

1 15A NCAC 10B .0219 coyote is proposed as a temporary rule as follows:

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3 **15A NCAC 10B .0219 COYOTE**

4 (a) This Rule applies to hunting coyotes. In all counties of the State, except those counties specified in Paragraph  
5 (b) of this Rule, the following apply:

- 6 (1) There is no closed season for taking coyotes.  
7 (2) Coyotes may be taken on private lands anytime during the day or night.  
8 (3) Coyotes may be taken on public lands without a permit from the hours of one-half hour before  
9 sunrise until one-half hour after sunset, and from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before  
10 sunrise by permit only.

11 (b) In the counties of Dare, Hyde, Washington, Tyrell and Beaufort, the following apply: coyote hunting is  
12 prohibited.

- 13 (1) Coyote hunting on public lands is prohibited, except that coyotes may be taken on State-owned  
14 game lands by the holder of a permit for a specific special hunt opportunity for coyotes authorized  
15 by G.S. 113-264(d). Any special hunt for coyotes pursuant to G.S. 113-264(d) shall only allow  
16 hunting from the hours of one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset. Contests or  
17 competition coyote hunts on public lands are prohibited. If, within a calendar year, two or more  
18 red wolves are shot by one or more hunters with a valid special hunt permit for coyotes on State  
19 game lands within the five counties identified in this Paragraph, all special hunts for coyotes on  
20 State game lands within those five counties shall be suspended for one calendar year.  
21 (2) There is no closed season for taking coyotes on private lands. Coyotes may be taken on private  
22 lands from hours of one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset only.  
23 (3) Coyotes may be taken on private lands by permit only, and any take shall be reported within 24  
24 hours to the Commission.  
25 (4) Coyote hunting permits are in addition to hunting licenses. Individuals exempted from license  
26 requirements under the provisions specified in G.S. 113-276 must still acquire the coyote hunting  
27 permits to hunt coyotes in the counties specified in this Paragraph. Coyote hunting permits are  
28 valid for one calendar year and subject to annual renewal. These permits are non-transferable.  
29 Permit holders must submit their harvest reports in order to be eligible for permit renewal.

30 (c) There are no bag limit restrictions on coyotes.

31 (d) Manner of Take. Hunters may use electronic calls and artificial lights.

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33 *History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-264; 113-291.1; 113-291.2;*  
34 *Eff. July 1, 1993;*  
35 *Temporary Amendment Eff. October 1, 2011;*  
36 *Amended Eff. January 1, 2012;*  
37 *Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2012.*

1                    *Amended Eff. July 26, 2013;*  
2                    *Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2014 and shall remain in effect until amendments expire as*  
3                    *specified in G.S. 150B-21.1(d) or the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North*  
4                    *Carolina's court order number 2:13-CV-60-BOs signed on May 13, 2014 is rescinded, whichever*  
5                    *date is earlier. The court order is available at [www.ncwildlife.org](http://www.ncwildlife.org).*

1 15A NCAC 10B .0106 Wildlife taken for depredations is proposed as a temporary rule as follows:  
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3 **15A NCAC 10B .0106 WILDLIFE TAKEN FOR DEPREDACTIONS**

4 (a) Depredation permits allow the take of undesirable or excess wildlife resources as described in Subparagraphs (1)  
5 and (2) of this Paragraph. ~~The taking of depredating coyotes in the counties of Dare, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, and~~  
6 ~~Beaufort, with or without a permit, is allowed only as described in Paragraph (g) of this Rule.~~ Only employees of  
7 the Wildlife Resources Commission and Wildlife Damage Control Agents may issue depredation permits. Each  
8 permit must be written on a form supplied by the Commission. No permit is needed for the owner or lessee of a  
9 property to take wildlife while committing depredations on the property, however the manner of taking, disposition  
10 of dead wildlife and reporting requirements as described in this Rule still apply

11 No permit shall be issued to take any endangered or threatened species of wildlife listed under 15A NCAC 10I,  
12 except alligators, by reason of depredations to property. Only the Executive Director may issue depredation permits  
13 for Special Concern species listed in 15A NCAC 10I .0103 and for alligators. An individual may take an  
14 endangered or threatened species in immediate defense of his own life or of the lives of others without a permit.  
15 Any endangered or threatened species that may constitute a demonstrable but non-immediate threat to human safety  
16 shall be reported to a federal or state wildlife enforcement officer, who, upon verification of the report, may take or  
17 remove the specimen as provided by 15A NCAC 10I .0102. Depredation permits for other species shall be issued  
18 under the following conditions:

19 (1) for taking wildlife that is or has been damaging or destroying property provided there is evidence  
20 of property damage. No permit may be issued for the taking of any migratory birds and other  
21 federally protected animals unless a corresponding valid U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
22 depredation permit, if required, has been issued. The permit shall name the species allowed to be  
23 taken and may contain limitations as to age, sex or any other condition within the species so  
24 named. The permit must be issued to a landholder or an authorized representative of a unit of local  
25 government for depredations on public property. The permit shall be used only by individuals  
26 named on the permit.

27 (2) for taking of wildlife resources in circumstances of overabundance or when the wildlife resources  
28 present a danger to human safety. Cities as defined in G.S. 160A-1(2) seeking such a depredation  
29 permit must apply to the Executive Director using a form supplied by the Commission requesting  
30 the following information:

- 31 (A) the name and location of the city;  
32 (B) the acreage of the affected property;  
33 (C) a map of the affected property;  
34 (D) the signature of an authorized city representative;  
35 (E) the nature of the overabundance or the threat to public safety; and  
36 (F) a description of previous actions taken by the city to ameliorate the problem.

37 (b) Wildlife Damage Control Agents: Upon completion of a training course designed for the purpose of reviewing  
38 and updating information on wildlife laws and safe, humane wildlife handling techniques and demonstration of a

1 knowledge of wildlife laws and safe, humane wildlife handling techniques, an individual with no record of wildlife  
2 law violations may apply to the Wildlife Resources Commission (Commission) to become a Wildlife Damage  
3 Control Agent (WDCA). Those persons who demonstrate knowledge of wildlife laws and safe, humane wildlife  
4 handling techniques by a passing score of at least 85 percent on a written examination provided by a representative  
5 of the Wildlife Resources Commission in cooperation with the training course provider shall be approved. Those  
6 persons failing to obtain a passing score shall be given one chance for re-testing without re-taking the course. Those  
7 persons approved as agents by the Commission may then issue depredation permits for depredation as defined in  
8 Subparagraph (a)(1) of this Rule to landholders and be listed as a second party to provide the control service.

9 WDCAs may not issue depredation permits for coyotes in the counties of Dare, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, and  
10 Beaufort, big game animals, bats, or species listed as endangered, threatened or special concern under 15A NCAC  
11 10I .0103, .0104 and .0105 of this Chapter. WDCAs must report to the Wildlife Resources Commission the number  
12 and disposition of animals taken, by county, annually. Records must be available for inspection by a Wildlife  
13 Enforcement officer at any time during normal business hours. Wildlife Damage Control Agent status shall be  
14 revoked at any time by the Executive Director when there is evidence of violations of wildlife laws, failure to report,  
15 or inhumane treatment of animals by the WDCA. A WDCA may not charge for the permit, but may charge for his  
16 or her investigations and control services. In order to maintain a knowledge of current laws, rules, and techniques,  
17 each WDCA must renew his or her agent status every three years by showing proof of having attended at least one  
18 training course provided for the purpose of reviewing and updating information on wildlife laws and safe, humane  
19 wildlife handling techniques within the previous 12 months.

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

25 (d) Manner of Taking:

26 (1) Taking Without a Permit. Wildlife taken without a permit while committing depredations to  
27 property may, during the open season on the species, be taken by the landholder by any lawful  
28 method. During the closed season such depredating wildlife may be taken without a permit only  
29 by the use of firearms or archery equipment as defined in 15A NCAC 10B .0116.

30 (2) Taking With a Permit. Wildlife taken under a depredation permit may be taken only by the  
31 method or methods authorized by the permit. When trapping is authorized, in order to limit the  
32 taking to the intended purpose, the permit may specify a reasonable distance from the property  
33 sought to be protected, according to the particular circumstances, within which the traps must be  
34 set. The Executive Director or agent may also state in a permit authorizing trapping whether or  
35 not bait may be used and the type of bait, if any, that is authorized. In addition to any trapping  
36 restrictions that may be contained in the permit the method of trapping must be in accordance with  
37 the requirements and restrictions imposed by G.S. 113-291.6 and other local laws passed by the

1 General Assembly. No depredation permit shall authorize the use of poisons or pesticides in  
2 taking wildlife except in accordance with the provisions of the North Carolina Pesticide Law of  
3 1971, the Structural Pest Control Act of 1955, and G.S. 113, Article 22A. No depredation permit  
4 shall authorize the taking of wildlife by any method by any landholder upon the lands of another  
5 except when the individual is listed as a second party on a depredation permit.

