		(C)	Bear may only be taken the first Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday of three hunting days
7			during the November Bear Season and the second Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday first
8			three hunting days during the second week of the December Bear Season.
9	(3)	Angol	a Bay Game Land in Duplin and Pender counties
10		(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
11		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
12			Antlers Season.
13		(C)	Target shooting is prohibited.
14		<u>(D)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
15	(4)	Bache	elor Bay Game Land in Bertie, Martin, and Washington counties
16		(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
17		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
18			Antlers Season.
19	(5)	Bertie	County Game Land in Bertie County
20		(A)	Six Days per Week Area
21		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
22			Antlers Season.
23		(C)	Target Shooting is prohibited.
24	(6)	Blade	n Lakes State Forest Game Land in Bladen County
25		(A)	Three Days per Week Area
26		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
27			Antlers Season.
28		(C)	Except for blackpowder firearms, rifles larger than .22 caliber rimfire shall not be used.
29		(D)	On the Singletary Lake Tract, the use of dogs for hunting deer and bear is prohibited.
30		(E)	Wild turkey hunting on the Singletary Lake Tract is by permit only.
31		(F)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31
32			through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
33		(G)	The use of dogs for pursuing or taking foxes shall be prohibited from February 15 through
34			August 1.
35	(7)	Brink	leyville Game Land in Halifax County
36		(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area

1		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer with Visible
2			Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
3		(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
4		(D)	Target Shooting is prohibited.
5	(8)	Brunsw	ick County Game Land in Brunswick County
6		(A)	Hunting is by permit only.
7		(B)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
8	(9) (8)	Buckho	rn Game Land in Orange County
9		(A)	Hunting is by permit only.
10		(B)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
11	(10) (9)	Buckric	ge Game Land in Tyrrell County.
12		(A)	Three Days per Week Area
13		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
14			Antlers Season.
15		(C)	Bear may only be taken the first <u>Saturday</u> , <u>Monday</u> , and <u>Tuesday</u> three hunting days during
16			of the November Bear Season and the first three hunting days of the second week second
17			Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday of the December Bear Season. If any of these days falls
18			on a Tuesday, Friday or Saturday, bear hunting is allowed on those days.
19		(D)	Target shooting is prohibited.
20	(11) (10) Buffalo	Cove Game Land in Caldwell and Wilkes Counties
21		(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
22		(B)	The Deer With Visible Antlers season for deer consists of the open hunting days from the
23			Monday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving. Deer of
24			either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open days beginning the Saturday on
25			or nearest September 10 to the third Saturday thereafter, and Monday on or nearest October
26			15 to the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day. Deer with visible antlers may be taken with
27			archery equipment the Monday immediately following the closing of the Deer With Visible
28			Antlers Season, as described in this Part, through January 1. Deer of either sex may be
29			taken with blackpowder firearms on open days beginning the Monday on or nearest
30			October 1 through the Saturday of the second week thereafter.
31		(C)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible
32			Antlers Season.
33		(D)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and
34			all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.
35	(12) (11) Bullard	and Branch Hunting Preserve Game Lands in Robeson County
36		(A)	Three Four Days per Week Area

1	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
2		Antlers Season.
3	(<u>C)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
4	(13)(12) Butner	- Falls of Neuse Game Land in Durham, Granville, and Wake counties
5	(A)	Six Days per Week Area
6	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
7		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
8	(C)	Waterfowl shall be taken only on:
9		(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
10		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
11		(iii) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
12		On the posted waterfowl impoundments a special permit is required for all waterfowl
13		hunting after November 1.
14	(D)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
15	(E)	Target shooting is prohibited.
16	(F)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only, except on those areas posted as an archery zone.
17	(G)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited on that portion west of NC 50 and south of
18		Falls Lake.
19	(H)	The use of bicycles is restricted to designated areas, except that this restriction does not
20		apply to hunters engaged in the act of hunting during the open days of the applicable
21		seasons for game birds and game animals. On designated bicycle riding areas, the use of
22		bicycles is allowed from May 15 through August 31, and on Sundays only from September
23		1 through May 14.
24	(I)	Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas are
25		limited to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.
26	(J)	Camping is allowed at any time in the designated Mountains-to-Sea Trail Camping Area
27		and shall not exceed a maximum stay of two consecutive nights. Campfires are prohibited
28		in this camping area.
29	(14)(13) Buxton	Woods Game Land in Dare County:
30	(A)	Six Days per Week Area
31	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
32		Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
33	(C)	Target shooting is prohibited.
34	(15)(14) Cape F	Fear River Wetlands Game Land in Pender County
35	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
36	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
37		Antlers Season.

1	(C)	Turkey Hunting is by permit only on that portion known as the Roan Island Tract.
2	(D)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited on the portion of the game land that is west
3		of the Black River, north of Roan Island, east of Lyon Swamp Canal to Canetuck Road,
4		and south of NC 210 to the Black River.
5	(E)	Target shooting is prohibited.
6	<u>(F)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
7	(16)(15) Cartere	et County Game Land in Carteret County
8	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
9	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
10		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
11	(C)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
12	(D)	Bear hunting on the Salters Creek Tract is by permit only.
13	<u>(E)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
14	(17) (16) R. Way	ne Bailey-Caswell Game Land in Caswell County
15	(A)	Three Days per Week Area
16	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
17		Antlers Season through the second Wednesday thereafter.
18	(C)	Horseback riding riding, including all equine species, is allowed seven days per week from
19		May 16 through August 31, only during June, July, and August, and on Sundays only,
20		September 1 through May 15. during the remainder of the year except during open turkey
21		and deer seasons. Horseback riding is allowed only on roads opened to vehicular traffic
22		and on those gated roads and trails that are posted for equestrian use. People age 16 or older
23		horseback riding on this game land shall possess a Game Lands license.
24	(D)	The area encompassed by the following roads is permit-only for all quail and woodcock
25		hunting, and all bird dog training: From Yanceyville south on NC 62 to the intersection of
26		SR 1746, west on SR 1746 to the intersection of SR 1156, south on SR 1156 to the
27		intersection of SR 1783, east on SR 1783 to the intersection of NC 62, north on NC 62 to
28		the intersection of SR 1736, east on SR 1736 to the intersection of SR 1730, east on SR
29		1730 to NC 86, north on NC 86 to NC 62.
30	(E)	On the posted waterfowl impoundment, waterfowl hunting is by permit only after
31		November 1.
32	(F)	Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas are
33		limited to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.
34	(G)	Target shooting is prohibited, except at the R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell Shooting Range.
35	(18) (17) Chatha	m Game Land in Chatham County
36	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area

1	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer with visible
2		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
3	(C)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
4	(D)	Horseback riding riding, including all equine species, is allowed seven days per week from
5		May 16 through August 31, only during June, July, and August, and on Sundays only
6		September 1 through May 15. during the remainder of the year except during open turkey
7		and deer seasons.
8	(E)	Target shooting is prohibited.
9	(19) (18) Chowa	n Game Land in Chowan County
10	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
11	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers
12		Season.
13	<u>(C)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
14	(20) (19) Chowa	n Swamp Game Land in Bertie, Gates, and Hertford counties.
15	(A)	Six Days per Week Area
16	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
17		Antlers Season.
18	(C)	Bear hunting is restricted to the first Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday three hunting days
19		during of the November bear season and the second Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday first
20		three hunting days during the second week of the December bear season except that portion
21		of Chowan Swamp Game Land in Gates County that is east of Highway 158/13, south of
22		Highway 158, west of Highway 32, and north of Catherine Creek and the Chowan River
23		where the bear season is the same as the season dates for the Gates County bear season.
24	(D)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31
25		through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
26	(E)	Horseback riding is prohibited except during May 16 through August 31 and on Sundays
27		only September 1 through May 15 on those roads that are open to vehicular traffic and on
28		those gated roads and trails posted for equestrian use.
29	(F)	Target shooting is prohibited.
30	(21)(20) Cold M	Iountain Game Land in Haywood County
31	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
32	(B)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and
33		all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.
34	(C)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible
35		Antlers Season.
36	(22)(21) Columb	bus County Game Land in Columbus County.
37	(A)	Three Four Days per Week Area

I	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
2		Antlers Season.
3	(C)	Deer hunting on the Campbell Tract shall be by permit only.
4	(23)(22) Croata	n Game Land in Carteret, Craven, and Jones counties
5	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
6	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
7		Antlers Season.
8	(C)	Waterfowl shall be taken only on the following days:
9		(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
10		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
11		(iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
12	(D)	Beginning on the first open waterfowl day in October through the end of all waterfowl
13		seasons, waterfowl hunting from designated Disabled Sportsmen blinds on the Catfish
14		Lake Waterfowl Impoundment is by permit only.
15	(E)	Dove hunting is by permit only for the first two open days of dove season on posted areas.
16		During the rest of dove season, no permit is required to hunt doves.
17	<u>(F)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
18	(24)(23) Curritu	ick Banks Game Land in Currituck County
19	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
20	(B)	Permanent waterfowl blinds in Currituck Sound on these game lands shall be hunted by
21		permit only from November 1 through the end of all waterfowl seasons.
22	(C)	Licensed hunting guides may accompany the permitted individual or party provided the
23		guides do not use a firearm.
24	(D)	The boundary of the game land shall extend 5 yards from the edge of the marsh or shoreline.
25	(E)	Dogs are allowed only for waterfowl hunting by permitted waterfowl hunters on the day of
26		their hunt.
27	(F)	No screws, nails, or other objects penetrating the bark shall be used to attach a tree stand
28		or blind to a tree.
29	(G)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers
30		season.
31	<u>(H)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
32	(25) (24) Dan Ri	ver Game Land in Rockingham County
33	(A)	Three Days per Week Area
34	(B)	Deer hunting is by permit only.
35	(C)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
36	(D)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on those areas posted for equestrian use. People age
37		16 or older horseback riding on this game land must possess a Game Lands license.

1	(E)	Target shooting is prohibited.
2	(26) (25) Dare C	Game Land in Dare and Hyde counties
3	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
4	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
5		Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
6	(C)	No hunting is allowed on posted parts of bombing range.
7	(D)	The use and training of dogs is prohibited from March 1 through June 30.
8	(27)(26) Dover	Bay Game Land in Craven County
9	(A)	Six Days per Week Area
10	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the days of the applicable Deer With Visible Antlers
11		season.
12	(28)(27) DuPon	at State Forest Game Lands in Henderson and Transylvania counties
13	(A)	Hunting is by permit only.
14	(B)	The training and use of dogs for hunting is prohibited except by special hunt permit holders
15		during scheduled permit hunts.
16	(29) (28) Elk Kr	nob Game Land in Watauga County
17	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
18	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
19		Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
20	(30)(29) Embro	Game Land in Halifax and Warren counties
21	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
22	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
23		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
24	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
25	(D)	Target Shooting is prohibited.
26	(31)(30) Goose	Creek Game Land in Beaufort and Pamlico counties
27	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
28	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
29		Antlers Season.
30	(C)	Except as provided in Part (D) of this Subparagraph, waterfowl in posted waterfowl
31		impoundments shall be taken only on the following days:
32		(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;
33		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and
34		(iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
35	(D)	Beginning on the first open waterfowl season day in October through the end of all
36		waterfowl seasons, waterfowl hunting is by permit only on the following waterfowl

1		impoundments: Paminco Point, Campbell Creek, Hunting Creek, Spring Creek, Smith				
2		Creek, and Hobucken.				
3	(E)	On Pamlico Point and Campbell Creek Waterfowl Impoundments all activities, except				
4		waterfowl hunting on designated waterfowl hunting days and trapping during the trapping				
5		season, are restricted to the posted Scouting-only Zone during the period November 1				
6		through March 15.				
7	(F)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31				
8		through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.				
9	(G)	Hunting and vehicular access on the Parker Farm Tract is restricted from September 1				
10		through January 1 and April 1 through May 15 to individuals that possess a valid hunting				
11		opportunity permit.				
12	<u>(H)</u>	Pursuing or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting is				
13		prohibited on the Beaufort County portion north of NC 33 except for that portion east of				
14		Smith Creek and south of Campbell Creek.				
15	<u>(I)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.				
16	(32)(31) Green River Game Land in Henderson, and Polk counties					
17	(A)	Six Days per Week Area				
18	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible				
19		Antlers Season.				
20	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.				
21	(33)(32) Green	n Swamp Game Land in Brunswick County				
22	(A)	Six Days per Week Area				
23	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible				
24		Antlers Season.				
25	(C)	On that portion north of Big Macedonia Road, east of Makatoka Road, south of Little				
26		Macedonia Road, and west of Green Swamp Road, hunting and trapping is by permit only.				
27	(D)	Pursuing or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting is				
28		prohibited on that portion of the game land that is north of Big Macedonia Road, east of				
29		Makatoka Road, south of Little Macedonia Road, and west of Green Swamp Road.				
30	(34) (33) Gull I	Rock Game Land in Hyde County				
31	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area				
32	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible				
33		Antlers Season.				
34	(C)	Waterfowl on posted waterfowl impoundments shall be taken only on the following days:				
35		(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons; and				
36		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and				
37		(iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl season.				

1	(D)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31		
2		through May 14 in areas designated and posted as camping areas.		
3	(E)	Bear may only be taken the first Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday of three hunting days		
4		during the November Bear Season and the second Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday first		
5		three hunting days during the second week of the December Bear Season, except for that		
6		portion designated as bear sanctuary.		
7	(35)(34) Harris	Game Land in Chatham, Harnett, and Wake counties		
8	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
9	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
10		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.		
11	(C)	Waterfowl shall be taken only on the following days:		
12		(i) Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons;		
13		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Days; and		
14		(iii) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.		
15	(D)	The use or construction of permanent hunting blinds shall be prohibited.		
16	(E)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only, except on those areas posted as an archery zone.		
17	(F)	Target shooting is prohibited.		
18	(G)	Horseback riding is prohibited.		
19	(36)(35) Headw	aters State Forest Game Land in Transylvania County		
20	(A)	Six Days per Week Area		
21	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
22		Antlers Season		
23	(37) (36) Hill Fa	arm Game Land in Stokes County- hunting and trapping is by permit only.		
24	(38)(37) Holly S	Shelter Game Land in Pender County		
25	(A)	Six Days per Week Area		
26	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible		
27		Antlers Season.		
28	(C)	Waterfowl may be taken only on the following days:		
29		(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;		
30		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and		
31		(iii) Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.		
32	(D)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31		
33		through May 14 in areas designated and posted as camping areas.		
34	(E)	On that portion north of the Bear Garden Road, west of Shaw Road to Baby Branch, east		
35		of the Northeast Cape Fear River, south of NC 53 and west of NC 50, deer hunting and		
36		bear hunting are permit only.		
37	(F)	The use of dogs for hunting deer and bear is prohibited:		

1		(i)	all open days on that portion of the game land that is south of Baby Branch			
2			extending west to Stag Park Road, west of Shaw Road, north of Meeks Road			
3			extending west to Stag Park Road and east of Stag Park Road; and			
4		(ii)	on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, with the exception of Thanksgiving,			
5			Christmas, and New Year's days, and except for the area north of Bear Garden			
6			Road, west of Shaw Road to Baby Branch, east of the Northeast Cape Fear River,			
7			south of NC 53 and west of NC 50, where the use of dogs for deer and bear hunting			
8			is by permit only.			
9	(G)	Huntir	ng and vehicular access on the Pender 4 Tract is restricted from September 1 to the			
10		last da	ay of February and April 1 to May 15 to individuals that possess valid hunting			
11		opport	unity permits, unless otherwise authorized by the Wildlife Resources Commission.			
12	(H)	Hunte	rs who possess a Disabled Access Permit may operate an All Terrain Vehicle on and			
13		within	100 yards of trails designated for Disabled Sportsman Access.			
14	(I)	Target	shooting is prohibited, except on the Holly Shelter Shooting Range.			
15	(J)	Geoca	ching is restricted to closed days for taking bear, deer, turkey, and waterfowl.			
16	(39) (38) Hyco (Game lan	d in Person County			
17	(A)	Six Se	ven Days per Week Area			
18	(B)	Deer o	of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible			
19		Antler	s Season through the second Friday thereafter.			
20	(C)	Target	shooting is prohibited.			
21	(40)(39) J. Mor	gan Futc	h Game Land in Tyrrell County - hunting and trapping is by permit only.			
22	(41) (40) Johns l	River Ga	me Land in Burke County			
23	(A)	Huntir	ng is by permit only.			
24	(B)	During	g permitted deer hunts, deer of either sex may be taken by permit holders.			
25	(C)	Entry	on posted waterfowl impoundments is prohibited October 1 through March 31,			
26		except	by lawful waterfowl hunting permit holders and only on those days written on the			
27		permit	s.			
28	(D)	The us	se or construction of permanent hunting blinds is prohibited.			
29	(E)	Campi	ng and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas is			
30		limited	to August 31 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.			
31	(42) (41) Jordan	n Game Land in Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Wake counties				
32	(A)	Six Da	ays per Week Area			
33	(B)	Deer o	of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible			
34		Antler	s Season.			
35	(C)	Water	fowl may be taken only on:			
36		(i)	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons;			
37		(ii)	Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Days; and			

1		(111) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
2	(D)	Horseback riding riding, including all equine species, is prohibited except allowed only on
3		those areas posted as American Tobacco Trail and other areas posted for equestrian use.
4		Unless otherwise posted, horseback riding is permitted on posted portions of the American
5		Tobacco Trail anytime the trail is open for use. On all other trails posted for equestrian use,
6		horseback riding is allowed seven days per week from May 16 through August 31, only
7		during June, July, and August, and on Sundays only from September 1 through May 15. the
8		remainder of the year except during open turkey and deer seasons. People age 16 or older
9		must shall obtain who ride horseback on trails occurring entirely within the game land
10		boundaries shall possess a Game Lands license prior to engaging in horseback
11		riding on any area other than the American Tobacco Trail.
12	(E)	Target shooting is prohibited.
13	(F)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only, except on those areas posted as an Archery Zone.
14	(G)	The use of bicycles is restricted to designated areas, except that this restriction does not
15		apply to hunters engaged in the act of hunting during the open days of the applicable
16		seasons for game birds and game animals.
17	(43)(42) Junipe	r Creek Game Land in Brunswick and Columbus counties
18	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
19	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the Deer With Visible Antlers Season.
20	(C)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31
21		through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
22	<u>(D)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
23	(44)(43) Kerr S	cott Game Land in Wilkes County
24	(A)	Six Days per Week Area
25	(B)	Use of centerfire rifles is prohibited.
26	(C)	Use of blackpowder firearms, shotguns, or rifles for hunting deer during the applicable
27		Deer With Visible Antlers Season is prohibited.
28	(D)	Tree stands shall not be left overnight; and no screws, nails, or other objects penetrating
29		the bark shall be used to attach a tree stand or blind to a tree.
30	(E)	Deer of either sex may be taken on all open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
31		Antlers season.
32	(F)	Hunting on posted waterfowl impoundments is by permit only.
33	(G)	The use of firearms for hunting wild turkey is prohibited.
34	(45)(44) Lanter	n Acres Game Land in Tyrrell and Washington counties
35	(A)	Six Days per Week Area
36	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
37		Antlers Season.

1	(C)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.		
2	(D)	The use of dogs for hunting deer on the Godley Tract is prohibited.		
3	(E)	Waterfowl hunting on posted waterfowl impoundments is by permit only.		
4	(46)(45) Lee Ga	ame Land in Lee County		
5	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
6	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
7		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.		
8	(C)	Target shooting is prohibited.		
9	(47) (46) Light (Ground Pocosin Game Land in Pamlico County		
10	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
11	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer with Visible		
12		Antlers Season.		
13	(<u>C)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.		
14	(48) (47) Linwo	od Game Land in Davidson County		
15	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
16	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken on all of the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible		
17		Antlers Season.		
18	(49) (48) Lower	Fishing Creek Game Land in Edgecombe and Halifax counties		
19	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
20	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
21		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.		
22	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.		
23	(D)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.		
24	(F)	Target Shooting is prohibited.		
25	(50) (49) Mayo	Game Land in Person County		
26	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
27	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
28		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.		
29	(C)	Waterfowl shall be taken only on:		
30		(i) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays applicable waterfowl seasons;		
31		(ii) Christmas and New Year's Days; and		
32		(iii) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.		
33	(D)	Target shooting is prohibited.		
34	(51)(50) Mitche	ll River Game Land in Surry County		
35	(A)	Three Four Days per Week Area		
36	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
37		Antlers Season through the second Wednesday Tuesday thereafter.		

1	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31, and		
2		all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.		
3	(52)(51) Nantah	Nantahala Game Land in Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain, and Transylvania		
4	countie	es		
5	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
6	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible		
7		Antlers Season in that portion located in Transylvania County.		
8	(53)(52) Needm	ore Game Land in Macon and Swain counties.		
9	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
10	(B)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31, and		
11		all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.		
12	(C)	On posted dove fields, dove hunting on the opening day of dove season is by permit only.		
13	(54) (53) Neuse	River Game Land in Craven County		
14	(A)	Six Days per Week Area		
15	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible		
16		Antlers Season.		
17	(C)	Camping is allowed any time within 100 yards of the Neuse River on that portion of the		
18		game land that lies west of NC-43.		
19	(55) (54) New La	ake Game Land in Hyde and Tyrrell counties		
20	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
21	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible		
22		Antlers Season.		
23	<u>(C)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.		
24	(56)(55) Nichols	son Creek Game Land in Hoke County		
25	(A)	Three Days per Week Area		
26	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open hunting days from the		
27		Saturday on or nearest September 10 through the <u>fourth</u> Friday before Thanksgiving Day.		
28	(C)	Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on open hunting days beginning		
29		the <u>fourth Saturday</u> before Thanksgiving Day through the Wednesday <u>of the second week</u>		
30		thereafter.		
31	(D)	The Deer With Visible Antlers season consists of the open hunting days from the second		
32		Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day.		
33	(E)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
34		Antlers Season.		
35	(F)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.		
36	(G)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.		
37	(H)	On Lake Upchurch, the following activities are prohibited:		

1		(i) Operating any vessel or vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine; and
2		(ii) Swimming.
3	(I)	Target shooting is prohibited.
4	(57) (56) North 1	River Game Land in Camden and Currituck counties
5	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
6	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
7		Antlers Season.
8	(C)	The boundary of the Game Land shall extend five yards from the edge of the marsh or
9		shoreline.
10	(D)	Hunting on the posted waterfowl impoundment is by permit only.
11	<u>(E)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
12	(58) (57) Northw	vest River Marsh Game Land in Currituck County
13	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
14	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
15		Antlers Season.
16	(C)	The boundary of the Game Land shall extend five yards from the edge of the marsh or
17		shoreline.
18	<u>(D)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
19	(59) (58) Pee De	e River Game Land in Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Stanly counties
20	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
21	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
22		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
23	(C)	Use of centerfire rifles is prohibited in that portion in Anson and Richmond counties North
24		of US-74.
25	(D)	Target shooting is prohibited.
26	(E)	Horseback riding is allowed seven days per week from May 16 through August 31, and on
27		Sundays only September 1 through May 15 only on roads opened to vehicular traffic and
28		gated roads and trails posted for equestrian use. only during the following times:
29		(i) during June, July, and August; and
30		(ii) on Sundays during the other months or parts of months when deer and turkey
31		seasons are closed.
32	(F)	Pursuing or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting shall be
33		prohibited on that portion south of US-74.
34	(60) (59) Perkins	s Game Land in Davie County
35	(A)	Three Four Days per Week Area
36	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible
37		Antlers Season. Season through the second Tuesday thereafter.

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1	(C)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31
2		through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas, provided, however,
3		that camping is allowed at any time within 100 yards of the Roanoke River on the state-
4		owned portion of the game land.
5	(D)	Target Shooting is prohibited.
6	(67) (66) Roanol	ke Island Marshes Game Land in Dare County-Hunting is by permit only.
7	(68)(67) Robeso	on Game Land in Robeson County
8	(A)	Three Four Days per Week Area
9	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
10		Antlers Season.
11	<u>(C)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
12	(69) (68) Rockfi	sh Creek Game Land in Hoke County
13	(A)	Three Days per Week Area
14	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken with archery equipment on open hunting days from the
15		Saturday on or nearest September 10 to the fourth Friday before Thanksgiving Day.
16	(C)	Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on open hunting days beginning
17		the fourth Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the Wednesday of the second week
18		thereafter.
19	(D)	The Deer With Visible Antlers season consists of the open hunting days from the second
20		Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day.
21	(E)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
22		Antlers Season.
23	(F)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
24	(G)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
25	(H)	Taking fox squirrels is prohibited.
26	(I)	Target shooting is prohibited.
27	(70) (69) Rocky	Run Game Land in Onslow County - Hunting is by permit only.
28	(71) (70) Sampso	on Game Land in Sampson County
29	(A)	Three Four Days per Week Area
30	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible
31		Antlers Season.
32	(C)	Target shooting is prohibited.
33	<u>(D)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
34	(72) (71) Sandhi	lls Game Land in Hoke, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland counties
35	(A)	Three Days per Week Area
36	(B)	Hunting is prohibited on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds from October 22
37		through March 31 except as follows:

1		(i)	deer of either-sex may be taken with archery equipment on all the open days o
2			the archery season through the fourth Friday before Thanksgiving Day; with
3			blackpowder firearms and archery equipment all the open days of the
4			blackpowder firearms season through the third Wednesday before Thanksgiving
5			Day; and only deer with visible antlers may be taken with all legal weapons from
6			the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the Saturday following
7			Thanksgiving Day;
8		(ii)	dove may be taken all open days from the opening day of the dove season through
9			the third Saturday thereafter;
10		(iii)	squirrel (gray and fox) may be taken all the open days from the second Saturday
11			before Thanksgiving Day through the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day;
12		(iv)	rabbit may be taken all open days from the second Saturday preceding
13			Thanksgiving Day through the Saturday following Thanksgiving Day;
14		(v)	waterfowl may be taken on open days during any waterfowl season;
15		(vi)	wild animals and wild birds may be taken as part of a Disabled Sportsmen
16			Program Permit Hunt; and
17		(vii)	raccoon and opossum may be taken on open days from sunrise Monday on o
18			nearest October 15 through the last day of February.
19	(C)	The De	eer With Visible Antlers season is the open hunting days from the second Saturday
20		before	Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving Day except on the
21		J. Rob	ert Gordon Field Trial Grounds.
22	(D)	The are	chery season is all open days from the Saturday on or nearest to Sept. 10 to the fourth
23		Friday	before Thanksgiving Day and, except on the J. Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds
24		the thi	rd Monday after Thanksgiving Day through January 1. Deer of either sex may be
25		taken v	vith archery equipment on all open hunting days during the archery season, by permi
26		during	the Deer with Visible antlers season, and the blackpowder firearms season as stated
27		in this	Subparagraph. Only deer with visible antlers may be taken from the third Monday
28		after T	hanksgiving Day through January 1.
29	(E)	Blackp	owder firearms season is all the open days from the fourth Saturday preceding
30		Thank	sgiving Day through the Wednesday of the second week thereafter and, except or
31		the J.	Robert Gordon Field Trial Grounds, the third Monday after Thanksgiving Day
32		throug	h January 1. Deer of either sex may be taken with blackpowder firearms on all open
33		huntin	g days during the blackpowder firearms season and by permit during the Deer With
34		Visible	Antlers season. Only deer with visible antlers may be taken from the third Monday
35		after T	hanksgiving Day through January 1.
36	(F)	Either-	sex deer hunting during the Deer With Visible Antlers Season is by permit only.

1	(G)	In addition to the regular hunting days, waterfowl may be taken on the opening and closing
2		days of the applicable waterfowl seasons.
3	(H)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.
4	(I)	Horseback riding on field trial grounds from October 22 through March 31 is prohibited
5		unless participating in authorized field trials. <u>Horseback riding is allowed on the remainder</u>
6		of the Sandhills Game Land seven days per week on roads that are open to vehicular traffic
7		and gated roads and trails posted for equestrian use.
8	(J)	Camping and the presence of campers and tents in designated Hunter Camping Areas are
9		limited to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31 through May 14.
10	(K)	Target shooting is prohibited, except at the John F. Lentz Hunter Education Complex.
11	(73) (72) Sandy	Creek Game Land in Nash and Franklin Counties counties
12	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
13	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
14		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
15	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
16	(D)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.
17	(E)	Target Shooting is prohibited.
18	(74) (73) Sandy	Mush Game Land in Buncombe and Madison counties.
19	(A)	Three Days per Week Area
20	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer with Visible
21		Antlers season.
22	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and
23		all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.
24	(D)	Dogs shall only be trained on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays and only as allowed
25		in 15A NCAC 10D .0102(f).
26	(E)	Dove hunting is by permit only from the opening day through the second Saturday of dove
27		season.
28	(F)	Target shooting is prohibited.
29	(75) (74) Second	d Creek Game Land in Rowan County- hunting is by permit only.
30	(76)(75) Shocco	Creek Game Land in Franklin, Halifax, Nash, and Warren counties
31	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
32	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
33		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
34	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
35	(D)	Camping is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31
36		through May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.
37	(E)	Target Shooting is prohibited.

1	(77) (76) South	South Mountains Game Land in Burke, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford counties		
2	(A)	Six Se	ven_Days per Week Area	
3	(B)	The De	eer With Visible Antlers season for deer consists of the open hunting days from the	
4		Monda	y before Thanksgiving Day through the third Saturday after Thanksgiving. Deer of	
5		either s	sex may be taken with archery equipment on open days beginning the Saturday on	
6		or near	est September 10 to the third Saturday thereafter, and Monday on or nearest October	
7		15 to t	he Saturday before Thanksgiving Day. Deer with visible antlers may be taken with	
8		archery	equipment the Monday immediately following the closing of the Deer With Visible	
9		Antlers	s Season, as described in this Part, through January 1. Deer of either sex may be	
10		taken	with blackpowder firearms on open days beginning the Monday on or nearest	
11		Octobe	er 1 through the Saturday of the second week thereafter.	
12	(C)	Deer o	f either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible	
13		Antlers	s Season.	
14	(D)	Horseb	eack riding is prohibited except on designated trails during the following dates:	
15		(i)	January 2 through March 31;	
16		(ii)	May 16 through August 31;	
17		(iii)	Sundays only - April 1 through May 15; and	
18		(iv)	Sundays only - September 1 through January 1.	
19	(78)(77) Stones	Creek Game Land in Onslow County		
20	(A)	Six Da	ys per Week Area	
21	(B)	Deer o	f either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible	
22		Antlers	s Season.	
23	(C)	The us	e of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.	
24	(D)	Swimn	ning in all lakes is prohibited.	
25	(E)	Waterf	owl on posted waterfowl impoundments may be taken only on the following days:	
26		(i)	the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;	
27		(ii)	Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and	
28		(iii)	Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.	
29	(F)	Target	shooting is prohibited.	
30	(G)	Geoca	ching is restricted to closed days for taking bear, deer, turkey, and waterfowl.	
31	(79) (78) Suggs	Mill Pon	d Game Land in Bladen and Cumberland counties	
32	(A)	Huntin	g and trapping is by permit only.	
33	(B)	Campi	ng is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31	
34		throug	h May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.	
35	(C)	Entry i	s prohibited on scheduled hunt or trapping days except for:	
36		(i)	hunters or trappers holding special hunt or trapping permits; and	
37		(ii)	persons using Campground Road to access Suggs Mill Pond Lake at the dam.	

1	(D)	During the period of November 1 through January 31, except on Sundays, the use of vessels
2		on Suggs Mill Pond Lake and Little Singletary Lake is limited to waterfowl hunting only
3		by waterfowl hunters possessing a valid and current Hunting Opportunity Permit issued by
4		the Wildlife Resources Commission pursuant to G.S. 113-264(d).
5	(E)	During the period of November 1 through March 15, the use of vessels on managed
6		waterfowl impoundments is limited to waterfowl hunting only by waterfowl hunters
7		possessing a valid and current Hunting Opportunity Permit issued by the Wildlife
8		Resources Commission pursuant to G.S. 113-264(d).
9	(80)(79) Sutton	Lake Game Land in New Hanover and Brunswick counties
10	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
11	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
12		Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
13	(C)	Target shooting is prohibited.
14	<u>(D)</u>	Bear shall not be harvested on Sunday.
15	(81) (80) Tar Ri	ver Game Land in Edgecombe County
16	(A)	Hunting is by permit only
17	(B)	Target Shooting is prohibited
18	(82) (<u>81)</u> Texas	Plantation Game Land in Tyrrell County - hunting and trapping is by permit only.
19	(83)(82) Three	Top Mountain Game Land in Ashe County
20	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
21	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
22		Antlers Season through the first Friday thereafter.
23	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.
24	(84)(83) Thurm	ond Chatham Game Land in Alleghany and Wilkes counties
25	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
26	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
27		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.
28	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31, and
29		all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15. People age 16 or
30		older horseback riding on this game land shall possess a Game Lands license.
31	(D)	The maximum period of consecutive overnight camping at any designated campground is
32		14 days within any 30 day period from May 1 through August 31. After 14 consecutive
33		days of camping all personal belongings must be removed from the game land.
34	(85) (84) Tillery	game Game Land in Halifax County
35	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area
36	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible
37		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.

