



## Review of

### Proposed Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC)

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

15A NCAC 10B .0219  
15A NCAC 10B .0106  
15A NCAC 10I .0102  
15A NCAC 10I .0104

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

For the following 4 rules the Wildlife Resources Commission intends to notice for permanent amendment, the Commission determined the following fiscal impact:

*Impact:*                      Local Funds: No  
  
                                         State Funds: Minimal  
  
                                         Substantial Economic Impact: Does not meet \$1,000,000 threshold

*Authority:*                    G.S. § 113 - 134

For reasons which are outlined below, WRC believes that these rule changes do not meet the criteria requiring a fiscal note pursuant to G.S. § 150B-21.4. An analysis of the proposed changes for each rule follows.

## **PROPOSED RULE CHANGES**

### **Background**

The wildlife resources of the State belong to the people of the State as a whole, including the enjoyment of these resources. (G.S. § 113-131(a)). WRC is tasked with the conservation of wildlife resources of the State (G.S. § 143-239). This mission responsibility includes managing as equitably as possible the various competing interests regarding these

resources, including the use and take of such resources. (G.S. § 113-131.1(a)) The statutes governing wildlife resources are found in Chapter 113, Subchapter IV of the General Statutes, and WRC has been granted rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of these statutes. (G.S. § 113-134)

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

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

## **15A NCAC 10B .0219**

### Description and Justification

The proposed changes to this rule are necessary to implement a court order (see Appendix B). Specifically the proposed change to this rule restricts coyote hunting in five counties: Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort and Dare. In those counties, the proposed rule prohibits night hunting entirely, limits daytime hunting on public lands to special permit hunts, and requires hunters on private lands to obtain coyote hunting permits and report harvests.

### Fiscal Impact

All permits referenced in this rule are free of charge, so the Commission concludes there will be no fiscal impact to coyote hunters in relation to the required permitting. The Commission will need to expend some staff time to develop permits (estimated at 40 hours), issue them and collect harvest data (estimated at about 5 hours per months). Based on the average total compensation of WRC staff, the value of the staff time needed would be minimal (about \$3,000 assuming average hourly total compensation of \$27.5).

The Commission expects a non-significant fiscal impact from amending this rule. The Commission does not have a mechanism to quantify the fiscal impact of lost nighttime hunting opportunity. In these five counties, coyotes are hunted mainly as a means to reduce their predation on livestock, pets and more desirable game species, such as deer. They are rarely hunted for sport in and of itself. The Commission has no mechanism to determine the extent to which the elimination of night hunting will impact the ability of landowners to reduce the overall

coyote population or target specific depredating coyotes. While there have been anecdotal reports of potential agricultural losses due to coyotes, there is no data. Hunting harvest surveys indicate the annual number of coyotes harvested in the five-county area is likely in the low dozens. The data does not differentiate between day and night hunting. The agency has issued only one depredation permit for coyotes in the past ten years in the affected counties.

## **15A NCAC 10B .0106**

### Description and Justification

The proposed changes to this rule are necessary to support proposed changes to 15A NCAC 10B .0219. Specifically, the rule will authorize only Commission employees to issue depredation permits for coyotes in the five-county area. This allows for greater control of the activity in alignment with the intention of the court order.

### Fiscal Impact

The Commission does not expect any fiscal impact from amending this rule. Commission employees already issue depredation permits for other species so this is not a significant increase in workload. Landowners will continue to be able to receive depredation permits as they have in the past.

## **15A NCAC 10I .0102**

### Description and Justification

The proposed change to this rule supports to the proposed changes to 15A NCAC 10I .0104. As a federally-designated experimental, non-essential population, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has guidelines for take of red wolves. The changes proposed in this rule defer state regulations to the federal rule.

### Fiscal Impact

The Commission does not expect any fiscal impact from amending this rule. Circumstances of harassment and take are already codified and enforced under the federal code. Nothing in this rule changes what landowners are allowed to do.

## **15A NCAC 10I .0104**

### Description and Justification

The proposed changes to this rule are necessary to implement a court order (see Appendix B). As proposed, the red wolf will be designated a state threatened species.

## Fiscal Impact

The Commission expects a non-substantial fiscal impact from amending this rule. The fiscal impact of listing a species comes from illegal take. Currently, as a non-listed species without an open season, take of a red wolf is a Class 3 misdemeanor, which according to § 15A-1340.23, has a maximum \$200.00 fine. As a listed species, take of a red wolf will be a Class 1 misdemeanor. The fine for a Class 1 misdemeanor is at the discretion of the court. Given that the fine for a Class 2 misdemeanor is a maximum of \$1,000, this analysis assumes that the Class 1 misdemeanor fine would be \$1,001.

