2019

HOUSE
WILDLIFE RESOURCES

MINUTES

House Wildlife Resources Committee

2019-2020 Session

2019 Long Session

ATTENDANCE

House Committee on Wildlife Resources

(2019-2020 Session)

DATES / MEMBERSHIP	2/26	3/12	3/19	4/16	5/1	5/21	6/18							
ADAMS, Jay Chair	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
HENSON, Cody Chair		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
YARBOROUGH, Larry Vice-chair		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
AGER, John	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							
BRODY, Mark		✓		✓			✓							
CLEVELAND, George		✓	✓	✓			✓							
CUNNINGHAM, Carla	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓							
GARRISON, Terry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
GRAHAM, Charles(added 3/12)		✓					✓							
LUCAS, Marvin	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							
PITTMAN, Larry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
PRESNELL, Michele	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							
RICHARDSON, Billy	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓							
ROGERS, David	✓			✓										
SASSER, Wayne	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
TURNER, Brian	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓							
STAFF														
PHILLIPS, Susan Committee Clerk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
KLUTTZ, Megan Committee Clerk			✓	✓										
Evans, Kyle Committee Counsel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
MATHESON, Mariah Comm Assistant	✓		✓	✓			✓							
Saunders, Chris Committee Counsel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Ex-Officio Members														
BELL, John														
JONES, Brenden														
LEWIS, David														
STEVENS, Sarah														

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WILDLIFE RESOURCES
2019 SESSION

Clerk: Megan Kluttz 715-4466
Susan Phillips 733-5988

MEMBER	PHONE	OFFICE	SEAT
Rep. Jay Adams, Chair	733-5988	301N	75
Rep. Cody Henson, Chair	715-4466	537	101
Rep. Larry Yarborough, V-chair	735-0850	2219	65
Rep. John Ager	733-5746	509	79
Rep. Mark Brody	715-3029	416B	61
Rep. George Cleveland	715-6707	417A	8
Rep. Carla Cunningham	733-5807	609	24
Rep. Terry Garrison	733-5824	610	45
Rep. Marvin Lucas	713-5775	402	11
Rep. Larry Pittman	715-2009	1010	62
Rep. Michele Presnell	733-5732	306B2	51
Rep. Billy Richardson	733-5601	1021	47
Rep. David Rogers	733-5749	418C	74
Rep. Wayne Sasser	733-5908	418A	89
Rep. Brian Turner	715-3012	1217	120

Staff	Phone	Office
Kyle Evans, Committee Counsel	733-2578	545
Chris Saunders, Committee Counsel	733-2578	545

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NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Legislative Services Office

Paul Coble, Legislative Services Officer

Legislative Analysis Division
300 N. Salisbury Street, Suite 545
Raleigh, NC 27603-5925
Tel. 919-733-2578 Fax 919-715-5460

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

February 4, 2019

The Honorable Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Wildlife Resources Committee
North Carolina House of Representatives
300 N. Salisbury Street, Room 301N
Raleigh, NC 27603-5925

Dear Representative Adams:

Congratulations on your appointment as Co-Chair of the Wildlife Resources Committee.

I have asked Mr. Chris Saunders and Mr. Kyle Evans of the Legislative Analysis Division, to serve as staff to this Committee. At the direction of the Co-Chairs, the staff will aid in all aspects of the Committee's work and will attend meetings at the Committee's scheduled meeting time.

I have asked Mr. Saunders to serve as the coordinating staff person (point person) for the committee staff's efforts. The role of the coordinating staff will be to serve as the primary contact for the Committee Chairs and Committee Clerks to use in arranging committee meetings and identifying bills to be considered. If you are unable to reach Mr. Saunders at anytime, please feel free to contact any other committee staff member for assistance. Should you wish to contact any staff member, they may be reached by telephone at (919) 733-2578.

My best wishes to you and the Committee in its work. If I may be of any service to you or the Committee, please contact me.

Yours truly,

Karen Cochrane-Brown

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

KCB: rlh

cc: Hon. Tim Moore, Speaker
Hon. Phil Berger, President Pro Tempore
Hon. Cody Henson, Co-Chair
Mr. Bart Goodson
Mr. Andrew Tripp
Mr. Paul Coble
Mr. Chris Saunders
Mr. Kyle Evans
Mr. Brian Peck
Ms. Kelsey Lewis

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

House Standing Committee

Meeting Schedule: Every Tuesday at 2:00 PM in 1327 LB

Subscribe: Meeting notices by email

Membership | Bills | Documents

Chairs

Rep. Adams

Rep. Henson

Vice Chair

Rep. Yarborough

Members

Rep. Ager

Rep. Brody

Rep. Cleveland

Rep. Cunningham

Rep. Garrison

Rep. Lucas

Rep. Pittman

Rep. Presnell

Rep. Richardson

Rep. Rogers

Rep. Sasser

Rep. B. Turner

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Rep. Sasser

Rep. B. Turner

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, February 26, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 2:00 PM on February 26, 2019 in Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Ager, Cunningham, Garrison, Lucas, Pittman, Presnell, Richardson, Rogers, Sasser and Turner attended.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair, presided.

Dr. Lincoln Larson made a presentation on the Public Trust Doctrine and the North American Model to the committee.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 pm.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair
Presiding

Susan Phillips, Committee Clerk

Susan Phillips (Rep. Jay Adams)

From:	Susan Phillips (Rep. Jay Adams)
Sent:	Thursday, February 21, 2019 01:22 PM
To:	Susan Phillips (Rep. Jay Adams)
Subject:	<NCGA> House Wildlife Resources Committee Meeting Notice for Tuesday, February 26, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Attachments:	Add Meeting to Calendar_LINC_.ics

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Tuesday, February 26, 2019
TIME: **2:00 PM**
LOCATION: **1228/1327 LB**
COMMENTS: **Informational meeting on the Public Trust Doctrine and the North American Model**

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 1:20 PM on Thursday, February 21, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, February 26, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages

Presentations

Dr. Lincoln Larson	The Public Trust Doctrine and The North American Model

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, February 26, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages: Phillip Edwards, Preston Lewis, Jamall Savage and Austin Wilson all sponsored by Speaker Tim Moore

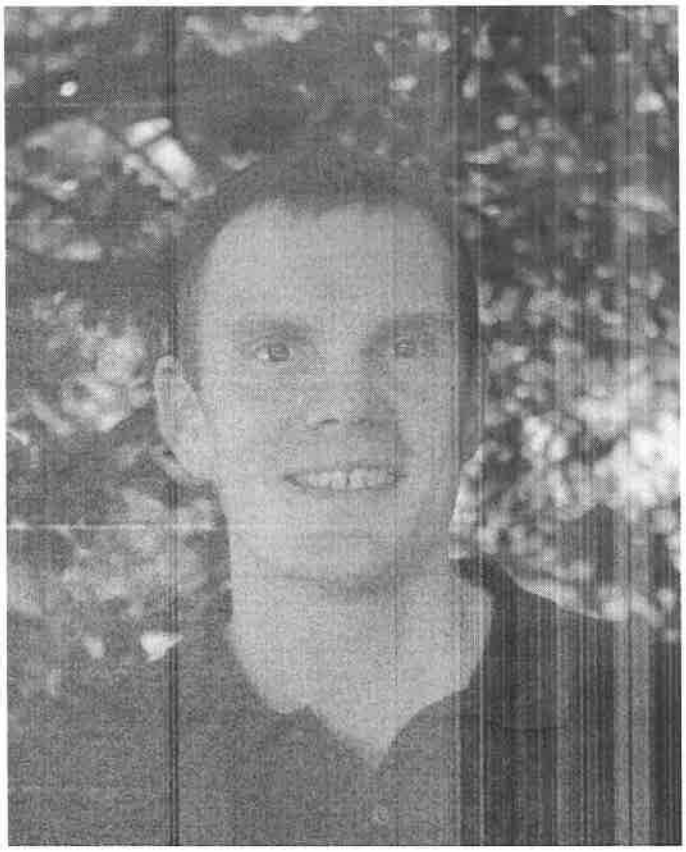
Introductions of Sergeants-at-Arms: Kenneth Gilbert, David Leighton, Malachi McCullough, Russell Salisbury

Presentations

Dr. Lincoln Larson is a professor at the N.C. State College of Natural Resources. Dr. Larson uses a variety of social science methods to understand human-environment interactions and address natural resource management and conservation issues. His human dimensions research questions and projects focus on three broad themes (natural resource management and conservation, outdoor recreation and health, and environmental education and stewardship) that are designed to help scientists, land managers, and the general public understand, communicate, and collaboratively respond to emerging challenges facing parks and protected areas

The Public Trust Doctrine and The North American Model

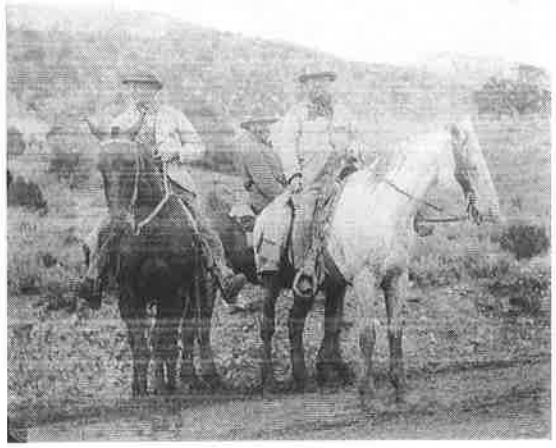
Adjournment



Dr. Lincoln R. Larson is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management within North Carolina State University's College of Natural Resources. He has an undergraduate degree in Biology from Duke and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources at the University of Georgia. Before coming to NC State, Lincoln worked at Cornell and Clemson. Over the past decade, Lincoln has worked with a number of different government agencies and organizations to address human dimensions of natural resource management at multiple scales. He is particularly interested in understanding outdoor recreation and conservation behavior across diverse populations and the factors that influence it.

The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation:

Past, Present & Future



Dr. Lincoln Larson

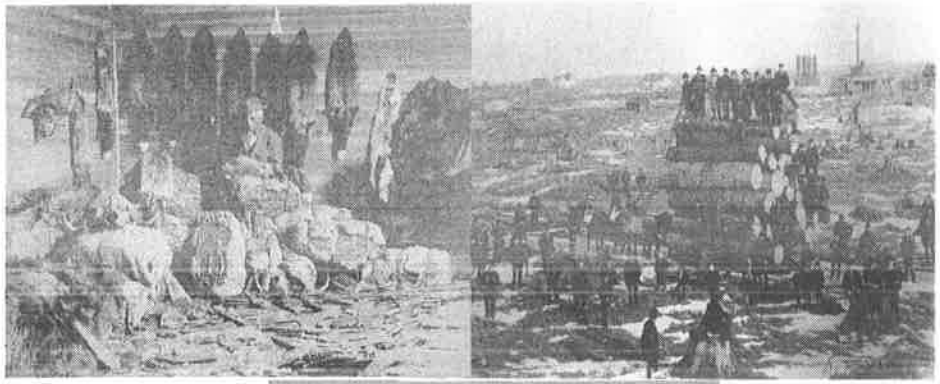
Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management

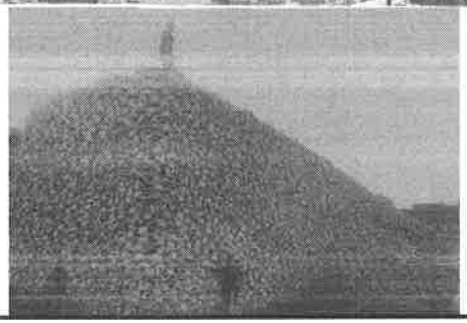
NC STATE UNIVERSITY

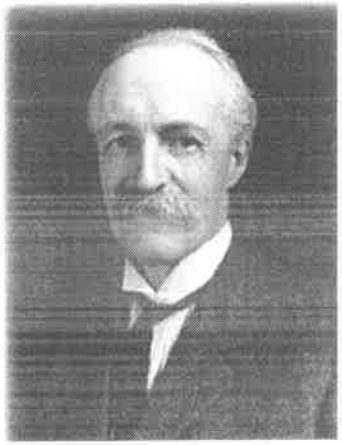
College of Natural Resources

The Rise of "Conservation"

- **Until early 1900s, resources exploited for economic gain without conscience or consequences**







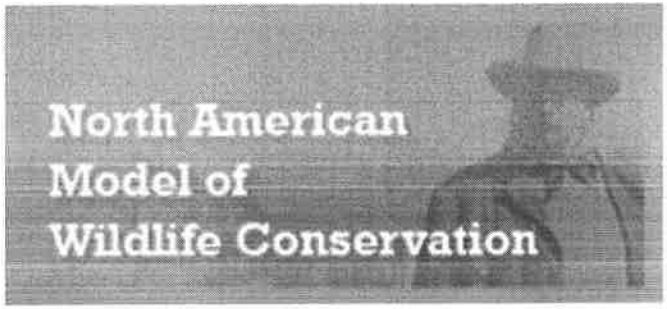
Gifford Pinchot

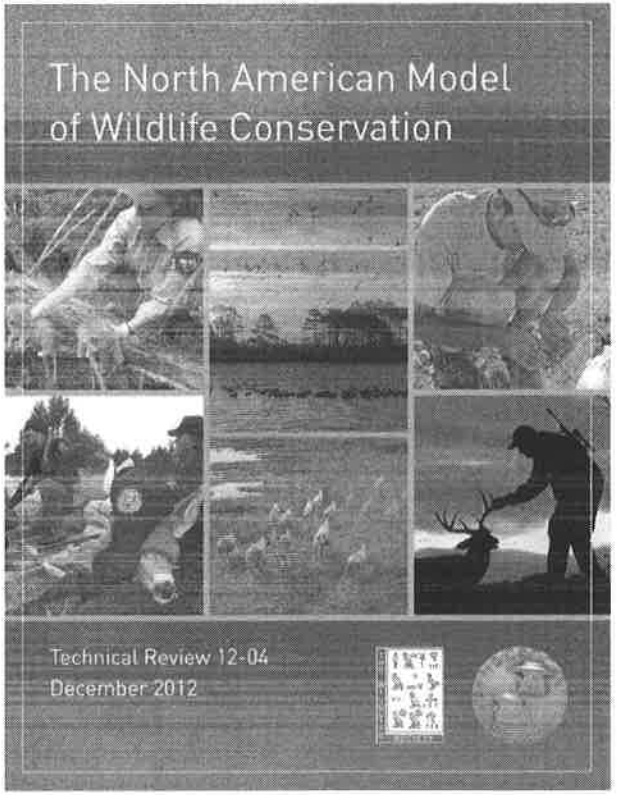
<u>Conservation</u>:

"the greatest good for the greatest number in the long term"

-Pinchot (1905)

Emergence of the North American Model (NAM)





Teddy Roosevelt

Aldo Leopold

Core Elements of NAM

- **Wildlife as a public trust resource**
- **<u>Public trust doctrine</u>: Wildlife resources are publicly owned and entrusted to the government (as trustee) to be managed on behalf of the public (as beneficiaries)**
  - **1842 – *Martin v. Waddell*** – public holds a common right to fish in navigable waters
  - **1896 – *Geer v. CT*** – wildlife ("wild fowl") included within state's trustee responsibilities
  - **1971 – *Marks v. Whitaker*** – ecological protection is a public interest afforded oversight by the doctrine
    - Later rulings expand definition to include wildlife habitat, protection from invasive species, recreational activities, aesthetic and cultural values, etc.

Source: Geist et al. (2001); Organ et al. (2012)

Public Trust Doctrine in NC

N.C. Gen. Stat. §113-131:

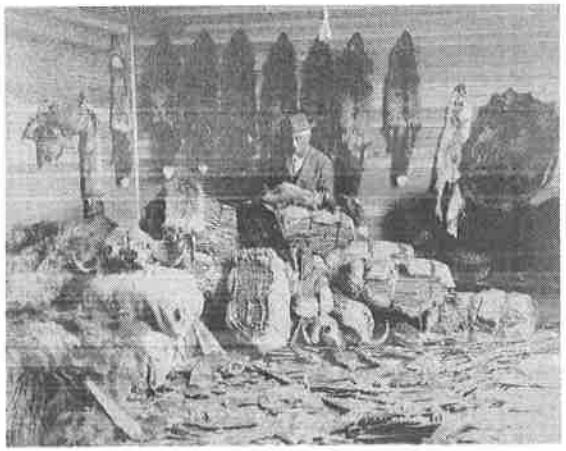
"The marine and estuarine and wildlife resources of the State… and the enjoyment of the wildlife resources of the State… **belong to the people of the State as a whole**."

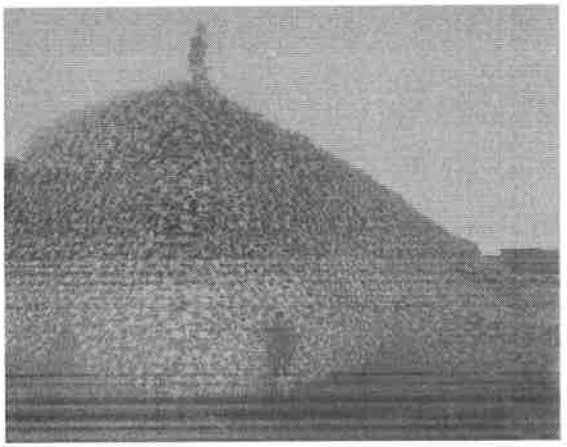
N.C. Gen. Stat. §113-133.1:

"The Dept. and the WRC is charged with administering the governing statutes in a manner **to serve as equitably as may be the various competing interests of the people regarding wildlife resources**, considering the interests of those whose livelihood depends upon full and wise use of renewable resources and the interests of the many whose approach is recreational."

Core Elements of NAM

- **Elimination of markets for wildlife**
  - **Discourages & restricts privatization or commercialization of wildlife**
  - **Establishes "legitimate" reasons for killing wildlife**





Source: Geist et al. (2001); Organ et al. (2012)

Core Elements of NAM

- Science-based policy & decision-making
- Allocation of wildlife by law
- Democracy of hunting
  - All citizens have the right and should be afforded opportunities to hunt (and fish)

Source: Geist et al. (2001); Organ et al. (2012)

Central Role of Hunters in NAM

> **"It is hunters or, more accurately, *hunting*, that led to the components that form the foundation for North American wildlife conservation."**
> -Geist et al. (2001)

- **Search of Organ et al.'s (2012) Technical Review of NAM revealed:**
  - **143 occurrences of terms referring to hunting** (hunt, hunters, etc.)
  - **4 occurrences of terms referring to non-hunting** participants and activities (non-hunter, bird watcher, wildlife watching, etc.)

> **"Hunters are privileged in the current NAM while other interested stakeholders are underrepresented and underserved."**
> -Decker et al. (2009)

Source:
Serfass et al., 2018

Hunters Have Historically Funded NAM

Pittman-Robertson Act (1937)

Duck Stamp Act (1934)

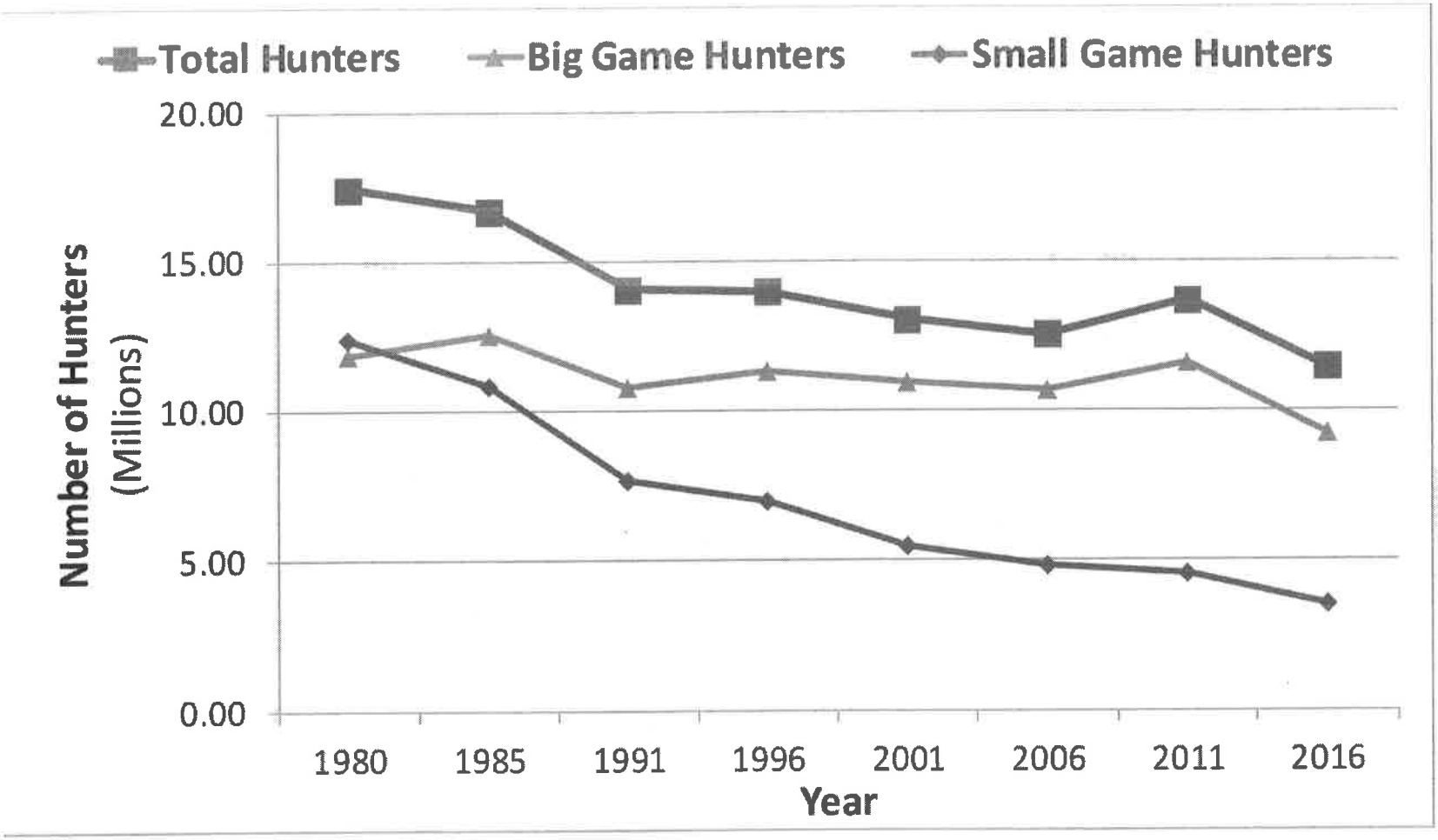
Dingell-Johnson Act (1950)

- **Hunting = centerpiece of "user-pay, user benefit" conservation funding system**
  - **P-R Act alone has contributed >$10 billion to state agencies for land acquisition & wildlife restoration projects/activities**
  - **~60% of state agency budgets comes from hunting & angling**

"Hunting and angling are the cornerstones of the North American Model, with sportsmen and women serving as the foremost funders of conservation [through excise taxes and license fees they pay]."
-AFWA (2017)

Problem:

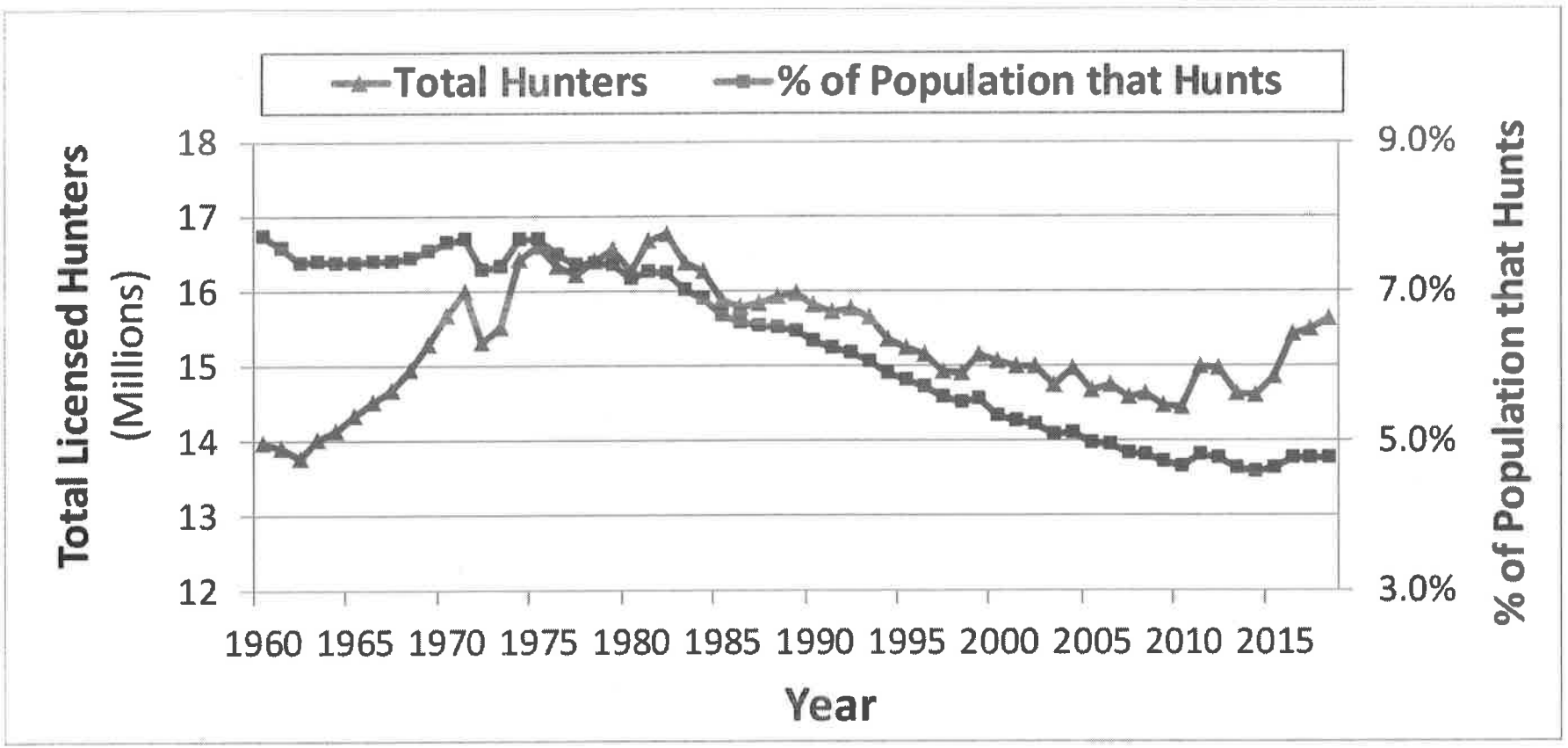
Hunting participation is declining…



Source: USFWS National Survey

Problem:

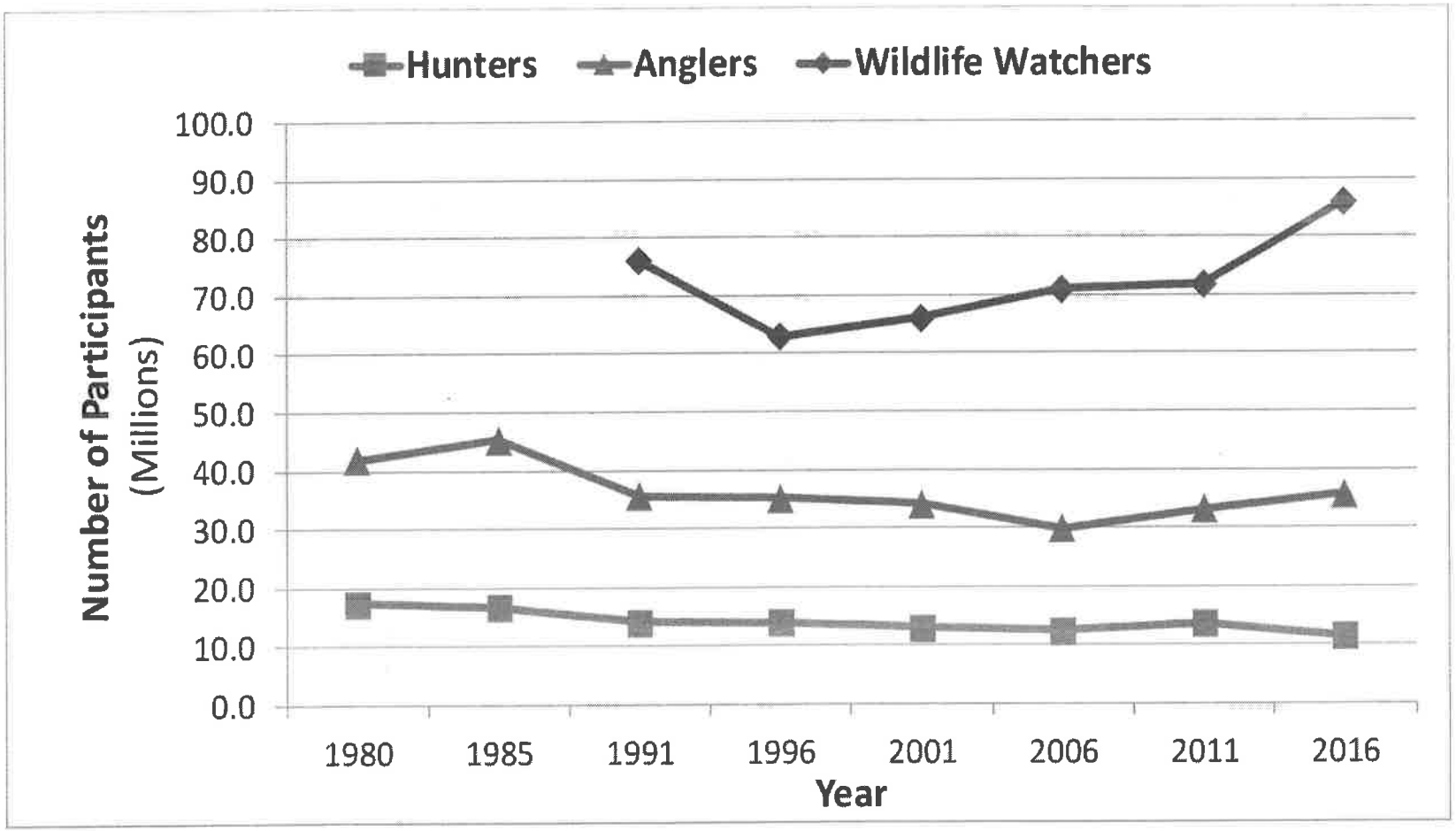
Hunting participation is declining…



Source: USFWS Wildlife & Sportfish Restoration Program

… while other activities become more popular

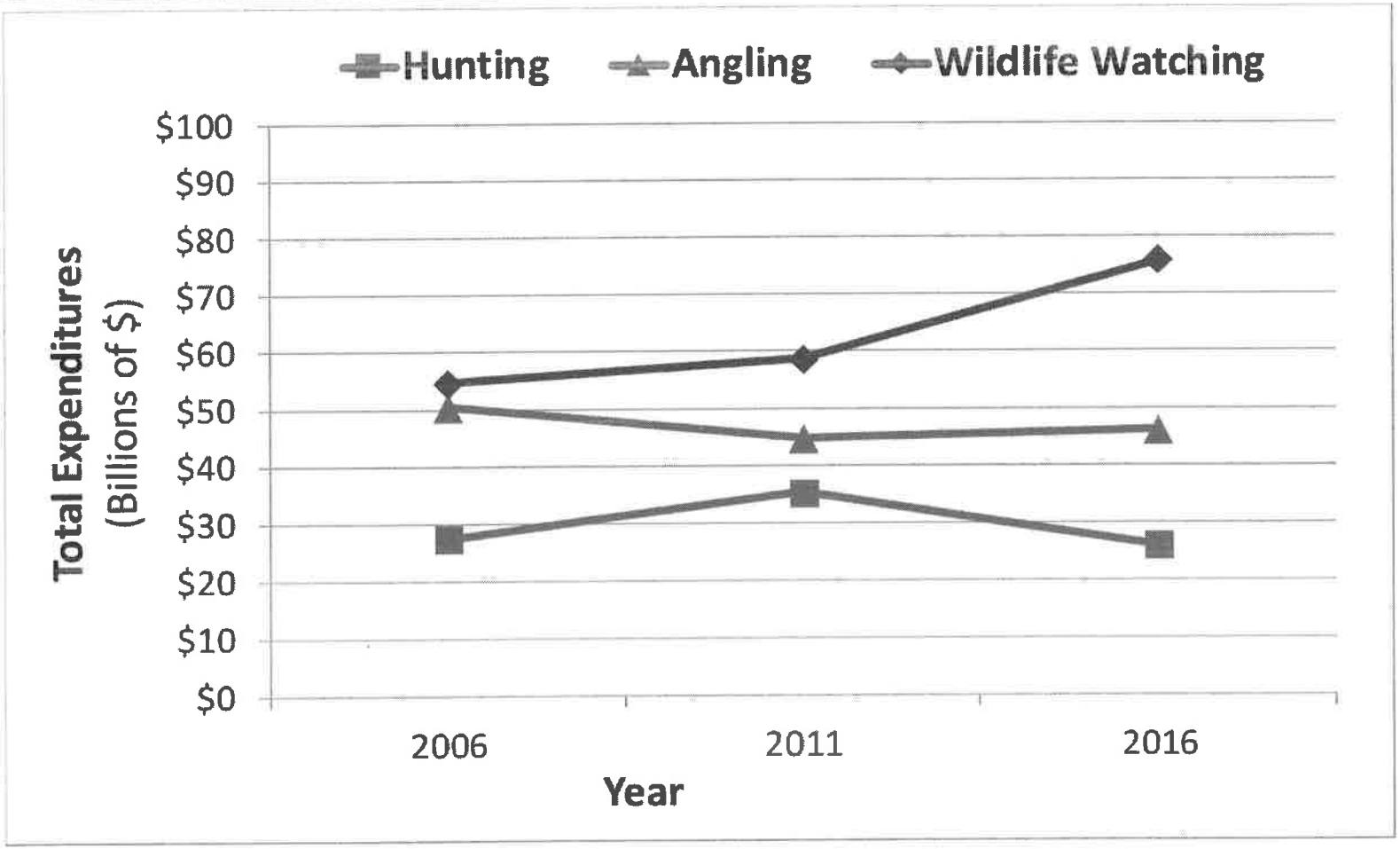
Total Recreation Participants in the United States



Source: USFWS National Survey

… while other activities become more popular

Total Recreation Expenditures in the United States



Source: USFWS National Survey

Uncertain Future for Hunting-centric Conservation Model

The Right to Hunt Is Now Constitutionally Protected in North Carolina

The state is the latest where voters have weighed in on the debate.

BY CANDICE NORWOOD | NOVEMBER 7, 2018 AT 10:50 AM

Connecticut Bill Gives Local Governments Authority to Regulate Hunting and Trapping

Posted on January 21, 2019

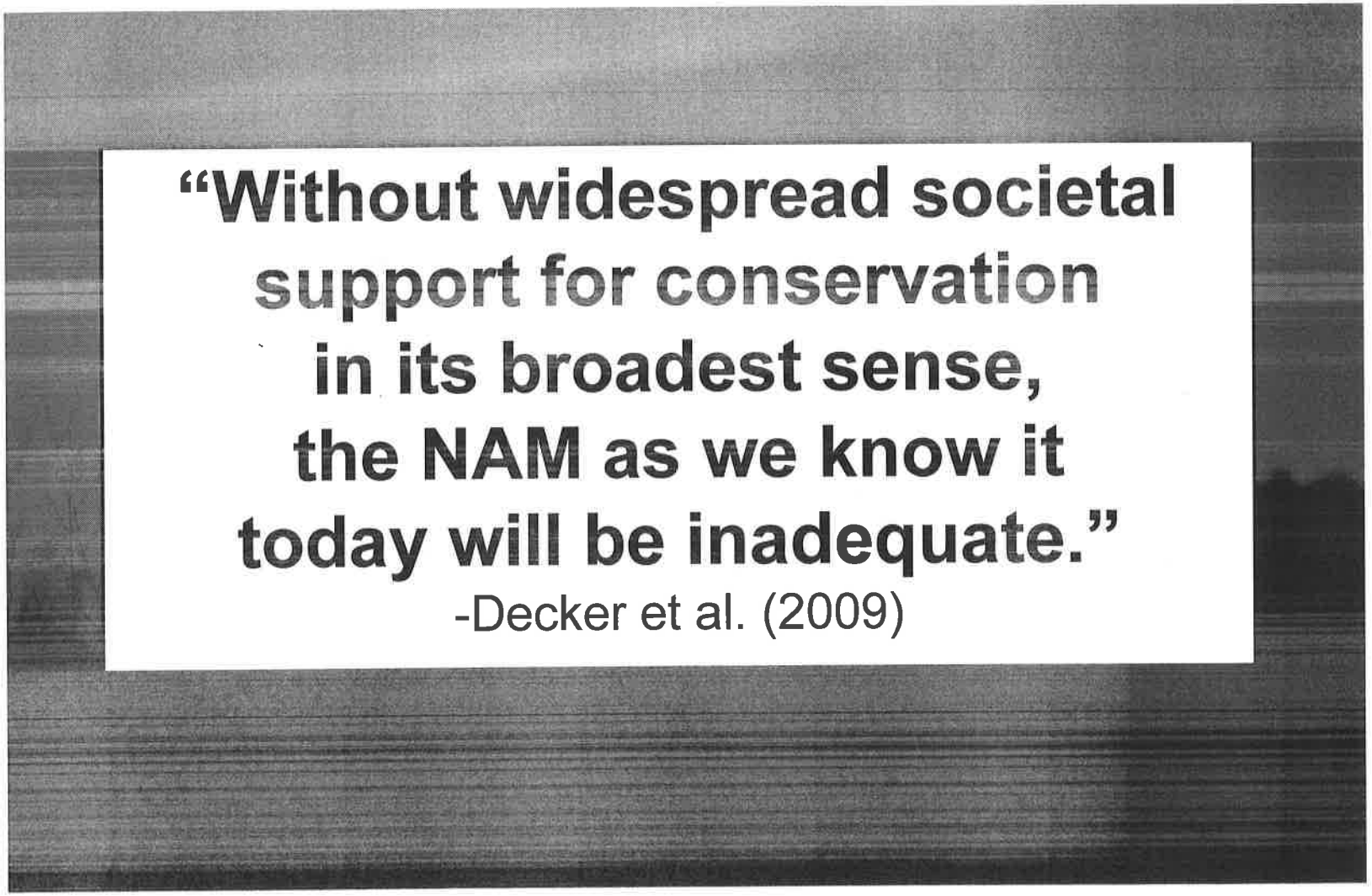
NATIONAL

Decline In Hunters Threatens How U.S. Pays For Conservation

March 20, 2018 · 6:31 AM ET
Heard on All Things Considered

npr

Uncertain Future for NAM



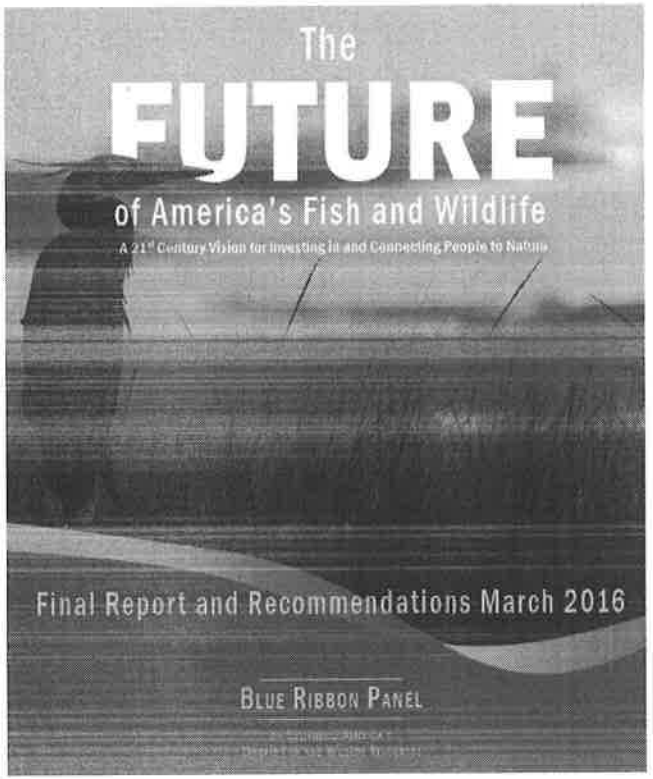
"Without widespread societal support for conservation in its broadest sense, the NAM as we know it today will be inadequate."

-Decker et al. (2009)

Two Potential Responses…

1. **Recruit new hunters**
   - Focus on non-traditional paths into hunting

2. **Broaden the base of support for conservation**
   - Focus on engaging different types of stakeholders
   - Adapt current conservation funding structure



1. Recruiting New Hunters

- **As "traditional" hunting populations decline, growing focus on R3 (recruitment, retention, reactivation) efforts targeting non-traditional path hunters**
  - Women
  - Racial/ethnic minorities
  - Locavores

ASSOCIATION of FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCIES

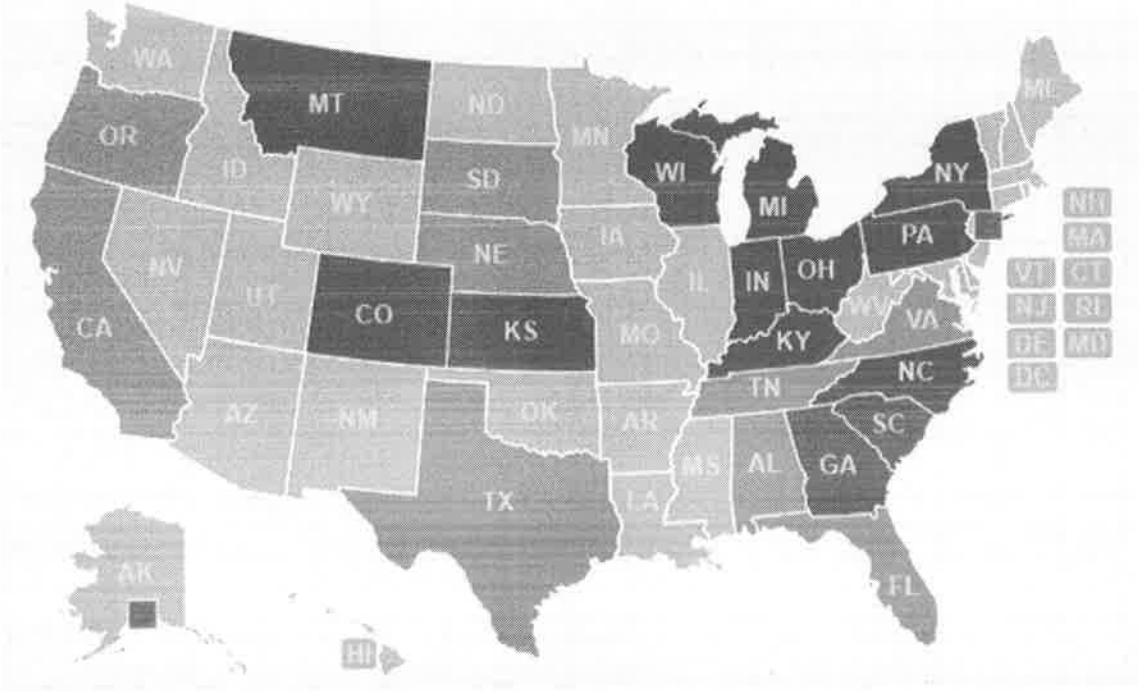
Our Current Study: College Students & Hunting

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

- Survey diverse undergrad students to assess hunting-related perceptions & behaviors
- Use info to develop, implement & evaluate R3 workshops for students without previous hunting experience

Year 1 (13 states)

Year 2 (9 states)

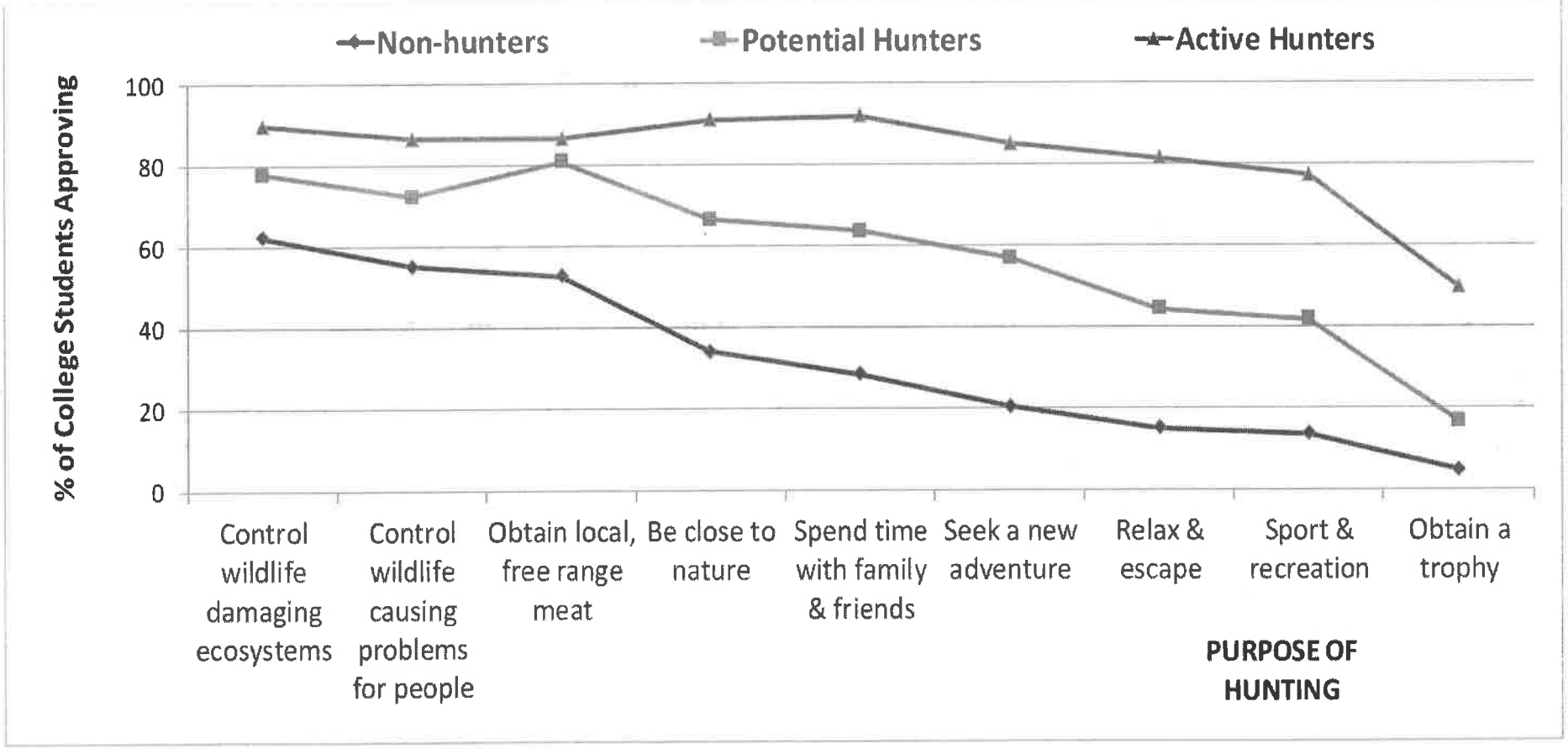


ASSOCIATION of FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCIES

Our Current Study: College Students & Hunting

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Approval of Hunting for Various Purposes

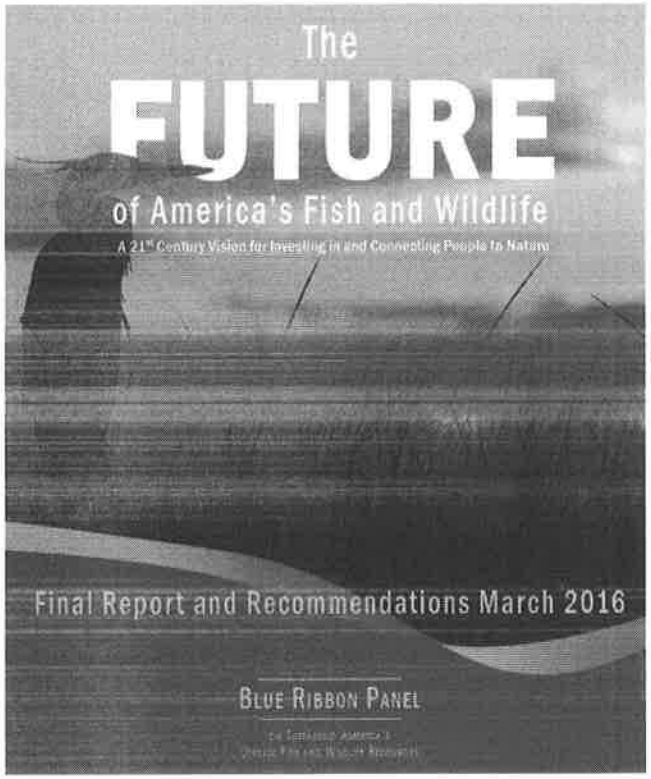


NOTE: These data are from pilot surveys at Clemson and Kansas State

2. Broadening the Base…

"Although core constituencies like hunters and anglers will continue to be key allies, there is a **need to broaden stakeholder representation** to ensure fish and wildlife conservation remains relevant and supported by people from all walks of life."