1	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited.		
2	(D)	The use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.		
3	(E)	Wild turkey hunting is by permit only.		
4	(F)	Target Shooting is prohibited.		
5	(86) (85) Toxaw	ay Game Land in Jackson and Transylvania counties		
6	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
7	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible		
8		Antlers Season.		
9	(C)	Horseback riding is prohibited except on designated trails May 16 through August 31 and		
10		all horseback riding is prohibited from September 1 through May 15.		
11	(87) (86) Uwhai	rrie Game Land in Davidson, Montgomery, and Randolph counties		
12	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
13	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken the first open day of the applicable Deer With Visible		
14		Antlers Season through the second Friday thereafter.		
15	(C)	On the posted waterfowl impoundment, waterfowl may be taken only on the following		
16		days:		
17		(i) the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;		
18		(ii) Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and		
19		(iii) Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.		
20	(D)	Target shooting is prohibited, except at the Flintlock Valley Shooting Range.		
21	(88)(87) Vance	Game Land in Vance County		
22	(A)	Six Days per Week Area		
23	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible		
24		Antlers Season.		
25	(C)	The use of dogs, centerfire rifles, and handguns for hunting deer is prohibited on the		
26		Nutbush Peninsula tract.		
27	(89) (88) Van S	wamp Game Land in Beaufort and Washington counties		
28	(A)	Six Seven Days per Week Area		
29	(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible		
30		Antlers Season.		
31	(C)	Bear may only be taken the first Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday of three hunting days		
32		during the November Bear Season and the second Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday first		
33		three hunting days during the second week of the December Bear Season.		
34	(90) (89) Voice	Voice of America Game Land in Beaufort County		
35	(A)	Hunting and trapping is by permit only.		
36	(B)	Target Shooting is prohibited.		
37	(91)(90) White	(91)(90) White Oak River Game Land in Onslow County		

1		(A)	Three Days per Week Area			
2		(B)	Deer of either sex may be taken all the open days of the applicable Deer With Visible			
3			Antlers	Season.		
4		(C)	Except	as provided in Part (D) of this Subparagraph, waterfowl in posted waterfowl		
5			impoun	dments shall be taken only on the following days:		
6			(i)	the opening and closing days of the applicable waterfowl seasons;		
7			(ii)	Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Days; and		
8			(iii)	Tuesdays and Saturdays of the applicable waterfowl seasons.		
9		(D)	Beginni	ng on the first open waterfowl season day in October through the end of all		
10			waterfo	wl seasons, a permit is required for hunting posted waterfowl impoundments.		
11		(E)	The Hu	ggins Tract and Morton Tracts have the following restrictions:		
12			(i)	access on Hargett Avenue and Sloan Farm Road requires a valid Hunting		
13				Opportunity Permit issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission pursuant to		
14				G.S. 113-264(d);		
15			(ii)	hunting is by permit only; and		
16			(iii)	the use of dogs for hunting deer is prohibited.		
17		(F)	Wild tu	rkey hunting is by permit only.		
18		(G)	Target Shooting is prohibited.			
19	(92)(91) Whitehall Plantation Game Land in Bladen and Pender counties					
20		(A)	Hunting	and trapping is by permit only.		
21		(B)	Campin	g is restricted to September 1 through the last day of February and March 31		
22			through	May 14 in areas both designated and posted as camping areas.		
23		(C)	Pursuin	g or chasing deer or bear with dogs for the purposes of training or hunting is		
24			prohibit	red on the Long Ridge Tract.		
25	(93) (92)	William	H. Silve	er Game Land in Haywood County		
26		(A)	Six Sev	en Days per Week Area		
27		(B)	Deer of	either sex may be taken the first open Saturday of the applicable Deer With Visible		
28			Antlers	Season.		
29	(h) On permitted	type hu	nts, deer	of either sex may be taken on the hunt dates indicated on the permit. Completed		
30	applications shall	be recei	ved by th	ne Commission not later than the first day of September next preceding the dates of		
31	hunt. Permits shal	nunt. Permits shall be issued by random computer selection, shall be mailed to the permittees prior to the hunt, and				
32	are nontransferabl	e. A hui	nter maki	ing a kill shall validate the kill and report the kill to a wildlife cooperator agent or		
33	by phone.					
34	(i) The following	game la	ands and	refuges are closed to all hunting except to those individuals who have obtained a		
35	valid and current p	permit fi	om the V	Wildlife Resources Commission:		
36	(1)	Bertie, Halifax and Martin counties—Roanoke River Wetlands;				
37	(2)	Rertie C	ounty—	Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge:		

- 1 (3) Bladen County—Suggs Mill Pond Game Lands;
- 2 (4) Burke County—John's River Waterfowl Refuge;
- 3 (5) Dare County—Dare Game Lands (Those parts of bombing range posted against hunting);
- 4 (6) Dare County—Roanoke Sound Marshes Game Lands; and
- 5 (7) Henderson and Transylvania counties—DuPont State Forest Game Lands.
- 6 (j) Access to Hunting Creek Swamp Waterfowl Refuge in Davie County requires written permission from the
- 7 Commission. Written permission may be granted only when entry onto the Waterfowl Refuge will not compromise
- 8 the primary purpose for establishing the Waterfowl Refuge and the person requesting entry can demonstrate a valid
- 9 need or the person is a contractor or agent of the Commission conducting official business. "Valid need" includes
- 10 issues of access to private property, scientific investigations, surveys, or other access to conduct activities in the public
- 11 interest.
- 12 (k) Feral swine may be taken by licensed hunters during the open season for any game animal or game bird using any
- 13 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.
- 15 (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
- 17 prohibited in Paragraph (h) of this Rule.
- 18 (m) Veterans and Military Waterfowl Days. On the day declared by the Commission to be Veterans and Military
- 19 Waterfowl Days, veterans, as defined in 38 USC 101, and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including
- 20 members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty other than for training, with valid credentials may hunt
- 21 on game lands and impoundments not designated as permit-only areas.
- 22 (n) Permit Hunt Opportunities for Disabled Sportsmen. The Commission may designate special hunts for participants
- 23 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,
- 25 the allowed weapons shall be stated on each permit.
- 26 (o) As used in this Rule, horseback riding includes all equine species.
- 27 (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.

30 History Note:

29

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

- 31 *Eff. February 1, 1976;*
- 32 Temporary Amendment Eff. October 3, 1991;
- 33 Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1996; September 1, 1995; July 1, 1995; September
- 34 1, 1994; July 1, 1994;
- 35 Temporary Amendment Eff. October 1, 1999; July 1, 1999;
- 36 Amended Eff. July 1, 2000;
- 37 Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2002; July 1, 2001;

1	Amended Eff. August 1, 2002 (approved by RRC on 06/21/01 and 04/18/02);
2	Temporary Amendment Eff. June 1, 2003;
3	Amended Eff. June 1, 2004 (this replaces the amendment approved by RRC on July 17, 2003);
4	Amended Eff. August 1, 2018; August 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2015; August 1, 2014;
5	January 1, 2013; August 1, 2012; August 1, 2011; August 1, 2010; May 1, 2009; May 1, 2008; May
6	1, 2007; October 1, 2006; August 1, 2006; May 1, 2006; February 1, 2006; June 1, 2005; October
7	1, 2004;
8	Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2018;
9	Amended EffAugust 1, 2020; August 1, 2019;
10	Temporary Amendment Eff. September 25, 2020.
11	Temporary Amendment Eff. July 1, 2021.

April 22, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

	110 (010111	
ract		
al to Pursue	(Date): October 6	6, 2016
cify total pro	oject costs AND	sources of funding):
Grant	\$180,000	
	\$100,000	0
	\$140,000	
	\$420,000	0
		⊠No □N/A □N/A
Appraiser	Effective Date	Appraised Value
Quentin Bell	March 2021	\$420,000
ship Funds (i – 75% federal:	indicate federal 25% state	l:state match rates):
	al to Pursue cify total pro Grant Appraisal? Appraiser Quentin Bell d by State Pro ship Funds (i – 75% federal:	al to Pursue (Date): October of Cify total project costs AND Grant \$180,000 \$100,000 \$140,000 \$420,000 udes Bargain Sale? □Yes Appraisal? ☑Yes □No Table: Appraiser Effective Date

Total Stewardship Expenditures \$ 1,690.00 Total Projected Revenue \$ 0.00

April 22, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections: LEONARD TRACT

Estimated Stewardship Costs					
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Cost Type	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Boundary Removal	0.3	Mile	One-time	\$135	\$40
Boundary Establishment	2.23	Mile	One-time	\$200	\$446
Boundary Maintenance	2.23	Mile	Recurring	\$135	\$1,204
(4 years)			_		
TOTAL					\$1,690.00

Estimated Revenue Projections					
Source	Quantity	Unit	Unit Revenue	Total Revenue	
TOTAL					\$0.00

October 6, 2016

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

-PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION-

WRC Staff Contact: David Turner
Date First Presented to WRC: October 6, 2016
Tract Name: Leonard Tract (PIN 6811903403)
Acreage: 161.7
County: Bertie
Estimated Value: \$33,551 (tax value)
Property Owner or Representative: Jerry Leonard Address: Phone: Email:
Status: ⊠ High Interest ☐ Moderate Interest ☐ Low Interest ☐ No Interest
Grant Potential: ⊠ CWMTF
☑ OTHER (explain): Pittman Robertson Land Acquisition Grant, WRC

Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief): The Leonard Tract is bordered on the east by a portion of the Bertie County Game Land, on the west by The Nature Conservancy's Cashie River Swamp Preserve tract, and to the south by 1 mile of the Cashie River. To the north of the tract lies a solar field. The property consists of 170.5 GIS acres of Cypress-Gum Floodplain Forest interspersed with representations of Coastal Plain Nonriverine Wet Flat Forest, and Tidal Swamp Forest. The remaining 12.5 acres is a planted loblolly pine stand with a mixed hardwood understory and a narrow mature hardwood transition to the swamp.

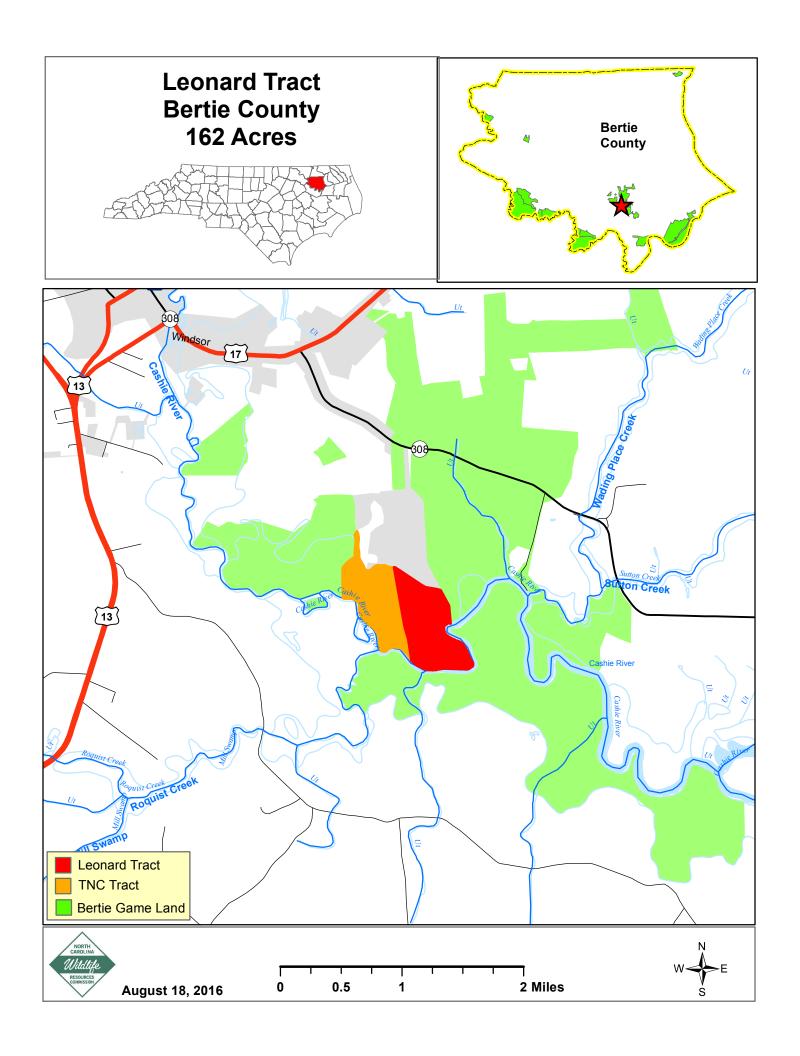
Based upon data found in the NC Conservation Planning Tool, the property has an average Biodiversity Relative Conservation Value of 7.4 (0- low-10 high values). The Biodiversity/Wildlife Habitat Index prioritizes aquatic and terrestrial habitat, landscape function and connectivity. A swamp portion of the tract is considered part of the Cashie River Swamp Significant Natural Heritage Area designated by the NC Natural Heritage Program. The National Audubon Society recognizes the Roanoke River Bottomlands, of which the Cashie River bottomlands are a part of, as a Globally Important Bird Area. The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries includes the Cashie River as a portion of the Chowan and Roanoke River and western Albemarle Sound Strategic Habitat Area and as an Anadromous Fish Spawning Area. Acquisition would create a contiguous buffer of protected lands along the river.

Additional Comments: Weyerhaeuser retained "mineral rights" when they sold the property to the current owners in 1994. Access to the tract is from NC 308 by "a non-exclusive, permanent and perpetual easement and right-of-way" over an existing road. This access may not be pursued for public access since it is also shared with as many as five other landowners. A short walk through existing game lands will give game land users adequate access. The current landowners of the Leonard Tract have agreed to the allow the solar panel company to cut a buffer along the solar field, primarily along the loblolly pine plantation. This action should reduce the overall timber value of the property.

Program Potential:	☐ Game Land (Bertie County)	☐ Wildlife Conservation Area				
	☐ Fishing Access Area	☐ Boating Access Area				
Potential Source(s) of Stewardship Funds (indicate federal:state match rates): Pittman-Robertson Federal Assistance Grant (75% federal: 25% state)						
Relative Priority Ev	aluation Score (attach worksheet)	: 28 of 30				
Recommendation:	☑ Pursue Acquisition ☐ Defer	☐ Do not Pursue Acquisition				
Map Attached: ⊠ Y	Yes □ No					

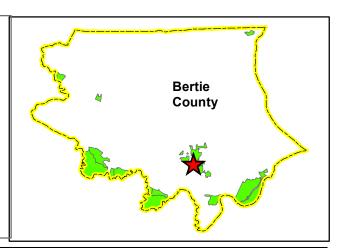
WORKSHEETRelative Priority Evaluation for Conservation Lands

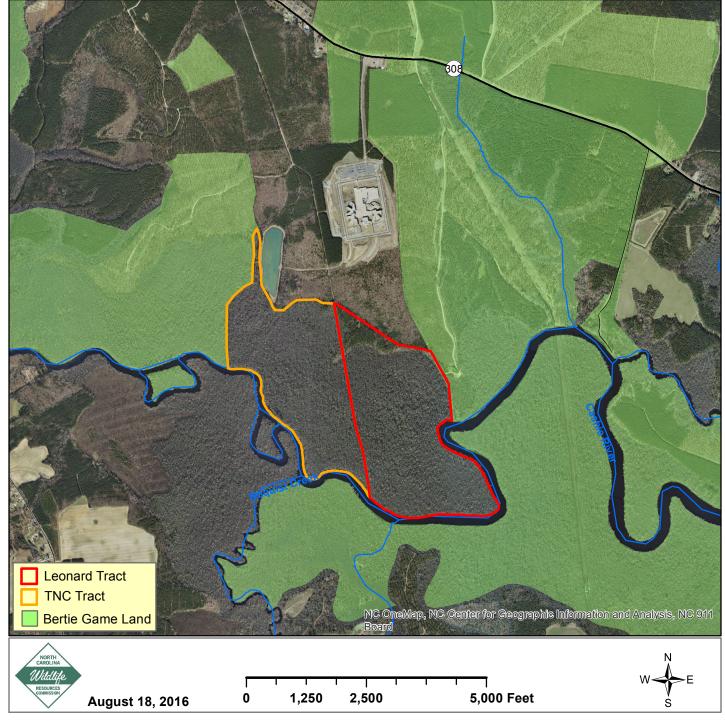
Tract Name (Bertie County GL)		Leonard Tract (Bertie County)			
Cri	terion		Score (1-5) 5=Excellent	1=Poor	
1.	Augments existing protected lands by add inholding or adjacent tract, provides key a buffers or connects existing WRC-manage	access,	5		
2.	Represents good hunting, fishing, wildlife and other resource-based recreational opp	3			
3.	No conflicting surrounding land uses.		5		
4.	Serves as a wildlife corridor between area protected for conservation purposes and p connectivity to priority Wildlife Action P.	provides	5		
5.	Augments land conservation efforts on a laby providing nuclei ("anchors") for region efforts, corridors, key linkages between coor keystone tracts.	nal conservation	5		
6.	Fills a need identified by the Wildlife Act as critical, rare or unique habitats; natural or significant aquatic/terrestrial resources.	heritage elements;	5		
7.	Is this an area in which we would like to enew game land, wildlife conservation area		No		
8.	Is it large enough to be a new game land, are there possibilities for expansion (goal 5,000 acre minimum)?		No		
9.	Is area adequate for fishing access developarking, and if not, are there possibilities		No		
	то	TAL SCORE	28		



Leonard Tract Bertie County 162 Acres







April 21, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

Tract Nar	<u>ne</u> : Geneva Big	elow			
WRC Act	ion/Approval 1	to Pursue (D	<u>ate)</u> : 10/23/2019		
<u>Acquisitio</u>	on Plan (specif	y total proje	ct costs AND so	ources of funding):	
Wildlife Rest	oration Funds		\$172,500		
WRC Agency	y Funds		\$ 57,500		
TOTAL COS	ST		\$230,000		
If Yes, Exp	on Plan Include lain Details: t Based on App es, Describe in Ta	praisal? ⊠Y		⊠No □N/A □N/A	
	Requested By	Appraiser	Effective Date	Appraised Value	
	WRC David February 2021 \$230,000 Smith				
Source(s)		p Funds (ind		□No □N/A tate match rates):	
Five-Year	· Stewardship	Costs & Rev	enue Projection	ns (worksheet attached):	

Total Stewardship Expenditures \$2,750.00 Total Projected Revenue \$ 0.00

April 21, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections: Geneva Bigelow

Estimated Stewardship Costs					
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Expense Type	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Boundary Establishment	2.5	Miles	One Time	\$300	\$750.00.00
Install Gates	1	Item	One Time	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Road Maintenance	0.4	Miles	Recurring	\$2,500	\$1,000.00
TOTAL					\$2,750.00

Estimated Revenue Projections					
Source	Quantity	Unit	Unit Revenue	Total Revenue	
TOTAL				\$0.00	

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

Land Acquisition Investigation Form

- PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION -

WRC Staff Contact:	Chris Baranski		
Date First Presented to Commission:	23-Oct-19		
Tract Name:	Geneva Bigelow Tract		
County:	Caswell		
Acreage:	103.8 ac. (~100 acres for sale)		
Tax Value:	\$252,121		
Property Owner/Representative:	Annie Womack		
Primary Purpose:	Program Potential:		
X Resource Protection	X Game Land		
X Resource Management	Wildlife Conservation Area		
User Access	Access Area		
WRC Facility	None		
Type of Acquisition:	Type of Parcel:		
X Purchase	X Tract		
Lease	Riparian Corridor		
Easement	·		
Grant Potential:	Owner Interest:		
X CWMTF	X High		
X Federal Aid (PR, WB, etc.)	Moderate		
Other	Low		
Other	No		
Tax Value:	Stewardship Considerations: 75% Source: Federal Aid		
X Year Assessed			
PUV?	25% Match: State Funds		
Funding Considerations:	Reviewed Appraisal & Purchase Requirements?		
Donation	X Yes		
Bargin Sale	No		
Partner Contribution	N/A		
Recommendation:			
X Pursue			
Do Not Pursue			
Defer			

Additional Comments:

The heirs of this property have collectively expressed specific interest for the WRC to purchase and manage the property in perpetuity. They have sold land to us before to make the adjacent Cook Tract Access possible, and realize that since we surround them on three sides with existing Game Land, it makes the addition of this parcel to the RWB-Caswell Game Land the most reasonable choice to preserve their family land. The heirs only want to retain the homestead and surrounding farm-related outbuildings and have agreed on the parcel separation that we proposed.

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form - PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION -

Tract Name:	Geneva Bigelow Tract
County:	Caswell

Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief):

The Geneva Bigelow (and heirs) Tract is a 103.8-acre tract (~100 ac for sale) surrounded on three sides by parcels of the R. Wayne Bailey-Caswell Game Land. There are approximately 1.8 miles of boundary shared with existing Game Land (~67% of the tract's boundary). This property is a critical linkage between intensively managed Game Land blocks with a long history of timber harvesting, prescribed fire, and opening management. The northern boundary of this parcel is Country Line Creek (~0.9 miles) which is a significant aquatic habitat in the Dan River watershed supporting numerous state-listed species (three mussels, two fish, and one crayfish). CWMTF grant potential is possible for roughly 35 acres of the tract.

The tract was initially investigated in July 2019, when we met with the heirs on-site. The uplands are typical for Caswell County; a mixture of timber stands (shortleaf, Virginia pine, and mixed hardwood slopes), bottomland floodplain forest, and ridgetop fields (and pasture) in various stages of succession. The (hay) fields most recently maintained total about 10 acres, though considerable acreage has been abandoned for some time (~18 acres old pasture) and will require heavy reclamation to be open and herbaceous again if desired. There are roughly 24 acres of pine of various ages which will allow for future timber harvesting opportunities. Stands of Virginia pine will eventually be clearcut and converted to shortleaf, while existing shortleaf stands can be thinned. +/- 23 acres of the property are mixed upland hardwood of various ages and composition that will only be cut selectively, if at all, and portions of some may be managed with prescribed fire when burning adjacent pine stands. A few slopes and bluffs on this property are very steep (40% slope, 100 ft. elevation difference) with very large d.b.h. oaks and hickories. The remainder of the property (~22 acres) consists of high-quality bottomland forest in the floodplain of Country Line Creek, with some exceptional tree specimens (black walnut, persimmon, sycamore, river birch, hackberry). The tract would provide excellent hunting opportunities for deer, turkey, and small game.

The family wants to retain the existing house, yard, and other associated farm structures. They desire only to keep a minimal amount of the homestead acreage. The most important aspects of this property are the strategic position linking together existing Game Land parcels, the significant frontage on Country Line Creek, the increased access and public opportunity offered, and the protection of the land that would prevent subdivision and possible future development.

Tract Name
Date
Staff Completing Form

Geneva Bigelow Tract September 6, 2019

Chris Baranski and Chris Dawes

Species	0.444
	Terrestrial
Overall Biodiversity	2
SGCN Species	2
Game Species	2
	Wetland
Overall Biodiversity	1
SGCN Species	1
Game Species	1
	Aquatic
Overall Biodiversity	1
SGCN Species	1
Game Species	1

Habitat	0.722
Size	1
Quality	2
Diversity	3
Rare/Important	2
Connectivity	3
Buffer	2

Public Access	0.444
Hunting/Viewing	3
Fishing	1
Boating	0

Wildlife Uses	0.533
Hunting	3
Viewing	3
Fishing	1
Boating	0
Education	1

Other Values	0.444
Timber Harvest	2
Local Economy	1
Quality of Life	1

Feasibility & Logistics	0.867
Existing Infrastructure	1
Compatibility of Multiple Uses on Tract	3
Compatibility with Adjoining Land	3
Inholding/Corridor	3
Proximity to Users	3

Restoration/Mitigation Potential	0.667
Species Restoration	2
Habitat Restoration	2
Access Improvement	1
Threat Mitigation	3

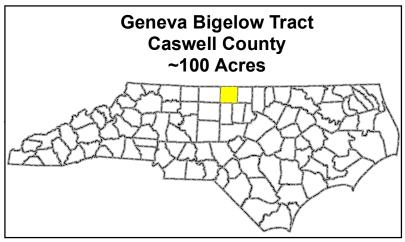
Threats	0.200
Number	1
Severity	1
Imminence	0
Manageability	0
Management Cost	1

Overall Score	3.922

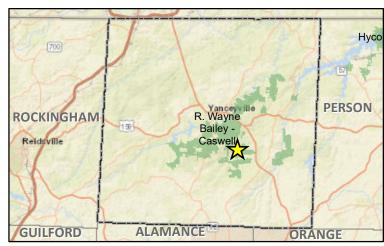
omments

Terrestrial biodiversity rates moderately because of the array of bottomland and upland habitat types, but not very high for aquatic species because of the lack of wetlands and small size of Country Line Creek. Priority aquatic species in the watershed include the following mussels: Triangle Floater [State Status T, S2], creeper [State Status T, S2], and notched rainbow [State Status SC, S3]. The following fish: riverweed darter [State Status SC, S3] and Roanoke hogsucker [State Status SR, S3]. And the Carolina ladle crayfish (State Status SR, S2S3]. There are numerous terrestrial SGCN species (birds, bats, reptiles, and amphibians) found on this tract. Game species identified in the NCWAP include Northern bobwhite and American Woodcock.

Though this tract is just over 100 acres, the habitat quality is relatively high. The connectivity and buffer aspects to existing Game Land are tremendous. Water quality protection of Country Line Creek (Dan River watershed) is of very high priority. Hunting opportunities for big game and small game are excellent, though fishing opportunity is essentially non-existent because the two ponds located on the property are very small and Country Line Creek is shallow and not easily accessible. There is currently timber management potential on the tract with shortleaf pine thinning and Virginia pine clearcutting and shortleaf pine restoration. Prescribed fire and early successional management potential could be great. Infrastructure maintenance would only include the upkeep of the existing farm path through the middle of the property.

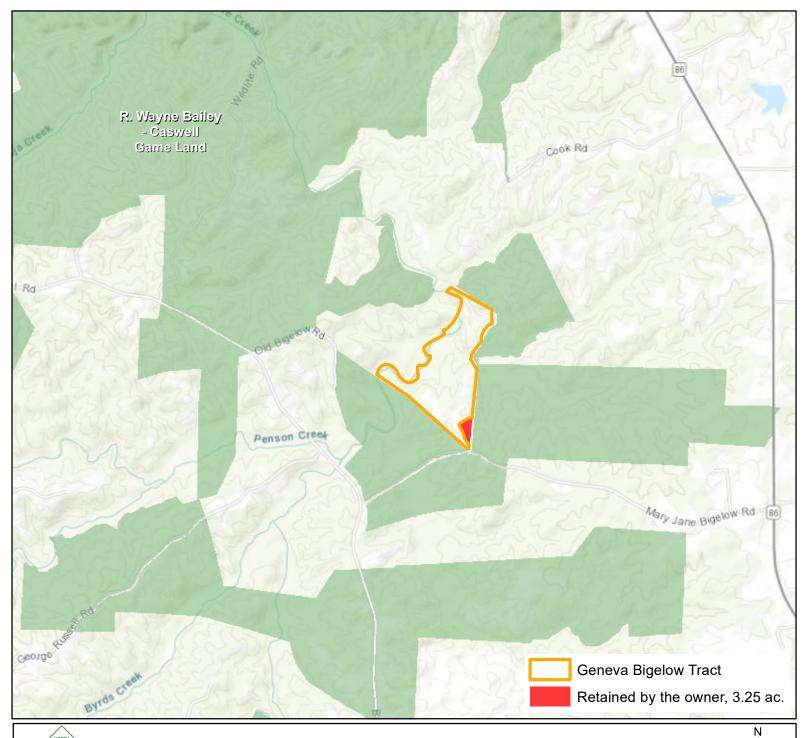


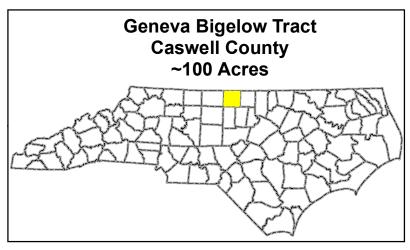
October 15, 2019

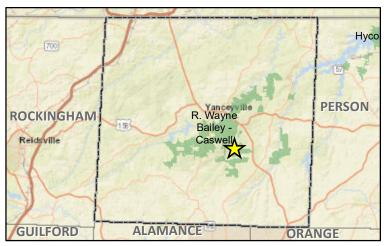


0.5

Miles

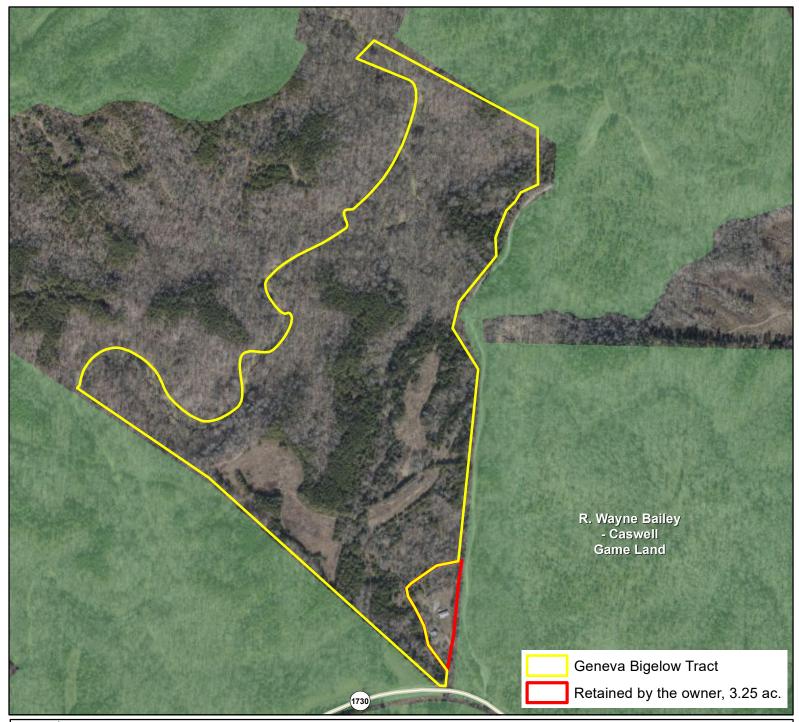






0.125

Miles



April 22, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

Tract Na	ne : Queen Trac	ts				
WRC Act	WRC Action/Approval to Pursue (Date): 10/23/2019					
Acquisitio	on Plan (specify	y total proje	ct costs AND so	ources of funding	<u>):</u>	
Donation fro	om 130 of Chathai	m				
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:						
	Requested By	Appraiser	Effective Date	Appraised Value		
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):						
	_		-		<u></u> -	
		rdship Expend cted Revenue	\$ 600.0 \$ 0.0			

April 22, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections: Queen Tracts

Estimated Stewardship Costs					
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Expense Type	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Boundary Establishment	2	Miles	One Time	\$300	\$600.00
TOTAL					\$600.00

Estimated Revenue Projections					
Source	Quantity	Unit	Unit Revenue	Total Revenue	
TOTAL				\$0.00	

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

- PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION -

WRC Staff Contact:	Gabrielle Graeter					
Date First Presented to Commission:	5-Dec-18					
Tract Name:	Queen					
County:	Wilkes					
Acreage:	62.5 acres					
Tax Value:						
Property Owner/Representative:	130 of Chatham LLC/Joe Kelleher					
Primary Purpose:		Program Potential:				
X Resource Protection		Game Land				
Resource Management		X Wildlife Conservation Area				
User Access		Access Area				
WRC Facility		None				
Type of Acquisition:		Type of Parcel:				
Purchase		X Tract				
Lease		Riparian Corridor				
Easement		·				
Grant Potential:		Owner Interest:				
X CWMTF		X High				
	-	Moderate				
X Federal Aid (PR, WB, etc.)	-					
Othor	_	Low				
Other		No				
Tax Value:		Stewardship Considerations:				
Year Assessed		PR Source: 75%				
PUV?	St	State Match: 25%				
Funding Considerations:		Reviewed Appraisal & Purchase Requirements?				
X Donation		X Yes				
Bargin Sale		No				
Partner Contribution		N/A				
Recommendation:						
X Pursue						
Do Not Pursue						
Defer						
Additional Comments:						
Additional comments.						

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

- PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION -

	Queen						
County:	Wilkes						
Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief):							
	rvation site with excellent hydrology. The previous owner grazed cattle and bushhogged the fields						
	re aim to continue the same management tactics in order to maintain the habitat as high quality. Mulberry						
	ng the eastern edge of the property and supports Carolina Foothills crayfish (Cambarus johni), which is state						
listed as signific	cantly rare.						

