

SECTION .0300 - HOLDING WILDLIFE IN CAPTIVITY

15A NCAC 10H .0301 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) Captivity Permit or License Required

- (1) Requirement. The possession of any species of wild animal that is or once was native to this State or any species of wild bird, native or migratory, that naturally occurs or historically occurred in this State or any member of the family Cervidae is unlawful unless the institution or individual in possession obtains from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (Commission) a captivity permit or a captivity license as provided by this Rule.
- (2) Injured, Crippled or Orphaned Wildlife. When an individual has taken possession of an injured, crippled or orphaned wild animal or wild bird, that individual shall contact the Commission within 24 hours of taking possession in order to apply for a captivity permit, provided, however, that under no circumstances shall an individual take possession of an injured, crippled or orphaned wild turkey, black bear, deer, elk or any other member of the family Cervidae except as described in Subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph.
- (3) Rehabilitation of white-tailed deer fawns. An individual may apply to the Commission to become a permitted white-tailed deer fawn rehabilitator for the State of North Carolina. Individuals deemed to be qualified according to these Rules to rehabilitate injured or orphaned fawns may receive a captivity permit to possess fawns only for such a period of time as may be required for the rehabilitation and release of the fawns to the wild. These captivity permits shall apply only to wild white-tailed deer fawns and are available only to individuals recognized by the Commission as white-tailed deer fawn rehabilitators.

(b) Captivity Permit. A captivity permit shall be requested by mail, phone, facsimile or electronic transmission or in person. A captivity permit shall authorize possession of the animal or bird only for such period of time as may be required for the rehabilitation and release of the animal or bird to the wild; or to obtain a captivity license as provided by Paragraph (c) of this Rule, if such a license is authorized; or to make a proper disposition of the animal or bird if the application for such license is denied, or when an existing captivity license is not renewed or is terminated. Captivity permits shall not be issued for wild turkey, black bear, deer, elk or any other member of the family Cervidae except as described in Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule.

(c) Captivity License.

- (1) The purpose of captivity license is to provide humane treatment for wild animals or wild birds that are unfit for release. For purposes of this Rule, wild animals are considered "unfit" if they are incapacitated by injury or otherwise; if they are a non-native species that poses a risk to the habitat or to other species in that habitat; or if they have been rendered tame by proximity to humans to the extent that they cannot feed or care for themselves without human assistance. Persons interested in obtaining a captivity license shall contact the Commission for an application.
- (2) Denial of captivity license. Circumstances or purposes for which a captivity license shall not be issued include the following:
 - (A) For the purpose of holding a wild animal or wild bird that was acquired unlawfully.
 - (B) For the purpose of holding the wild animal or wild bird as a pet. For purposes of this Rule, the term "pet" means an animal kept for amusement or companionship. The term shall not be construed to include cervids held in captivity for breeding for sale to another licensed operator.
 - (C) For the purpose of holding wild animals or wild birds for hunting in North Carolina.
 - (D) For the purpose of holding wild turkey or black bear.
 - (E) For the purpose of holding deer, elk or any other member of the family Cervidae on a facility licensed after May 17, 2002, until the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) establishes a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) program that includes a test to detect Chronic Wasting Disease along with requirements for monitoring cervids that shall establish a basis for determining whether a cervid and any cervid herd or farm with which the tested cervid has resided has been free of CWD for five years, provided that the program, test and monitoring requirements are recommended for application to wild animals by the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study.
- (3) Required Facilities. No captivity license shall be issued until the applicant has constructed or acquired a facility for keeping the animal or bird in captivity that complies with the standards set forth in Rule

.0302 of this Section and the adequacy of such facility has been verified on inspection by a representative of the Commission.