15A NCAC 10B .0117 also sets forth replacement costs for taking wildlife. The replacement cost for a species with no open season is \$54.00. The replacement cost for a threatened species is \$4,313.00. From data provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service over the past 12 years, an average of six wolves per year die from gunshot. Taking the average and assuming the following: all gunshot deaths are illegal; all are prosecutable; the difference in the fine set by a judge will be at least \$801 per charge; and a judge will assess the full replacement costs, the fiscal impact of the rule change is \$30,360.

## APPENDIX A

### 15A NCAC 10B .0219 COYOTE

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

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

(b) In the counties of Dare, Hyde, Washington, Tyrell and Beaufort, the following apply:

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

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

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

*History Note: Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-264; 113-291.1; 113-291.2;  
Eff. July 1, 1993;  
Temporary Amendment Eff. October 1, 2011;  
Amended Eff. January 1, 2012;  
Temporary Amendment Eff. August 1, 2012;  
Amended Eff. May 1, 2015 July 26, 2013.*

**15A NCAC 10B .0106 WILDLIFE TAKEN FOR DEPREDATIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Each depredation permit shall have an expiration date or time after which the depredation permit is no longer valid. The depredation permit authorizes possession of any wildlife resources taken under the permit and must be

retained as long as the wildlife resource is in the permittee's possession. All individuals taking wildlife resources under the authority of a depredation permit are obligated to the conditions written on the permit and the requirements specified in this Rule.

(d) Manner of Taking:

- (1) Taking Without a Permit. Wildlife taken without a permit while committing depredations to property may, during the open season on the species, be taken by the landholder by any lawful method. During the closed season such depredating wildlife may be taken without a permit only by the use of firearms or archery equipment as defined in 15A NCAC 10B .0116.
- (2) Taking With a Permit. Wildlife taken under a depredation permit may be taken only by the method or methods authorized by the permit. When trapping is authorized, in order to limit the taking to the intended purpose, the permit may specify a reasonable distance from the property sought to be protected, according to the particular circumstances, within which the traps must be set. The Executive Director or agent may also state in a permit authorizing trapping whether or not bait may be used and the type of bait, if any, that is authorized. In addition to any trapping restrictions that may be contained in the permit the method of trapping must be in accordance with the requirements and restrictions imposed by G.S. 113-291.6 and other local laws passed by the General Assembly. No depredation permit shall authorize the use of poisons or pesticides in taking wildlife except in accordance with the provisions of the North Carolina Pesticide Law of 1971, the Structural Pest Control Act of 1955, and G.S. 113, Article 22A. No depredation permit shall authorize the taking of wildlife by any method by any landholder upon the lands of another except when the individual is listed as a second party on a depredation permit.
- (3) Intentional Wounding. It is unlawful for any landholder, with or without a depredation permit, intentionally to wound a wild animal in a manner so as not to cause its immediate death as suddenly and humanely as the circumstances permit.

(e) Disposition of Wildlife Taken:

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

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

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

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

*Eff. February 1, 1976;*

*Amended Eff. May 1, 2015; August 1, 2013; January 1, 2012; August 1 2010; July 1, 2010; May 1, 2008; August 1, 2002; July 1, 1997; July 1, 1995; January 1, 1995; January 1, 1992; August 1, 1990.*

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



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

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

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

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

(c) Taking Without a Permit:

- (1) An individual may take an endangered, threatened, or special concern species in defense of his own life or the lives of others.
- (2) A state or federal conservation officer or employee who is designated by his agency to do so may, when acting in the course of his official duties, take, possess, and transport endangered, threatened, or special concern species if the action is necessary to:
  - (A) aid a sick, injured, diseased or orphaned specimen;
  - (B) dispose of a dead specimen;
  - (C) salvage a dead specimen that may be useful for scientific study; or
  - (D) remove specimens that constitute a demonstrable but nonimmediate threat to human safety, provided the taking is done in a humane and noninjurious manner. The taking may involve injuring or killing endangered, threatened, or special concern species only if it is not reasonably possible to eliminate the threat by live-capturing and releasing the specimen unharmed, in a habitat that is suitable for the survival of that species.

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

(e) Exceptions.