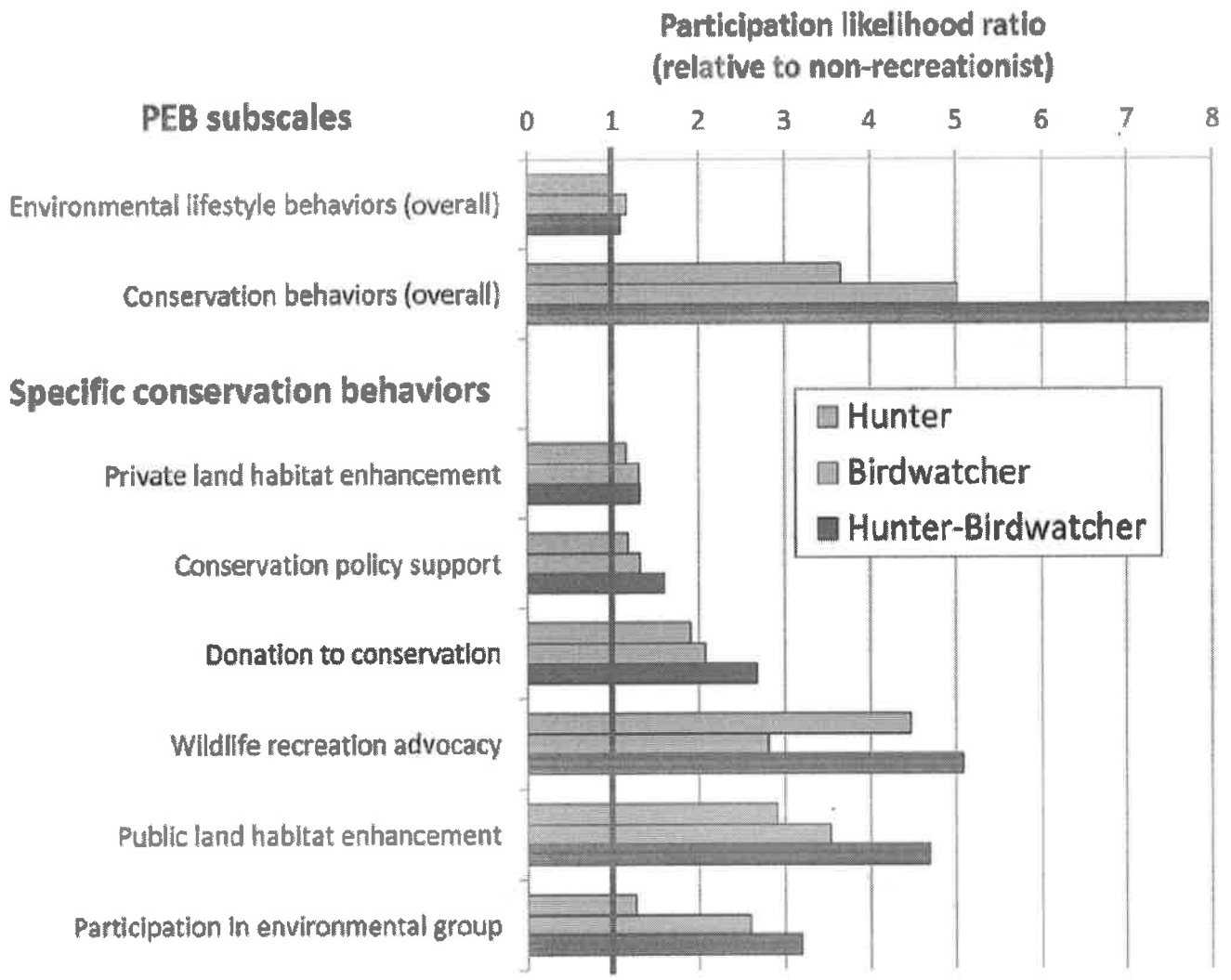
-Blue Ribbon Panel (2016)



- **Be wary of exclusivity that casts hunters as unique, preferred class of conservationists**
  (Serfass et al., 2018)

Non-hunters are Conservationists too

Wildlife-based recreationists' relative likelihood of participating in conservation behaviors compared to non-recreationists (NY, 2013)



Source:
Cooper et al., 2015

Non-hunters Contribute in Other Ways…

- **Non-hunters buy guns/ammo, contributing to P-R funds**
  - About 50% of Americans participating in shooting sports don't hunt

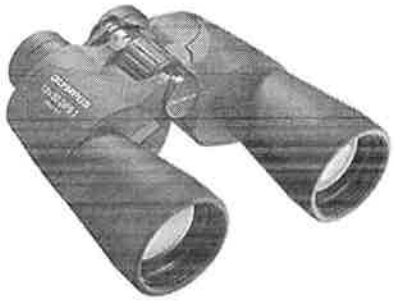
- **Everyone contributes to America's public lands**
  - Non-hunting public contributes 95% of annual $18.7 billion costs associated with federal public lands (Smith & Molde, 2005)

- **Lack of financial support ≠ lack of philosophical support for conservation among non-hunters**

Source: Peterson & Nelson, 2017; Serfass et al., 2018

Can we create new systems to facilitate contributions from non-hunters?

- Since the 1970s, there have been many efforts to foster holistic approaches to funding conservation at the state level
  - Excise tax on "other" outdoor recreation gear such as binoculars, tents, kayaks, etc. (TX)
  - Lottery revenues (CO, OR)
  - Oil & gas revenues (AL, MI)
  - Various bond measures (CA, RI, OH)
  - Real estate transfer tax (FL, NY)
  - Corporate business tax (NJ)
  - State sales tax (AR, MO, MN)

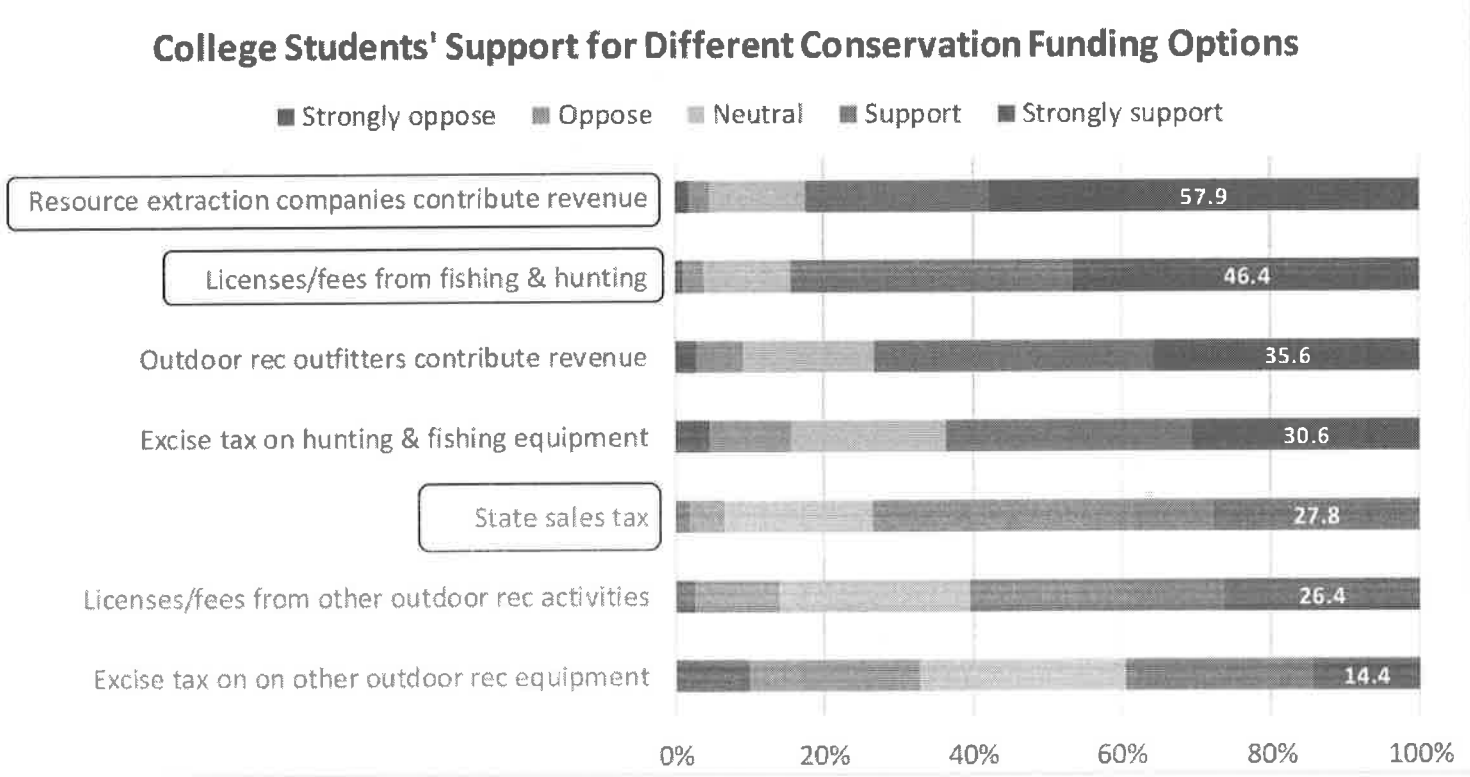


TEAMING WITH WILDLIFE
a natural investment

Can we create new systems to facilitate contributions from non-hunters?

- **Proposed Recovering America's Wildlife Act**
  - Builds on Blue Ribbon Panel's (2016) suggestion to dedicate up to $1.3 billion annually in revenues from energy production and mining on federal lands/waters to support conservation

- **What do college students support?**

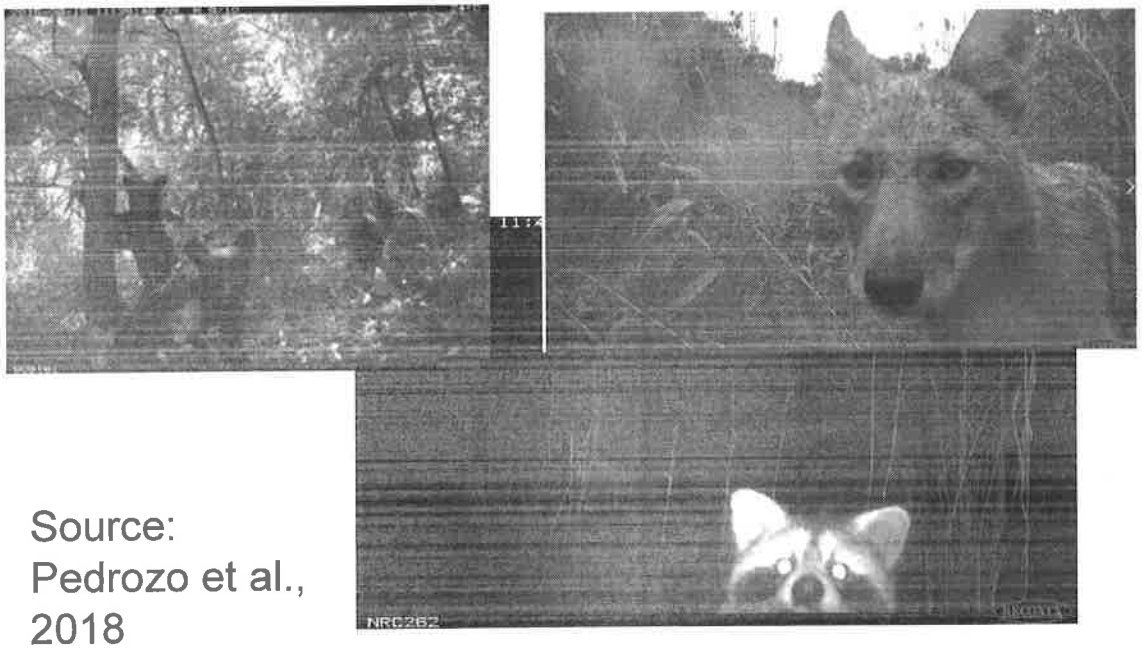


Source: Larson et al., 2018

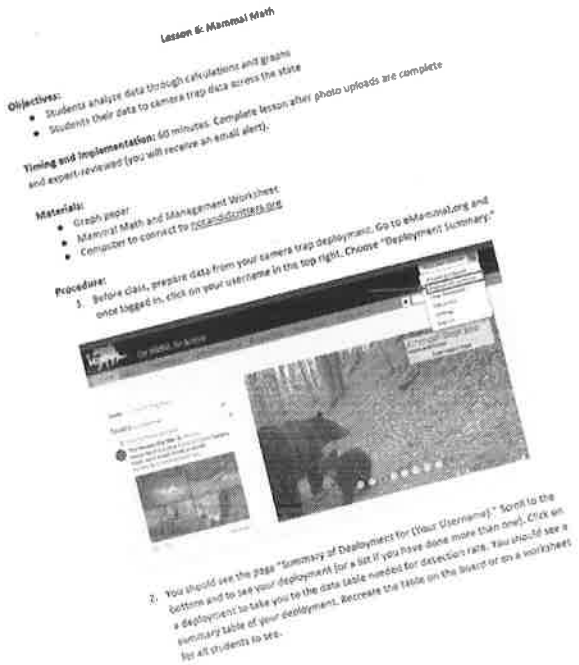
How can state agencies engage diverse stakeholders?

- **<u>Example</u>: NC Candid Critters citizen science project**
  - <20% of participants are hunters
  - ~40% of participants reported increased awareness of NC WRC

NORTH CAROLINA'S CANDID CRITTERS



Source: Pedrozo et al., 2018



Lesson 6: Mammal Math

Objectives:
- Students analyze data through calculations and graphs
- Students their data to camera trap data across the state

Timing and Implementation: 60 minutes. Complete lesson after photo uploads are complete and expert-reviewed (you will receive an email alert).

Materials:
- Graph paper
- Mammal Math and Management Worksheet
- Computer to connect to ncwildcritters.org

Procedure:
1. Before class, prepare data from your camera trap deployment. Go to eMammal.org and once logged in, click on your username in the top right. Choose "Deployment Summary."

2. You should see the page "Summary of Deployments for (Your Username)." Scroll to the bottom and to see your deployment (or a list if you have done more than one). Click on a deployment to take you to the data table needed for detection rate. You should see a summary table of your deployment. Recreate the table on the board or on a worksheet for all students to see.

How can states engage diverse stakeholders?

- **Be proactive by:**
  - Recruiting non-traditional hunters and anglers
  - Making game AND non-game species management part of North American conservation model (Madson, 2019; Organ et al., 2012)

  - Engaging with "other" (non-hunting) audiences in new & creative ways
    - **Think public interest vs. special interest**

How can states engage diverse stakeholders?

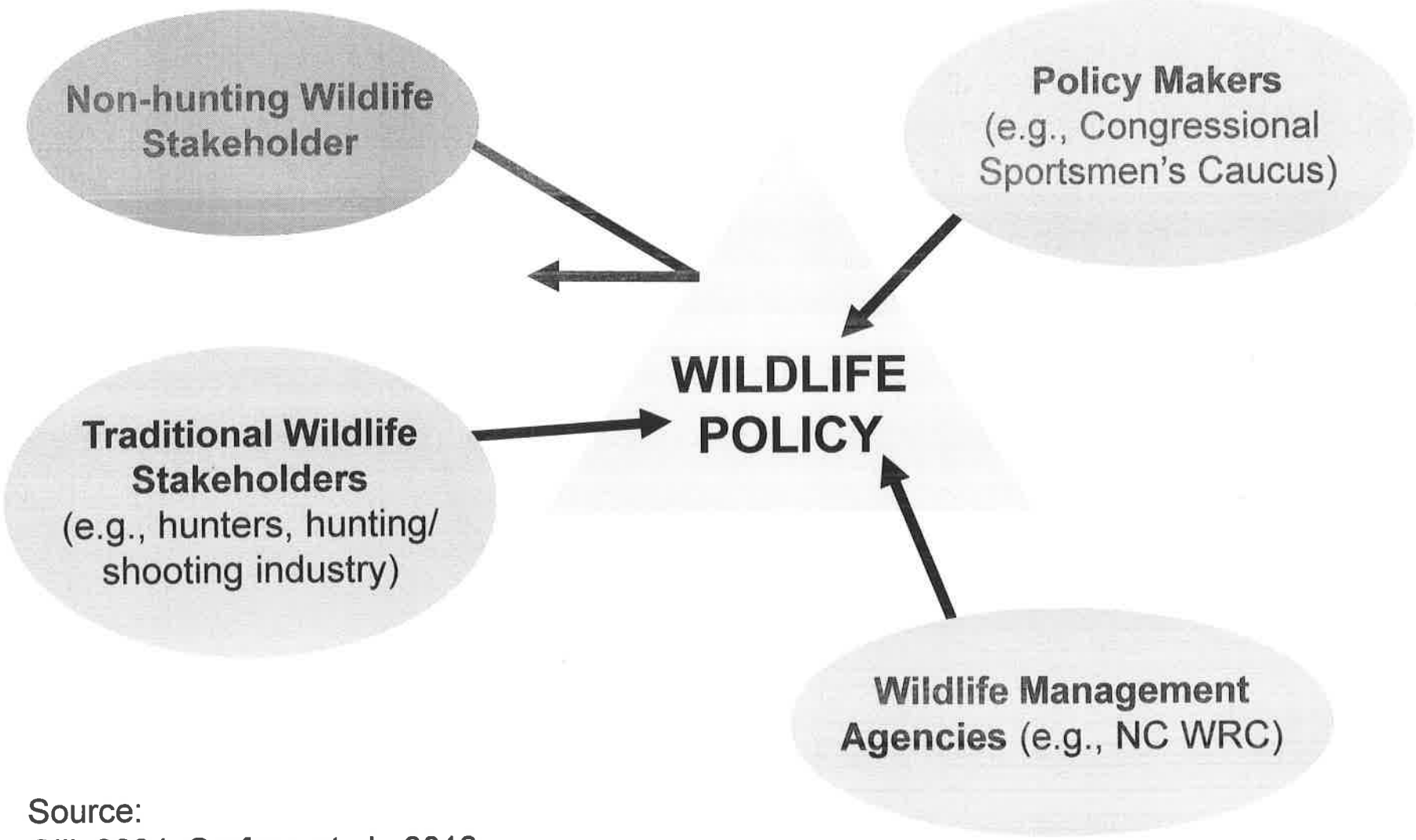
- **Be wary of:**
  - Resistance from traditional stakeholders if wildlife governance systems are altered to accommodate non-hunters & biodiversity-focused conservation goals (Manfredo et al., 2017)

Bill Proposes Limiting Citizen Input On FWP Decisions

By CORIN CATES-CARNEY • JAN 22, 2019

> Tschida said the bill had one prime purpose: "to eliminate a position whose job, it appears to be, is to solicit 'feelings' people have about hunting, trapping and fishing."

Expand the "Iron Triangle"



Source:
Gill, 2004; Serfass et al., 2018

Building a Broader Conservation Community

"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise." -Leopold (1933)

- **We are all part of the conservation community**
- **Great potential to capitalize on common ground around core goals… if our system & institutions facilitate and incentivize such collaboration**

Acknowledgments

- Dan Decker
- Gordon Batcheller
- John Organ
- Nils Peterson
- Daniel Choi

Contact Info:

Dr. Lincoln Larson – LRLarson@ncsu.edu

College of
Natural Resources

House Pages
Assignments
Tuesday, February 26, 2019
Session: 5:15 PM

Committee	Room	Time	Staff	Comments	Member
Wildife Resources	1228/1327	2:00 PM	Phillip Edwards		Speaker Tim Moore
			Preston Lewis		Speaker Tim Moore
			Jamall Savage		Speaker Tim Moore
			Austin Wilson		Speaker Tim Moore

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources 2/26/2019

Name of Committee Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Ty Ford	McGuireWoods
Cameron Ulch	Mars Hill
Aimara Bellamy	Mars Hill
Mackenzie Osborne	Mars Hill
Cindy Frost	Mars Hill Univ.
Abby Kelley	Mars Hill
Susan Vick	Duke Energy
Paul Sherman	NCFB
Chris Emanuel	Emanuel Group
Greg Culpepper	
Joe McClees	McClees Consulting, Inc.

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources 2/26/2019

Name of Committee Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Henri McClees	McClees Consulting, Inc.
Ashton Godwin	WRC
Marley Fuller	NC Wildlife Fed.
Tom Bern	NC WF

ATTENDANCE

House Committee on Wildlife Resources

(2019-2020 Session)

DATES / MEMBERSHIP	2/26													
ADAMS, Jay Chair	✓													
HENSON, Cody Chair	—													
YARBOROUGH, Larry Vice-chair	—													
AGER, John	✓													
BRODY, Mark														
CLEVELAND, George														
CUNNINGHAM, Carla	✓													
GARRISON, Terry	✓													
LUCAS, Marvin	✓													
PITTMAN, Larry	✓													
PRESNELL, Michele	✓													
RICHARDSON, Billy	✓													
ROGERS, David	✓													
SASSER, Wayne	✓													
TURNER, Brian	✓													
STAFF														
PHILLIPS, Susan Committee Clerk	✓													
KLUTTZ, Megan Committee Clerk	—													
Evans, Kyle Committee Counsel	✓													
MATHESON, Mariah Comm Assistant	✓													
Saunders, Chris Committee Counsel	✓													
Ex-Officio Members														
BELL, John														
JONES, Brenden														
LEWIS, David														
STEVENS, Sarah														
Cory Beusen Spkr. Staff	✓													

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, March 12, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 2:00 PM on March 12, 2019 in Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Henson, Yarborough, Ager, Brody, Cleveland, Garrison, Graham, Lucas, Pittman, Presnell and Sasser attended.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair, presided.

The following bills were considered:

HB 39 Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor. (Representatives McElraft, Iler) Representative McElraft was recognized to explain the bill to the committee. After brief discussion, Representative Cleveland made a motion for a favorable report for the bill. The motion carried and the bill received a favorable report with a referral to the House Rules Committee.

HB 49 Responsible Deer Management Act. (Representatives Pittman, Sasser) Representative Pittman was recognized to explain the proposed committee substitute to the committee. Representative Pittman proposed an Amendment to the bill. Ashton Godwin, Wildlife Commission, and Paul Sherman, NC Farm Bureau, spoke in opposition to the amendment. Dick Hamilton, Wildlife Federation, spoke in support of the amendment. The amendment passed. After further discussion, Representative Henson made a motion for a favorable report for the PCS as amended, rolled into a PCS, unfavorable report to the original bill. The motion carried and the PCS received a favorable report with a referral to the House Agriculture committee.

HB 80 Roanoke Rapids Lake/Unattended Equip. (Representative Wray) Representative Wray was recognized to explain the bill to the committee. After brief discussion, Representative Cleveland made a motion for a favorable report for the bill. The motion carried and the bill received a favorable report with a referral to the House Rules Committee.

HB 98 Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting. (Representative Corbin) Representative Corbin was recognized to explain the bill to the committee. After brief discussion, Representative Cleveland made a motion for a favorable report for the bill. The motion carried and the bill received a favorable report with a referral to the House Rules committee..

HB 208 Credit for Donating Deer Meat. (Representatives Lucas, Cleveland) Representative Lucas was recognized to explain the proposed committee substitute to the committee. After brief discussion, Representative Pittman made a motion for a favorable report for the PCS, unfavorable

report to the original bill. The motion carried and the PCS received a favorable report with a referral to the House Finance committee..

The meeting adjourned at 2:49 pm.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair
Presiding

Susan Phillips, Committee Clerk

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Tuesday, March 12, 2019
TIME: **2:00 PM**
LOCATION: **1228/1327 LB**

The following bills will be considered:

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 39	Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor.	Representative McElraft Representative Iler
HB 49	Responsible Deer Management Act.	Representative Pittman Representative Sasser
HB 80	Waterfowl Hunting/Roanoke Rapids Lake.	Representative Wray
HB 98	Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting.	Representative Corbin
HB 208	Credit for Donating Deer Meat.	Representative Lucas Representative Cleveland

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 3:58 PM on Thursday, March 07, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, March 12, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 39	Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor.	Representative McElraft Representative Iler
HB 49	Responsible Deer Management Act.	Representative Pittman Representative Sasser
HB 80	Waterfowl Hunting/Roanoke Rapids Lake.	Representative Wray
HB 98	Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting.	Representative Corbin
HB 208	Credit for Donating Deer Meat.	Representative Lucas Representative Cleveland

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, March 12, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages Katie Sa-vell' and Moria Kelly Girl Scouts sponsored by Speaker Moore

Introduction of Sgts at Arms Doug Harris, Warren Hawkins, David Linthicup, Malachi McCullough

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 39	**Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor.** Motion: Move for a favorable report	Reps McElraft and Iler
HB 49	**Responsible Deer Management Act.** Need motion to place the PCS before the committee Amendments? Pittman has 1 prepared Motion: Unfavorable to the original bill, favorable to the PCS as amended and rolled into a new PSC	Reps Pittman and Sasser

HB 80	**Waterfowl Hunting/Roanoke Rapids Lake.** Motion for a favorable report	Representative Wray
HB 98	**Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting.** Motion for a favorable report	Representative Corbin
HB 208	**Credit for Donating Deer Meat.**	Reps Lucas and Cleveland

Motion to place the PCS before the committee

Motion for an unfavorable report to the original bill, favorable to the PCS

Adjournment

HOUSE BILL 39

Short Title:	Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives McElraft and Iler (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	State and Local Government, if favorable, Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

February 11, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ADOPT THE OSPREY AS THE OFFICIAL RAPTOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, ospreys are raptors that are plentiful in North Carolina, inhabiting estuaries, lakes, rivers, and marshes throughout the Coastal Plain, but can often be seen as well nesting near lakes and rivers in other parts of the State; and

Whereas, ospreys are majestic birds that stand 21 to 26 inches tall, weigh up to four pounds and have wingspans that measure up to about six feet; and

Whereas, ospreys have plumage that is generally dark on the back and wings, while the under plumage is mostly white; and

Whereas, ospreys have distinctive white coloring on the top of their head and a dark stripe that runs through each eye to the nape; and

Whereas, ospreys can be recognized during flight by the crooked or M-shape of their wings; and

Whereas, ospreys are diurnal birds of prey that hunt during daylight hours when they use their keen eyesight to focus on locating fish just below the surface of the water; and

Whereas, ospreys are unique among North American raptors, feeding almost exclusively on live fish with a diet that includes about 80 different species of saltwater and freshwater fish; and

Whereas, ospreys are the only raptors that plunge into water feet first and can dive 30 miles per hour or greater to grasp fish with their specially equipped talons; and

Whereas, ospreys have earned the reputation as "Fishermen of the Seas"; and

Whereas, ospreys are one of the most easily observed birds of prey, because they use brush, driftwood, sticks, twigs, and other debris to build large, bulky nests in dead trees along waterways or in man-made structures over open water, such as channel markers; and

Whereas, ospreys typically reach sexual maturity in their third year and are monogamous, with pairs returning to the same nest year after year, usually in early March for breeding season; and

Whereas, the female usually lays two to five eggs, for which the incubation period is 34 to 40 days, and after the chicks hatch, they remain in the nest for 48 to 59 days to fledge, becoming independent of their parents four to eight weeks later but prior to the start of fall migration; and

Whereas, although female ospreys are somewhat larger than males, each partner has an average life expectancy that exceeds 10 years; and

Whereas, because of their sensitivity to contaminants in the environment and the ease with which they can be observed and monitored, ospreys can serve as an excellent indicator of the health of the environment; and

Whereas, the U.S. osprey population has been increasing steadily since 1960 when it was at an all-time low, which was attributed to the peak of the use of harmful pesticides, which were leeching into U.S. waterways; and

Whereas, the resiliency of the osprey reflects the spirit of the "Tar Heel nature" of the people of the State of North Carolina; and

Whereas, North Carolina does not have an official State raptor; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Chapter 145 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"**§ 145-52. State raptor.**

The osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*) is adopted as the official raptor of the State of North Carolina."

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

HOUSE BILL 39:
Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	March 12, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. McElraft, Iler	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	First Edition		

OVERVIEW: House Bill 39 would adopt the osprey as the official raptor of the State of North Carolina.

CURRENT LAW: State symbols and other official adoptions of the State are found in Chapter 145 of the General Statutes. Currently, North Carolina does not have an official raptor.

BILL ANALYSIS: This act would amend Chapter 145 of the General Statutes by adding a new section to establish the osprey as the official raptor of the State of North Carolina.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective when it becomes law.

Nicholas Giddings, Staff Attorney, contributed substantially to this summary.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

Legislative Analysis
Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

H D

HOUSE BILL 49
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H49-CSTQ-1 [v.3]
03/11/2019 09:35:50 AM

Short Title: Responsible Deer Management Act. (Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

February 13, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MODIFY THE PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING A DEPREDATION PERMIT FOR DEER AND TO IMPOSE A DUTY TO AVOID WANTON WASTE ON PERSONS TAKING DEER DUE TO CROP DEPREDATION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 113-274 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-274. Permits.**

...

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may issue the following permits:

(1) Repealed by Session Laws 1979, c. 830, s. 1.

(1a) Depredation Permit. – Authorizes the taking, destruction, transfer, removal, transplanting, or driving away of undesirable, harmful, predatory, excess, or surplus wildlife or wildlife resources. Livestock or poultry owners shall be issued a depredation permit for coyotes upon request. The permit must state the manner of taking and the disposition of wildlife or wildlife resources authorized or required and the time for which the permit is valid, plus other restrictions that may be administratively imposed in accordance with rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. No ~~depredation permit or any~~ license is needed for the owner or lessee of property to take wildlife ~~while committing depredations~~ while hunting upon the ~~property.~~property, but daily and season bag limits shall apply. A depredation permit issued under the procedures set forth in this subdivision is required for taking more than the daily or season bag limits of wildlife. Where a property owner or lessee of property requests a depredation permit for deer, staff from the Wildlife Resources Commission shall study the deer population on the property and make an estimate of the number of deer that may reasonably be taken from the property as a remedy for depredation. The permit shall include that number as the taking limit for that property, and the limit shall apply to the owner and any lessee of the property. Any owner or lessee who takes wildlife upon the property shall notify the Wildlife Resources Commission within 24 hours utilizing an electronic mail or Internet-based reporting process. The Wildlife Resources Commission may regulate the manner of taking and the disposition of wildlife taken without permit or license, including wildlife killed accidentally by motor vehicle or in any other ~~manner.~~manner, and shall impose a duty to avoid wanton waste on any owner or lessee of land with respect to deer taken on their property. For purposes of this subdivision, "wanton waste" shall mean to

kill or cripple a deer without making a reasonable effort to retrieve and properly dispose of it, and to "properly dispose" of a deer shall include donations of venison to food banks and other nonprofit organizations but shall not include sales.

...."

SECTION 2. This act becomes effective October 1, 2019. Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-21.1, the Commission may adopt temporary rules to implement the provisions of this act.

HOUSE BILL 49:
Responsible Deer Management Act.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Agriculture. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	March 12, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Pittman, Sasser	**Prepared by:**	Chris Saunders Committee Counsel
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H49-CSTQ-1 [v.2]		

OVERVIEW: The Proposed Committee Substitute (PCS) for House Bill 49 would a provide that no license is needed for the owner or lessee of property to take wildlife while hunting upon the property, subject to daily and season limits, but a depredation permit is required to take more than the daily and season limits. The PCS would also provide that when a property owner or lessee requests a depredation permit for deer, Wildlife Resources Commission staff must study the number of deer that may be taken from the property. Further, the PCS would impose a duty to avoid wanton waste on any landowner or lessee with respect to deer taken on the property.

The PCS makes only technical changes to the bill.

CURRENT LAW AND BACKGROUND: Under current law, a depredation permit authorizes the taking, destruction, transfer, removal, transplanting, or driving away of undesirable, harmful, predatory, excess, or surplus wildlife or wildlife resources. Depredation permits are issued for taking wildlife that is or has been damaging or destroying property provided there is evidence of property damage or for taking of wildlife resources in circumstances of overabundance or when the wildlife resources present a danger to human safety. The permit must state the manner of taking and the disposition of the wildlife or wildlife resources to be taken, and it must state the time for which the permit is valid, plus any other restrictions.

Currently, no depredation permit or any license is needed for the owner or lessee of property to take wildlife while committing depredations while upon the property. However, pursuant to Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) rule 15A NCAC 10B .0106(e)(1), an animal taken without a depredation permit must be buried or otherwise disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner on the property. The edible portions of feral swine and deer may be retained by the landholder for consumption but may not be transported from the property where the depredations took place without a valid depredation permit. Under WRC rule 15A NCAC 10B .0106(d)(3), 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.

BILL ANALYSIS: The PCS would provide that no license is needed for the owner or lessee of property to take wildlife while hunting upon the property, but daily and season bag limits apply. A depredation permit would allow the owner or lessee of property to exceed daily or season bag limits.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

Legislative Analysis Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

When the owner or lessee of property requests a depredation permit for deer, staff from WRC must study the deer population on the property and make an estimate of the number of deer that may reasonably be taken from the property as a remedy for depredation. The permit must include that number of deer as the taking limit for that property, and the limit applies to the owner and any lessee of the property.

Any owner or lessee of property who takes wildlife on the property must notify WRC within 24 hours by email or an online reporting process.

The PCS also directs WRC to impose a duty to avoid wanton waste upon any owner or lessee of property with respect to deer taken on the property. "Wanton waste" means "to kill or cripple a deer without making a reasonable effort to retrieve and properly dispose of it." To "properly dispose" of a deer includes donations of venison to food banks and other nonprofit organizations, but does not include sales.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act becomes effective October 1, 2019, and the Commission may adopt temporary rules to implement the provisions of the act.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AMENDMENT
House Bill 49

AMENDMENT NO. _____
(to be filled in by
Principal Clerk)

H49-ATQ-4 [v.5]

Amends Title [NO]
H49-CSTQ-1 [v.3]

Date _____,2019

Representative Pittman

moves to amend the bill on page 1, lines 18 through 21, by rewriting the lines to read:

"the Wildlife Resources Commission. No ~~depredation permit or any~~ license is needed for ~~the~~ a property owner or a lessee who leases property for purposes of agriculture, as defined in G.S. 106-581.1, to hunt ~~of property to take wildlife while committing depredations~~ upon the ~~property.~~property, but daily and season bag limits shall apply. A depredation permit issued under the procedures set ".

SIGNED _____
Amendment Sponsor

SIGNED _____
Committee Chair if Senate Committee Amendment

ADOPTED _____ FAILED _____ TABLED _____

HOUSE BILL 80

Short Title:	Waterfowl Hunting/Roanoke Rapids Lake.	(Local)
Sponsors:	Representative Wray. *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	State and Local Government, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

February 14, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO REGULATE WATERFOWL HUNTING ON ROANOKE RAPIDS LAKE IN NORTHAMPTON AND HALIFAX COUNTIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. During the waterfowl seasons established by the Wildlife Resources Commission, it shall be unlawful to place or leave unoccupied any equipment or vessels that may be used for the purpose of taking migratory waterfowl, including, but not limited to, mobile or temporary blinds, layout boats, and decoys, prior to 4:00 A.M. each day. All such equipment and unoccupied vessels must be removed by two hours after sunset each day unless they remain on a portion of the shoreline or attached to a dock as authorized by the owner of the shoreline or dock.

SECTION 2. Violation of this Act shall be a Class 2 misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) in addition to any other punishment prescribed for that offense.

SECTION 3. This act is enforceable by law enforcement officers of the Wildlife Resources Commission, by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and by other peace officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

SECTION 4. This act applies only to Roanoke Rapids Lake in Halifax and Northampton Counties.

SECTION 5. This act becomes effective October 1, 2019.

HOUSE BILL 80:
Waterfowl Hunting/Roanoke Rapids Lake.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	March 12, 2019
Introduced by:	Rep. Wray	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans
Analysis of:	First Edition		Staff Attorney

OVERVIEW: House Bill 80 would make it a Class 2 misdemeanor to place or leave unoccupied any equipment or vessels that may be used for the purpose of hunting waterfowl between two hours after sunset and 4:00 A.M. during waterfowl hunting season on Roanoke Rapids Lake in Halifax and Northampton Counties.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 of the bill would prohibit a person from placing or leaving unoccupied any equipment or vessels that may be used for the purpose of taking migratory waterfowl, including, but not limited to, mobile or temporary blinds, layout boats, and decoys, prior to 4:00 A.M. each day during established waterfowl hunting seasons. All equipment and unoccupied vessels must be removed by two hours after sunset each day unless they remain on a portion of the shoreline or attached to a dock as authorized by the owner of the shoreline or dock.

Sections 2 and 3 would make violation of the act a Class 2 misdemeanor, enforceable by law enforcement officers of the WRC, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and other peace officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

Section 4 would make the act applicable to Roanoke Rapids Lake in Halifax and Northampton Counties only.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective October 1, 2019.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

Legislative Analysis
Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

HOUSE BILL 98

Short Title:	Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting.	(Local)
Sponsors:	Representative Corbin. *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

February 19, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO REGULATE HUNTING WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IN MACON AND CLAY COUNTIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is unlawful for any person to shine a light intentionally upon any wild animal, including, but not limited to, deer, coyotes, or feral swine, from the right-of-way of any public road, street, or highway between the hours of one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of this act does not apply to the necessary shining of lights by motorists engaged in normal travel on the highway or to landowners, campers, or others who are not attempting to attract or immobilize wildlife by the use of lights.

SECTION 3. Violation of this act is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. This act is enforceable by law enforcement officers of the Wildlife Resources Commission, by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and by other law enforcement officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

SECTION 5. This act applies only to Macon and Clay Counties.

SECTION 6. This act becomes effective October 1, 2019, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

HOUSE BILL 98:
Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	March 12, 2019
Introduced by:	Rep. Corbin	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	First Edition		

OVERVIEW: House Bill 98 would make it a Class 2 misdemeanor to intentionally shine a light on any wild animal from the right-of-way of a public road between one-half hour before sunset and one-half hour before sunrise in Macon and Clay Counties.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 of the bill would prohibit a person from intentionally shining a light on any wild animal, including deer, coyote, and feral swine, from the right-of-way of any public road between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

Section 2 would provide that the prohibition does not apply to the necessary shining of lights by a motorist in normal travel on a highway, or to landowners, campers, or others who are not attempting to attract or immobilize wildlife by the use of lights.

Sections 3 and 4 would make violation of the act a Class 2 misdemeanor, enforceable by law enforcement officers of the WRC, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

Section 5 would make the act applicable to Macon and Clay Counties only.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective October 1, 2019, and would apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

Chris Saunders, Staff Attorney, contributed significantly to this summary.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

H98-SMBR-3-E1-V-2

Legislative Analysis
Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

H D

HOUSE BILL 208
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H208-CSBR-1 [v.1]
03/11/2019 10:22:52 AM

Short Title: Credit for Donating Deer Meat. (Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

February 28, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A TAX CREDIT FOR DONATING AND PROCESSING OF DEER MEAT FOR DONATION TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Part 2 of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"**§ 105-153.11. Credit for donating deer meat.**

(a) Processing Credit. – A taxpayer that is a meat processor that contracts with a nonprofit organization engaged in distributing food to the needy to process legally harvested deer for donation to that nonprofit organization is eligible for a credit against the tax imposed by this Part. The amount of the credit is equal to twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per deer carcass processed and donated. In order to be eligible for the credit allowed in this subsection, the meat processor must have no citations in the preceding three years for failure to be in compliance with any rules applicable to the handling or processing of meat or meat food products promulgated by The Board of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other entity regulating meat processing.

(b) Donation Credit. – A taxpayer who donates a deer the taxpayer has legally harvested to a meat processor described in subsection (a) of this section for distribution to the needy is eligible for a credit against the tax imposed by this Part. The amount of the credit is equal to twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per deer carcass harvested and donated. In order to be eligible for the credit allowed in this subsection, the taxpayer must have no citations pertaining to wild animals in the preceding three years for violations of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes or of any rule adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission under the authority of that Subchapter.

(c) Limitations. – The credit allowed under this section is subject to the following limitations:

(1) The credit may not exceed the lesser of (i) the amount of tax imposed by this Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer or (ii) the amount of the credit multiplied by 100 deer carcasses.

(2) No credit is allowed for any donation for which a taxpayer claims a deduction.

(d) Carryforward. – Any unused portion of a credit allowed in this section may be carried forward for the succeeding five years.

(e) Substantiation. – Upon request, to support the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must file with its income tax return, for the taxable year in which the credit is claimed,

a certification by the Wildlife Resources Commission stating the number of deer carcasses donated and the final disposition of processed venison.

(f) Sunset. – This section is repealed effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024."

SECTION 2. This act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

HOUSE BILL 208

Short Title:	Credit for Donating Deer Meat.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Lucas and Cleveland (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Finance, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

February 28, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A TAX CREDIT FOR DONATING AND PROCESSING OF DEER MEAT FOR DONATION TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Part 2 of Article 4 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"**§ 105-153.11. Credit for donating deer meat.**

(a) Processing Credit. – A taxpayer that is a meat processor that contracts with a nonprofit organization to process legally harvested deer for donation to a charitable organization engaged in distributing food to the needy is eligible for a credit against the tax imposed by this Part. The amount of the credit is equal to twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per deer carcass processed and donated. In order to be eligible for the credit allowed in this subsection, the meat processor must have no citations in the preceding three years for failure to be in compliance with any rules applicable to the handling or processing of meat or meat food products promulgated by The Board of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other entity regulating meat processing.

(b) Donation Credit. – A taxpayer who donates a deer the taxpayer has legally harvested to a meat processor described in subsection (a) of this section for distribution to the needy is eligible for a credit against the tax imposed by this Part. The amount of the credit is equal to twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per deer carcass harvested and donated. In order to be eligible for the credit allowed in this subsection, the taxpayer must have no citations pertaining to wild animals in the preceding three years for violations of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes or of any rule adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission under the authority of that Subchapter.

(c) Limitations. – The credit allowed under this section is subject to the following limitations:

(1) The credit may not exceed the lesser of (i) the amount of tax imposed by this Part for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer or (ii) the amount of the credit multiplied by 100 deer carcasses.

(2) No credit is allowed for any donation for which a taxpayer claims a deduction.

(d) Carryforward. – Any unused portion of a credit allowed in this section may be carried forward for the succeeding five years.

(e) Substantiation. – Upon request, to support the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer must file with its income tax return, for the taxable year in which the credit is claimed, a certification by the Wildlife Resources Commission stating the number of deer carcasses donated and the final disposition of processed venison.

(f) Sunset. – This section is repealed effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024."

SECTION 2. This act is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

HOUSE BILL 208:
Credit for Donating Deer Meat.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Finance. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	March 12, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Lucas, Cleveland	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H208-CSBR-1		

OVERVIEW: The Proposed Committee Substitute for House Bill 208 would create two tax credits, a Processing Credit for meat processors who donate processed deer meat to charitable organizations engaged in distributing food to the needy, and a Donation Credit for individual taxpayers who donate deer carcasses to meat processors eligible for the Processing Credit.

The PCS makes only technical changes to the bill.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 of this act would create two tax credits, a Processing Credit and a Donation Credit.

Processing Credit: A taxpayer that is a meat processor that contracts with a nonprofit organization engaged in distributing food to the needy to process legally harvested deer for donation to that nonprofit organization is eligible for a credit against the individual income tax established in Part 2 of Article 4 of Chapter 105.

The amount of the credit would be equal to twenty five dollars ($25.00) per deer carcass processed and donated. In order to be eligible for the credit allowed in this subsection, the meat processor must have no citations in the preceding three years for failure to be in compliance with any rules applicable to the handling or processing of meat or meat food products promulgated by the Board of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other entity regulating meat processing.

Donation Credit: A taxpayer who donates a deer the taxpayer has legally harvested to a meat processor described in subsection (a) of this section for distribution to the needy would be eligible for a credit against the individual income tax established in Part 2 of Article 4 of Chapter 105.

The amount of the credit would be equal to twenty five dollars ($25.00) per deer carcass harvested and donated. In order to be eligible for the credit allowed in this subsection, the taxpayer must have no citations pertaining to wild animals in the preceding three years for violations of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes or of any rule adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission under the authority of that Subchapter.

Limitations: The credits allowed under this section would be subject to the following limitations:

(1) The credit may not exceed the lesser of (i) the amount of tax imposed for the taxable year reduced by the sum of all credits allowable except tax payments made by or on behalf of the taxpayer or (ii) the amount of the credit multiplied by 100 deer carcasses ($2,500).

(2) No credit is allowed for any donation for which a taxpayer claims a deduction.

Carryforward: Any unused portion of a credit allowed in this section may be carried forward for the succeeding five years.

Substantiation: Upon request, to support the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer would be required to file with its income tax return, for the taxable year in which the credit is claimed, a certification by the Wildlife Resources Commission stating the number of deer carcasses donated and the final disposition of processed venison.

Sunset: This section would be repealed effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE AND RE-REFERRED

HB **39** Adopt the Osprey as State Raptor.

Draft Number:	None
Serial Referral:	**RULES, CALENDAR, AND OPERATIONS OF THE HOUSE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	McElraft

HB **80** Waterfowl Hunting/Roanoke Rapids Lake.

Draft Number:	None
Serial Referral:	**RULES, CALENDAR, AND OPERATIONS OF THE HOUSE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Wray

HB **98** Macon/Clay/No Right-of-Way Spotlighting.

Draft Number:	None
Serial Referral:	**RULES, CALENDAR, AND OPERATIONS OF THE HOUSE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Corbin

TOTAL REPORTED: 3

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE COM SUB , UNFAVORABLE ORIGINAL BILL AND RE-REFERRED

HB **49** Responsible Deer Management Act.

Draft Number:	H49-PCS10167-TQ-1
Serial Referral:	**AGRICULTURE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	Yes
Floor Manager:	Pittman

HB **208** Credit for Donating Deer Meat.

Draft Number:	H208-PCS40148-BR-1
Serial Referral:	**FINANCE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Lucas

TOTAL REPORTED: 2

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources — 3/12/2019

Name of Committee — **Date**

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Allie Wimberly	NCLCV
Claudia Shoemaker	governors ofc
Paul Sherman	NCFB
Greg Andeck	Audubon
JERRY SCHILL	NC Fisheries Assn.
Melanie Fishel	NC State University
Angie Maier	NC Park
J Peters	CSS
Doug Lassiter	NCSHA
David Haiven	NCCN

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources — 3/12/2019

Name of Committee — Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Munday Fuller	NC Wildlife Federation
Dick Hamilton	NC Wildlife Federation
Ashton Godwin	WRC
Joe McClees	McClees Consulting
Henri McClees	McClees Consulting
Hayes Griggs	NCGA
Chris EMANUEL	EMANUEL GROUT
Chris McDuff	ICTS
Nelson Frame	
Nancy Thompson	Weyerhaeuser
Tyler Ross	Intern
TOM BEAN	NCCSF

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 2:00 PM on March 19, 2019 in Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Henson, Yarborough, Ager, Cleveland, Cunningham, Garrison, Lucas, Pittman, Presnell, Richardson, Sasser and Turner attended.

Representative Cody Henson, Chair, presided.

Ashton Godwin, NC Wildlife Commission liaison, presented the NC Wildlife Commission's Legislative Agenda.

The meeting adjourned at 2:50 pm.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair
Presiding

Susan Phillips, Committee Clerk

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Tuesday, March 19, 2019
TIME: **2:00 PM**
LOCATION: **1228/1327 LB**
COMMENTS: **Ashton Godwin, liaison with NC Wildlife Commission, will present the Commission's legislative agenda.**

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 2:17 PM on Monday, March 18, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, March 19, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages and Sgts. At Arms

Presentation

Ashton Godwin, NC Wildlife Commission liaison, will brief the Committee on the Commission''s legislative agenda.

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, March 19, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages

Introduction of Sgts at Arms: David Leighton, Ken Gilbert, Tom Terry and Bill Riley

Presentations

Ashton Godwin, NC Wildlife Commission liaison, will brief the Committee on the Commission's legislative agenda.

Adjournment

2019 Wildlife Commission Legislative Agenda

Legislative Fee Package

The Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) is requesting a comprehensive set of fee and policy changes for the 2019 legislative long session. These changes will provide the opportunity for WRC to realize additional non-appropriated revenue from existing licenses that have been historically undervalued and policy changes that will provide clarity and consistency to existing statutory definitions.

Requested Fee Increases

- **CPI-U Fee Increase:** Currently, no WRC rule may increase a license fee in excess of the total increase of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) since the last change. The requested modifications would remove the current CPI-U baseline thus enabling statutorily adjusted fees to be subsequently adjusted using the statutory fees as a reference point for future CPI-U adjustments. Additionally, the requested change would allow WRC to be round up CPI-U adjustments to the next whole dollar. This is expected to increase revenue for the agency (estimated $331,538/year for WRC and $116,474/year for DMF) and simplify license purchases for both our constituents and license agents. NOTE: Estimated additional revenue based on projected annual sales over the next 3 years (weighted moving average method).
- **Trout Privileges Inland Fishing Licenses:** This modification would add public mountain trout privileges and access to WRC property, including game lands into the resident inland fishing licenses while raising the fee from $20.00-$25.00
- **Resident Combination Hunting and Fishing License:** This modification would increase add public mountain trout privileges and access to WRC property, including game lands into the license while raising the fee from $25.00-$35.00.

- **Resident and Non-Resident State Hunting License:** Changes to State hunting licenses would increase fees $5.00 for residents and $20.00 for nonresident licenses.
- **Non-Resident Big Game Hunting License:** Increase fees for nonresident big game privileges by $20.00.
- **Controlled Hunting Preserve Operator:** This license fee would increase from $50.00 to $100.00 annually.
- **Game Bird Propagation License:** This increases fees for the Game Bird Propagation license from $5.00 to $10.00.
- **Resident and Non-Resident Guide Licenses:** The proposed change would separate guide licenses by either hunting or fishing. It will also raise the Resident Guide License fee from $15.00 to $100.00. The Non-Resident License fee will be raised from $150.00 to $200.00.
- **Lifetime Resident Trapping License:** At the request of the North Carolina Trappers Association, WRC would create a Lifetime Resident Trapping License costing $300.00.
- **Wildlife Collection License:** This license fee is proposed to increase from $5.00 to $10.00 to defray administration costs. The fee for educational and scientific collection of species is undervalued based on activity in comparison to other states.
- **Captivity License:** Changes have been proposed to distinguish between the two license types for clarity. The current captivity license is $5.00. The proposed changes would distinguish between two license types; $50 for holding ($45 increase) and $10.00 for rehabilitation ($5 increase).

Statutory Changes:

- **Establish Parameters for an "Access Pass":** WRC can currently license and regulate the public use of its property and charge a reasonable fee through rule for access and use of WRC property. Historically, WRC properties have been managed for traditional uses such as hunting, fishing and trapping. Nontraditional uses of the agency's property have increased significantly, with those users impacting agency resources. Therefore, it is increasingly important to examine ways to license and regulate modernized public use of WRC property for enjoyment by all types of users.
- **Wildlife Endowment Fund:** The lifetime trapping license will be added to the list of lifetime licenses from which the sale proceeds will go into the Wildlife Endowment Fund. Language has also been added declaring the fund's income as "investment income".
- **Controlled Hunting Preserve:** This change will allow rabbits to be hunted with dogs in a controlled hunting preserve.
- **Boating and Fishing Access Area:** Modifying the definition of Boating and Fishing Access Areas will ensure all BAAs and PFAs fall under a consistent statutory definition.

- **Game Lands:** Game lands are currently defined as land owned, leased, controlled, or cooperatively managed by the WRC for public hunting, trapping, or fishing. The Wildlife Resources Commission manages property for a variety of uses not currently outlined in statute. Because of this, agency staff recommends a broader and more general definition of Game lands.
- **Mountain Heritage Trout Water and Public Mountain Trout Waters:** The agency is proposing to re-structure these licenses by providing a trout privileges into inland fishing licenses. Having a separate definition for these waters in the appropriate statute will improve the agency's ability to consistently use the terms.
- **Wildlife Resources Commission Property:** Establish a new definition to cover all property owned and managed by WRC. The term "*property'* is proposed as a replacement for "game lands" throughout Article 21 and will include all land, game lands other property owned, controlled, by WRC.
- **Beaver Management Assistance Program:** The Beaver Management Assistance Advisory Board has requested the following fee and policy changes.
    - The BMAP board is requesting an increase in the $4000.00 annual county participation fee to $6000.00. These fees cover the cost of resolving beaver conflicts including fuel, equipment, salaries, and explosive devices to remove dams.
    - NC Cooperative Extension Service has requested to be removed from the board. The NC Association of County Commissions would be a sensible addition to the board as counties are a primary client of the program.
- **Article 55 Joint Legislative Requests:** The proposed revisions were prepared and submitted by the NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, on behalf of the NC Museum of Natural Sciences (NCMNS), the NC Zoological Park (NC Zoo), and the NC Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) to meet the requirements of Session Law 2017-10 Sections 3.17 (b) and (c). These recommended modifications to Article 55 will position WRC, NC Zoo and NCMNS in a more consultative role to law enforcement and are anticipated to reduce costs to the State. These jointly requested recommended modifications to Article 55 are anticipated to reduce enforcement complexity for NCDNR, NCWRC and other public agencies.
- **Proclamation Authority:** Authorizes WRC to issue proclamations to suspend, close or modify any open wildlife season, or to adjust creel or bag limits, in order to prevent overharvest of wildlife. The Commission may delegate this authority to the Executive Director.
    - Advancements in technology allow Wildlife staff the ability to monitor big game and wildlife harvest in real time. In the event harvest of a specific species threatens the fecundity of that

resource, the executive director can suspend, close or modify any open wildlife season to prevent over harvest.