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

9 (e) Disposition of Wildlife Taken:

- 10 (1) Generally. Except as provided by the succeeding Subparagraphs of this Paragraph, any wildlife  
11 killed without a permit while committing depredations shall be buried or otherwise disposed of in  
12 a safe and sanitary manner on the property. Wildlife killed under a depredation permit may be  
13 transported to an alternate disposal site if desired. Anyone in possession of carcasses of animals  
14 being transported under a depredation permit must have the depredation permit in his or her  
15 possession. Except as provided by the succeeding Subparagraphs of (d)(2) through (5) of this  
16 Rule, all wildlife killed under a depredation permit must be buried or otherwise disposed of as  
17 stated on the permit.

- 18 (2) Deer and feral swine. The edible portions of feral swine and deer may be retained by the  
19 landholder for consumption but must not be transported from the property where the depredations  
20 took place without a valid depredation permit. The landholder may give a second party the edible  
21 portions of the feral swine and deer taken under the depredation permit. The receiver of the edible  
22 portions must hold a copy of the depredation permit. The nonedible portions of any deer carcass,  
23 including head, hide, feet, and antlers, shall be disposed of as specified in Subparagraph (1) of this  
24 Paragraph or turned over to a wildlife enforcement officer for disposition.

- 25 (3) Fox. Any fox killed under a depredation permit may be disposed of as described in Subparagraph  
26 (1) of this Paragraph or, upon compliance with the fur tagging requirements of 15A NCAC 10B  
27 .0400, the carcass or pelt thereof may be sold to a licensed fur dealer.

- 28 (4) Furbearing Animals. The carcass or pelt of any furbearing animal killed during the open season  
29 for taking such furbearing animal for control of depredations to property, whether with or without  
30 a permit, may be sold to a licensed fur dealer provided that the person offering such carcass or pelt  
31 for sale has a valid hunting or trapping license, provided further that, bobcats and otters may only  
32 be sold upon compliance with any required fur tagging requirement set forth in 15A NCAC 10B  
33 .0400.

- 34 (5) Animals Taken Alive. Wild animals in the order Carnivora, armadillos, groundhogs, nutria, and  
35 beaver shall be humanely euthanized either at the site of capture or at a facility designed to  
36 humanely handle the euthanasia or released on the property where captured. Feral swine must be  
37 euthanized while still in the trap in accordance with G.S. 113-291.12. For all other animals taken

1           alive, the animal must be euthanized or else released on property with permission of the  
 2           landowner. When the relocation site is public property, written permission must be obtained from  
 3           an appropriate local, state or federal official before any animal may be released. Animals  
 4           transported or held for euthanasia must be euthanized within 12 hours of capture. Anyone in  
 5           possession of live animals being transported for relocation or euthanasia under a depredation  
 6           permit must have the depredation permit in his or her possession.

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

13 (g) ~~In the counties of Dare, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, and Beaufort depredating coyotes may be taken subject to~~  
 14 ~~the following restrictions:~~

- 15           (1) ~~Taking coyotes without a permit. Depredating coyotes may be harassed by non-lethal means.~~  
 16           ~~Coyotes may be shot in defense of a person's safety or the safety of others, or if livestock or pets~~  
 17           ~~are threatened.~~
- 18           (2) ~~Taking coyotes with a permit. Only employees of the Commission shall issue depredation permits~~  
 19           ~~for the taking of coyotes in these counties. Commission employees shall only authorize trapping~~  
 20           ~~or other non-lethal manners of take in the permit.~~
- 21           (3) ~~Reporting and disposition. All coyotes taken under a depredation permit shall be reported to the~~  
 22           ~~Wildlife Resources Commission within 24 hours and disposed of as stated on the permit. All~~  
 23           ~~coyotes killed in accordance with Subparagraph (g)(1) of this Rule shall be reported to the~~  
 24           ~~Wildlife Resources Commission within 24 hours.~~