Tract Name Date Staff Completing Form

Queen November

November 15, 2018 Gabrielle Graeter

Species	0.593
	Terrestrial
Overall Biodiversity	2
SGCN Species	2
Game Species	2
	Wetland
Overall Biodiversity	3
SGCN Species	2
Game Species	2
	Aquatic
Overall Biodiversity	1
SGCN Species	1
Game Species	1

Comments

Numerous SGCN are found on site including: queen snake (*Regina septemvittata*), Eastern box turtle (*Terrepene c. carolina*), and Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*). This area is within both an IBA (Important Bird Area) and a PARCA (Priority Amphibians and Reptile Conservation Area). The upper portion of the forested part of the tract is within the boundary of an Important Bird Area (IBA), the Northern Escarpment IBA and is within a Cerelean Warbler focal area. Mulberry Creek runs along the edge of the tract; it supports the Carolina Foothills crayfish (*Cambarus johni*), which is state listed as significantly rare.

Habitat 0.778 Size 0 Quality 3 Diversity 3 Rare/Important 3 Connectivity 2 Buffer 3

Comments

The habitat quality is exceptional and in addition to the wetland, the tract contains stream frontage, forested areas, and fields.

Public Access 0.000 Hunting/Viewing 0 Fishing 0 Boating 0

Comments

This site should be a Wildlife Conservation Area with no regular public access.

Wildlife Uses	0.133
Hunting	0
Viewing	1
Fishing	0
Boating	0
Education	1

Comments

This site could be used on a limited basis for educational purposes, with all trips led by WRC biologists.

Other Values	0.222
Timber Harvest	0
Local Economy	1
Quality of Life	1

Comments

The focus of this area would be as a wildlife conservation area. Avoiding impacts to the sensitive wetland area would be of utmost importance.

Feasibility & Logistics	0.733
Existing Infrastructure	3
Compatibility of Multiple Uses on Tract	1
Compatibility with Adjoining Land	3
Inholding/Corridor	3
Proximity to Users	1

Comment

The property has an open-air barn in the field that appears to be in good condition. It is very close to the Thurmond-Chatham Game Land (2.5 miles).

Restoration/Mitigation Potential	0.833
Species Restoration	3
Habitat Restoration	3
Access Improvement	1
Threat Mitigation	3

Comments

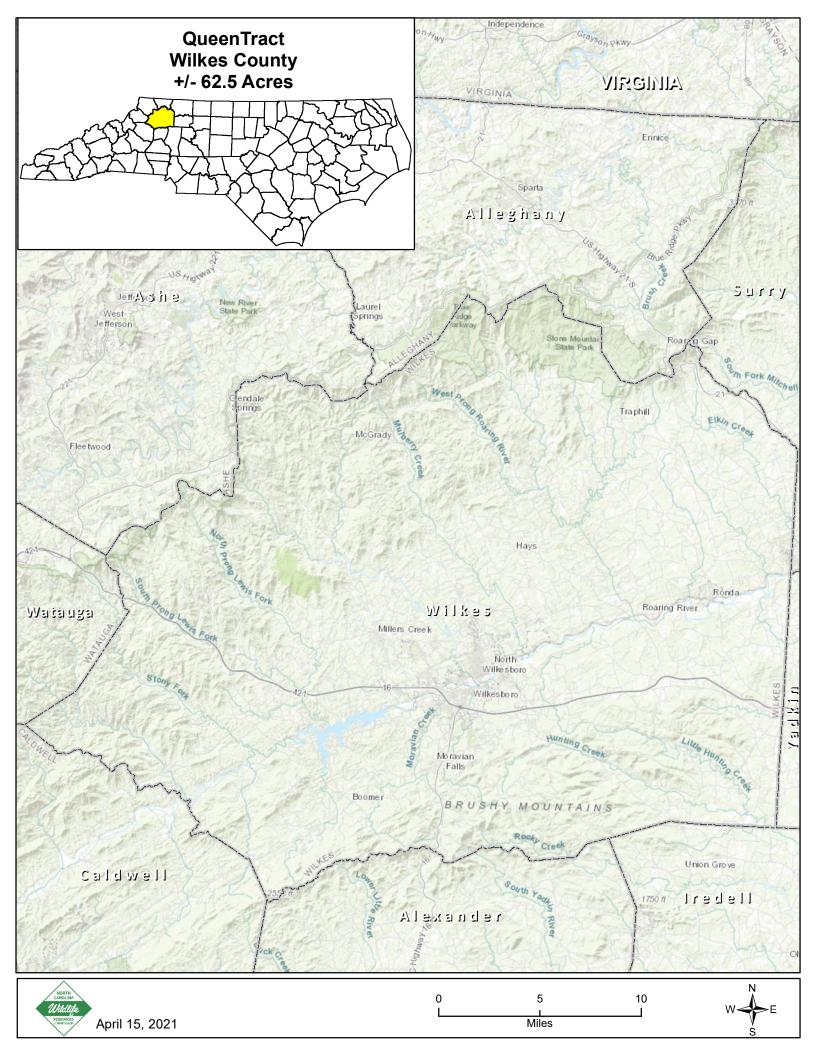
Management needs are minimal.

Threats	0.067
Number	0
Severity	0
Imminence	0
Manageability	1
Management Cost	0

Comments

There are no known threats of significance to this tract. We will need to manage it, but that will likely require little work or funding on the part of WRC.

Overall Score 3.226



April 21, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS

	Thase II. FINAL ACQUISITION DETAILS							
Tra	nct Name:	Ponti	ac Plywood					
Wŀ	RC Action	/App	roval to Pursue (Date) : 12	2/10/2015				
Acc	quisition P	lan (specify total project costs	AND sources	of funding):			
	WRC Agency Funds \$50,000 TOTAL COST \$50,000							
Aco	quisition P	lan I	ncludes Bargain Sale?	Yes ⊠No	□N/A			
If Y	es, Explain	Detai	ls:					
<u>Tot</u>	Total Cost Based on Appraisal? ⊠Yes □No □N/A If Yes, Describe in Table:							
	Requested	By	Appraiser	Effective Date	Appraised Value			
	WRC	·	Shackleford and Associates					
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):								
		Tota	l Stewardship Expenditures	\$ 300.00				
	Total Projected Revenue \$ 0.00							

April 21, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

Phase II: COSTS AND REVENUE WORKSHEET

Estimated Five Year Stewardship Costs and Revenue Projections: Pontiac Plywood Tracts

Estimated Stewardship Costs					
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Expense Type	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Boundary Establishment	0.5	Miles	One Time	\$300	\$150.00
Boundary Removal	0.5	Miles	One Time	\$300	\$150.00
TOTAL					\$300.00

Estimated Revenue Projections					
Source	Quantity	Unit	Unit Revenue	Total Revenue	
TOTAL				\$0.00	

EXHIBIT C-4

December 10, 2015

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Land Acquisition Investigation Form

-PHASE I: INITIAL INVESTIGATION-

WRC Staff Contact: Andrew Mynatt				
Date First Presented to WRC	: December 10, 2015.			
Tract Name: Pontiac Plywood	I			
PIN: Unable to determine from	PIN: Unable to determine from county parcel data			
Acreage: 19				
County: Warren				
Estimated Value : \$38,000 (\$2,000/acre); Owner asking \$57,000 (\$3,000/acre)				
Property Owner or Representative: Pontiac Plywood Inc. c/o Hunter Stone				
Phone:				
Address:				
Status: ⊠ High Interest	☐ Moderate Interest	☐ Low Interest	☐ No Interest	
Grant Potential: ⊠ CWTF				
☑ OTHER (explain): Pittman Robertson Land Acquisition Grant, WRC				

Resources Assessment and Biological Benefits (brief): These three small tracts are adjacent to the Odell Tract of Embro Game Land. The owner has approached WRC about accessing these three tracts to conduct future timber harvests. Access to these tracts (deeded or "negotiated") would be through WRC game land property on existing GL roads, across WRC game land property on old public roads (that no longer exist) or "through the woods" on WRC game land property (roads that would need to be built). In lieu of those options, the owner would prefer to sell the properties to the buyer that inherently has the best existing access. WRC has the best inherent access to these three properties. Acquisition of these tracts will eliminate the encumbrance of access that WRC currently bears for these three tracts and will create a more regular shaped boundary line on this portion of the game land.

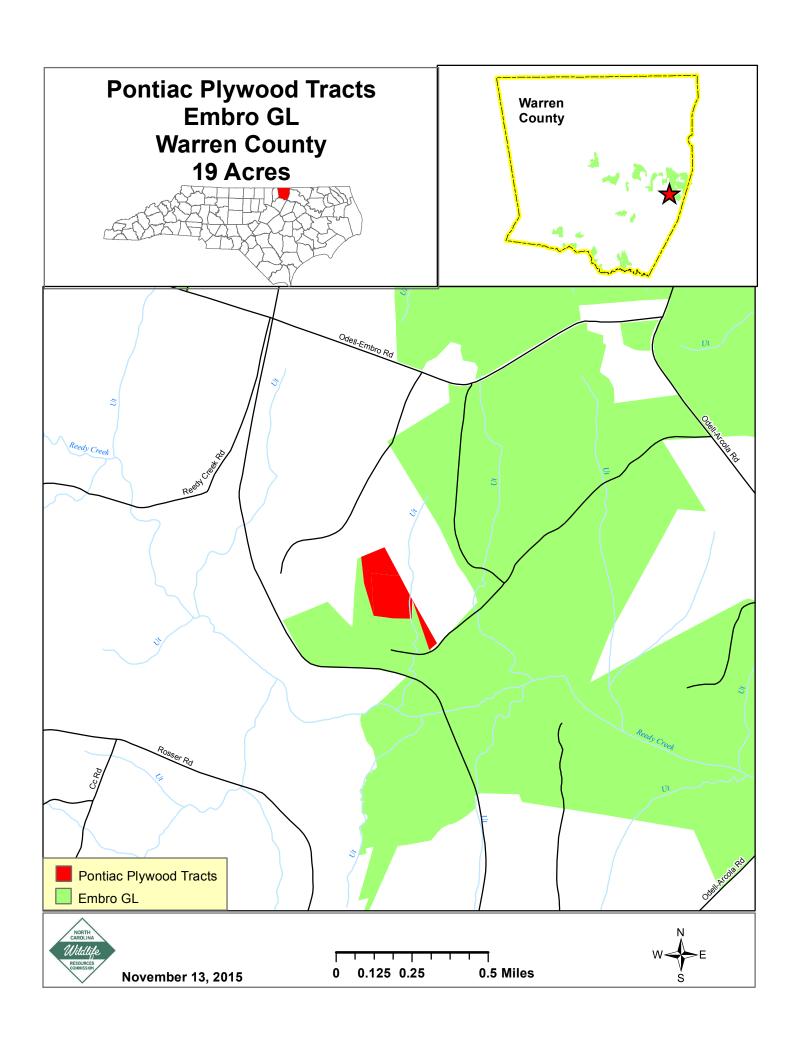
A final timber harvest was conducted on these tracts in 2000. These areas were replanted in 2001 to loblolly pine at a rate of approximately 400 trees per acre. Although some seedling mortality was experienced on the lower and wet reaches of the tracts, a viable, mostly pine stand with some mixed hardwood areas exists today. No structures exist on the property. Access to the tracts would be on existing game land roads and trails.

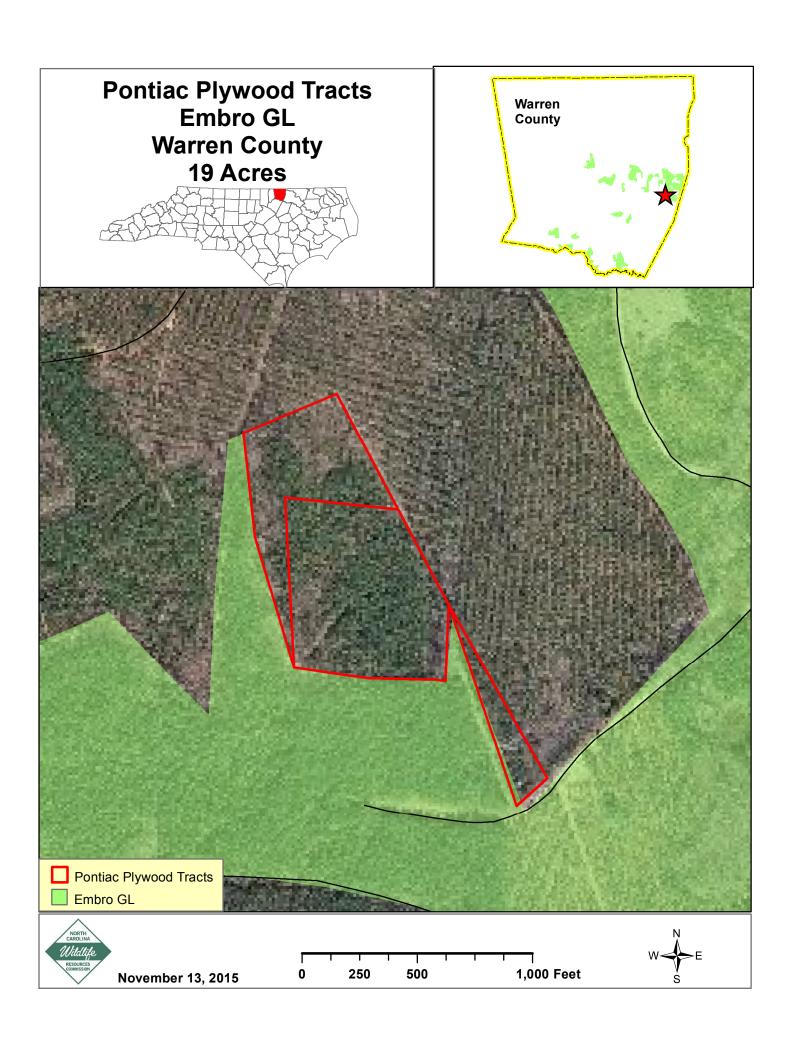
Four hundred feet of an unnamed tributary crosses the southeast corner of Tract 1. This tributary drains into Reedy Creek through existing game land property to the south. Acquisition of these properties will protect additional significant aquatic habitat resources that occur in the areas downstream of these tracts.

Additional Comments:			
Program Potential : ⊠ Game Land (Embro) □ Wildlife Conservation Area			
☐ Fishing Access Area ☐ None			
Potential Source(s) of Stewardship Funds (indicate federal: state match rates): Pittman-Robertson Federal Assistance Grant (75% federal: 25% state)			
Relative Priority Evaluation Score (attach worksheet): 26 of 30			
Recommendation : ⊠ Pursue Acquisition □ Defer □ Do not Pursue Acquisition			
Map Attached: ⊠ Yes □ No			

Many state and federally listed species occur in the aquatic habitats found in this Upper Tar region. The protection of floodplains by game lands in this region protect water quality of the creeks and thus greatly

benefit populations of numerous species in these waters.





April 22, 2021



☐ North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission **☐**

April 22, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jessie Birckhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager

Land and Water Access

FROM: Allen Strickland, Safety Director

Director's Office

SUBJECT: Request to demolish Armstrong State Fish Hatchery Well House

In July of 2020 it was noted during a safety inspection that one of the well pump houses located at Armstrong State Fish Hatchery had a roof and other parts of the structure that were falling in. The well pump house, when it was in use, covered and protected a 5ft deep pit that contains a drilled well and a pressure tank. Power was cut from the pump house some years ago and the well is no longer in use. Given the physical condition of the structure this well was for all intent and purpose abandoned (see pictures on page 2). Based on the age of this structure it is believed to contain asbestos and along with its physical condition poses a potential health hazard to employees and residence at the Hatchery.

Based on these concerns, staff request approval to demolish the well pump house. If approved, staff will work with the State Property Office to follow state-mandated procedures for disposition of the structure.

Phone: 919-707-0150 Fax: 919-707-0162



April 22, 2021



☐ North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission **☐**

April 22, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brian McRae, Section Chief

Land and Water Access

FROM: Jessie Birckhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager

Land and Water Access

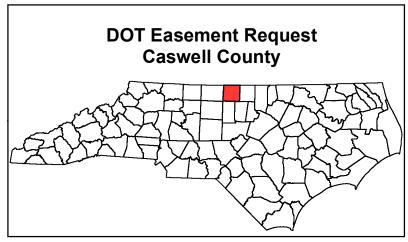
SUBJECT: NCDOT Permanent Right of Way and Temporary Construction Easements at R.

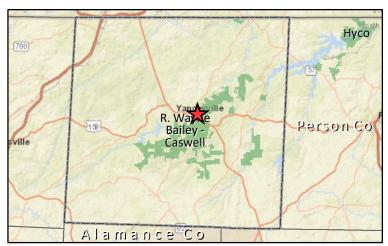
Wayne Bailey Caswell Game Land

NCDOT seeks to purchase a permanent Right-of-Way Easement and Temporary Construction Easement as part of a bridge replacement project on ST 1780 (Gatewood Road) over Country Line Creek near R. Wayne Bailey Caswell Game Land. The project will have no negative impact on Caswell Game Land or our users.

Staff recommends seeking Commission approval to grant the easements to NCDOT with compensation to be fair market value as determined by the NC State Property Office.

Phone: 919-707-0150 Fax: 919-707-0162







April 22, 2021



☐ North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission **☐**

April 22, 2021

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brian McRae, Chief

Land and Water Access

FROM: Jessie Birckhead, Land Acquisition and Grants Manager

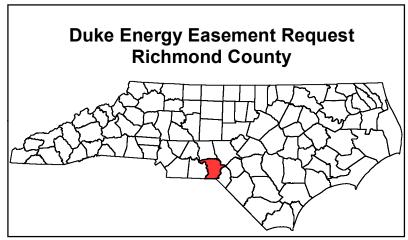
Land and Water Access

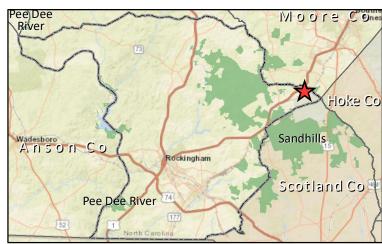
SUBJECT: Duke Energy Utility Easement Request at Sandhills Game Land

Duke Energy is requesting a Permanent Utility Easement at Sandhills Game Land in Richmond County to cover overhead to underground conversion along Special Forces Way for Camp MacKall. The project will have no negative impacts on the Game Land or users.

Staff recommends Commission approval to grant this easement to Duke Energy with compensation to be fair market value as determined by the NC State Property Office.

Phone: 919-707-0150 Fax: 919-707-0162







April 22, 2021



Cameron N. Ingram, Executive Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brian McRae, Division Chief

Land and Water Access

FROM: Travis Casper, Interim Division Chief

Wildlife Education Division

DATE: April 12, 2021

SUBJECT: Currituck County Property Lease Request

On October 20, 2020, the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission's (NCWRC) *Ad Hoc* Education Committee was charged by the Commission's Executive Board to discuss and make recommendations on the future operations of the agency's three Education Centers. The *Ad Hoc* Committee met and determined that over 90 percent of visitors to the Outer Banks Center for Wildlife Education (OBCWE) are nonresidents and expressed concerns the center was primarily a travel and tourism facility. The Committee tasked staff to meet with Currituck County to explore the option of transferring the facility and operations to the County.

In March 2021, the County agreed to enter into an agreement with NCWRC to transfer the facility and operations to the County effective July 1, 2021. As negotiations of an agreement were being discussed, the County requested a long-term lease of WRC-allocated property known as "Currituck Beach Lighthouse Reservation" situated just north of the OBCWE building, adjacent to the Currituck Sound and along Corolla Village Road in Corolla. The intent of the lease is to support recreational development within Currituck County. The lease parcel represents approximately 25 acres and supports no current or future planned use by NCWRC.

Staff recommends seeking Commission approval to work with the State Property Office Leasing Section to execute the requested lease, and further recommends that we do so at the cost of \$1.

A copy of the map identifying the approximate boundaries of the subject lease parcel is attached.

Attachment



EXHIBIT J

April 22, 2021



PERMANENT RULEMAKING REQUEST TO PUBLISH NOTICE OF TEXT 15A NCAC 10F .0329 – ROWAN COUNTY, HIGH ROCK LAKE

Rowan County submitted an application and Resolution for a rule to extend the no-wake zone that is within 50 yards of the Tamarac Shores Marina on High Rock Lake, to a point northeast of the marina 50 yards from the shoreline at 35.61097 N, 60.30647 W, and including the waters of the cove north of the marina.

An assessment matrix was completed by Law Enforcement. (Attachment A) The current no-wake zone was established in 1978. Since then, the Marina and surrounding area have grown, with a fuel dock, and a restaurant and bar with boat docking area and a campground at Tamarac Shores within the cove.

Rowan County will assign a designee to purchase and place additional buoys at no expense to the State. No fiscal note is required.

Staff recommends approval to propose Notice of Text in the *NC Register*, with an open comment period and one public hearing, for permanent rulemaking for a no-wake zone on High Rock Lake in Rowan County.

15A NCAC 10F .0329 ROWAN COUNTY

- (a) Regulated Areas. This Rule shall apply to the portions of High Rock Lake and Tuckertown Lake within Rowan County.
- (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 the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (c) Speed Limit in Mooring Areas. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed while within a marked mooring area on the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (d) Speed Limit in Specific Zones. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed in the following locations on the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule:
 - (1) the waters within 50 yards of the Tamarac Shores Marina on Second Creek on High Rock Lake, located at 35.61012 N, 80.30795 W; Lake and extending northeast of the marina 50 yards from the shoreline to a point at 35.61097 N, 60.30647 W, and including the waters of the cove north of the marina.

- (2) the cove on the north side of Second Creek east of SR 2138 otherwise known as Poole Road on High Rock Lake, shore to shore, north of a line from a point on the east shore at 35.60800 N, 80.31985 W to a point on the west shore at 35.60741 N, 80.32106 W;
- (3) the waters within 50 yards southeast and 50 yards northwest of the I-85 bridge over High Rock Lake, from a point southeast of the bridge at 35.71930 N, 80.38873 W, to a point northwest of the bridge at 35.72012 N, 8039903 W;
- (4) the waters within 50 yards southeast and 50 yards northwest of the SR 2168 bridge otherwise known as the Goodman Lake Road bridge at Crane Creek on High Rock Lake, from a point southeast of the bridge at 35.55354 N, 80.35344 W, to a point northwest of the bridge at 35.66406 N, 80.35435 W;
- (5) the waters within 50 yards northeast and 50 yards southwest of the SR 1002 bridge otherwise known as the Bringle Ferry Road bridge at Second Creek on High Rock Lake, from a point northeast of the bridge at 35.60916 N, 80.30626 W, to a point southwest of the bridge at 35.60840 N, 80.30693 W;
- (6) the waters within 50 yards north and 50 yards south of SR 1004 bridge otherwise known as the Stokes Ferry Road bridge at Riles Creek on Tuckertown Lake, from a point north of the bridge at 35.50535 N, 80.21680 W, to a point south of the bridge at 35.50452 N, 80.21720 W;
- (7) the waters within 50 yards northwest and 50 yards southeast of the N. C. Highway 8-49 bridge at Tuckertown Lake from a point northwest of the bridge at 35.50642 N, 80.18430 W, to a point southeast of the bridge at 35.50538 N, 80.18372 W; and
- (8) the waters within 50 yards of the Rowan Shrine Club dock located at 35.66776 N, 80.31425 W on High Rock Lake.
- (e) 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 the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (f) Placement of Markers. The Board of Commissioners of Rowan County shall be the designated agency for placement of markers implementing this Rule.

History Note: Authority G.S. 75A-3; 75A-15;



NO-WAKE ZONE WATER SAFETY HAZARDS MATRIX

NO-WARE ZONE WATER SAFETT HAZARDS MATRIA			
SECTION 1:			
Name of organization/entity: Rowan County Board of Commissioners_			
Primary contact information: _Carolyn Barger, Clerk to Board Michael Barron,			
Exact location of requested no-wake zone:			
Body of water and County: _High Rock Lake Rowan County			
Location: Area 50 yards north of 360 Tamarac Shores Drive extending south as extension of no wake zone at the Tamara Shores Marina and adjacent cove			
Popular name of area, if any:			
Width of No-Wake Zone: Narrowest Point:Widest Point:			
Brief Description of area (example: bridge overpass, obstructed views, Intracoastal Waterway; etc) This rule was enacted in 1978 and has not been touched since. Tamarac Marina and surrounding area have grown, wiith a campground far back in the cove, boats and swimmers, fishing, and marina use creating various water safety hazards. There is a blind curve at the north, into the cove adjacent to the marina, that currently is not part of the no-wake zone.			

Attach map of designated no-wake zone

One map shows proposed extension of no wake zone within 50 yards of shoreline, north of the Tamarac Marina and including the cove. The other map was submitted by Mr. Barron and shows conflicting water recreation uses of the busy and small area, marked with yellow pushpins.

Ensure proposed no-wake zone map/and or location is agreed upon by point of contact

Attach detailed reason given from point of contact for the request

Please see email with attached photos and videos. Boaters travel too fast and too close to swimmers who are in same area with parked boats, and in the busy cove with blind sight lines and a campground with a great deal of boat traffic. Boats are endangering residents who own the dock near the entrance of the cove. They believe that an extension of the existing no wake

zone to accommodate the hazards caused by growth of the area will slow boat traffic down and protect the cove and the marina.

Is the proposed no-wake zone located within an are Engineers or the Division of Coastal Management	
YES	
NO 🛛	
(When dealing with the point of contact, please waters is subject to prior approval of above age has no authority to supersede these rules.)	
SECTION 2:	
PUBLIC SAFETY HAZARD	
What public safety hazard exists? Area is use Campground. People also swim in this area.	
Is this a public swimming or recreational area?	
NO	
YES would the establishment of a roped regulatory buoys be more appropriate? ROF	
NO-WAKE BUOYS 🛛	
SECTION 3:	
NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS	
Identify any and all potential hazards associated wi apply)	th the proposed no-wake zone (check all that
OBSTRUCTIONS [(Identify)	
NARROW CHANNEL [] (give approximate widt	h)
SHALLOW WATER [] (give average depth)	
OBSTRUCTED VISION [(for approximately ho	w great a distance)
STRUCTURES (Check all applicable)	
☐ DAM	LOCK
☐ SPILLWAY	☐ JETTY
☐ FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURE	☐ SUBMERGED STRUCTURE

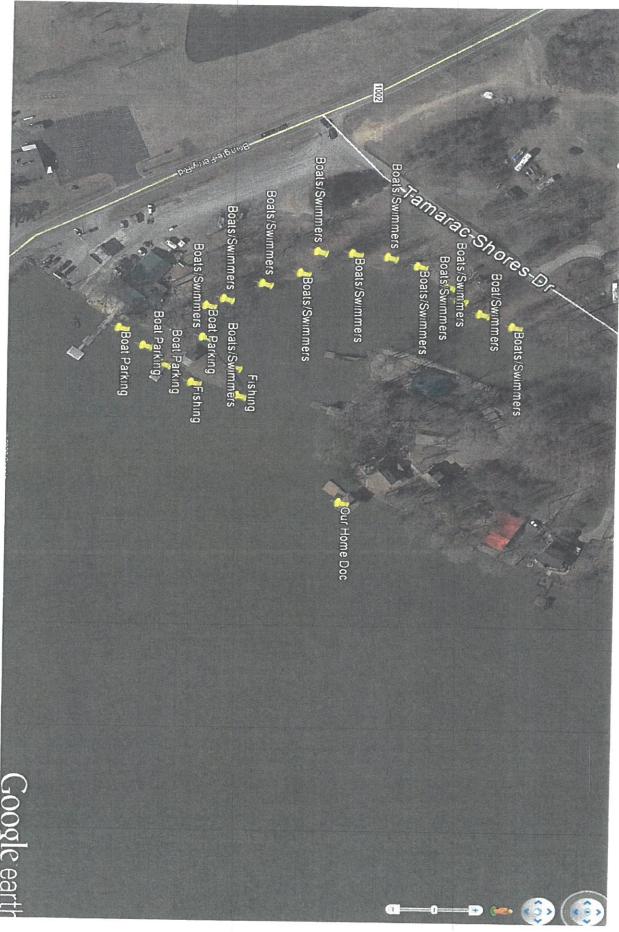
☐ TRESTLE	☐ SANDBAR
☐ POWER LINE	☐ SHOAL
☐ FUELING DOCK	☐ PRIVATE DOCKS
□ RESTAURANT DOCKS	☐ BRIDGE
☐ ACCESS AREA/BOAT LAUNCH	☐ PIER
OTHER (list and describe)	
SECTION 4:	
If approved, will the no-wake zone extend into a de	esignated channel?
NO	
YES (if yes, identify on map)	
What is the total distance boaters will travel at a no	-wake speed <u>150 feet</u>
Estimated time to travel for boaters through the prominutes	posed no-wake zone at no-wake speed _2-3
SECTION 5:	
List any other known incidents, safety concerns or	problems that have occurred?
Rate traffic density in this area from light to heavy	LIGHT <u>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HEAVY</u>
Is traffic density specific to weekend/and or holiday	

Does traffic density or ability to maneuver a vessel due to traffic cause safety issues? YES ⊠ NO □			
Rate the likelihood of an incident occurring in this area compared to other similar areas on this same body of water VERY UNLIKELY 12345678910 MORE LIKELY			
SECTION 6:			
OFFICER ASSESSMENT OF WATER SAFETY HAZARDS			
YES: 🔀			
NO:			
Reasons:			
I agree that this area needs to be a NWZ. The area is used as a boat docking area for the restaurant/bar. It is adjacent to the current NWZ and fuel dock as well. The cove is used as a boat docking area for the campground at Tamarac Shores. There are a lot of boats and people congregated in this area during the weekend and holidays. The current NWZ was made a long time ago and this addition will account for the change in activity over the years in this area. I have adjusted the points of where the NWZ should be based on need. The proposed NWZ included two private docks that do not need to be encompassed into this NWZ. My proposed area would address the safety issues in the area.			
Officer: SGT Scott Strickland Date: 09/9/2020			

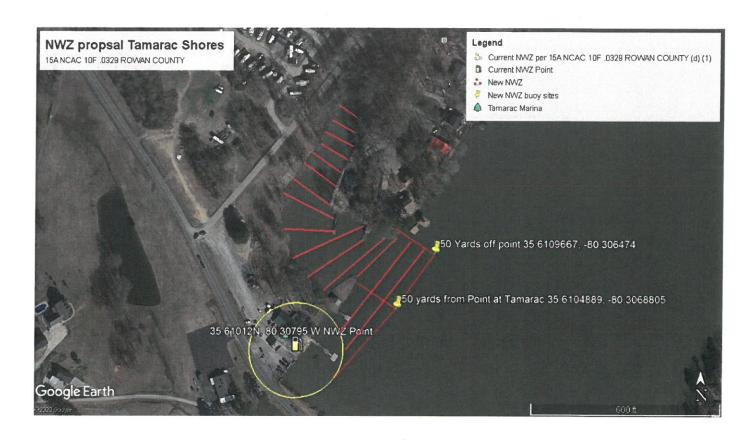


MR BARRON'S SUGGESTED

EXTENSION



MAP SHOWING RECREATIONAL
ACTIVITIES



ENFORCEMENT ASSESSMENT

Greg Edds, Chairman Jim Greene, Vice-Chairman Mike Caskey Judy Klusman Craig Pierce



Aaron Church, County Manager Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board John W. Dees, II, County Attorney

Rowan County Board of Commissioners

130 West Innes Street • Salisbury, NC 28144 Telephone 704-216-8180 • FAX 704-216-8195

April 6, 2021

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Ms. Betsy Haywood / Water Safety Rulemaking Coordinator 1701 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1701

Dear Ms. Haywood:

The Rowan County Board of Commissioners (Board) met during regular session on Monday, March 15, 2021 and conducted a duly advertised public hearing regarding a No-Wake Zone (NWZ) request from Michael Barron. Mr. Barron's request was for an extension of the existing NWZ (codified in 1978) in the waters of Tamarac Shores Marina of High Rock Lake.

As you are aware, Mr. Barron asked for the NWZ to be extended beyond his dock for safety reasons. Mr. Barron also raised questions during the public hearing related to maps and whether the existing buoys had been moved over time. As a result of these questions, the Board tabled a decision to its next meeting.

The Board of Commissioners revisited the issue during its April 5, 2021 meeting. The Board voted in support of an extension of the existing NWZ based on the recommendation in the Matrix provided by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) Officer, or, for any other distance as deemed appropriate by the WRC.

You will find enclosed the required Resolution that was adopted by the Board, along with the WRC D-1 form. Please be advised that Mr. Barron has agreed to reimburse the County for the purchase of two (2) buoys and any future maintenance and repairs. (A copy of the pending agreement is enclosed.)

Please do not hesitate to contact this office if you need additional information.