- Delegation of this authority will reduce regulatory authority and response time to prevent overharvest of wildlife.

- **Ginseng Enforcement Authority:** The Wildlife Commission currently has no subject matter jurisdiction to enforce or investigate the harvest of Ginseng on private land. The requested modification would allow Wildlife officers to enter into formal agreements with other state agencies for the purpose of enforcing regulations related to the harvest of ginseng on private land.
  - Currently, Wildlife Officers cannot open an investigation on private land due to limits of their subject matter jurisdiction.
  - The proposed changes would extend subject matter jurisdiction for the investigation of Ginseng Harvest on private property.
- **Trapper Identification Number:** At the request of the North Carolina Trappers Association, WRC would issue a trapper identification number to utilized in lieu of personal identifying information. The trapper identification number would protect personal identifying information currently required on the labels.

House Pages
Assignments
Tuesday, March 19, 2019
Session: 4:45 PM

Committee	Room	Time	Staff	Comments	Member
Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	1228/1327	12:00 PM	Katherine Hampton		Rep. Kyle Hall
Education - K-12	643	1:00 PM	Martin Hamilton		Rep. Allison Dahle
			Mary Watkins		Rep. Jean Farmer-Butterfield
			Timothy White		Rep. Kyle Hall
Wildife Resources	1228/1327	2:00 PM	Taylor Fulk		Speaker Moore

Committee Sergeants at Arms

NAME OF COMMITTEE House Committee on Wildlife Resources

DATE: 3/19/2019 Room: 1228/1327

House Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: Ken Gilbert
2. Name: Thomas Terry
3. Name: Bill Riley
4. Name: David Leighton
5. Name: _____

Senate Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: _____
2. Name: _____
3. Name: _____
4. Name: _____
5. Name: _____

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources 3/19/2019

Name of Committee Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Padraig Gibbons	Connect C
John Peterson	Mute Advocacy
TJ Bugbee	NCOAA
Preston Howard	NCMA
Mike James	ACP
Jeff Miller	STAFF
Chris McDonald	KCTS
DAVID SNEED	CCA NC
Manley Fuller	NC Wildlife Fed.
Dick Hamilton	NC Wildlife Fed.
JERRY SCHILL	NC Fisheries Assn.

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources — 3/19/2019

Name of Committee — Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Joe McClees	McClees Consulting
Henri McClees	McClees Consulting
Greg Andeck	Audubon
Brooks Rainey Pearson	SELC
Mary Maclean Abell	SELC * I + B Freej in Hey!
Chris Eminger	Ennalock Group

Wildlife Resources Committee

2:00 PM Tuesday Room 1228

Chairs: Adams, Henson

Vice-Chair: Yarborough

	Name	Room	Comments	Name		Room
✓	Adams	301N	✓	Ager		509
	Brody	416B	✓	Cunningham		609
✓	Cleveland	417A	✓	Garrison		610
✓	Henson	537		Graham		1309
✓	Pittman	1010	✓	Lucas		509
✓	Presnell	306B2	✓	Richardson		1021
	Rogers	418C	✓	B. Turner		1217
✓	Sasser	418A				
✓	Yarborough	2219				
	Bell	301F				
	B Jones	1227				
	Lewis	2301				
	Stevens	419				

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, April 16, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Room 1228 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 2:05 PM on April 16, 2019 in Room 1228 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Ager, Brody, Cleveland, Cunningham, Garrison, Henson, Lucas, Pittman, Richardson, Rogers, Sasser, B. Turner and Yarborough attended.

Representative Cody Henson, Chair, presided.

The following bills were considered:

HB 598 Bottlenose Dolphin as State Mammal (Representatives Hanig, Grange). Representative Henson motioned for the bill to be brought before the committee, Representative Hanig explained the bill, and there was no discussion, Representative Sasser motioned for a favorable report with a referral to the House Committee on State and Local Government. The bill passed.

HB 324 Cleveland/ Caldwell Counties Hunting Omnibus (Representative Hastings). Representative Henson motioned for the PCS to be brought before the committee, Representative Hastings explained the bill, there was discussion on the bill, and Representative Cleveland motioned for unfavorable to the original bill, favorable to the PCS with a referral to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House. The bill passed.

HB 597 Wildlife Resource Commission Amends (Representatives Adams, Henson, Wray, Yarborough). Representative Henson motioned the PCS be brought before the committee, Representative Adams explained the bill, there was discussion on the bill, Representative Rogers motioned for unfavorable to the original bill, favorable to the PCS with a referral to the House Committee on Finance. The bill passed.

HB 486 Commercial Fishing License Reforms (Representatives Yarborough, Dixon, Cunningham, Wray). Representative Henson motioned the bill be brought before the committee, Representative Yarborough explained the bill, there was discussion on the bill, Representative Yarborough provided handouts to the committee, Representative Rogers motioned for a favorable report with a referral to the House Committee on Finance. The bill passed.

HB 483 Let Them Spawn (Yarborough, Saine, Wray, B. Turner). Representative Henson motioned for the PCS to be brought before the committee, Representative Yarborough explained the bill, there was discussion on the bill, and Representative Cunningham

motioned for unfavorable to the original bill, favorable to the PCS with a referral to the House Committee on Environment. The bill passed.

The meeting adjourned at 2:49 PM.

Representative Cody Henson, Presiding Chair

Megan Kluttz, Committee Clerk

Updated #1: Bills added for the meeting

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Tuesday, April 16, 2019
TIME: **2:00 PM**
LOCATION: **1228/1327 LB**
COMMENTS: **Rep. Cody Henson will chair this meeting**

The following bills will be considered:

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 324	Cleveland County Hunting Omnibus.	Representative Hastings
HB 483	Let Them Spawn.	Representative Yarborough Representative Saine Representative Wray Representative B. Turner
HB 486	Commercial Fishing License Reforms.	Representative Yarborough Representative Dixon Representative Cunningham Representative Wray
HB 597	Wildlife Resources Commission Amends.	Representative Adams Representative Henson Representative Wray Representative Yarborough
HB 598	Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.	Representative Hanig Representative Grange

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 9:21 AM on Wednesday, April 10, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks: Rep. Cody Henson

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 598	Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.	Representative Hanig Representative Grange
HB 324	Cleveland County Hunting Omnibus.	Representative Hastings
HB 597	Wildlife Resources Commission Amends.	Representative Adams Representative Henson Representative Wray Representative Yarborough
HB 486	Commercial Fishing License Reforms.	Representative Yarborough Representative Dixon Representative Cunningham Representative Wray
HB 483	Let Them Spawn.	Representative Yarborough Representative Saine Representative Wray Representative B. Turner

Other Business

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks: Rep. Cody Henson

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 598	Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.	Representative Hanig Representative Grange
HB 324 PCS	Cleveland County Hunting Omnibus.	Representative Hastings
HB 597 PCS	Wildlife Resources Commission Amends.	Representative Adams Representative Henson Representative Wray Representative Yarborough
HB 486	Commercial Fishing License Reforms.	Representative Yarborough Representative Dixon Representative Cunningham Representative Wray
HB 483 PCS	Let Them Spawn.	Representative Yarborough Representative Saine Representative Wray Representative B. Turner

Other Business

Adjournment

HOUSE BILL 324

Short Title:	Cleveland County Hunting Omnibus.	(Local)
Sponsors:	Representative Hastings. *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	State and Local Government, if favorable, Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

March 12, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO LOCAL HUNTING ACTS FOR CLEVELAND COUNTY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1.(a) The following local acts are repealed:

(1) Chapter 388, Public Laws 1907.

(2) Chapter 1101 of the 1951 Session Laws.

(3) Sections 1, 3, and 6 of Chapter 587 of the 1979 Session Laws.

SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 113-133.1(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Because of strong community interest expressed in their retention, the local acts or portions of local acts listed in this section are not repealed. The following local acts are retained to the extent they apply to the county for which listed:

...

Cleveland: ~~Public Laws 1907, Chapter 388; Session Laws 1951, Chapter 1101;~~ Session Laws 1979, ~~Chapter 587.~~Chapter 587, Sections 2, 4, and 5.

...."

SECTION 1.(c) Chapter 587 of the 1979 Session Laws, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, reads as rewritten:

"**Sec. 2.** It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge any ~~centerfire rifle~~ firearm from, to or across the roadway or right-of-way of any State-maintained road or highway. This act shall not be interpreted to make unlawful the mere possession of a ~~centerfire rifle~~ firearm on any State-maintained road or highway when ~~such rifle~~ the firearm is being transported within or on any motor vehicle.

...

"**Sec. 4.** Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

"**Sec. 5.** All law enforcement officers, including wildlife protectors, shall have the ~~authority, upon request of a landowner or lessee of land,~~ authority to enforce the provisions of this act."

SECTION 2. Section 1 of S.L. 2018-10 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 1.(a)** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is an open season for taking foxes with weapons and for foxes and coyotes by trapping during the trapping season set

by the Wildlife Resources Commission each year, with no tagging requirements prior to or after sale.

"**SECTION 1.(b)** No bag limit applies to coyotes and foxes taken under this act.

"**SECTION 1.(c)** This section applies only to Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Rowan, Rutherford, and Stokes Counties."

SECTION 3. This act becomes effective October 1, 2019.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

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HOUSE BILL 324
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H324-CSBR-6 [v.3]
04/15/2019 06:17:59 PM

Short Title: Cleveland/Caldwell Counties Hunting Omnibus. (Local)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

March 12, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO LOCAL HUNTING ACTS FOR CLEVELAND AND CALDWELL COUNTIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1.(a) The following local acts are repealed:

(1) Chapter 388, Public Laws 1907.

(2) Chapter 1101 of the 1951 Session Laws.

(3) Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 587 of the 1979 Session Laws.

SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 113-133.1(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Because of strong community interest expressed in their retention, the local acts or portions of local acts listed in this section are not repealed. The following local acts are retained to the extent they apply to the county for which listed:

…

Cleveland: ~~Public Laws 1907, Chapter 388; Session Laws 1951, Chapter 1101;~~ Session Laws 1979, Chapter 587.

…."

SECTION 1.(c) Chapter 587 of the 1979 Session Laws, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, reads as rewritten:

"**Sec. 2.** It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge any ~~centerfire rifle~~ firearm from, to or across the roadway or right-of-way of any State-maintained road or highway. This act shall not be interpreted to make unlawful the mere possession of a ~~centerfire rifle~~ firearm on any State-maintained road or highway when ~~such rifle~~ the firearm is being transported within or on any motor vehicle.

…

"**Sec. 4.** Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

"**Sec. 5.** All law enforcement officers, including wildlife protectors, shall have the ~~authority, upon request of a landowner or lessee of land,~~ authority to enforce the provisions of this act.

"**Sec. 6.** This act ~~shall be effective only as to those lands in Cleveland County lying north of U.S. Highway 74 and south of secondary road 1361 and N.C. Highway 182.~~applies only to Cleveland County."

SECTION 2. Section 1 of S.L. 2018-10 reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 1.(a)** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is an open season for taking foxes with weapons and for foxes and coyotes by trapping during the trapping season set

by the Wildlife Resources Commission each year, with no tagging requirements prior to or after sale.

"**SECTION 1.(b)** No bag limit applies to coyotes and foxes taken under this act.

"**SECTION 1.(c)** This section applies only to Cabarrus, Caldwell, Cleveland, Gaston, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Rowan, Rutherford, and Stokes Counties."

SECTION 3. This act becomes effective October 1, 2019.

HOUSE BILL 324:
Cleveland/Caldwell Counties Hunting Omnibus.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	April 16, 2019
Introduced by:	Rep. Hastings	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H324-CSBR-6		

OVERVIEW: House Bill 324 would make various changes to local hunting acts for Cleveland County, to become effective October 1, 2019.

The Proposed Committee Substitute for H324 would clarify that a certain local act applies to the entirety of Cleveland County, rather than a portion of the county, and add Caldwell County to the list of counties with an open season for taking foxes with weapons and trapping foxes/coyotes during a trapping season without tagging requirements or bag limits.

CURRENT LAW/BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1.(a) would repeal the following local acts:

- Chapter 388 of Public Law 1907, which prohibits catching or killing any fox in Cleveland County, and parts of Burke County, between March 1 and December 1, with exceptions.
- Chapter 1101 of the 1951 Session Laws, which prohibits taking or killing a red fox by gun, trap, or otherwise in Cleveland County.
- Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 587 of the 1979 Session Laws (S.L. 1979-587), which:
    - Prohibits a person from possessing, or hunting with, any centerfire rifle upon, over or across lands of another without written permission of the property owner or lessee.
    - Prohibits a person from hunting or taking or killing deer upon land at any time without written permission of the land owner or lessee, which remains valid for only 10 days.

Section 1.(b) would make conforming changes.

Section 1.(c) would amend S.L. 1979-587 to prohibit a person from discharging a firearm from the roadway or right-of-way of any State-maintained road or highway, remove the need for a landowner request for a law enforcement officer to enforce that prohibition, and expand the applicability to all of Cleveland County. Under current law, S.L. 1979-587 only prohibits the discharge of a centerfire rifle from the any State-maintained road or highway, law enforcement officers are only authorized to enforce the prohibition upon the request of a landowner or lessee of land, and the act only applies to the portion of Cleveland County north of U.S. 74 and south of secondary road 1361 and N.C. 182.

Section 2 – S.L. 2018-10 created an open season for taking foxes with weapons, and foxes and coyotes by trapping during trapping seasons established by the Wildlife Resources Commission, which no tagging

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

requirements or bag limits in Cabarrus, Gaston, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Rowan, Rutherford, and Stokes Counties. This section would amend S.L. 2018-10 to include Caldwell and Cleveland Counties.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective October 1, 2019.

BACKGROUND: In November 2018, the voters of this State approved an amendment to the North Carolina Constitution stating that it is the "right of the people to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife is a valued part of the State's heritage and shall be forever preserved for the public good." The amendment further provides that the right of the people to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife is subject only to laws enacted by the General Assembly to (i) promote wildlife conservation and management and (ii) preserve the future of hunting and fishing. The amendment also included language that it did not modify any provision of law relating to trespass, property rights, or eminent domain. At this time, no appellate court decisions have been issued to interpret this Section of the Constitution.

Howard Marsilio, Staff Attorney, contributed significantly to this summary.

HOUSE BILL 483

Short Title:	Let Them Spawn.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Yarborough, Saine, Wray, and B. Turner (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Environment, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

March 28, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO REQUIRE A MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT ON ALL COMMERCIALLY AND RECREATIONALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES OF MARINE FISH TO ENSURE THAT SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF JUVENILE FISH OF EACH SPECIES HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REACH MATURITY AND SPAWN AT LEAST ONCE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 113-182.1(b) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(8) Include a minimum size limit for every species of marine fish listed in the Division of Marine Fisheries Stock Status Report to ensure that seventy-five percent (75%) of the juvenile fish at the minimum size limit established for the species have reached the size of maturity and have had an opportunity to spawn at least once. The requirement for a minimum size limit shall not apply when the Fisheries Director determines that the species under consideration has a unique life cycle and maturity characteristic that would render the management measure inappropriate to generally accepted fishery management protocol. In the event the Marine Fisheries Commission accepts the determination of the Fisheries Director that an exception to the minimum size requirement is appropriate for a particular species, the Fisheries Director shall instead propose slot limits to protect the adult spawning stock."

SECTION 2.(a) Rule Making. – The Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) shall adopt rules to implement G.S. 113-182.1(b)(8), as enacted by Section 1 of this act, as set forth in this section. The Commission shall establish a minimum size limit for every species of marine fish listed in the Division of Marine Fisheries Stock Status Report based upon the best available biological and life history data to ensure that at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the juvenile fish of each species reaching the minimum size limit are mature and have had the opportunity to spawn at least once. In the event data for a particular species are unavailable for North Carolina, the Commission will utilize data from other Atlantic coast states until North Carolina specific studies can be completed. The minimum size limits set by the Commission shall be included in the management measures of the Fishery Management Plan for each species currently listed on the Division of Marine Fisheries annual Stock Status Report.

SECTION 2.(b) Temporary Management Measures. – Until Fishery Management Plans are adopted that include the minimum size limits required by this act, the Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries is directed to review the biological and life history information currently available in the marine fisheries literature and marine fisheries reports. No later than

August 2019, the Director shall present the findings of this review and an authorization to the Commission to impose temporary management measures establishing minimum size limits required to allow seventy-five percent (75%) of juveniles of each species reaching the minimum size limit to have reached the size of maturity and to have had the opportunity to spawn at least once.

SECTION 3. This act is effective when it becomes law.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

H D

HOUSE BILL 483
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H483-CSSB-3 [v.5]
04/15/2019 09:19:49 AM

Short Title: Let Them Spawn. (Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

March 28, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO REQUIRE A MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT ON ALL COMMERCIALLY AND RECREATIONALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES OF MARINE FISH TO ENSURE THAT SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF JUVENILE FISH OF EACH SPECIES HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REACH MATURITY AND SPAWN AT LEAST ONCE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 113-182.1(b) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(8) Include a minimum size limit for every species of marine fish that has contributed historically and significantly to the fisheries of North Carolina, including spot *(Leiostomus xanthurus)*, Atlantic croaker *(Micropogonias undulatus)*, kingfishes *(Menticirrhus ssp.)*, striped mullet *(Mugil cephalus)*, southern flounder *(Paralichthys lethostigma)*, and bluefish *(Pomatomus saltatrix)*, to ensure that seventy-five percent (75%) of the juvenile fish at the minimum size limit established for the species have reached the size of maturity and have had an opportunity to spawn at least once. The Division of Marine Fisheries and the Marine Fisheries Commission must follow this requirement for any new Fishery Management Plans developed for species without a size limit or with a size limit that does not meet the seventy-five percent (75%) threshold. The Division of Marine Fisheries and the Marine Fisheries Commission will also review all current size limits in current Fishery Management Plans to ensure they meet the seventy-five percent (75%) threshold. The requirement for a minimum size limit shall not apply when the Fisheries Director determines that the species under consideration has a unique life cycle and maturity characteristic that would render the management measure inappropriate to generally accepted fishery management protocol. In the event the Marine Fisheries Commission accepts the determination of the Fisheries Director that an exception to the minimum size requirement is appropriate for a particular species, the Fisheries Director shall instead propose slot limits to protect the adult spawning stock."

SECTION 2.(a) Rule Making. – The Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) shall adopt rules to implement G.S. 113-182.1(b)(8), as enacted by Section 1 of this act, as set forth in this section. The Commission shall establish a minimum size limit for every species of marine fish listed in the Division of Marine Fisheries Stock Status Report based upon the best available biological and life history data to ensure that at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the juvenile fish of each species reaching the minimum size limit are mature and have had the opportunity to spawn at least once. In the event data for a particular species are unavailable for

North Carolina, the Commission will utilize data from other Atlantic coast states until North Carolina specific studies can be completed. The minimum size limits set by the Commission shall be included in the management measures of the Fishery Management Plan for each species currently listed on the Division of Marine Fisheries annual Stock Status Report.

SECTION 2.(b) Temporary Management Measures. – Until Fishery Management Plans are adopted that include the minimum size limits required by this act, the Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries is directed to review the biological and life history information currently available in the marine fisheries literature and marine fisheries reports. No later than August 1, 2019, the Director shall present the findings of this review and an authorization to the Commission to impose temporary management measures establishing minimum size limits required to allow seventy-five percent (75%) of juveniles of each species reaching the minimum size limit to have reached the size of maturity and to have had the opportunity to spawn at least once.

SECTION 3. This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to Fishery Management Plans developed prior to this date and Fishery Management Plans developed on or after this date.

HOUSE BILL 483: Let Them Spawn.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Environment. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	April 16, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Yarborough, Saine, Wray, B. Turner	**Prepared by:**	Jeff Hudson Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H483-CSSB-3		

OVERVIEW: The Proposed Committee Substitute for House Bill 483 would require that each Fishery Management Plan for a species that has contributed historically and significantly to the fisheries of North Carolina include a minimum size limit to ensure that 75% of the juvenile fish of that species reach maturity and have an opportunity to spawn at least once.

CURRENT LAW: Under current law, the Department of Environmental Quality (Department) and its Division of Marine Fisheries (Division) must prepare proposed Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) for adoption by the Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) for all commercially or recreationally significant species or fisheries that comprise the marine or estuarine resources of the State. The goal of the FMPs is to ensure the long-term viability of the State's commercially and recreationally significant species or fisheries. Among other things, each FMP must:

- Contain necessary information pertaining to the fishery or fisheries.
- Recommend management actions pertaining to the fishery or fisheries.
- Include conservation and management measures that will provide the greatest overall benefit to the State and that will produce a sustainable harvest.
- Specify a time period, not to exceed two years from the date of the adoption of the FMP, to end overfishing.
- Specify a time period, not to exceed 10 years from the date of the adoption of the FMP, for achieving a sustainable harvest.
- Include a standard of at least fifty percent (50%) probability of achieving sustainable harvest for the fishery or fisheries.

BILL ANALYSIS: The Proposed Committee Substitute for House Bill 483 (PCS) would add an additional requirement that each FMP must include a minimum size limit for every species of marine fish that has contributed historically and significantly to the fisheries of North Carolina, including spot, Atlantic croaker, kingfishes, striped mullet, southern flounder, and bluefish, to ensure that 75% of the juvenile fish at the minimum size limit established for the species have reached the size of maturity and have had an opportunity to spawn at least once. The PCS requires the Commission to adopt rules to implement the act for every species of marine fish listed in the Division's Stock Status Report. While the revised FMPs are being developed, the Division and Commission will establish temporary management measures for the minimum size limits required by the act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective when it becomes law and apply to current and future FMPs.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

H483-SMSB-5 CSSB-3 -V-2

Legislative Analysis Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

HOUSE BILL 486

Short Title:	Commercial Fishing License Reforms.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Yarborough, Dixon, Cunningham, and Wray (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Finance, if favorable, Appropriations, Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, if favorable, Appropriations, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

March 28, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO AMEND THE COASTAL FISHING LICENSE STATUTES TO EASE REGULATORY BURDENS AND ENHANCE ACCESS TO FISHERIES FOR BONA FIDE COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SCFL REFORMS

SECTION 1.1.(a) Article 14A of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Article 14A.

"Coastal and Estuarine Commercial Fishing Licenses.

"**§ 113-168. Definitions.**

As used in this Article:

(1) "CFCL" means Commercial Fishing Crew License.

(1a) "Commercial fishing operation" means any activity preparatory to, during, or subsequent to the taking of any fish, the taking of which is subject to regulation by the Commission, either with the use of commercial fishing equipment or gear, or by any means if the purpose of the taking is to obtain fish for sale. Commercial fishing operation does not include (i) the taking of fish as part of a recreational fishing tournament, unless commercial fishing equipment or gear is used, (ii) the taking of fish under a RCGL, or (iii) the taking of fish as provided in G.S. 113-261.

(2) "Commission" means the Marine Fisheries Commission.

(2a) "Controlling interest," with respect to a corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity, means the power to make decisions about the entity and the exercise of its legal powers without the agreement of any other person or legal entity.

(3) "Division" means the Division of Marine Fisheries in the Department of Environmental Quality.

(3a) "HSCFL" means Heritage Standard Commercial Fishing License.

(3b) "Immediate family" means the mother, father, brothers, sisters, spouse, children, stepparents, stepbrothers, stepsisters, and stepchildren of a person.

(4) "License year" means the period beginning 1 July of a year and ending on 30 June of the following year.
(5) "North Carolina resident" means a person who is a resident within the meaning of G.S. 113-130(4).
(5a) "Person" means an individual.
(6) "RCGL" means Recreational Commercial Gear License.
(7) "RSCFL" means Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License.
(8) "SCFL" means Standard Commercial Fishing License.

"§ 113-168.1. General provisions governing licenses and endorsements.

...

(d) No Dual Residency. – It is unlawful for any person to hold any currently valid license issued under this Article to the person as a North Carolina resident if that person holds any currently valid commercial or recreational fishing license issued by another state to the person as a resident of that state.

(d1) It is unlawful for any person to hold more than one of each type of license issued under this Article. For purposes of this subsection, any corporation or other legal entity in which a person holds a controlling interest shall count towards the limit imposed by this subsection.

...

"§ 113-168.2. Standard Commercial Fishing License.

...

(e) Fees. – The annual SCFL fee for a resident of this State shall be ~~four~~ eight hundred dollars ~~($400.00).~~ ($800.00). The annual SCFL fee for a person who is not a resident of this State shall be the amount charged to a resident of this State in the nonresident's state. In no event, however, may the fee be less than ~~four~~ eight hundred dollars ~~($400.00).~~ ($800.00). For purposes of this subsection, a "resident of this State" is a person who is a resident within the meaning of:

(1) Sub-subdivisions a. through d. of G.S. 113-130(4) and who filed a State income tax return as a resident of North Carolina for the previous calendar or tax year, or
(2) G.S. 113-130(4)e.

(f) Assignment. – The holder of a SCFL may assign the SCFL ~~to any individual who is eligible to hold a SCFL under this Article.~~ only to a member of the SCFL holder's immediate family or to a corporation or other legal entity in which the SCFL holder, together with members of the SCFL holder's immediate family, holds a controlling interest. It is unlawful for the holder of an SCFL to assign a shellfish endorsement of an SCFL to any individual who is not a resident of this State. The assignment shall be in writing on a form provided by the Division and shall include the name of the licensee, the license number, any endorsements, the assignee's name, mailing address, physical or residence address, and the duration of the assignment. If a notarized copy of an assignment is not filed with the Morehead City office of the Division within five days of the date of the assignment, the assignment shall expire. It is unlawful for the assignee of a SCFL to assign the SCFL. The assignment shall terminate:

(1) Upon written notification by the assignor to the assignee and the Division that the assignment has been terminated.
(2) Upon written notification by the estate of the assignor to the assignee and the Division that the assignment has been terminated.
(3) If the Division determines that the assignee is operating in violation of the terms and conditions applicable to the assignment.
(4) If the assignee becomes ineligible to hold a license under this Article.
(5) Upon the death of the assignee.
(6) If the Division suspends or revokes the assigned SCFL.
(7) At the end of the license year.

(g) Transfer. – A SCFL may be transferred only by the Division. A SCFL may be transferred pursuant to rules adopted by the Commission or upon the request of:

(1) A licensee, from the licensee to a member of the licensee's immediate family who is eligible to hold a SCFL under this ~~Article.~~Article or to a corporation in which the SCFL holder, together with members of the SCFL holder's immediate family, holds a majority interest.

(2) The administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased licensee, to the administrator or executor of the estate if a surviving member of the deceased licensee's immediate family is eligible to hold a SCFL under this Article. The administrator or executor must request a transfer under this subdivision within six months after the administrator or executor qualifies under Chapter 28A of the General Statutes. An administrator or executor who holds a SCFL under this subdivision may, for the benefit of the estate of the deceased licensee:

a. Engage in a commercial fishing operation under the SCFL if the administrator or executor is eligible to hold a SCFL under this Article.

b. Assign the SCFL as provided in subsection (f) of this section.

c. Renew the SCFL as provided in G.S. 113-168.1.

(3) An administrator or executor to whom a SCFL was transferred pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, to a surviving member of the deceased licensee's immediate family who is eligible to hold a SCFL under this Article.

~~(4) The surviving member of the deceased licensee's immediate family to whom a SCFL was transferred pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection, to a third-party purchaser of the deceased licensee's fishing vessel.~~

~~(5) A licensee who is retiring from commercial fishing, to a third-party purchaser of the licensee's fishing vessel.~~

(h) Identification as Commercial Fisherman. – The receipt of a current and valid SCFL or shellfish license issued by the Division shall serve as proper identification of the licensee as a commercial fisherman.

(i) Record-Keeping Requirements. – The fish dealer shall record each transaction at the time and place of landing on a form provided by the Division. The transaction form shall include the information on the SCFL or shellfish license, the quantity of the fish, the identity of the fish dealer, and other information as the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The person who records the transaction shall provide a completed copy of the transaction form to the Division and to the other party of the transaction. The Division's copy of each transaction form shall be transmitted to the Division by the fish dealer on or before the tenth day of the month following the transaction.

(i1) Additional Record-Keeping Requirements for Certain Other Takings. – Persons licensed under this section shall report to the Division and on a form provided by the Division information substantially similar to that required in subsection (i) of this section regarding takings of fish that are taken by the person but not sold to a licensed dealer because the fish are used for personal consumption or are donated by the person for charitable use.

(j) Conversion to Heritage Standard Commercial Fishing License. – A person holding an SCFL, or an administrator or executor to whom an SCFL was transferred pursuant to subsection (g) of this section may, upon filing notice and such other information as the Division may require, request that an SCFL be converted to an HSCFL. The Division shall classify an HSCFL as a separate class of inactive SCFL that the Division shall maintain and account for separately from the pool of inactive licenses managed by the Division. The annual fee for an HSCFL is one hundred dollars ($100.00). The Division will terminate the HSCFL and the right to reconvert the HSCFL to an SCFL if the HSCFL is not timely renewed or 10 years after the original issuance of the HSCFL was originally converted from an SCFL if it has not been reconverted under subsection (k) of this section.

(k) Reconversion of HSCFL to SCFL. – The HSCFL may be reconverted as an SCFL by a member of the immediate family of the person holding the SCFL at the time it was converted to an HSCFL. The reconverted SCFL issued under this subsection shall not be subject to procedures adopted by the Commission and the Division for issuance of SCFLs from the pool of inactive licenses. The reconverted SCFL shall not be subject to any eligibility requirements for renewal of an SCFL other than payment of the renewal fee for a period of five years following reconversion.

"§ 113-168.3. Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License.

(a) SCFL Provisions Applicable. – Except as provided in this section, the provisions set forth in this Article concerning the SCFL shall apply to the RSCFL.

(b) Eligibility; Fees. – Any individual who is 65 years of age or older and who is eligible for a SCFL under G.S. 113-168.2 may apply for either a SCFL or RSCFL. An applicant for a RSCFL shall provide proof of age at the time the application is made. The annual fee for a RSCFL for a resident of this State shall be ~~two hundred dollars ($200.00).~~ four hundred dollars ($400.00). The annual fee for a RSCFL for a person who is not a resident of this State shall be ~~two hundred sixty dollars ($260.00).~~ five hundred twenty dollars ($520.00). For purposes of this subsection, a "resident of this State" is a person who is a resident within the meaning of:

(1) Sub-subdivisions a. through d. of G.S. 113-130(4) and who filed a State income tax return as a resident of North Carolina for the previous calendar or tax year, or

(2) G.S. 113-130(4)e.

(c) Transfer. – The holder of a RSCFL may transfer the RSCFL as provided in G.S. 113-168.2.

(1) If the transferee is less than 65 years of age, the transferee holds a SCFL. When the transferee renews the SCFL, the transferee shall pay the fee set out in G.S. 113-168.2.

(2) If the transferee is 65 years of age or older, the transferee may elect to hold either a SCFL or RSCFL. If the transferee elects to hold a SCFL, the transferee shall pay the fee set out in G.S. 113-168.2. If the transferee elects to hold a RSCFL, the transferee shall pay the fee set out in this section.

(d) Assignment. – The RSCFL shall not be assignable.

"§ 113-168.3B. Commercial Fishing Crew License.

(a) Eligibility. – A person serving on the crew of a vessel engaged in a commercial fishing operation under the direction of a person who holds a valid SCFL may apply for a CFCL.

(b) Fee. – The annual fee for a CFCL for a resident of this State shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00). The annual fee for a CFCL for a person who is not a resident of this State shall be one hundred thirty dollars ($130.00).

(c) Eligibility for CRFL. – A person holding a CFCL shall be eligible to apply for an SCFL without meeting any other eligibility requirements set by the Commission for a new SCFL license after maintaining a CFCL for three consecutive years.

"§ 113-168.4. Sale of fish.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person who takes or lands any species of fish under the authority of the Commission from coastal fishing waters by any means whatever, including mariculture operations, to sell, offer for sale, barter or exchange these fish for anything of value without holding a license required to sell the type of fish being offered.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person licensed under this Article to sell fish taken outside the territorial waters of the State or to sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters. A person licensed under this Article may sell fish taken outside the territorial waters of the State or sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The sale is to a fish dealer licensed under G.S. 113-169.3.
(2) The sale is to the public and the seller is a licensed fish dealer under G.S. 113-169.3.
(3) The sale is of oysters or clams from a hatchery or aquaculture operation to the holder of an Aquaculture Operation Permit, an Under Dock Culture Permit, or a shellfish cultivation lease for further grow out.

(c) A person who organizes a recreational fishing tournament may sell fish taken in connection with the tournament pursuant to a recreational fishing tournament license to sell fish. A person who organizes a recreational fishing tournament may obtain a recreational fishing tournament license to sell fish upon application to the Division and payment of a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars ($125.00). It is unlawful for any person licensed under this subsection to sell fish to any person other than a fish dealer licensed under G.S. 113-169.3 unless the seller is also a licensed fish dealer. A recreational fishing tournament is an organized fishing competition occurring within a specified time period not to exceed one week and that is not a commercial fishing operation. Gross proceeds from the sale of fish may be used only for charitable, religious, educational, civic, or conservation purposes and shall not be used to pay tournament expenses. The organizer of a reportable recreational fishing tournament shall comply with the reporting requirements set forth in G.S. 168.2(i1) with respect to fish caught during the tournament. For purposes of this subsection, a reportable recreational fishing tournament is defined as any organized fishing event where participants pay an entry fee, other than the North Carolina Governor's Cup Saltwater Fishing Tournament."

SECTION 1.1.(b) G.S. 113-168.2 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(a2) Eligibility. – In order to be eligible to renew an SCFL, the holder must demonstrate a minimum level of participation in fisheries of the State through demonstration in a form and manner satisfactory to the Division of any of the following in two out of the five continuous fiscal years preceding the expiration date of the SCFL:

(1) Landings of at least 1,000 pounds of seafood products during the year from coastal fishing waters.
(2) Fifteen trips for which a trip ticket was completed during the year."

SECTION 1.1.(c) The Division shall adopt temporary and permanent rules to implement the requirements of this section.

SECTION 1.1.(d) Subsections (b) and (c) of this section become effective June 30, 2022, and apply to all SCFLs expiring on or after that date. The rest of this section becomes effective October 1, 2019.

SECTION 1.2. The Marine Fisheries Commission and the Division of Marine Fisheries shall develop a plan to expand opportunities for commercial fishermen for access to and harvest of commercial fisheries. In creating the plan, the Commission and the Division shall consider extension of fishing seasons, higher trip limits, authorization of hook and line as an allowable gear for all species, and other measures that the Commission and Division find would meet the purposes for the plan set forth in this section.

ELIGIBILITY POOL REFORMS

SECTION 2.1.(a) Section 5.2 of S.L. 1997-400, as amended by Section 4.24 of S.L. 1998-225, reads as rewritten:

"**SECTION 5.2.**(a) Definitions; Citations. The definitions set out in G.S. 113-168 apply to this section. A citation to a provision of the General Statutes in this section means that provision of the General Statutes as enacted by this act.

(b) Transitional Provisions. In order to effect an orderly implementation of this Part and the transition from the moratorium imposed by subsection (a) of Section 3 of Chapter 576 of the 1993 Session Laws, Regular Session 1994, as amended by Section 3 of Chapter 675 of the 1993 Session Laws, Regular Session 1994; subsection (a) of Section 26.5 of Chapter 507 of the 1995

Session Laws; Section 7 of S.L. 1997-256; Section 3 of S.L. 1997-347; and Section 6.1 of this act, to the licensing provision of Article 14A of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes, the provisions of this section shall apply to the issuance of licenses under Article 14A of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes until all Fishery Management Plans have been adopted as required by G.S. 113-182.1 and G.S. 143B-289.22.

(c) ~~Temporary~~ Cap. There is hereby imposed a ~~temporary~~ cap on the total number of SCFLs that the Division may issue. The ~~temporary~~ cap equals the ~~total number of endorsements to sell fish that establish eligibility for a SCFL under subsection (g) of this section~~ number of SCFLs active on June 30, 2018, plus ~~500~~ 100 additional ~~SCFLs, authorized by subsection (d) of this section.~~SCFLs.

~~(d) 1999-2000 License Year. For the 1999-2000 license year, the Commission is authorized to issue SCFLs as provided in subsection (g) of this section plus an additional 500 SCFLs using the procedure set out in subsection (h) of this section.~~

(e) Subsequent License Years. For license years beginning with the ~~2000-01~~ 2018-2019 license year, the Commission is authorized to issue SCFLs from the pool of available SCFLs as provided in subsection (f) of this section using the procedure set out in subsection (h) of this section.

(f) Adjustment of Number of SCFLs. The number of SCFLs in the pool of available SCFLs in license years beginning with the ~~2000-01~~ 2018-2019 license year is the ~~temporary~~ cap set under subsection (c) of this section less the number of SCFLs that were issued and renewed during the previous license year. Licenses that are not renewed will go into a pool of inactive SCFLs (the Inactive Pool). Licenses that are suspended or revoked, as well as the additional 100 SCFLs authorized under subsection (c) of this section, will go into the pool of available SCFLs (the Availability Pool). SCFLs in the Inactive Pool may be reactivated by the person holding the SCFL prior to it becoming inactive for a period of two years. If the SCFL has not been reactivated within two years, the Division will transfer it into the Availability Pool. The Commission may ~~increase or decrease~~ determine the number of SCFLs that are issued from the ~~pool of available SCFLs.~~ Availability Pool. The Commission may increase the number of SCFLs that are issued from the ~~pool of available SCFLs~~ Availability Pool up to the ~~temporary cap.~~ cap set under subsection (c) of this section. The Commission may decrease the number of SCFLs that are issued from the pool of available SCFLs but may not refuse to renew a SCFL that is issued during the previous license year and that has not been suspended or revoked. The Commission shall increase or decrease the number of SCFLs that are issued to reflect its determination as to the effort that the fishery can support, based on the best available scientific evidence.

~~(g) Eligibility for SCFL. Any person who holds a valid endorsement to sell fish of a vessel license on 30 June 1999 is eligible to receive a SCFL. Any person who holds a valid nonvessel endorsement to sell fish, other than a nonvessel endorsement to sell fish issued for an aquaculture operation or a fishing tournament, on 30 June 1999 is eligible to receive a SCFL. The Division shall issue a SCFL to any person who is eligible under this subsection upon receipt of an application and required fees. If the person held more than one endorsement to sell fish, the person is eligible to receive a SCFL for each endorsement to sell previously held. Eligibility to receive a SCFL under this subsection shall expire 30 June 2000.~~

(h) Procedure for Issuing Additional SCFLs. The Commission shall determine a procedure for issuing ~~the 500 additional SCFLs authorized by subsection (d) of this section for the 1999-2000 license year and for issuing~~ SCFLs from the ~~pool of available SCFLs authorized by subsection (e) of this section.~~ Availability Pool. The procedure shall set a date on which the Division will begin receiving applications and a date on which the determination by lot of which applicants will receive a SCFL will be made. The Commission shall set aside 100 licenses from the Availability Pool for an apprenticeship program. This program will allow persons completing a commercial fishing program offered by a community college in the North Carolina Community College System or a program in another state that the Division determines to be equivalent to the

programs offered in this State to obtain an SCFL and be temporarily exempt from other criteria imposed under this subsection for a time period determined by the Commission.

The Commission shall develop criteria to be used by the SCFL Eligibility Board in determining eligibility for ~~a SCFL under this subsection.~~ the remaining SCFLs in the Availability Pool. Criteria shall include the past involvement of the applicant and the applicant's family in commercial fishing; the extent to which the applicant has relied on commercial fishing for the applicant's livelihood; the extent to which the applicant has complied with federal and State laws, regulations, and rules relating to coastal fishing and protection of the environment; and any other factors the Commission determines to be relevant. The SCFL Eligibility Board shall review each application for a SCFL that the Division receives during the application period to determine whether the applicant is eligible for a SCFL under the eligibility criteria established by the Commission. The Division shall issue SCFLs under this subsection by lot. All applicants who are determined to be eligible shall have an equal chance of being issued a SCFL.

(i) SCFL Eligibility Board. There is established a SCFL Eligibility Board. The Board shall apply the eligibility criteria adopted by the Commission to determine whether an applicant for a SCFL is eligible for a SCFL under subsection (h) of this section. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of ~~Environment and Natural Resources~~ Environmental Quality or the Secretary's designee, the Fisheries Director or the Director's designee, and the Chair of the Commission or the Chair's designee. The Secretary shall designate one member of the Board to serve as Chair of the Board. The Commission shall adopt rules to govern the operation of the Board. The Board is exempt from the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Decisions of the Board shall be subject to judicial review under the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes."

SECTION 2.1.(b) This section becomes effective June 30, 2019.

REPEAL RCGL AND ADJUST CRFL ALLOWABLE GEAR

SECTION 3.1.(a) G.S. 113-173, 113-168(6), 113-173.1(a)(6), and 113-174(4)c. are repealed.

SECTION 3.1.(b) G.S. 113-168.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Duration, Fees. – ~~Except as provided in G.S. 113-173(f), all~~ All licenses and endorsements issued under this Article expire on the last day of the license year. An applicant for any license or endorsement shall pay the full annual fee at the time the applicant applies for the license or endorsement regardless of when application is made."

SECTION 3.1.(c) This section becomes effective June 30, 2019.

SECTION 3.2.(a) G.S. 113-174.2 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(e) Authorized Gear. – The Commission shall adopt rules allowing persons holding a CRFL to use bait seines and up to five crab pots to take fish for recreational purposes."

SECTION 3.2.(b) The Marine Fisheries Commission may adopt temporary rules to implement the requirements of this section.

ALIGN CRFL AND WRC INLAND FISHING LICENSE FEES

SECTION 4.1.(a) G.S. 113-174.2(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Types of CRFLs; Fees; Duration. – The Wildlife Resources Commission shall issue the following CRFLs:

(1) Annual Resident CRFL. – ~~$15.00.~~ $20.00. This license is valid from the date of issue for a period of 12 months as defined by G.S. 113-270.1B(b) and G.S. 113-270.1B(c). This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State.

(1a) Annual Nonresident CRFL. – ~~$30.00.~~ $36.00. This license is valid from the date of issue for a period of 12 months as defined by G.S. 113-270.1B(b) and

G.S. 113-270.1B(c). This license shall be issued only to an individual who is not a resident of the State.

(4) Ten-Day Resident CRFL. – ~~$5.00.~~ $7.00. This license is valid for a period of 10 consecutive days, as indicated on the license. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State.

(4a) Ten-Day Nonresident CRFL. – ~~$10.00.~~ $18.00. This license is valid for a period of 10 consecutive days, as indicated on the license. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is not a resident of the State.

...."

SECTION 4.2.(b) This section becomes effective October 1, 2019.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 5.(a) If any section or provision of this act is declared unconstitutional or invalid by the courts, it does not affect the validity of this act as a whole or any part other than the part declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 5.(b) Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.

HOUSE BILL 486:
Commercial Fishing License Reforms.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Finance. If favorable, re-refer to Appropriations, Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Appropriations. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	April 16, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Yarborough, Dixon, Cunningham, Wray	**Prepared by:**	Jeff Hudson Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	First Edition		

OVERVIEW: House Bill 486 would amend the State's commercial fishing license laws, repeal the Recreational Commercial Gear License, and increase fees for various commercial and recreational coastal fishing licenses.

CURRENT LAW AND BILL ANALYSIS:

Amendments to Commercial Fishing License Laws:

Under current law, the State requires that persons be licensed in order to engage in particular activities related to taking and selling marine fish. The different types of licenses include the Standard Commercial Fishing License (SCFL) and the Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License (RSCFL).

House Bill 486 would make the following changes to the State's commercial fishing license laws:

- Provide that it is unlawful for any person to hold more than one of each type of commercial fishing license.
- Amend provisions related to the SCFL as follows:
  - Increase the annual SCFL fee from $400.00 to $800.00.
  - Limit the ability to assign and transfer SCFLs to members of the SCFL holder's immediate family or to a business in which the SCFL holder has a controlling interest.
  - Add a reporting requirement for fish that are caught, but are not sold.
  - Establish a Heritage Standard Commercial Fishing License (HSCFL) and a process for converting SCFLs to HSCFLs and vice versa.
- Increase the annual fee for RSCFLs for residents from $200.00 to $400.00 and for non-residents from $260.00 to $520.00.
- Establish a Commercial Fishing Crew License (CFCL) as follows:
  - A person serving on the crew of a vessel engaged in a commercial fishing operation under the direction of a person who holds a SCFL may apply for a CFCL.

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

  - A person who holds a CFCL for three consecutive years will be eligible to apply for a SCFL without meeting the eligibility requirements established by the Marine Fisheries Commission (MFC).
  - The annual fee for a CFCL would be $100.00 for a resident and $130.00 for a nonresident.
- Establish a reporting requirement for fishing tournaments.
- Effective June 30, 2022, establish a minimum effort requirement in order to be able to renew a SCFL.
- Direct the MFC and the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) to develop a plan to expand opportunities for commercial fishermen for access to and harvest of commercial fisheries, including extension of fishing seasons, higher trip limits, and authorization of hook and line as an allowable gear for all species.
- Modifies and updates the provisions governing the available pool of SCFLs and directs the MFC to use 100 of the available licenses to establish an apprentice program.

Repeal Recreational Commercial Gear License and Adjust Allowable Gear under the Coastal Recreational Fishing License

Under current law, a Recreational Commercial Gear License (RCGL) allows the holder to use some commercial fishing gear for recreational purposes while a Coastal Recreational Fishing License (CRFL) allows the holder to use recreational gear only.

Effective June 30, 2019, House Bill 486 would repeal the RCGL and direct the MFC to adopt rules to allow CRFL holders to use bait seines and up to five crab pots to take fish for recreational purposes.

Increase Fees for Coastal Recreational Fishing Licenses

Effective October 1, 2019, House Bill 486 would increase the fees for certain CRFLs as follows:

- Annual Resident CRFL: From $15.00 to $20.00.
- Annual Nonresident CRFL: From $30.00 to $36.00.
- Ten-Day Resident CRFL: From $5.00 to $7.00.
- Ten-Day Nonresident CRFL: From $10.00 to $18.00.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Except as otherwise provided, this act would become effective when it becomes law.

HOUSE BILL 597

Short Title:	Wildlife Resources Commission Amends.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Adams, Henson, Wray, and Yarborough (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Finance, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

April 8, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO THE STATUTES GOVERNING THE WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

REQUIRE PLACEMENT OF VALIDATION DECALS ON BOTH SIDES OF VESSELS

SECTION 1. G.S. 75A-5 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 75A-5. Application for certificate of number; fees; reciprocity; change of ownership; conformity with federal regulations; records; award of certificates; renewal of certificates; transfer of partial interest; destroyed or junked vessels; abandonment; change of address; duplicate certificates; display.**

(a) Application for Certificate of Number. – The owner of each vessel requiring numbering by this State shall file an application for a certificate of number with the Commission. The Commission shall furnish application forms and shall prescribe the information contained in the application form. The application shall be signed by the owner of the vessel or the owner's agent and shall be accompanied by a fee, as set out in subsection (a1) of this section. The fee does not apply to vessels owned and operated by nonprofit rescue squads if they are operated exclusively for rescue purposes, including rescue training. The owner shall have the option of selecting a one-year numbering period or a three-year numbering period. Upon receipt of the application in approved form, the Commission shall enter the application in its records and issue the owner a certificate of number stating the identification number awarded to the vessel and the name and address of the owner, and a validation decal indicating the expiration date of the certificate of number. The owner shall paint on or attach to each side of the bow of the vessel the identification number and validation decals in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of the Commission in order that it may be clearly visible. The identification number shall be maintained in legible condition. ~~The validation decal shall be displayed on the starboard bow of the vessel immediately following the number.~~ The certificate of number shall be pocket size and shall be available for inspection on the vessel for which the certificate is issued at all times the vessel is in operation. Any person charged with failing to so carry a certificate of number shall not be convicted if the person produces in court a certificate of number previously issued to the owner that was valid at the time of the alleged violation.

...."

AMEND DEFINITIONS RELATED TO WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION PROPERTY AND MOUNTAIN TROUT WATERS

SECTION 2. G.S. 113-129 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-129. Definitions relating to resources.**

The following definitions and their cognates apply in the description of the various marine and estuarine and wildlife resources:

...

(1d) Boating and Fishing Access Area. – An area ~~of land~~ providing access to public waters and which is owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

...

(8a) Game Lands. – Lands owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or cooperatively managed by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission for public hunting, trapping, or fishing.~~Commission.

...

(11d) Mountain Heritage Trout Waters. – Those waters that run through or are adjacent to a city that has been designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission as a Mountain Heritage Trout City pursuant to G.S. 113-273(e).

~~(11d)~~(11e) Nongame Animals. – All wild animals except game and fur-bearing animals.

~~(11e)~~(11f) Nongame Birds. – All wild birds except game birds.

...

(13c) Public Mountain Trout Waters. – Those waters designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission that are managed and regulated to sustain a mountain trout fishery.

~~(13c)~~(13d) Raptor. – A migratory bird of prey authorized under federal law and regulations for the taking of quarry by falconry.

...

(18) Wildlife Resources Commission Property. – All lands, game lands, wildlife refuges, artificial constructions in boating and fishing access areas, and all other property owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or cooperatively managed and designated for public use by the Wildlife Resources Commission."

AUTHORIZE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO MODIFY OR CLOSE ANY OPEN WILDLIFE SEASON TO PREVENT OVERHARVEST

SECTION 3. G.S. 113-291.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-291.2. Seasons and bag limits on wild animals and birds; including animals and birds taken in bag; possession and transportation of wildlife after taking.**

...

(f) The Commission is authorized to issue proclamations to set seasons, shooting hours, bag limits, and possession limits that are congruent with the season framework established by the United States Department of Interior or any successor agency. The Commission may delegate this authority to the Executive Director. ~~Each proclamation shall state the hour and date upon which it becomes effective and shall be issued at least 48 hours prior to the effective date and time. A permanent file of the text of all proclamations shall be maintained in the office of the Executive Director. Certified copies of proclamations are entitled to judicial notice in any civil or criminal proceeding.~~

~~The Executive Director shall make a reasonable effort to give notice of the terms of any proclamation to persons who may be affected by it. This effort shall include press releases to communications media, posting of notices at boating access areas and other places where persons~~

~~affected may gather, personal communication by agents of the Wildlife Resources Commission, and other measures designed to reach persons who may be affected. Proclamations under this subsection shall remain in force until rescinded following the same procedure established for enactment.~~

(g) The Commission is authorized to issue proclamations to suspend, close, or modify any open wildlife season, or to adjust creel and bag limits, in order to prevent overharvest of wildlife. The Commission may delegate this authority to the Executive Director.