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26 *History Note:* Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-273; 113-274; 113-291.4; 113-291.6; 113-300.1; 113-300.2; 113-  
 27 307; 113-331; 113-333; 113-334(a); 113-337;  
 28 Eff. February 1, 1976;  
 29 Amended Eff. August 1, 2013; January 1, 2012; August 1 2010; July 1, 2010; May 1, 2008;  
 30 August 1, 2002; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1995; January 1, 1995; January 1, 1992; August 1, 1990.  
 31 Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2014 and shall remain in effect until amendments expire as  
 32 specified in G.S. 150B-21.1(d) or the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North  
 33 Carolina's court order number 2:13-CV-60-BOs signed on May 13, 2014 is rescinded, whichever  
 34 date is earlier. The court order is available at [www.ncwildlife.org](http://www.ncwildlife.org).

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1 15A NCAC 10I .0102 Protection of endangered /threatened /special concern is proposed as a temporary rule as  
2 follows:

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4 **15A NCAC 10I .0102 PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED/THREATENED/SPECIAL CONCERN**

5 (a) No Open Season. There is no open season for taking any of the species listed as endangered in Rule .0103, or  
6 threatened in Rule .0104 of this Section, except for the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) as set forth in  
7 the rules of this Chapter. Unless otherwise provided in North Carolina General Statutes or the rules of this Chapter,  
8 there is no open season for taking any of the species listed as special concern in Rule .0105 of this Section. Except  
9 as provided in Paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) of this Rule, it is unlawful to take or possess any of such species at any  
10 time.

11 (b) Permits. The executive director may issue permits to take or possess an endangered, threatened, or special  
12 concern species:

- 13 (1) To an individual or institution with experience and training in handling, and caring for the wildlife  
14 and in conducting a scientific study, for the purpose of scientific investigation relevant to  
15 perpetuation or restoration of said species or as a part of a scientifically valid study or restoration  
16 effort;
- 17 (2) To a public or private educator or exhibitor who demonstrates that he or she has lawfully obtained  
18 the specimen or specimens in his or her possession, possesses the requisite equipment and  
19 expertise to care for such specimen or specimens and abides by the caging requirements for the  
20 species set forth in 15A NCAC 10H .0302;
- 21 (3) To a person who lawfully possessed any such species for more than 90 days immediately prior to  
22 the date that such species was listed and who abides by the caging requirements for the species set  
23 forth in 15A NCAC 10H .0302, provided however, that no permit shall be issued more than ninety  
24 days after the effective date of the initial listing for that species; or
- 25 (4) To a person with demonstrable depredation from a Special Concern Species, or the American  
26 alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*).

27 (c) Taking Without a Permit:

- 28 (1) An individual may take an endangered, threatened, or special concern species in defense of his  
29 own life or the lives of others.
- 30 (2) A state or federal conservation officer or employee who is designated by his agency to do so may,  
31 when acting in the course of his official duties, take, possess, and transport endangered,  
32 threatened, or special concern species if the action is necessary to:
- 33 (A) aid a sick, injured, diseased or orphaned specimen;
- 34 (B) dispose of a dead specimen;
- 35 (C) salvage a dead specimen that may be useful for scientific study; or
- 36 (D) remove specimens that constitute a demonstrable but nonimmediate threat to human  
37 safety, provided the taking is done in a humane and noninjurious manner. The taking

1                   may involve injuring or killing endangered, threatened, or special concern species only if  
2                   it is not reasonably possible to eliminate the threat by live-capturing and releasing the  
3                   specimen unharmed, in a habitat that is suitable for the survival of that species.

4 (d) Reporting. Any taking or possession of an endangered, threatened, or special concern species under Paragraphs  
5 (b) and (c) of this Rule is subject to applicable reporting requirements of federal law and regulations and the  
6 reporting requirements of the permit issued by the Executive Director or of 15A NCAC 10B .0106(e).

7 (e) Exceptions.

8           (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Rule, processed meat and other parts of American  
9           alligators, that have been lawfully taken in a state in which there is an open season for harvesting  
10           alligators, may be possessed, bought and sold when such products are marketed in packages or  
11           containers that are labeled to indicate the state in which they were taken and the identity, address,  
12           and lawful authority of the processor or distributor.