Carolyn Barger, MMC, NCMCC Clerk to the Board

Enclosures





North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Application for Water Safety Rulemaking on Navigable Waters of the State of North Carolina

1.	Governmental Unit: Rowan County Government Date: April 6, 2021
	Contact Name: Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
2.	In accordance with G.S. 75A-15, the above-named subdivision of the State applies to the North Carolina Wildlife
	Resources Commission for water safety rulemaking in the following waters: Name of Body of Water, County, Location: High Rock Lake, Rowan County Popular Name (if any): Waters of Tamarac Shores Marina of High Rock Lake
	Describe Proposed Regulated Area – No-Wake Zone, Swim Area, Other:
	Extension of existing No Wake Zone at the Tamarac Shores Marina and adjacent Cove
3.	Safety hazard prompting rulemaking request (No Wake Zones, marked swim areas, and mooring areas shall be approved to mitigate hazards to boater and recreational water safety): The NC Wildlife Resources Commission is charged with promulgating water safety rules. By statute, No Wake Zone may be established in public trust waters only to mitigate hazards to boating safety. The statutory authority of the WRC does not allow creation of a no wake zone in some instances. Some of those instances include:
	 Erosion Noise Abatement Property Damage Protection of Docks or Piers Future Development Wildlife Area Protection
	Wake issues for a particular type of vessel
	Is the purpose of the requested NO WAKE ZONE for an area that falls into one of the instances listed above? YES NO NO
	If YES, please know that the NCWRC by statute may not be able to approve the requested NWZ.

 Narrow and shallow waters Areas of obstructed vision Designated recreational or swimming areas Congested areas with high traffic History of documented accidents Public boat access areas Areas due to other circumstances present a critical risk to public safety
Does the requested NO WAKE ZONE include any of the above?
YES NO
If yes, please explain which one(s) in detail:
Area is used as a marina for Tamarac & the nearby campground. People also swim in the area.
4. Include the following information with your application:
a. Statement that public notice was given of the intention to make application to the Wildlife Resour- Commission for the Rule that is being proposed
b. A resolution from the above-named governmental unit requesting rulemaking for the waters named in Item 2
c. Affirmation that the local unit of government or a designee agrees to purchase and place markers that confoto U.S. Aids to Navigation (USATONS) standards to implement a Rule. The North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission is required to submit a Fiscal Note to the Office of State Budget and Management to report fiscal impact of a Rule on a state or local unit of government.
Regulatory markers that do not conform to USATONS standards and that are placed without authorization by the NC Wildlife Resources Commission shall be unlawful.
Mail or Email completed application and supporting documents to:
 No Wake Zone Coordinator NC Wildlife Resources Commission 1717 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1717
 nowakezonecoordinator@ncwildlife.org
Signature _ Date April 6, 2021

Structures in the area such as dams, spillways, flood control structures, trestles, power lines, and fueling docks

Does the proposed NO WAKE ZONE have any of the following water safety hazards?

FORM D-1 Application for Water Safety Rulemaking on Navigable Waters of the State of North Carolina

Known navigational hazards



Aaron Church, County Manager Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board John W. Dees, II, County Attorney

Rowan County Board of Commissioners

130 West Innes Street • Salisbury, NC 28144 Telephone 704-216-8180 • FAX 704-216-8195

RESOLUTION

To Establish an Extension of the No Wake Zone In Vicinity of Tamarac Marina

WHEREAS, under authority of North Carolina General Statutes Section 75A-15 any subdivision of the State of North Carolina may at any time, after public notice, make formal application to the Wildlife Resource Commission for special rules and regulations with reference to the safe and reasonable operation of vessels on any water within its territorial limits; and

WHEREAS, Rowan County has given public notice of its intention to make formal application to the Wildlife Resources Commission for special rules and regulations with reference to the safe and reasonable operation of vessels on High Rock Lake within the territorial limits of Rowan County, and for the implementation of the Uniform Waterway Marker System in all the waters of the County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that in accordance with NCGS 75A-15, the Board of Commissioners of Rowan County requests the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission to promulgate special rules and regulations with reference to safe and reasonable operation of vessels on the waters of High Rock Lake located in said County, the pertinent substance of which proposed regulations is as follows:

An area 50 yards north of 360 Tamarac Shore Drive extending south as extension of no wake zone at the Tamarac Shores Marina and adjacent cove, or, for any other distance as deemed appropriate by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Rowan County Board of Commissioners requests the said Commission to promulgate regulations fully implementing the Uniform Waterway Marker System in all of the waters of said County.

This the 5th day of April, 2021.

ATTECT.

Carolyn Barger, MMC, NCMCC Clerk to the Board Gregory C. Edds, Chairman

Gregory C. Edds, Chairma Board of Commissioners



Equal Opportunity Employer

NORTH CAROLINA

ROWAN COUNTY

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT PURCHASE, REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF NO WAKE BUOY

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this the day of	
, 2021, by and between Rowan County, a	body politic
("County"), and Michael T. Barron ("Barron").	• 1

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Barron has requested that County pursue certain approvals of resolutions requesting the NC Wildlife Commission (NCWC) review the appropriateness of placing two (2) "NO WAKE" buoys near the Barron's property located within, adjacent or on High Rock Lake in the vicinity of Tamarac as depicted on the attached map; and

WHEREAS, County has taken formal action to submit materials to the NC Wildlife Commission and has approved the necessary resolution to effectuate such request understanding that final rule-making authority as to the actual approved location of said buoys lies with NCWC; provided, however, Barron's obligations herein shall survive the final rule-making decision and are not dependent on whether NCWC adopts Barron's requested location or adopts an alternate location as determined by NCWC.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of County's support and action, and Barron's promises made herein below, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

- 1. Rowan County shall approve and submit necessary documents and resolutions to the NC Wildlife Commission requesting the commission study and adopt a rule regulating the placement of two (2) NO WAKE buoys on or near the Barron's property on High Rock Lake.
- 2. Should such a rule be approved and adopted by the NC Wildlife Commission and the buoys placement approved, Barron hereby agrees to reimburse County for all costs associated with the purchase, maintenance, and future replacement of said NO WAKE buoys for so long as Barron desires the buoys to be so placed and maintained.

(Signature Page Follows)

Barron Agreement Signature P	age.
This the day and year first above	ve written.
ROWAN COUNTY	
BY:	
Its: Chairman/Manager	
Michael T. Barron	

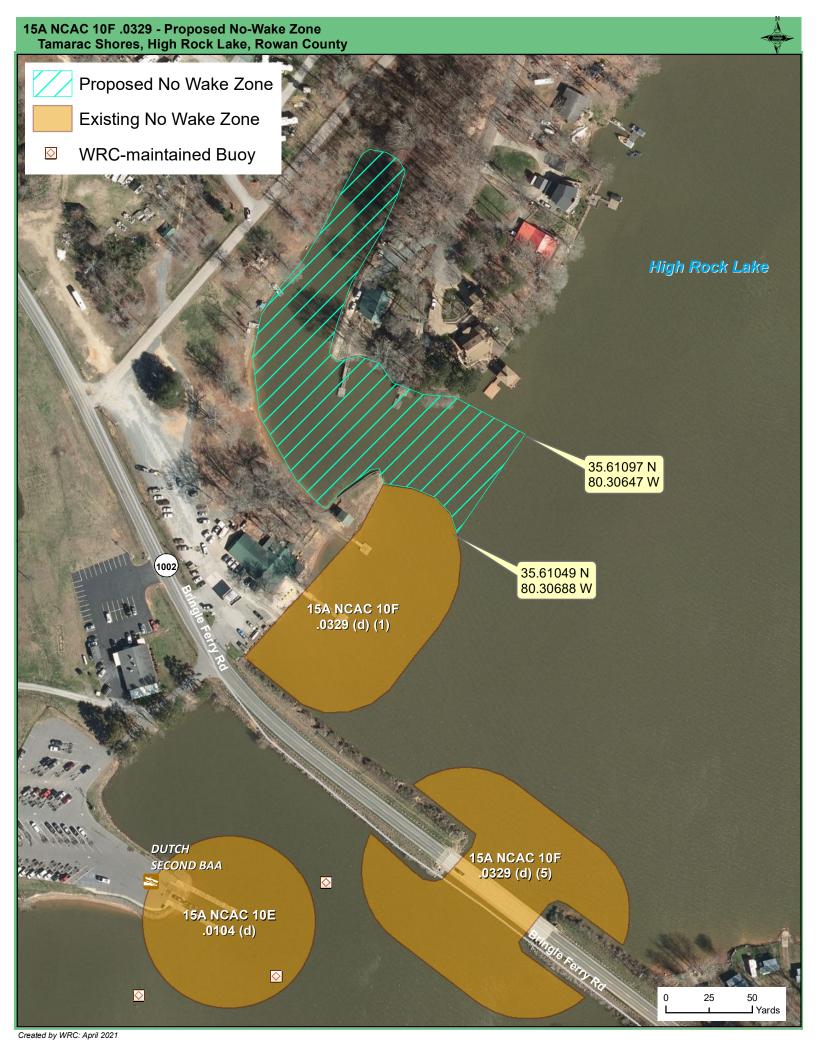


EXHIBIT K

April 22, 2021



PERMANENT RULEMAKING REQUEST TO PUBLISH NOTICE OF TEXT 15A NCAC 10F .0327 – MONTGOMERY COUNTY, BADIN LAKE

Staff requests approval to publish Notice of Text in the *NC Register* and on the Agency website, with an open comment period and virtual public hearing for an amendment to 15A NCAC 10F .0327, to incorporate into the NCAC a marked no-wake zone that is located near the Old North State Marina fuel dock on Badin Lake in Montgomery County.

An assessment matrix was completed by Law Enforcement. (Attachment A) Over the last five years there have been numerous complaints about the no-wake zone at the marina fuel pump not being legally marked and not enforceable. The assessment indicates that the existing buoy should be moved 50 feet further into the channel so that it is 50 yards from the fueling dock, consistent with previously established no-wake zones.

This request for rulemaking is to incorporate the Rule into the NCAC. No fiscal note is required.

15A NCAC 10F .0327 MONTGOMERY COUNTY

- (a) Regulated Areas. This Rule shall apply to the waters and portions of waters described as follows:
 - (1) Badin Lake.
 - (A) the cove west of Lakeshore Drive and east of Strand Drive, southeast of a line at the mouth of the cove from a point on the east shore at 35.49242 N, 80.09241 W to a point on the west shore at 35.49242 N, 80.09241 W;
 - (B) Lake Forest Drive Cove shore to shore, west of a point 50 yards east of the fueling site at the marina at 35.48739 N, 80.10918 W;
 - (C) Garr Creek shore to shore, north of a line beginning at a point on the east shore at 35.47952 N, 80.13633 W to a point on the west shore at 35.47946 N, 80.13932 W; and
 - (D) the channel between Beyer's Island and the mainland, shore to shore beginning at a line from a point on Beyer's Island at 35.49102 N, 80.10221 W to a point on the mainland at 35.49230 N, 80.10241 W, ending at a line westward, from a point on Beyer's Island at 35.48988 N, 80.10573 W to a point on the mainland at 35.49077 N, 80.10702 W: 35.49077 N, 10702W; and
 - (E) within 50 yards of the fueling station at the Old North State Marina at the entrance to a cove within the Uwharrie Point community.

- (2) Lake Tillery.
 - (A) the waters within 50 yards of the boat ramp in the south end of Woodrun Cove at 35.33113 N, 80.06277 W;
 - (B) Carolina Forest Cove shore to shore and the waters within 50 yards of the boat ramps and boat slips at the end of Arroyo Drive in Carolina Forest Community, from a point on the south shore at 35.36276 N, 80.05386 W, northeast to a point on the north shore at 35.36405 N, 80.05304 W; and
 - (C) Lilly's Bridge Boating Access Area shore to shore, from line 25 feet north of the SR 1110 bridge otherwise known as Lillys Bridge Road at a point on the east shore at 35.23223 N, 80.06166 W, to a point on the west shore at 35.23289 N, 80.06318 W, to a line 200 feet southwest of the Lilly's Bridge Boating Access Area, from a point on the east shore at 35.23067 N; 80.06262 W, to a point on the west shore at 35.23156 N; 80.06437 W.
- (3) Tuckertown Reservoir.
- (b) Speed Limit Near Shore Facilities. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed within 50 yards of any marked boat launching area, dock, pier, bridge, marina, boat storage structure, or boat service area on the waters of the regulated areas described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (c) Speed Limit. No person shall operate a vessel at greater than no-wake speed within any regulated area described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (d) Badin Lake Swimming Area. No person operating or responsible for the operation of a vessel shall permit it to enter 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.
- (e) Placement of Markers. The Board of Commissioners of Montgomery County shall be the designated agency for placement of the markers implementing Parts (a)(1)(A), (B), (C), (2)(A) and (B), and Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission is the designated agency for placement and maintenance of the markers implementing Part (a)(2)(C) of this Rule. The Board of Commissioners of Montgomery County shall be the designated agency for placement and maintenance of the ropes and markers implementing Paragraph (d) of 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.

History Note: Authority G.S. 75A-3; 75A-15



Attachment A

•	Name	of organization/entity:
•	Prima	ry contact information:
•	Locati	on of requested no-wake zone:
	0	Body of water and County:
	0	Location:
	0	Popular name of area, if any:
	0	Width of No-Wake Zone: Narrowest Point: Widest Point:
	0	Brief Description of area (example: bridge overpass, obstructed views, Intracoastal
		Waterway; etc.)

r a a	md r		r

•	Corps of Engineers or the Division of Coastal Management (CAMA) i.e., Intracoastal Waterway?
	YES
	NO
	b

Identif locatio	y all public safety hazards in this section by checking the block and listing name and/or
	☐ FUELING DOCK OR FACILITY
	Name of Facility:
	☐ PUBLIC SWIMMING OR RECREATIONAL AREA
	Would the establishment of a roped swimming area or placement of no-wake regulatory buoys be more appropriate?
	ROPED SWIM AREA
	NO-WAKE BUOYS
	☐ PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS
	Name of Access Area:
	☐ PUBLIC FISHING PIER OR FISHING ACCESS AREA
	Name of Pier/Access Area:
	RESTAURANT DOCKS
	Name of Restaurant:
	Number of Docks:
	OTHER (list and describe)
Identif	y all potential hazards associated with the proposed no-wake zone (check all that apply)
	OBSTRUCTIONS (Identify)
	Can obstructions be removed? YES NO
	NARROW CHANNEL (give approximate width)

OBSTRUCTED VISION	(for approximately how great a distance)
STRUCTURES: (Check all a	applicable)
☐ DAM	Name:
☐ SPILLWAY	Location:
☐ FLOOD CONTR	OL STRUCTURE Location:
☐ BRIDGE	Roadway:
☐ TRESTLE	Height above water: Width between piers:
☐ POWER LINE	
☐ LOCK	Lock Number:
□ JETTY	
	TRUCTURE Identify Structure:
-	nent of "Danger" buoys or other informational markers azards in lieu of a no-wake zone? YES NO
☐ SANDBAR	
☐ SHOAL	
OTHER (list and	describe)

00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Identify known data reflecting safety concerns:	
BOAT INCIDENTS Date(s):	
CITATIONS ISSUED Violations:	
☐ VERIFIED COMPLAINTS List:	
Rate traffic density in this area	
• Is traffic density specific to weekend/and or holidays? YES NO	
is traine density specific to weekend/and of nondays. TES	
 Does traffic density or ability to maneuver a vessel due to traffic cause safety issues? YES NO 	
• List existing local laws currently in place restricting vessel speed in the requested area:	
 Would enforcement of existing boating laws mitigate the issues and concerns addressed in the proposed area? 	
the proposed tied.	
YES Identify Violations:	
NO	



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Evaluate the applicant's proposed no-wake request based on criteria and complete Section 6. If investigated area does not meet criteria for a no-wake zone, move to section 7. If the area meets no-wake zone criteria but the proposed area exceeds the need to address the issues, recommend appropriately sized area and attach map with changes.

A. PROPOSED

•	If approved, does no-wake zone extend into a designated channel?
	☐ YES Distance extended into channel: NO
•	Total distance travelled at no-wake speed (in feet):
•	Estimated travel time through propose area at no-wake speed:
•	Width of proposed no-wake zone (in feet): Narrowest: Widest:
•	Does proposed no-wake zone meet criteria for consideration?
	☐ YES: Appropriately sized ☐ YES: Adjusted size recommended ☐ NO
•	Description/Explanation of adjusted size
•	Adjusted map attached

Does the proposed area meet the criteria to be recommended as a YES: NO: Justification:	
Officer:	Date:
Sergeant:	Date:
U	

EXHIBIT L

April 22, 2021



PERMANENT RULEMAKING REQUEST TO PUBLISH NOTICE OF TEXT 15A NCAC 10F .0317 – STANLY COUNTY, BADIN LAKE

Staff requests approval to publish Notice of Text in the *NC Register* and on the Agency website, with an open comment period and virtual public hearing for an amendment to 15A NCAC 10F .0317, for a no-wake zone within 50 yards northeast and southwest of the railroad trestle on Badin Lake northwest of the Old Whitney Boating Access area, near the Stanly/Montgomery County line.

An assessment matrix was completed by Law Enforcement. (Attachment A) In one small section of the trestle that is designed for vessel traffic there is a blind curve caused by the rocky cliff on the Stanly County shoreline. The trestle pylons already are marked by several danger buoys. Boaters anchor in the vicinity and anglers fish the pylons Additionally, the trestle has become a popular destination for people to congregate for purposes of jumping off the trestle into the lake directly into this designated vessel traffic area.

There will be no additional expense to the State since no-wake buoys are on hand. No fiscal note is required.

15A NCAC 10F .0317 STANLY COUNTY

- (a) Regulated Areas. This Rule shall apply to the following waters described as follows:
 - (1) Badin Lake; and Lake, within 50 yards northeast and southwest of the section of railroad trestle designed for vessel traffic, northwest of the Old Whitney Boating Access area near the Stanly/Montgomery County line.
 - (2) Lake Tillery.
 - (A) Turner Beach Cove shore to shore, south of a point at 35.22529 N, 80.09318 W; and
 - (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.

History Note: Authority G.S. 75A-3; 75A-15;



Name of organization/entity:		
• Primar	ry contact information:	
• Locati	on of requested no-wake zone:	
0	Body of water and County:	
0	Location:	
0	Popular name of area, if any:	
0	Width of No-Wake Zone: Narrowest Point: Widest Point:	
0	Brief Description of area (example: bridge overpass, obstructed views, Intracoastal	
	Waterway; etc.)	
	*	



|--|

•	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 \square





Identify all public safety hazards in this section by checking the block and listing name and/or location	
☐ FUELING DOCK OR FACILITY	
Name of Facility:	
☐ PUBLIC SWIMMING OR RECREATIONAL AREA	
Would the establishment of a roped swimming area or placement of no-wake regulatory buoys be more appropriate?	
ROPED SWIM AREA	
NO-WAKE BUOYS	
☐ PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS	
Name of Access Area:	
☐ PUBLIC FISHING PIER OR FISHING ACCESS AREA	
Name of Pier/Access Area:	
☐ RESTAURANT DOCKS	
Name of Restaurant:	
Number of Docks:	
OTHER (list and describe)	
Identify all potential hazards associated with the proposed no-wake zone (check all that apply)	
OBSTRUCTIONS (Identify)	
Can obstructions be removed? YES NO	
NARROW CHANNEL (give approximate width)	
SHALLOW WATER (give average depth)	



OBSTRUCTED VISION	(for approximately how great a distance)
STRUCTURES: (Check all a	applicable)
☐ DAM	Name:
☐ SPILLWAY	Location:
☐ FLOOD CONTR	OL STRUCTURE Location:
☐ BRIDGE	Roadway:
☐ TRESTLE	Height above water: Width between piers:
☐ POWER LINE	
☐ LOCK	Lock Number:
SUBMERGED STRUCTURE Identify Structure:	
<u>-</u>	nent of "Danger" buoys or other informational markers azards in lieu of a no-wake zone? YES NO
☐ SANDBAR	
☐ SHOAL	·
OTHER (list and o	describe)



Identify known data reflecting safety concerns:
BOAT INCIDENTS Date(s):
CITATIONS ISSUED Violations:
VERIFIED COMPLAINTS List:
Rate traffic density in this area
• Is traffic density specific to weekend/and or holidays? YES NO
 Does traffic density or ability to maneuver a vessel due to traffic cause safety issues? YES NO
• List existing local laws currently in place restricting vessel speed in the requested area:
 Would enforcement of existing boating laws mitigate the issues and concerns addressed in the proposed area?
YES Identify Violations:



|--|

Evaluate the applicant's proposed no-wake request based on criteria and complete Section 6. If investigated area does not meet criteria for a no-wake zone, move to section 7. If the area meets no-wake zone criteria but the proposed area exceeds the need to address the issues, recommend appropriately sized area and attach map with changes.

A. PROPOSED

_	If approved, does no-wake zone extend into a designated channel?
•	YES Distance extended into channel: NO
•	Total distance travelled at no-wake speed (in feet):
•	Estimated travel time through propose area at no-wake speed:
•	Width of proposed no-wake zone (in feet): Narrowest: Widest:
•	Does proposed no-wake zone meet criteria for consideration?
	☐ YES: Appropriately sized ☐ YES: Adjusted size recommended ☐ NO
•	Description/Explanation of adjusted size
•	Adjusted map attached



commended as a no-wake zone?
Date:

Sergeant: _____

Date: _____



NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION

Cameron Ingram, Executive Director

A No Wake Zone is being requested at the railroad trestle on Badin Lake in Stanly County, NC. Law Enforcement Officers with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission have noticed the need for a No Wake Zone located at the portion underneath the railroad trestle that is designed for vessel traffic.

On 04/06/2021, Officer D.G. Ritzheimer and Sergeant D.D. Enoch patrolled to the "Badin Lake Trestle" to document and complete an assessment of the boating and public safety concerns / issues at this location. This railroad trestle is located across the entire channel of Badin Lake near the Old Whitney Boating Access Area. The trestle is approximately 1,464 feet in length. There is one section of this trestle that is designed for through vessel traffic, which is closest to the Stanly County shoreline near Pumphouse Road in New London, NC. This section of the railroad trestle is approximately 12 feet in height and 140 feet in length. This is the only area of the trestle designated for vessel traffic and offers limited visibility for vessel operators due to a sharp curve around the cliff / rocky terrain on the Stanly County shoreline. Visibility is also limited due to the height of the rest of the trestle that is not specifically designed for through traffic, this height is approximately 5 feet from the waterline. The location is also popularly frequented by both anglers and boaters to anchor or tie off to the trestle pylons. This area has become a well-known destination for individuals to come and jump off the trestle and into the water at the location designed for vessel traffic. People come to jump off the trestles from both land and the water and is usually seasonal, more specifically the summer months. Below are several pictures that show the limited visibility and sharp turn caused by the cliff / terrain from the Stanly County shoreline. There are also several danger buoys located approximately 219 feet south of the designated vessel traffic area under the trestle. Vessel traffic coming from north to south underneath this portion of the trestle would have very limited time to see the danger buoys if travelling at greater than no wake speed.

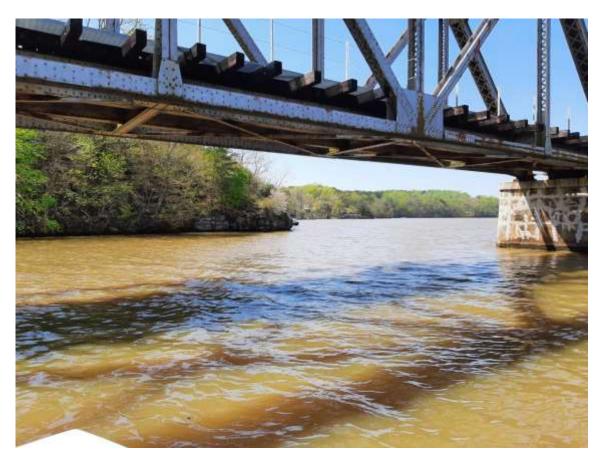
This recommendation is to place two no wake zone buoys on either side of the railroad trestle approximately 50 yards / 150 feet from the center of the portion of the trestle designed for vessel through traffic. These buoys would be placed in line with the normal flow of traffic underneath the trestle. The other portion of the railroad trestle is significantly lower to the water, approximately 5 feet, and there have not been any known boating incidents, citations issued, complaints or observed safety issues by any currently employed NC Wildlife Officers. It is believed that the existing boating laws would mitigate any issues or concerns of boating operation underneath this portion of the railroad trestle.

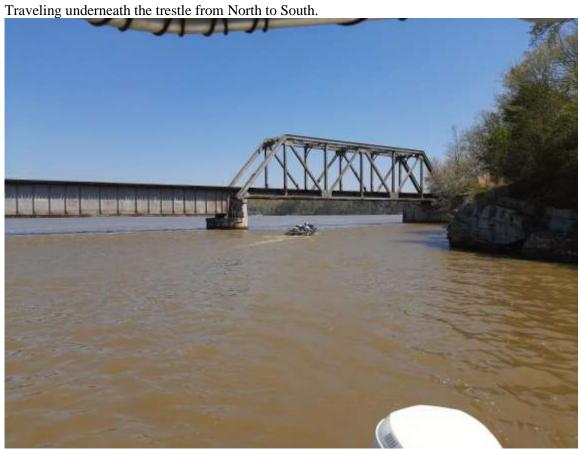
Telephone: 919-707-0010 · ncwildlife.org

Entrance underneath the trestle traveling South to North.









Mailing Address: N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission • 1701 Mail Service Center • Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1701

Telephone: 919-707-0010 • ncwildlife.org





Sergeant Darby D.W. Enoch 261



EXHIBIT M-1

April 22, 2021



Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 10I .0100 - State Listed Species Rules Recommended by Agency Staff Public Notice, Comment, and Presentation at Public Hearing

Every six years the NCWRC reviews and updates taxa group classifications. These rules are part of the 2017 periodic review. Rules listed below in this section were determined to be "necessary with substantive public interest" and need to be readopted with the following changes.

15A NCAC 10I .0103 Endangered Species Listed

- 1) Add the following species to endangered species list: Hickory Nut Gorge Green Salamander, Waccamaw Crayfish, and Mimic Glass Lizard.
- 2) Remove the following species from the endangered species list: Kirtland's Warbler, Dusky Darter, and Yellow Lance.
- 3) Make technical corrections to the common name or scientific name of the following species: Red-cockaded woodpecker, James Spinymussel, Tar River Spinymussel, Henslow's Sparrow, Barrel Floater, and Tennessee Pigtoe.

 15A NCAC 101.0103 Endangered Species Listed (page 3-5)

15A NCAC 10I .0104 Threatened Species Listed

- 1) Add the following species to threatened species list: Eastern Black Rail, Yellow Lance, Long-Tailed Salamander, Pine Barrens Tree Frog, Broad River Spiny Crayfish, French Broad Crayfish, Pamlico Crayfish, Sandhills Crayfish, and South Mountains Crayfish.
- 2) Remove the following species from the threatened species list: Carolina Fatmucket, Waccamaw Fatmucket, and Waccamaw Spike.
- 3) Make technical corrections to the common name or scientific name of Alewife Floater, Eastern lampmussel and Squawfoot.

 15A NCAC 10I .0104 Threatened Species Listed (pages 6-8)

15A NCAC 10I .0105 Special Concern Species Listed

- 1) Add the following species to special concern species list: Southern Chorus Frog, "Atlantic", Eastern Coachwhip, Easter Slender Glass Lizard, and Northern Map Turtle.
- 2) Remove the following species from the special concern species list: Longtail Salamander, Black Rail, Broad River Spiny Crayfish, Waccamaw Crayfish, Bluefin Killifish, Eastern Smooth Green Snake, and Mimic Glass Lizard.
- 3) Make technical corrections to the common name or scientific name of the following species: Blackbanded Darter, Highfin Carpsucker, Sickle Darter, Wastfall's Darter, Chowanoke crayfish, North Carolina Spiny Crayfish, Longhead Darter, Tennessee Snubnose Darter, "thinlip" Chub, and Spike.

15A NCAC 10I .0105 Special Concern Species Listed (page 9-11)

15A NCAC 10I .0103 ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTED

- (a) The following species of resident wildlife shall be designated as federally-listed endangered species:
 - (1) Amphibians: None Listed At This Time.
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) Bachman's warbler (Vermivora bachmanii);
 - (B) Ivory-billed woodpecker (Campephilus principalis);
 - (C) Kirtland's warbler (Setophaga kirtlandii);
 - (D)(C) Piping plover (Charadrius melodus circumcinctus);
 - (E)(D) Red-cockaded woodpecker (Picoides Dryobates borealis); and
 - (F)(E) Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii dougallii).
 - (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
 - (4) Fish:
 - (A) Cape Fear shiner (Notropis mekistocholas);
 - (B) Roanoke logperch (Percina rex);
 - (C) Shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum), when found in inland fishing waters as defined in G.S. 113-291(9)a. and (9)b.; and
 - (D) Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus), when found in inland fishing waters.
 - (5) Mammals:
 - (A) Carolina northern flying squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus);
 - (B) Eastern cougar (Puma concolor);
 - (C) Gray bat (Myotis grisescens);
 - (D) Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis);
 - (E) Manatee (Trichechus manatus), when found in inland fishing waters; and
 - (F) Virginia big-eared bat (Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus).
 - (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Appalachian elktoe (Alasmidonta raveneliana);
 - (B) Carolina heelsplitter (Lasmigona decorata);
 - (C) Dwarf wedgemussel (Alasmidonta heterodon);
 - (D) James spinymussel (Pleurobema (Parvaspina collina);
 - (E) Littlewing pearlymussel (Pegias fabula);
 - (F) Tan riffleshell (Epioblasma florentina walkeri); and
 - (G) Tar River spinymussel (Elliptio (Parvaspina steinstansana).
 - (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Kemp's ridley seaturtle (Lepidochelys kempii);
 - (B) Atlantic hawksbill seaturtle (Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata); and

- (C) Leatherback seaturtle (Dermochelys coriacea).
- (b) The following species of resident wildlife shall be designated as state-listed endangered species:
 - (1) Amphibians:
 - (A) Gopher frog (Rana [=Lithobates] capito);
 - (B) Hickory Nut Gorge green salamander (Aneides carvanesis);
 - (B)(C) Ornate chorus frog (Pseudacris ornata); and
 - (C)(D) River frog (Rana [=Lithobates] heckscheri).
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum);
 - (B) Bewick's wren (Thryomanes bewickii);
 - (C) Common tern (Sterna hirundo);
 - (D) Henslow's sparrow (Ammodramus (Centronyx henslowii); and
 - (E) Wayne's black-throated green warbler (Setophaga virens waynei).
 - (3) Crustacea: Bennett's Mill cave water slater (Caecidotea carolinensis).
 - (A) Bennett's Mill cave water slater (Caecidotea carolinensis); and
 - (B) Waccamaw crayfish (Procambarus braswelli).
 - (4) Fish:
 - (A) Blotchside logperch (Percina burtoni);
 - (B) Bridle shiner (Notropis bifrenatus);
 - (C) Dusky darter (Percina sciera);
 - (D)(C) Orangefin madtom (Noturus gilberti);
 - (E)(D) Paddlefish (Polyodon spathula);
 - (F)(E) Robust redhorse (Moxostoma robustum);
 - (G)(F) Rustyside sucker (Thoburnia hamiltoni);
 - (H)(G) Sharpnose darter (Percina oxyrhyncus); and
 - (I)(H) Stonecat (Noturus flavus).
 - (5) Mammals: None Listed At This Time.
 - (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Atlantic pigtoe (Fusconaia masoni);
 - (B) Barrel floater (Anodonta (Utterbackiana couperiana);
 - (C) Brook floater (Alasmidonta varicosa);
 - (D) Carolina creekshell (Villosa vaughaniana);
 - (E) Fragile glyph (Glyphyalinia clingmani);
 - (F) Green floater (Lasmigona subviridis);
 - (G) Greenfield rams-horn (Helisoma eucosmium)
 - (H) Knotty elimia (Elimia christyi);
 - (I) Longsolid (Fusconaia subrotunda);

- (J) Magnificent rams-horn (Planorbella magnifica);
- (K) Purple wartyback (Cyclonaias tuberculata);
- (L) Savannah lilliput (Toxolasma pullus);
- (M) Slippershell mussel (Alasmidonta viridis);
- (N) Tennessee clubshell (Pleurobema oviforme);
- (O) Tennessee heelsplitter (Lasmigona holstonia);
- (P) Tennessee pigtoe (Fusconaia (Pleuronaia barnesiana); and
- (Q) Yellow lampmussel (Lampsilis eariosa); cariosa). and
- (R) Yellow lance (Elliptio lanceolata).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Eastern coral snake (Micrurus fulvius fulvius); and
 - (B) Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus); and
 - (C) Mimic glass lizard (Ophisaurus mimicus).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;

Eff. June 11, 1977;

Amended Eff. September 1, 2021, October 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2008; April 1, 2001;

February 1, 1994; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

15A NCAC 10I .0104 THREATENED SPECIES LISTED

- (a) The following species of resident wildlife shall be designated as federally-listed threatened species:
 - (1) Amphibians: None Listed At This Time.
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) Eastern black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis);
 - (A)(B) Piping plover (Charadrius melodus melodus);
 - (B)(C) Red knot (Calidris canutus rufa); and
 - (C)(D) Wood stork (Mycteria americana).
 - (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
 - (4) Fish:
 - (A) Spotfin chub (Erimonax monachus); and
 - (B) Waccamaw silverside (Menidia extensa).
 - (5) Mammals: Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
 - (6) Mollusks: Noonday globe (Patera clarki nantahala).
 - (A) Noonday globe (Patera clarki nantahala); and
 - (B) Yellow lance (Elliptio lanceolata).
 - (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Bog turtle (Glyptemys muhlenbergii);
 - (B) American alligator (Alligator mississipiensis);
 - (C) Green seaturtle (Chelonia mydas); and
 - (D) Loggerhead seaturtle (Caretta caretta).
- (b) The following species of resident wildlife are designated as state-listed threatened species:
 - (1) Amphibians:
 - (A) Eastern tiger salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum);
 - (B) Green salamander (Aneides aeneus);
 - (C) Junaluska salamander (Eurycea junaluska);
 - (D) Long-tailed salamander (Eurycea longicauda longicauda);
 - (D)(E) Mabee's salamander (Ambystoma mabeei); and
 - (F) Pine Barrens tree frog (Hyla andersonii); and
 - (E)(G) Wehrle's salamander (Plethodon wehrlei).
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus);
 - (B) Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia);
 - (C) Gull-billed tern (Gelochelidon nilotica aranea); and
 - (D) Northern saw-whet owl (Aegolius acadicus).