- (4) Term of License
 - (A) Dependent Wildlife. If the wild animal or wild bird has been permanently rendered incapable of subsisting in the wild, the license authorizing its retention in captivity shall be an annual license terminating on December 31 of the year for which issued.
 - (B) Rehabilitable Wildlife. When the wild animal or wild bird is temporarily incapacitated, and may be rehabilitated for release to the wild, any captivity license that is issued shall be for a period less than one year as rehabilitation may require.
 - (C) Concurrent Federal Permit. No State captivity license for an endangered or threatened species or a migratory bird, regardless of the term specified, shall operate to authorize retention thereof for a longer period than is allowed by any concurrent federal permit that may be required for retention of the bird or animal.
- (5) Holders of Captivity License for cervids.
 - (A) Inspection of records. The licensee shall make all records pertaining to tags, licenses or permits issued by the Commission available for inspection by the Commission at any time during normal business hours, or at any time an outbreak of CWD is suspected or confirmed within five miles of the facility or within the facility itself.
 - (B) Inspection. The licensee shall make all enclosures at each licensed facility and the record-book(s) documenting required monitoring of the outer fence of the enclosure(s) available for inspection by the Commission at any time during normal business hours, or at any time an outbreak of CWD is suspected or confirmed within five miles of the facility or within the facility itself.
 - (C) Fence Monitoring Requirement. The fence surrounding the enclosure shall be inspected by the licensee or licensee's agent once a week during normal weather conditions to verify its stability and to detect the existence of any conditions or activities that threaten its stability. In the event of severe weather or any other condition that presents potential for damage to the fence, inspection shall occur every three hours until cessation of the threatening condition, except that no inspection shall be required under circumstances that threaten the safety of the person conducting the inspection.
 - (D) A record-book shall be maintained to record the time and date of the inspection, the name of the person who performed the inspection, and the condition of the fence at time of inspection. The person who performs the inspection shall enter the date and time of detection and the location of any damage threatening the stability of the fence. If damage has caused the fence to be breachable, the licensee shall enter a description of measures taken to prevent ingress or egress by cervids. Each record-book entry shall bear the signature or initials of the licensee attesting to the veracity of the entry. The record-book shall be made available to inspection by a representative of the Commission upon request during normal business operating hours.
 - (E) Maintenance. Any opening or passage through the enclosure fence that results from damage shall, within one hour of detection, be sealed or otherwise secured to prevent a cervid from escape. Any damage to the enclosure fence that threatens its stability shall be repaired within one week of detection.
 - (F) Escape. The licensee or designee shall immediately upon discovery report any cervid escape from the facility to the Commission. If possible, the escaped cervid shall be recaptured alive. If live recapture is not possible, the licensee shall request a wildlife take permit and take the escaped cervid pursuant to the terms of the permit. A recaptured live cervid shall be submitted to the Commission for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing using a test recognized by the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study unless the executive director determines that the risk of CWD transmission as a result of this escape is negligible based upon:
 - (i) amount of time the escaped cervid remained out of the facility;
 - (ii) proximity of the escaped cervid to wild populations;
 - (iii) known susceptibility of the escaped cervid species to CWD;
 - (iv) nature of the terrain in to which the cervid escaped.
 - (G) Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

- (i) Detection. Each licensee shall immediately notify the Commission if any cervid within the facility exhibits clinical symptoms of CWD or if a quarantine is placed on the facility by the State Veterinarian. All captive cervids that exhibit symptoms of CWD shall be tested for CWD.
 - (ii) Cervid death. The carcass of any captive cervid that was six months or older at time of death shall be transported and submitted by the licensee to a North Carolina Department of Agriculture diagnostic lab for CWD evaluation within 48 hours of the cervid's death, or by the end of the next business day, whichever is later. Ear tags distributed by the Commission and subsequently affixed to the cervids as required by this Rule, may not be removed from the cervid's head prior to submitting the head for CWD evaluation.
 - (iii) The Commission may require testing or forfeiture of cervids from a facility holding cervids in this state should the following circumstances or conditions occur:
 - (I) The facility has transferred a cervid that is received by a facility in which CWD is confirmed within five years of the cervid's transport date.
 - (II) The facility has received a cervid that originated from a facility in which CWD has been confirmed within five years of the cervid's transport date.
- (H) Tagging Required. Effective upon receipt of tags from the Commission, each licensee shall implement the tagging requirement using only the tags provided by the Commission as follows:
- (i) All cervids born within a facility shall be tagged by March 1 following the birthing season each year.
 - (ii) All cervids transferred to a facility shall be tagged within five days of the cervid's arrival at the licensee's facility. However, no cervids shall be transported from one facility to another until restrictions on importation (10B .0101) and transportation (Paragraph (f) of this Rule) no longer apply.
 - (iii) All cervids in the possession of a licensee as of October 8, 2002 shall be tagged within six months of the licensee's receipt of the tags.
- (I) Application for Tags.
- (i) Application for tags for newborn cervid. Application for tags for cervids born within a facility shall be made by the licensee by December 1 following the birthing season of each year. The licensee shall provide the following information, along with a statement and licensee's signature verifying that the information is accurate:
 - (I) Applicant name, mailing address, and telephone number;
 - (II) Facility name and site address;
 - (III) Captivity license number;
 - (IV) Species of each cervid; and
 - (V) Birth year of each cervid.
 - (ii) Application for tags for cervids that were not born at the facility site shall be made by written request for the appropriate number of tags along with the licensee's application for transportation of the cervid, along with a statement and licensee's signature verifying that the information is accurate. These tag applications shall not be processed unless accompanied by a completed application for transportation. However, no transportation permits shall be issued nor shall cervids be transported from one facility to another until restrictions on importation (10B .0101) and transportation (Paragraph (f) of this Rule) no longer apply.
- (J) Placement of Tags.
- (i) A single button ear tag provided by the Commission shall be permanently affixed by the licensee onto either the right or left ear of each cervid, provided that the ear chosen to bear the button tag shall not also bear a bangle tag, so that each ear of the cervid bears only one tag.
 - (ii) A single bangle ear tag provided by the Commission shall be permanently affixed by the licensee onto the right or left ear of each cervid except Muntjac deer, provided that the ear bearing the bangle tag does not also bear the button tag, so that