(h) Each proclamation made by the Commission pursuant to subsections (f) or (g) of this section shall state the hour and date upon which it becomes effective and shall be issued at least 48 hours prior to the effective date and time. A permanent file of the text of all proclamations shall be maintained in the office of the Executive Director. Certified copies of proclamations are entitled to judicial notice in any civil or criminal proceeding. The Executive Director shall make a reasonable effort to give notice of the terms of any proclamation to persons who may be affected by it. This effort shall include press releases to communications media, personal communication by agents of the Wildlife Resources Commission, and other measures designed to reach persons who may be affected. Proclamations under this subsection shall remain in force until rescinded following the same procedure established for enactment."

ALLOW SALE OF PERMANENTLY PRESERVED BEARS AND TURKEYS WITH A TROPHY SALE PERMIT

SECTION 4. G.S. 113-291.3 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-291.3. Possession, sale, and transportation of wildlife.**

...

(b) With respect to dead wildlife:

...

(3) A licensed taxidermist or other licensed dealer taking temporary possession of wildlife of another may possess the wildlife that he is authorized to handle under his license in accordance with the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. A person not a dealer operating a preservation or processing facility, whether commercially or not, may possess the wildlife owned by another without any permit or license if he ascertains that the wildlife was lawfully taken within the State and keeps a written record of:

a. The name and address of the owner of the wildlife and an adequate description of the wildlife left with him. If the description of the wildlife changes as the result of processing, the new description must be recorded.

b. The date, ~~serial number,~~ authorization number, and type of the license under which the wildlife was taken or the applicable exemption from license requirements which the taker met.

c. The date all wildlife left with him is received and returned to the owner. If the receiving or returning of possession is to an agent or common carrier or otherwise occurs under circumstances in which permit requirements may apply, the type and date of the permit which authorizes the transaction must also be recorded.

(4) The sale of rabbits and squirrels and their edible parts not for resale is permitted. If the Wildlife Resources Commission finds that affected game populations would not be endangered, it may authorize the sale of heads, antlers, horns, hides, skins, plumes, feet, and claws of one or more game animals or birds. In addition, it may authorize the sale of bobcats, opossums, and raccoons, and their parts, following their taking as game animals. No part of any bear or wild turkey may be sold under the above provisions, however,

~~and no~~ permanently preserved bears or tanned bear hides and permanently preserved turkeys or turkey parts may be sold with a trophy sale permit. No part of any fox taken in North Carolina may be sold except as provided in G.S. 113-291.4. In regulating sales, the Wildlife Resources Commission may impose necessary permit requirements.

...."

UNIFIED LICENSE AMENDMENT

SECTION 5. G.S. 113-351 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-351. Unified hunting and fishing licenses; subsistence license waiver.

...

(c) Types of Unified Hunting and Fishing Licenses; Fees; Duration. – The Wildlife Resources Commission shall issue the following Unified Hunting and Fishing Licenses:

...

(3) Lifetime Unified Sportsman/Coastal Recreational Fishing Licenses. – ~~Except as provided in sub-subdivision f. of this subdivision, a~~ A license issued under this subdivision is valid for the lifetime of the licensee. A license issued under this subdivision authorizes the licensee to take all wild animals and wild birds, including waterfowl, by all lawful methods in all open seasons, including the use of game lands; to fish with hook and line for all fish in all inland fishing waters and joint fishing waters, including public mountain trout waters; and to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters.

...

f. Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Unified Sportsman/Coastal Recreational Fishing License. – $110.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. ~~This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled.~~

...."

WILDLIFE ENDOWMENT FUND CHANGES

SECTION 6. G.S. 143-250.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-250.1. Wildlife Endowment Fund.

(a) Recognizing the inestimable importance to the State and its people of conserving the wildlife resources of North Carolina, and for the purpose of providing the opportunity for citizens and residents of the State to invest in the future of its wildlife resources, there is created the North Carolina Wildlife Endowment Fund, the income and principal of which shall be used only for the purpose of supporting wildlife conservation programs of the State in accordance with this section. This fund shall also be known as the Eddie Bridges Fund.

(b) There is created the Board of Trustees of the Wildlife Endowment Fund of the Wildlife Resources Commission, with full authority over the administration of the Wildlife Endowment Fund, whose ex officio chairman, vice-chairman, and members shall be the chairman, vice-chairman, and members of the Wildlife Resources Commission. The State Treasurer shall be the custodian of the Wildlife Endowment Fund and shall invest its assets in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 147-69.2 and 147-69.3.

(c) The assets of the Wildlife Endowment Fund shall be derived from the following:

(1) The proceeds of any gifts, grants and contributions to the State which are specifically designated for inclusion in the ~~fund;~~fund.

(2) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime sportsman combination licenses issued pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-270.1D;~~G.S. 113-270.1D.

(3) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime hunting and lifetime fishing licenses pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-270.2(c)(2) and G.S. 113-271(d)(3);~~G.S. 113-270.2 and G.S. 113-271.

(3a) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime trapping licenses pursuant to G.S. 113-270.5(b).

(4) The proceeds of lifetime subscriptions to the magazine Wildlife in North Carolina at such rates as may be established from time to time by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission;~~Commission.

(5) Any amount in excess of the statutory fee for a particular lifetime license or lifetime subscription shall become an asset of the fund and shall qualify as a tax exempt donation to the ~~State;~~State.

(5a) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime combination hunting and fishing licenses for disabled residents pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-270.1C(b)(4);~~G.S. 113-270.1C.

(5b) The Wildlife Resources Commission's portion of the proceeds from the sale of lifetime unified licenses pursuant to G.S. 113-351.

(6) Such other sources as may be specified by law.

(d) The Wildlife Endowment Fund is declared to constitute a special trust derived from a contractual relationship between the State and the members of the public whose investments contribute to the fund. In recognition of such special trust, the following limitations and restrictions are placed on expenditures from the funds:

(1) Any limitations or restrictions specified by the donors on the uses of the income derived from gifts, grants and voluntary contributions shall be respected but shall not be binding.

(2) No expenditures or disbursements from the income from the proceeds derived from the sale of Infant Lifetime Sportsman or Youth Lifetime Sportsman Licenses pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1D(b)(1) or (2) shall be made for any purpose until the respective holders of such licenses attain the age of 16 years. The State Treasurer, as custodian of the fund, shall determine actuarially from time to time the amount of income within the fund which remains encumbered by and which is free of this restriction. For such purpose, the executive director shall cause deposits of proceeds and related investment income from Infant Lifetime Sportsman Licenses ~~to be distinguished and deposits of proceeds from~~ and Youth Lifetime Sportsman Licenses to be accompanied by information as to the ages of the license recipients.

(3) No expenditure or disbursement shall be made from the principal of the Wildlife Endowment Fund except as otherwise provided by law.

(4) The income received and accruing from the investments of the Wildlife Endowment Fund must be spent only in furthering the conservation of wildlife resources and the efficient operation of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission in accomplishing the purposes of the agency as set forth in G.S. 143-239.

(e) The Board of Trustees of the Wildlife Endowment Fund may accumulate the investment income of the fund until the income, in the sole judgment of the trustees, can provide a significant supplement to the budget of the Wildlife Resources Commission. After that time the trustees, in their sole discretion and authority, may direct expenditures from the investment income of the fund for the purposes set out in division (4) of subsection (d).

(f) Expenditure of the investment income derived from the Wildlife Endowment Fund shall be made through the State budget accounts of the Wildlife Resources Commission in

accordance with the provisions of the Executive Budget Act. The Wildlife Endowment Fund is subject to the oversight of the State Auditor pursuant to Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the General Statutes.

(f1) At all times during which the cash balance in the Wildlife Endowment Fund is equal to or greater than the sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000), the Wildlife Resources Commission shall budget at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the annual expendable ~~interest~~ investment income from the Fund, as determined by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, to implement the conservation goals set forth in the Wildlife Resource Commission's strategic plan.

(g) The Wildlife Endowment Fund and the investment income therefrom shall not take the place of State appropriations or agency receipts placed in the Wildlife Resources Fund, or any part thereof, but any portion of the income of the Wildlife Endowment Fund available for the purpose set out in ~~division~~ subdivision (4) of subsection (d) shall be used to supplement other income of and appropriations to the Wildlife Resources Commission to the end that the Commission may improve and increase its services and become more useful to a greater number of people.

(h) In the event of a future dissolution of the Wildlife Resources Commission, such State agency as shall succeed to its budgetary authority shall, ex officio, assume the trusteeship of the Wildlife Endowment Fund and shall be bound by all the limitations and restrictions placed by this section on expenditures from the fund. No repeal or modification of this section or of G.S. 143-239 shall alter the fundamental purposes to which the Wildlife Endowment Fund may be applied. No future dissolution of the Wildlife Resources Commission or substitution of any agency in its stead shall invalidate any lifetime license issued in accordance with G.S. 113-270.1D(b), 113-270.2(c)(2), ~~or 113-271(d)(3).~~113-271(d)(3), or 113-351(c)."

VARIOUS LICENSE CHANGES

SECTION 7.(a) G.S. 113-270.1B reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.1B. License required to hunt, fish, or trap; fees set by Commission.**

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, no person may hunt, fish, trap, or participate in any other activity regulated by the Wildlife Resources Commission for which a license is provided by law without having first procured a current and valid license authorizing the activity.

(b) Except as indicated otherwise, all ~~licenses are annual licenses~~ licenses, permits, stamps, and certifications are valid from the date of issue for a period of 12 months.

(c) As used in this section, the term "effective date" means the later of:

(1) The date of purchase of a new license.

(2) The first day after the expiration of a currently valid license of the same type held by the licensee.

(d) For those licenses sold directly through the Commission by telephone, mail, online, or at a service counter, the Commission may charge a fee of two dollars ($2.00) per transaction. A fee may not be charged by the Commission for federal Harvest Information Program (HIP) certification, big game harvest report cards for lifetime license holders, exempt landowners, persons of less than 16 years of age, or for any other license or vessel transactions for which there is no charge.

(e) The Wildlife Resources Commission shall adopt rules to establish fees for ~~the hunting, fishing, trapping, and activity licenses~~ all licenses, permits, stamps, and certifications issued and administered by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission.~~ Commission, except those specified in G.S. 113-173. No rule ~~to increase fees above January 1, 2015, levels~~ may increase a fee in excess of the total increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban ~~Consumers~~ Consumers, rounded up to the next whole dollar, over the period of time since the last fee change.

The statutory fees for the hunting, fishing, trapping, and activity licenses issued and administered by the Wildlife Resources Commission shall expire when the rules adopted pursuant to this subsection become effective."

SECTION 7.(b) G.S. 113-270.1C reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.1C. Combination hunting and inland fishing licenses.**

(a) The combination hunting and inland fishing licenses set forth in subsection (b) of this section entitle the licensee to ~~take, except on game lands,~~ take all wild birds and wild animals, other than big game and waterfowl, by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, and in all open seasons, and to fish with hook and line in all inland and joint fishing waters, ~~except~~ and public mountain trout ~~waters.~~ waters, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal fishing waters. A combination hunting and inland fishing license issued under this section ~~does not entitle the licensee to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(b) Combination hunting and inland fishing licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

(1) Resident Annual Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License – ~~$25.00.~~ $35.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(2), (3) Repealed by Session Laws 1997-326, s. 2.

(4) Repealed by Session Laws 2005-455, s. 1.6, effective January 1, 2007.

(5) Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the ~~licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled. This license entitles the licensee to fish in public mountain trout waters as provided in G.S. 113-272(a).~~licensee.

(6) Resident Totally Disabled Lifetime Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is totally and permanently disabled as determined by the Social Security Administration. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee. ~~This license entitles the licensee to fish in public mountain trout waters as provided in G.S. 113-272(a).~~"

SECTION 7.(c) G.S. 113-270.1D reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.1D. Sportsman licenses.**

(a) Annual Sportsman License – $50.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and entitles the licensee to take all wild animals and wild birds, including waterfowl, by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, in all open seasons, ~~including the use of game lands,~~ and to fish with hook and line for all fish in all inland and joint fishing waters, including public mountain trout ~~waters.~~ waters, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal waters. An annual sportsman license issued under this subsection ~~does not entitle the licensee to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(b) Lifetime Sportsman Licenses. – Except as provided in subdivision (7) of this subsection, lifetime sportsman licenses are valid for the lifetime of the licensees. Lifetime sportsman licenses entitle the licensees to take all wild animals and wild birds by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, in all open seasons, ~~including the use of game lands,~~ and to fish with hook and line for all fish in all inland and joint fishing waters, including public mountain trout ~~waters.~~ waters, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal fishing waters. A lifetime sportsman license issued under this subsection ~~does not entitle the licensee to engage~~

~~in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~ entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property. Lifetime sportsman licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

(1) Infant Lifetime Sportsman License – $200.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual under one year of age.

(2) Youth Lifetime Sportsman License – $350.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual under 12 years of age.

(3) Adult Resident Lifetime Sportsman License – $500.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State who is 12 years of age or older but younger than 70 years of age.

(4) Nonresident Lifetime Sportsman License – $1,200. This license shall be issued only to an individual nonresident of the State.

(5) Age 70 Resident Lifetime Sportsman License – $15.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State who is at least 70 years of age.

(6) Repealed by Session Laws 2005-455, s. 1.7. effective January 1, 2007.

(7) Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Sportsman License – $100.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. ~~This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled.~~

(8) Resident Totally Disabled Lifetime Sportsman License – $100.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is totally and permanently disabled as determined by the Social Security Administration or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(9) **(Effective July 1, 2019)** Fallen Wildlife Officers Memorial Lifetime Sportsman License. – This license shall also be known as the John Oliver Edwards Memorial Lifetime Sportsman License and shall be issued free of charge only to a surviving spouse, child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of a wildlife enforcement officer killed in the line of duty."

SECTION 7.(d) G.S. 113.270.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.2. Hunting licenses.**

(a) The hunting licenses set forth in subdivisions (1), ~~(3),~~ (2), (5), (6), and ~~(6)~~ (7) of subsection (c) of this section entitle the holder to ~~take, except on game lands,~~ take wild birds and wild animals, other than big game and waterfowl, by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, and in all open seasons. Unless otherwise specified, a hunting license issued under this subsection entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property. The comprehensive hunting licenses of subdivisions (2) and (5) of subsection (c) of this section further entitle the holder to take big game and ~~waterfowl and to use game lands.~~waterfowl.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 684, s. 2.

(c) The hunting licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

(1) Resident State Hunting License – ~~$20.00.~~ $25.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(2) Lifetime Resident Comprehensive Hunting License – $250.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and is valid for the lifetime of the holder.

(3) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-283, s. 3, effective August 1, 2014.

(4) Controlled Hunting Preserve Hunting License – $20.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident to take only ~~foxes~~ foxes, coyotes, rabbits, and domestically raised game birds, ~~other than wild turkey,~~ including chukars and Hungarian partridges, only within a controlled hunting preserve licensed and operated in accordance with G.S. 113-273(g) and implementing rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. This license does not authorize the taking of wild turkey or access to and use of Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(5) Resident Annual Comprehensive Hunting License – $36.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(6) Nonresident State Hunting License. This license shall be issued only to a nonresident. The nonresident State hunting licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

a. Season License – ~~$80.00.~~$100.00.

b. Ten-Day License – ~~$60.00.~~ $80.00. This license is valid for the 10 consecutive dates indicated on the license.

(7) Falconry Hunting License – $25.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident and authorizes taking wildlife by means of falconry. In addition to a falconry hunting license, the license holder shall also possess a valid falconry license as described in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(4). This license expires June 30.

(d) One dollar ($1.00) of the proceeds received from the sale of each nonresident hunting license sold pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection (c) of this section shall be set aside by the Wildlife Resources Commission and contributed to a proper agency or agencies in the United States for expenditure in Canada for the restoration and management of migratory waterfowl."

SECTION 7.(e) G.S. 113-270.3 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.3. Special activity licenses; big game kill reports.**

(a) In addition to any hunting, trapping, or fishing license that may be required pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1B(a), individuals engaging in specially regulated activities must have the appropriate special activity license and stamp prescribed in this section before engaging in the regulated activity.

(b) The special activity licenses and stamp issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

...

(2) Nonresident Big Game Hunting License. This license shall be issued only to an individual nonresident of the State and entitles the holder to take big game by all lawful methods and during all open seasons. The nonresident big game hunting licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

a. Season License – ~~$80.00.~~$100.00.

b. Ten-Day License – ~~$60.00.~~ $80.00. This license is only valid for the 10 consecutive dates indicated on the license.

...

(3) Game Land License – $15.00. ~~This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident of the State and entitles the holder to hunt and trap on game lands managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission.~~ The Wildlife Resources Commission may, pursuant to G.S. 113-264(a), designate in its rules ~~other~~ activities on game lands that require purchase of this license and may charge additional fees for use of specially developed facilities.

(4) Falconry License – $10.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident of the State and must be procured before:

a. Taking, importing, transporting, or possessing a raptor; or

b. Taking wildlife by means of falconry.

In addition to a falconry license, license holders 16 years of age and older must also possess a hunting license as set forth in G.S. 113-270.1C, 113-270.1D, and 113-270.2 when taking wildlife by means of falconry. The Wildlife Resources Commission may issue classes of falconry licenses necessary to participate in the federal/State permit system, require necessary examinations before issuing licenses or permits to engage in various authorized activities related to possession and maintenance of raptors and the sport of falconry, and regulate licenses as required by governing federal law and rules. To defray the costs of administering required examinations, the Wildlife Resources Commission may charge reasonable fees upon giving them. To meet minimum federal standards plus other State standards in the interests of conservation of wildlife resources, the Wildlife Resources Commission may impose all necessary controls, including those set out in the sections pertaining to collection licenses and captivity licenses, and may issue permits and require reports, but no collection license or captivity license is needed in addition to the falconry license.

...."

SECTION 7.(f) G.S. 113-270.4 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.4. Hunting guide and fishing guide license.**

(a) No one may serve for hire as a hunting guide or fishing guide without having first procured a current and valid hunting ~~and~~ or fishing license and the appropriate guide license. ~~This license is~~ The guide licenses are valid only for use by an individual meeting the criteria set by the Wildlife Resources Commission for issuance of the license subject to the limitations set forth in this section. Possession of the hunting ~~and~~ guide license or fishing guide license does not relieve the guide from meeting other applicable license requirements.

(b) The hunting and fishing guide licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

(1) Resident Hunting ~~and~~ Guide or Fishing Guide ~~License – $15.00.~~ License – This license ~~is valid for use only by~~ shall be issued to an individual resident of the ~~State.~~State who engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for any compensation.
   a. Hunting Guide License – $50.00.
   b. Fishing Guide License – $50.00.

(2) Nonresident Hunting ~~and~~ Guide or Fishing Guide ~~License – $150.00.~~ License – This license ~~is valid for use by a~~ shall be issued to an individual nonresident ~~individual in~~ of the ~~State.~~State who engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities in North Carolina for any compensation.
   a. Hunting Guide License – $200.00.
   b. Fishing Guide License – $200.00.

(3) Resident Hunting Guide or Fishing Guide Outfitter License – This license shall be issued to a North Carolina business that engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for any compensation and shall serve in lieu of individual guide licenses for all employees engaging in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for the business.
   a. Hunting Guide Outfitter License – $250.00.
   b. Fishing Guide Outfitter License – $250.00.

(4) Nonresident Hunting Guide or Fishing Guide Outfitter License – This license shall be issued to a business from another state that engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities in North Carolina for any compensation and shall

serve in lieu of individual guide licenses for all employees engaging in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for the business.

a. Hunting Guide Outfitter License – $1,000.00.

b. Fishing Guide Outfitter License – $1,000.00.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule provide for the qualifications and duties of hunting and fishing guides. In implementing this section, the Wildlife Resources Commission may delegate to the Executive Director ~~and his subordinates~~ administrative responsibilities concerning the selection and supervision of hunting and fishing guides, except that provisions relating to revocation of hunting and fishing guide licenses must be substantially set out in the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission."

SECTION 7.(g) G.S. 113-270.5 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.5. Trapping licenses.**

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, ~~no one may take fur-bearing animals by trapping, or by any other authorized special method that preserves the pelt from injury, without first having procured a current and valid trapping license. When the trapping license is required, it serves in lieu of a hunting license in the taking of fur-bearing animals. If fur-bearing animals are taken as game, at the times and by the hunting methods that may be authorized, hunting license requirements apply.~~no person may take wild animals by trapping during open trapping seasons without a valid trapping license.

(b) The trapping licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as ~~follows:~~follows and entitle the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resource Commission Property:

(1) Resident State Trapping License – $30.00. This license is valid only for use by an individual resident of the State.

(1a) Resident Lifetime Trapping License – $300.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and is valid for the lifetime of the licensee.

(2) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-283, s. 6, effective August 1, 2014.

(3) Nonresident State Trapping License – $125.00. This license is valid for use by an individual within the State."

SECTION 7.(h) G.S. 113-271 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-271. Hook-and-line licenses in inland and joint fishing waters.**

(a) An inland hook-and-line fishing license issued under subdivisions (2), (3), (5), (6), (6a), (6b), and (6c) of subsection (d) of this section entitles the licensee to fish with hook and line in inland fishing ~~waters and~~ waters, joint fishing ~~waters.~~ waters, and public mountain trout waters. An inland hook-and-line fishing license issued under this section ~~does not entitle~~ entitles the licensee to ~~engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters. An inland hook-and-line fishing license issued under subdivision (1), (3), (6a), (6b), (6c), or (9) of subsection (d) of this section entitles the licensee to fish with hook and line in public mountain trout waters.~~access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal fishing waters.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 684, s. 4.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 1979, c. 830, s. 1.

(d) The hook-and-line fishing licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

~~(1) Resident Annual Comprehensive Inland Fishing License – $25.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.~~

(2) Resident State Inland Fishing License – ~~$20.00.~~ $25.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(3) Lifetime Resident Comprehensive Inland Fishing License – $250.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and is valid for the lifetime of the licensee.

(4) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-283, s. 7, effective August 1, 2014.

(5) Nonresident State Inland Fishing License – ~~$36.00.~~ $45.00. This license shall be issued to an individual nonresident of the State.

(6) Short-Term Inland Fishing Licenses. Short-term inland fishing licenses are valid only for the date or consecutive dates indicated on the licenses. Short-term inland fishing licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

a. Resident 10-day Inland Fishing License – ~~$7.00.~~ $9.00. This license shall be issued only to a resident of the State.

b. Nonresident 10-day Inland Fishing License – ~~$18.00.~~ $23.00. This license shall be issued only to a nonresident of the State.

c. Repealed by Session Laws 2005-455, s. 1.8, effective January 1, 2007.

(6a) Age 70 Resident Lifetime Inland Fishing License – $15.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State who is at least 70 years of age.

(6b) Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the ~~licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled.~~licensee.

(6c) Resident Totally Disabled Lifetime Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is totally and permanently disabled as determined by the Social Security Administration or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee.

...

(10) Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Three-Day Fishing License – $8.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident of the State and shall entitle the holder to fish in waters designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission as Mountain Heritage Trout Waters for the three consecutive days indicated on the license. An individual who holds a Mountain Heritage Trout Waters three-day fishing license does not need to hold any other hook-and-line fishing license issued pursuant to this subsection in order to fish in Mountain Heritage Trout Waters."

SECTION 7.(i) G.S. 113-272 is repealed.

SECTION 7.(j) G.S. 113-272.3 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-272.3. Special provisions respecting fishing licenses; grabbling; taking bait fish; use of landing nets; lifetime licenses issued from Wildlife Resources Commission headquarters; personalized lifetime sportsman combination licenses.**

...

(c) **(Effective until July 1, 2019)** Lifetime licenses are issued from the Wildlife Resources Commission ~~headquarters.~~ headquarters to facilitate compliance with 50 C.F.R. § 80.31. Each application for ~~an~~ any Infant Lifetime ~~Sportsman or~~ Sportsman, Youth Lifetime ~~Sportsman~~ Sportsman, or Age 70 Resident Lifetime License must be accompanied by a ~~certified~~ copy of the birth certificate, adoption order containing the date of birth, or other proof of age satisfactory to the Commission, of the individual to be named as the licensee.

...

(e) Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Program. – The Wildlife Resources Commission shall establish and implement a Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Program to promote trout fishing as a heritage tourism activity. The Commission shall develop criteria for participation in the Program by cities and prepare a management plan for mountain heritage trout waters. A city that meets the criteria for participation in the Program shall be designated by the Commission as a Mountain Heritage Trout City."

SECTION 7.(k) G.S. 113-272.4 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-272.4. Collection licenses.**

(a) In the interest of the orderly and efficient conservation of wildlife resources, the Wildlife Resources Commission may provide for the licensing of ~~qualified~~ individuals to take any of the wildlife resources of the State under a collection license that may serve in lieu of any other license required in this Article. This license authorizes incidental transportation and possession of the wildlife resources necessary to implement the authorized purposes of the taking, but the Wildlife Resources Commission in its discretion may additionally impose permit requirements under subsection (d) below and G.S. 113-274.

(b) The Wildlife Resources Commission may delegate to the Executive Director the authority to impose time limits during which the license is valid and restrictions as to what may be taken and method of taking and possession, in the interests of conservation objectives. ~~The Executive Director through his responsible agents must determine whether a particular license applicant meets the standards and qualifications for licensees set by the Wildlife Resources Commission.~~ Methods of taking under a collection license need not be restricted to those applicable to ordinary hunting, trapping, or fishing, but the licensee ~~must~~ shall observe the restrictions as to taking, transportation, and possession imposed by the Executive Director upon the granting of the license.

(c) When a more limited duration period is not set by the Executive ~~Director in implementing the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission,~~ Director, collection licenses are valid from January 1 through December 31 in any year. This license is issued upon payment of ~~five dollars ($5.00), but the Wildlife Resources Commission may provide for issuance without charge to licensees who represent educational or scientific institutions or some governmental agency.~~ten dollars ($10.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission may adopt rules to utilize replacement costs of wildlife resources to offset the impact of collection or possession activities.

(d) As necessary, the Executive Director may administratively impose on licensees under this section restrictions upon individuals taking, transporting, or possessing under the license which will permit ready identification and control of those involved in the interest of efficient administration of laws pertaining to wildlife resources. Restrictions may include requirements as to record keeping, tagging, marking packages, cages, or containers and exhibition of additional limited-purpose and limited-time permits that may be issued without charge to cover particular activities and other actions that may be administratively required in the reasonable implementation of the objectives of this Subchapter.

(e) If the Executive Director deems it administratively appropriate and convenient to do so, in the interests of simplifying the administration of licensing requirements, ~~he~~ the Executive Director may grant particular licensees under this section the privilege of utilizing assistants in taking, transporting, or possessing wildlife resources who themselves are not licensed. Any assistants so taking, transporting, or possessing wildlife resources ~~must~~ shall have readily available for inspection a written authorization from the licensee to engage in the activity in question. The written authorization ~~must~~ shall contain information administratively required by the Executive Director, and a copy of the authorization must be ~~placed in the mail addressed to the Executive Director or his designated agent~~ submitted to the Wildlife Resources Commission before any assistant acts under the authorization. ~~In his discretion the~~ The Executive Director may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, or revoke the privilege conferred in this subsection. If this

is done, each individual engaged in taking, transporting, or possessing wildlife resources under this section ~~must~~ shall meet all applicable licensing and permit requirements."

SECTION 7.(*l*) G.S. 113-272.5 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-272.5. Captivity license.**

(a) ~~In the interests of humane treatment of wild animals and wild birds that are lawfully taken, crippled, tame, or unfit for immediate release into their natural habitat, the~~ The Wildlife Resources Commission may license ~~qualified~~ individuals to hold at a specified ~~location~~ location wild animals and wild birds that are lawfully taken, crippled, tame, or unfit for immediate release into their natural habitat, or one or more of any particular species of wild animal or wild bird alive in captivity for scientific, educational, exhibition, or other purposes. Before issuing this license, the Executive Director must ~~satisfy himself~~ determine that issuance of the license is appropriate under the objectives of this Subchapter, and that the wild animal or wild bird was not acquired unlawfully or merely as a pet. Upon refusing to issue the captivity license, the Executive Director may either take possession of the wild animal or wild bird for appropriate disposition or issue a captivity permit under G.S. 113-274(c)(1b) for a limited period until the holder makes proper disposition of the wild animal or wild bird.

(b) Unless a shorter time is set for a license upon its issuance under the provisions of subsection (c), captivity licenses are annual licenses issued beginning January 1 each year and running until the following December 31. ~~This license is issued upon payment of five dollars ($5.00)~~ The captivity license for holding shall be issued upon payment of fifty dollars ($50.00) and the captivity license for rehabilitation shall be issued upon payment of ten dollars ($10.00) to the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may require standards of caging and care and reports to and supervision by employees of the Wildlife Resources Commission ~~as necessary to insure humane treatment and~~ in furtherance of the objectives of this Subchapter. The Executive Director in implementing the provisions of this section may administratively impose ~~through responsible agents and employees~~ restrictions upon the mode of captivity ~~that he deems~~ deemed necessary, including prescribing methods of treatment and ~~handling designed, if possible, to enable the wild animal or wild bird to become self-sufficient and requiring that the wild animal or wild bird be set free when self-sufficiency is attained.~~ handling. To this end, the Executive Director may issue the captivity license with an expiration date earlier than December 31 and may also act to terminate any captivity license earlier than the expiration date for good cause.

...."

SECTION 7.(m) G.S. 113-273 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-273. ~~Dealer licenses.~~Other Licenses.**

(a) ~~"Dealer" Defined; All Licenses Annual. As used in this section, the word "dealer" includes all persons or individuals required to be licensed under the terms of this section.~~ Except when ~~indicated otherwise, dealer~~ otherwise indicated, licenses in this section are annual licenses issued beginning January 1 each year running until the following December 31.

(b) ~~License Required; Rules Governing Licensee.~~ Except as otherwise provided, no person may engage in any activity for which a ~~dealer~~ license is provided under this section without first having procured a current and valid ~~dealer~~ license for that activity. In implementing the provisions of this section, the Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule govern every aspect of the licensee's dealings in wildlife resources. Specifically, these rules may require ~~dealers~~ licensees to:

(1) Implement a system of tagging or otherwise identifying and controlling species regulated under the license and pay a reasonable fee, ~~not to exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents ($2.25),~~ for each tag furnished by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission;~~Commission to defray costs;

(2) Keep records and statistics in record books furnished by the Wildlife Resources Commission, and pay a reasonable charge to defray the cost of furnishing the books;
(3) Be subject to inspection at reasonable hours and audit of wildlife resources and pertinent records and equipment;
(4) Make periodic reports;
(5) Post performance bonds payable to the Wildlife Resources Commission conditioned upon faithful compliance with provisions of law; and
(6) Otherwise comply with reasonable rules and administrative requirements that may be imposed under the authority of this section.

...

(f) Fur-Dealer License. – Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any individual in this State who deals in furs must obtain an appropriate fur-dealer license. For the purposes of this subsection, "dealing in furs" is engaging in the business of buying or selling fur-bearing animals or other wild animals that may lawfully be sold, the raw furs, pelts, or skins of those animals, or the furs, pelts, or skins of wild animals which may not themselves be sold but whose fur, pelt, or skin may lawfully be sold. A hunter or trapper who has lawfully taken wild animals whose fur, pelt, or skin is permitted to be sold under this subsection is not considered a fur dealer if he exclusively sells the animals or the furs, pelts, and skins, as appropriate, to licensed fur dealers. All fur-dealer licenses are annual licenses issued beginning July 1 each year running until the following June 30. Fur-dealer licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

...

(3) Fur-dealer station license, one hundred twenty dollars ($120.00). Authorizes a person or individual to deal in furs at an established location where fur dealings occur under the supervision of a responsible individual manager named in the license. Individual employees of the business dealing in furs solely at the established location under the supervision of the manager need not acquire an individual license. Any employee who also deals in furs outside the established location ~~must~~ shall obtain the appropriate individual license. Individuals dealing in furs at an established location may elect to do so under their individual licenses.

The Executive Director may administratively provide for reissuance of a station license without charge for the remainder of the year when either a business continues at an established location under a new supervising manager or the business changes to a new location. Before reissuing the license, however, the Executive Director ~~must satisfy himself~~ shall determine that there is a continuation of essentially the same business previously licensed and that any new supervising manager meets the qualifications imposed by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. The supervising manager ~~must~~ shall file the names of all employees of the business covered by a fur-dealer station license, whether temporary or permanent, including employees who process or skin the animals.

The Executive Director ~~must~~ shall furnish supervising managers and individual licensees with forms or record books for recording required information as to purchase, sale, importation, exportation, and other dealings, and make a reasonable charge to cover the costs of any record books furnished. It is unlawful for anyone dealing in furs to fail to submit reports required by rules or reasonable administrative directives.

(g) Controlled Hunting Preserve Operator License. – The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards for and to license the operation of controlled hunting preserves operated by private persons. Controlled hunting preserves are of ~~two~~ three

types: one is an area marked with appropriate signs along the outside boundaries on which only domestically raised game birds other than wild ~~turkeys~~ turkeys, including chukars and Hungarian partridges are taken; ~~the other~~ one is an area enclosed with a dog-proof fence on which rabbits may be hunted with dogs only; and one is an area enclosed with a dog-proof fence on which foxes and coyotes may be hunted with dogs only. A controlled fox and coyote hunting preserve operated for private use may be of any size; a controlled hunting preserve operated for commercial purposes shall be an area of not less than 500 acres or of such size as set by regulation of the Wildlife Resources Commission, which shall take into account differences in terrain and topography, as well as the welfare of the wildlife.

Operators of controlled fox hunting preserves may purchase live foxes and coyotes from licensed trappers who live-trap foxes and coyotes during any open season for trapping them and may, at any time, take live foxes from their preserves for sale to other licensed operators. The controlled hunting preserve operator license may be purchased for a fee of ~~fifty dollars ($50.00),~~ one hundred dollars ($100.00), and is an annual license issued beginning 1 July each year running until the following 30 June.

(h) Game Bird Propagation License. – No person may propagate game birds in captivity or possess game birds for propagation without first procuring a license under this subsection. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule prescribe the activities to be covered by the propagation license, which species of game birds may be propagated, and the manner of keeping and raising the birds, in accordance with the overall objectives of conservation of wildlife resources. Except as limited by this subsection, propagated game birds may be raised and sold for purposes of propagation, stocking, food, or taking in connection with dog training as authorized in G.S. 113-291.1(d). Migratory game bird operations authorized under this subsection must also comply with any applicable provisions of federal law and rules. The Wildlife Resources Commission may impose requirements as to shipping, marking packages, banding, tagging, or wrapping the propagated birds and other restrictions designed to reduce the change of illicit game birds being disposed of under the cover of licensed operations. The Wildlife Resources Commission may make a reasonable charge for any bands, tags, or wrappers furnished propagators. The game bird propagation license is issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission upon payment of a fee of ~~five dollars ($5.00).~~ ten dollars ($10.00). It authorizes a person or individual to propagate and sell game birds designated in the license, in accordance with the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission, except:

(1) Wild turkey and ruffed grouse may not be sold for food.

(2) Production and sale of pen-raised quail for food purposes is under the exclusive control of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Wildlife Resources Commission, however, may regulate the possession, propagation, and transportation of live pen-raised quail.

...

(k) Taxidermy License. – Any individual who engages in ~~taxidermy~~ taxidermy, including the tanning of hides, involving wildlife for any compensation, including reimbursement for the cost of materials, must first procure a taxidermy license. This license is an annual license issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for ~~ten dollars ($10.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission must require a licensee to keep records concerning any wildlife taken or possessed by him; to keep records of the names and addresses of persons bringing him wildlife, the names and addresses of persons taking the wildlife if different, and other information concerning the origin of the wildlife; to inspect any applicable licenses or permits pertaining to the taking and possession of wildlife brought to him; to restrict him to taxidermy upon lawfully acquired wildlife; and to keep other pertinent records.~~ fifty dollars ($50.00). In addition to a taxidermy license, license holders engaging in taxidermy of any species of the family Cervidae must also obtain a taxidermy cervid certification issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for five dollars ($5.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards and

reporting requirements for taxidermy licenses and certifications. No taxidermist subject to license requirements may sell any game or game fish in which he deals except that a taxidermist may acquire a valid possessory lien upon game or game fish under the terms of Chapter 44A of the General Statutes and, with a trophy sale permit from the ~~Executive Director,~~ Wildlife Resources Commission, may sell the game or game fish under the procedure authorized in Chapter 44A. Wildlife acquired by a taxidermist is deemed "personal property" for the purposes of Chapter 44A.

(*l*) Wildlife Control Agent License. – Any individual who engages in wildlife damage control or wildlife removal activities, including bat eviction, for compensation, including reimbursement for the cost of materials, shall first procure a wildlife control agent license. This is an annual license issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for fifty dollars ($50.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards for and to license wildlife control agents.

(m) Alligator Control Agent Certification. – In addition to the wildlife control agent license, any individual who engages in alligator damage control or removal activities for compensation, including reimbursement for the cost of materials, shall first procure an alligator control agent certification. This is an annual certification issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for twenty-five dollars ($25.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards for and to certify alligator control agents. This certification does not include privileges conveyed with an endangered species permit. The endangered species permit shall be obtained prior to conducting activities under the authorization of this certification."

SECTION 7.(n) G.S. 113-274 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-274. Permits.**

(a) As used in this Article, the word "permit" refers to a written authorization issued ~~without charge~~ by an employee or agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission to an individual ~~or a person~~ to conduct some activity over which the Wildlife Resources Commission has jurisdiction. Unless otherwise specified, permits are issued at no cost. When a more limited duration period is not set by the Executive Director, permits are valid through December 31 in any calendar year. When sale of wildlife resources is permitted, rules or the directives of the Executive Director may require the retention of invoices or copies of invoices in lieu of a permit.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided, no one may engage in any activity for which a permit is required without having first procured a current and valid permit.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may issue the following permits:

...

(1c) Possession ~~Permit.~~ Permit - ($10.00). Authorizes the possession of dead wildlife or other wildlife resources lawfully acquired. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule implement the issuance and supervision of this permit, in accordance with governing laws and rules respecting the possession of wildlife. Any substantial deviation from reasonable requirements imposed by rule or administratively under the authority of this section renders the possession of the wildlife unlawful.

...

(3) Exportation or Importation ~~Permit.~~ Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes the exportation or importation of wildlife resources from or into the State or from county to county. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule implement the issuance and supervision of this permit, in accordance with governing laws and rules respecting the exportation and importation of wildlife resources. Any substantial deviation from reasonable requirements imposed by rule or administratively under the authority of this section renders the importation or exportation of the wildlife resources unlawful.

(3a) Trophy Wildlife Sale ~~Permit.~~ Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes the owner of lawfully taken and possessed dead wildlife specimens or their parts that are mounted, stuffed, or otherwise permanently preserved to sell identified individual specimens that may lawfully be sold under applicable laws and rules.

...

(3d) Endangered Species Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes the collection, possession, or survey of endangered species. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule set standards and requirements for this permit. The Wildlife Resources Commission may enact rules utilizing replacement costs of wildlife resources to offset the impact of collection, possession, or survey activities.

(3e) Field Trial Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes an individual to hold a Commission-sanctioned field trial for dogs in accordance with governing laws and rules adopted and implemented by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

...."

SECTION 7.(o) G.S. 113-275 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-275. General provisions respecting licenses and permits.**

(a) The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized to make agreements with other jurisdictions as to reciprocal honoring of licenses in the best interests of the conservation of wildlife resources.

(a1) Notwithstanding the fees specified for nonresident individuals by G.S. 113-270.2, 113-270.3, 113-270.4, 113-270.5, 113-271, ~~113-272,~~ 113-272.2, ~~and 113-273,~~ 113-273, or Wildlife Resources Commission rules, if the Wildlife Resources Commission finds that a state has a nonresident license fee related to wildlife resources that exceeds the fee for a comparable nonresident license in North Carolina, the Wildlife Resources Commission may, by resolution in official session, increase the nonresident license fee applicable to citizens of that state to an amount equal to the fee a North Carolina resident is required to pay in that state.

The action of the Wildlife Resources Commission to increase a fee pursuant to this subsection is not subject to the provisions of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. The action of the Wildlife Resources Commission to increase a fee pursuant to this subsection becomes effective on the date specified by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

...

(k) A person may use a bow and arrow to take nongame fish in inland and joint fishing waters subject to any applicable rule of the Wildlife Resources Commission regarding seasons, creel limits, type of weapon or subsidiary gear, or any other restriction necessary for the conservation of wildlife under the authority of the following licenses:

(1) All of the combination hunting and fishing licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1C;

(2) All of the sportsman licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1D;

(3) The hunting licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113- 270.2(c)(1), (2), (3), (5), and (6);

(4) The hook-and-line fishing licenses issued pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-271(d)(1),(2),~~ G.S. 113-271(d)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), and (9); and

(5) All of the special device fishing licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113-272.2."

SECTION 7.(p) G.S. 113-276 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-276. Exemptions and exceptions to license and permit requirements.**

...

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this Subchapter, individuals under 16 years of age are exempt from the hunting and trapping license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B(a) and ~~G.S. 113-270.3(a),~~ G.S. 113-270.3, except that such individuals are not exempt from the American alligator licenses established in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(6) and G.S. 113-270.3(b)(7), elk

licenses established in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(8) and G.S. 113-270.3(b)(9), and the falconry license described in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(4). Individuals under 16 may hunt under this exemption, provided that the hunter is accompanied by an adult of at least 18 years of age who is licensed to hunt in this State. For purposes of this section, "accompanied" means that the licensed adult maintains a proximity that enables the adult to monitor the activities of the hunter by remaining within sight and hearing distance at all times without use of electronic devices. Upon successfully obtaining the hunter education certificate of competency required by G.S. 113-270.1A(a), a hunter may hunt under the license exemption until age 16 without adult accompaniment. Individuals under 16 years of age are exempt from the fishing license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B(a), 113-272, and 113-271.

...

(*l*2) A resident of this State who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving outside the State, or who is serving on full-time active military duty outside the State in a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in 10 U.S.C. 10101, is exempt from the hunting and fishing license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B, G.S. 113-270.3(b)(1), G.S. 113-270.3(b)(3), G.S. 113-270.3(b)(5), G.S. 113-271, ~~G.S. 113-272,~~ G.S. 113-272.2(c)(1), and the Coastal Recreational Fishing License requirements of G.S. 113-174.2 while that person is on leave in this State for 30 days or less. In order to qualify for the exemption provided under this subsection, the person shall have on his or her person at all times during the hunting or fishing activity the person's military identification card and a copy of the official document issued by the person's service unit confirming that the person is on authorized leave from a duty station outside this State.

A person exempted from licensing requirements under this subsection is responsible for complying with any reporting requirements prescribed by rule of the Wildlife Resources Commission, complying with the hunter education requirements of G.S. 113-270.1A, purchasing any federal migratory waterfowl stamps as a result of waterfowl hunting activity, and complying with any other requirements that the holder of a North Carolina license is subject to.

(m) The fourth day of July of each year is declared a free fishing day to promote the sport of fishing and no hook-and-line fishing license is required to fish in any of the public waters of the State on that day. All other laws and rules pertaining to hook-and-line fishing apply.

(n) The Wildlife Resources Commission may adopt rules to exempt individuals from the hunting and fishing license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B, 113-270.3(b)(1), 113-270.3(b)(1a), 113-270.3(b)(1b), 113-270.3(b)(2), 113-270.3(b)(3), 113-270.3(b)(5), 113-271, ~~113-272,~~ and 113-272.2(c)(1) who participate in organized hunting and fishing events for the specified time and place of the event when the purpose of the event is consistent with the conservation objectives of the Commission. A person exempted from licensing requirements under this subsection is responsible for complying with any reporting requirements prescribed by rule of the Wildlife Resources Commission, purchasing any federal migratory waterfowl stamps as a result of waterfowl hunting activity, and complying with any other requirements that the holder of a North Carolina license is subject to. Those exempted persons shall comply with the hunter safety requirements of G.S. 113-270.1A or shall be accompanied by a properly licensed adult who maintains a proximity to the license exempt individual which enables the adult to monitor the activities of, and communicate with, the individual at all times."

SECTION 7.(q) G.S. 113-276.1 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-276.1. Regulatory authority of Wildlife Resources Commission as to license requirements and exemptions.**

In its discretion and in accordance with the best interests of the conservation of wildlife resources, the Wildlife Resources Commission may implement the provisions of this Article with rules that:

(1) [Reserved.]

(2) Regulate license requirements and exemptions applying to the taking of wildlife on particular waters forming or lying across a county boundary where there may be confusion as to the location of the boundary, hardship imposed as to the location of the boundary, or difficulty of administering or enforcing the law with respect to the actual boundary location.

(3) Require persons subject to license requirements, and persons exempt from license requirements, to carry, display, or produce identification that may be necessary to substantiate the person's entitlement to a particular license or to a particular exemption from license requirements.

(4) Require individuals aboard vessels or carrying weapons or other gear that may be used to take wildlife resources, and in an area at a time wildlife resources may be taken, to exhibit identification that includes the individual's name and current address. More than one piece of identification, including a vehicle driver license, may be required to be exhibited, if available.

(5) Implement a system of tagging and reporting fur-bearing animals and big game. Upon the implementation of a tagging system for any species of fur-bearing animal, the Wildlife Resources Commission may charge a reasonable fee to defray its ~~costs, not to exceed two dollars twenty-five cents ($2.25) per tag,~~ costs for each tag furnished. The price of the big game hunting license includes the cost of big game tags."

SECTION 7.(r) G.S. 113-276.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-276.2. Licensees and permittees subject to administrative control; refusal to issue or reissue, suspension, and revocation of their licenses and permits; court orders of suspension.**

(a) This section applies to the administrative control of:

(1) Persons, other than individual hunters and fishermen taking wildlife as sportsmen, holding permits under this Article;

(2) Individuals holding special device licenses under G.S. 113-272.2(c)(1), (1a), (2), and (2a);

(3) Individuals holding collection licenses under G.S. 113-272.4;

(4) Individuals holding captivity licenses under G.S. 113-272.5 and G.S. 113-272.6; and

(5) Persons holding ~~dealer~~ licenses under G.S. 113-273.

...."

TRAPPER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

SECTION 8.(a) G.S. 113-291.6(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) No one may take wild animals by trapping with any steel-jaw, leghold, or conibear trap unless it:

(1) Has a jaw spread of not more than seven and one-half inches.

(2) Is horizontally offset with closed jaw spread of at least three sixteenths of an inch for a trap with a jaw spread of more than five and one-half inches. This subdivision does not apply if the trap is set in the water with quick-drown type of set.

(3) Is smooth edged and without teeth or spikes.

(4) Has a weather-resistant permanent tag attached legibly giving the trapper's name and ~~address.~~address or the trapper's trapper identification number provided by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Wildlife Resources Commission telephone number to report wildlife violations.

A steel-jaw or leghold trap set on dry land with solid anchor may not have a trap chain longer than eight inches from trap to anchor unless fitted with a shock-absorbing device approved by the Wildlife Resources Commission."

SECTION 8.(b) This section becomes effective October 1, 2019.

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY FOR WRC INSPECTORS AND PROTECTORS

SECTION 9.(a) G.S. 106-206.15 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 106-202.15. Powers and duties of the Board.**

The Board shall have all of the following powers and duties:

...

(10) To cooperate or enter into formal agreements with any agency of this State or of any other state or of the federal government for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of this Article.

...."

SECTION 9.(b) G.S. 113-136 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-136. Enforcement authority of inspectors and protectors; refusal to obey or allow inspection by inspectors and protectors.**

(a) Inspectors and protectors are granted the powers of peace officers anywhere in this State, and beyond its boundaries to the extent provided by law, in enforcing all matters within their respective subject-matter jurisdiction as set out in this section.

(b) The jurisdiction of inspectors extends to all matters within the jurisdiction of the Department set out in this Subchapter, Part 5D of Article 7 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes, Article 5 of Chapter 76 of the General Statutes, and Article 2 of Chapter 77 of the General Statutes, and to all other matters within the jurisdiction of the Department which it directs inspectors to enforce. In addition, inspectors have jurisdiction over all offenses involving property of or leased to or managed by the Department in connection with the conservation of marine and estuarine resources.

(c) The jurisdiction of protectors extends to all matters within the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Resources Commission, whether set out in this Chapter, Chapter 75A, Chapter 143, Chapter 143B, or elsewhere. The Wildlife Resources Commission is specifically granted jurisdiction over all aspects of:

(1) Boating and water safety;
(2) Hunting and trapping;
(3) Fishing, exclusive of fishing under the jurisdiction of the Marine Fisheries Commission; and
(4) Activities in woodlands and on inland waters governed by G.S. 106-908 to G.S. 106-910.

In addition, protectors have jurisdiction over all offenses involving property of or leased by the Wildlife Resources Commission or occurring on wildlife refuges, game lands, or boating and fishing access areas managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission. The authority of protectors over offenses on public hunting grounds is governed by the jurisdiction granted the Commission in G.S. 113-264(c).

(c1) Inspectors and protectors have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of Article 19B of Chapter 106 of the General Statutes pursuant to and within the parameters of a formal agreement entered into under G.S. 106-202.15(10).

...."

BEAVER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM CHANGES

SECTION 10. G.S. 113-291.10 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-291.10. Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board.**

(a) There is established the Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board. The Board shall consist of nine members, as follows:

(1) The Executive Director of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, or his designee, who shall serve as chair;
(2) The Commissioner of Agriculture, or a designee;
(3) The Assistant Commissioner of the North Carolina Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a designee;
(4) The Director of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a designee;
(5) ~~The Director of the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, or a designee;~~A representative of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners;
(6) The Secretary of Transportation, or a designee;
(7) The State Director of the Wildlife Services Division of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or a designee;
(8) The President of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, Inc., or a designee, representing private landowners; and
(9) A representative of the North Carolina Forestry Association.

(b) The Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board shall develop a statewide program to control beaver damage on private and public lands. The Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board shall act in an advisory capacity to the Wildlife Resources Commission in the implementation of the program. In developing the program, the Board shall:

(1) Orient the program primarily toward public health and safety and toward landowner assistance, providing some relief to landowners through beaver control and management rather than eradication;
(2) Develop a priority system for responding to complaints about beaver damage;
(3) Develop a system for documenting all activities associated with beaver damage control, so as to facilitate evaluation of the program;
(4) Provide educational activities as a part of the program, such as printed materials, on-site instructions, and local workshops; and
(5) Provide for the hiring of personnel necessary to implement beaver damage control activities, administer the program, and set salaries of personnel.

No later than ~~March 15~~ December 1 of each year, the Board shall issue a report to the Wildlife Resources Commission, the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Natural and Economic Resources, and the Fiscal Research Division on the results of the program during the preceding year.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission shall implement the program, and may enter a cooperative agreement with the Wildlife Services Division of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to accomplish the program.

(d) Notwithstanding G.S. 113-291.6(d) or any other law, it is lawful to use snares when trapping beaver pursuant to the beaver damage control program developed pursuant to this section. The provisions of Chapter 218 of the 1975 Session Laws; Chapter 492 of the 1951 Session Laws, as amended by Chapter 506 of the 1955 Session Laws; and Chapter 1011 of the 1983 Session Laws do not apply to trapping carried out in implementing the beaver damage control program developed pursuant to this section.

(e) In case of any conflict between G.S. 113-291.6(a) and G.S. 113-291.6(b) and this section, this section prevails.