- (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
 - (A) Broad River spiny crayfish (Cambarus spicatus);
 - (B) French Broad crayfish (Cambarus reburrus);
 - (C) Pamlico crayfish (Procambarus medialis);
 - (D) Sandhills crayfish (Procambarus pearsei); and
 - (E) South Mountains crayfish (Cambarus franklini).
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) Bigeye jumprock (Moxostoma ariommum);
 - (B) Carolina madtom (Noturus furiosus);
 - (C) Carolina pygmy sunfish (Elassoma boehlkei);
 - (D) Carolina redhorse (Moxostoma sp.)(Pee Dee River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries);
 - (E) Least brook lamprey (Lampetra aepyptera);
 - (F) Logperch (Percina caprodes);
 - (G) Mimic shiner (Notropis volucellus);
 - (H) Rosyface chub (Hybopsis rubrifrons);
 - (I) Sharphead darter (Etheostoma acuticeps);
 - (J) Sicklefin redhorse (Moxostoma sp.)(Hiwassee River and its tributaries and Little Tennessee River and its tributaries);
 - (K) Turquoise darter (Etheostoma inscriptum); and
 - (L) Waccamaw darter (Etheostoma perlongum).
- (5) Mammals:
 - (A) Eastern woodrat (Neotoma floridana floridana);
 - (B) Rafinesque's big-eared bat (Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii); and
 - (C) Red wolf (Canis rufus).
- (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Alewife floater (Anodonta Utterbackiana implicata);
 - (B) Big-tooth covert (Fumonelix jonesiana);
 - (C) Cape Fear threetooth (Triodopsis soelneri);
 - (D) Carolina fatmucket (Lampsilis radiata conspicua);
 - (E)(D) Eastern lampmussel (Lampsilis radiata radiata);
 - (F)(E) Eastern pondmussel (Ligumia nasuta);
 - (G)(F) Engraved covert (Fumonelix orestes);
 - (H)(G) Mountain creekshell (Villosa vanuxemensis);
 - (<u>H</u>(<u>H</u>) Notched rainbow (Villosa constricta);
 - (J)(I) Rainbow (Villosa iris);
 - (K)(J) Roan supercoil (Paravitrea varidens);

- (L)(K) Sculpted supercoil (Paravitrea ternaria);
- (M)(L) Smoky Mountain covert (Inflectarius ferrissi);
- (N)(M) Squawfoot Creeper (Strophitus undulatus);
- (O)(N) Tidewater mucket (Leptodea ochracea);
- (P)(O) Triangle floater (Alasmidonta undulata); and
- (Q)(P) Waccamaw ambersnail (Catinella waccamawensis) waccamawensis).
- (R) Waccamaw fatmucket (Lampsilis fullerkati); and
- (S) Waccamaw spike (Elliptio waccamawensis).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Northern pine snake (Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus); and
 - (B) Southern hognose snake (Heterodon simus).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;

Eff. March 17, 1978;

Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;

September 1, 1989;

Temporary Amendment Eff. February 27, 2015;

Amended Eff. September 1, 2021; October 1, 2017; July 1, 2016; August 1, 2016;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

15A NCAC 10I .0105 SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES LISTED

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

- (1) Amphibians:
 - (a) Crevice salamander (Plethodon longicrus);
 - (b) Dwarf salamander (Eurycea quadridigitata);
 - (c) Dwarf black-bellied salamander (Desmognathus folkertsi);
 - (d) Eastern hellbender (Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis);
 - (e) Four-toed salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum);
 - (f) Gray treefrog (Hyla versicolor);
 - (g) Longtail salamander (Eurycea longicauda longicauda);
 - (h)(g) Mole salamander (Ambystoma talpoideum);
 - (i)(h) Mountain chorus frog (Pseudacris brachyphona);
 - (j)(i) Mudpuppy (Necturus maculosus);
 - (k)(j) Neuse River waterdog (Necturus lewisi);
 - (k) Southern chorus frog (Pseudacris nigrita);
 - (l) Southern zigzag salamander (Plethodon ventralis); and
 - (m) Weller's salamander (Plethodon welleri).
- (2) Birds:
 - (a) American oystercatcher (Haematopus palliatus);
 - (b) Bachman's sparrow (Peucaea aestivalis);
 - (c) Barn owl (Tyto alba);
 - (d) Black-capped chickadee (Poecile atricapillus);
 - (e) Black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis);
 - (f)(e) Black skimmer (Rynchops niger);
 - $\frac{(g)(f)}{g}$ Brown creeper (Certhia americana nigrescens);
 - (h)(g) Cerulean warbler (Setophaga cerulea);
 - (i)(h) Glossy ibis (Plegadis falcinellus);
 - (j)(i) Golden-winged warbler (Vermivora chrysoptera);
 - (k)(j) Least bittern (Ixobrychus exilis);
 - (1)(k) Least tern (Sternula antillarum);
 - (m)(1) Little blue heron (Egretta caerulea);
 - (n)(m) Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus);
 - (o)(n) Painted bunting (Passerina ciris);
 - (p)(o) Red crossbill (Loxia curvirostra);
 - (q)(p) Snowy egret (Egretta thula);

 $\frac{(r)}{(q)}$ Tricolored heron (Egretta tricolor); (s)(r) Vesper sparrow (Pooecetes gramineus); and $\frac{(t)(s)}{(s)}$ Wilson's plover (Charadrius wilsonia). (3) Crustacea: (a) Broad River spiny crayfish (Cambarus spicatus); (b)(a) Carolina skistodiaptomus (Skistodiaptomus carolinensis); (c)(b) Carolina well diacyclops (Diacyclops jeannelli putei); (d)(c) Chowanoke crayfish (Orconectes Faxonius virginiensis); (e)(d) Graceful clam shrimp (Lynceus gracilicornis); (f) (e) Greensboro burrowing crayfish (Cambarus catagius); (g)(f) Hiwassee headwaters crayfish (Cambarus parrishi); (h)(g) Little Tennessee River crayfish (Cambarus georgiae); (<u>i)(h)</u> North Carolina spiny crayfish (Orconectes Faxonius carolinensis); and (j)(i) Oconee stream crayfish (Cambarus chaugaensis); and (k) Waccamaw crayfish (Procambarus braswelli). (4) Fish: American brook lamprey (Lethenteron appendix); (a) (b) "Atlantic" Highfin carpsucker (Carpiodes sp. cf. velifer); $\frac{(b)(c)}{(c)}$ Banded sculpin (Cottus carolinae); (c) Blackbanded darter (Percina nigrofasciata); (d) Bluefin killifish (Lucania goodei); (e)(d) Blue Ridge sculpin (Cottus caeruleomentum); (f)(e) Blueside darter (Etheostoma jessiae); (g)(f) Broadtail madtom (Noturus sp.)(Lumber River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries); (h)(g) Carolina darter (Etheostoma collis); (i)(h) Cutlip minnow (Exoglossum maxillingua); (j)(i) Freshwater drum (Aplodinotus grunniens)(French Broad River); (k) Highfin carpsucker (Carpiodes velifer)(Cape Fear River and its tributaries); $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ Kanawha minnow (Phenacobius teretulus); Lake sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens); (m) (k) (n) (l) Least killifish (Heterandria formosa); (0) Longhead darter (Percina macrocephala); Mooneye (Hiodon tergisus); (<u>p)(m)</u> Mountain madtom (Noturus eleutherus); (q)(n) (r)(o) Ohio lamprey (Ichthyomyzon bdellium); (s)(p) Olive darter (Percina squamata);

- (t)(q) Pinewoods darter (Etheostoma mariae);
- (u)(r) River carpsucker (Carpiodes carpio);
- (v)(s) Sandhills chub (Semotilus lumbee);
- (t) Sickle darter (Percina williamsi);
- (w)(u) Smoky dace (Clinostomus sp.)(Little Tennessee River and tributaries);
- (x)(v) Striped shiner (Luxilus chrysocephalus);
- (y)(w) Tennessee snubnose Snubnose darter (Etheostoma simoterum);
- (z)(x) Thinlip "Thinlip" chub (Cyprinella zanema)(Lumber River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries); (Cyprinella sp. cf. zanema);
- (aa)(y) Waccamaw killifish (Fundulus waccamensis);
- (z) Westfall's Darter (Percina westfalli);

(bb)(aa) Wounded darter (Etheostoma vulneratum); and

(ce)(bb) Yellowfin shiner (Notropis lutipinnis)(Savannah River and its tributaries).

(5) Mammals:

- (a) Allegheny woodrat (Neotoma magister);
- (b) Buxton Woods white-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus buxtoni);
- (c) Coleman's oldfield mouse (Peromyscus polionotus colemani);
- (d) Eastern big-eared bat (Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis);
- (e) Eastern small-footed bat (Myotis leibii leibii);
- (f) Florida yellow bat (Lasiurus intermedius floridanus);
- (g) Pungo white-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus easti);
- (h) Southeastern bat (Myotis austroriparius);
- (i) Southern rock vole (Microtus chrotorrhinus carolinensis); and
- (j) Star-nosed mole (Condylura cristata parva).

(6) Mollusks:

- (a) Appalachian gloss (Zonitoides patuloides);
- (b) Bidentate dome (Ventridens coelaxis);
- (c) Black mantleslug (Pallifera hemphilli);
- (d) Blackwater ancylid (Ferrissia hendersoni);
- (e) Blue-foot lancetooth (Haplotrema kendeighi);
- (f) Cape Fear spike (Elliptio marsupiobesa);
- (g) Clingman covert (Fumonelix wheatleyi clingmanicus);
- (h) Dark glyph (Glyphyalinia junaluskana);
- (i) Dwarf proud globe (Patera clarki clarki);
- (j) Dwarf threetooth (Triodopsis fulciden);
- (k) Fringed coil (Helicodiscus fimbriatus);
- (1) Glossy supercoil (Paravitrea placentula);

- (m) Great Smoky slitmouth (Stenotrema depilatum);
- (n) High mountain supercoil (Paravitrea andrewsae);
- (o) Honey glyph (Glyphyalinia vanattai);
- (p) Lamellate supercoil (Paravitrea lamellidens);
- (q) Mirey Ridge supercoil (Paravitrea clappi);
- (r) Open supercoil (Paravitrea umbilicaris);
- (s) Pink glyph (Glyphyalinia pentadelphia);
- (t) Pod lance (Elliptio folliculata);
- (u) Queen crater (Appalachina chilhoweensis);
- (v) Ramp Cove supercoil (Paravitrea lacteodens);
- (w) Ridged lioplax (Lioplax subcarinata);
- (x) Roanoke slabshell (Elliptio roanokensis);
- (y) Saw-tooth disc (Discus bryanti);
- (z) Seep mudalia (Leptoxis dilatata);
- (aa) Spike (Elliptio Eurynia dilatata);
- (bb) Spiral coil (Helicodiscus bonamicus);
- (cc) Velvet covert (Inflectarius subpalliatus);
- (dd) Waccamaw amnicola (Amnicola sp.);
- (ee) Waccamaw siltsnail (Cincinnatia sp.); and
- (ff) Wavy-rayed lampmussel (Lampsilis fasciola).

(7) Reptiles:

- (a) Carolina pigmy rattlesnake (Sistrurus miliarius miliarius);
- (b) Carolina swamp snake (Seminatrix pygaea paludis);
- (c) Carolina watersnake (Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi);
- (d) Cumberland slider (Trachemys scripta troostii);
- (e) Diamondback terrapin (Malaclemys terrapin);
- (f) Eastern chicken turtle (Deirochelys reticularia reticularia);
- (g) Eastern coachwhip (Coluber (=Masticophis) flagellum flagellum);
- (h) Eastern slender glass lizard (Ophisaurus attenuates longicaudus);
- (g) Eastern smooth green snake (Opheodrys vernalis vernalis);
- (h) (i) Eastern spiny softshell (Apalone spinifera spinifera);
- (i) Mimic glass lizard (Ophisaurus mimicus);
- (j) Northern map turtle (Graptemys geographica);
- (i)(k) Outer Banks kingsnake (Lampropeltis getula sticticeps);
- (k)(1) Stripeneck musk turtle (Sternotherus minor peltifer); and
- (1)(m) Timber rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;

Eff. September 1, 1989;

Amended Eff. September 1, 2021; October 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2008; July 18, 2002;

April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

Exhibit M-2



Fiscal Note for Proposed Endangered/Threatened/Special Concern Species Rule Amendments for the Wildlife Resources Commission

Rule Amendments: 15A NCAC 10I .0103 Endangered Species Listed

15A NCAC 10I .0104 Threatened Species Listed 15A NCAC 10I .0105 Special Concern Species Listed

Agency Contact: Ashley Pekrul

Regulatory Analyst

NC Wildlife Resources Commission 1751 Varsity Drive, Raleigh, NC

(919) 707-0014

ashley.pekrul@ncwildlife.org

Impact Summary: State Government: Yes

Local Government: Yes Private Impact: Yes Substantial Impact: No

Authority: G.S. 113-134, 113-333

Background

The wildlife resources of the State belong to the people of the State as a whole, including the enjoyment of these resources (G.S. 113-131(a)). The Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) 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, including the use and take of such resources (G.S. 113-131.1(a)). The statutes governing wildlife resources are found in Chapter 113, Subchapter IV of the General Statutes, and WRC has been granted rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of these statutes (G.S. 113-134).

As part of its mission, WRC adopts and publishes an endangered species list, a threatened species list and a list of special concern species, as required by G.S. 113-333. Lists are amended from time to time, in response to public proposals or as the Commission deems necessary. The WRC conducts investigations of its wild animals, as defined in G.S. 113-331, to determine whether the state listings need to be adjusted to accomplish the objectives of managing wildlife resources through sound conservation. The WRC also adopts and implements conservation programs for endangered, threatened and special concern species to limit, regulate, or prevent the taking, collection, or sale of protected species (G.S. 113-333). The management goal with any state listing is to ensure the stability of a species for long term viability.

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The process for updating the state listing is a multi-year, transparent process defined by science-based decision making. Per G.S. 113-335, the Nongame Wildlife Advisory Committee (NWAC) is the panel of experts from scientific disciplines who review scientific evidence and submit their state listing recommendations to the Commission. The Commission is required by G.S. 113-334 to consider the recommendations while examining relevant data and factual information. The proposed changes to the state listings are based on actual data and the status of each species population as proposed by the North Carolina Species Assessment Tool, and detailed in the Wildlife Action Plan (http://www.ncwildlife.org/plan).

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

I. Introduction and Purpose of Rule Change

The endangered, threatened and special concern species lists (hereinafter, referred to as the protected species list or state list), identify nongame wild animals to be protected and conserved, so conservation techniques can be developed for them, and their population numbers are enhanced. An endangered species is one whose continued existence has been determined to be in jeopardy in the state. A threatened species is one who is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all, or at least a significant portion of its range. And a special concern species has been determined to need monitoring. All species on the protected species list are native or once-native species of North Carolina.

The proposed changes to the list are necessary to ensure the continued viability of North Carolina's nongame wildlife diversity by promoting conservation priorities. After review of 40 species in a report from the Scientific Council approved by NWAC, the WRC recommends adding 10 species, removing 6 species (for a net addition of four species), changing the status of 6 species, and making common and/or scientific name changes for 17 species on the protected species list. The proposed list highlights species that meet the definition of endangered, threatened, or special concern. A complete list of proposed changes and summarized data on each species can be found in Appendix B.

The proposed changes to the state listing include an additional 3 species to be listed as endangered, 3 species to be listed as threatened, and 8 species to be listed as special concern. Overall, there will be 39 changes to the 15A NCAC 10I – Endangered and Threatened Species Rules due to additions, removals, shifting of species between lists, and name changes. The goal of these listing changes is to provide active and appropriate conservation for these species including research, land conservation, monitoring, and habitat restoration. When a species is experiencing a threat and/or decline in population, the state listing status can provide additional funding opportunities and research priority to assist in the recovery and population viability.

Adding a species to the protected species list establishes protection from direct take, encourages partners to request funding for species-specific projects, assists in identifying quality habitat that the agency would like to conserve, and informs partners of ecologically significant habitats so they can work to minimize impacts and focus their conservation efforts. Additionally, this information plays a large role in identifying and prioritizing multi-state and regional

conservation needs as well as long-term monitoring programs and minimizes the likelihood of federal listing for that species.

II. Fiscal Impacts - Costs¹

State Impact

The proposed amendments to the 10I Rules are anticipated to have a minimal economic impact to the state.

It is unlawful, unless granted specific authorization, for an individual to take, possess, transport, sell, barter, trade, exchange, export or give away any species listed in 15A NCAC 10I .0103 - .0105.² To enforce this law, WRC requires all new wildlife enforcement officers to participate in an agency training that includes a one-day review of regulations and field identification specifically for nongame and state listed species. This training includes 8 hours of information on the illegal pet trade, collection, and food market, and teaches officers accurate species identification. Additionally, routine refresher trainings are offered, which include information on nongame species that may have had an increased number of unlawful activities, and any changes that have been made to the protected species lists. Though new training materials will need to be developed to incorporate the proposed changes to the 10I Rules, the materials are produced inhouse, and staff time anticipated for completion of this task is at most, 2 hours. This expense will be a one-time cost to the agency of \$82 (\$41³/hr x 2 hrs = \$82).

In the field, enforcement officers track their time spent patrolling for unlawful activity involving nongame species, including listed species. Based on officer activity logs from fiscal year (FY) 2019 and FY 2020, less than one percent of each officer's time is spent on nongame specific activities. These activities include routine patrols for violations, responding to wildlife vs. human interactions and complaints, assisting biologists with complaints, following leads from citizens, and investigating actual crimes. Over the past two fiscal years, this activity accounted for an average of 5,854 hours/FY. There are over 1,000 nongame species in NC and two hundred and fifty (250) nongame are state listed as of FY 2020. For the purpose of estimating additional costs to the agency from the net 4 newly listed species, it is assumed that about one fourth of the 5,854 hours, 1,464 hours (5,854 hrs/4 = 1,464 hours) spent patrolling in the last two fiscal years was specific to listed species. While it is not anticipated that the addition of 10 new species to the protected species list will have much impact on officer time because many of the new species reside in habitats that are already patrolled, the potential exists for increased illegal activity involving these species. Currently, patrol time and time spent addressing any illegal activity, are estimated to cost the agency \$48,312/FY (\$33/hr x 1,464 hrs/FY). If there is an increase in illegal activity, this cost could increase. However, it is not possible to predict the potential change in illegal activity at this time.

Additionally, each person convicted of unlawful activities associated with a species on the protected species list is guilty of a Class I misdemeanor. A typical court case for a listed species requires approximately 11 hours of officer time. Based on the available data, the agency incurs a

¹ All hourly rates for agency staff herein reflect total compensation.

² G.S. 113-337. Unlawful acts; penalties.

³ Represents the total compensation of NCWRC staff.

⁴ Personal correspondence with law enforcement staff 2/2021.

cost of \$363 per court case (\$33/hr x 11 hrs/case = \$363 case). However, the agency is not able to predict the number of instances involving illegal take that will go to court because of changes to the protected species list though the number of cases per year is typically less than 5.

Once a species is added to the protected species list, a conservation plan must be developed (G.S. 113-333(b)). These plans detail the restoration and management actions that the agency recommends to secure recovery of the species. Many of these species co-exist in the same habitat and as such, will benefit from the conservation efforts of other species. With this in mind, the species added to the state list may not be additive work per se but will be absorbed into current conservation efforts. For those species not cohabitating with currently listed species, new management plans will be developed. Based on the proposed listings (adding 10 to the lists and removing six), A net of 4 species will require new management plans, at an estimated cost to the agency of $$16,400 ($41/hr^5 x 100 hrs/plan = $4100/plan; $4100/plan x 4 plans = $16,400)$. It is estimated that it will take the agency 12 months to develop these plans.

Recovery efforts for a species in decline may be implemented by the agency regardless of listing status. However, these management techniques will be included in a management plan (required if listed) and could range from monitoring to population augmentation. If a species requires monitoring and data collection, insignificant costs for staff time and supplies may be incurred at an estimated cost of \$200 to \$1000 per species. Monitoring costs would be low because, depending on the species, sampling efforts are not typically exclusive, and minimal time, effort, and supplies would be needed for collection of any additional data. On the other hand, if a more intensive management effort were required, for example the head-start restoration effort currently being implemented for the gopher frog, estimated costs could be close to \$850,000 over a 10-year period. However, we must note that these conservation actions would likely occur even if the species were not on the Protected Animal Lists. Although the Wildlife Action Plan summarizes recovery techniques for priority species, the conservation plans will provide more specific details by species ⁷

Any individual who wishes to collect a nongame species for research purposes is required to obtain a collection license⁸. Collection of a listed species also requires an endangered species permit. Staff review endangered species permit applications before they are issued. This review requires approximately 2 hours to complete, at a cost to the agency of \$82 per permit (\$41/hr x 2 hrs/permit = \$82/permit). Listing or uplisting a species increases the likelihood that researchers will target those species, but the agency is not able to predict how many new permits will be requested.

Agency staff currently review development projects from other state and local agencies to determine the effects of those projects on state-listed species. Though 10 new species will be listed in Rule, no additional costs to the WRC or any other agencies are anticipated, as neither process, review protocol nor staffing, will be changed. However, because new species are being added, agency staff will be asked for scientific expertise on proposed projects during the permit review process to assist in understanding any anticipated impacts the project could have on these newly listed species. There is no way for the agency to predict which projects will be affected,

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⁵ Represents the total compensation of NCWRC staff.

⁶ Costs obtained from staff – based on Gopher frog recovery efforts 1/2021.

⁷ NC Wildlife Action Plan (ncwildlife.org/plan)

⁸ 15A NCAC 10I .0102

but this review requires approximately 4 hours of staff time per project and would cost an estimated \$164 (\$41/hr x 4 hrs/project = \$164/project).

The WRC jointly administers the Wildlife Conservation Lands Program with local County Tax Assessors. This program is a property tax deferral program for private landowners who manage their property to conserve identified priority wildlife habitats and listed species. ⁹ Established in 2008, the program has provided the opportunity for 497 landowners in 53 counties across the state to conserve and manage 5,402 acres of land for the benefit of North Carolina priority wildlife species. ¹⁰ Landowners who identify priority habitats or species on their land may voluntarily enter into a Wildlife Habitat Conservation Agreement with the WRC, provided that they have a minimum of 20 contiguous acres of qualifying habitat and have owned the property for a minimum of 5 years. The WRC provides free technical guidance and develops the required management plans free of charge for interested landowners to submit to their county offices. Additionally, the WRC is available to assist the County in site audits for those currently enrolled and answer questions. While the agency cannot accurately estimate the number of new landowners who will be eligible and want to participate in the program, the estimated cost to the agency is \$656 per project (\$41/hr x 16 hrs/project = \$656/project).

Private Impact

The proposed amendments to the 10I Rules are expected to have minimal private impacts. Per G.S. 113-337(a)(1), it is unlawful to take any animal on the protected species list. Because all the proposed species are nongame, the changes are not anticipated to impact hunting, fishing or trapping.

Any individual who wishes to collect a species on the protected animal list is required to obtain an endangered species permit. There is a \$10 fee for the endangered species permit, but the project scope must be submitted and approved by agency staff and requires that the applicant supply the following information: project description, dates for the project, list of expertise and names of any individuals who will be assisting in collection. Depending on the species, restrictions are often placed on the project to minimize stress to a listed species. Additionally, individuals operating under endangered species permits are required to submit their project data annually if they wish to renew their collection permit(s). These data are valuable to the agency and assist in minimizing additional stresses on the species.

The agency issued 135 endangered species permits in 2020.¹¹ Though the agency is unable to predict the exact number of permits that will be issued for the newly listed species, private individuals who wish to collect or study species on the protected list will incur a minimal cost of \$10 per year to do so. Of the species being added to the protected species list, all may be of scientific research interest, thus requiring an endangered species permit and a collection license for study. However, it is important to note that the agency has not received any wildlife collectors permit request for these particular species to date. There is no way for the agency to estimate the potential cost without knowing what research will be conducted on these newly listed species.

⁹ Personal correspondence with Regulated Activities and Permitting Section staff 3/3/2021.

¹⁰ Personal correspondence with agency staff 2/15/2021

¹¹ Personal correspondence with Regulated Activities and Permitting Section staff 3/3/2021.

Though 10 new species will be added to the protected species list (along with 6 removals), these additions cannot affect the use or development of any private property per G.S. 113-333(c). However, developers will be required to assess projects for any potential impacts to listed species as part of the permit application process for development. All currently available species data are available from the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program website for a fee of \$100 per project or \$600 for unlimited use¹². Data are currently available for all 10 of these newly listed species, so the cost of obtaining the data would be up to the developer.

In cases where there are intended (illegal take) and/or unintended (environmental) impacts to wildlife, individuals may be cited for the disturbance and charged a replacement cost for the species lost. The replacement cost for an endangered species is \$4,960, a threatened species is \$4,313, and a special concern species is \$54.\frac{13}{13} The penalty issued by the court could also include the cost of investigations and court fees. The agency has no way to estimate these costs as they vary by case.

III. Fiscal Impacts - Benefits

State Impact

With a mission of wildlife conservation, WRC biologists often work to predict decline of a species, as it is much easier to proactively put restoration and recovery management in place than it is when the species is close to extinction. Additionally, wildlife species have diverse life histories which can heavily influence recovery efforts. As such, efforts made in year one may not be apparent until several years later. Due to these factors, early recognition of a species in decline and tiered state listing can provide for proactive, biologically sound management that ensures the conservation and wise use of nongame resources, minimizes risk of federal listing, which can put restrictions on private land, and fosters partnerships with local, state, and federal entities to manage wildlife resources.

The protected animal list is the list for nongame species that need the highest level of conservation attention, and is used to guide research priorities and prioritize grant awards. Individuals must obtain an endangered species permit for listed species. While the purchase of these licenses does minimally benefit the state, the greater benefit is that individuals with an endangered species permit for scientific collection are required to submit their data to the agency before they can apply for any additional permits. This requirement that all NC projects benefit from data collected for species that need the highest level of conservation can guide conservation and decision-making. As such, all logged data are guaranteed to be accessible by the public for planning purposes.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) routinely receives petitions from the public to initiate a 90-day finding to consider a species for federal listing. If there is a positive finding, then a 12-month process is initiated by USFWS, which can solicit state agency input. USFWS relies on state agencies to provide state-specific information on these species. Oftentimes, these species have already been considered or are on the protected species list. Because North Carolina's state listing process involves the collection of data, surveys, and monitoring, the

nttps://ncimae.natureserve.org/

¹² https://ncnhde.natureserve.org/

¹³ 15A NCAC 10B .0117. Replacement Costs of Wildlife Resources.

information is readily available to USFWS for their federal species status review, saving the state time and money when requested by the USFWS.

There can be significant economic benefits to avoiding federal listing of a species. The conservation value of North Carolina's state listing status may preclude the need for the species to become federally listed, which saves the state, local and private sectors both time and money. Based on 2019 endangered species state expenditure data for conservation projects specific to federally listed species, this could be a savings of anywhere from \$4,600 per year (gray bat) to \$48,000 per year (red-cockaded woodpecker) in state funds. Additionally, avoiding federal listing may preclude the delay or cancelation of major construction projects. Any project with the potential to jeopardize the existence of a federally listed species must undergo a Section 7 consultation with the USFWS that could take anywhere from one to 10 years and cost a significant amount of money. For example, the research study required for a NCDOT highway maintenance project with potential impacts to the Northern long-eared bat in the eastern USFWS region (60 NC counties) cost the state \$400,000 per year for 5 years. Data were collected to help understand the species and its use of habitat to guide future conservation decisions.

Research shows that wildlife watching benefits the economy. According to a 2016 USFWS report, 86 million citizens, aged 16 and older, participated in wildlife watching. This activity resulted in an estimated \$156.9 billion in expenditures ¹⁷. In addition to contributing significantly to people's enjoyment of the outdoors, wildlife watching has a substantial impact on the nation's economies. Specific to North Carolina, a 2011 USFWS and Census Bureau report indicated over 2.4 million residents and non-residents engaged in wildlife watching within the state. The almost \$930 million spent in trip and equipment related expenditures substantially contributed to the state and local economies. The report stated that North Carolina had 2,432,000 recorded wildlife watchers ages 16 years and older. ¹⁸ Thus, the conservation and preservation of species can be assumed to yield substantial annual benefits to the state.

Private Impact

North Carolina residents value the opportunity to view and interact with nongame state-listed species. Individuals also value protecting these species for present and future generations, even if they will never interact with them.¹⁹ Together, the value of wildlife viewing and related recreation and the value of maintaining biodiversity are the "non-consumptive" benefits of species protection.

The non-consumptive values of wildlife species can be estimated by measuring residents' willingness to pay for wildlife protection. Although economists and biologists have conducted many studies over the past 30 years to estimate the value of protecting threatened and endangered species, it is difficult to estimate the impact of the agency's proposed listings

https://connect.ncdot.gov/projects/construction/Pages/RRMan.aspx?Order=RR-33A

¹⁴ http://ecos.fws.gov/expenditures

¹⁵ https://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/section7/section7.html

¹⁶ Personal correspondence with NCDOT staff 2/2017

¹⁷ https://www.fws.gov/wsfrprograms/Subpages/NationalSurvey/nat_survey2016.pdf

¹⁸ http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/fhw11-nc.pdf

¹⁹ Wallmo, Kristy and Daniel Lew, 2016. A comparison of regional and national values for recovering threatened and endangered marine species in the United States. *Journal of Environmental Management*, Volume 179. Accessed at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479716302249

because benefits are species-specific and location specific. The agency is unaware of any value studies involving the particular species that are the subject of this rulemaking. Given the species-specific nature of the value individuals place on wildlife protection, the agency is not able to quantify the total social benefit of the proposed listing. However, the benefits are discussed below:

Science and Land Conservation

- A variety of funding opportunities exist for conserving state listed species, and include but are not limited to, the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Natural Resources Conservation Service grants. If an animal is added to the protected species list, projects that incorporate and/or provide benefit to those species receive preferential consideration for funding. Projects can be submitted by state and local governments, private organizations, and nonprofits, but overall, the implementation of these projects are a conservation benefit to North Carolina residents.
- Due to priorities set by funding sources, many projects must propose to benefit listed species, state or federal, to qualify the project for funding. Because federally listed species often cohabitate with state listed species, the entire ecosystem benefits from these types of projects and the conservation actions that listing may provoke.
- Federally listed species are protected from "taking", which includes habitat alteration resulting in harm to the species. It is estimated that approximately half of all federally listed species have at least 80 percent of their habitat on private land. ²⁰ Restrictions and special management considerations that may be costly to landowners are required if it is believed that a proposed development project could impact a listed species. Avoided federal listing may preclude the necessity of costly management.

Ecotourism

- Research shows that society enjoys biodiversity and there are many physical and mental benefits associated with spending time outdoors.²¹ Although the WRC does not actively collect data specific to ecotourism, the agency does partner and participate in surveys on willingness to pay.²² These surveys request participants to answer questions regarding their willingness to travel to see wildlife. Also, the USFWS 2011 report indicated that North Carolina had 2,432,000 recorded wildlife watchers ages 16 years and older.²³
- To the average recreationist, a more diverse and abundant wildlife population may increase recreation in an area. Not only may it increase experiences but also the quality of those experiences. There is no simple mechanism to estimate this benefit.
- Typically, when a species has been state listed it indicates rarity and difficulty for wildlife viewers to spot it. To wildlife enthusiasts like birders, this situation may excite challenge and increase interest in any opportunity to seek the species. The result may in turn be enhanced ecotourism to an area that has known habitat for the species.

²⁰ https://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/landowners.pdf

²¹ Sandifer, Sutton-Grier, Ward, 2015

²² Deason, Seekamp, 2015

²³ http://insidewrc.org/div09 management/documents/FWS-021SurveyReport2011-2WildlifeWatching-FINAL.pdf.