each ear of the cervid bears only one tag. Muntjac deer are not required to be tagged with the bangle tag.

- (iii) Once a tag is affixed in the manner required by this Rule, it shall not be removed.
 - (K) Reporting Tags Requirement. For all cervids not in the possession of a licensee as of October 8, 2002, the licensee shall submit a Cervidae Tagging Report within 30 days receipt of the tags. With regard to all cervids in the possession of a licensee as of October 8, 2002, the licensee shall submit a Cervidae Tagging report to the Commission within seven months of the licensee's receipt of the tags. A Cervidae Tagging Report shall provide the following information and be accompanied by a statement and licensee's signature verifying that the information is accurate:
 - (i) Licensee name, mailing address, and telephone number;
 - (ii) Facility name and site address, including the County in which the site is located;
 - (iii) Captivity license number;
 - (iv) Species and sex of each cervid;
 - (v) Tag number(s) for each cervid; and
 - (vi) Birth year of each cervid.
 - (L) Replacement of Tags. The Commission shall replace tags that are lost or unusable and shall extend the time within which a licensee shall tag cervids consistent with time required to issue a replacement.
 - (i) Lost Tags. The loss of a tag shall be reported to the Commission by the licensee and application shall be made for a replacement upon discovery of the loss. Application for a replacement shall include the information required by Subparagraph (c)(5)(C) of this Rule along with a statement and applicant's signature verifying that the information is accurate. Lost tags shall be replaced on the animal by the licensee within 30 days of receipt of the replacement tag.
 - (ii) Unusable Tags. Tags that cannot be properly affixed to the ear of a cervid or that cannot be read because of malformation or damage to the tags or obscurement of the tag numbers shall immediately be returned to the Commission along with an application for a replacement tag with a statement and applicant's signature verifying that the information in the application is accurate.
 - (6) Renewal of captivity license for cervids. Existing captivity licenses for the possession of cervids at existing facilities shall be renewed as long as the applicant for renewal continues to meet the requirements of this Section for the license, provided however, no renewal of an existing license shall permit the expansion of pen size or number of pens on the licensed facility to increase the holding capacity of that facility. No renewals shall be issued for a license that has been allowed to lapse due to the negligence of the former licensee.
 - (7) Provision for licensing the possession of cervids in an existing facility. A captivity license shall only be issued to an individual who is 18 years of age or older. If the licensee of an existing facility voluntarily surrenders his or her captivity license, becomes incapacitated or mentally incompetent, or dies, a person who has obtained lawful possession of the facility from the previous licensee or that licensee's estate, may apply for and may receive a captivity license to operate the existing facility. Any license issued under this provision shall be subject to the same terms and conditions imposed on the original licensee at the time of his or her surrender or death and shall be valid only for the purpose of holding the cervids of the existing facility within that existing facility. In addition, any actions pending from complaint, investigation or other cause shall be continued notwithstanding the termination of the original license.
- (d) Nontransferable. No license or permit or tag issued pursuant to this Rule shall be transferable, either as to the holder or the site of a holding facility.
- (e) Sale, Transfer or Release of Captive Wildlife.
- (1) It is unlawful for any person to transfer or receive any wild animal or wild bird that is being held under a captivity permit issued under Paragraph (b) of this Rule, except that any such animal or bird may be surrendered to an agent of the Commission.
 - (2) It is unlawful for any person holding a captivity license issued under Paragraph (c) of this Rule to sell or transfer the animal or bird held under such license, except that such animal or bird may be surrendered to an agent of the Commission, and any such licensee may sell or transfer the animal or

bird (except members of the family Cervidae) to another person who has obtained a license to hold it in captivity. Upon such a sale or transfer, the seller or transferor shall obtain a receipt for the animal or bird showing the name, address, and license number of the buyer or transferee, a copy of which shall be provided to the Commission.