(f) Each county that ~~volunteers~~ wishes to participate in this program for a given State fiscal year shall provide written notification of its wish to participate no later than ~~September 30 of that year~~ May 1 of the preceding fiscal year and shall ~~commit~~ remit the sum of ~~four~~ six thousand dollars ~~($4,000)~~ ($6,000) in local funds no later than ~~September 30 of that year.~~ July

31 of the fiscal year for which enrollment is sought. Funds, as appropriated for this program each fiscal year of the biennium, shall be paid from funds available to the Wildlife Resources Commission to provide the State share necessary to support this program, provided the sum of at least twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in federal funds is available each fiscal year of the biennium to provide the federal share."

CHANGES TO REGULATION OF CERTAIN REPTILES

SECTION 11.(a) G.S. 14-417 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-417. Regulation of ownership or use of venomous reptiles.**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, use, transport, or traffic in any venomous reptile that is not housed in a sturdy and secure enclosure. ~~Permanent enclosures~~ Enclosures shall be designed to be escape-proof, bite-proof, and have an operable lock. ~~Transport containers shall be designed to be escape-proof and bite-proof.~~

(b) Each enclosure shall be clearly and visibly labeled "Venomous Reptile Inside" with scientific name, common name, appropriate antivenin, and owner's identifying information noted on the container. A written bite protocol that includes emergency contact information, local animal control office, the name and location of suitable antivenin, first aid procedures, and treatment guidelines, as well as an escape recovery plan must be within sight of permanent housing, and a copy must accompany the transport of any venomous reptile.

(c) In the event of an escape of a venomous reptile, the owner or possessor of the venomous reptile shall immediately notify local law enforcement."

SECTION 11.(b) G.S. 14-417.1 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-417.1. Regulation of ownership or use of large constricting snakes.**

(a) As used in this Article, large constricting snakes shall mean: Reticulated Python, Python reticulatus; Burmese Python, Python molurus; African Rock Python, Python sebae; Amethystine Python, Morelia amethistina; and Green Anaconda, Eunectes murinus; or any of their subspecies or hybrids.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, use, transport, or traffic in any of the large constricting snakes that are not housed in a sturdy and secure enclosure. ~~Permanent enclosures~~ Enclosures shall be designed to be escape-proof and shall have an operable lock. ~~Transport containers shall be designed to be escape-proof.~~

(c) Each enclosure shall be labeled clearly and visibly with the scientific name, common name, number of specimens, and owner's identifying information. A written safety protocol and escape recovery plan shall be within sight of permanent housing, and a copy shall accompany the transport of any of the large constricting snakes. The safety protocol shall include emergency contact information, identification of the local animal control office, and first aid procedures.

(d) In the event of an escape of a large constricting snake, the owner or possessor shall immediately notify local law enforcement."

SECTION 11.(c) G.S. 14-417.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-417.2. Regulation of ownership or use of crocodilians.**

(a) All crocodilians, excluding the American alligator, shall be regulated under this Article. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, use, transport, or traffic in any crocodilian that is not housed in a sturdy and secure enclosure. ~~Permanent enclosures~~ Enclosures shall be designed to be escape-proof and have a fence of sufficient strength to prevent contact between an observer and the crocodilian and shall have an operable lock. Transport containers shall be designed to be ~~escape-proof.~~escape-proof and shall be locked.

(b) A written safety protocol and escape recovery plan shall be within sight of permanent housing, and a copy must accompany the transport of any crocodilian.

(c) In the event of the escape of a crocodilian, the owner or possessor shall immediately notify local law enforcement."

SECTION 11.(d) G.S. 14-419 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-419. Investigation of suspected violations; seizure and examination of reptiles; disposition of reptiles.**

(a) In any case in which ~~any~~ a law-enforcement officer or animal control officer has probable cause to believe that any of the provisions of this Article have been or are about to be violated, ~~it shall be the duty of the officer and~~ the officer is ~~authorized, empowered, and directed~~ authorized and empowered to immediately investigate the violation or impending violation and to consult with representatives of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences or the North Carolina Zoological Park or a designated representative of ~~either the Museum or Zoological Park~~ the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to identify the species, assist with determining interim disposition, and recommend appropriate and safe methods to handle and seize the reptile or reptiles ~~involved, to seize the reptile or reptiles involved, and the officer is authorized and directed to deliver: (i) a reptile believed to be venomous to the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences or to its designated representative for examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reptile is regulated under this Article; and, (ii) a reptile believed to be a large constricting snake or crocodilian to the North Carolina Zoological Park or to its designated representative for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reptile is regulated under this Article. In any case in which a law enforcement officer or animal control officer~~ involved. In the case of escape, or if an officer, with probable cause to believe that reptile is being owned, possessed, used, transported, or trafficked in violation of this Article, determines that there is an immediate risk to officer safety or public safety, the officer shall not be required to consult with representatives ~~of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences or the North Carolina Zoological Park~~ as provided by this subsection and may kill the reptile.

(b) ~~If~~ If, based on available information, the officer, the ~~Museum or~~ Museum, the Zoological Park or ~~their designated representatives find~~ a designated representative of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources finds that a seized reptile is a venomous reptile, large constricting snake, or crocodilian regulated under this Article, the Museum or the Zoological Park or ~~their designated representative~~ a designated representative of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources shall ~~determine~~ assist the officer with determining an interim disposition of the reptile in a manner consistent with the safety of the public, until a final disposition is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. In the case of a venomous reptile for which antivenin approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration is not readily available, the reptile may be euthanized unless the species is protected under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973. Where ~~the Museum or the Zoological Park or their designated representative determines~~ euthanasia is determined to be the appropriate interim disposition, or where a reptile seized pursuant to this Article dies of natural or unintended causes, the ~~Museum, the Zoological Park, or their designated representatives~~ parties involved shall not be liable to the reptile's owner.

(b1) Upon conviction of any offense contained in this Article, the court shall order a final disposition of the confiscated venomous reptiles, large constricting snakes, or crocodilians, which may include the transfer of title to the State of North Carolina and shall include reimbursement by the owner for the ~~necessary~~ expenses incurred in the seizure, delivery, and storage thereof.

(c) If ~~the Museum or the Zoological Park or their designated representatives find that~~ the reptile is not a venomous reptile, large constricting snake, or crocodilian regulated under this Article, and either no ~~criminal warrants~~ criminal citations, warrants, or indictments are initiated against the owner in connection with the reptile within 10 days of initial seizure, or a court of law determines that the reptile is not being owned, possessed, used, transported, or trafficked in violation of this Article, then it shall be the duty of the law enforcement officer to return the reptile or reptiles to the person from whom they were seized within 15 ~~days.~~days of the seizure."

SECTION 11.(e) G.S. 14-420 is repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 12. Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this act become effective August 1, 2019. Section 10 of this act becomes effective January 1, 2020. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

H D

HOUSE BILL 597
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H597-CSTQf-8 [v.5]
04/11/2019 04:25:56 PM

Short Title: Wildlife Resources Commission Amends. (Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

April 8, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO THE STATUTES GOVERNING THE WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

REQUIRE PLACEMENT OF VALIDATION DECALS ON BOTH SIDES OF VESSELS

SECTION 1. G.S. 75A-5 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 75A-5. Application for certificate of number; fees; reciprocity; change of ownership; conformity with federal regulations; records; award of certificates; renewal of certificates; transfer of partial interest; destroyed or junked vessels; abandonment; change of address; duplicate certificates; display.**

(a) Application for Certificate of Number. – The owner of each vessel requiring numbering by this State shall file an application for a certificate of number with the Commission. The Commission shall furnish application forms and shall prescribe the information contained in the application form. The application shall be signed by the owner of the vessel or the owner's agent and shall be accompanied by a fee, as set out in subsection (a1) of this section. The fee does not apply to vessels owned and operated by nonprofit rescue squads if they are operated exclusively for rescue purposes, including rescue training. The owner shall have the option of selecting a one-year numbering period or a three-year numbering period. Upon receipt of the application in approved form, the Commission shall enter the application in its records and issue the owner a certificate of number stating the identification number awarded to the vessel and the name and address of the owner, and a validation decal indicating the expiration date of the certificate of number. The owner shall paint on or attach to each side of the bow of the vessel the identification number and validation decals in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of the Commission in order that it may be clearly visible. The identification number shall be maintained in legible condition. ~~The validation decal shall be displayed on the starboard bow of the vessel immediately following the number.~~ The certificate of number shall be pocket size and shall be available for inspection on the vessel for which the certificate is issued at all times the vessel is in operation. Any person charged with failing to so carry a certificate of number shall not be convicted if the person produces in court a certificate of number previously issued to the owner that was valid at the time of the alleged violation.

...."

AMEND DEFINITIONS RELATED TO WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION PROPERTY AND MOUNTAIN TROUT WATERS

SECTION 2. G.S. 113-129 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-129. Definitions relating to resources.**

The following definitions and their cognates apply in the description of the various marine and estuarine and wildlife resources:

...

(1d) Boating and Fishing Access Area. – An area ~~of land~~ providing access to public waters and which is owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

...

(8a) Game Lands. – Lands owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or cooperatively managed by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission for public hunting, trapping, or fishing.~~Commission.

...

(11d) Mountain Heritage Trout Waters. – Those waters that run through or are adjacent to a city that has been designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission as a Mountain Heritage Trout City pursuant to G.S. 113-273(e).

~~(11d)~~(11e) Nongame Animals. – All wild animals except game and fur-bearing animals.

~~(11e)~~(11f) Nongame Birds. – All wild birds except game birds.

...

(13c) Public Mountain Trout Waters. – Those waters designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission that are managed and regulated to sustain a mountain trout fishery.

~~(13c)~~(13d) Raptor. – A migratory bird of prey authorized under federal law and regulations for the taking of quarry by falconry.

...

(18) Wildlife Resources Commission Property. – All lands, game lands, wildlife refuges, artificial constructions in boating and fishing access areas, and all other property owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or cooperatively managed and designated for public use by the Wildlife Resources Commission."

ALLOW SALE OF PERMANENTLY PRESERVED BEARS AND TURKEYS WITH A TROPHY SALE PERMIT

SECTION 3. G.S. 113-291.3 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-291.3. Possession, sale, and transportation of wildlife.**

...

(b) With respect to dead wildlife:

...

(3) A licensed taxidermist or other licensed dealer taking temporary possession of wildlife of another may possess the wildlife that he is authorized to handle under his license in accordance with the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. A person not a dealer operating a preservation or processing facility, whether commercially or not, may possess the wildlife owned by another without any permit or license if he ascertains that the wildlife was lawfully taken within the State and keeps a written record of:

a. The name and address of the owner of the wildlife and an adequate description of the wildlife left with him. If the description of the wildlife changes as the result of processing, the new description must be recorded.

b. The date, ~~serial number,~~ authorization number, and type of the license under which the wildlife was taken or the applicable exemption from license requirements which the taker met.

c. The date all wildlife left with him is received and returned to the owner. If the receiving or returning of possession is to an agent or common carrier or otherwise occurs under circumstances in which permit requirements may apply, the type and date of the permit which authorizes the transaction must also be recorded.

(4) The sale of rabbits and squirrels and their edible parts not for resale is permitted. If the Wildlife Resources Commission finds that affected game populations would not be endangered, it may authorize the sale of heads, antlers, horns, hides, skins, plumes, feet, and claws of one or more game animals or birds. In addition, it may authorize the sale of bobcats, opossums, and raccoons, and their parts, following their taking as game animals. No part of any bear or wild turkey may be sold under the above provisions, however, ~~and no~~ permanently preserved bears or tanned bear hides and permanently preserved turkeys or turkey parts may be sold with a trophy sale permit. No part of any fox taken in North Carolina may be sold except as provided in G.S. 113-291.4. In regulating sales, the Wildlife Resources Commission may impose necessary permit requirements.

...."

UNIFIED LICENSE AMENDMENT

SECTION 4. G.S. 113-351 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-351. Unified hunting and fishing licenses; subsistence license waiver.**

...

(c) Types of Unified Hunting and Fishing Licenses; Fees; Duration. – The Wildlife Resources Commission shall issue the following Unified Hunting and Fishing Licenses:

...

(3) Lifetime Unified Sportsman/Coastal Recreational Fishing Licenses. – ~~Except as provided in sub-subdivision f. of this subdivision, a~~ A license issued under this subdivision is valid for the lifetime of the licensee. A license issued under this subdivision authorizes the licensee to take all wild animals and wild birds, including waterfowl, by all lawful methods in all open seasons, including the use of game lands; to fish with hook and line for all fish in all inland fishing waters and joint fishing waters, including public mountain trout waters; and to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters.

...

f. Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Unified Sportsman/Coastal Recreational Fishing License. – $110.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. ~~This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled.~~

...."

WILDLIFE ENDOWMENT FUND CHANGES

SECTION 5. G.S. 143-250.1 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 143-250.1. Wildlife Endowment Fund.**

(a) Recognizing the inestimable importance to the State and its people of conserving the wildlife resources of North Carolina, and for the purpose of providing the opportunity for citizens and residents of the State to invest in the future of its wildlife resources, there is created the North Carolina Wildlife Endowment Fund, the income and principal of which shall be used only for the purpose of supporting wildlife conservation programs of the State in accordance with this section. This fund shall also be known as the Eddie Bridges Fund.

(b) There is created the Board of Trustees of the Wildlife Endowment Fund of the Wildlife Resources Commission, with full authority over the administration of the Wildlife Endowment Fund, whose ex officio chairman, vice-chairman, and members shall be the chairman, vice-chairman, and members of the Wildlife Resources Commission. The State Treasurer shall be the custodian of the Wildlife Endowment Fund and shall invest its assets in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 147-69.2 and 147-69.3.

(c) The assets of the Wildlife Endowment Fund shall be derived from the following:

(1) The proceeds of any gifts, grants and contributions to the State which are specifically designated for inclusion in the ~~fund;~~fund.

(2) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime sportsman combination licenses issued pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-270.1D;~~G.S. 113-270.1D.

(3) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime hunting and lifetime fishing licenses pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-270.2(c)(2) and G.S. 113-271(d)(3);~~G.S. 113-270.2 and G.S. 113-271.

(3a) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime trapping licenses pursuant to G.S. 113-270.5(b).

(4) The proceeds of lifetime subscriptions to the magazine Wildlife in North Carolina at such rates as may be established from time to time by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission;~~Commission.

(5) Any amount in excess of the statutory fee for a particular lifetime license or lifetime subscription shall become an asset of the fund and shall qualify as a tax exempt donation to the ~~State;~~State.

(5a) The proceeds from the sale of lifetime combination hunting and fishing licenses for disabled residents pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-270.1C(b)(4);~~G.S. 113-270.1C.

(5b) The Wildlife Resources Commission's portion of the proceeds from the sale of lifetime unified licenses pursuant to G.S. 113-351.

(6) Such other sources as may be specified by law.

(d) The Wildlife Endowment Fund is declared to constitute a special trust derived from a contractual relationship between the State and the members of the public whose investments contribute to the fund. In recognition of such special trust, the following limitations and restrictions are placed on expenditures from the funds:

(1) Any limitations or restrictions specified by the donors on the uses of the income derived from gifts, grants and voluntary contributions shall be respected but shall not be binding.

(2) No expenditures or disbursements from the income from the proceeds derived from the sale of Infant Lifetime Sportsman or Youth Lifetime Sportsman Licenses pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1D(b)(1) or (2) shall be made for any purpose until the respective holders of such licenses attain the age of 16 years. The State Treasurer, as custodian of the fund, shall determine actuarially from time to time the amount of income within the fund which remains encumbered by and which is free of this restriction. For such purpose, the executive director shall cause deposits of proceeds and related investment income from Infant Lifetime Sportsman Licenses ~~to be distinguished and deposits of~~

~~proceeds from~~ and Youth Lifetime Sportsman Licenses to be accompanied by information as to the ages of the license recipients.

(3) No expenditure or disbursement shall be made from the principal of the Wildlife Endowment Fund except as otherwise provided by law.

(4) The income received and accruing from the investments of the Wildlife Endowment Fund must be spent only in furthering the conservation of wildlife resources and the efficient operation of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission in accomplishing the purposes of the agency as set forth in G.S. 143-239.

(e) The Board of Trustees of the Wildlife Endowment Fund may accumulate the investment income of the fund until the income, in the sole judgment of the trustees, can provide a significant supplement to the budget of the Wildlife Resources Commission. After that time the trustees, in their sole discretion and authority, may direct expenditures from the investment income of the fund for the purposes set out in division (4) of subsection (d).

(f) Expenditure of the investment income derived from the Wildlife Endowment Fund shall be made through the State budget accounts of the Wildlife Resources Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Budget Act. The Wildlife Endowment Fund is subject to the oversight of the State Auditor pursuant to Article 5A of Chapter 147 of the General Statutes.

(f1) At all times during which the cash balance in the Wildlife Endowment Fund is equal to or greater than the sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000), the Wildlife Resources Commission shall budget at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the annual expendable ~~interest~~ investment income from the Fund, as determined by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, to implement the conservation goals set forth in the Wildlife Resource Commission's strategic plan.

(g) The Wildlife Endowment Fund and the investment income therefrom shall not take the place of State appropriations or agency receipts placed in the Wildlife Resources Fund, or any part thereof, but any portion of the income of the Wildlife Endowment Fund available for the purpose set out in ~~division~~ subdivision (4) of subsection (d) shall be used to supplement other income of and appropriations to the Wildlife Resources Commission to the end that the Commission may improve and increase its services and become more useful to a greater number of people.

(h) In the event of a future dissolution of the Wildlife Resources Commission, such State agency as shall succeed to its budgetary authority shall, ex officio, assume the trusteeship of the Wildlife Endowment Fund and shall be bound by all the limitations and restrictions placed by this section on expenditures from the fund. No repeal or modification of this section or of G.S. 143-239 shall alter the fundamental purposes to which the Wildlife Endowment Fund may be applied. No future dissolution of the Wildlife Resources Commission or substitution of any agency in its stead shall invalidate any lifetime license issued in accordance with G.S. 113-270.1D(b), 113-270.2(c)(2), ~~or 113-271(d)(3).~~113-271(d)(3), or 113-351(c)."

VARIOUS LICENSE CHANGES

SECTION 6.(a) G.S. 113-270.1B reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.1B. License required to hunt, fish, or trap; fees set by Commission.**

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, no person may hunt, fish, trap, or participate in any other activity regulated by the Wildlife Resources Commission for which a license is provided by law without having first procured a current and valid license authorizing the activity.

(b) Except as indicated otherwise, all ~~licenses are annual licenses~~ licenses, permits, stamps, and certifications are valid from the date of issue for a period of 12 months.

(c) As used in this section, the term "effective date" means the later of:

(1) The date of purchase of a new license.

(2) The first day after the expiration of a currently valid license of the same type held by the licensee.

(d) For those licenses sold directly through the Commission by telephone, mail, online, or at a service counter, the Commission may charge a fee of two dollars ($2.00) per transaction. A fee may not be charged by the Commission for federal Harvest Information Program (HIP) certification, big game harvest report cards for lifetime license holders, exempt landowners, persons of less than 16 years of age, or for any other license or vessel transactions for which there is no charge.

(e) The Wildlife Resources Commission shall adopt rules to establish fees for ~~the hunting, fishing, trapping, and activity licenses~~ all licenses, permits, stamps, and certifications issued and administered by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission.~~ Commission, except those specified in G.S. 113-173. No rule ~~to increase fees above January 1, 2015, levels~~ may increase a fee in excess of the total increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban ~~Consumers~~ Consumers, rounded up to the next whole dollar, over the period of time since the last fee change.

The statutory fees for the hunting, fishing, trapping, and activity licenses issued and administered by the Wildlife Resources Commission shall expire when the rules adopted pursuant to this subsection become effective."

SECTION 6.(b) G.S. 113-270.1C reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.1C. Combination hunting and inland fishing licenses.**

(a) The combination hunting and inland fishing licenses set forth in subsection (b) of this section entitle the licensee to ~~take, except on game lands,~~ take all wild birds and wild animals, other than big game and waterfowl, by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, and in all open seasons, and to fish with hook and line in all inland and joint fishing waters, ~~except~~ and public mountain trout ~~waters.~~ waters, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal fishing waters. A combination hunting and inland fishing license issued under this section ~~does not entitle the licensee to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(b) Combination hunting and inland fishing licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

(1) Resident Annual Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License – ~~$25.00.~~ $35.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(2), (3) Repealed by Session Laws 1997-326, s. 2.

(4) Repealed by Session Laws 2005-455, s. 1.6, effective January 1, 2007.

(5) Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the ~~licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled. This license entitles the licensee to fish in public mountain trout waters as provided in G.S. 113-272(a).~~licensee.

(6) Resident Totally Disabled Lifetime Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is totally and permanently disabled as determined by the Social Security Administration. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee. ~~This license entitles the licensee to fish in public mountain trout waters as provided in G.S. 113-272(a).~~"

SECTION 6.(c) G.S. 113-270.1D reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.1D. Sportsman licenses.**

(a) Annual Sportsman License – $50.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and entitles the licensee to take all wild animals and wild birds, including waterfowl, by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, in all open seasons, ~~including the use of game lands,~~ and to fish with hook and line for all fish in all inland and joint fishing waters, including public mountain trout ~~waters.~~ waters, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal waters. An annual sportsman license issued under this subsection ~~does not entitle the licensee to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(b) Lifetime Sportsman Licenses. – Except as provided in subdivision (7) of this subsection, lifetime sportsman licenses are valid for the lifetime of the licensees. Lifetime sportsman licenses entitle the licensees to take all wild animals and wild birds by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, in all open seasons, ~~including the use of game lands,~~ and to fish with hook and line for all fish in all inland and joint fishing waters, including public mountain trout ~~waters.~~ waters, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal fishing waters. A lifetime sportsman license issued under this subsection ~~does not entitle the licensee to engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~ entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property. Lifetime sportsman licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

(1) Infant Lifetime Sportsman License – $200.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual under one year of age.

(2) Youth Lifetime Sportsman License – $350.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual under 12 years of age.

(3) Adult Resident Lifetime Sportsman License – $500.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State who is 12 years of age or older but younger than 70 years of age.

(4) Nonresident Lifetime Sportsman License – $1,200. This license shall be issued only to an individual nonresident of the State.

(5) Age 70 Resident Lifetime Sportsman License – $15.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State who is at least 70 years of age.

(6) Repealed by Session Laws 2005-455, s. 1.7. effective January 1, 2007.

(7) Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Sportsman License – $100.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. ~~This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled.~~

(8) Resident Totally Disabled Lifetime Sportsman License – $100.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is totally and permanently disabled as determined by the Social Security Administration or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(9) **(Effective July 1, 2019)** Fallen Wildlife Officers Memorial Lifetime Sportsman License. – This license shall also be known as the John Oliver Edwards Memorial Lifetime Sportsman License and shall be issued free of charge only to a surviving spouse, child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of a wildlife enforcement officer killed in the line of duty."

SECTION 6.(d) G.S. 113-270.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.2. Hunting licenses.**

(a) The hunting licenses set forth in subdivisions (1), ~~(3),~~ (2), (5), (6), and ~~(6)~~ (7) of subsection (c) of this section entitle the holder to ~~take, except on game lands,~~ take wild birds and wild animals, other than big game and waterfowl, by all lawful ~~methods~~ methods, except trapping, and in all open seasons. Unless otherwise specified, a hunting license issued under this subsection entitles the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property. The comprehensive hunting licenses of subdivisions (2) and (5) of subsection (c) of this section further entitle the holder to take big game and ~~waterfowl and to use game lands.~~waterfowl.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 684, s. 2.

(c) The hunting licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

(1) Resident State Hunting License – ~~$20.00.~~ $25.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(2) Lifetime Resident Comprehensive Hunting License – $250.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and is valid for the lifetime of the holder.

(3) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-283, s. 3, effective August 1, 2014.

(4) Controlled Hunting Preserve Hunting License – $20.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident to take only ~~foxes~~ foxes, coyotes, rabbits, and domestically raised chukars, Hungarian partridges, and game birds, other than wild turkey, only within a controlled hunting preserve licensed and operated in accordance with G.S. 113-273(g) and implementing rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. This license does not authorize access to or use of Wildlife Resources Commission Property.

(5) Resident Annual Comprehensive Hunting License – $36.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(6) Nonresident State Hunting License. This license shall be issued only to a nonresident. The nonresident State hunting licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

a. Season License – ~~$80.00.~~$100.00.

b. Ten-Day License – ~~$60.00.~~ $80.00. This license is valid for the 10 consecutive dates indicated on the license.

(7) Falconry Hunting License – $25.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident and authorizes taking wildlife by means of falconry. In addition to a falconry hunting license, the license holder shall also possess a valid falconry license as described in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(4). This license expires June 30.

(d) One dollar ($1.00) of the proceeds received from the sale of each nonresident hunting license sold pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection (c) of this section shall be set aside by the Wildlife Resources Commission and contributed to a proper agency or agencies in the United States for expenditure in Canada for the restoration and management of migratory waterfowl."

SECTION 6.(e) G.S. 113-270.3 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.3. Special activity licenses; big game kill reports.**

(a) In addition to any hunting, trapping, or fishing license that may be required pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1B(a), individuals engaging in specially regulated activities must have the appropriate special activity license and stamp prescribed in this section before engaging in the regulated activity.

(b) The special activity licenses and stamp issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

...

(2) Nonresident Big Game Hunting License. This license shall be issued only to an individual nonresident of the State and entitles the holder to take big game

by all lawful methods and during all open seasons. The nonresident big game hunting licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

a. Season License – ~~$80.00.~~$100.00.

b. Ten-Day License – ~~$60.00.~~ $80.00. This license is only valid for the 10 consecutive dates indicated on the license.

...

(3) Game Land License – $15.00. ~~This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident of the State and entitles the holder to hunt and trap on game lands managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission.~~ The Wildlife Resources Commission may, pursuant to G.S. 113-264(a), designate in its rules ~~other~~ activities on game lands that require purchase of this license and may charge additional fees for use of specially developed facilities.

(4) Falconry License – $10.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident of the State and must be procured before:

a. Taking, importing, transporting, or possessing a raptor; or

b. Taking wildlife by means of falconry.

In addition to a falconry license, license holders 16 years of age and older must also possess a hunting license as set forth in G.S. 113-270.1C, 113-270.1D, and 113-270.2 when taking wildlife by means of falconry. The Wildlife Resources Commission may issue classes of falconry licenses necessary to participate in the federal/State permit system, require necessary examinations before issuing licenses or permits to engage in various authorized activities related to possession and maintenance of raptors and the sport of falconry, and regulate licenses as required by governing federal law and rules. To defray the costs of administering required examinations, the Wildlife Resources Commission may charge reasonable fees upon giving them. To meet minimum federal standards plus other State standards in the interests of conservation of wildlife resources, the Wildlife Resources Commission may impose all necessary controls, including those set out in the sections pertaining to collection licenses and captivity licenses, and may issue permits and require reports, but no collection license or captivity license is needed in addition to the falconry license.

...."

SECTION 6.(f) G.S. 113-270.4 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.4. Hunting guide and fishing guide license.**

(a) No one may serve for hire as a hunting guide or fishing guide without having first procured a current and valid hunting ~~and~~ or fishing license and the appropriate guide license. ~~This license is~~ The guide licenses are valid only for use by an individual meeting the criteria set by the Wildlife Resources Commission for issuance of the license subject to the limitations set forth in this section. Possession of the hunting ~~and~~ guide license or fishing guide license does not relieve the guide from meeting other applicable license requirements.

(b) The hunting and fishing guide licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

(1) Resident Hunting ~~and~~ Guide or Fishing Guide ~~License – $15.00.~~ License – This license ~~is valid for use only by~~ shall be issued to an individual resident of the ~~State.~~State who engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for any compensation.

a. Hunting Guide License – $50.00.

b. Fishing Guide License – $50.00.

(2) Nonresident Hunting ~~and~~ Guide or Fishing Guide ~~License – $150.00.~~ License – This license ~~is valid for use by a~~ shall be issued to an individual nonresident

~~individual in~~ of the ~~State.~~State who engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities in North Carolina for any compensation.

a. Hunting Guide License – $200.00.

b. Fishing Guide License – $200.00.

(3) Resident Hunting Guide or Fishing Guide Outfitter License – This license shall be issued to a North Carolina business that engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for any compensation and shall serve in lieu of individual guide licenses for all employees engaging in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for the business.

a. Hunting Guide Outfitter License – $250.00.

b. Fishing Guide Outfitter License – $250.00.

(4) Nonresident Hunting Guide or Fishing Guide Outfitter License – This license shall be issued to a business from another state that engages in hunting guide or fishing guide activities in North Carolina for any compensation and shall serve in lieu of individual guide licenses for all employees engaging in hunting guide or fishing guide activities for the business.

a. Hunting Guide Outfitter License – $1,000.00.

b. Fishing Guide Outfitter License – $1,000.00.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule provide for the qualifications and duties of hunting and fishing guides. In implementing this section, the Wildlife Resources Commission may delegate to the Executive Director ~~and his subordinates~~ administrative responsibilities concerning the selection and supervision of hunting and fishing guides, except that provisions relating to revocation of hunting and fishing guide licenses must be substantially set out in the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission."

SECTION 6.(g) G.S. 113-270.5 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-270.5. Trapping licenses.**

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, ~~no one may take fur-bearing animals by trapping, or by any other authorized special method that preserves the pelt from injury, without first having procured a current and valid trapping license. When the trapping license is required, it serves in lieu of a hunting license in the taking of fur-bearing animals. If fur-bearing animals are taken as game, at the times and by the hunting methods that may be authorized, hunting license requirements apply.~~no person may take wild animals by trapping during open trapping seasons without a valid trapping license.

(b) The trapping licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as ~~follows:~~follows and entitle the licensee to access and use Wildlife Resource Commission Property:

(1) Resident State Trapping License – $30.00. This license is valid only for use by an individual resident of the State.

(1a) Resident Lifetime Trapping License – $300.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and is valid for the lifetime of the licensee.

(2) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-283, s. 6, effective August 1, 2014.

(3) Nonresident State Trapping License – $125.00. This license is valid for use by an individual within the State."

SECTION 6.(h) G.S. 113-271 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-271. Hook-and-line licenses in inland and joint fishing waters.**

(a) An inland hook-and-line fishing license issued under subdivisions (2), (3), (5), (6), (6a), (6b), and (6c) of subsection (d) of this section entitles the licensee to fish with hook and line in inland fishing ~~waters and~~ waters, joint fishing ~~waters.~~ waters, and public mountain trout waters. An inland hook-and-line fishing license issued under this section ~~does not entitle~~ entitles the licensee to ~~engage in recreational fishing in coastal fishing waters that are not joint fishing waters.~~

~~An inland hook-and-line fishing license issued under subdivision (1), (3), (6a), (6b), (6c), or (9) of subsection (d) of this section entitles the licensee to fish with hook and line in public mountain trout waters.~~access and use Wildlife Resources Commission Property, but does not entitle the licensee to engage in fishing in coastal fishing waters.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 684, s. 4.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 1979, c. 830, s. 1.

(d) The hook-and-line fishing licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

~~(1) Resident Annual Comprehensive Inland Fishing License – $25.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.~~

(2) Resident State Inland Fishing License – ~~$20.00.~~ $25.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State.

(3) Lifetime Resident Comprehensive Inland Fishing License – $250.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State and is valid for the lifetime of the licensee.

(4) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-283, s. 7, effective August 1, 2014.

(5) Nonresident State Inland Fishing License – ~~$36.00.~~ $45.00. This license shall be issued to an individual nonresident of the State.

(6) Short-Term Inland Fishing Licenses. Short-term inland fishing licenses are valid only for the date or consecutive dates indicated on the licenses. Short-term inland fishing licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are:

a. Resident 10-day Inland Fishing License – ~~$7.00.~~ $9.00. This license shall be issued only to a resident of the State.

b. Nonresident 10-day Inland Fishing License – ~~$18.00.~~ $23.00. This license shall be issued only to a nonresident of the State.

c. Repealed by Session Laws 2005-455, s. 1.8, effective January 1, 2007.

(6a) Age 70 Resident Lifetime Inland Fishing License – $15.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual resident of the State who is at least 70 years of age.

(6b) Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is a fifty percent (50%) or more disabled veteran as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the ~~licensee so long as the licensee remains fifty percent (50%) or more disabled.~~licensee.

(6c) Resident Totally Disabled Lifetime Inland Fishing License – $10.00. This license shall be issued only to an individual who is a resident of the State and who is totally and permanently disabled as determined by the Social Security Administration or as established by rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. This license remains valid for the lifetime of the licensee.

...

(10) Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Three-Day Fishing License – $8.00. This license shall be issued to an individual resident or nonresident of the State and shall entitle the holder to fish in waters designated by the Wildlife Resources Commission as Mountain Heritage Trout Waters for the three consecutive days indicated on the license. An individual who holds a Mountain Heritage Trout Waters three-day fishing license does not need to hold any other hook-and-line fishing license issued pursuant to this subsection in order to fish in Mountain Heritage Trout Waters."

SECTION 6.(i) G.S. 113-272 is repealed.

SECTION 6.(j) G.S. 113-272.3 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-272.3. Special provisions respecting fishing licenses; grabbling; taking bait fish; use of landing nets; lifetime licenses issued from Wildlife Resources Commission headquarters; personalized lifetime sportsman combination licenses.**

...

(c) **(Effective until July 1, 2019)** Lifetime licenses are issued from the Wildlife Resources Commission ~~headquarters.~~ headquarters to facilitate compliance with 50 C.F.R. § 80.31. Each application for ~~an~~ any Infant Lifetime ~~Sportsman or~~ Sportsman, Youth Lifetime ~~Sportsman~~ Sportsman, or Age 70 Resident Lifetime License must be accompanied by a ~~certified~~ copy of the birth certificate, adoption order containing the date of birth, or other proof of age satisfactory to the Commission, of the individual to be named as the licensee.

...

(e) Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Program. – The Wildlife Resources Commission shall establish and implement a Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Program to promote trout fishing as a heritage tourism activity. The Commission shall develop criteria for participation in the Program by cities and prepare a management plan for mountain heritage trout waters. A city that meets the criteria for participation in the Program shall be designated by the Commission as a Mountain Heritage Trout City."

SECTION 6.(k) G.S. 113-272.4 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-272.4. Collection licenses.**

(a) In the interest of the orderly and efficient conservation of wildlife resources, the Wildlife Resources Commission may provide for the licensing of ~~qualified~~ individuals to take any of the wildlife resources of the State under a collection license that may serve in lieu of any other license required in this Article. This license authorizes incidental transportation and possession of the wildlife resources necessary to implement the authorized purposes of the taking, but the Wildlife Resources Commission in its discretion may additionally impose permit requirements under subsection (d) below and G.S. 113-274.

(b) The Wildlife Resources Commission may delegate to the Executive Director the authority to impose time limits during which the license is valid and restrictions as to what may be taken and method of taking and possession, in the interests of conservation objectives. ~~The Executive Director through his responsible agents must determine whether a particular license applicant meets the standards and qualifications for licensees set by the Wildlife Resources Commission.~~ Methods of taking under a collection license need not be restricted to those applicable to ordinary hunting, trapping, or fishing, but the licensee ~~must~~ shall observe the restrictions as to taking, transportation, and possession imposed by the Executive Director upon the granting of the license.

(c) When a more limited duration period is not set by the Executive ~~Director in implementing the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission,~~ Director, collection licenses are valid from January 1 through December 31 in any year. This license is issued upon payment of ~~five dollars ($5.00), but the Wildlife Resources Commission may provide for issuance without charge to licensees who represent educational or scientific institutions or some governmental agency.~~ten dollars ($10.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission may adopt rules to utilize replacement costs of wildlife resources to offset the impact of collection or possession activities.

(d) As necessary, the Executive Director may administratively impose on licensees under this section restrictions upon individuals taking, transporting, or possessing under the license which will permit ready identification and control of those involved in the interest of efficient administration of laws pertaining to wildlife resources. Restrictions may include requirements as to record keeping, tagging, marking packages, cages, or containers and exhibition of additional limited-purpose and limited-time permits that may be issued without charge to cover particular

activities and other actions that may be administratively required in the reasonable implementation of the objectives of this Subchapter.

(e) If the Executive Director deems it administratively appropriate and convenient to do so, in the interests of simplifying the administration of licensing requirements, ~~he~~ the Executive Director may grant particular licensees under this section the privilege of utilizing assistants in taking, transporting, or possessing wildlife resources who themselves are not licensed. Any assistants so taking, transporting, or possessing wildlife resources ~~must~~ shall have readily available for inspection a written authorization from the licensee to engage in the activity in question. The written authorization ~~must~~ shall contain information administratively required by the Executive Director, and a copy of the authorization must be ~~placed in the mail addressed to the Executive Director or his designated agent~~ submitted to the Wildlife Resources Commission before any assistant acts under the authorization. ~~In his discretion the~~ The Executive Director may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, or revoke the privilege conferred in this subsection. If this is done, each individual engaged in taking, transporting, or possessing wildlife resources under this section ~~must~~ shall meet all applicable licensing and permit requirements."

SECTION 6.(*l*) G.S. 113-272.5 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-272.5. Captivity license.**

(a) ~~In the interests of humane treatment of wild animals and wild birds that are lawfully taken, crippled, tame, or unfit for immediate release into their natural habitat, the~~ The Wildlife Resources Commission may license ~~qualified~~ individuals to hold at a specified ~~location~~ location wild animals and wild birds that are lawfully taken, crippled, tame, or unfit for immediate release into their natural habitat, or one or more of any particular species of wild animal or wild bird alive in captivity for scientific, educational, exhibition, or other purposes. Before issuing this license, the Executive Director must ~~satisfy himself~~ determine that issuance of the license is appropriate under the objectives of this Subchapter, and that the wild animal or wild bird was not acquired unlawfully or merely as a pet. Upon refusing to issue the captivity license, the Executive Director may either take possession of the wild animal or wild bird for appropriate disposition or issue a captivity permit under G.S. 113-274(c)(1b) for a limited period until the holder makes proper disposition of the wild animal or wild bird.

(b) Unless a shorter time is set for a license upon its issuance under the provisions of subsection (c), captivity licenses are annual licenses issued beginning January 1 each year and running until the following December 31. ~~This license is issued upon payment of five dollars ($5.00)~~ The captivity license for holding shall be issued upon payment of fifty dollars ($50.00) and the captivity license for rehabilitation shall be issued upon payment of ten dollars ($10.00) to the Wildlife Resources Commission.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may require standards of caging and care and reports to and supervision by employees of the Wildlife Resources Commission ~~as necessary to insure humane treatment and~~ in furtherance of the objectives of this Subchapter. The Executive Director in implementing the provisions of this section may administratively impose ~~through responsible agents and employees~~ restrictions upon the mode of captivity ~~that he deems~~ deemed necessary, including prescribing methods of treatment and ~~handling designed, if possible, to enable the wild animal or wild bird to become self-sufficient and requiring that the wild animal or wild bird be set free when self-sufficiency is attained.~~ handling. To this end, the Executive Director may issue the captivity license with an expiration date earlier than December 31 and may also act to terminate any captivity license earlier than the expiration date for good cause.

...."

SECTION 6.(m) G.S. 113-273 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-273. ~~Dealer licenses.~~Other Licenses.**

(a) ~~"Dealer" Defined; All Licenses Annual. As used in this section, the word "dealer" includes all persons or individuals required to be licensed under the terms of this section.~~ Except

when ~~indicated otherwise, dealer~~ otherwise indicated, licenses in this section are annual licenses issued beginning January 1 each year running until the following December 31.

(b) ~~License Required; Rules Governing Licensee.~~ Except as otherwise provided, no person may engage in any activity for which a ~~dealer~~ license is provided under this section without first having procured a current and valid ~~dealer~~ license for that activity. In implementing the provisions of this section, the Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule govern every aspect of the licensee's dealings in wildlife resources. Specifically, these rules may require ~~dealers~~ licensees to:

(1) Implement a system of tagging or otherwise identifying and controlling species regulated under the license and pay a reasonable fee, ~~not to exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents ($2.25),~~ for each tag furnished by the Wildlife Resources ~~Commission;~~Commission to defray costs;

(2) Keep records and statistics in record books furnished by the Wildlife Resources Commission, and pay a reasonable charge to defray the cost of furnishing the books;

(3) Be subject to inspection at reasonable hours and audit of wildlife resources and pertinent records and equipment;

(4) Make periodic reports;

(5) Post performance bonds payable to the Wildlife Resources Commission conditioned upon faithful compliance with provisions of law; and

(6) Otherwise comply with reasonable rules and administrative requirements that may be imposed under the authority of this section.

...

(f) Fur-Dealer License. – Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any individual in this State who deals in furs must obtain an appropriate fur-dealer license. For the purposes of this subsection, "dealing in furs" is engaging in the business of buying or selling fur-bearing animals or other wild animals that may lawfully be sold, the raw furs, pelts, or skins of those animals, or the furs, pelts, or skins of wild animals which may not themselves be sold but whose fur, pelt, or skin may lawfully be sold. A hunter or trapper who has lawfully taken wild animals whose fur, pelt, or skin is permitted to be sold under this subsection is not considered a fur dealer if he exclusively sells the animals or the furs, pelts, and skins, as appropriate, to licensed fur dealers. All fur-dealer licenses are annual licenses issued beginning July 1 each year running until the following June 30. Fur-dealer licenses issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission are as follows:

...

(3) Fur-dealer station license, one hundred twenty dollars ($120.00). Authorizes a person or individual to deal in furs at an established location where fur dealings occur under the supervision of a responsible individual manager named in the license. Individual employees of the business dealing in furs solely at the established location under the supervision of the manager need not acquire an individual license. Any employee who also deals in furs outside the established location ~~must~~ shall obtain the appropriate individual license. Individuals dealing in furs at an established location may elect to do so under their individual licenses.

The Executive Director may administratively provide for reissuance of a station license without charge for the remainder of the year when either a business continues at an established location under a new supervising manager or the business changes to a new location. Before reissuing the license, however, the Executive Director ~~must satisfy himself~~ shall determine that there is a continuation of essentially the same business previously licensed and that any new supervising manager meets the qualifications imposed by

rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. The supervising manager ~~must~~ shall file the names of all employees of the business covered by a fur-dealer station license, whether temporary or permanent, including employees who process or skin the animals.

The Executive Director ~~must~~ shall furnish supervising managers and individual licensees with forms or record books for recording required information as to purchase, sale, importation, exportation, and other dealings, and make a reasonable charge to cover the costs of any record books furnished. It is unlawful for anyone dealing in furs to fail to submit reports required by rules or reasonable administrative directives.

(g) Controlled Hunting Preserve Operator License. – The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards for and to license the operation of controlled hunting preserves operated by private persons. Controlled hunting preserves are of ~~two~~ three types: one is an area marked with appropriate signs along the outside boundaries on which only domestically raised chukars, Hungarian partridges, and game birds other than wild turkeys are taken; ~~the other~~ one is an area enclosed with a dog-proof fence on which rabbits may be hunted with dogs only; and one is an area enclosed with a dog-proof fence on which foxes and coyotes may be hunted with dogs only. A controlled fox and coyote hunting preserve operated for private use may be of any size; a controlled hunting preserve operated for commercial purposes shall be an area of not less than 500 acres or of such size as set by regulation of the Wildlife Resources Commission, which shall take into account differences in terrain and topography, as well as the welfare of the wildlife.

Operators of controlled fox hunting preserves may purchase live foxes and coyotes from licensed trappers who live-trap foxes and coyotes during any open season for trapping them and may, at any time, take live foxes from their preserves for sale to other licensed operators. The controlled hunting preserve operator license may be purchased for a fee of ~~fifty dollars ($50.00),~~ one hundred dollars ($100.00), and is an annual license issued beginning 1 July each year running until the following 30 June.

(h) Game Bird Propagation License. – No person may propagate game birds in captivity or possess game birds for propagation without first procuring a license under this subsection. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule prescribe the activities to be covered by the propagation license, which species of game birds may be propagated, and the manner of keeping and raising the birds, in accordance with the overall objectives of conservation of wildlife resources. Except as limited by this subsection, propagated game birds may be raised and sold for purposes of propagation, stocking, food, or taking in connection with dog training as authorized in G.S. 113-291.1(d). Migratory game bird operations authorized under this subsection must also comply with any applicable provisions of federal law and rules. The Wildlife Resources Commission may impose requirements as to shipping, marking packages, banding, tagging, or wrapping the propagated birds and other restrictions designed to reduce the change of illicit game birds being disposed of under the cover of licensed operations. The Wildlife Resources Commission may make a reasonable charge for any bands, tags, or wrappers furnished propagators. The game bird propagation license is issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission upon payment of a fee of ~~five dollars ($5.00).~~ ten dollars ($10.00). It authorizes a person or individual to propagate and sell game birds designated in the license, in accordance with the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission, except:

(1) Wild turkey and ruffed grouse may not be sold for food.

(2) Production and sale of pen-raised quail for food purposes is under the exclusive control of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Wildlife Resources Commission, however, may regulate the possession, propagation, and transportation of live pen-raised quail.

...

(k) Taxidermy License. – Any individual who engages in ~~taxidermy~~ taxidermy, including the tanning of hides, involving wildlife for any compensation, including reimbursement for the cost of materials, must first procure a taxidermy license. This license is an annual license issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for ~~ten dollars ($10.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission must require a licensee to keep records concerning any wildlife taken or possessed by him; to keep records of the names and addresses of persons bringing him wildlife, the names and addresses of persons taking the wildlife if different, and other information concerning the origin of the wildlife; to inspect any applicable licenses or permits pertaining to the taking and possession of wildlife brought to him; to restrict him to taxidermy upon lawfully acquired wildlife; and to keep other pertinent records.~~ fifty dollars ($50.00). In addition to a taxidermy license, license holders engaging in taxidermy of any species of the family Cervidae must also obtain a taxidermy cervid certification issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for five dollars ($5.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards and reporting requirements for taxidermy licenses and certifications. No taxidermist subject to license requirements may sell any game or game fish in which he deals except that a taxidermist may acquire a valid possessory lien upon game or game fish under the terms of Chapter 44A of the General Statutes and, with a trophy sale permit from the ~~Executive Director,~~ Wildlife Resources Commission, may sell the game or game fish under the procedure authorized in Chapter 44A. Wildlife acquired by a taxidermist is deemed "personal property" for the purposes of Chapter 44A.

(l) Wildlife Control Agent License. – Any individual who engages in wildlife damage control or wildlife removal activities, including bat eviction, for compensation, including reimbursement for the cost of materials, shall first procure a wildlife control agent license. This is an annual license issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for fifty dollars ($50.00). This license shall not be required for licensed trappers taking wild animals during the established trapping season for that species. The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards for and to license wildlife control agents.

(m) Alligator Control Agent Certification. – In addition to the wildlife control agent license, any individual who engages in alligator damage control or removal activities for compensation, including reimbursement for the cost of materials, shall first procure an alligator control agent certification. This is an annual certification issued by the Wildlife Resources Commission for twenty-five dollars ($25.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards for and to certify alligator control agents. This certification does not include privileges conveyed with an endangered species permit. The endangered species permit shall be obtained prior to conducting activities under the authorization of this certification."

SECTION 6.(n) G.S. 113-274 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-274. Permits.**

(a) As used in this Article, the word "permit" refers to a written authorization issued ~~without charge~~ by an employee or agent of the Wildlife Resources Commission to an individual ~~or a person~~ to conduct some activity over which the Wildlife Resources Commission has jurisdiction. Unless otherwise specified, permits are issued at no cost. When a more limited duration period is not set by the Executive Director, permits are valid through December 31 in any calendar year. When sale of wildlife resources is permitted, rules or the directives of the Executive Director may require the retention of invoices or copies of invoices in lieu of a permit.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided, no one may engage in any activity for which a permit is required without having first procured a current and valid permit.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission may issue the following permits:

...

(1c) Possession ~~Permit.~~ Permit - ($10.00). Authorizes the possession of dead wildlife or other wildlife resources lawfully acquired. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule implement the issuance and supervision of this

permit, in accordance with governing laws and rules respecting the possession of wildlife. Any substantial deviation from reasonable requirements imposed by rule or administratively under the authority of this section renders the possession of the wildlife unlawful.

...

(3) Exportation or Importation ~~Permit.~~ Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes the exportation or importation of wildlife resources from or into the State or from county to county. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule implement the issuance and supervision of this permit, in accordance with governing laws and rules respecting the exportation and importation of wildlife resources. Any substantial deviation from reasonable requirements imposed by rule or administratively under the authority of this section renders the importation or exportation of the wildlife resources unlawful.

(3a) Trophy Wildlife Sale ~~Permit.~~ Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes the owner of lawfully taken and possessed dead wildlife specimens or their parts that are mounted, stuffed, or otherwise permanently preserved to sell identified individual specimens that may lawfully be sold under applicable laws and rules.

...

(3d) Endangered Species Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes the collection, possession, or survey of endangered species. The Wildlife Resources Commission may by rule set standards and requirements for this permit. The Wildlife Resources Commission may enact rules utilizing replacement costs of wildlife resources to offset the impact of collection, possession, or survey activities.

(3e) Field Trial Permit – ($10.00). Authorizes an individual to hold a Commission-sanctioned field trial for dogs in accordance with governing laws and rules adopted and implemented by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

...."

SECTION 6.(o) G.S. 113-275 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-275. General provisions respecting licenses and permits.**

(a) The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized to make agreements with other jurisdictions as to reciprocal honoring of licenses in the best interests of the conservation of wildlife resources.

(a1) Notwithstanding the fees specified for nonresident individuals by G.S. 113-270.2, 113-270.3, 113-270.4, 113-270.5, 113-271, ~~113-272,~~ 113-272.2, ~~and 113-273,~~ 113-273, or Wildlife Resources Commission rules, if the Wildlife Resources Commission finds that a state has a nonresident license fee related to wildlife resources that exceeds the fee for a comparable nonresident license in North Carolina, the Wildlife Resources Commission may, by resolution in official session, increase the nonresident license fee applicable to citizens of that state to an amount equal to the fee a North Carolina resident is required to pay in that state.

The action of the Wildlife Resources Commission to increase a fee pursuant to this subsection is not subject to the provisions of Article 2A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. The action of the Wildlife Resources Commission to increase a fee pursuant to this subsection becomes effective on the date specified by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

...

(k) A person may use a bow and arrow to take nongame fish in inland and joint fishing waters subject to any applicable rule of the Wildlife Resources Commission regarding seasons, creel limits, type of weapon or subsidiary gear, or any other restriction necessary for the conservation of wildlife under the authority of the following licenses:

(1) All of the combination hunting and fishing licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1C;

(2) All of the sportsman licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113-270.1D;
(3) The hunting licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113- 270.2(c)(1), (2), (3), (5), and (6);
(4) The hook-and-line fishing licenses issued pursuant to ~~G.S. 113-271(d)(1),(2),~~ G.S. 113-271(d)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), and (9); and
(5) All of the special device fishing licenses issued pursuant to G.S. 113-272.2."

SECTION 6.(p) G.S. 113-276 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-276. Exemptions and exceptions to license and permit requirements.

...