Tax Benefit

• The proposed addition of 10 species to the protected species list may create opportunities for landowners to participate in the Wildlife Conservation Lands Program for county tax deferral. This opportunity would only be available to individuals who own priority habitat that meets the minimum requirements for participation in the program and implement land management efforts that benefit species of concern. These landowners would receive a deferred tax break from county land taxes to implement land management efforts on their property.

This program is driven by property owners' financial situations, which vary from county to county and from landowner to landowner. Typically, participation in the Program is requested when a property's tax value is reassessed. The Program largely serves as a back-up plan for property owners looking for a tax break on property taxes. Additionally, only 1,595 (approximately 12%) of the 13,518 acres registered in the program are species-specific. Participation is usually based on the presence of qualifying habitat.

Ecological Benefit

• Although unquantifiable, the overall value added by maintaining a functional food chain cannot be overstated. Many of these species also provide natural resource benefits such as improved water quality or invasive species curtailment. When the cycle of life gets interrupted, there are ecological concerns which result in management expenses. All living things need food to survive. If their food source is limited or no longer present, they may become unhealthy or may not survive. Unhealthy wildlife can be more susceptible to disease, illness, erratic behavior, and unsafe human and wildlife interactions. All these results weigh on agency resources and time. By listing species of concern, the agency is proactively managing wildlife needs and potentially mitigating more serious negative impacts.

IV. Uncertainties

State Impact

If staff are asked to review a project with the potential to impact a listed species that has limited historical and habitat range data, staff may recommend a survey before commenting on that project. The cost of data collection is different for each species, and without knowing potential projects that will be proposed in the coming years, the agency has no way to estimate the costs to other agencies or individuals for data collection. However, the agency is able to mitigate those costs by sharing all data collected both in-house and through state endangered species permits via the Natural Heritage natural resource database (www.ncnhp.org/data).

Local Impact

The proposed changes to the protected species list have the potential to increase the number of landowners who are eligible to participate in the Wildlife Conservation Lands Program. Because this is a county property tax deferral program, landowners submit applications to the County for enrollment. The County determines the applicant's eligibility and acceptance into the program and participation is renewed annually. The proposed changes to the protected species list have

the potential to increase the number of landowners who are eligible to participate in the program, thus increasing a participating county's deferred taxes if they decide to accept a new landowner's management efforts. Counties may also incur a slight increase to the cost of program auditing to ensure the landowner is in compliance with their management plan. Unfortunately, there is no way for the agency to quantify costs, as property taxes vary by county.

The agency also assumes that there could be an increase in the number of court cases dealing with illegal take of 10 species being added to the protected species list. This would minimally impact the county court systems.

Private Impact

Lack of species-specific studies on North Carolina residents' willingness to pay for protection of listed species prevents WRC from estimating the total benefits of the proposed rules. However, a 2008 meta-analysis of studies valuing endangered, threatened, and rare species found that individuals value fish, marine mammals, and birds more highly than mammals and reptiles, as a group, and wildlife with consumption benefits are more highly valued than those with nonconsumptive benefits alone.²⁴ The total benefits are dependent upon the consumptive uses (i.e., hunting or fishing) or non-consumptive uses (i.e., viewing) of the wildlife, the relative "charisma" of each species, the level of species endangerment, and participation in the Wildlife Conservation Lands Program.

It is also important to note that the values of the benefits created by listing 10 new species may be offset to some degree by the 6 delisted species. In their meta-analysis, Richardson and Loomis (2008) found that individuals are generally more willing to pay to prevent a species' extinction than they are to increase the population above the minimum viable level. This finding suggests protecting the most-threatened species could provide greater benefits than equivalent protections for less-threatened species, all else being equal. Downlisting or delisting species could indicate to North Carolina residents that the species is less threatened, therefore reducing the value of protection measures and their associated benefits. However, downlisting or delisting a species may also reduce development restrictions and state staff time costs.

The recreational and consumptive value of a listed species reflects only the economic, not the ecological, benefits of the species. The value that North Carolina residents place on species protection is limited by our incomplete understanding of the species' ecological role.²⁶

V. Economic Impact Summary

Each species is different, as are the reasons attributing to their decline. However, WRC expects the public awareness, research, and conservation efforts associated with placing a species on the

²⁴ Richardson, Leslie and John Loomis, 2008. The Total Economic Value of Threatened, Endangered and Rare Species: An Updated Meta-Analysis. *Ecological Economics*. Volume 68. Accessed at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800908004771

²⁵ Richardson, Leslie and John Loomis, 2008. The Total Economic Value of Threatened, Endangered and Rare Species: An Updated Meta-Analysis. *Ecological Economics*. Volume 68. Accessed at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800908004771

²⁶ Loomis, John and Douglas White, 1996. Economic Benefits of Rare and Endangered Species: Summary and Meta-Analysis. *Ecological Economics*, Volume 18. Accessed at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0921800996000298

protected species list to bring about awareness and management efforts that will spur the public and private cooperation necessary to reverse the decline.

Private individuals will benefit from the proposed listings and associated conservation efforts because of the non-consumptive value of wildlife recreation opportunities and preserving biodiversity. Conservation efforts at a state level also reduce the probability of a species being federally listed, which could place restrictions on private land use and development. Private landowners may be eligible for the Wildlife Conservation Lands Program due to the newly listed species, which would make them eligible for county tax deferment. And researchers may be eligible for additional funding opportunities for these species.

Wildlife recreation benefits our state's economy. In addition, listing or uplisting a species draws additional research funding, which benefits the state in both fees collected for collection licenses necessary to study the species and scientific data from those individuals with collection licenses and endangered species permits. Data collected by the state on listed species also saves time and money associated with the required data collection for federally listed species and the potential avoidance of federal listing of state listed species. These benefits are also realized by local governments.

Although these benefits are not quantifiable with available data, the agency expects the benefits of the proposed species listings to outweigh the costs.

In estimating the economic impact of the proposed amendments to the protected species list, the agency was unable to quantify most of the <u>identified costs</u>, which are expected to include:

State

- Officer patrol time for newly listed species: \$48,312 per fiscal year
- Officer court time for newly listed species cases: \$363 per court case
- Development project review: \$164/project
- Endangered species permit review: \$82 per permit
- Monitoring for 10 newly listed species: \$200 -\$1000 per species

The cumulative State impact is estimated to be approximately: \$50,921.²⁷

Local

• Tax deferment for landowners in WCLP is unquantifiable.

Private

- Collection license fee for newly listed species is unquantifiable.
- Data collection prior to development projects is unquantifiable.
- Replacement costs for illegal take of newly listed species: endangered species is \$4,960, a threatened species is \$4,313, and a special concern species is \$54

²⁷ This number was calculated using \$200 per species for monitoring costs of the newly listed species.

• Court fees for illegal take of newly listed species is unquantifiable.

Although most of the costs are not quantifiable with available data, the agency was able to quantify training material development (\$53.42) and Conservation Plan development for the 10 newly listed species (\$10,684), and estimates a cost of approximately \$10,737.42 in year one. Again, the agency expects the benefits of the proposed species listings to outweigh the costs.

Appendix A: Rule Changes

15A NCAC 10I .0103 ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTED

- (a) The following species of resident wildlife shall be designated as federally-listed endangered species:
 - (1) Amphibians: None Listed At This Time.
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) Bachman's warbler (Vermivora bachmanii);
 - (B) Ivory-billed woodpecker (Campephilus principalis);
 - (C) Kirtland's warbler (Setophaga kirtlandii);
 - (D)(C) Piping plover (Charadrius melodus circumcinctus);
 - (E)(D) Red-cockaded woodpecker (Picoides Dryobates borealis); and
 - (F)(E) Roseate tern (Sterna dougallii dougallii).
 - (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
 - (4) Fish:
 - (A) Cape Fear shiner (Notropis mekistocholas);
 - (B) Roanoke logperch (Percina rex);
 - (C) Shortnose sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostrum), when found in inland fishing waters as defined in G.S. 113-291(9)a. and (9)b.; and
 - (D) Atlantic sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus), when found in inland fishing waters.
 - (5) Mammals:
 - (A) Carolina northern flying squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus);
 - (B) Eastern cougar (Puma concolor);
 - (C) Gray bat (Myotis grisescens);
 - (D) Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis);
 - (E) Manatee (Trichechus manatus), when found in inland fishing waters; and
 - (F) Virginia big-eared bat (Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus).
 - (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Appalachian elktoe (Alasmidonta raveneliana);
 - (B) Carolina heelsplitter (Lasmigona decorata);
 - (C) Dwarf wedgemussel (Alasmidonta heterodon);
 - (D) James spinymussel (Pleurobema (Parvaspina collina);
 - (E) Littlewing pearlymussel (Pegias fabula);
 - (F) Tan riffleshell (Epioblasma florentina walkeri); and
 - (G) Tar River spinymussel (Elliptio (Parvaspina steinstansana).
 - (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Kemp's ridley seaturtle (Lepidochelys kempii);
 - (B) Atlantic hawksbill seaturtle (Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata); and
 - (C) Leatherback seaturtle (Dermochelys coriacea).
- (b) The following species of resident wildlife shall be designated as state-listed endangered species:

- (1) Amphibians:
 - (A) Gopher frog (Rana [=Lithobates] capito);
 - (B) <u>Hickory Nut Gorge green salamander (Aneides carvanesis)</u>;
 - (B)(C) Ornate chorus frog (Pseudacris ornata); and
 - (C)(D) River frog (Rana [=Lithobates] heckscheri).
- (2) Birds:
 - (A) American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum);
 - (B) Bewick's wren (Thryomanes bewickii);
 - (C) Common tern (Sterna hirundo);
 - (D) Henslow's sparrow (Ammodramus (Centronyx henslowii); and
 - (E) Wayne's black-throated green warbler (Setophaga virens waynei).
- (3) Crustacea: Bennett's Mill cave water slater (Caecidotea carolinensis).
 - (A) Bennett's Mill cave water slater (Caecidotea carolinensis); and
 - (B) Waccamaw crayfish (Procambarus braswelli).
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) Blotchside logperch (Percina burtoni);
 - (B) Bridle shiner (Notropis bifrenatus);
 - (C) Dusky darter (Percina sciera);
 - (D)(C) Orangefin madtom (Noturus gilberti);
 - (E)(D) Paddlefish (Polyodon spathula);
 - (F)(E) Robust redhorse (Moxostoma robustum);
 - (G)(F) Rustyside sucker (Thoburnia hamiltoni);
 - (H)(G) Sharpnose darter (Percina oxyrhyncus); and
 - (I)(H) Stonecat (Noturus flavus).
- (5) Mammals: None Listed At This Time.
- (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Atlantic pigtoe (Fusconaia masoni);
 - (B) Barrel floater (Anodonta (Utterbackiana couperiana);
 - (C) Brook floater (Alasmidonta varicosa);
 - (D) Carolina creekshell (Villosa vaughaniana);
 - (E) Fragile glyph (Glyphyalinia clingmani);
 - (F) Green floater (Lasmigona subviridis);
 - (G) Greenfield rams-horn (Helisoma eucosmium)
 - (H) Knotty elimia (Elimia christyi);
 - (I) Longsolid (Fusconaia subrotunda);
 - (J) Magnificent rams-horn (Planorbella magnifica);
 - (K) Purple wartyback (Cyclonaias tuberculata);
 - (L) Savannah lilliput (Toxolasma pullus);

- (M) Slippershell mussel (Alasmidonta viridis);
- (N) Tennessee clubshell (Pleurobema oviforme);
- (O) Tennessee heelsplitter (Lasmigona holstonia);
- (P) Tennessee pigtoe (Fusconaia (Pleuronaia barnesiana); and
- (Q) Yellow lampmussel (Lampsilis cariosa); cariosa). and
- (R) Yellow lance (Elliptio lanceolata).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Eastern coral snake (Micrurus fulvius fulvius); and
 - (B) Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus): adamanteus); and
 - (C) Mimic glass lizard (Ophisaurus mimicus).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;

Eff. June 11, 1977;

Amended Eff. September 1, 2021, October 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2008; April 1, 2001;

February 1, 1994; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

15A NCAC 10I .0104 THREATENED SPECIES LISTED

- (a) The following species of resident wildlife shall be designated as federally-listed threatened species:
 - (1) Amphibians: None Listed At This Time.
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) Eastern black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis);
 - (A)(B) Piping plover (Charadrius melodus melodus);
 - (B)(C) Red knot (Calidris canutus rufa); and
 - (C)(D) Wood stork (Mycteria americana).
 - (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
 - (4) Fish:
 - (A) Spotfin chub (Erimonax monachus); and
 - (B) Waccamaw silverside (Menidia extensa).
 - (5) Mammals: Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
 - (6) Mollusks: Noonday globe (Patera clarki nantahala).
 - (A) Noonday globe (Patera clarki nantahala); and
 - (B) Yellow lance (Elliptio lanceolata).
 - (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Bog turtle (Glyptemys muhlenbergii);
 - (B) American alligator (Alligator mississipiensis);
 - (C) Green seaturtle (Chelonia mydas); and
 - (D) Loggerhead seaturtle (Caretta caretta).
- (b) The following species of resident wildlife are designated as state-listed threatened species:
 - (1) Amphibians:
 - (A) Eastern tiger salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum);
 - (B) Green salamander (Aneides aeneus);
 - (C) Junaluska salamander (Eurycea junaluska);
 - (D) Long-tailed salamander (Eurycea longicauda longicauda);
 - (D)(E) Mabee's salamander (Ambystoma mabeei); and
 - (F) Pine Barrens tree frog (Hyla andersonii); and
 - (E)(G) Wehrle's salamander (Plethodon wehrlei).
 - (2) Birds:
 - (A) Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus);
 - (B) Caspian tern (Hydroprogne caspia);
 - (C) Gull-billed tern (Gelochelidon nilotica aranea); and
 - (D) Northern saw-whet owl (Aegolius acadicus).
 - (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
 - (A) Broad River spiny crayfish (Cambarus spicatus);

- (B) French Broad crayfish (Cambarus reburrus);
- (C) Pamlico crayfish (Procambarus medialis);
- (D) Sandhills crayfish (Procambarus pearsei); and
- (E) South Mountains crayfish (Cambarus franklini).
- (4) Fish:
 - (A) Bigeye jumprock (Moxostoma ariommum);
 - (B) Carolina madtom (Noturus furiosus);
 - (C) Carolina pygmy sunfish (Elassoma boehlkei);
 - (D) Carolina redhorse (Moxostoma sp.)(Pee Dee River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries);
 - (E) Least brook lamprey (Lampetra aepyptera);
 - (F) Logperch (Percina caprodes);
 - (G) Mimic shiner (Notropis volucellus);
 - (H) Rosyface chub (Hybopsis rubrifrons);
 - (I) Sharphead darter (Etheostoma acuticeps);
 - (J) Sicklefin redhorse (Moxostoma sp.)(Hiwassee River and its tributaries and Little Tennessee River and its tributaries);
 - (K) Turquoise darter (Etheostoma inscriptum); and
 - (L) Waccamaw darter (Etheostoma perlongum).
- (5) Mammals:
 - (A) Eastern woodrat (Neotoma floridana floridana);
 - (B) Rafinesque's big-eared bat (Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii); and
 - (C) Red wolf (Canis rufus).
- (6) Mollusks:
 - (A) Alewife floater (Anodonta Utterbackiana implicata);
 - (B) Big-tooth covert (Fumonelix jonesiana);
 - (C) Cape Fear threetooth (Triodopsis soelneri);
 - (D) Carolina fatmucket (Lampsilis radiata conspicua);
 - (E)(D) Eastern lampmussel (Lampsilis radiata radiata);
 - (F)(E) Eastern pondmussel (Ligumia nasuta);
 - (G)(F) Engraved covert (Fumonelix orestes);
 - (H)(G) Mountain creekshell (Villosa vanuxemensis);
 - (I-(H) Notched rainbow (Villosa constricta);
 - (J)(I) Rainbow (Villosa iris);
 - (K)(J) Roan supercoil (Paravitrea varidens);
 - (L)(K) Sculpted supercoil (Paravitrea ternaria);
 - (M)(L) Smoky Mountain covert (Inflectarius ferrissi);
 - (N)(M) Squawfoot Creeper (Strophitus undulatus);

- (O)(N) Tidewater mucket (Leptodea ochracea);
- (P)(O) Triangle floater (Alasmidonta undulata); and
- (Q)(P) Waccamaw ambersnail (Catinella waccamawensis) waccamawensis).
- (R) Waccamaw fatmucket (Lampsilis fullerkati); and
- (S) Waccamaw spike (Elliptio waccamawensis).
- (7) Reptiles:
 - (A) Northern pine snake (Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus); and
 - (B) Southern hognose snake (Heterodon simus).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;

Eff. March 17, 1978;

Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;

September 1, 1989;

Temporary Amendment Eff. February 27, 2015;

Amended Eff. September 1, 2021; October 1, 2017; July 1, 2016; August 1, 2016;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

15A NCAC 10I .0105 SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES LISTED

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

- (1) Amphibians:
 - (a) Crevice salamander (Plethodon longicrus);
 - (b) Dwarf salamander (Eurycea quadridigitata);
 - (c) Dwarf black-bellied salamander (Desmognathus folkertsi);
 - (d) Eastern hellbender (Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis);
 - (e) Four-toed salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum);
 - (f) Gray treefrog (Hyla versicolor);
 - (g) Longtail salamander (Eurycea longicauda longicauda);
 - (h)(g) Mole salamander (Ambystoma talpoideum);
 - (i)(h) Mountain chorus frog (Pseudacris brachyphona);
 - (j)(i) Mudpuppy (Necturus maculosus);
 - (k)(j) Neuse River waterdog (Necturus lewisi);
 - (k) Southern chorus frog (Pseudacris nigrita);
 - (l) Southern zigzag salamander (Plethodon ventralis); and
 - (m) Weller's salamander (Plethodon welleri).
- (2) Birds:
 - (a) American oystercatcher (Haematopus palliatus);
 - (b) Bachman's sparrow (Peucaea aestivalis);
 - (c) Barn owl (Tyto alba);
 - (d) Black-capped chickadee (Poecile atricapillus);
 - (e) Black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis);
 - (f)(e) Black skimmer (Rynchops niger);
 - (g)(f) Brown creeper (Certhia americana nigrescens);
 - (h)(g) Cerulean warbler (Setophaga cerulea);
 - (i)(h) Glossy ibis (Plegadis falcinellus);
 - (j)(i) Golden-winged warbler (Vermivora chrysoptera);
 - (k)(j) Least bittern (Ixobrychus exilis);
 - (<u>l)(k)</u> Least tern (Sternula antillarum);
 - (m)(1) Little blue heron (Egretta caerulea);
 - (n)(m) Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus);
 - (o)(n) Painted bunting (Passerina ciris);
 - (p)(o) Red crossbill (Loxia curvirostra);
 - (q)(p) Snowy egret (Egretta thula);
 - (r)(q) Tricolored heron (Egretta tricolor);
 - (s)(r) Vesper sparrow (Pooecetes gramineus); and
 - (t)(s) Wilson's plover (Charadrius wilsonia).

(3) Crustacea: (a) Broad River spiny crayfish (Cambarus spicatus); (b)(a) Carolina skistodiaptomus (Skistodiaptomus carolinensis); (c)(b) Carolina well diacyclops (Diacyclops jeannelli putei); (d)(c) Chowanoke crayfish (Orconectes Faxonius virginiensis); (e)(d) Graceful clam shrimp (Lynceus gracilicornis); (f) (e) Greensboro burrowing crayfish (Cambarus catagius); (g)(f) Hiwassee headwaters crayfish (Cambarus parrishi); (h)(g) Little Tennessee River crayfish (Cambarus georgiae); (i)(h) North Carolina spiny crayfish (Orconectes Faxonius carolinensis); and (j)(i) Oconee stream crayfish (Cambarus chaugaensis); and (k) Waccamaw crayfish (Procambarus braswelli). (4) Fish: (a) American brook lamprey (Lethenteron appendix); "Atlantic" Highfin carpsucker (Carpiodes sp. cf. velifer); (b) (b)(c) Banded sculpin (Cottus carolinae); Blackbanded darter (Percina nigrofasciata); (c) (d) Bluefin killifish (Lucania goodei); (e)(d) Blue Ridge sculpin (Cottus caeruleomentum); (f)(e) Blueside darter (Etheostoma jessiae); (g)(f) Broadtail madtom (Noturus sp.)(Lumber River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries); (h)(g) Carolina darter (Etheostoma collis); Cutlip minnow (Exoglossum maxillingua); (i)(h) Freshwater drum (Aplodinotus grunniens)(French Broad River); (<u>j)(i)</u> (k) Highfin carpsucker (Carpiodes velifer)(Cape Fear River and its tributaries); (1)(j) Kanawha minnow (Phenacobius teretulus); (m) (k) Lake sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens); (n) (l) Least killifish (Heterandria formosa); (o) Longhead darter (Percina macrocephala); (p)(m) Mooneye (Hiodon tergisus);

Mountain madtom (Noturus eleutherus);

Ohio lamprey (Ichthyomyzon bdellium);

Pinewoods darter (Etheostoma mariae);

River carpsucker (Carpiodes carpio); Sandhills chub (Semotilus lumbee);

Sickle darter (Percina williamsi);

Fiscal Note for Proposed Changes to Endangered/Threatened/Special Concern Species Rules

Olive darter (Percina squamata);

(q)(n)

(r)(o)

(s)(p)

(t)(q)

(<u>u)(r)</u>

(v)(s) (t)

- (w)(u) Smoky dace (Clinostomus sp.)(Little Tennessee River and tributaries);
- (x)(v) Striped shiner (Luxilus chrysocephalus);
- (y)(w) Tennessee snubnose Snubnose darter (Etheostoma simoterum);
- (z)(x) Thinlip "Thinlip" chub (Cyprinella zanema)(Lumber River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries); (Cyprinella sp. cf. zanema);
- (aa)(y) Waccamaw killifish (Fundulus waccamensis);
- (z) Westfall's Darter (Percina westfalli);

(bb)(aa) Wounded darter (Etheostoma vulneratum); and

(ce)(bb) Yellowfin shiner (Notropis lutipinnis)(Savannah River and its tributaries).

(5) Mammals:

- (a) Allegheny woodrat (Neotoma magister);
- (b) Buxton Woods white-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus buxtoni);
- (c) Coleman's oldfield mouse (Peromyscus polionotus colemani);
- (d) Eastern big-eared bat (Corynorhinus rafinesquii macrotis);
- (e) Eastern small-footed bat (Myotis leibii leibii);
- (f) Florida yellow bat (Lasiurus intermedius floridanus);
- (g) Pungo white-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus easti);
- (h) Southeastern bat (Myotis austroriparius);
- (i) Southern rock vole (Microtus chrotorrhinus carolinensis); and
- (j) Star-nosed mole (Condylura cristata parva).

(6) Mollusks:

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

- (r) Open supercoil (Paravitrea umbilicaris);
- (s) Pink glyph (Glyphyalinia pentadelphia);
- (t) Pod lance (Elliptio folliculata);
- (u) Queen crater (Appalachina chilhoweensis);
- (v) Ramp Cove supercoil (Paravitrea lacteodens);
- (w) Ridged lioplax (Lioplax subcarinata);
- (x) Roanoke slabshell (Elliptio roanokensis);
- (y) Saw-tooth disc (Discus bryanti);
- (z) Seep mudalia (Leptoxis dilatata);
- (aa) Spike (Elliptio Eurynia dilatata);
- (bb) Spiral coil (Helicodiscus bonamicus);
- (cc) Velvet covert (Inflectarius subpalliatus);
- (dd) Waccamaw amnicola (Amnicola sp.);
- (ee) Waccamaw siltsnail (Cincinnatia sp.); and
- (ff) Wavy-rayed lampmussel (Lampsilis fasciola).

(7) Reptiles:

- (a) Carolina pigmy rattlesnake (Sistrurus miliarius miliarius);
- (b) Carolina swamp snake (Seminatrix pygaea paludis);
- (c) Carolina watersnake (Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi);
- (d) Cumberland slider (Trachemys scripta troostii);
- (e) Diamondback terrapin (Malaclemys terrapin);
- (f) Eastern chicken turtle (Deirochelys reticularia reticularia);
- (g) Eastern coachwhip (Coluber (=Masticophis) flagellum flagellum);
- (h) Eastern slender glass lizard (Ophisaurus attenuates longicaudus);
- (g) Eastern smooth green snake (Opheodrys vernalis vernalis);
- (h) (i) Eastern spiny softshell (Apalone spinifera spinifera);
- (i) Mimic glass lizard (Ophisaurus mimicus);
- (i) Northern map turtle (Graptemys geographica);
- (j)(k) Outer Banks kingsnake (Lampropeltis getula sticticeps);
- (k)(l) Stripeneck musk turtle (Sternotherus minor peltifer); and
- (1)(m) Timber rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus).

History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;

Eff. September 1, 1989;

Amended Eff. September 1, 2021; October 1, 2017; August 1, 2016; May 1, 2008; July 18, 2002;

April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2021.

Appendix B: Proposed Changes to Protected Animal Lists

Proposed Changes to Protected Animal Lists – Crustaceans, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Technical Corrections

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

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Summary of Criteria Used to Determine a Species' Recommended Status

(modified from IUCN 2012)		•	
Use any of the criteria A–E	Endangered	Threatened	Special Concern
A. Population reduction De			
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
		in the past where causes of th	
reversible AND understood A	AND have ceased, based on a	nd specifying any of the follo	wing:
(a) direct observation			
(b) an index of abundance ap			
(c) a decline in area of occup			
		in the past where causes of th	
		ble, based on (a) to (c) under	
	jected to be met in the future	(up to a maximum of 50 year	s) based on (b) to (c)
under A1.			
A4. An observed, estimated,	inferred, or projected populat	tion reduction (up to a maxim	um of 50 years) where the
time period must include both	h the past and the future, and	where causes of the reduction	n may not have ceased OR
may not be understood OR n	nay not be reversible, based o	n (a) to (c) under A1.	
B. Geographic range in the	form of either B1 (extent of	occurrence) AND/OR B2 (a	area of occupancy)
B1. Extent of occurrence	< 100 km²	< 5,000 km²	< 20,000 km²
B2. Area of occupancy	< 10 km²	< 500 km²	< 2,000 km²
AND both of the following:			
(a)Severely Fragmented or	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
Number of locations			
(b) Continuing decline in any	of: (i) extent of occurrence:	(ii) area of occupancy; (iii) ar	rea_extent and/or quality
		number of mature individuals	
or maritae, (17) manneer or roe	ations of suppopulations, (v)	number of material marviadure	3.
C. Small population size an	d decline		
Number of mature	< 750	< 3,500	< 10,000
individuals	750	3,500	10,000
AND either C1 or C2:	I	I	ı
C1. An estimated	25% in 3 years or 1	20% in 5 years or 2	10% in 10 years or 3
continuing decline of at	generation	generations	generations
least:	generation	generations	generations
(up to a max. of 50 years in f	iture)	ı	ı
C2. A continuing decline	< 150	< 700	< 1,400
and number of mature	150	700	1,100
individuals in each			
subpopulation:			
заорориганоп.			
D. Very small or restricted	nonulation		
Either:	population		
D1. Number of mature	< 150	< 700	< 1,400
	< 130	< 700	< 1,400
individuals			I
D2 Destricted area of accura	OR D2. Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat D2. typically: AOO <20		
		vitii a piausible future tiireat	D2. typically: AOO <20 km ² or number of
that could drive the taxon to	E or EX in a very short time.		
			locations ≤ 5
E. Quantitative Analysis	L > 500/: 10 3	l > 200/: 20	L > 100/ * 70
Indicates the probability of	\geq 50% in 10 years or 3	\geq 20% in 20 years or 5	\geq 10% in 50 years
extinction in the wild to be:	generations (50 years	generations (50 years	

Broad River Spiny Crayfish

Cambarus spicatus

Current N.C. Status: Special

Concern

Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened



National Status

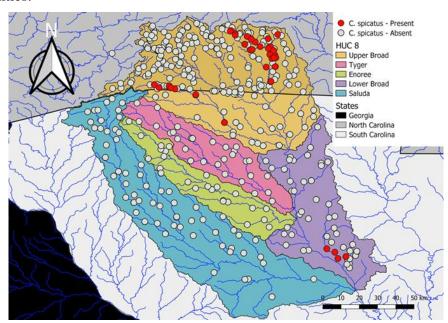
Current USFWS Status: Not Listed

Current IUCN Status: Data Deficient (DD)

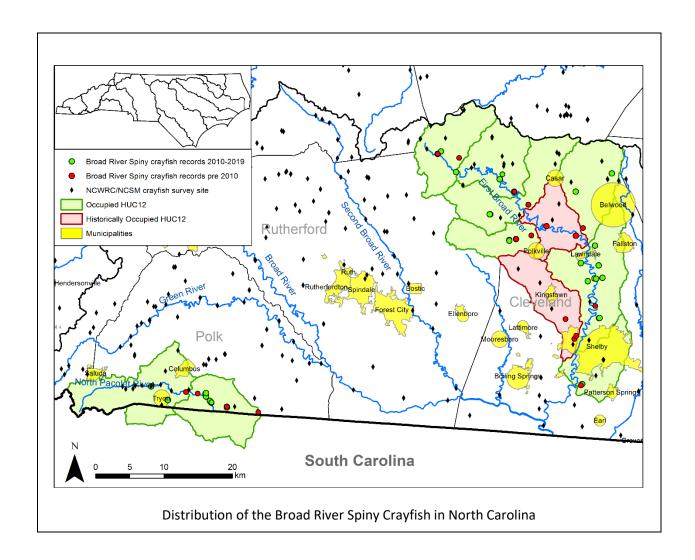
Current NatureServe G-Rank: G3 – Vulnerable (last reviewed 1 July 2009, last changed 19 Feb 1996)

Range

This speices is restricted to the Broad River basin in North and South Carolina. In North Carolina it is located in the First Broad and Pacolet River watersheds in Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk counties.



National Distribution of the Broad River Spiny Crayfish



Rationale for Status Change

This species exceeds the criteria to be considered Threatened under Criteria B1 and B2. Examination of data from the NCWRC Aquatics Database indicate that the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) = 804 km² and Area of Occupancy (AOO) = 66 km². *Cambarus spicatus* is presently known to occur in 10 locations (= 10 HUC12s; Figure 1). The species is severely fragmented with no current connectivity between the First Broad and North Pacolet River populations in NC due to habitat degradation throughout large reaches of the Broad River basin (NCDEQ 2018). The species appears to be exhibiting a decline in geographic extent. The number of known locations has declined from 12 to 10 since 2010 (figure 1). Both of the HUC12s where it has not been recently collected were each sampled several times at various locations. The Broad River Spiny Crayfish's is now narrowly distributed (EOO less than 5000 km² and AOO less than 500 km²). This combination of narrow distribution, decline in number of locations, decline in EOO, and fragmentation exceeds the criteria for this species to be considered threatened.

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Builling of		
Criterion	Score	
A1	No change	
A2	No change	
A3	No change	
A4	Data Deficient	
B1	Threatened	
B2	Threatened	
C1	Data Deficient	
C2	Data Deficient	
D1	Data Deficient	
D2	Data Deficient	
E	Data Deficient	

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
NCWRC	State	South Mountains Game Lands protects portion of headwaters of First Broad River sub-basin.
NC Department of Environmental Quality	State	Outstanding Resource Water designation for North Fork First Broad River.
NC Department of Environmental Quality	State	Water Supply Watershed for portion of Pacolet River tributaries.
NC Clean Water Trust Fund	State	Conservation easements and land ownership along small portions of streams in Pacolet River sub-basin.
Various (e.g., Upstate Forever, Conserving Carolina)	Private	Conservation easements and land ownership along small portions of streams in Pacolet River sub-basin.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Water quality degradation from chemical and
Curtailment		excess nutrient pollution, agriculture, logging,
		residential and commercial development, and
		road construction and maintenance.

Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Siltation and physical habitat degradation from
Curtailment		agriculture, logging, residential and commercial
		development, channel clearing and snagging, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Flow reduction or alteration from agriculture and
		water supply withdrawals. Could be exacerbated
		by climate change.
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation by dams and culverts.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Use as fishing bait.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion (Disease, Predation, Other)	Potential (Low, High)	Description
Other	Unknown	Potential competition and displacement by non- native and invasive crayfish and fish species.
Disease	Unknown	Porcelain disease occurs in North Carolina and can result in heavy population losses in some species. It is unknown if this crayfish species is susceptible to porcelain disease or if the disease occurs in its current range. Porcelain disease is known from some co-occurring species in the First Broad River, but has not been detected in Broad River Spiny Crayfish at this time.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agongy	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
Agency	(reueral, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
None known		

6. Are there other man-made factors that can affect continued viability of the animal in the State?

Other Man-Made Factor
None known

French Broad River Crayfish

Cambarus reburrus

Current N.C. Status: Not listed

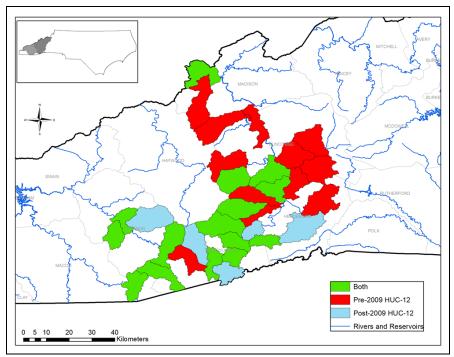
Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

<u>National Status:</u> This species is not federally listed and is considered Least Concern by IUCN but is ranked at G3 (Vulnerable) by Nature Serve and S2 by the NC Natural Heritage Program.