- (3) It is unlawful for any person to release into the wild for any purpose or allow to range free:
 - (i) any species of deer, elk or other members of the family Cervidae, or
 - (ii) any wolf, coyote, or other non-indigenous member of the family Canidae, or
 - (iii) any member of the family Suidae.

(f) Transportation Permit.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided herein, no transportation permit shall be required to move any lawfully held wild animal or wild bird within the State.
- (2) No person shall transport black bear or Cervidae for any purpose without first obtaining a transportation permit from the Commission.
- (3) Except as provided in Subparagraph (f)(4) of this Rule, no transportation permits shall be issued for deer, elk, or other species in the family Cervidae until the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) establishes a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) program that includes a test to detect Chronic Wasting Disease, along with requirements for monitoring cervids that shall establish a basis for determining whether a cervid and any cervid herd or farm on which the tested animal has resided has been free of CWD for five years, provided that the program, test and monitoring requirements are recommended for application to wild animals by the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study.
- (4) Cervid Transportation. A permit to transport deer, elk, or other species in the family Cervidae may be issued by the Commission to an applicant for the purpose of transporting the animal or animals for export out of state, to a slaughterhouse for slaughter or to a veterinary medical facility for treatment provided that the animal for which the permit is issued does not exhibit clinical symptoms of Chronic Wasting Disease. No person shall transport a cervid to slaughter or export out of state without bearing a copy of the transportation permit issued by the Commission authorizing that transportation. No person shall transport a cervid for veterinary treatment without having obtained approval from the Commission as provided by Subparagraph (f)(4)(C) of this Rule. Any person transporting a cervid shall present the transportation permit to any law enforcement officer or any representative of the Commission upon request, except that a person transporting a cervid by verbal authorization for veterinary treatment shall provide the name of the person who issued the approval to any law enforcement officer or any representative of the Commission upon request.
 - (A) Slaughter. Application for a transportation permit for purpose of slaughter shall be submitted in writing to the Commission and shall include the following information along with a statement and applicant's signature verifying that the information is accurate:
 - (i) Applicant name, mailing address, and telephone number;
 - (ii) Facility site address;
 - (iii) Captivity license number;
 - (iv) Name, address, county and phone number of the slaughter house to which the cervid will be transported;
 - (v) Vehicle or trailer license plate number and state of issuance of the vehicle or trailer used to transport the cervid;
 - (vi) Name and location of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture Diagnostic lab where the head of the cervid is to be submitted for CWD testing;
 - (vii) Date of transportation;
 - (viii) Species and sex of each cervid; and
 - (ix) Tag number(s) for each cervid.
 - (B) Exportation. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit the lawful exportation of a member of the family Cervidae for sale out of state. Application for a transportation permit for purpose of exportation out of state shall be submitted in writing to the Commission and shall include the following information along with a statement and applicant's signature verifying that the information is accurate:
 - (i) Applicant's name, mailing address and telephone number;
 - (ii) Facility site address;
 - (iii) Captivity license number;

- (iv) Vehicle or trailer license plate number and state of issuance of the vehicle or trailer used to transport the cervid;
- (v) Name, site address, county, state and phone number of the destination facility to which the cervid is exported;
- (vi) A copy of the importation permit from the state of the destination facility that names the destination facility to which the animal is to be exported;
- (vii) Date of departure;
- (viii) Species and sex of each cervid; and
- (ix) Tag number(s) for each cervid.