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this Subchapter, individuals under 16 years of age are exempt from the hunting and trapping license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B(a) and ~~G.S. 113-270.3(a),~~ G.S. 113-270.3, except that such individuals are not exempt from the American alligator licenses established in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(6) and G.S. 113-270.3(b)(7), elk licenses established in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(8) and G.S. 113-270.3(b)(9), and the falconry license described in G.S. 113-270.3(b)(4). Individuals under 16 may hunt under this exemption, provided that the hunter is accompanied by an adult of at least 18 years of age who is licensed to hunt in this State. For purposes of this section, "accompanied" means that the licensed adult maintains a proximity that enables the adult to monitor the activities of the hunter by remaining within sight and hearing distance at all times without use of electronic devices. Upon successfully obtaining the hunter education certificate of competency required by G.S. 113-270.1A(a), a hunter may hunt under the license exemption until age 16 without adult accompaniment. Individuals under 16 years of age are exempt from the fishing license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B(a), 113-272, and 113-271.

...

(*l*2) A resident of this State who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving outside the State, or who is serving on full-time active military duty outside the State in a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in 10 U.S.C. 10101, is exempt from the hunting and fishing license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B, G.S. 113-270.3(b)(1), G.S. 113-270.3(b)(3), G.S. 113-270.3(b)(5), G.S. 113-271, ~~G.S. 113-272,~~ G.S. 113-272.2(c)(1), and the Coastal Recreational Fishing License requirements of G.S. 113-174.2 while that person is on leave in this State for 30 days or less. In order to qualify for the exemption provided under this subsection, the person shall have on his or her person at all times during the hunting or fishing activity the person's military identification card and a copy of the official document issued by the person's service unit confirming that the person is on authorized leave from a duty station outside this State.

A person exempted from licensing requirements under this subsection is responsible for complying with any reporting requirements prescribed by rule of the Wildlife Resources Commission, complying with the hunter education requirements of G.S. 113-270.1A, purchasing any federal migratory waterfowl stamps as a result of waterfowl hunting activity, and complying with any other requirements that the holder of a North Carolina license is subject to.

(m) The fourth day of July of each year is declared a free fishing day to promote the sport of fishing and no hook-and-line fishing license is required to fish in any of the public waters of the State on that day. All other laws and rules pertaining to hook-and-line fishing apply.

(n) The Wildlife Resources Commission may adopt rules to exempt individuals from the hunting and fishing license requirements of G.S. 113-270.1B, 113-270.3(b)(1), 113-270.3(b)(1a), 113-270.3(b)(1b), 113-270.3(b)(2), 113-270.3(b)(3), 113-270.3(b)(5), 113-271, ~~113-272,~~ and 113-272.2(c)(1) who participate in organized hunting and fishing events for the specified time and place of the event when the purpose of the event is consistent with the conservation objectives of the Commission. A person exempted from licensing requirements under this subsection is responsible for complying with any reporting requirements prescribed by rule of the Wildlife Resources Commission, purchasing any federal migratory waterfowl

stamps as a result of waterfowl hunting activity, and complying with any other requirements that the holder of a North Carolina license is subject to. Those exempted persons shall comply with the hunter safety requirements of G.S. 113-270.1A or shall be accompanied by a properly licensed adult who maintains a proximity to the license exempt individual which enables the adult to monitor the activities of, and communicate with, the individual at all times."

SECTION 6.(q) G.S. 113-276.1 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-276.1. Regulatory authority of Wildlife Resources Commission as to license requirements and exemptions.**

In its discretion and in accordance with the best interests of the conservation of wildlife resources, the Wildlife Resources Commission may implement the provisions of this Article with rules that:

(1) [Reserved.]

(2) Regulate license requirements and exemptions applying to the taking of wildlife on particular waters forming or lying across a county boundary where there may be confusion as to the location of the boundary, hardship imposed as to the location of the boundary, or difficulty of administering or enforcing the law with respect to the actual boundary location.

(3) Require persons subject to license requirements, and persons exempt from license requirements, to carry, display, or produce identification that may be necessary to substantiate the person's entitlement to a particular license or to a particular exemption from license requirements.

(4) Require individuals aboard vessels or carrying weapons or other gear that may be used to take wildlife resources, and in an area at a time wildlife resources may be taken, to exhibit identification that includes the individual's name and current address. More than one piece of identification, including a vehicle driver license, may be required to be exhibited, if available.

(5) Implement a system of tagging and reporting fur-bearing animals and big game. Upon the implementation of a tagging system for any species of fur-bearing animal, the Wildlife Resources Commission may charge a reasonable fee to defray its ~~costs, not to exceed two dollars twenty-five cents ($2.25) per tag,~~ costs for each tag furnished. The price of the big game hunting license includes the cost of big game tags."

SECTION 6.(r) G.S. 113-276.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-276.2. Licensees and permittees subject to administrative control; refusal to issue or reissue, suspension, and revocation of their licenses and permits; court orders of suspension.**

(a) This section applies to the administrative control of:

(1) Persons, other than individual hunters and fishermen taking wildlife as sportsmen, holding permits under this Article;

(2) Individuals holding special device licenses under G.S. 113-272.2(c)(1), (1a), (2), and (2a);

(3) Individuals holding collection licenses under G.S. 113-272.4;

(4) Individuals holding captivity licenses under G.S. 113-272.5 and G.S. 113-272.6; and

(5) Persons holding ~~dealer~~ licenses under G.S. 113-273.

…."

TRAPPER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

SECTION 7.(a) G.S. 113-291.6(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) No one may take wild animals by trapping with any steel-jaw, leghold, or conibear trap unless it:

(1) Has a jaw spread of not more than seven and one-half inches.
(2) Is horizontally offset with closed jaw spread of at least three sixteenths of an inch for a trap with a jaw spread of more than five and one-half inches. This subdivision does not apply if the trap is set in the water with quick-drown type of set.
(3) Is smooth edged and without teeth or spikes.
(4) Has a weather-resistant permanent tag attached legibly giving the trapper's name and ~~address.~~address or the trapper's trapper identification number provided by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Wildlife Resources Commission telephone number to report wildlife violations.

A steel-jaw or leghold trap set on dry land with solid anchor may not have a trap chain longer than eight inches from trap to anchor unless fitted with a shock-absorbing device approved by the Wildlife Resources Commission."

SECTION 7.(b) This section becomes effective October 1, 2019.

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY FOR WRC INSPECTORS AND PROTECTORS

SECTION 8.(a) G.S. 106-206.15 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 106-202.15. Powers and duties of the Board.**

The Board shall have all of the following powers and duties:

...

(10) To cooperate or enter into formal agreements with any agency of this State or of any other state or of the federal government for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of this Article.

...."

SECTION 8.(b) G.S. 113-136 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-136. Enforcement authority of inspectors and protectors; refusal to obey or allow inspection by inspectors and protectors.**

(a) Inspectors and protectors are granted the powers of peace officers anywhere in this State, and beyond its boundaries to the extent provided by law, in enforcing all matters within their respective subject-matter jurisdiction as set out in this section.

(b) The jurisdiction of inspectors extends to all matters within the jurisdiction of the Department set out in this Subchapter, Part 5D of Article 7 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes, Article 5 of Chapter 76 of the General Statutes, and Article 2 of Chapter 77 of the General Statutes, and to all other matters within the jurisdiction of the Department which it directs inspectors to enforce. In addition, inspectors have jurisdiction over all offenses involving property of or leased to or managed by the Department in connection with the conservation of marine and estuarine resources.

(c) The jurisdiction of protectors extends to all matters within the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Resources Commission, whether set out in this Chapter, Chapter 75A, Chapter 143, Chapter 143B, or elsewhere. The Wildlife Resources Commission is specifically granted jurisdiction over all aspects of:

(1) Boating and water safety;
(2) Hunting and trapping;
(3) Fishing, exclusive of fishing under the jurisdiction of the Marine Fisheries Commission; and
(4) Activities in woodlands and on inland waters governed by G.S. 106-908 to G.S. 106-910.

In addition, protectors have jurisdiction over all offenses involving property of or leased by the Wildlife Resources Commission or occurring on wildlife refuges, game lands, or boating and fishing access areas managed by the Wildlife Resources Commission. The authority of protectors

over offenses on public hunting grounds is governed by the jurisdiction granted the Commission in G.S. 113-264(c).

(c1) Inspectors and protectors have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of Article 19B of Chapter 106 of the General Statutes pursuant to and within the parameters of a formal agreement entered into under G.S. 106-202.15(10).

...."

BEAVER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM CHANGES

SECTION 9. G.S. 113-291.10 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-291.10. Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board.**

(a) There is established the Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board. The Board shall consist of nine members, as follows:

(1) The Executive Director of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, or his designee, who shall serve as chair;
(2) The Commissioner of Agriculture, or a designee;
(3) The Assistant Commissioner of the North Carolina Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a designee;
(4) The Director of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a designee;
(5) ~~The Director of the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, or a designee;~~A representative of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners;
(6) The Secretary of Transportation, or a designee;
(7) The State Director of the Wildlife Services Division of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or a designee;
(8) The President of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, Inc., or a designee, representing private landowners; and
(9) A representative of the North Carolina Forestry Association.

(b) The Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board shall develop a statewide program to control beaver damage on private and public lands. The Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board shall act in an advisory capacity to the Wildlife Resources Commission in the implementation of the program. In developing the program, the Board shall:

(1) Orient the program primarily toward public health and safety and toward landowner assistance, providing some relief to landowners through beaver control and management rather than eradication;
(2) Develop a priority system for responding to complaints about beaver damage;
(3) Develop a system for documenting all activities associated with beaver damage control, so as to facilitate evaluation of the program;
(4) Provide educational activities as a part of the program, such as printed materials, on-site instructions, and local workshops; and
(5) Provide for the hiring of personnel necessary to implement beaver damage control activities, administer the program, and set salaries of personnel.

No later than ~~March 15~~ December 1 of each year, the Board shall issue a report to the Wildlife Resources Commission, the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Natural and Economic Resources, and the Fiscal Research Division on the results of the program during the preceding year.

(c) The Wildlife Resources Commission shall implement the program, and may enter a cooperative agreement with the Wildlife Services Division of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to accomplish the program.

(d) Notwithstanding G.S. 113-291.6(d) or any other law, it is lawful to use snares when trapping beaver pursuant to the beaver damage control program developed pursuant to this

section. The provisions of Chapter 218 of the 1975 Session Laws; Chapter 492 of the 1951 Session Laws, as amended by Chapter 506 of the 1955 Session Laws; and Chapter 1011 of the 1983 Session Laws do not apply to trapping carried out in implementing the beaver damage control program developed pursuant to this section.

(e) In case of any conflict between G.S. 113-291.6(a) and G.S. 113-291.6(b) and this section, this section prevails.

(f) Each county that ~~volunteers~~ wishes to participate in this program for a given State fiscal year shall provide written notification of its wish to participate no later than ~~September 30 of that year~~ May 1 of the preceding fiscal year and shall ~~commit~~ remit the sum of ~~four~~ six thousand dollars ~~($4,000)~~ ($6,000) in local funds no later than ~~September 30 of that year.~~ July 31 of the fiscal year for which enrollment is sought. Funds, as appropriated for this program each fiscal year of the biennium, shall be paid from funds available to the Wildlife Resources Commission to provide the State share necessary to support this program, provided the sum of at least twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in federal funds is available each fiscal year of the biennium to provide the federal share."

CHANGES TO REGULATION OF CERTAIN REPTILES

SECTION 10.(a) G.S. 14-417 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-417. Regulation of ownership or use of venomous reptiles.**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, use, transport, or traffic in any venomous reptile that is not housed in a sturdy and secure enclosure. ~~Permanent enclosures~~ Enclosures shall be designed to be escape-proof, bite-proof, and have an operable lock. ~~Transport containers shall be designed to be escape-proof and bite-proof.~~

(b) Each enclosure shall be clearly and visibly labeled "Venomous Reptile Inside" with scientific name, common name, appropriate antivenin, and owner's identifying information noted on the container. A written bite protocol that includes emergency contact information, local animal control office, the name and location of suitable antivenin, first aid procedures, and treatment guidelines, as well as an escape recovery plan must be within sight of permanent housing, and a copy must accompany the transport of any venomous reptile.

(c) In the event of an escape of a venomous reptile, the owner or possessor of the venomous reptile shall immediately notify local law enforcement."

SECTION 10.(b) G.S. 14-417.1 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-417.1. Regulation of ownership or use of large constricting snakes.**

(a) As used in this Article, large constricting snakes shall mean: Reticulated Python, Python reticulatus; Burmese Python, Python molurus; African Rock Python, Python sebae; Amethystine Python, Morelia amethistina; and Green Anaconda, Eunectes murinus; or any of their subspecies or hybrids.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, use, transport, or traffic in any of the large constricting snakes that are not housed in a sturdy and secure enclosure. ~~Permanent enclosures~~ Enclosures shall be designed to be escape-proof and shall have an operable lock. ~~Transport containers shall be designed to be escape-proof.~~

(c) Each enclosure shall be labeled clearly and visibly with the scientific name, common name, number of specimens, and owner's identifying information. A written safety protocol and escape recovery plan shall be within sight of permanent housing, and a copy shall accompany the transport of any of the large constricting snakes. The safety protocol shall include emergency contact information, identification of the local animal control office, and first aid procedures.

(d) In the event of an escape of a large constricting snake, the owner or possessor shall immediately notify local law enforcement."

SECTION 10.(c) G.S. 14-417.2 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-417.2. Regulation of ownership or use of crocodilians.**

(a) All crocodilians, excluding the American alligator, shall be regulated under this Article. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, use, transport, or traffic in any crocodilian that is not housed in a sturdy and secure enclosure. Permanent enclosures shall be designed to be escape-proof and have a fence of sufficient strength to prevent contact between an observer and the crocodilian and shall have an operable lock. Transport containers shall be designed to be ~~escape-proof.~~escape-proof and shall be locked.

(b) A written safety protocol and escape recovery plan shall be within sight of permanent housing, and a copy must accompany the transport of any crocodilian.

(c) In the event of the escape of a crocodilian, the owner or possessor shall immediately notify local law enforcement."

SECTION 10.(d) G.S. 14-419 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 14-419. Investigation of suspected violations; seizure and examination of reptiles; disposition of reptiles.**

(a) In any case in which ~~any~~ a law-enforcement officer or animal control officer has probable cause to believe that any of the provisions of this Article have been or are about to be violated, ~~it shall be the duty of the officer and~~ the officer is ~~authorized, empowered, and directed~~ authorized and empowered to immediately investigate the violation or impending violation and to consult with representatives of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences or the North Carolina Zoological Park or a designated representative of ~~either the Museum or Zoological Park~~ the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to identify the species, assist with determining interim disposition, and recommend appropriate and safe methods to handle and seize the reptile or reptiles ~~involved, to seize the reptile or reptiles involved, and the officer is authorized and directed to deliver: (i) a reptile believed to be venomous to the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences or to its designated representative for examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reptile is regulated under this Article; and, (ii) a reptile believed to be a large constricting snake or crocodilian to the North Carolina Zoological Park or to its designated representative for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reptile is regulated under this Article. In any case in which a law enforcement officer or animal control officer~~ involved. In the case of escape, or if an officer, with probable cause to believe that reptile is being owned, possessed, used, transported, or trafficked in violation of this Article, determines that there is an immediate risk to officer safety or public safety, the officer shall not be required to consult with representatives ~~of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences or the North Carolina Zoological Park~~ as provided by this subsection and may kill the reptile.

(b) ~~If~~ If, based on available information, the officer, the ~~Museum or~~ Museum, the Zoological Park or ~~their designated representatives find~~ a designated representative of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources finds that a seized reptile is a venomous reptile, large constricting snake, or crocodilian regulated under this Article, the Museum or the Zoological Park or ~~their designated representative~~ a designated representative of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources shall ~~determine~~ assist the officer with determining an interim disposition of the reptile in a manner consistent with the safety of the public, until a final disposition is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. In the case of a venomous reptile for which antivenin approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration is not readily available, the reptile may be euthanized unless the species is protected under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973. Where ~~the Museum or the Zoological Park or their designated representative determines~~ euthanasia is determined to be the appropriate interim disposition, or where a reptile seized pursuant to this Article dies of natural or unintended causes, the ~~Museum, the Zoological Park, or their designated representatives~~ parties involved shall not be liable to the reptile's owner.

(b1) Upon conviction of any offense contained in this Article, the court shall order a final disposition of the confiscated venomous reptiles, large constricting snakes, or crocodilians, which may include the transfer of title to the State of North Carolina and shall include

reimbursement by the owner for the ~~necessary~~ expenses incurred in the seizure, delivery, and storage thereof.

(c) If ~~the Museum or the Zoological Park or their designated representatives find that~~ the reptile is not a venomous reptile, large constricting snake, or crocodilian regulated under this Article, and either no ~~criminal warrants~~ criminal citations, warrants, or indictments are initiated against the owner in connection with the reptile within 10 days of initial seizure, or a court of law determines that the reptile is not being owned, possessed, used, transported, or trafficked in violation of this Article, then it shall be the duty of the law enforcement officer to return the reptile or reptiles to the person from whom they were seized within 15 ~~days.~~days of the seizure."

SECTION 10.(e) G.S. 14-420 is repealed.

DEFINE BAITED AREA FOR PURPOSES OF WILD TURKEY HUNTING

SECTION 11. G.S. 113-291.1 reads as rewritten:

"**§ 113-291.1. Manner of taking wild animals and wild birds.**

...

(b) No wild animals or wild birds may be taken:

...

(2) With the use or aid of any artificial light, net, trap, snare, electronic or recorded animal or bird call, or fire, except as may be otherwise provided by statute[;] provided, however, that the Wildlife Resources Commission may adopt rules prescribing seasons and the manner of taking of wild animals and wild birds with the use of artificial light and electronic calls. No wild birds may be taken with the use or aid of salt, grain, fruit, or other bait. No black bear may be taken with the use or aid of any salt, salt lick, grain, fruit, honey, sugar-based material, animal parts or products, or other bait, except as provided by the rules of the Wildlife Resources Commission. However, no rule established by the Wildlife Resources Commission shall allow for the taking of a black bear with the use and aid of bear bait attractants, including scented sprays, aerosols, scent balls, and scent powders, and no rule established by the Wildlife Resources Commission shall allow for the taking of a black bear while it is consuming bait. No wild turkey may knowingly be taken from ~~an area~~within 300 yards of any place in which bait has been placed until the expiration of 10 days after the bait has been consumed or otherwise removed. The taking of wild animals and wild birds with poisons, drugs, explosives, and electricity is governed by G.S. 113-261, G.S. 113-262, and Article 22A of this Subchapter.

Upon finding that the placement of processed food products in areas frequented by black bears is detrimental to the health of individual black bears or is attracting and holding black bears in an area to the extent that the natural pattern of movement and distribution of black bears is disrupted and bears' vulnerability to mortality factors, including hunting, is increased to a level that causes concern for the population, the Wildlife Resources Commission may adopt rules to regulate, restrict, or prohibit the placement of those products and prescribe time limits during which hunting is prohibited in areas where those products have been placed.

Any person who is convicted of unlawfully taking bear with the use or aid of any type of bait as provided by this subsection or by rules adopted pursuant to this subsection is punishable as provided by G.S. 113-294(c1).

...."

EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 12. Sections 1 through 7 of this act become effective August 1, 2019. Section 9 of this act becomes effective January 1, 2020. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.

HOUSE BILL 597:
Wildlife Resources Commission Amends.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Finance. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	April 16, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Adams, Henson, Wray, Yarborough	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans and Chris Saunders Committee Counsel
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H597-CSTQf-8		

A OVERVIEW: The Proposed Committee Substitute (PCS) for House Bill 597 would make various changes to Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) laws, licenses, and fees.

CURRENT LAW AND BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1 would require the owner of a vessel registered with the WRC to place a WRC-issued validation decal on both sides of the vessel, along with the vessel's identification number. Current law requires that the validation decal is placed only on the starboard side of the vessel.

Section 2 would make technical changes to definitions relating to resources, and would create new definitions as follows:

- "Mountain Heritage Trout Waters," which are waters that run through or are adjacent to a Mountain Heritage Trout City, as designated by WRC pursuant to G.S. 113-273(e).
- "Public Mountain Trout Water," which are waters that are managed and regulated to sustain a mountain trout fishery, as designated by WRC.
- "Wildlife Resources Commission Property," which are all lands, game lands, wildlife refuges, artificial constructions in boating and fishing access areas, and all other property owned, allocated to, leased, controlled, or cooperatively managed and designated for public use by WRC.

Section 3 would allow a person holding a trophy sale permit to sell permanently preserved bears or tanned bear hides and permanently preserved turkeys or turkey parts.

Section 4 would allow a person holding a Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Unified Sportsman/Coastal Recreational Fishing License to keep that license even if the licensee becomes less than 50% disabled. Current law requires that the license is only valid so long as the licensee remains 50% or more disabled.

Section 5 – The Appropriations Act of 2017 authorized the State Treasurer to invest funds in the Wildlife Endowment Fund (Fund), which is used to support wildlife conservation programs, in any of several investments provided in statute. This section would make conforming changes to refer to "investment income" of the Fund, as opposed to only investment income. This section would also add the proceeds from the sale of lifetime trapping licenses to the assets of the Fund.

Section 6 would make various license changes, including fee adjustments and new licenses (listed as Appendix A, below), as follows:

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

- **Section 6.(a)** would make all licenses, permits, stamps, and certifications valid from the date of issue for a period of 12 months, unless indicated otherwise. This section would also allow WRC to establish fees for all licenses, permits, stamps, and certifications, except the Recreational Commercial Gear License, and round those fees up to the next whole dollar based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.
- **Section 6.(b)** would make conforming changes to the Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License concerning trapping and the use of WRC property, increase a license fee, and allow a person holding a Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing License to keep that license even if the licensee becomes less than 50% disabled.
- **Section 6.(c)** would make conforming changes to the Sportsman Licenses to exclude trapping and to allow access to and use of WRC property.
- **Section 6.(d)** would:
    - Make conforming changes to certain Hunting Licenses to exclude trapping and to allow access to and use of WRC property;
    - Increase license fees;
    - Allow for the take of coyotes, rabbits, chukars, and Hungarian partridges with a Controlled Hunting Preserve Hunting License; and
    - Create a Falconry Hunting License.
- **Section 6.(e)** would increase the fees for Nonresident Big Game Hunting Licenses, make a conforming change to the Game Land License, and require a hunting license in addition to a falconry license when taking wildlife by means of falconry.
- **Section 6.(f)** would make conforming changes to the Hunting Guide and Fishing Guide Licenses, increase license fees, and create both Resident and Nonresident Hunting Guide Outfitter and Fishing Guide Outfitter Licenses.
- **Section 6.(g)** would provide that a trapping license entitles the licensee to access and use WRC property; prohibit any person from taking wild animals by trapping during open trapping seasons without a valid trapping license; and create a Resident Lifetime Trapping License.
- **Section 6.(h)** would:
    - Make conforming changes to the Hook-and-Line Licenses concerning the use of WRC property;
    - Repeal the Resident Annual Comprehensive Inland Fishing License;
    - Recodify the Mountain Heritage Trout Waters 3-Day Fishing License; and
    - Allow a person holding a Resident Disabled Veteran Lifetime Inland Fishing License to keep that license even if the licensee becomes less than 50% disabled.
- **Section 6.(i)** would repeal G.S. 113-272, which provides for Special Trout Licenses and Mountain Heritage Trout Waters 3-Day Fishing Licenses. Those licenses would be recodified in G.S. 113-271, Hook-and-Line Licenses in inland and joint fishing waters.
- **Section 6.(j)** would make conforming changes concerning lifetime licenses, require a birth certificate or other proof of age for the issuance of an Age 70 Resident Lifetime License, and create

the Mountain Heritage Trout Waters Program to promote trout fishing as a heritage tourism activity.

- **Section 6.(k)** would:
  - Make conforming changes concerning collection licenses;
  - Remove the requirement that person obtaining a collection license be "qualified;"
  - Increase a license fee;
  - Remove the collection license fee waiver for educational, scientific, or governmental applicants; and
  - Authorize WRC to adopt rules to utilize replacement costs of wildlife resources to offset the impact of collection or possession activities.
- **Section 6.(l)** would make conforming changes concerning captivity licenses, remove the requirement that a person obtaining a captivity license be "qualified," increase captivity license fees, and allow the Executive Director to prescribe methods of treatment that do not necessarily require the wild animal or wild bird to be set free when the animal or bird is self-sufficient.
- **Section 6.(m)** would:
  - Make all miscellaneous licenses issued under G.S. 113-273 annual licenses running from January 1 to December 31 unless otherwise provided;
  - Repeal a cost cap of $2.25 on WRC tags;
  - Allow hunting of chukars and Hungarian partridges on hunting preserves;
  - Allow hunting preserves that are areas enclosed with dog-proof fence on which rabbits are hunted with dogs only;
  - Increase license fees;
  - Establish a cervid taxidermy certification;
  - Establish a wildlife control agent license for individuals who engage in wildlife damage control or removal for compensation; and
  - Establish an alligator control agent certification for individuals who engage in alligator damage control or removal for compensation.
- **Section 6.(n)** would provide that permits run through December 31 of any calendar year and establish fees for possession, exportation, importation, trophy sale, endangered species, and field trial permits. Endangered species permits and field trial authorizations are currently issued by WRC by rule.
- **Section 6.(o)** would make conforming changes.
- **Section 6.(p)** would make conforming changes.
- **Section 6.(q)** would repeal a cost cap of $2.25 on WRC tags for fur-bearing animals.
- **Section 6.(r)** would make a conforming change.

Section 7 would require a trapper to include on any steel-jaw, leghold, or conibear trap the trapper's WRC-issued identification numbers and the phone number for WRC's hotline to report wildlife violations.

Section 8 would give WRC inspectors and protectors jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of Article 19B of Chapter 106 of the General Statutes, concerning plant protection and conservation, pursuant to a formal agreement with the North Carolina Plant Conservation Board.

Section 9 would add a representative of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners to the Beaver Damage Control Advisory Board, and remove the Director of the North Carolina Cooperative Extension from that same Board. This section would also change the Beaver Management Assistance Program enrollment dates for counties and increase the fee to participate in the Program from $4,000 to $6,000.

Section 10 would make various changes to the statutes concerning regulation of certain reptiles.

- Under current law, permanent enclosures for venomous reptiles must be escape-proof, bite-proof, and have an operable lock, while transport containers for venomous reptiles must only be designed to be escape-proof and bite-proof. **Section 10.(a)** would require transport containers for venomous reptiles also to have an operable lock.
- Under current law, permanent enclosures for large constricting snakes must be escape-proof and have an operable lock, while transport containers must only be escape-proof. **Section 10.(b)** would require transport containers for large constricting snakes also to have an operable lock.
- Under current law, permanent enclosures for crocodilians must be escape-proof, have a fence of sufficient strength to prevent contact between an observer and the crocodilian, and have an operable lock, and transport containers for crocodilians must be escape-proof. **Section 10.(c)** would require transport containers for crocodilians also to be locked.
- Under current law, if a law enforcement officer or animal control officer believes that the reptile laws have been or are about to be violated, the officer has a duty to investigate the violation and consult with representatives of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences or the North Carolina Zoo to assist with the identification, interim disposition, and appropriate handling and seizure of any reptile in the course of the officer's investigation. **Section 10.(d)** would give an officer discretion over whether to investigate the violation, and would provide that a designated representative of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources may assist the law enforcement or animal control officer with the officer's investigation.
- **Section 10.(e)** would repeal the requirement that enforcement officers arrest any person owning, possessing, using, transporting, or trafficking a venomous reptile, large constricting snake, or crocodilian in violation of the Article concerning regulation of those reptiles.

Section 11 – Under current law, no turkey may be taken from "an area" in which bait has been placed until 10 days after the bait has been consumed or removed. This section would clarify the scope of "an area" as being within 300 yards of any place in which bait has been placed, and require a knowing mental state for a violation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Sections 1 through 7 would become effective August 1, 2019. Section 9 would become effective January 1, 2020. Except as otherwise provided, this bill would be effective when it becomes law.

BACKGROUND: In November 2018, the voters of this State approved an amendment to the North Carolina Constitution stating that it is the "right of the people to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife is a valued part of the State's heritage and shall be forever preserved for the public good." The amendment further provides that the right of the people to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife is subject only to laws enacted by the General Assembly to (i) promote wildlife conservation and management and (ii) preserve the future

of hunting and fishing. The amendment also included language that it did not modify any provision of law relating to trespass, property rights, or eminent domain. At this time, no appellate court decisions have been issued to interpret this Section of the Constitution.

APPENDIX A

License/Certification/Permit Type	Current Fee		Proposed Fee	
Resident Annual Combination Hunting and Inland Fishing	$25		$35	
Resident State Hunting	$20		$25	
Nonresident State Hunting	Season $80	Ten-Day $60	Season $100	Ten-Day $80
Falconry Hunting	New License		$25	
Nonresident Big Game Hunting	Season $80	Ten-Day $60	Season $100	Ten-Day $80
Resident Hunting Guide	$15		$50	
Resident Fishing Guide	$15		$50	
Nonresident Hunting Guide	$150		$200	
Nonresident Fishing Guide	$150		$200	
Resident Hunting Guide Outfitter	New		$250	
Resident Fishing Guide Outfitter	New		$250	
Nonresident Hunting Guide Outfitter	New		$1,000	
Nonresident Fishing Guide Outfitter	New		$1,000	
Resident Lifetime Trapping	New		$300	
Resident State Inland Fishing	$20		$25	
Nonresident State Inland Fishing	$36		$45	
Resident 10-Day Inland Fishing	$7		$9	
Nonresident 10-Day Inland Fishing	$18		$23	
Mountain Heritage Trout Waters	Three-Day $5		Three-Day $8	
Collection	$5		$10	
Captivity for Holding	$5		$50	
Captivity for Rehabilitation	$5		$10	
Controlled Hunting Preserve Operator	$50		$100	
Game Bird Propagation	$5		$10	
Taxidermy	$10		$50	
Taxidermy Cervid Certification	New		$5	
Wildlife Control Agent Certification	New		$50	
Alligator Control Agent Certification	New		$25	

License/Certification/Permit Type	Current Fee	Proposed Fee
Possession Permit	$0	$10
Exportation/Importation Permit	$0	$10
Trophy Wildlife Sale Permit	$0	$10
Endangered Species Permit	$0	$10
Field Trial Permit	$0	$10

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AMENDMENT
House Bill 597

AMENDMENT NO. 1
(to be filled in by Principal Clerk)

H597-ABR-8 [v.1]

Amends Title [NO]
H597-CSTQf-8 [v.5]

Date 4-16- ,2019

Representative Sasser

moves to amend the bill on page 16, lines 10 through 13, by rewriting the lines to read:

"~~wildlife; and to keep other pertinent records.~~ twenty-five dollars ($25.00). The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized by rule to set standards and".

SIGNED Wayne Sasser
Amendment Sponsor

SIGNED _____
Committee Chair if Senate Committee Amendment

ADOPTED _____ FAILED _____ TABLED _____

Withdrawn

HOUSE BILL 598

Short Title:	Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Hanig and Grange (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, State and Local Government, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

April 8, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT ADOPTING THE BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN AS THE STATE MARINE MAMMAL.

Whereas, bottlenose dolphins are marine mammals that are abundant along North Carolina's coastline; and

Whereas, bottlenose dolphins have a short, thick beak and a curved mouth, giving the appearance that they are always smiling; and

Whereas, bottlenose dolphins are usually gray in color and can range in length from 6 to 13 feet long; and

Whereas, bottlenose dolphins are social animals that travel in groups of 10-15, called "pods"; and

Whereas, bottlenose dolphins produce high-pitched clicks, called "echolocation," to help them navigate and find food; and

Whereas, bottlenose dolphins can swim speeds of over 20 miles per hour, dive as deep as 800 feet below the surface, and can launch themselves up to 15 feet out of the water; and

Whereas, the State of North Carolina does not have an official State marine mammal; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Chapter 145 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"**§ 145-52. State marine mammal.**

The bottlenose dolphin is adopted as the official marine mammal of the State of North Carolina."

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

HOUSE BILL 598:
Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to State and Local Government. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	April 16, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Hanig, Grange	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	First Edition		

OVERVIEW: House Bill 598 would adopt the bottlenose dolphin as the official marine mammal of the State of North Carolina.

CURRENT LAW: State symbols and other official adoptions of the State are found in Chapter 145 of the General Statutes. Currently, North Carolina does not have an official marine mammal.

BILL ANALYSIS: This act would amend Chapter 145 of the General Statutes by adding a new section to establish the bottlenose dolphin as the official marine mammal of the State of North Carolina.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective when it becomes law.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

H598-SMBR-21 E1 -V-1

Legislative Analysis
Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT
Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE AND RE-REFERRED

HB **486** Commercial Fishing License Reforms.

Draft Number:	None
Serial Referral:	**FINANCE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Yarborough

HB **598** Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.

Draft Number:	None
Serial Referral:	**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Hanig

TOTAL REPORTED: 2

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE COM SUB , UNFAVORABLE ORIGINAL BILL AND RE-REFERRED

HB **324** Cleveland County Hunting Omnibus.

Draft Number:	H324-PCS40396-BR-6
Serial Referral:	**RULES, CALENDAR, AND OPERATIONS OF THE HOUSE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	Yes
Floor Manager:	Hastings

HB **483** Let Them Spawn.

Draft Number:	H483-PCS10530-SB-3
Serial Referral:	**ENVIRONMENT**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Yarborough

TOTAL REPORTED: 2

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE COM SUB , UNFAVORABLE ORIGINAL BILL AND RE-REFERRED

HB **597** Wildlife Resources Commission Amends.

Draft Number:	H597-PCS30393-TQf-8
Serial Referral:	**FINANCE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Adams

TOTAL REPORTED: 1

Committee Sergeants at Arms

NAME OF COMMITTEE H C on Wildlife Resources

DATE: 4/16/2019 Room: 1228/1327

House Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: Ken Gilbert
2. Name: Bill Riley
3. Name: Russell Salisbury
4. Name: David Leighton
5. Name: _____

Senate Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: _____
2. Name: _____
3. Name: _____
4. Name: _____
5. Name: _____

House Pages
Assignments
Tuesday, April 16, 2019
Session: 11:00 AM

Committee	Room	Time	Staff	Comments	Member
Pensions and Retirement	425	2:00 PM	Nathaniel Fair		Rep. Julie von Haefen
			Caitlin Patterson		Rep. Holly Grange
			Shreya Sakpal		Rep. Josh Dobson
			Ahmad Whitaker		Rep. Rosa Gill
Wildife Resources	1228/1327	2:00 PM	Samuel Fogleman		Rep. Carla Cunningham
			Tayess John		Rep. Carla Cunningham
			Caitlin Patterson		Rep. Holly Grange
			Andrew Terry		Rep. William O. Richardson

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

House Standing Committee

Print | CSV | PDF

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 bills

Search:

Bill	Short Title	Sponsor	Action Date	Action Description
HB 324	Cleveland County Hunting Omnibus.	Hastings	04/03/2019	Re-ref Com On Wildlife Resources
HB 483	Let Them Spawn.	Yarborough	03/28/2019	Ref to the Com on Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Environment, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House
HB 486	Commercial Fishing License Reforms.	Yarborough	03/28/2019	Ref to the Com on Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Finance, if favorable, Appropriations, Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, if favorable, Appropriations, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House
HB 597	Wildlife Resources Commission Amends. PSC	Adams	04/08/2019	Ref to the Com on Wildlife Resources, if favorable, Finance, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House
HB 598	Bottlenose Dolphin as State Marine Mammal.	Hanig	04/08/2019	Ref to the Com on Wildlife Resources, if favorable, State and Local Government, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House

Show 50 bills

Previous 1 Next

4/16 Agenda

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

H C on Wildlife Resources — 4/16/2019

Name of Committee — Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Andrew Reeh	
John Lucey	DEQ
Steve Murphy	DEQ
Nancy Difish	DEQ
Joy Hicks	DEQ
Ken Offenhauer	Visitor
Tara Moore	NC Wildlife Federation
Liz Rutledge	NCWF
Fred Harris	NCWF
Dick Hamilton	NCWF
Marty Fuller	NCWF

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

H C on Wildlife Resources — 4/16/2019

Name of Committee — Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Kory Kryc	NCRMA
Chris Emanuel	Emanuel Group
Anne Winbrecky	NCCN
Glenn Skinner	NC Fisheries Assoc.
Jerry Schill	NC Fisheries Assn.
Jac McClean	McClean Consult
Ashton Gold	WRC
Carrie Ruhlman	WRC
Melissa Earp	WRC
DAVID SNEED	CCA NC
Tim Catt	NCWF

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Wednesday, May 1, 2019 at 11:00 AM
Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 11:00 AM on May 2, 2019 in Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Henson, Garrison, Pittman, Presnell and Yarborough attended.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair, presided.

The following bill was considered:

HB 647 Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC. (Representatives Queen, Presnell) Representative Presnell was recognized to explain the bill to the committee. After brief discussion, Representative Yarborough made a motion for a favorable report for the bill. The motion carried and the bill received a favorable report with a referral to the House State and Local Government Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 11:02 am..

Rep Jay Adams [SDP]
Representative Jay Adams, Chair
Presiding

Susan D Phillips
Susan Phillips, Committee Clerk

Updated #2: To confirm 11:00 am on Thursday Room 425

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Thursday, May 2, 2019
TIME: **11:00 AM**
LOCATION: **425 LOB**
COMMENTS: **Rep. Adams will chair the meeting**

Please note new room. This meeting will be fast, PLEASE be prompt.

The following bills will be considered:

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 647	Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC.	Representative Queen Representative Presnell

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 2:57 PM on Thursday, July 18, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Thursday, May 2, 2019, 11:00 AM
425 Legislative Office Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 647	Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC.	Representative Queen Representative Presnell

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Thursday, May 2, 2019, 11:00 AM
425 Legislative Office Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Sgts at Arms Doug Harris, Warren Hawkins, Malachi McCullough

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
HB 647	Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC. Motion for a favorable report with a referral to State and Local Government	Reps. Queen, Presnell

Adjournment

HOUSE BILL 647

Short Title:	Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Queen and Presnell (Primary Sponsors). *For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.*	
Referred to:	Wildlife Resources, if favorable, State and Local Government, if favorable, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	

April 10, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT ADOPTING HAYWOOD COUNTY AS THE ELK CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, due to overhunting and habitat loss in the mid-1800s, the elk population was drastically reduced in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park; and

Whereas, in 2001, an initial 52 elk were released in Cataloochee Valley, a section of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, located in Haywood County as an experimental project to reintroduce elk in the area; and

Whereas, reintroducing the elk has been a resounding success in Haywood County, resulting in a herd that has grown to 200 elk; and

Whereas, the herd can be spotted in Cataloochee Valley, Maggie Valley, and other parts of Haywood County; and

Whereas, the elk project has played a large role in tourism to Haywood County; and

Whereas, local restaurants and shops in Haywood County proudly post pictures of the elk in front of their establishments and on social media to attract more customers; and

Whereas, the elk is a great part of Haywood County's brand and is used heavily in its logo and marketing; and

Whereas, Haywood County is developing the Smoky Mountain Elk Festival for September 2019 to celebrate the reintroduction of the elk and the conservation and habitat of the elk; and

Whereas, Haywood County should be adopted as the official elk capital of the State of North Carolina; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Chapter 145 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"**§ 145-52. State elk capital.**

Haywood County is adopted as the official elk capital of the State of North Carolina."

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

HOUSE BILL 647:
Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to State and Local Government. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	May 2, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. Queen, Presnell	**Prepared by:**	Chris Saunders Committee Counsel
Analysis of:	First Edition		

OVERVIEW: House Bill 647 would adopt Haywood County as the official elk capital of the State of North Carolina.

CURRENT LAW: State symbols and other official adoptions of the State are found in Chapter 145 of the General Statutes. Currently, North Carolina does not have an official elk capital.

BILL ANALYSIS: House Bill 647 would amend Chapter 145 of the General Statutes by adding a new section to establish Haywood County as the official elk capital of the State of North Carolina.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective when it becomes law.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

H647-SMTQ-24 E1 -V-2

Legislative Analysis
Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE AND RE-REFERRED

HB **647** Adopt Haywood Co. Elk Capital of NC.

Draft Number:	None
Serial Referral:	**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	No
Floor Manager:	Queen

TOTAL REPORTED: 1

House Pages
Assignments
Wednesday, May 01, 2019
Session: 8:30 AM

Committee	Room	Time	Staff	Comments	Member
Pensions and Retirement	415	9:00 AM	Isabelle Lam		Rep. Debra Conrad
Energy/Public Utilities	1228/1327	9:00 AM	Jacob Dillman		Rep. Cecil Brockman
Insurance	1228/1327	10:00 AM	Rowan Marquez		Speaker Tim Moore
			Colin Vess		Rep. Jon Hardister
State and Local Government I	422	10:00 AM	Ethan Brooks		Speaker Tim Moore
			Bronwyn McVeigh		Rep. James L. Boles, Jr.
Regulatory Reform	1228/1327	11:00 AM	Jesse Ellis		Speaker Tim Moore
			Mya Hernandez		Speaker Tim Moore
			Bloom		
Wildife Resources	425	11:00 AM	Gerald Blohm		Rep. John Fraley

Stephon Dixon

Rep. Kandie Smith

Committee Sergeants at Arms

NAME OF COMMITTEE House Committee on Wildlife Resources

DATE: 5/2/2019 Room: 425 LOB

House Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: Warren Hawkins
2. Name: Doug Harris
3. Name: Malachi McCullough, Jr
4. Name: _____
5. Name: _____

Senate Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: _____
2. Name: _____
3. Name: _____
4. Name: _____
5. Name: _____

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources — 5/2/2019

Name of Committee — **Date**

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
[signature]	WRC
Shirika Nunn	DEQ

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, May 21, 2019 at 1:00 PM
Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 1:00 PM on May 21, 2019 in Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Henson, Yarborough, Ager, Cunningham, Garrison, Lucas, Pittman, Presnell, Richardson, Sasser and Turner attended.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair, presided.

Dr. Mark Gregory Ruder made a presentation to the Committee on Chronic Wasting Disease.

The meeting adjourned at 2:50 pm.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair
Presiding

Susan Phillips, Committee Clerk

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Tuesday, May 21, 2019
TIME: **1:00 PM**
LOCATION: **1228/1327 LB**
COMMENTS: **This meeting will have a presentation about Chronic Wasting Disease, CWD, and then a question and answer period. The meeting will last two hours.**

Our speaker will be Mark G. Ruder, DVM, PhD, Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 3:07 PM on Thursday, July 18, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, May 21, 2019, 1:00 PM
Room 1228

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages

Presentation

Dr. Mark Gregory Ruder **Chronic Wasting Disease**

Q & A

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, May 21, 2019, 1:00 pm
Room 1228

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Pages—Chadwick Carpenter, sponsored by Rep. Quick; John McDowell, sponsored by Rep. Arp; Luke West, sponsored by Rep. Sauls; Jacob Zampino, sponsored by Rep. Batch.

Introduction of Sgts at Arms -- Rex Foster, David Leighton, Russell Salisbury, Kenneth Gilbert

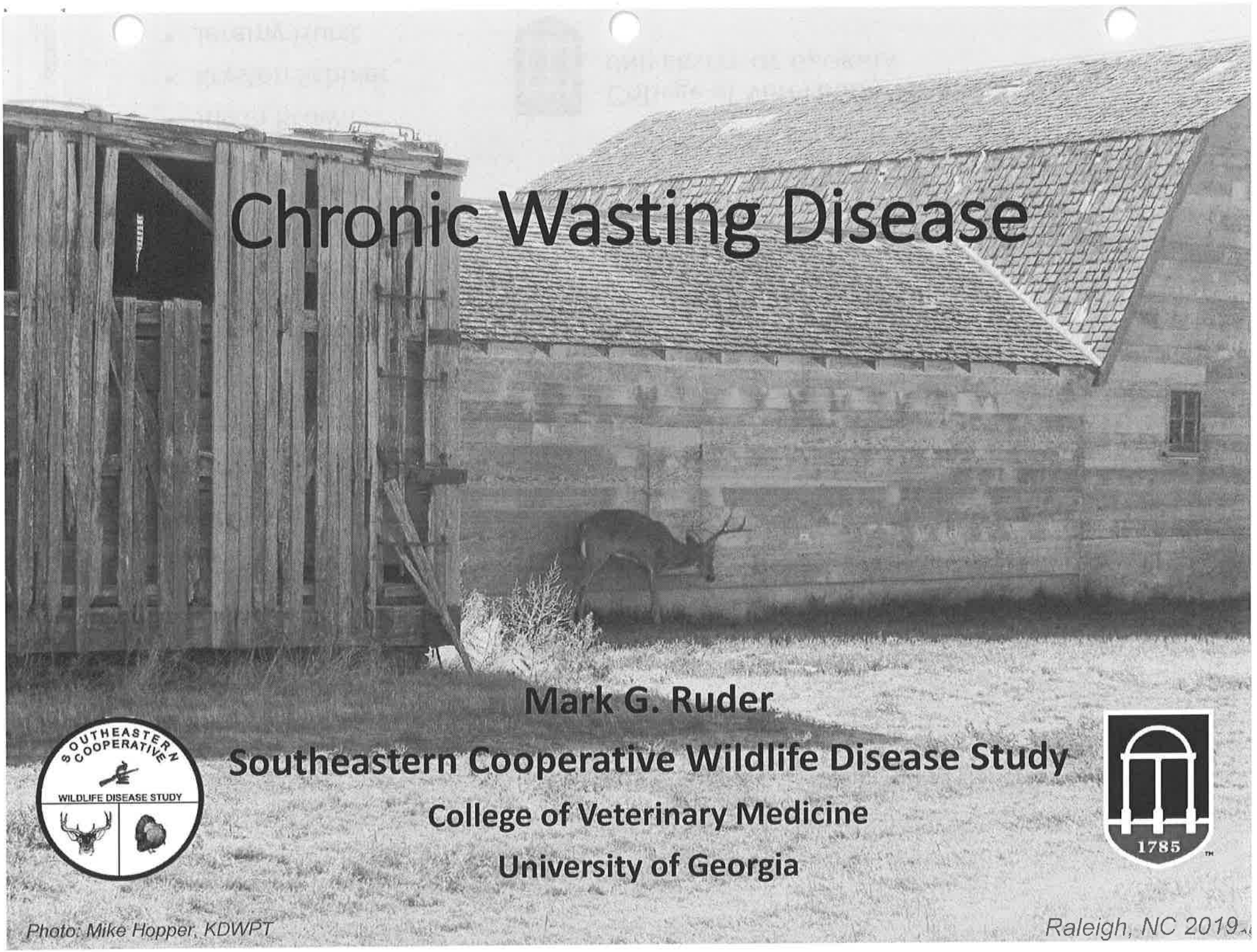
Presentation

Dr. Mark Gregory Ruder, Assistant Research Scientist
Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study
College of Veterinary Medicine
The University of Georgia

Q & A

Adjournment

Chronic Wasting Disease



Mark G. Ruder

Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study

College of Veterinary Medicine

University of Georgia

Photo: Mike Hopper, KDWPT

Raleigh, NC 2019

Thank You

Representative Adams, Ms. Susan Phillips, and the Wildlife Resources Committee

Mr. Ashton Godwin and NCWRC

Other SCWDS member state wildlife agencies and federal partners

SCWDS personnel

Colleagues

- Bryan Richards
- William McKinley
- Dan Grove
- Jim Crum
- Jon Shaw
- Justin Brown
- Krysten Schuler
- Jeremy Hurst

USGS
science for a changing world

USDA

College of Veterinary Medicine
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

SCWDS

- A regional wildlife health cooperative
- Established in 1957 by 11 SEAFWA state wildlife agencies
- 18 state wildlife agency members, as well as federal agency partners

Regional wildlife health expertise & consultation

- Research
- Diagnostics
- Service
- Training

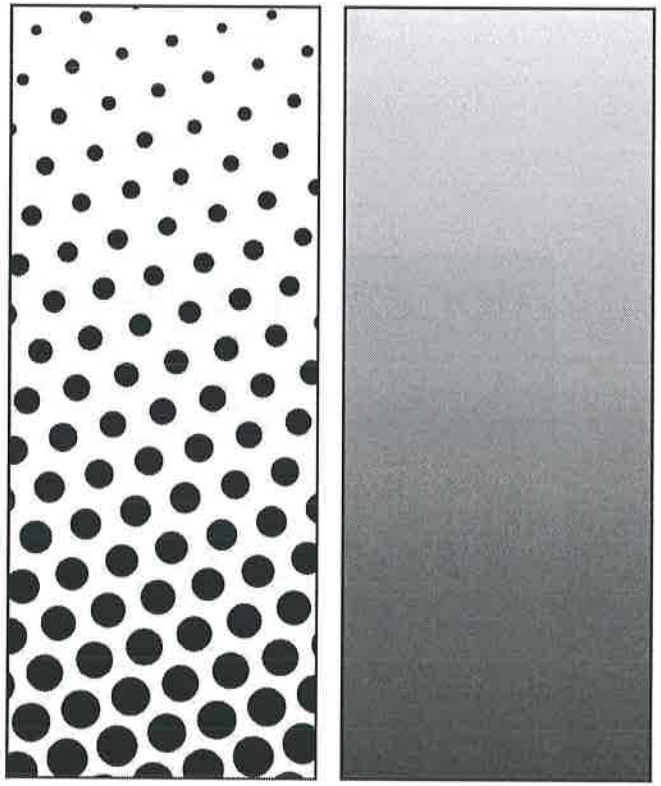
College of Veterinary Medicine
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

USDA

USGS
science for a changing world

Chronic Wasting Disease: Shades of Gray?