<u>Range:</u> This species occurs in portions of the French Broad River Basin, upper Savannah River Basin, and Tuckasegee River Sub-basin of the Little Tennessee River Basin.



National distribution of the French Broad Crayfish



Distribution of the French Broad Crayfish in North Carolina

Rationale for Status Change: Current estimated area of occupancy is $\approx 600 \text{ km}^2$. This is below the target Area of Occupancy for Special Concern (2000 km²). This along with the population reduction noted above, qualifies this species for Special Concern. Current estimate of Extent of Occurrence is 1679 km². This is calculated by summing the area of occupied HUC12s. This exceeds the target for Threatened (5000 km²). This, along with the declines noted in Criterion A, qualifies this species for Threatened status.

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score	
A1	Data Deficient	
A2	Special Concern	
А3	Data Deficient	
A4	Data Deficient	
B1	Threatened	
B2	Special Concern	
C1	Data Deficient	
C2	Data Deficient	
D1	Data Deficient	
D2	Least Concern	
E	Data Deficient	

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
U.S. Forest Service	Federal	Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests protect portions of French Broad, Tuckasegee and Savannah river basins.
NC Department of Environmental Quality	State	Outstanding Resource Water, High Quality Water, and Water Supply Watershed designations for portions of French Broad, Tuckasegee and Savannah river basins.
NC Clean Water Trust Fund	State	Conservation easements and land ownership along small portions of streams.
NC Forest Service	State	Headwaters State Forest, Dupont State Forest
Various (e.g., Mainspring Conservation Trust, North American Land Trust, Conserving Carolina)	Private	Conservation easements and land ownership along small portions of streams in Pacolet River sub-basin.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Water quality degradation from chemical and
Curtailment		excess nutrient pollution, agriculture, logging,
		residential and commercial development, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Siltation and physical habitat degradation from
Curtailment		agriculture, logging, residential and commercial
		development, channel clearing and snagging, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Flow reduction or alteration from agriculture and
		water supply withdrawals. Could be exacerbated
		by climate change.
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation by dams and culverts.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Use as fishing bait.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Other	Unknown	Potential competition and displacement by non-
		native and invasive crayfish and fish species.
Disease	Unknown	Porcelain disease occurs in North Carolina and can result in heavy population losses in some species. It is unknown if this crayfish species is susceptible to porcelain disease or if the disease
		occurs in its current range.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
None known		

6. Are there other man-made factors that can affect continued viability of the animal in the State?

	Other Man-Made Factor
None	e known

South Mountains Crayfish

Cambarus franklini

Current N.C. Status: None

Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

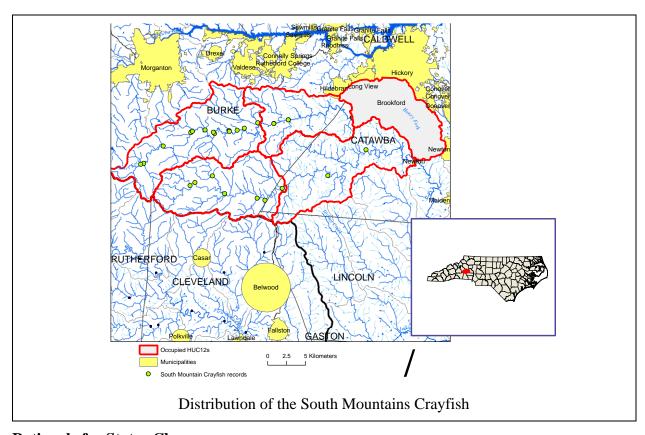


National Status

None. This species was just formally described in 2019 so it has not been evaluated by any entity.

Range

The South Mountain Crafyish is only found in Jacob Fork and Henry Fork rivers and tributaries in the upper South Fork Catawba River watershed in Burke and Catawba counties in the western Piedmont of North Carolina.



Rationale for Status Change

This species qualifies for Threatened using Criterion B: Geographic Range (B1 and B2)

Examination of data from the NCWRC Aquatics Database indicate that the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) = 546 km² and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) = 84 km². The species is known to occur in 5 locations (= 5 HUC12s). There is strong evidence of a decline in quality of habitat, as recent high flow events following the removal of Shuford Mill Dam have caused serious degradation of habitat in the lower Henry Fork River. This has affected and estimated 2 kilometers of stream habitat.

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Threatened
B2	Threatened
С	Data Deficient
D1	Least Concern
D2	Special Concern
E	Data Deficient

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
NC Division of Parks and Recreation	State	South Mountains State Park protects headwaters of Henry Fork and Jacob Fork sub-basins.
NC Department of Environmental Quality	State	Outstanding Resource Water designation for headwaters of Henry Fork and Jacob Fork subbasins.
NC Clean Water Trust Fund	State	Conservation easements and land ownership along portions of streams in Henry Fork and Jacob Fork sub-basins.
NCWRC	State	South Mountains Game Lands protects a small portion of headwaters of Henry Fork sub-basin.

Foothills Conservancy of	Private	Conservation easements and land ownership
North Carolina		along portions of streams in Henry Fork and
		Jacob Fork sub-basins.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Water quality degradation from chemical and excess nutrient pollution, agriculture, logging, residential and commercial development, and road construction and maintenance.
Destruction, Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Siltation and physical habitat degradation from agriculture, logging, residential and commercial development, channel clearing and snagging, and road construction and maintenance.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Flow reduction or alteration from agriculture and water supply withdrawals. Could be exacerbated by climate change.
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation by dams and culverts.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Use as fishing bait.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Potential	
(Low, High)	Description
Low	Potential competition and displacement by non-
	native and invasive crayfish and fish species.
Unknown	Porcelain disease occurs in North Carolina and can result in heavy population losses in some species. It is unknown if this crayfish species is susceptible to porcelain disease or if the disease occurs in its current range, but it occurs in the adjacent First Broad River.
	(Low, High) Low

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
None known	•	,

6. Are there other man-made factors that can affect continued viability of the animal in the State?

	Other Man-Made Factor
None known	

Pamlico Crayfish

Procambarus medialis

Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

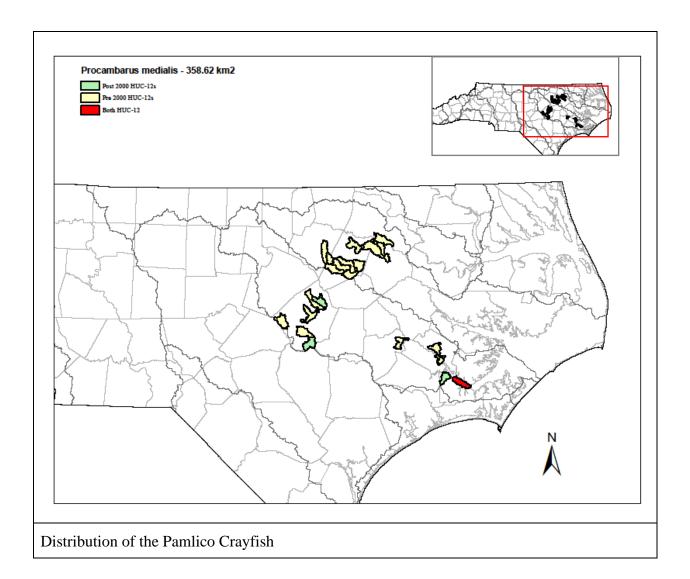
<u>National Status:</u> This species is not federally listed. It is ranked G3 (vulnerable) by NatureServe and Not Assessed by the IUCN.

Range: This species is known only from the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico drainages in North Carolina. While historically it has been found in the upper Tar, it has not been observed there since pre-2000. Fragmented populations across the Neuse drainage have recently been detected from Johnston and Craven counties, but only encompass 4 localities.

Rationale for Status Change: Populations of the Pamlico Crayfish appear to be declining in North Carolina, with no recent records from the Tar-Pamlico River Basin. The species has undergone a 68.67% reduction in extent of occurrence with only 4 known current localities comprised of 358.62 km² in the



Neuse River Basin. This extent of occurrence exceeds the threshold for listing as Threatened. Further, the Red Swamp Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*), an invasive species, and anthropogenic impacts also further threaten the species and could drive it to extinction or endangered status within the foreseeable future.



Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Threatened
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Threatened
B2	Threatened
B(a)	Threatened
B(b)	Threatened
С	Data Deficient
C1	Data Deficient

C2	Data Deficient
D1	Data Deficient
D2	Special Concern
E	Data Deficient

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
U.S. Forest Service	Federal	Croatan National Forest protects a portion of the Neuse river basin.
U.S. Department of Defense	Federal	Cherry Point Marine Air Station controls a small portion of the species' range.
NC Department of Agriculture	State	Conservation Enhancement Reserve Program provides easements on very limited areas.
NC Clean Water Trust Fund	State	Conservation easements and land ownership along very small portions of streams.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	2
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Degradation and fragmentation of stream
Curtailment		habitats have forced this species to exist only in
		roadside ditches.
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Water quality degradation from chemical and
Curtailment		excess nutrient pollution, agriculture, logging,
		residential and commercial development, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Siltation and physical habitat degradation from
Curtailment		agriculture, logging, residential and commercial
		development, channel clearing and snagging, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Flow reduction or alteration from agriculture and
		water supply withdrawals. Could be exacerbated
		by climate change.
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation by dams and culverts.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

par poses:		
Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Use as fishing bait.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Other	Unknown	Potential competition and displacement by non- native and invasive crayfish and fish species. In particular, Red Swamp Crayfish is sympatric and of high concern.
Disease	Unknown	Porcelain disease occurs in North Carolina and can result in heavy population losses in some species. It is unknown if this crayfish species is susceptible to porcelain disease or if the disease occurs in its current range.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
None known		

6. Are there other man-made factors that can affect continued viability of the animal in the State?

Other Man-Made Factor	
Other Man Made ractor	
None known	

Sandhills Crayfish

Procambarus pearsei

Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

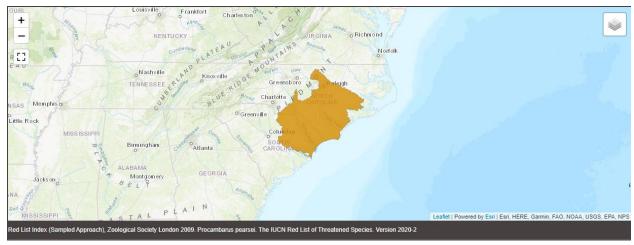
<u>National Status:</u> This species is not federally listed. It is ranked G4 (apparently secure) by NatureServe and Data Deficient by the IUCN.

Range: This species historically is known to occur in the lower Cape Fear Basin in NC and the Lumber-Little Pee Dee and Waccamaw River basins in NC and SC.

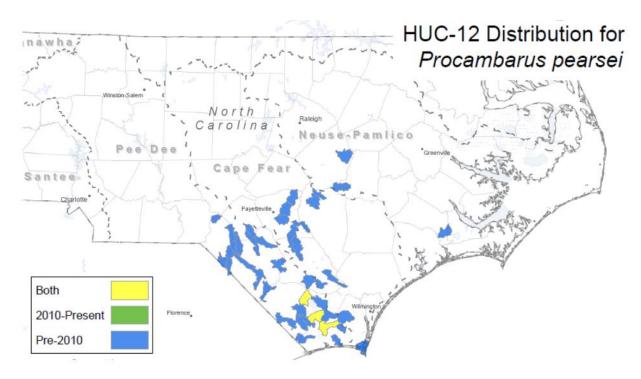
Rational for Status Change: Despite the widespread distribution of this species across southeastern North Carolina in the past, this



species has experienced a dramatic decline since 2010. Coincident with this decline is a rapid increase in the abundance of the invasive *Procambarus clarkii* in the Pee Dee watershed. It appears that this invasive species is displacing *P. pearsei*, as well as other species, in this region. This population reduction is based on direct observation and decline in the area of occupancy that appears to be caused by an invasive crayfish whose spread may not be reversible. Area of Occupancy is NC is less than 100 km² (AOC = 14 km²) which exceeds the threshold for Threatened.



National Distribution of the Sandhills Crayfish



Distribution of the Sandhills Crayfish in North Carolina

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score
Al	Data Deficient
A2	Threatened
А3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
Bl	Threatened
B2	Threatened
B(a)	Threatened
B(b)	Threatened
С	Data Deficient
Cl	Data Deficient
C2	Data Deficient

DI	Data Deficient
D2	Special Concern

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
National Park Service	Federal	Wild and Scenic River designation for portion of Lumber River.
NC Department of Environmental Quality	State	Outstanding Resource Water designation for portion of Lumber river basin around Lake Waccamaw. High Quality Water designation for upper portion of Lumber River.
NC Division of Parks and Recreation	State	Lumber River State Park along lower portion of Lumber River; Lake Waccamaw State Park.
NC Clean Water Trust Fund	State	Conservation easements and land ownership along very small portions of streams.
NCWRC	State	Juniper Creek, Sandhills, and Columbus County game lands.
Various (e.g., NC Coastal Land Trust)	Private	Conservation easements and land ownership along small portions of streams in Lumber River.
The Nature Conservancy	Private	Green Swamp Preserve.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Water quality degradation from chemical and excess nutrient pollution, agriculture, logging, residential and commercial development, and road construction and maintenance.
Destruction, Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Siltation and physical habitat degradation from agriculture, logging, residential and commercial development, channel clearing and snagging, and road construction and maintenance.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Flow reduction or alteration from agriculture and water supply withdrawals. Could be exacerbated by climate change.
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation by dams and culverts.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Use as fishing bait.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Other	Unknown	Potential competition and displacement by non- native and invasive crayfish and fish species. In particular, Red Swamp Crayfish is sympatric and of high concern.
Disease	Unknown	Porcelain disease occurs in North Carolina and can result in heavy population losses in some species. It is unknown if this crayfish species is susceptible to porcelain disease or if the disease occurs in its current range.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
None known		

Other Man-Made F	actor
None known	

Waccamaw Crayfish

Procambarus braswelli

Current N.C. Status: Special Concern

Proposed N.C. Status: Endangered

<u>National Status:</u> This species is not federally listed, but is ranked at G3 (Vulnerable) by Nature Serve and Data Deficient by IUCN.

Range: This species occurs in a small number of disjunct locations in the Waccamaw and Pee Dee River basins in NC and SC.

Rational for Status Change: Populations throughout the species range have substantially declined over the past 20 years. The last record of the Waccamaw Crayfish in North Carolina is from



2012, from Lake Waccamaw. Intensive surveys undertaken in 2018 and 2019 in Lake Waccamaw and all historic sites throughout the Waccamaw River drainage revealed widespread populations of the invasive Red Swamp Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) but failed to detect Waccamaw Crayfish. These surveys indicate that the range of the species as a whole is greatly reduced. This species faces numerous threats including poor population connectivity and introduction of invasive crayfish species. Area of Occupancy in NC, based on all records from 2001 to present, is less than 10 km² (AOC = 4 km²) which exceeds the threshold for Endangered.



National Distribution of the Waccamaw Crayfish

HUC-12 Distribution for Procambarus braswelli



Distribution of the Waccamaw Crayfish in North Carolina

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score	
Al	Data Deficient	
A2	Endangered	
А3	Data Deficient	
A4	Data Deficient	
Bl	Endangered	
B2	Endangered	
B(a)	Threatened	
B(b)	Endangered	
С	Data Deficient	
Cl	Data Deficient	
C2	Data Deficient	
DI	Data Deficient	
D2	Endangered	

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
NC Department of Environmental Quality	State	Outstanding Resource Water designation for portion of Lumber river basin around Lake Waccamaw. High Quality Water designation for upper portion of Lumber River.
NC Clean Water Trust Fund	State	Conservation easements and land ownership along small portions of streams.
NC Division of Parks and Recreation	State	Lake Waccamaw State Park, Lumber River State Park
NCWRC	State	Sandhills, Juniper Creek and Columbus County game lands.
The Nature Conservancy	Private	Green Swamp Preserve

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Water quality degradation from chemical and
Curtailment		excess nutrient pollution, agriculture, logging,
		residential and commercial development, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Siltation and physical habitat degradation from
Curtailment		agriculture, logging, residential and commercial
		development, channel clearing and snagging, and
		road construction and maintenance.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Flow reduction or alteration from agriculture and
		water supply withdrawals. Could be exacerbated
		by climate change.
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation by dams and culverts.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Use as fishing bait.
Recreational, Commercial	Low	Collection for aquarium trade.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion (Disease, Predation, Other)	Potential (Low, High)	Description
Other	Unknown	Potential competition and displacement by non- native and invasive crayfish and fish species. In particular, Red Swamp Crayfish is sympatric and of high concern.
Disease	Unknown	Porcelain disease occurs in North Carolina and can result in heavy population losses in some species. It is unknown if this crayfish species is susceptible to porcelain disease or if the disease occurs in its current range.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
None known		

Other Man-Made Factor	
Other Wall Made Factor	
None known	

Pine Barrens Treefrog

Hyla andersonii

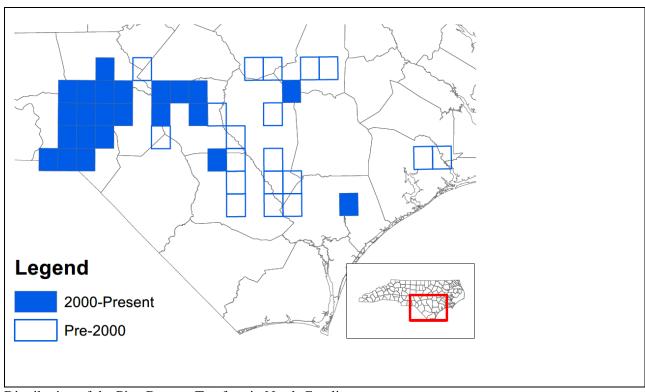
Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

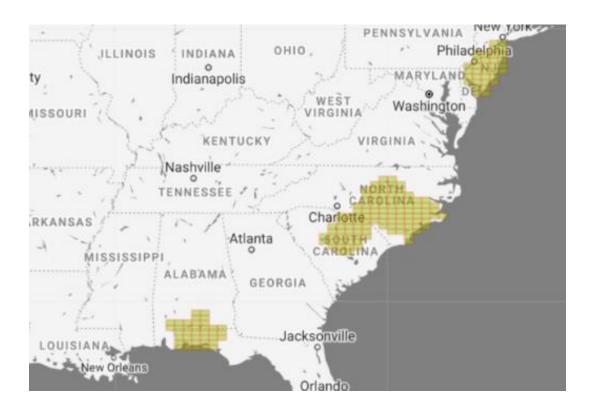


<u>National Status:</u> This species is not listed at the national level. NatureServe ranks the Pine Barrens Treefrog as G4, or apparently secure.

<u>Range:</u> Hyla andersonii populations are divided into three distinct geographical areas: the Pine Barrens of New Jersey; North and South Carolina; and western Florida and south central Alabama. North Carolina populations are mostly centered around the Sandhills, with outlying localities in the lower Coastal Plain.



Distribution of the Pine Barrens Treefrog in North Carolina



Rationale for Status Change: Based on surveys by NCWRC and the NC Natural Heritage Program, biologists estimate there are between 650 and 800 mature Pine Barrens Treefrogs in our state. Furthermore, continued surveys give confidence that there are far fewer than 700 individuals in any one sub-population. Based on these criteria, we assign a conservation status of Threatened by Criterion C.

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Special Concern
B2	Special Concern
B(a)	Special Concern
B(b)	Special Concern
С	Threatened
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Threatened
D1	Special Concern
D2	Special Concern

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
US Department of Defense	Federal	Land conservation and management on Fort Bragg.
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Land conservation and management on Holly Shelter, Suggs Mill Pond, and Sandhills game lands.
NC Division of Mitigation Services	State	Easements
NC Division of Parks and Recreation	State	Land conservation and management on Carvers Creek State Park, and Weymouth Woods/Sandhills Nature Preserve.
Various Land Trusts	Private	Land conservation, easements, and management by North Carolina Coastal Land Trust, and The Nature Conservancy.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification	Present, Threatened	Roads and road construction destroy and
		fragment habitats. Residential and commercial
		development can destroy and fragment habitat.
Destruction, Modification,	Present, Threatened	Altered hydrology of breeding habitat (seeps,
Curtailment		pocosins) due to climate change, land cover
		changes, or water extraction.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use (Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, Educational)	Potential (Low, High)	Description
Commercial	Low	Illegal collection for the pet trade or personal collections.
Scientific	Low	Research projects can disturb habitat; impede animal movement toward breeding sites; or remove too many individuals from a population.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Disease	High	Disease threats of at least three pathogens have been identified, two of which (chytrid fungus and Ranavirus) have been found in North Carolina.
Predation	Low	Illegal collection for the pet trade or personal collections reduces number of individuals available for reproduction.

|--|

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	Listing under federal Endangered Species Act; designation of Critical Habitat. However, species has not been petitioned.
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

	Other Man-Made Factor
Non	ne known

Southern Chorus Frog

Pseudacris nigrita

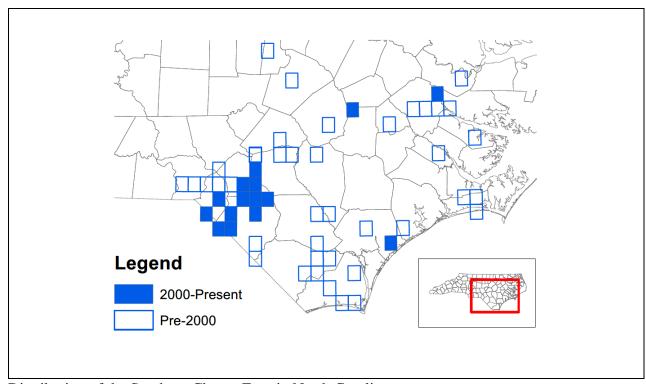
Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Special Concern

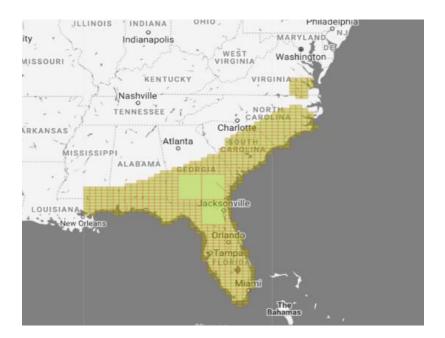
<u>National Status:</u> This species is not listed at the national level. NatureServe ranks the Southern Chorus Frog as G5, or globally secure.



<u>Range:</u> *Pseudacris nigrita* is a frog of the southeastern Coastal Plain, with a range stretching from eastern Lousiana and central Mississippi, to southeastern Virginia. North Carolina populations are highly fragmented, with most occurrences in the Sandhills.



Distribution of the Southern Chorus Frog in North Carolina



<u>Rationale for Status Change:</u> Southern Chorus frogs have experienced a marked decline in Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Since 2000, these animals have been documented from only a handful of localities, in an area encompassing just over 15,000 km². These factors place the species firmly into the category of Special Concern according to Criterion B.

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Special Concern
B2	Special Concern
B(a)	Special Concern
B(b)	Special Concern
С	Data Deficient
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Data Deficient
D1	Data Deficient
D2	Special Concern

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

	Agency/Entity Type	
Agency/Private Entity	(Fed., State, Private)	Protection
US Department of Defense	Federal	General land conservation of Fort Bragg and
		Camp Lejeune.
US Forest Service	Federal	General land conservation and management of
		Croatan National Forest.
NCWRC	State	Land conservation and management on Holly
		Shelter, Sandhills, and Suggs Mill game lands.
The Nature Conservancy	Private	Land conservation and management on several
		preserved areas.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction	Present, Threatened	Loss and fragmentation of habitat through
		agriculture, logging, and development.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Drought from climate variability can deplete
		groundwater, alter habitat, and favor species
		more tolerant of dry conditions, including
		nonnative and invasive species.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Residential and commercial development near
		existing populations can increase water
		withdrawals, thus reduce groundwater
		maintenance of breeding ponds and wetlands.
		Development can also contribute sediments and
		contaminants to local surface waters.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Logging and site preparation could impede
		movement and impact populations.
Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Recreational use of conservation lands can
		disturb habitat and impede animal movement.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Scientific	Low	Research projects can disturb habitat; impede
		animal movement toward breeding sites; or
		remove too many individuals from a population.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion (Disease, Predation, Other)	Potential (Low, High)	Description
Disease	High	Disease threats of at least three pathogens have been identified, two of which (chytrid fungus and Ranavirus) have been found in North Carolina.
Predation	High	Fire ants are potential predators and are known to attack other amphibian species where they cooccur.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	Listing under federal Endangered Species Act;
		designation of Critical Habitat. However, species
		has not been petitioned.
NC Wildlife Resources	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License
Commission		programs. Partial protection currently afforded
		under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules
		could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to
		provide more protection.

	Other Man-Made Factor	
None known		

Hickory Nut Gorge Green Salamander

Aneides caryaensis

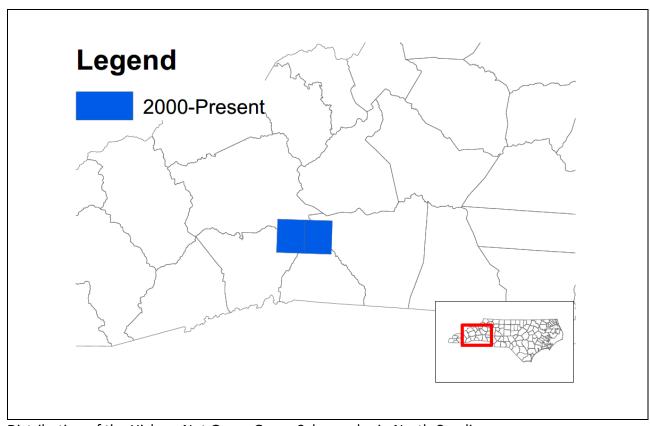
<u>Current N.C. Status:</u> Not listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Endangered

<u>National Status:</u> This species is not federally listed, as it was only described in 2019. NatureServe ranks this taxon as G1 (Critically Imperiled).



<u>Range:</u> The North Carolina-endemic *Aneides caryaensis* occurs only in the vicinity of Hickory Nut Gorge, in Buncombe, Henderson, and Rutherford counties. It formerly occurred at one site in Polk County.



Distribution of the Hickory Nut Gorge Green Salamander in North Carolina

Rationale for Status Change: The Hickory Nut Gorge Green Salamander occurs in a very limited range (<100 km²) in three counties in the world and is patchily distributed in those counties. Additionally, recent models have estimated that there are fewer than 250 individuals (both adults and non-hatchling juveniles) in this population. These two factors make this species extremely vulnerable to development and collection pressure. Criteria B and C are the primary metrics that warrant a state listing of endangered.

Summary of Criteria Evaluated

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Threatened
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Endangered
B2	Threatened
B(a)	Endangered
B(b)	Endangered
С	Endangered
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Endangered
D1	Threatened
D2	Special Concern

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
NC State Parks	State	General land conservation and management of
		Chimney Rock SP.
Carolina Mountain Land	Private	Land conservation and management.
Conservancy		
Youngs Mountain/Kens Rock	Private	Land conservation and management.
Registered Heritage Area		

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction	Present, Threatened	Logging and development removes overstory that
		shades and provides movement corridors. Rock
		quarrying or mining of outcrops will destroy habitats.
Modification	Threatened	Roads and road construction destroy and
		fragment habitats. Residential and commercial
		development can destroy and fragment habitat.
Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Intense wildfires and residential and commercial
		development can remove overstory that provides
		shading of rock outcrop habitat; arboreal travel
		corridors between rock outcrops can be
		destroyed by wildfire.
Modification, Curtailment	Threatened	Drought from climate variability can reduce
		moisture gradients in cove habitats and result in
		drier conditions on rock outcrops. Acid rainfall
		can eliminate suitable rock outcrops.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use (Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, Educational)	Potential (Low, High)	Description
Commercial	Low	Illegal collection for the pet trade or personal collections.
Recreational	Low	Hiking, rock climbing, and other pedestrian activities can disrupt normal behaviors.
Scientific	High	Research projects can disturb habitat; impede animal movement toward breeding sites; or remove too many individuals from a population.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Disease	High	Disease threats of at least three pathogens have been identified, two of which (chytrid fungus and
		Ranavirus) have been found in North Carolina; the fungus <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i> (Bsal) is a potential threat. The parasitic
		nematode <i>Batacholandros magnavulgaris</i> has been reported from green salamanders.

Predation	Low	Fire Ants could move into higher elevations as
		temperatures warm with climate change. Illegal
		collection for the pet trade or personal
		collections reduces number of individuals
		available for reproduction.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	Listing under federal Endangered Species Act; designation of Critical Habitat. 2015 finding stated there is substantial evidence for listing the Green Salamander.
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

	,
	Other Man-Made Factor
Ν	None known

Long-tailed Salamander

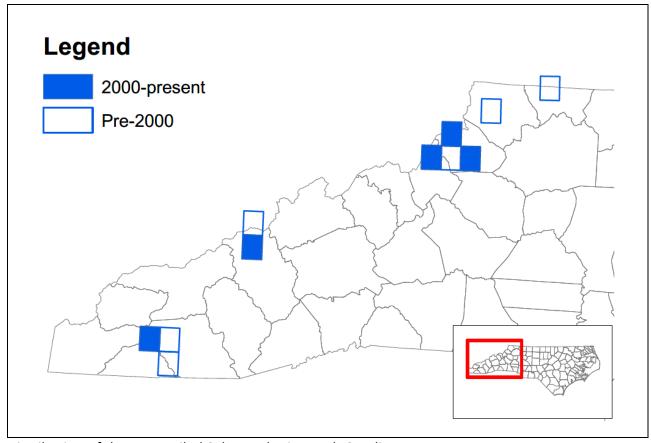
Eurycea longicauda

<u>Current N.C. Status:</u> Special Concern

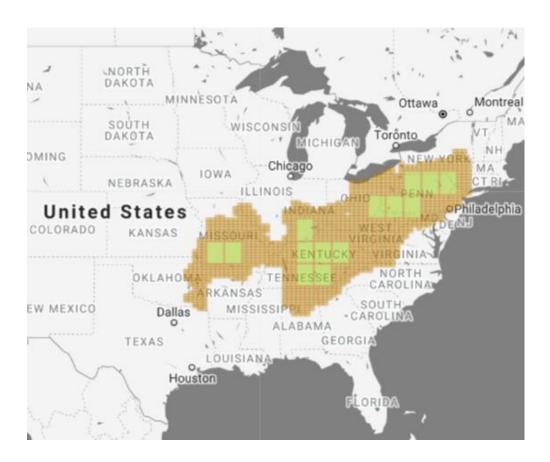
Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

<u>National Status:</u> This species is not listed at the national level. NatureServe ranks the Long-tailed Salamander as G5, or globally secure.

<u>Range:</u> Eurycea longicauda has a large range outside of North Carolina, ranging as far south as Alabama, west to Oklahoma, and north to southern New York. In NC, populations occur in discrete pockets, west of the Blue Ridge Escarpment.



Distribution of the Long-tailed Salamander in North Carolina



<u>Rationale for Status Change:</u> Populations of Long-tailed Salamander in North Carolina are highly fragmented, with a geographic range of 2,500-5,000 km². The area of occupancy for the species is less than 250 km². Therefore, according to Criteria B and C, this species should be listed as Threatened.