13           (2) Raptors listed as special concern species in Rule .0105 of this Section may be taken from the wild  
14           for falconry purposes and for falconry propagation, provided that a valid North Carolina  
15           endangered species permit has been obtained as required in Paragraph (b) of this Rule.

16           (3) Captive-bred raptors listed as special concern species may be bought, sold, bartered or traded as  
17           provided in 50 C.F.R. 21.30 when marked as required under those regulations.

18           (4) Red Wolves (*Canis rufus*) listed as threatened in Rule .0104 in this Section may be taken or  
19           harassed pursuant to the conditions provided in 50 C.F.R. 17.84(c).

20           ~~(4)~~ (5) Importation, possession, sales, transportation and exportation of species listed as special concern  
21           species in Rule .0105 of this Section is allowed under permit by retail and wholesale  
22           establishments whose primary function is providing scientific supplies for research provided that:

23           (A) the specimens were lawfully obtained from captive or wild populations outside of North  
24           Carolina;

25           (B) they are possessed in indoor facilities;

26           (C) all transportation of specimens provides safeguards adequate to prevent accidental  
27           escape; and

28           (D) importation, possession and sale or transfer is permitted only as listed in Parts (e)(4)(A)  
29           and (B) of this Rule.

30 (f) A written application to the Commission is required for a permit to authorize importation, and possession for the  
31 purpose of retail or wholesale sale. The application shall identify the source of the specimens, and provide  
32 documentation of lawful acquisition. Applications for permits shall include plans for holding, transportation,  
33 advertisement, and sale in such detail as to allow a determination of the safeguards provided against accidental  
34 escape and sales to unauthorized individuals.

35 (g) Purchase, importation, and possession of special concern species within North Carolina is allowed under permit  
36 to state and federal governmental agencies, corporate research entities, and research institutions provided that:

37           (1) sales are permitted to out of state consumers;



- 1           (2)     the specimens will be possessed in indoor facilities and safeguards adequate to prevent accidental
- 2                    escape are provided during all transportation of the specimens;
- 3           (3)     the agency's or institution's Animal Use and Care Committee has approved the research protocol
- 4                    for this species; and
- 5           (4)     no specimens may be stocked or released in the public or private waters or lands of North Carolina
- 6                    and specimens may not be transferred to any private individual.

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8     *History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-291.3; 113-292; 113-333;*

9                    *Eff. June 11, 1977;*

10                  *Amended Eff. January 1, 2013; January 1, 2012; May 1, 2009; April 1, 2003; April 1, 2001; April*

11                  *1, 1997; February 1, 1994; September 1, 1989; March 1, 1981; March 17, 1978.*

1 15A NCAC 10I .0104 Threatened species listed is proposed as a temporary rule as follows:

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3 **15A NCAC 10I .0104 THREATENED SPECIES LISTED**

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

5 (1) Amphibians: None Listed At This Time.

6 (2) Birds: Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus melodus*).

7 (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.

8 (4) Fish:

9 (A) Spotfin chub (*Cyprinella monacha*);

10 (B) Waccamaw silverside (*Menidia extensa*).

11 (5) Mammals: None Listed At This Time.

12 (6) Mollusks: Noonday globe (*Patera clarki nantahala*).

13 (7) Reptiles:

14 (A) Bog turtle (*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*);

15 (B) American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*);

16 (C) Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*);

17 (D) Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*).

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

19 (1) Amphibians:

20 (A) Carolina gopher frog (*Rana capito capito*);

21 (B) Eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*);

22 (C) Junaluska salamander (*Eurycea junaluska*);

23 (D) Wehrle's salamander (*Plethodon wehrlei*).

24 (2) Birds:

25 (A) Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

26 (B) Gull-billed tern (*Sterna nilotica aranea*);

27 (C) Northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*).

28 (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.

29 (4) Fish:

30 (A) American brook lamprey (*Lampetra appendix*);

31 (B) Banded sculpin (*Cottus carolinae*);

32 (C) Bigeye jumprock (*Scartomyzon ariommus*);

33 (D) Blackbanded darter (*Percina nigrofasciata*);

34 (E) Carolina madtom (*Noturus furiosus*);

35 (F) Carolina pygmy sunfish (*Elassoma boehlkei*);

36 (G) Carolina redbhorse (*Moxostoma* sp.) (Pee Dee River and its tributaries and Cape Fear  
37 River and its tributaries);

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

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

1                    *Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1, 1990;*  
2                    *September 1, 1989.*