(C) Veterinary treatment. No approval shall be issued for transportation of a cervid to a veterinary clinic out of the state of North Carolina, or for transportation from a facility out of the state of North Carolina to a veterinary clinic in North Carolina. An applicant from a North Carolina facility seeking to transport a cervid for veterinary treatment to a facility within North Carolina shall contact the Wildlife Telecommunications Center or the Wildlife Management Division of the Commission to obtain verbal authorization to transport the cervid to a specified veterinary clinic and to return the cervid to the facility. Verbal approval to transport a cervid to a veterinary clinic shall authorize transport only to the specified veterinary clinic and directly back to the facility, and shall not be construed to permit intervening destinations. To obtain verbal authorization to transport, the applicant shall provide staff of the Commission the applicant's name and phone number, applicant's facility name, site address and phone number, the cervid species, sex and tag numbers, and the name, address and phone number of the veterinary facility to which the cervid shall be transported. Within five days of transporting the cervid to the veterinary facility for treatment, the licensee shall provide the following information in writing to the Commission, along with a statement and applicant's signature verifying that the information is correct:

- (i) Applicant's name, mailing address and telephone number;
- (ii) Facility name and site address;
- (iii) Captivity license number;
- (iv) Vehicle or trailer license plate number and state of issuance of the vehicle or trailer used to transport the cervid;
- (v) Date of transportation;
- (vi) Species and sex of each cervid;
- (vii) Tag number(s) for each cervid;
- (viii) Name, address and phone number of the veterinarian and clinic that treated the cervid;
- (ix) Symptoms for which cervid received treatment; and
- (x) Diagnosis of veterinarian who treated the cervid.

(g) Slaughter at cervid facility. Application for a permit for purpose of slaughter at the cervid facility shall be submitted in writing to the Commission and shall include the following information along with a statement and applicant's signature verifying that the information is accurate:

- (A) Applicant name, mailing address, and telephone number;
- (B) Facility site address;
- (C) Captivity license number;
- (D) Name and location of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture Diagnostic lab where the head of the cervid is to be submitted for CWD testing;
- (E) Date of slaughter;
- (F) Species and sex of each cervid; and
- (G) Tag number(s) for each cervid.

Permits or authorization may not be sold or traded by the licensee to any individual for the hunting or collection of captive cervids. Only the licensee may kill a cervid within the cervid enclosure.

(h) No provision within this Rule other than those that permit transport for export, slaughter or veterinary treatment shall be construed to permit transportation of cervids until restrictions on transportation provided within this Subchapter, and 15A NCAC 10B .0101 no longer apply.

History Note: Authority G.S. 106-549.97(b); 113-134; 113-272.5; 113-272.6; 113-274;

Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1991; September 1, 1990; June 1, 1990; July 1, 1988;
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15A NCAC 10H .0302 MINIMUM STANDARDS

(a) Exemptions. Publicly financed zoos, scientific and biological research facilities, and institutions of higher education that were granted an exemption by the Commission from the standards of this Rule prior to December 1, 2005 are exempt from the standards set forth in this Rule for all birds and animals except the black bear so long as the captivity license in effect on that date has not expired or been revoked.

(b) With the exception of those entities named in Paragraph (a) of this Rule who have received exemption from the Commission, all holders of captivity licenses shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Deer, Elk and other species of the family Cervidae
 - (A) Enclosure. The enclosure shall be on a well-drained site containing natural or manmade shelter for shade. The minimum size of the enclosure for all cervids except Muntjac shall be not less than one-half acre for the first three animals and an additional one-fourth acre for each additional animal held provided that no more than 25% shall be covered with water. At no time shall the number of cervids in the enclosure exceed the number allowed by the captivity license. The enclosure shall be surrounded by a fence of sufficient strength and design to contain the animal under any circumstances, at least eight feet high, and dog-proof to a height of at least six feet. For enclosures exclusively holding Muntjac deer, the minimum pen size shall be 800 square feet for the first three animals and 200 square feet for each additional animal. No exposed barbed wire, nails, or other protrusions that may cause injury to the animal shall be permitted within the enclosure. Captive cervids shall not be contained within or allowed to enter a place of residence.
 - (B) Sanitation and Care. Licensees shall provide an ample supply of clear water and salt at all times. Food shall be placed in the enclosure as needed, but not less than three times weekly. An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, disease, and odor shall be established and maintained. The animal(s) shall be protected against fright or harm from other animals.
- (2) Wild Boars
 - (A) Enclosure. The enclosure shall be on a site containing trees or brush for shade. The minimum size of the enclosure shall be not less than one-half acre for the first three animals and an additional one-fourth acre for each additional animal held. The enclosure shall be surrounded by a fence at least five feet high and of sufficient strength to contain the animals. No exposed barbed wire or protruding nails shall be permitted within the enclosure. A roofed building large enough to provide shelter in both a standing or a lying position for each boar must be provided. This building shall be closed on three sides. A pool of water for wallowing or a sprinkler system shall be provided on days when heat could cause stress to the animal(s).
 - (B) Sanitation and Care. Licensees shall provide an ample supply of clear water at all times. Food shall be placed in the enclosure as needed, but in any case, not less than three times weekly. An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, disease, and odor shall be established and maintained.
- (3) Wild Birds
 - (A) Enclosure. The enclosure shall be large enough for the bird or birds to assume all natural postures. The enclosure shall be designed in such a way that the birds cannot injure themselves and are able to maintain a natural plumage. Protection from sun, weather, and predators shall also be provided.
 - (B) Sanitation and Care. The cage shall be kept clean, dry, and free from molded or damp feed. Ample food and clean water shall be available at all times.
- (4) Alligators
 - (A) Enclosure. The enclosure shall be surrounded by a fence of sufficient strength to contain the animals and that shall prevent contact between the observer and alligator. The enclosure shall contain a pool of water large enough for the animal to completely submerge itself. If more than one animal is kept, the pool must be large enough for all animals to be able to submerge themselves at the same time. A land area with both horizontal dimensions at least as long as the animal shall also be provided. In case of more than one animal, the land area shall have both horizontal dimensions at least as long as the longest animals to occupy the land area at the same time without overlap.