- We want science to be black and white, but it is often shades of gray
  - While answering one question, we typically discover more questions
- CWD is complex and many gaps exist in our understanding but a lot has been learned over the past 50 years



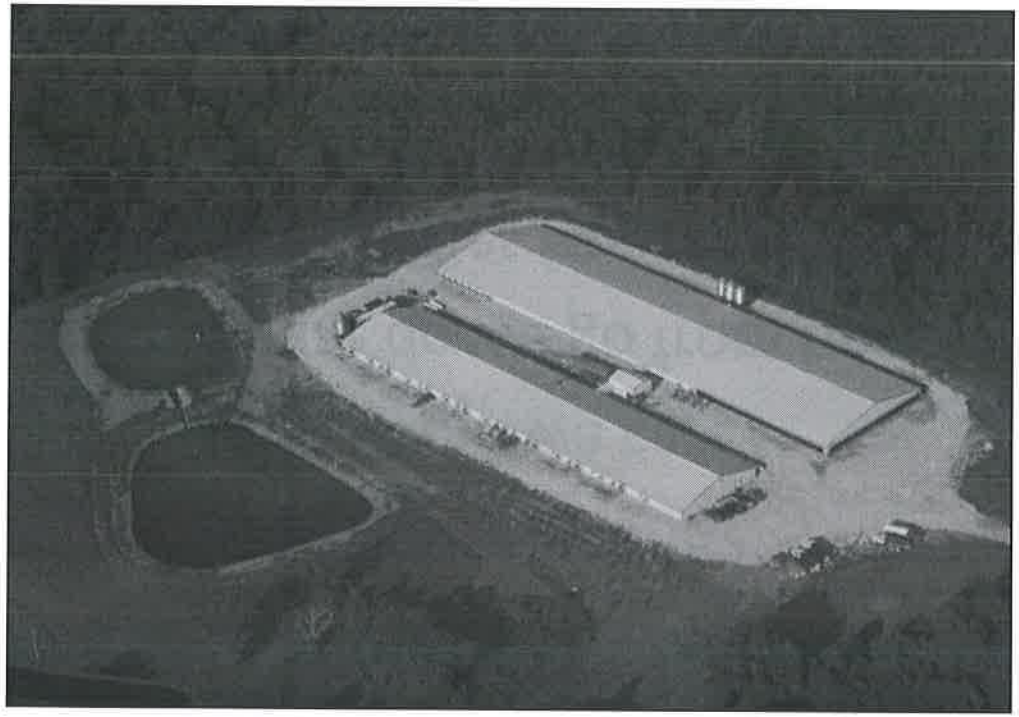
My goal is to provide you scientific information to help continue conversations to protect North Carolina's natural resources

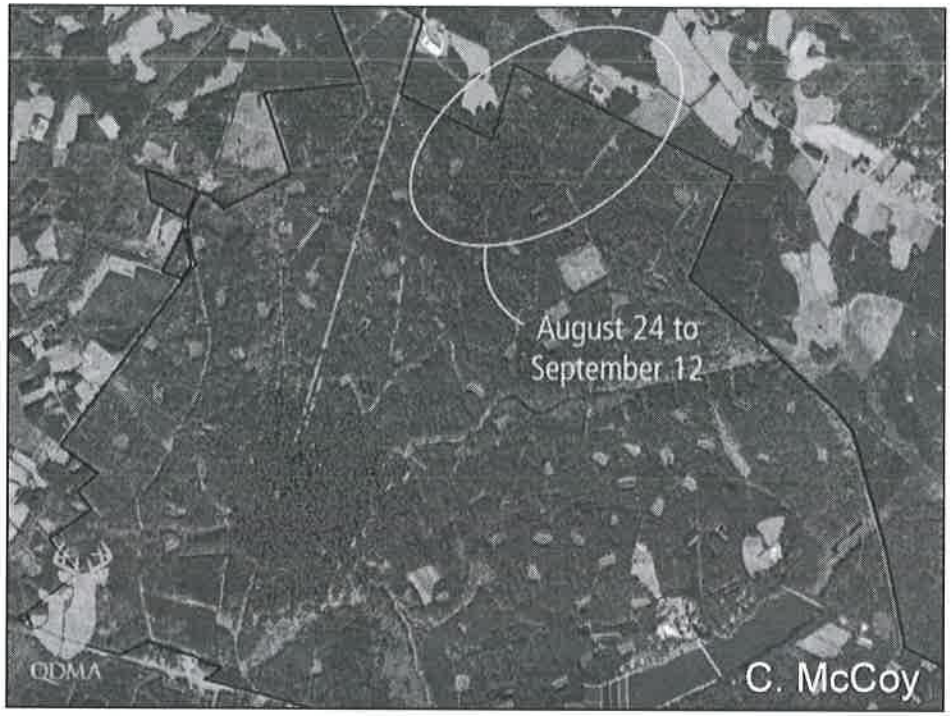
Outline

Chronic wasting disease

- The basics of what? who? when? where? how?
- What is being done?
- Why should we care?
- Where do we go from here?
- Case studies from the region

Disease Management in Wildlife





Managing diseases in free-ranging wildlife populations is inherently difficult

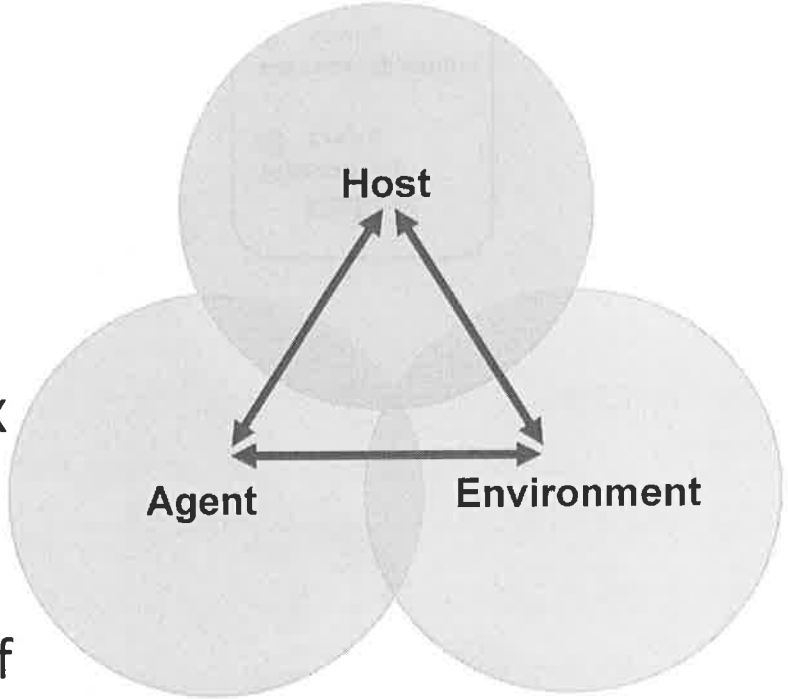
Many tools routinely applied to domestic animal populations don't apply to wildlife

Managing disease in wildlife is labor intensive, costly, and few methods are proven

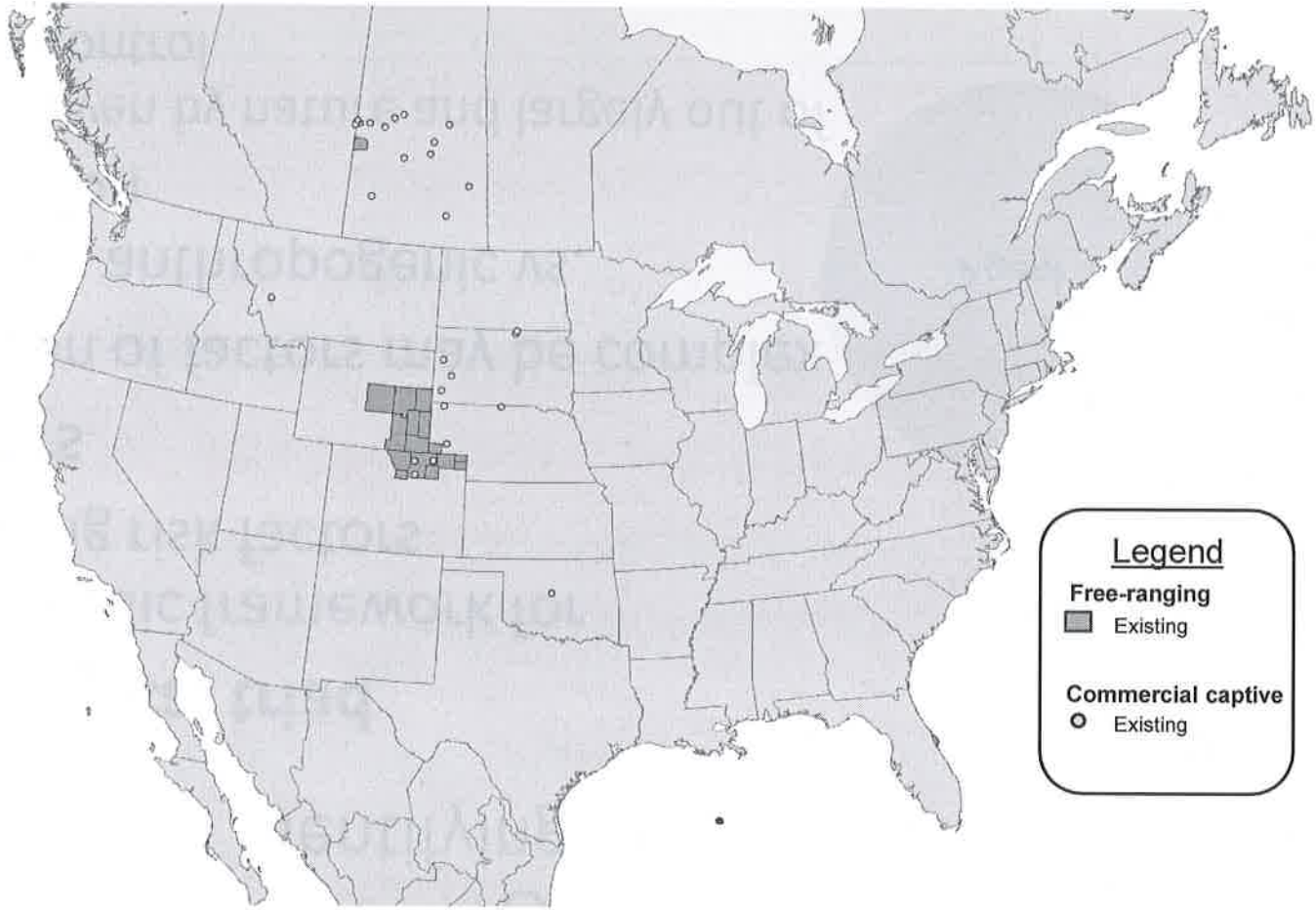
Disease Management in Wildlife

Identifying Risk.Factors

- **Epidemiological triad**
  - Provides basic framework for considering risk factors
- **Risk factors**
  - Interaction of factors may be complex
  - Natural vs. anthropogenic vs. combination
    - Some driven by nature and largely out of human control
    - Others are natural but exacerbated by human activity
    - Human activity significant driver of many risk factors



CWD Distribution - 2000



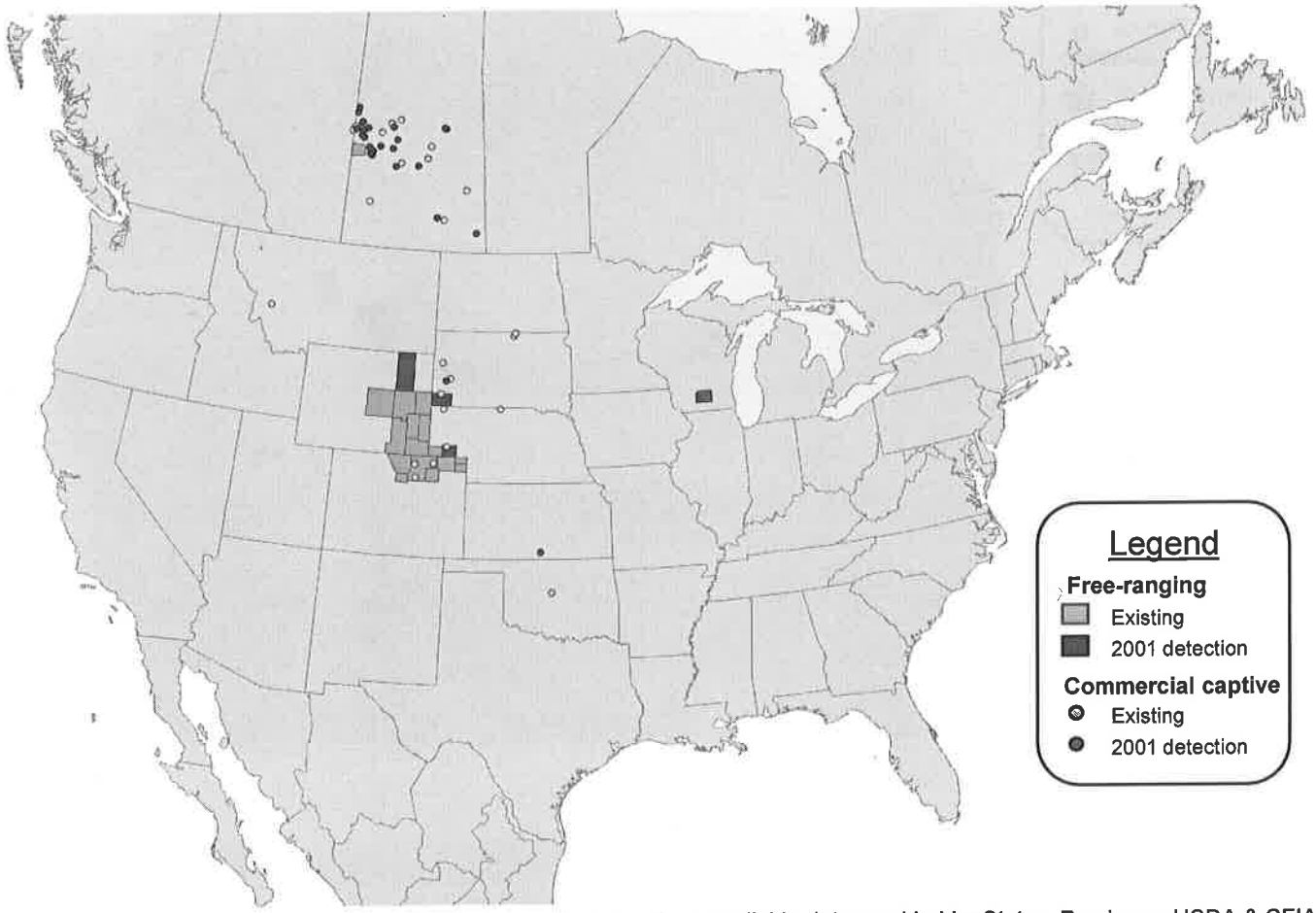
Based on best-available data provided by States, Provinces, USDA & CFIA

USGS

National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2001



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National Wildlife Health Center

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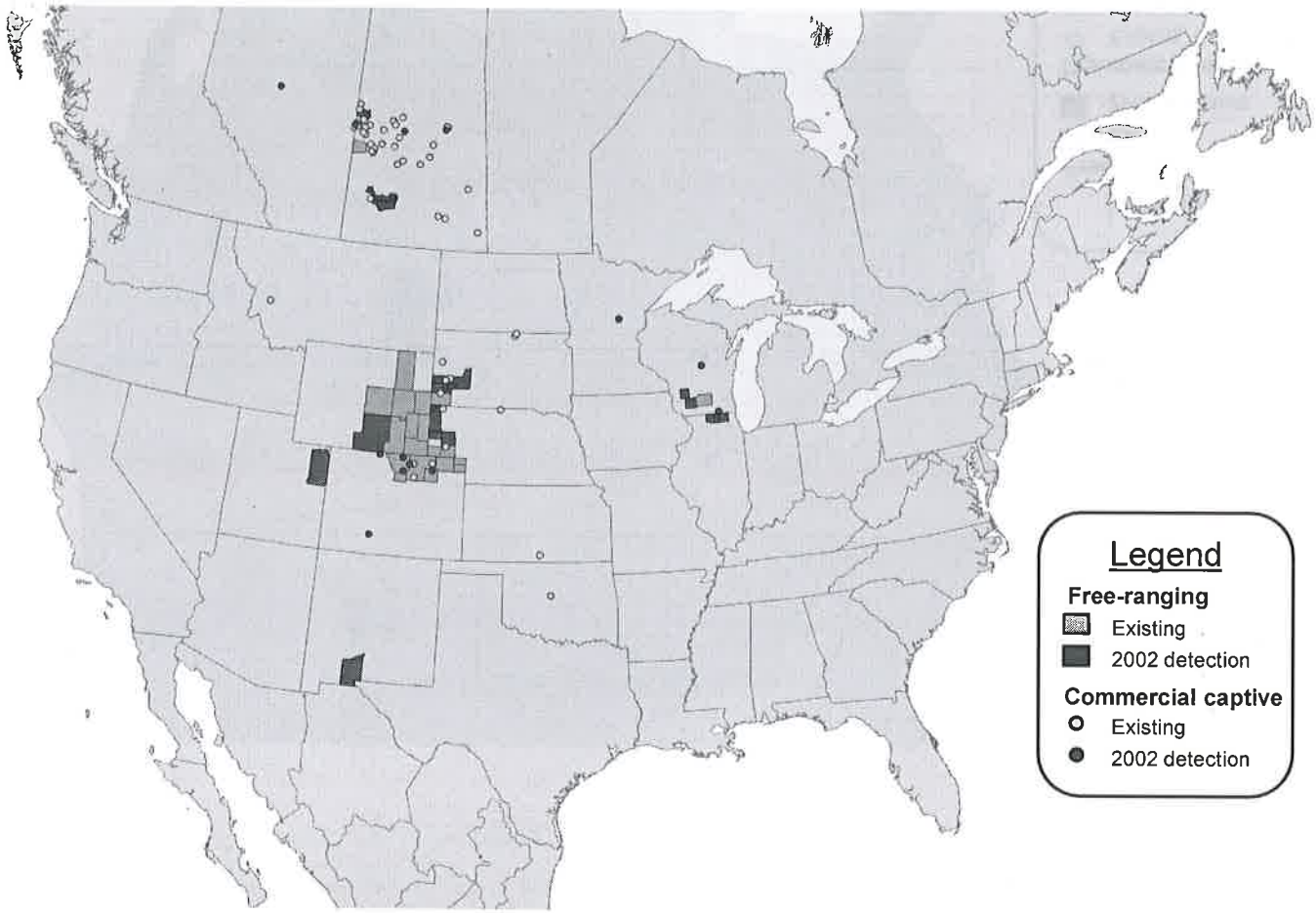
CWD Distribution - 2002



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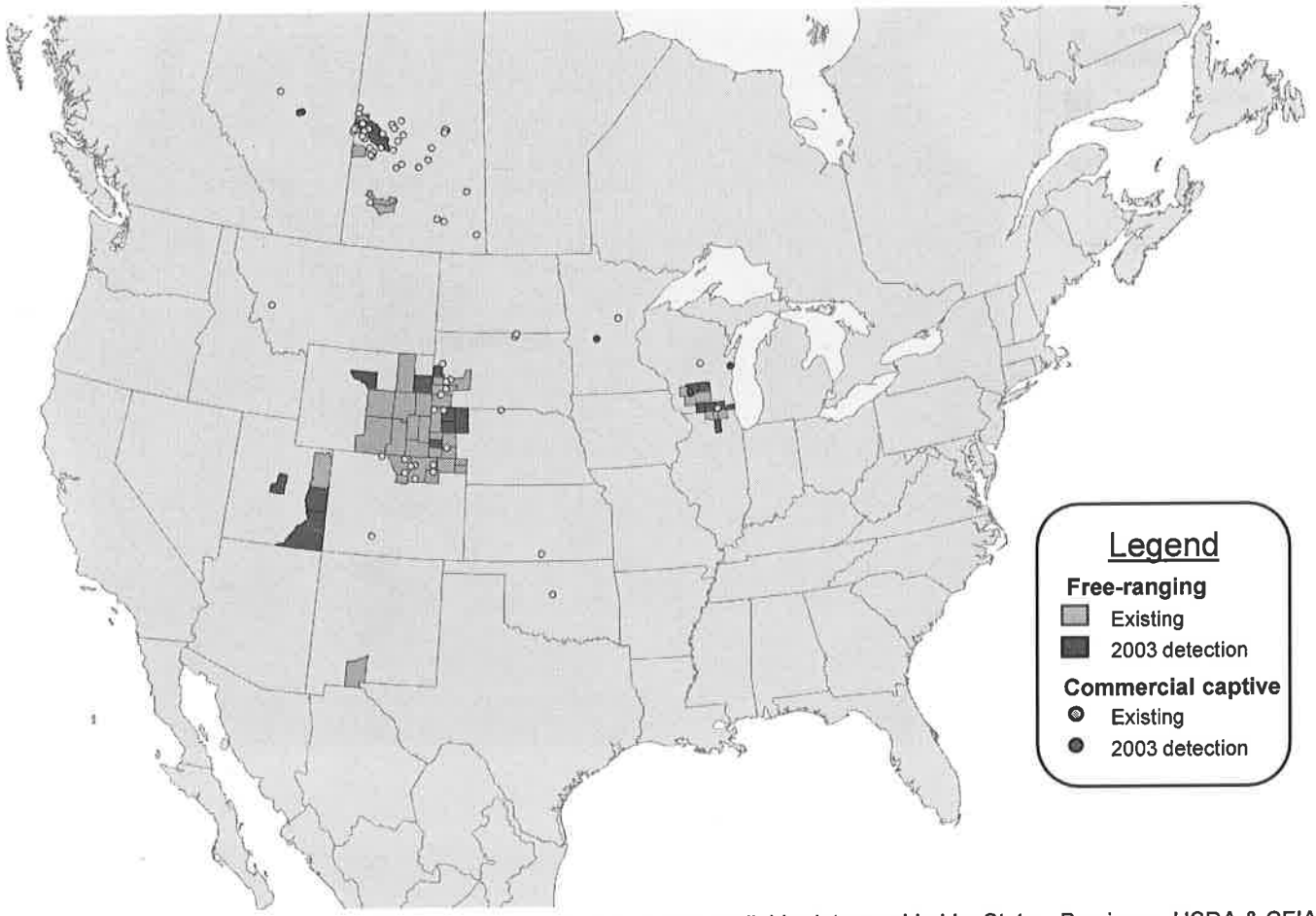
CWD Distribution - 2003



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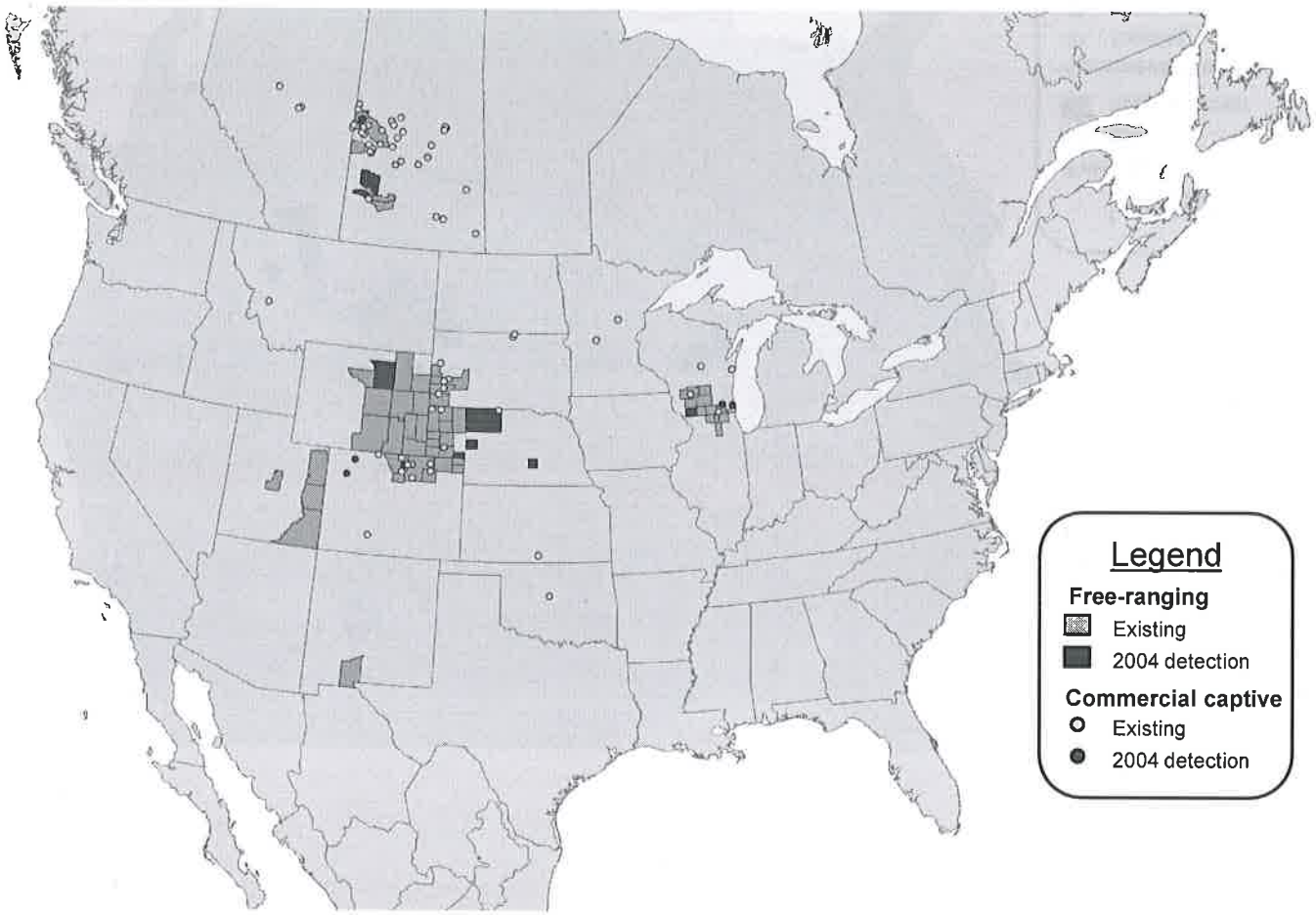
CWD Distribution - 2004



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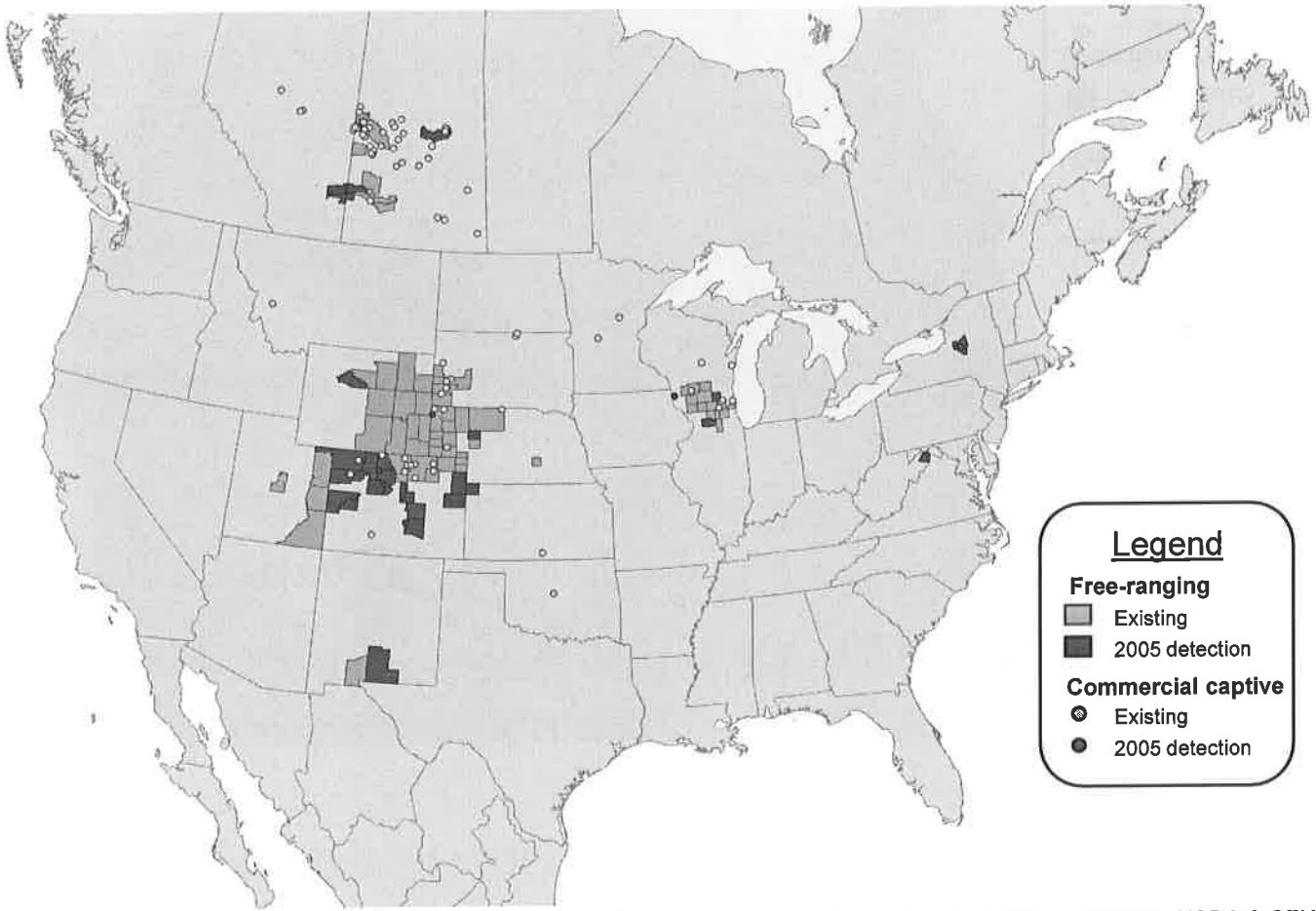
National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2005



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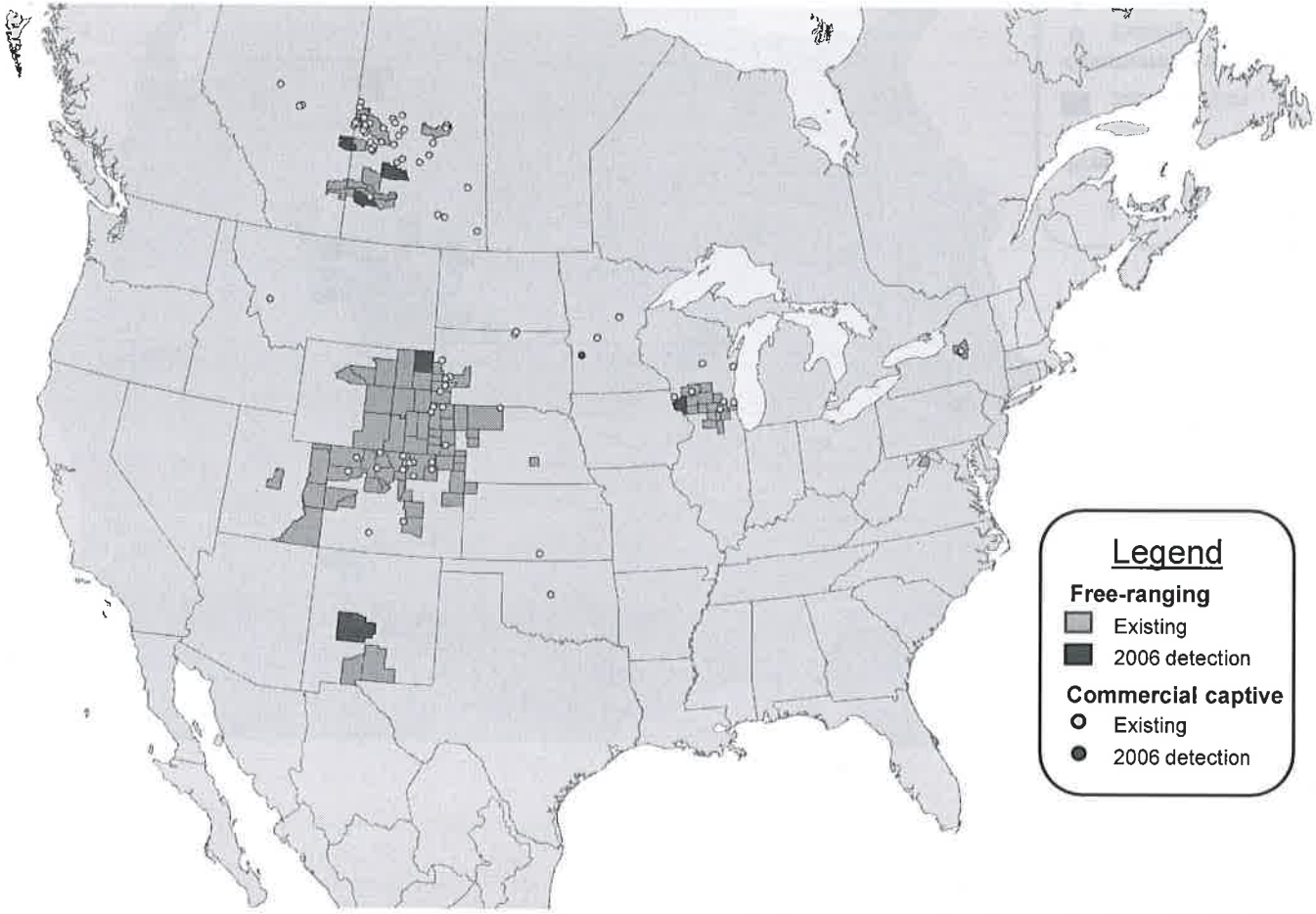
CWD Distribution - 2006



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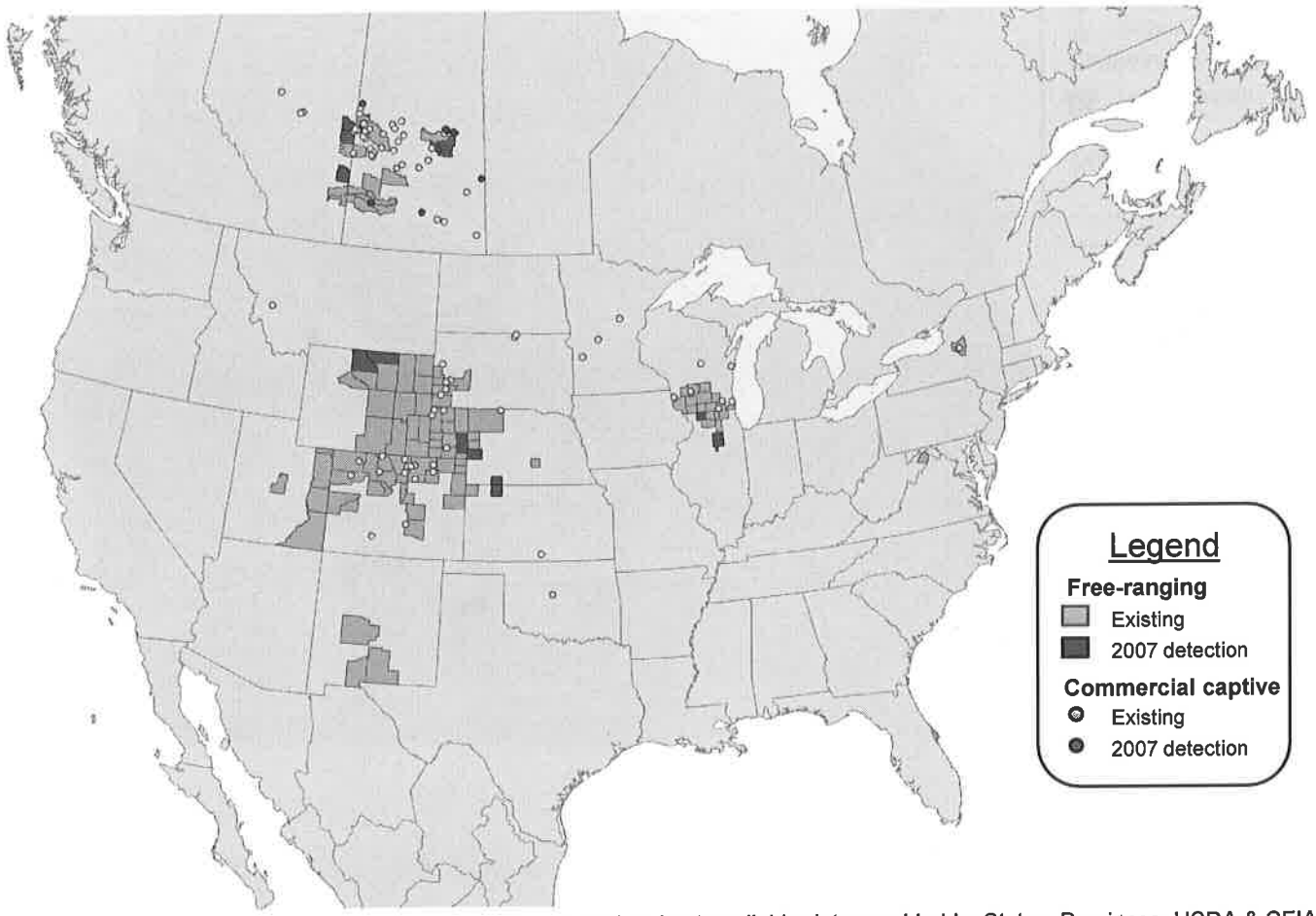
CWD Distribution - 2007



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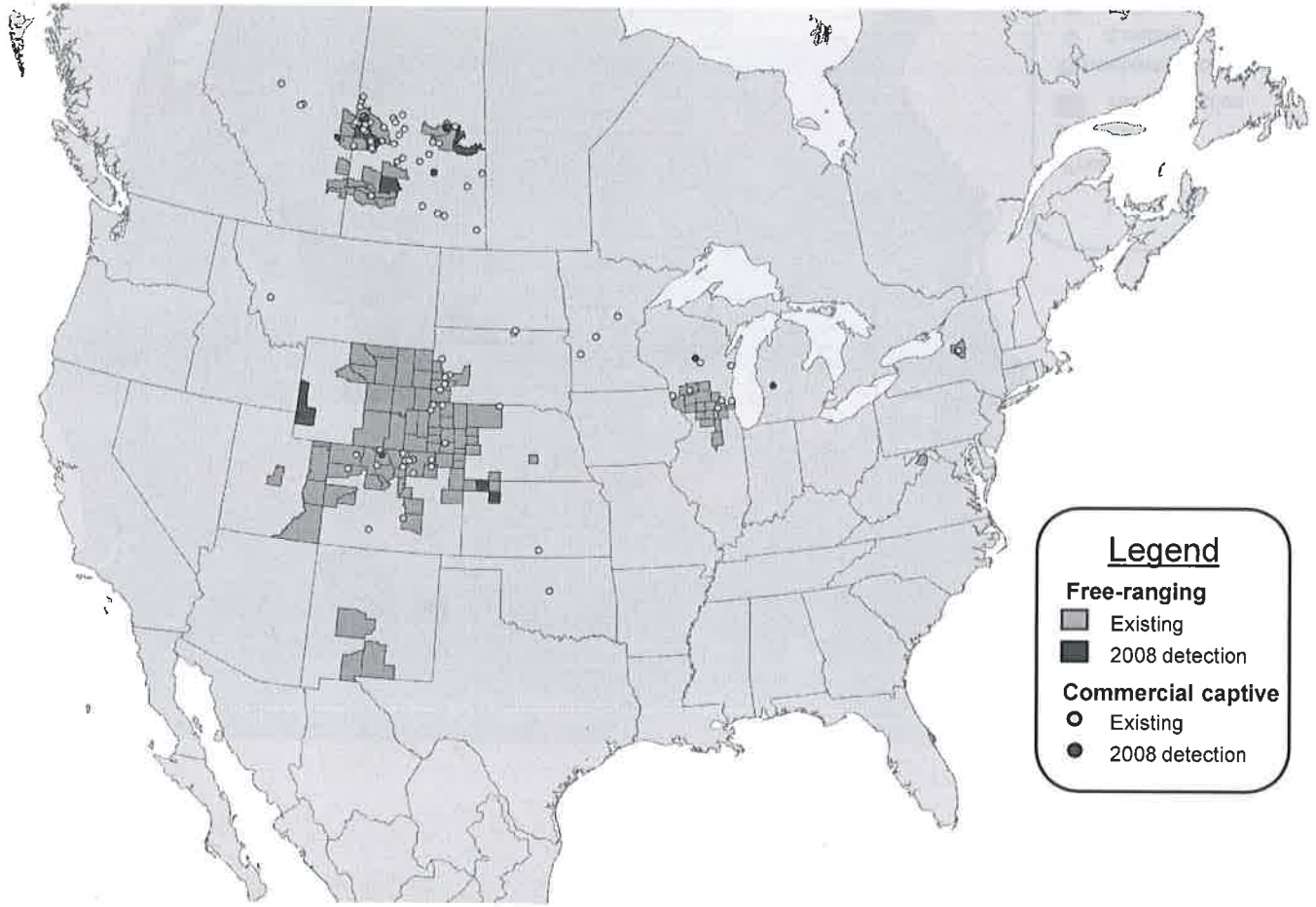
CWD Distribution - 2008



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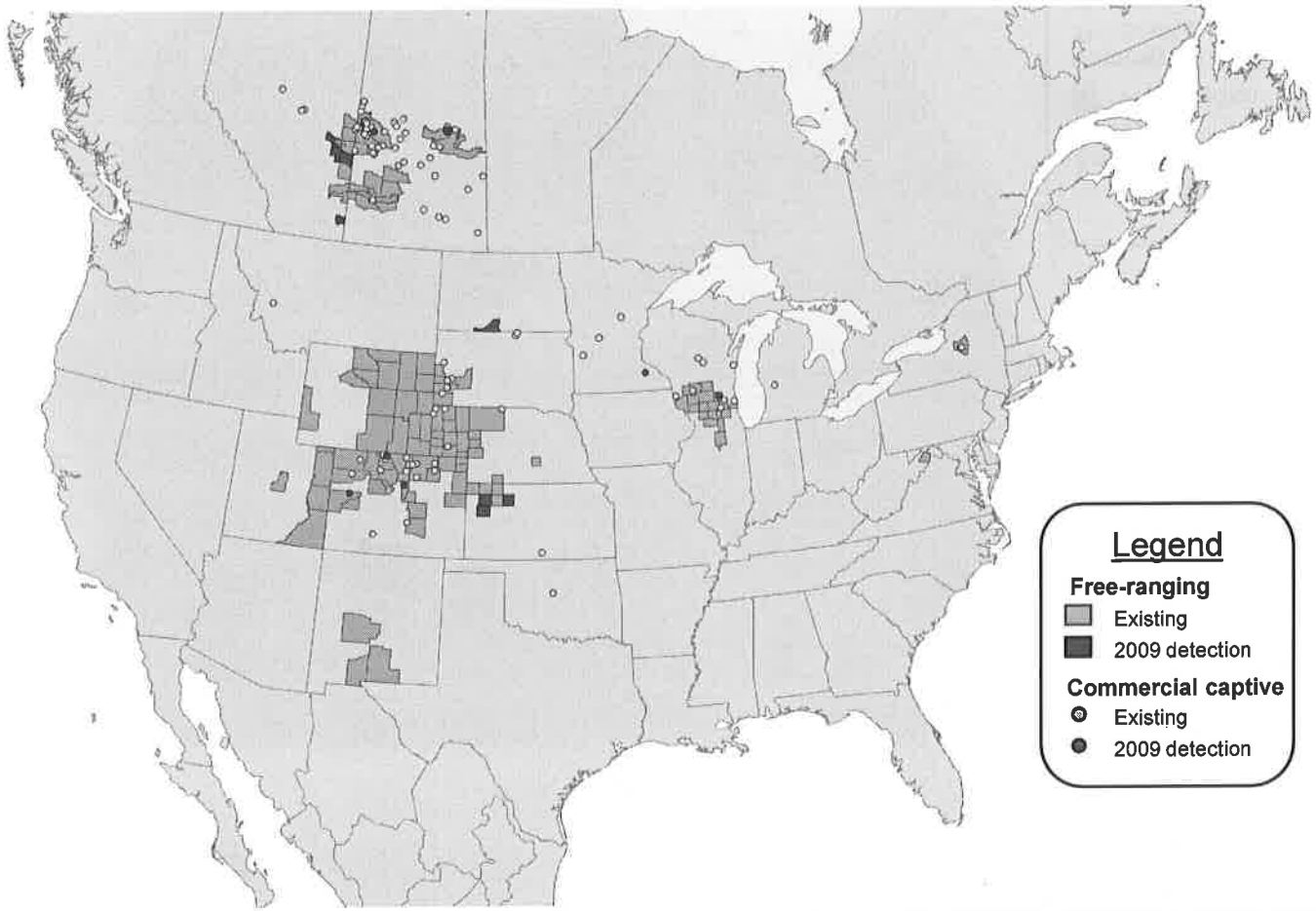
Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2009



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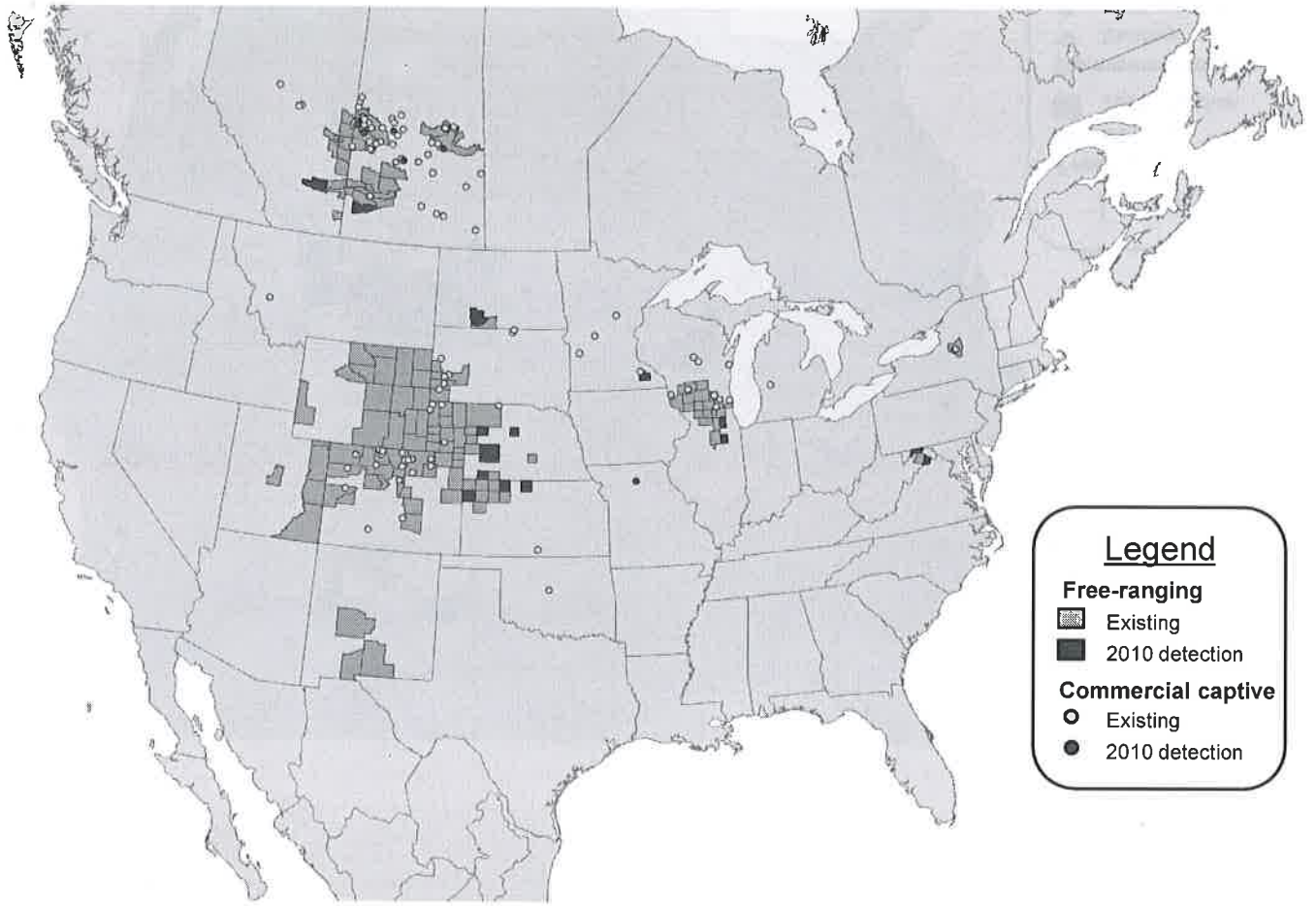
National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2010



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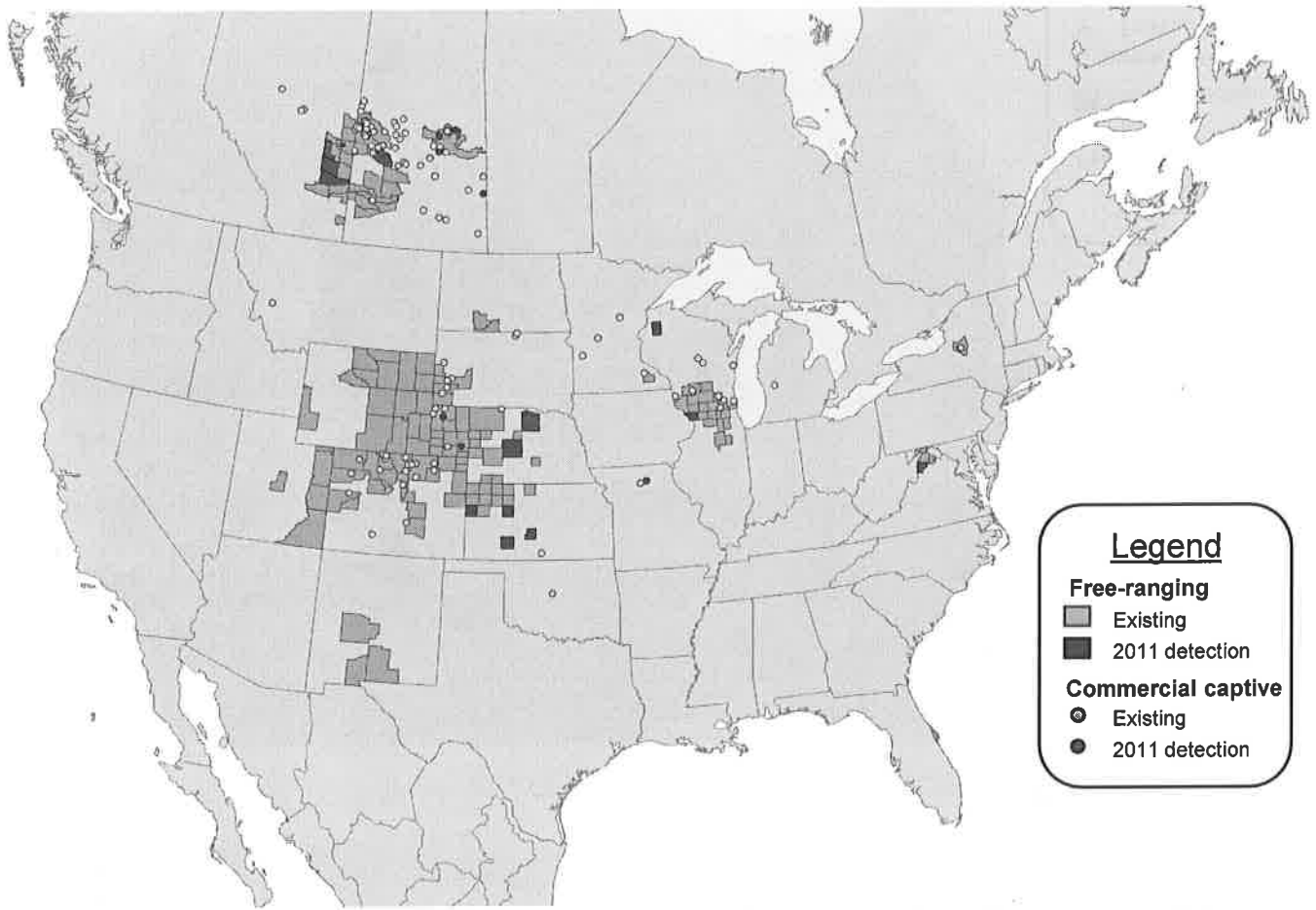
National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2011