Criterion	Score	
A1	Data Deficient	
A2	Data Deficient	
A3	Data Deficient	
A4	Data Deficient	
B1	Threatened	
B2	Threatened	
B(a)	Threatened	
B(b)	Threatened	
С	Threatened	
C1	Data Deficient	
C2	Threatened	
D	Special Concern	
D2	Special Concern	

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Annua / Drivata Futitu	Agency/Entity Type	Dustantian
Agency/Private Entity	(Fed., State, Private)	Protection
US Forest Service	Federal	General land conservation and management of
		Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests.
NC Land and Water Fund	State	Conservation easements in Watauga River basin.
Blue Ridge Conservancy	Private	Land conservation and easements in Watauga
		River basin.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction	Present, Threatened	Logging and development removes overstory that
		shades and provides movement corridors. Rock
		quarrying or mining of outcrops will destroy
		habitats.
Modification	Threatened	Roads and road construction destroy and
		fragment habitats. Residential and commercial
		development can destroy and fragment habitat.
Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Intense wildfires and residential and commercial
		development can remove overstory that provides
		shading of rock outcrop habitat; arboreal travel
		corridors between rock outcrops can be
		destroyed by wildfire.
Modification, Curtailment	Threatened	Drought from climate variability can reduce
		moisture gradients in cove habitats and result in
		drier conditions on rock outcrops. Acid rainfall
		can eliminate suitable rock outcrops.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use (Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, Educational)	Potential (Low, High)	Description
Commercial	Low	Illegal collection for the pet trade or personal collections.
Recreational	Low	Hiking, rock climbing, and other pedestrian activities can disrupt normal behaviors.
Scientific	Low	Research projects can disturb habitat; impede animal movement toward breeding sites; or remove too many individuals from a population.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Disease	High	Disease threats of at least three pathogens have been identified, two of which (chytrid fungus and Ranavirus) have been found in North Carolina; the fungus <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i> (Bsal) is a potential threat
Predation	Low	Fire Ants could move into higher elevations as temperatures warm with climate change. Illegal collection for the pet trade or personal collections reduces number of individuals available for reproduction.
Other	Low	Road mortality from vehicular traffic.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	Listing under federal Endangered Species Act; designation of Critical Habitat. However, species has not been petitioned.
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

Other Man-Made Factor
None known

Northern Map Turtle

Graptemys geographica

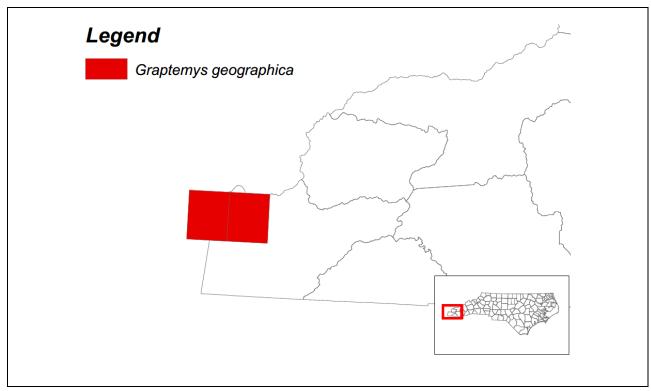
Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Special Concern

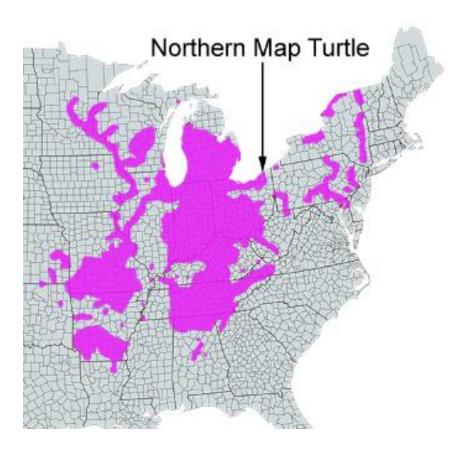
<u>National Status:</u> This species is not listed at the national level. NatureServe ranks the Northern Map Turtle as G5, or globally secure.



<u>Range:</u> Northern Map Turtles have a large overall distribution, occuring from Ontario to Kansas, to southern Arkansas. In North Carolina, this species has only been documented in far western Cherokee County.



Distribution of the Northern Map Turtle in North Carolina



<u>Rationale for Status Change:</u> *Graptemys geographica* is found in fewer than 5 locations in a small section of the Hiwassee Drainage. Because of its very restricted range in North Carolina, Criterion D would recommend a listing of Special Concern for this species.

Criterion	Score	
A1	Data Deficient	
A2	Data Deficient	
A3	Data Deficient	
A4	Data Deficient	
B1	Data Deficient	
B2	Data Deficient	
B(a)	Data Deficient	
B(b)	Data Deficient	
С	Data Deficient	
C1	Data Deficient	
C2	Data Deficient	
D1	Special Concern	
D2	Special Concern	

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
Tennessee Valley Authority	Federal	Conservation and management on Hiwassee and Apalachia reservoirs.
US Forest Service	Federal	Conservation and management on Nantahala National Forest.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification	Present	Inundation of riverine habitat by large reservoirs.
Destruction, Modification	Present, Threatened	Development of shoreline habitat affecting reproductive habitat
Curtailment	Present	Habitat fragmentation due to dams
Modification, Curtailment	Present	Flow alterations from dam regulation

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Recreational	Low	Harvest for food

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Disease	Low	Ranavirus has been detected in the state and can affect certain turtle species.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

Other Man-Made Factor
None known

Eastern Slender Glass Lizard

Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus

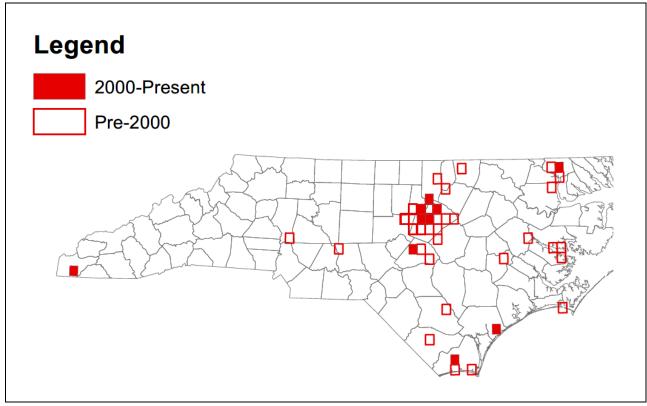
Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Special Concern

National Status: This species is not listed at the

national level. NatureServe ranks *Ophisaurus attenuatus* as G5, or globally secure. The Eastern Slender Glass Lizard (*O. a. longicaudus*) is listed as T5, meaning the subspecies is also globally secure.

<u>Range:</u> Ophisaurus a. longicaudus reaches the Mississippi River, which acts as the barrier between it and the nominate subspecies. In NC, most individuals have been observed in and around the Triangle, with several peripheral populations in the Coastal Plain and a small cluster in Cherokee County.



Distribution of the Eastern Slender Glass Lizard in North Carolina



Rationale for Status Change: The total geographic range for *Ophisaurus a. longicaudus* in North Carolina is 11,981 km², based on documented observations since 2000. Additionally, the paucity of individual observations in this time allows us to estimate that there are fewer than 1,400 individuals across the state. Therefore, this species should be listed as Special Concern by Criteria B and C.

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Special Concern
B2	Data Deficient
B(a)	Special Concern
B(b)	Special Concern
С	Special Concern
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Special Concern
D1	Data Deficient
D2	Data Deficient

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
US Forest Service	Federal	General land conservation and management of Croatan National Forest.
N.C. M.C. Hillife December	Chaha	
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Conservation and management of Holly Shelter game land.
NC Division of Parks and Recreation	State	Conservation and management of Merchants Millpond, Umstead and Raven Rock state parks.
Wake County/City of Raleigh	County/City	Conservation and easements of open space parcels.
The Nature Conservancy	Private	Conservation and management of Green Swamp Preserve.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification	Present, Threatened	Habitat loss and fragmentation due to
		development.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
None known		

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Other	High	Road mortality from vehicular traffic.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

Other Man-Made Factor	
None known	

Mimic Glass Lizard

Ophisaurus mimicus

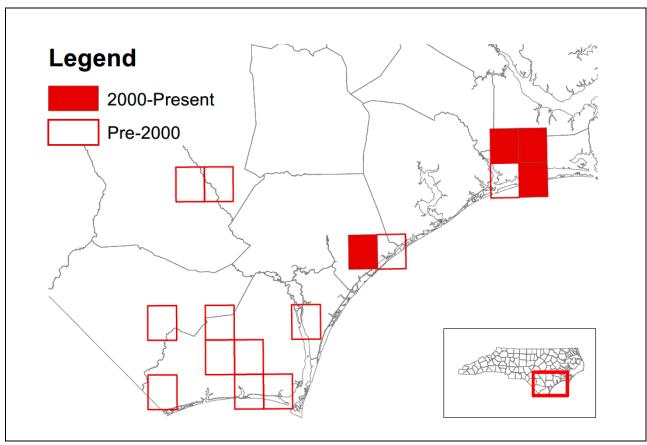
<u>Current N.C. Status:</u> Special Concern

Proposed N.C. Status: Endangered

National Status: This species is not listed at the national level. NatureServe ranks the Mimic Glass Lizard as G3, or Vulnerable.

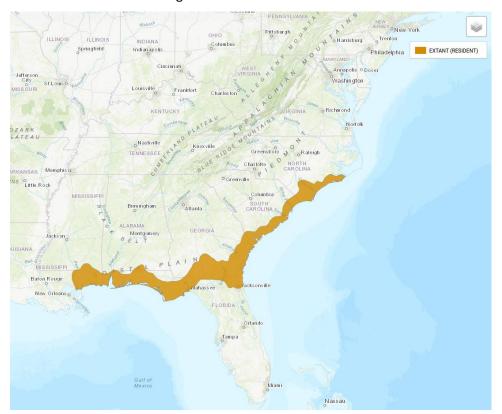


<u>Range:</u> A denizen of flatwoods and sandy soils, *Ophisaurus mimicus* occupies habitat from North Carolina to northern Florida, and to eastern Mississippi. In our state, this species has only been observed in the southeastern Coastal Plain.



Distribution of the Mimic Glass Lizard in North Carolina

NWAC - 2020 State Listing Technical Corrections



Rationale for Status Change: Since 2000, only six specimens of this elusive lizard have been found in North Carolina, despite extensive survey efforts throughout its range. This paucity of records supports the estimation of a small total population of *O. mimicus* in the state (<3,500). Furthermore, because of the fragmented distribution of its subpopulations, no subpopulation could have more than 700 mature individuals. By applying this information to Criterion C, we receive a Conservation Status of Threatened. However, because formerly contiguous populations of this species are now broken up across the landscape, immigration into North Carolina is no longer likely, making our regional population a sink. As such, we apply a Regional Correction to uplist the Mimic Glass Lizard to State Endangered.

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Special Concern
B2	Data Deficient
B(a)	Special Concern
B(b)	Special Concern
С	Threatened
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Threatened
D1	Data Deficient
D2	Data Deficient

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
US Forest Service	Federal	Land conservation and management on Croatan
		National Forest
NC Wildlife Resources	State	Land conservation and management on Holly
Commission		Shelter and Suggs Mill game lands.
The Nature Conservancy	Private	Land conservation and management of Green
		Swamp game land.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction, Modification	Present, Threatened	Habitat loss and fragmentation due to
		development.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use			
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential		
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description	
None known			

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

•		
Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Other	Low	Road mortality from vehicular traffic.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

Other Man-Made Factor
None known

Eastern Coachwhip

Coluber (=Masticophis) flagellum flagellum

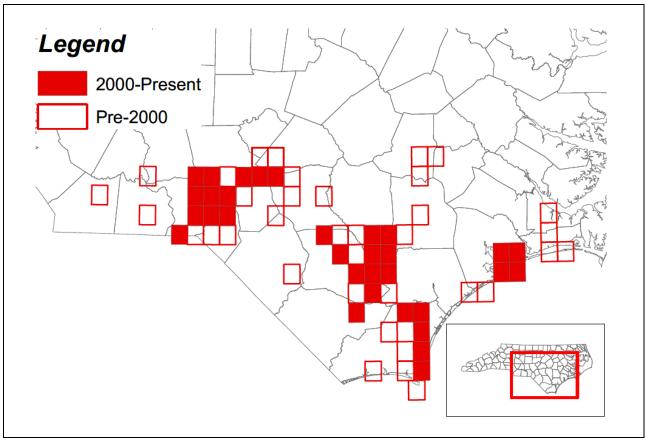
Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Special Concern

<u>National Status:</u> This species is not listed at the national level and has been given a rating of G5 (globally secure) by NatureServe. This organization ranks the Eastern Coachwhip as T5, a secure subspecies.



<u>Range:</u> Coluber flagellum has a very large range, stretching from coast to coast, and as far north as Nebraska. The Eastern Coachwhip (Coluber f. flagellum) occupies habitat from Eastern Texas to Florida, and as far north as southeastern Coastal Plain and Sandhills of North Carolina



Distribution of the Eastern Coachwhip in North Carolina

NWAC – 2020 State Listing Technical Corrections



Rationale for Status Change: Coluber f. flagellum ranges across our southeastern Coastal Plain and Sandhills. However, the Extent of Occurrence is a mere 15,000 km². Additionally, the species occurs in fewer than 10 discrete locations, and is experiencing a decline in overall Area of Occupancy, as well as extent and/or quality of habitat. Therefore, based on the parameters of Criterion B, we recommend a status of Special Concern.

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
А3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Special Concern
B2	Data Deficient
B(a)	Special Concern
B(b)	Special Concern
С	Data Deficient
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Data Deficient
D1	Data Deficient
D2	Data Deficient

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
US Department of Defense	Federal	Land conservation and management on Fort
		Bragg, Camp Lejeune, and Sunny Point Ocean
		Terminal.
NC Wildlife Resources	State	Land conservation and management on Suggs
Commission		Mill Pond, and Sandhills game lands.
NC Forest Service	State	Land conservation at Bladen Lakes State Forest
NC Division of Parks and	State	Land conservation and management on Lake
Recreation		Waccamaw, and Carolina Beach state parks.
Various Land Trusts	Private	Land conservation, easements, and management
		by Sandhills Area Land Trust, North Carolina
		Coastal Land Trust, and The Nature Conservancy.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Suppression of fire disturbance.
Destruction, Modification	Present, Threatened	Habitat loss and fragmentation due to
		development.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use (Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Commercial	Low	Illegal collection for the pet trade or personal
		collections.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Other	High	Competition for space and egg depredation from
		fire ants.
Other	High	Road mortality from vehicular traffic.
Disease	High	Snake Fungal Disease

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

Agency	Agency Type (Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

None known

Wood Frog – Coastal Plain populations

Rana sylvatica

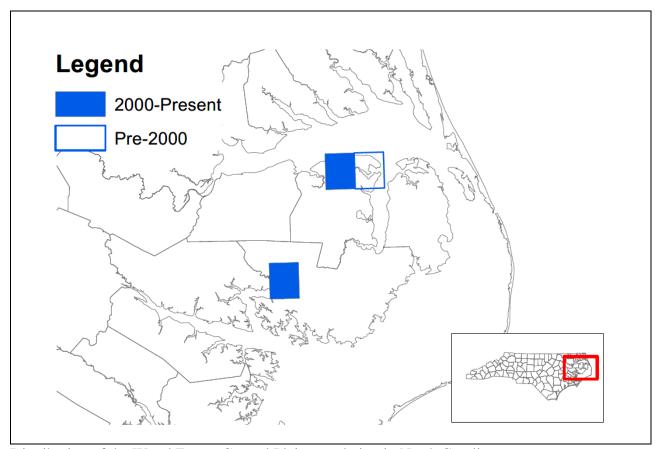
Current N.C. Status: Not Listed

Proposed N.C. Status: Threatened

National Status: Rana sylvatica has no designation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. NatureServe ranks the species at G5 but recognizes this Tidewater population as distinct.

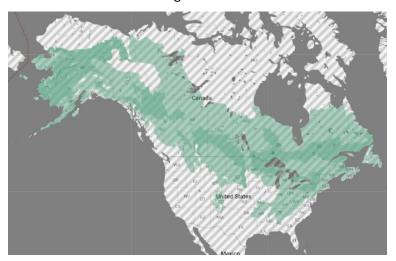


<u>Range:</u> Wood Frogs have a huge distribution in North America, from the Southern Appalachians through the Boreal Forest, to western Alaska. In North Carolina, the main population of *Rana sylvatica* occurs from the Triad west. However, the Coastal Plain population only occurs on the Albemarle Peninsula, in disjunct pockets of Hyde and Tyrrell counties.



Distribution of the Wood Frog – Coastal Plain population in North Carolina

NWAC – 2020 State Listing Technical Corrections



Rationale for Status Change: This exceedingly rare population of Wood Frogs is only known from Hyde and Tyrrell counties. Only a handful of individuals have been found since their original discovery. The extent of occurrence is <5,000 km². This factor, along with only two known populations, supports a designation of Threatened through Criterion B.

Criterion	Score
A1	Data Deficient
A2	Data Deficient
A3	Data Deficient
A4	Data Deficient
B1	Threatened
B2	Data Deficient
B(a)	Threatened
B(b)	Threatened
С	Data Deficient
C1	Data Deficient
C2	Data Deficient
D1	Data Deficient
D2	Special Concern

GS 113-334 (c) Relevant Data and Factual Information

1. Are any other State or Federal agencies or Private Entities taking steps to protect the wild animal which is the subject of the proposal?

Agency/Private Entity	Agency/Entity Type (Fed., State, Private)	Protection
NC Dept. of Transportation	State	Mitigation site provides some land protection
		and management.
The Conservation Fund	Private	Land conservation or management of Palmetto-
		Peartree Preserve.
Scranton Hardwood Forest	Private	Land management.

2. Is there present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat?

Type of Impact (Destruction,	Occurrence	
Modification, Curtailment)	(Present, Threatened)	Description
Destruction	Present, Threatened	Loss of habitat through logging and development.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Drought from climate variability can deplete
		groundwater, alter habitat, and favor species
		more tolerant of dry conditions, including
		nonnative and invasive species.
Modification, Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Residential and commercial development near
		existing populations can increase water
		withdrawals, thus reduce groundwater
		maintenance of breeding ponds and wetlands.
		Development can also contribute sediments and
		contaminants to local surface waters.
Modification, Curtailment	Threatened	Logging and site preparation could impede
		movement and impact populations.
Curtailment	Present, Threatened	Recreational use of conservation lands can
		disturb habitat and impede animal movement.

3. Is there the potential for over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes?

Type of Over-Use		
(Commercial, Recreational,	Potential	
Scientific, Educational)	(Low, High)	Description
Scientific	Low	Research projects can disturb habitat; impede
		animal movement toward breeding sites; or
		remove too many individuals from a population.

4. Is there the potential for critical population depletion from disease, predation, or other mortality factors?

Type of Depletion	Potential	
(Disease, Predation, Other)	(Low, High)	Description
Disease	High	Disease threats of at least three pathogens have been identified, two of which (chytrid fungus and Ranavirus) have been found in North Carolina.
Predation	High	Fire ants are potential predators and are known to attack other amphibian species where they co-occur.

5. Are there alternative regulatory mechanisms?

	Agency Type	
Agency	(Federal, State)	Regulatory Mechanism

NWAC – 2020 State Listing Technical Corrections

US Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	Listing under federal Endangered Species Act; designation of Critical Habitat. However, species has not been petitioned.
NC Wildlife Resources Commission	State	Collection Permits and Captivity License programs. Partial protection currently afforded under 15A NCAC 10H .1302; but additional rules could be enacted under G.S. 113-333 (a)(6) to provide more protection.

6. Are there other man-made factors that can affect continued viability of the animal in the State?

	Other Man-Made Factor
None	e known

Technical Corrections – Birds

Federal Status Changes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Previous Federal Status, NC	New Federal Status,
		Register 2017	NC Status
Setophaga kirtlandii	Kirtland's Warbler	Federal Endangered,	no Federal status,
		NC Endangered	NC Endangered
Laterallus jamaicensis	Eastern Black Rail	no Federal status,	Federal Threatened,
jamaicensis		NC Special Concern	NC Threatened

Scientific Name Changes

Common Name	Current Scientific Name,	New Scientific Name
	NC Register 2017	
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	Picoides borealis	Dryobates borealis
Henslow's Sparrow	Ammodramus henslowii	Centronyx henslowii

Common Name Changes: None

Ineligible to List: None

References:

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz,, B.M. Winger, and K. Winker. 2019. Fifty-ninth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk Ornithological Advances Vol 135, 2018, pp. 798-813.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz,, and K. Winker. 2019. Check-list of North American Birds (online). American Ornithological Society. http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa

Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 2019. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Kirtland's Warbler from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. Federal Register Vol 84, No. 196, pp 54436-54463.

NWAC – 2020 State Listing Technical Corrections

 $\frac{https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/10/09/2019-22096/endangered-and-threatened-wildlife-and-plants-removing-the-kirtlands-warbler-from-the-federal-list$

Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status for Eastern Black Rail with a Section 4(d) Rule. Federal Register Vol 85, No. 196, pp 63764-63802.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/10/08/2020-19661/endangered-and-threatened-wildlife-and-plants-threatened-species-status-for-eastern-black-rail-with

Technical Corrections—Fish

Federal Status Changes: None

Scientific Name Changes

Common Name	Current Scientific Name,	New Scientific Name, New Common Name
	NC Register 2017	
Longhead Darter	Percina macrocephala	Percina williamsi, Sickle Darter
Blackbanded Darter	Percina nigrofasciata	Percina westfalli, Westfall's Darter
Highfin Carpsucker	Carpiodes velifer	Carpiodes sp. cf. velifer, "Atlantic" Highfin Carpsucker
"Thinlip" Chub	Cyprinella zanema	Cyprinella sp. cf. zanema, "Thinlip" Chub

Common Name Changes

Scientific Name	Current Common Name,	New Common Name
	NC Register 2017	
Etheostoma simoterum	Tennessee Snubnose Darter	Snubnose Darter

Ineligible to List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Reason for Ineligibility
Percina sciera	Dusky Darter	Species' occurrence was based upon two misidentified lots of two specimens
Lucania goodei	Bluefin Killifish	Species is not native to North Carolina

References

Hayes, M.M., and K.R. Piller. 2018. Patterns of diversification in a North American endemic fish, the Blackbanded Darter (Perciformes, Percidae). Zoologica Scripta 2018:1-9.

Page, L.M., H. Espinosa-Pérez, L.T. Findley, C.R. Gilbert, R. N. Lea, N.E. Mandrak, R.L. Mayden, and J.S. Nelson. 2013. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. 7th edition. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, MD. 384p.

Page, L.M., and T.J. Near. 2007. A new darter from the upper Tennessee River drainage related to *Percina macrocephala* (Percidae: Etheostomatinae). Copeia 2007:605-613.2

Rohde, F.C., R.G. Arndt, J.W. Foltz, and J.M. Quattro. 2009. Freshwater fishes of South Carolina. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC. 430p.

Tracy, B. H., F.C. Rohde, and G. M. Hogue. (in review. 2020). An annotated atlas of the freshwater fishes of North Carolina.

Tracy, B.H., and W.C. Starnes. 2011. What happened to the Dusky Darter in North Carolina? Newsletter of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. March 2011:10-12.

https://nc.fisheries.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/11/March2011 Newsletter.pdf.

Technical Corrections – Mollusks

Federal Status Changes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Previous Federal Status,	New Federal Status,
		NC Register 2017	NC Status
Elliptio lanceolata	Yellow Lance	No federal status;	Federal Threatened;
		NC Endangered	NC Threatened

Scientific Name Changes

Common Name	Current Scientific Name,	New Scientific Name	New Common Name
	NC Register 2017		
James Spinymussel	Pleurobema collina	Parvaspina collina	
Tar River Spinymussel	Elliptio steinstansana	Parvaspina steinstansana	
Barrel Floater	Anodonta couperiana	Utterbackiana couperiana	
Tennessee Pigtoe	Fusconaia barnesiana	Pleuronaia barnesiana	
Alewife Floater	Anodonta implicata	Utterbackiana implicata	
**Carolina Fatmucket	Lampsilis radiata conspicua	Lampsilis radiata	Eastern Lampmussel
Eastern Lampmussel	Lampsilis radiata radiata	Lampsilis radiata	
**Waccamaw Fatmucket	Lampsilis fullerkati	Lampsilis radiata	Eastern Lampmussel
Waccamaw Spike	Elliptio waccamawensis	Elliptio congaraea	
Spike	Elliptio dilatata	Eurynia dilatata	

^{**}WRC Staff Note: These 2 species have been combined with the Eastern Lampmussel (*Lampsilis radiata*) and will be removed from the Protected Animal List (15A NCAC 10I .0104)

Common Name Changes

Scientific Name	Current Common Name,	New Common Name	
	NC Register 2017		
Strophitus undulatus	Squawfoot	Creeper	
Lampsilis fasciola	Wavy-rayed Lampmussel	Wavyrayed Lampmussel	

Ineligible to List: None

References:

Freshwater Mollusk Conservation Society (FMCS). 2019. The 2019 checklist of freshwater bivalves (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Unionida) of the United States and Canada. Considered and approved by the Bivalve Names Subcommittee 14 April 2019.

https://molluskconservation.org/Library/Committees/Bivalves Revised Names List 2019.pdf

Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 2018. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status for Yellow Lance, Final Rule. Federal Register Vol 83, No.64, pp 14189-14198; 03 April 2018.

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/03/2018-06735/endangered-and-threatened-wildlife-and-plants-threatened-species-status-for-yellow-lance

Technical Corrections—Reptiles

Federal Status Changes: None

Scientific Name Changes:

None Common Name

Changes: None

Ineligible to List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Reason for Ineligibility
Opheodrys vernalis	Smooth Green Snake	Stuart et al. (2014) reported that the single existing putative North Carolina voucher specimen was disassociated from its data and considered erroneous. The few other historical reports are not supported by specimens or photographs (Palmer and Braswell 1995, Mitchell 2006). Stuart et al. (2014) recommended that " the Smooth Green Snake should be removed

References

Mitchell, J. C. 2006. Status of the Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis) in North Carolina and Virginia. Banisteria 28:37–43.

Palmer, W. M., and A. L. Braswell. 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC. 412 pp.

Stuart, B. L., J. Rosado, and P. D. Brinkman. 2014. Albert Rogers Crandall's Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrys vernalis) from North Carolina. Southeastern Naturalist 13(4):N37-N42. DOI: 10.1656/058.013.0413

Technical Corrections— Crayfish

Common Name	Current Scientific Name,	New Scientific Name
	NC Register 2017	
Chowanoke Crayfish	Orconectes virginiensis	Faxonius virginiensis

EXHIBIT N-1

April 22,2021



Public Comments for 15A NCAC 10H .1200 Rules Controlled Fox Hunting Preserves - Petition

Position	Comment
Disagree (517 Comments)	 Common themes in the comments included: Concerns appear specific to one generalized area/county and should be addressed at county level. Rule has the potential to stop fox hunting preserves altogether. Rule is too strict and creates too many hurdles for pen owners. Dogs mainly run at night and the time restriction is not possible. Pens keep younger individuals off the streets and out of trouble. Regulations currently in place are preferred and should not be changed.
Agree (18 Comments)	 Common themes in the comments included: Dogs create a lot of noise for neighbors even when doors and windows are shut. Pens can be located right up against residential properties. Pens are a public nuisance for those that live around them. Schools and churches should not be within boundaries of a pen. Pens can be built without surrounding neighbor's permission. Safety concerns for public and for wildlife. Gates and Pender county mentioned most often. Pens hurt retail value of homes surround them. Pens are for profit at expense of private landowners.

One public hearing was held on February 3, 2021.

EXHIBIT N-2

April 22,2021



Petition for Proposed Amendments to 15A NCAC 10H .1200 - Controlled Fox Hunting Preserves Not Recommended by Agency Staff for Adoption

In accordance with 15A NCAC 10A .0401 and .0402, the Executive Director received a petition for rulemaking on September 10, 2020. This petition for proposed amendments to 15A NCAC 10H .1201, .1202, .1203, and .1204 was voted on for public notice, comment, and presentation at public hearing on December 10, 2020.

The following changes were requested by the petitioner:

10H .1201

- Hunting on the preserve restricted to the hours of 8:00am through 6:00pm, Monday through Saturday;
- No hunting on Sundays;
- No dogs left on preserves overnight; and
- The Commission must notify Code Enforcement Officials with jurisdiction at the location of the preserve to check compliance with local rules and regulations prior to issuing a license.

10H .1201 License to Operate (page 3)

10H .1202

- Additional requirements for fox preserves under 500 acres in an area zoned residential and within one mile or less of a residence, including:
 - A natural buffer;
 - o 100-foot setback from adjoining property;
 - o 300 yards between the preserve fence and a residence; and
 - o Property must be zoned "Commercial" prior to receiving a license.
- Preserves must be enclosed with a dog-proof fence that has rollers at the top, and extends 16-feet above ground and 5-feet below ground.
- Two foxes and coyotes allowed per 50-acres.

10H .1202 Establishment and Operation (pages 4)

10H .1203

• The Commission must inspect foxes and coyotes at preserves at least twice a year.

10H .1203 Quality of Foxes and Coyotes Released (page 5)

10H .1204

• Failure to maintain accurate up-to-date records upon inspection will result in a citation and repeat offenses will result in a revocation of the controlled fox hunting preserve license.

10H .1204 Records Required (page 6)

2	
3	15A NCAC 10H .1201 LICENSE TO OPERATE
4	(a) It shall be unlawful for any individual, firm, association or corporation to operate a controlled fox hunting preserve
5	without first obtaining from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission a license for this purpose.
6	(b) A controlled fox hunting preserve license shall entitle the holder or holders and their guests, to hunt foxes and
7	coyotes at any time between the hours of 8a.m. and 6p.m. Monday through Saturday within the fenced area. No
8	Hunting on Sunday. No dogs left overnight. Controlled fox hunting preserve licenses shall not be transferable, either
9	as to operator or as to site of operation

SECTION .1200 - CONTROLLED FOX HUNTING PRESERVES

- (c) Applicants shall be prepared to show proof of ownership of the land contained in the proposed controlled fox hunting preserve or that they have this land under lease for the duration of the license period. Applications for controlled fox hunting preserve licenses shall be made on forms obtained from the Commission.
- (d) Upon receipt of an application accompanied by the statutory fee, the Commission shall <u>notify local Code</u> Enforcement Officials for the jurisdiction to assure compliance with local rules and regulations prior to issuance of issue-a license, provided it is determined that the location and operation of such a hunting preserve is consistent with the wildlife conservation program and in the public interest; and further provided that all regulations herein regarding establishment of such areas have been complied with.

1	15A NCAC 10H	202 ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION		
2	(a) Size of Prese	c. Controlled fox hunting preserves operated for commercial purpos	ses shall be an area of not less	
3	than 500 acres except that smaller areas containing terrain and topographical features which offer escape cover to the			
4	fox and coyote p	alations are allowed under specific approval by the Wildlife Resource	ces Commission.	
5	<u>(1)</u>	in areas less than 500 acres, zoned residential and within a one mile (or less) radius of residence(s)		
6		e following is required:		
7		A) A natural buffer		
8		100 ft Set Back from adjoining property		
9		Dog proof fence shall be no closer than 300 yards to a home	residence.	
10		O) CONTROLLED FOX HUNTING PRESERVES shall be rec	quired to obtain "Commercial	
11		Zoning" code prior to receiving a license.		
12	(b) Boundary of Preserve. A controlled fox hunting preserve must be enclosed with a dog-proof fence that is also			
13	designed to prevent the escape of foxes and coyotes released within the pen. This fencing must be maintained at all			
14	times.			
15	<u>(1)</u>	controlled fox hunting preserve must be enclosed with a dog-proof	f fence with rollers at top that	
16		16 height and 5 feet depth to prevent the escape of foxes and coyote	es released within the pen.	
17	(c) Stocking Pre	ve With Game:		
18	(1)	addition to purchasing live foxes and coyotes as provided in C	6.S. 113-273(g), operators of	
19		entrolled fox hunting preserves may also purchase live foxes and coy	otes from licensed controlled	
20		fox hunting preserves, licensed North Carolina fur propagators, or persons holding foxes legally		
21		under a North Carolina wildlife captivity license.		
22	(2)	Licensed controlled fox hunting preserve operators may hold legally obtained foxes and coyotes		
23		nder rules that apply to a captivity license and may transport legall	y acquired foxes and coyotes	
24		om the place of purchase to the controlled fox hunting preserve.		
25	(3)	oxes and coyotes may not be imported into North Carolina for relea	se into controlled fox hunting	
26		eserves.		
27	(4)	ne release of exotic wildlife into the controlled fox hunting preserve	s is specifically prohibited.	
28	(5)	ne possession of exotic wildlife on controlled fox hunting preserves	is specifically prohibited.	
29	<u>(6)</u>	wo foxes and coyotes permitted per 50 acres.		

30

15A NCAC 10H .1203 QUALITY OF FOXES AND COYOTES RELEASED

All foxes and coyotes purchased or raised for release on controlled fox hunting preserves shall be healthy and free from disease of any kind. An examination and inspection of the foxes and coyotes by the Wildlife Resources Commission may be conducted at any time. shall be conducted at least twice a year. All dead foxes and coyotes, except those killed by dogs during a hunt, or diseased foxes and coyotes found within the pen shall be submitted to a North Carolina Department of Agriculture diagnostic lab for diagnosis. A copy of the diagnostic report shall be mailed to the Wildlife Resources Commission. Possession of unhealthy or diseased foxes and coyotes shall be grounds for revocation or denial of a controlled fox hunting preserve license. The Commission may quarantine any controlled fox hunting preserve where contagious diseases are located.

1 15A NCAC 10H .1204 RECORDS REQUIRED

- 2 An accurate record including bill of sale for all foxes and coyotes released into the controlled fox hunting preserve
- 3 shall be maintained and available for inspection by officials of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission at
- 4 all times. Failure to maintain accurate up to date records upon inspection will result in citation with repeat offenses
- 5 resulting in revocation of license.