- (B) Sanitation and Care. The water area shall be kept clean and food adequate to maintain good health provided. Protection shall be provided at all times from extremes in temperature that could cause stress to the animal.
- (5) Black Bear
- (A) Educational Institutions and Zoos Operated or Established by Governmental Agencies
 - (i) Enclosure. A permanent, stationary metal cage, at least eight feet wide by 12 feet long by six feet high and located in the shade or where shaded during the afternoon hours of summer, is required. The cage shall have a concrete floor in which a drainable pool one and one-half feet deep and not less than four by five feet has been constructed. The bars of the cage shall be of iron or steel at least one-fourth inch in diameter, or heavy gauge steel chain link fencing may be used. The gate shall be equipped with a lock or safety catch, and guard rails shall be placed outside the cage so as to prevent contact between the observer and the caged animal. The cage must contain a den at least five feet long by five feet wide by four feet high and so constructed as to be easily cleaned. A "scratch log" shall be placed inside the cage. The cage shall be equipped with a removable food trough. Running water shall be provided for flushing the floor and changing the pool.
 - (ii) Sanitation and Care. Food adequate to maintain good health shall be provided daily; and clean, clear drinking water shall be available at all times. The floor of the cage and the food trough shall be flushed with water and the water in the pool changed daily. The den shall be flushed and cleaned at least once each week in hot weather. An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, disease, and odor shall be established and maintained. Brush, canvas, or other material shall be placed over the cage to provide additional shade when necessary for the health of the animal. The use of collars, tethers or stakes to restrain the bear is prohibited, except as a temporary safety device.
 - (B) Conditions Simulating Natural Habitat. Black bears held in captivity by other than educational institutions or governmental zoos shall be held without caging under conditions simulating a natural habitat. All of the following conditions must exist to simulate a natural habitat in a holding facility:
 - (i) The method of confinement is by chain link fence, wall, moat, or a combination of such, without the use of chains or tethers.
 - (ii) The area of confinement is at least one acre in extent for one or two bears and an additional one-eighth acre for each additional bear.
 - (iii) Bears are free, under normal conditions, to move throughout such area.
 - (iv) At least one-half of the area of confinement is wooded with living trees, shrubs and other perennial vegetation capable of providing shelter from sun and wind.
 - (v) The area of confinement contains a pool not less than one and one-half feet deep and not less than four by five feet in size.
 - (vi) Provision is made for a den for each bear to which the bear may retire for rest, shelter from the elements, or respite from public observation.
 - (vii) The area of confinement presents an overall appearance of a natural habitat and affords the bears protection from harassment or annoyance.
 - (viii) Provisions are made for food and water that are adequate to maintain good health and for maintenance of sanitation.
 - (ix) The applicant shall document that the applicant owns or has a lease of the real property upon which the holding facility is located, provided that if the applicant is a lessee, the lease is for a duration of at least five years from the point of stocking the facility.
- (6) Cougar
- (A) Educational or scientific research institutions and zoos supported by public funds.
 - (i) Enclosure. A permanent, stationary metal cage, at least nine feet wide by 18 feet long by nine feet high and located in the shade or where shaded during the afternoon hours of summer, is required. The cage shall have a concrete floor. The bars of the cage shall be of iron or steel at least one-fourth inch in diameter, or

heavy gauge steel chain link fencing may be used. The gate shall be equipped with a lock or safety catch, and guard rails shall be placed outside the cage so as to prevent contact between the observer and the caged animal. The cage shall contain a den at least five feet long by five feet wide by four feet high and so constructed as to be easily cleaned. A "scratch log" shall be placed inside the cage. The cage shall be equipped with a removable food trough. Running water shall be provided for flushing the floor and changing the pool.