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Rule, processed meat and other parts of American alligators, that have been lawfully taken in a state in which there is an open season for harvesting alligators, may be possessed, bought and sold when such products are marketed in packages or containers that are labeled to indicate the state in which they were taken and the identity, address, and lawful authority of the processor or distributor.
- (2) Raptors listed as special concern species in Rule .0105 of this Section may be taken from the wild for falconry purposes and for falconry propagation, provided that a valid North Carolina endangered species permit has been obtained as required in Paragraph (b) of this Rule.
- (3) Captive-bred raptors listed as special concern species may be bought, sold, bartered or traded as provided in 50 C.F.R. 21.30 when marked as required under those regulations.
- (4) Red Wolves (*Canis rufus*) listed as threatened in Rule .0104 in this Section may be taken or harassed pursuant to the conditions provided in 50 C.F.R. 17.84(c).
- ~~(4)~~ (5) Importation, possession, sales, transportation and exportation of species listed as special concern species in Rule .0105 of this Section is allowed under permit by retail and wholesale establishments whose primary function is providing scientific supplies for research provided that:

- (A) the specimens were lawfully obtained from captive or wild populations outside of North Carolina;
- (B) they are possessed in indoor facilities;
- (C) all transportation of specimens provides safeguards adequate to prevent accidental escape; and
- (D) importation, possession and sale or transfer is permitted only as listed in Parts (e)(4)(A) and (B) of this Rule.

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

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

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

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-291.3; 113-292; 113-333;  
Eff. June 11, 1977;

*Amended Eff. May 1, 2015; January 1, 2013; January 1, 2012; May 1, 2009; April 1, 2003; April 1, 2001; April 1, 1997; February 1, 1994; September 1, 1989; March 1, 1981; March 17, 1978.*

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

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

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

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

- (1) Amphibians:
  - (A) Carolina gopher frog (*Rana capito capito*);
  - (B) Eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*);
  - (C) Junaluska salamander (*Eurycea junaluska*);
  - (D) Wehrle's salamander (*Plethodon wehrlei*).
- (2) Birds:
  - (A) Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
  - (B) Gull-billed tern (*Sterna nilotica aranea*);
  - (C) Northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*).
- (3) Crustacea: None Listed At This Time.
- (4) Fish:
  - (A) American brook lamprey (*Lampetra appendix*);
  - (B) Banded sculpin (*Cottus carolinae*);
  - (C) Bigeye jumprock (*Scartomyzon ariommus*);
  - (D) Blackbanded darter (*Percina nigrofasciata*);
  - (E) Carolina madtom (*Noturus furiosus*);
  - (F) Carolina pygmy sunfish (*Elassoma boehlkei*);
  - (G) Carolina redhorse (*Moxostoma* sp.) (Pee Dee River and its tributaries and Cape Fear River and its tributaries);
  - (H) Least brook lamprey (*Lampetra aepyptera*);
  - (I) Logperch (*Percina caprodes*);
  - (J) Rosyface chub (*Hybopsis rubrifrons*);
  - (K) Sharphead darter (*Etheostoma acuticeps*);
  - (L) Sicklefin redhorse (*Moxostoma* sp.) (Hiwassee River and its tributaries and Little Tennessee River and its tributaries);
  - (M) Turquoise darter (*Etheostoma inscriptum*);
  - (N) Waccamaw darter (*Etheostoma perlongum*).
- (5) Mammals:
  - (A) Eastern woodrat (*Neotoma floridana floridana*);
  - (B) Rafinesque's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii rafinesquii*);
  - (C) Red wolf (*Canis rufus*).
- (6) Mollusks:
  - (A) Alewife floater (*Anodonta implicata*);
  - (B) Big-tooth covert (*Fumonelix jonesiana*);
  - (C) Cape Fear threetooth (*Triodopsis soelneri*);
  - (D) Carolina fatmucket (*Lampsilis radiata conspicua*);
  - (E) Clingman covert (*Fumonelix wheatleyi clingmanicus*);
  - (F) Eastern lampmussel (*Lampsilis radiata radiata*);
  - (G) Eastern pondmussel (*Ligumia nasuta*);
  - (H) Engraved covert (*Fumonelix orestes*);

- (I) Mountain creekshell (*Villosa vanuxemensis*);
  - (J) Roan supercoil (*Paravitrea varidens*);
  - (K) Roanoke slabshell (*Elliptio roanokensis*);
  - (L) Sculpted supercoil (*Paravitrea ternaria*);
  - (M) Seep mudalia (*Leptoxis dilatata*);
  - (N) Smoky Mountain covert (*Inlectarius ferrissi*);
  - (O) Squawfoot (*Strophitus undulatus*);
  - (P) Tidewater mucket (*Leptodea ochracea*);
  - (Q) Triangle floater (*Alasmidonta undulata*);
  - (R) Waccamaw ambersnail (*Catinella waccamawensis*);
  - (S) Waccamaw fatmucket (*Lampsilis fullerkati*);
  - (T) Waccamaw spike (*Elliptio waccamawensis*).
- (7) Reptiles: None Listed At This Time.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-291.2; 113-292; 113-333;  
Eff. March 17, 1978;  
Amended Eff. May 1, 2015; June 1, 2008; April 1, 2001; November 1, 1991; April 1, 1991; June 1,  
1990; September 1, 1989.