- (ii) Sanitation and Care. Food adequate to maintain good health shall be provided daily; and clean, clear drinking water shall be available at all times. The floor of the cage and the food trough shall be flushed with water and the water in the pool changed as necessary to maintain good health of the animal. The den shall be flushed and cleaned at least once each week. An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, disease, and odor shall be established and maintained. Brush, canvas, or other material shall be readily available to be placed over the cage to provide additional shade when necessary. The use of collars, tethers or stakes to restrain the cougar is prohibited, except as a temporary safety device.
- (B) Cougars held in captivity by other than educational or scientific institutions or publicly supported zoos shall be held without caging under conditions simulating a natural habitat. Applicants for a captivity license to hold cougar shall apply to the Commission on forms provided by the Commission, and shall provide plans that describe how the applicant's facility will comply with the requirement to simulate a natural habitat. All of the following conditions must exist to simulate a natural habitat in a holding facility.
- (i) The method of confinement is by chain link fence, without the use of chains or tethers, provided that:
 - (I) Nine gauge chain link fencing shall be at least 12 feet in height with a four foot fence overhang at a 45 degree angle on the inside of the pen to prevent escape from climbing and jumping.
 - (II) Fence posts and at least six inches of the fence skirt shall be imbedded in a six inch wide by one foot deep concrete footer to prevent escape by digging.
 - (ii) The area of confinement shall be at least one acre for two cougars with an additional one-eighth acre for each additional cougar. If, following a site evaluation, the Commission determines that terrain and topographical features offer sufficient escape, cover and refuge, and meet all other specifications, and that the safety and health of the animal(s) will not be compromised, smaller areas shall be permitted.
 - (iii) Cougars shall be free under normal conditions to move throughout the area of confinement.
 - (iv) At least one-half of the area of confinement shall be wooded with living trees, shrubs and other perennial vegetation capable of providing shelter from sun and wind; and a 20 foot wide strip along the inside of the fence shall be maintained free of trees, shrubs and any other obstructions which could provide a base from which escape through leaping could occur.
 - (v) The area of confinement shall contain a pool not less than one and one-half feet deep and not less than four by five feet in size.
 - (vi) Each cougar shall be provided a den to which the cougar may retire for rest, shelter from the elements, or respite from public observation. Each den shall be four feet wide by four feet high by four feet deep. Each den shall be enclosed entirely within at least an eight feet wide by ten feet deep by 12 feet high security cage. The security cage shall be completely within the confines of the facility, cement-floored, shall have nine gauge fencing on all sides and the top, and shall have a four foot, 45 degree fence overhang around the outside top edge to prevent cougar access to the top of the security cage.
 - (vii) The area of confinement shall protect the cougar from harassment or annoyance.

- (C) Provisions shall be made for maintenance of sanitation and for food and water adequate to maintain good health of the animal(s).
 - (D) The applicant shall document that the applicant owns or has a lease of the real property upon which the holding facility is located, provided that if the applicant is a lessee, the lease is for a duration of at least five years from the point of stocking the facility.
- (7) Other Wild Animal Enclosures.
- (A) General Enclosure Requirements.
 - (i) The enclosure shall provide protection from free ranging animals and from sun or weather that could cause stress to the animals.
 - (ii) A den area in which the animal can escape from view and large enough for the animal to turn around and lie down shall be provided for each animal within the enclosure.
 - (iii) No tethers or chains shall be used to restrain the animal.
 - (iv) Either a tree limb, exercise device, or shelf large enough to accommodate the animal shall be provided to allow for exercise and climbing.
 - (v) Sanitation and Care. Fresh food shall be provided daily, and clean water shall be available at all times.
 - (vi) An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, disease, and odor shall be established and maintained.
 - (B) Single Animal Enclosures for certain animals. The single-animal enclosure for the animals listed in this Subparagraph shall be a cage with the following minimum dimensions and horizontal areas:

Animal	Dimensions in Feet			
	Length	Width	Height	Per Animal
Bobcat, Otter	10	5	5	50
Raccoon, Fox, Woodchuck	8	4	4	32
Opossum, Skunk, Rabbit	6	3	3	18
Squirrel	4	2	2	8

- (C) Single Enclosure Requirements for animals not mentioned elsewhere in this Rule. For animals not listed above or mentioned elsewhere in this Rule, single animal enclosures shall be a cage with one horizontal dimension being at least four times the nose-rump length of the animal and the other horizontal dimension being at least twice the nose-rump length of the animal. The vertical dimensions shall be at least twice the nose-rump length of the animal. Under no circumstances shall a cage be less than four feet by two feet by two feet.
- (D) Multiple Animal Enclosures. The minimum area of horizontal space shall be determined by multiplying the required square footage for a single animal by a factor of 1.5 for one additional animal and the result by the same factor, successively, for each additional animal. The vertical dimension for multiple animal enclosures shall remain the same as for single animal enclosures.
- (E) Young animals. The young of any animal may be kept with the parent in a single-animal enclosure only until weaning. After weaning, if the animals are kept together, the requirements for multiple-animal enclosures shall apply.

History Note: Authority G.S. 19A-11; 106-549.97(b); 113-134; 113-272.5, 113-272.6. Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. December 1, 1990; June 1, 1990; July 1, 1988; November 9, 1980; Temporary Amendment Eff. October 8, 2002; Amended Eff. December 1, 2005; August 1, 2004.

15A NCAC 10H .0303 FORFEITURE

(a) The Executive Director of the Wildlife Resources Commission may issue a warning or revoke the holder's permit or license and a holder of a permit or license to keep wildlife in captivity may forfeit the right to keep that wildlife, lose custody of that wildlife, and be required to turn that wildlife over to a representative of the Wildlife Resources Commission upon request of the Commission as authorized by G.S. 150B-3 and G.S. 113-276.2. The determination whether to issue a warning or revoke a license or permit and require forfeiture shall be based upon the seriousness of the violation. Violations include but are not limited to the following circumstances or conditions:

- (1) The licensee or permittee fails to maintain the captive animal or bird in good health or to treat conditions that warrant medical attention. Chronic or acute instances of the following that are untreated may be considered evidence that the licensee is failing to keep the animal or bird in good health:
 - (A) weakness or instability in balance;
 - (B) bare spots in fur or feather covering that do not result from that animal's behavior;
 - (C) diarrhea;
 - (D) abnormally low weight;
 - (E) unusual nasal discharges;
 - (F) sores or open wounds; or
 - (G) injury to muscles or bones.
- (2) The permittee or licensee fails to provide accurate information on records or permit or license applications submitted to the Wildlife Resources Commission.
- (3) The licensee of a facility holding captive cervid(s) fails to comply with tagging requirements for cervids as provided by rules in this Section.
- (4) The licensee of a facility holding captive cervid(s) fails to comply with requirements for maintaining the enclosure fence as provided by rules in this Section.
- (5) The licensee fails to comply with monitoring or record-keeping requirements as provided by rules in this Section.
- (6) The permittee or licensee fails to keep in captivity the wildlife for which the facility is licensed.
- (7) The licensee of a facility holding captive cervid(s) fails to permit the Wildlife Resources Commission to inspect the licensed facility or records as provided by rules in this Section.

(b) The Executive Director of the Wildlife Resources Commission shall revoke the holder's permit or license and a holder of a permit or license to keep wildlife in captivity shall forfeit the right to keep that wildlife, lose custody of that wildlife and be required to turn that wildlife over to a representative of the Wildlife Resources Commission upon request of the Commission under any of the following circumstances or conditions:

- (1) The licensee of a facility holding captive cervid(s) fails to report symptoms of chronic wasting disease in a cervid to the Wildlife Resources Commission as provided by rule(s) in this Section;
- (2) The licensee of a facility holding captive cervid(s) fails to transport and submit a cervid carcass to a North Carolina Department of Agriculture diagnostic lab for CWD evaluation within 48 hours of that cervid's death or close of the next business day, whichever is later, as provided by rule(s) in this Section;
- (3) A cervid in possession of the licensee has been transported without a permit; or
- (4) Chronic Wasting Disease has been confirmed in a cervid at that facility.

History Note: G.S. 106-549.97(b); 113-131; 113-134; 113-272.5; 113-276.2; 113-292; 150B-3;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. February 7, 1979;
Temporary Amendment Eff. October 8, 2002;
Amended Eff. August 1, 2004.