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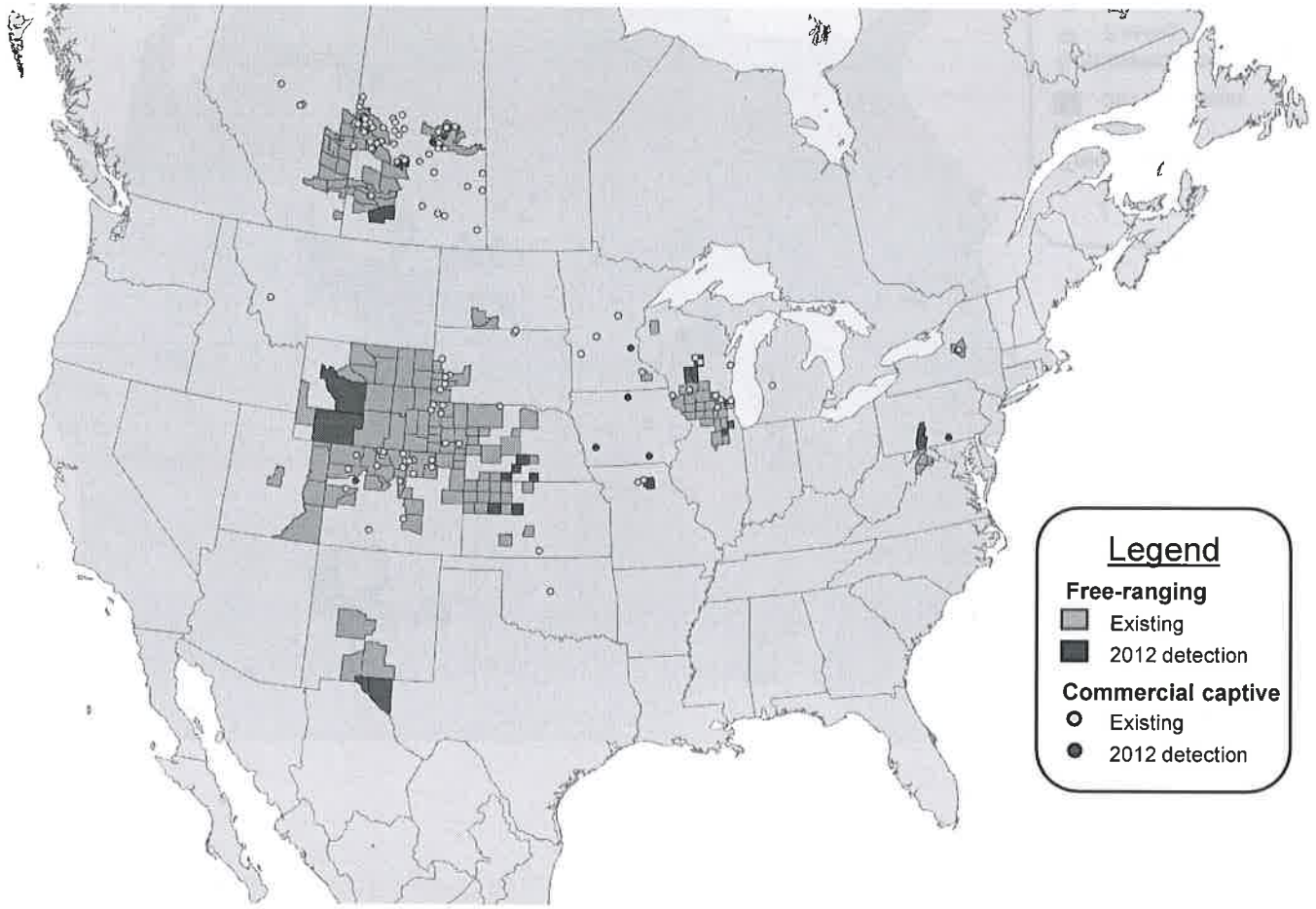
CWD Distribution - 2012



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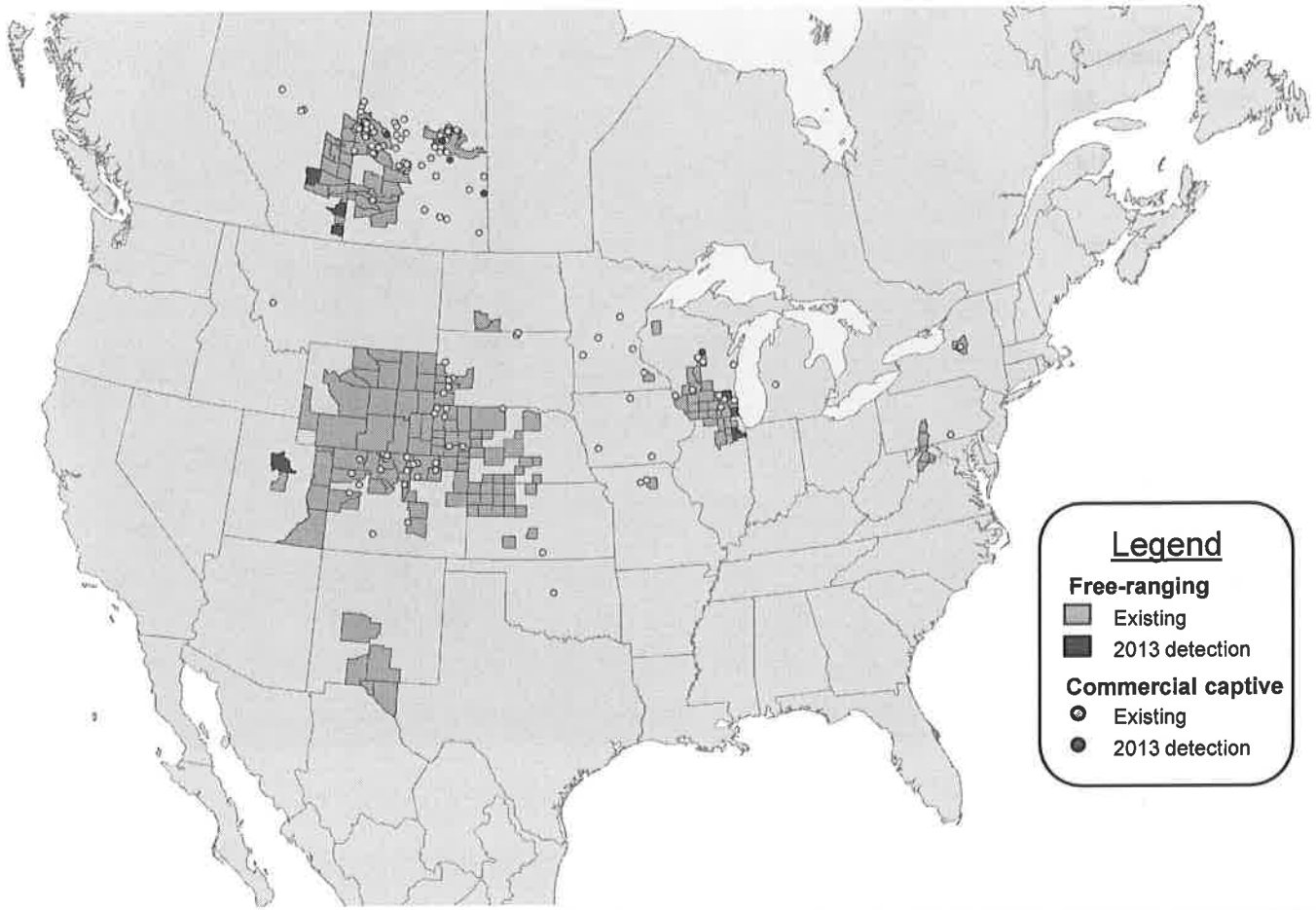
USGS

National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2013



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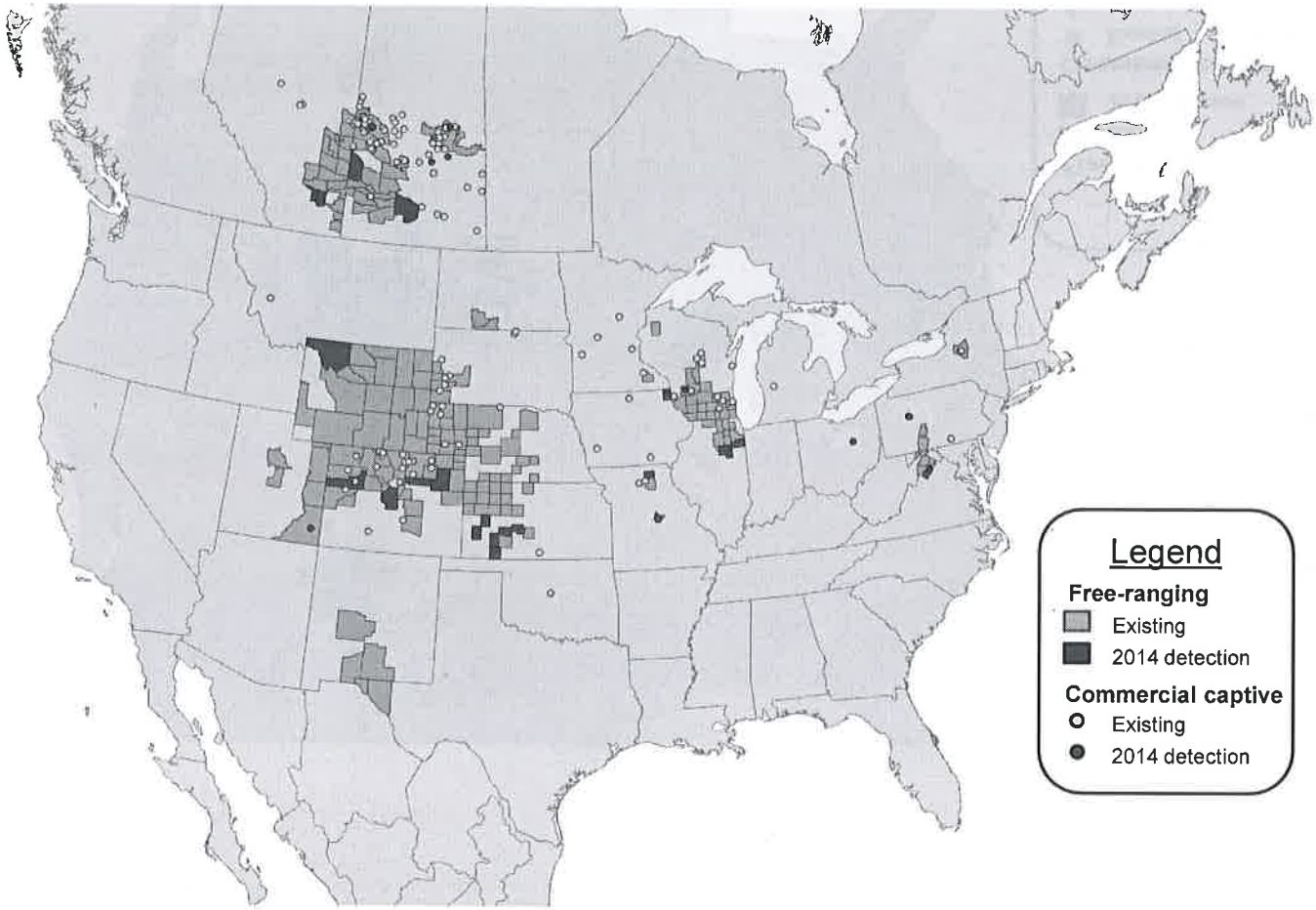
USGS

National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2014



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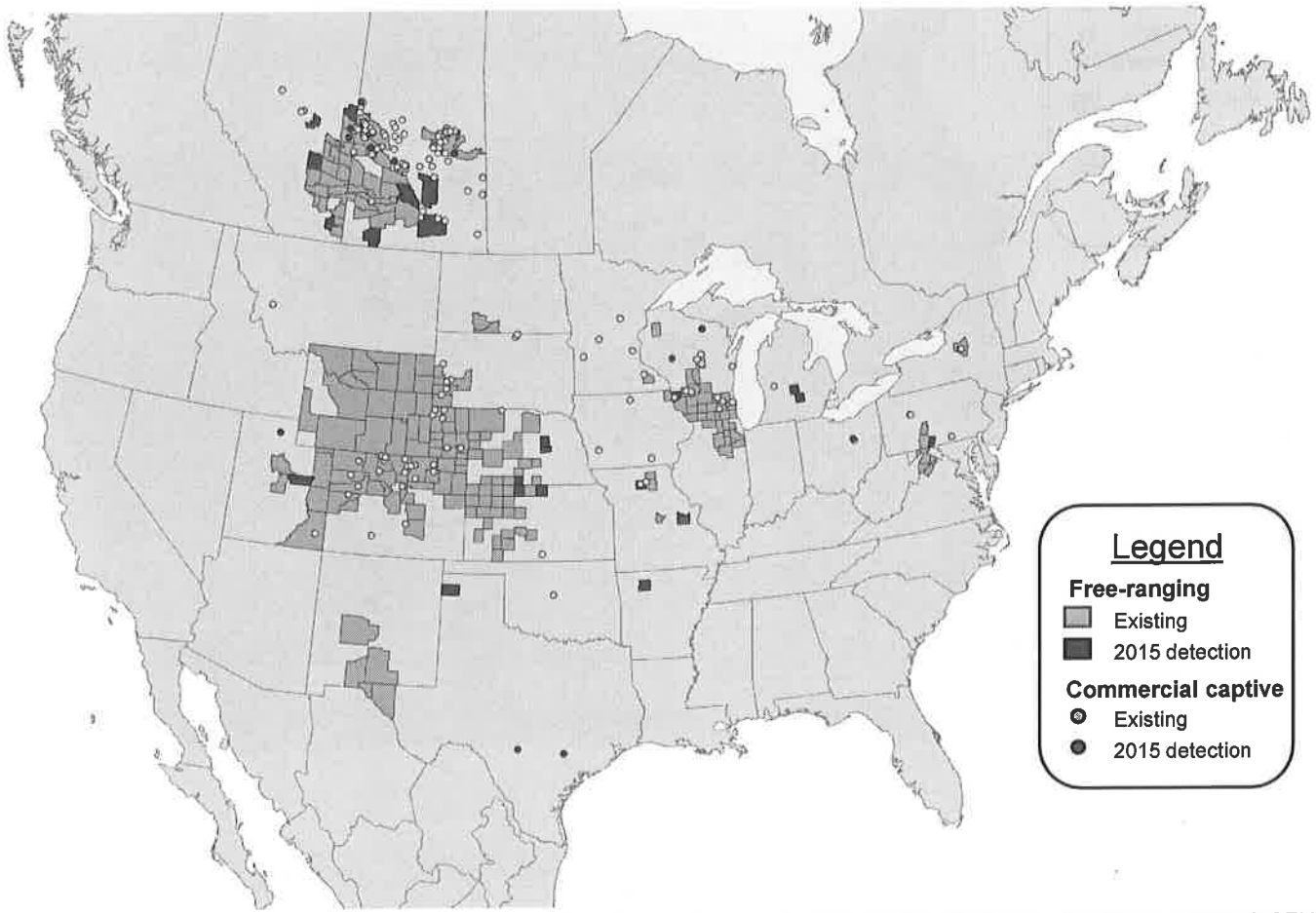
USGS

National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2015



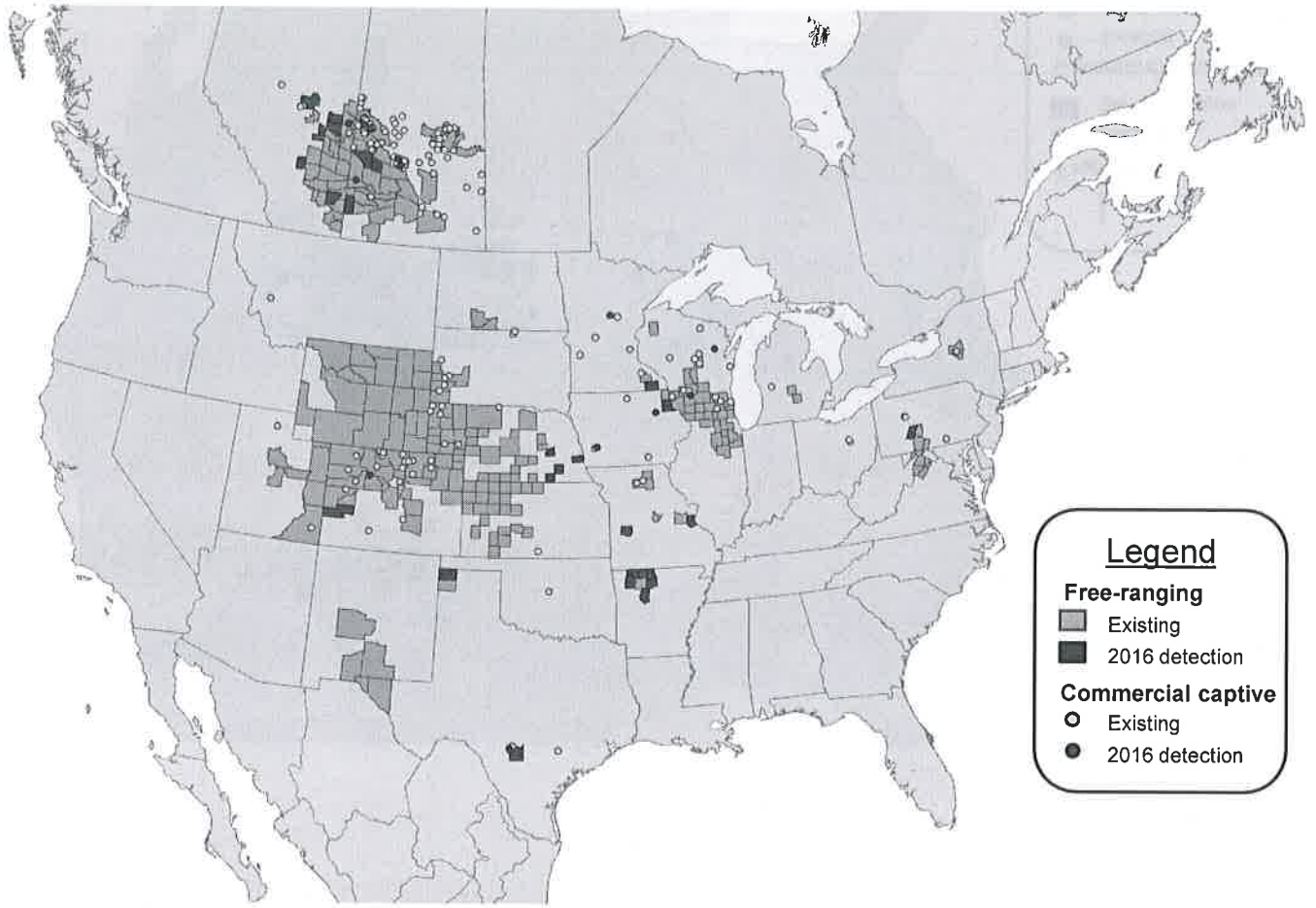
Based on best-available data provided by States, Provinces, USDA & CFIA

USGS

National Wildlife Health Center

Bryan Richards

CWD Distribution - 2016



Based on best-available data provided by States, Provinces, USDA & CFIA

USGS

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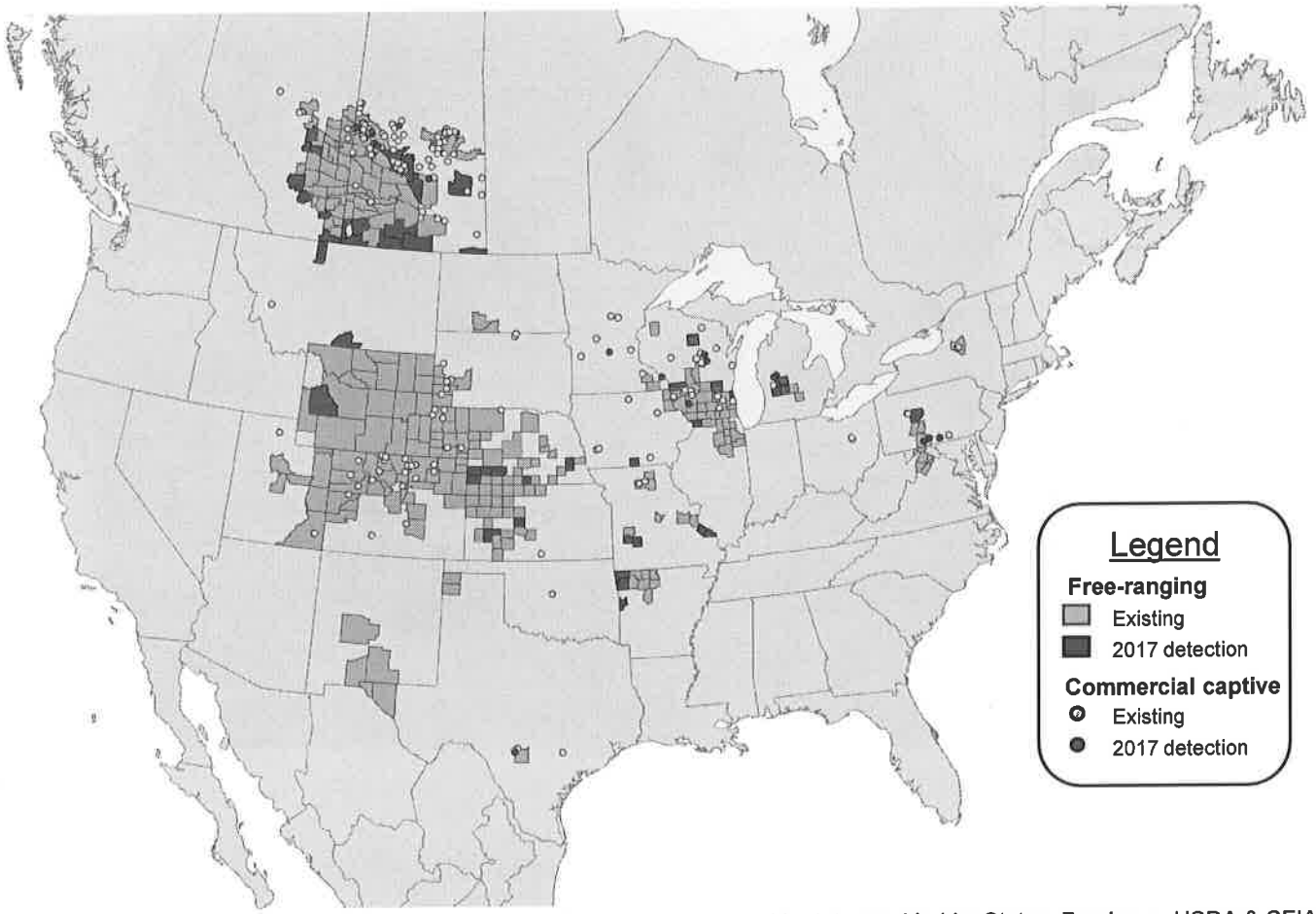
CWD Distribution - 2017



Based on best-available data provided by States, Provinces, USDA & CFIA

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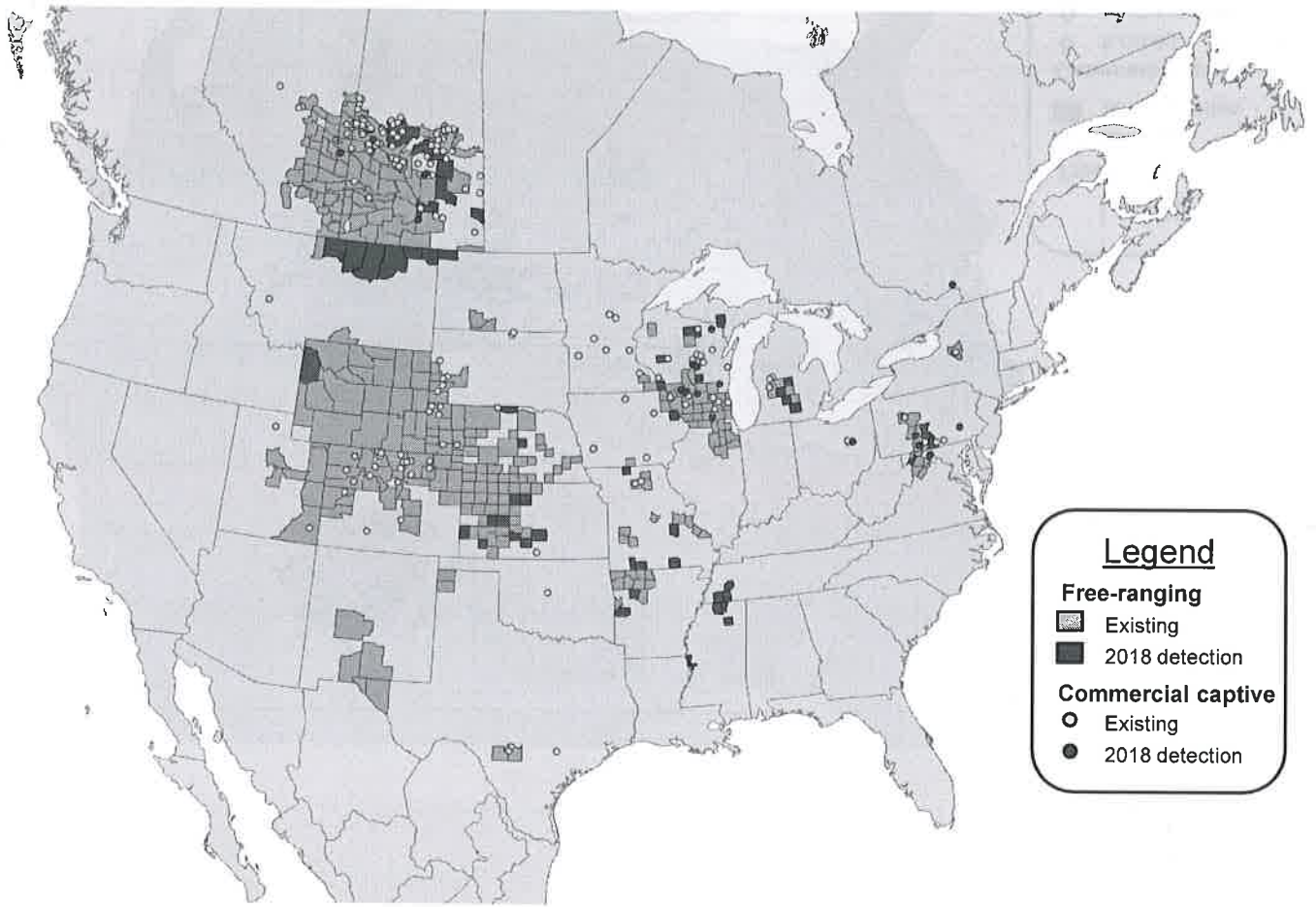
CWD Distribution - 2018



Based on best-available data provided by States, Provinces, USDA & CFIA

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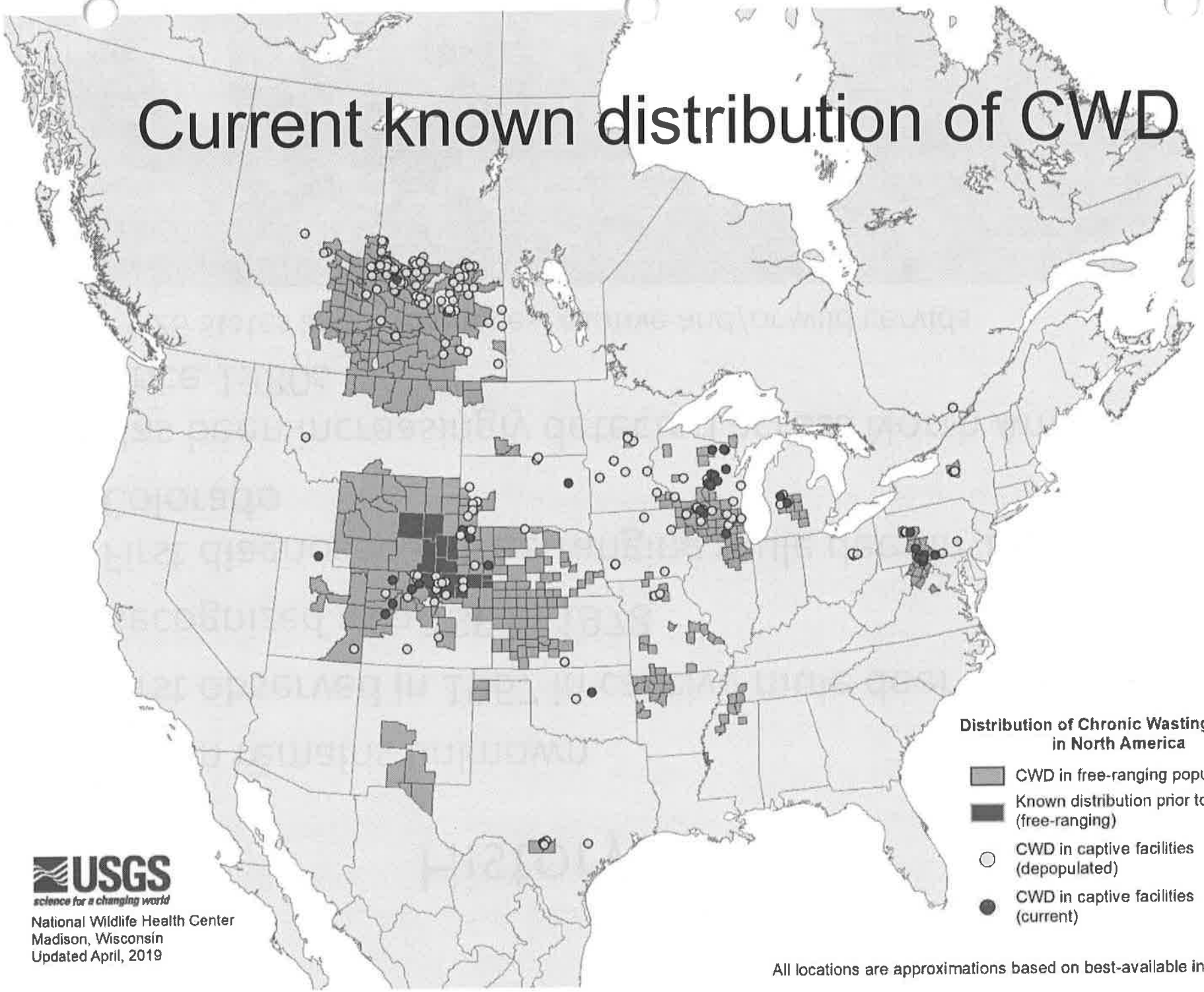
Current known distribution of CWD



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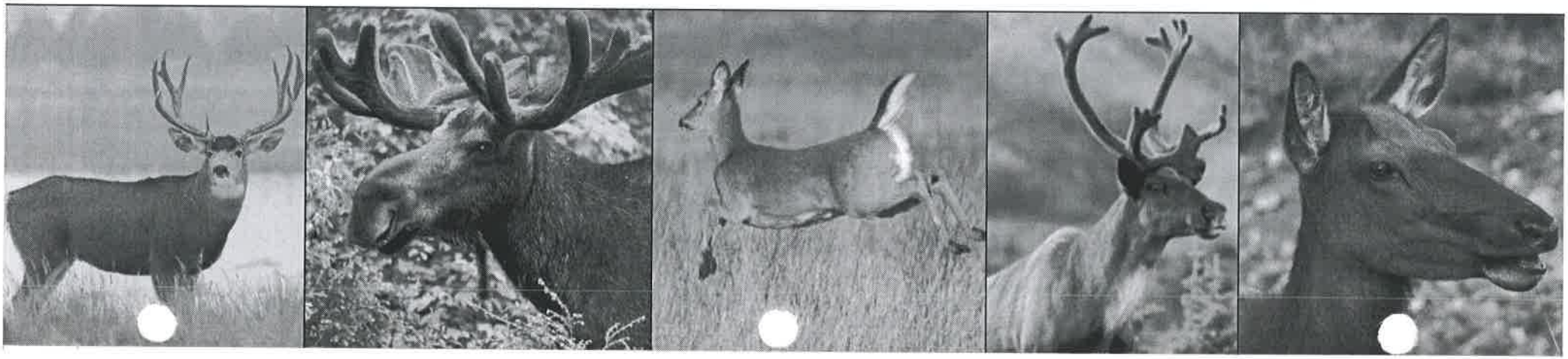
science for a changing world

National Wildlife Health Center
Madison, Wisconsin
Updated April, 2019

All locations are approximations based on best-available information

History of CWD

- Origin remains unknown
- First observed in 1967 in captive mule deer in Colorado
- Recognized as a TSE in 1978
- First diagnosed in free-ranging mule deer in 1981 in Colorado
- Has been increasingly detected across North America since 1980s
  - 26 States and 3 Provinces: captive and/or wild cervids



What is CWD?

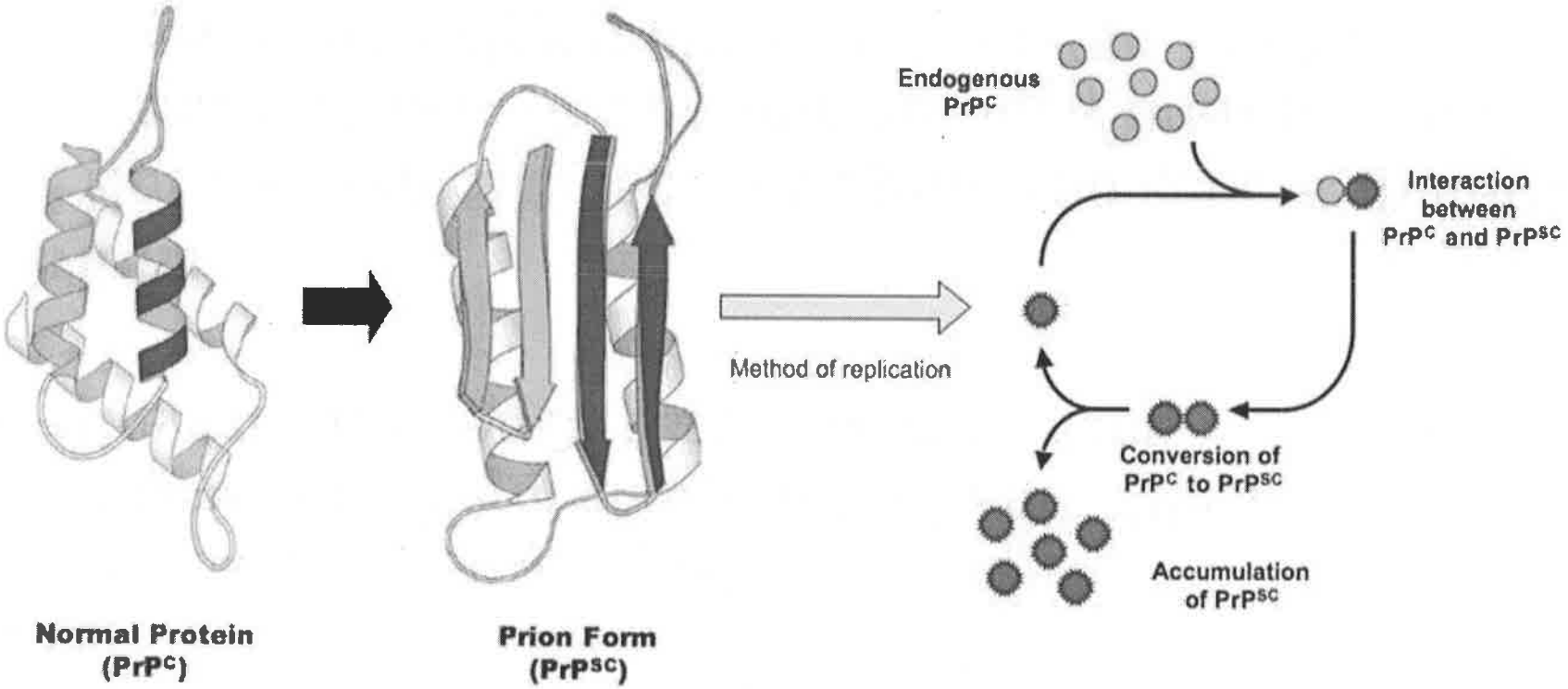
A transmissible, chronic, progressive neurologic disease of cervids

A type of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE)

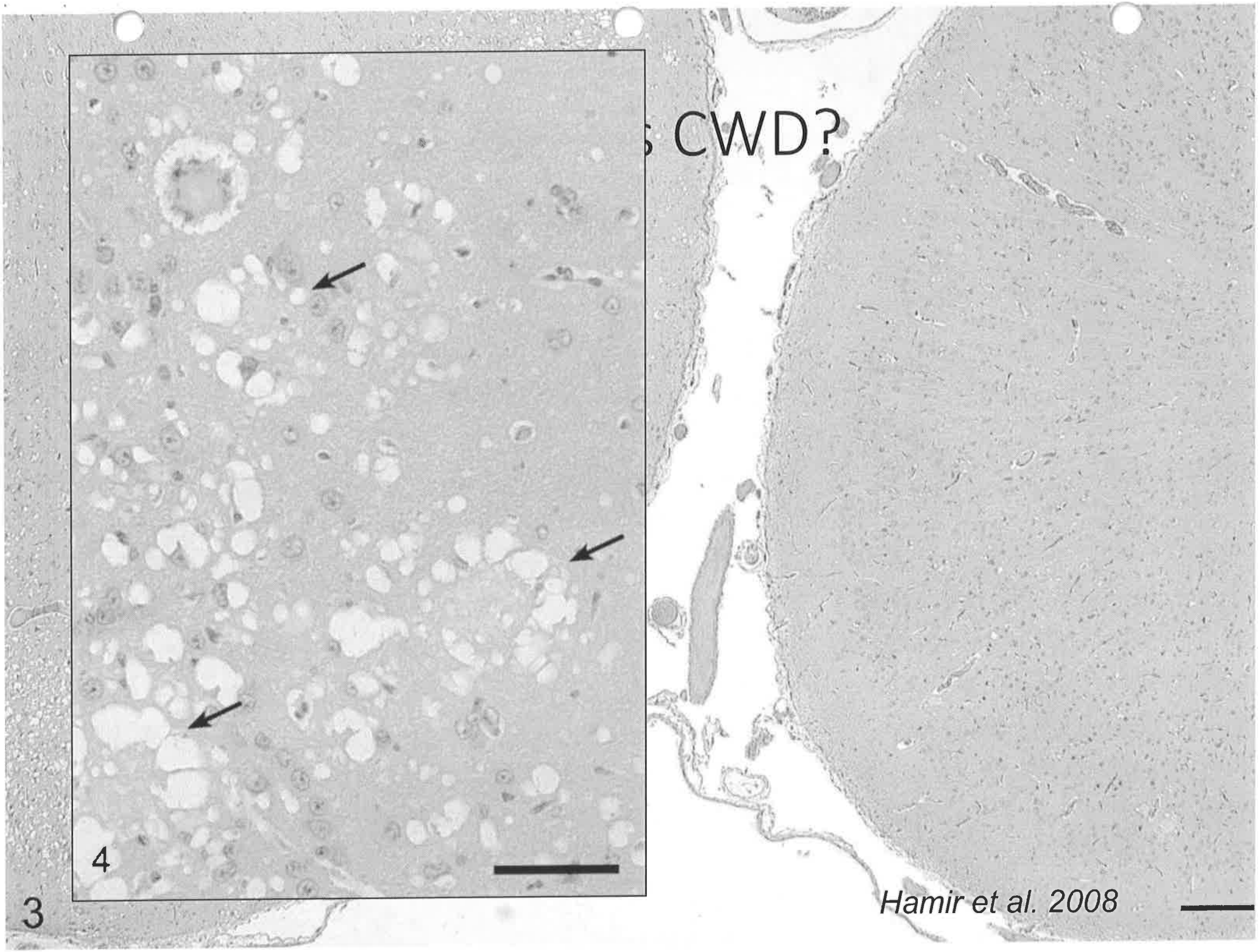
- Scrapie of sheep and goat
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy of cattle
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) in humans

- **Prions**
  - Not your typical infectious agent – no genetic material
  - Abnormal form of a protein normally present in the body (especially lymphoid and nervous tissue)
    - Rather that replication, prions propagate by transmitting their misfolded shape to other proteins…

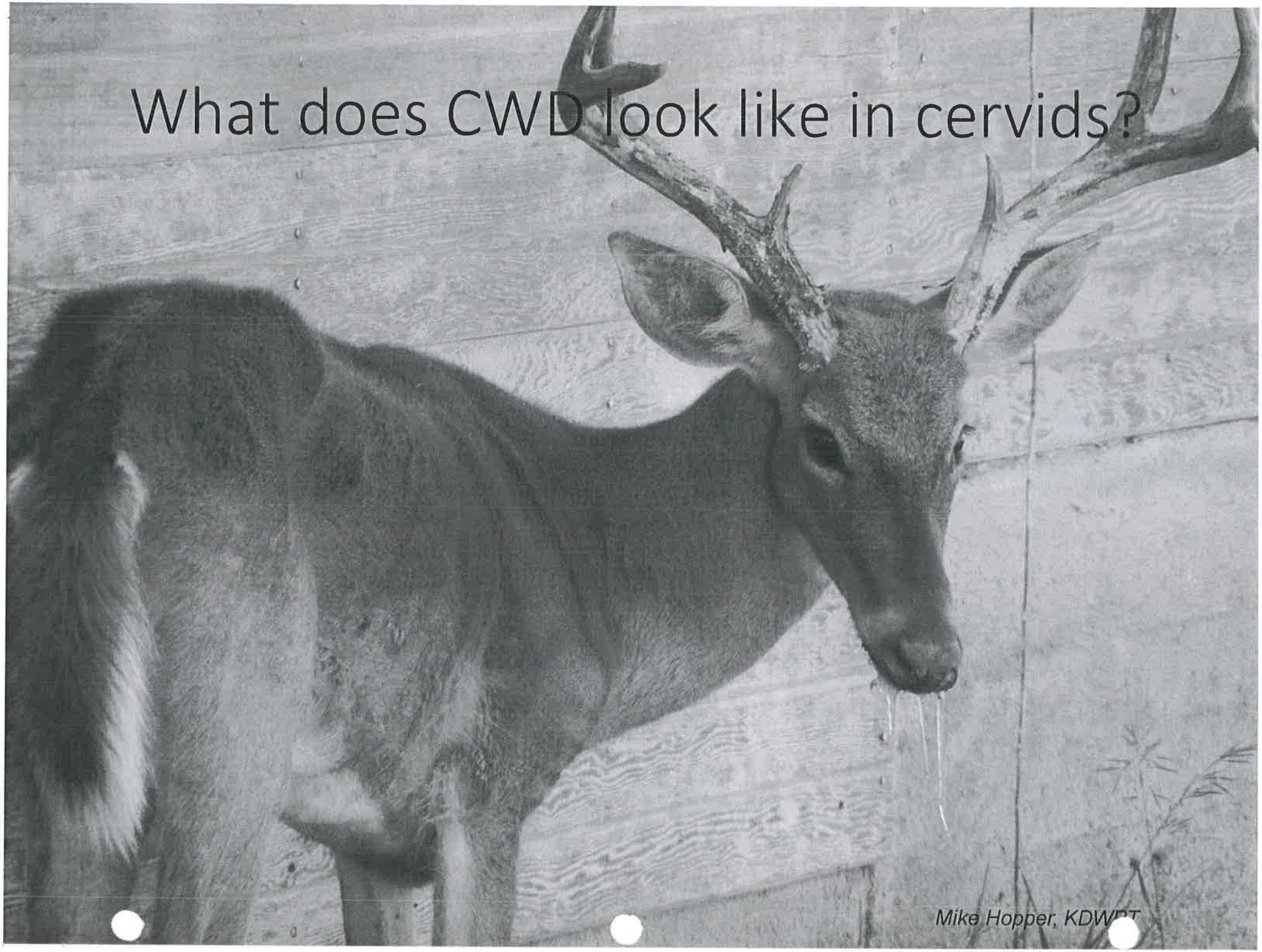
What is CWD?



- Abnormal prions serve as templates to transfer their misfolded abnormal form onto normal proteins
- Disease is caused by the accumulation of abnormal prion protein in the brain because the misfolding prevents its breakdown


s CWD?
4
3
Hamir et al. 2008

What does CWD look like in cervids?

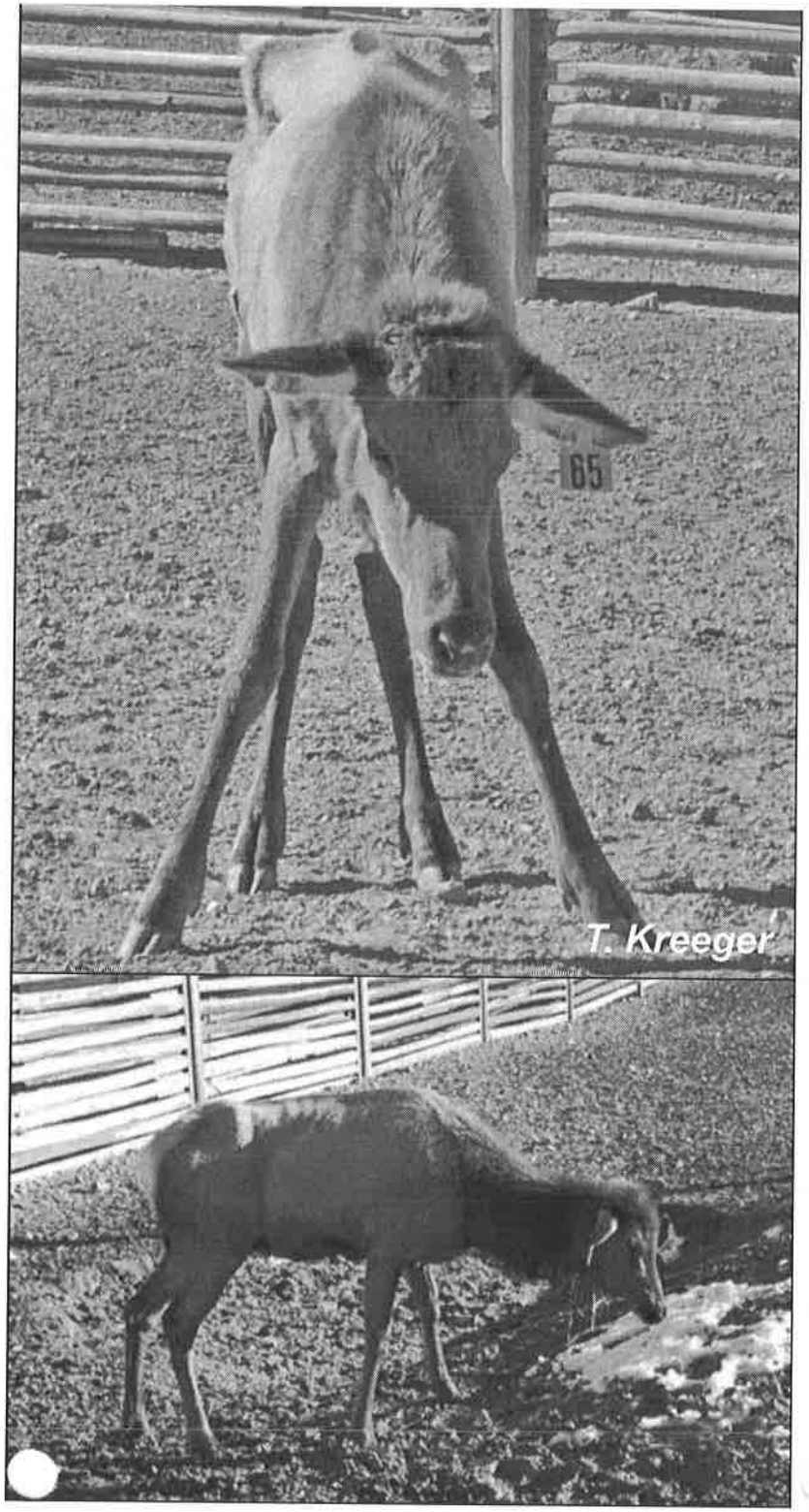


Mike Hopper, KDWPT

What does CWD look like in cervids?

- Incubation period = time from infection to clinical disease
- Prolonged incubation
  - 18-24 months, maximum unknown
- Clinical signs:
  - Behavioral changes
  - Listlessness
  - Ataxia
  - Head pressing
  - Excessive thirst, urination and salivation
  - Drooped head and lowered ears
  - Weight loss
  - Rough or retained winter coat
- 100% fatal

Most CWD positive deer appear healthy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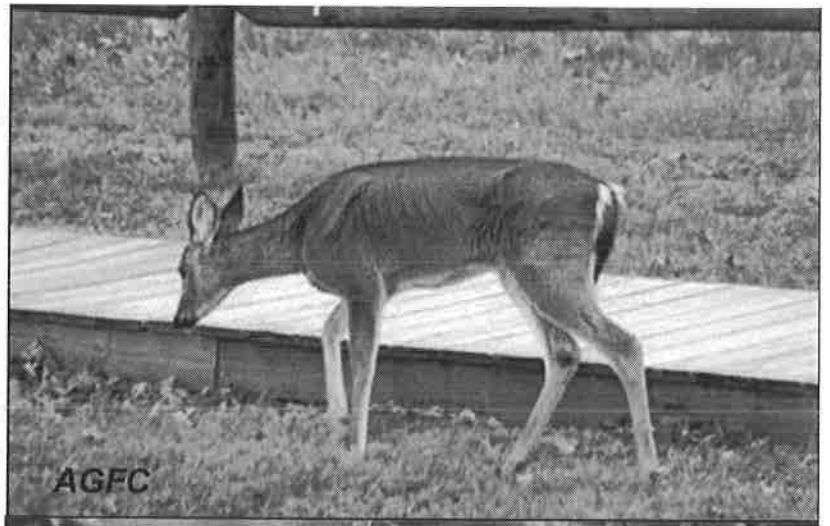
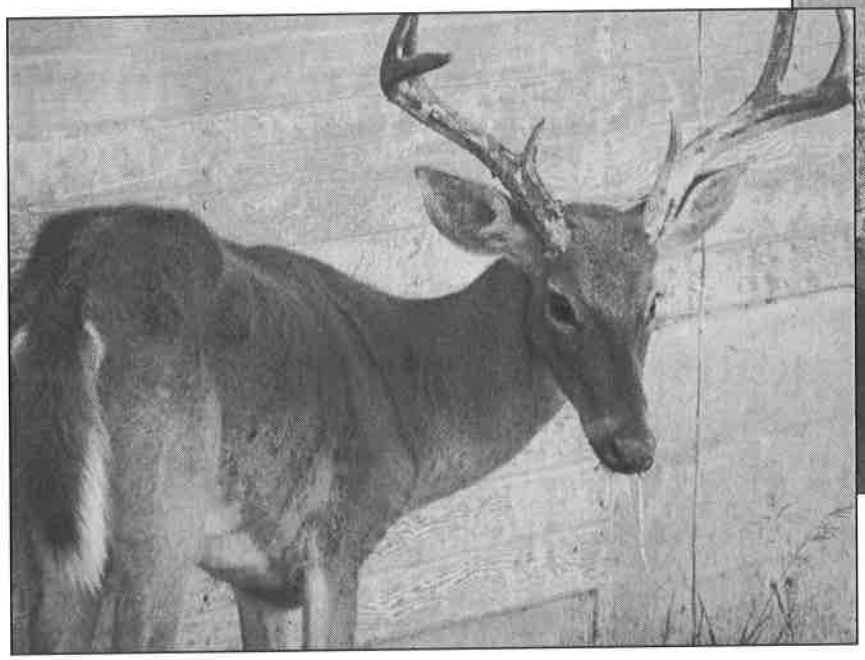
T. Kreeger


AGFC

D. Savoy

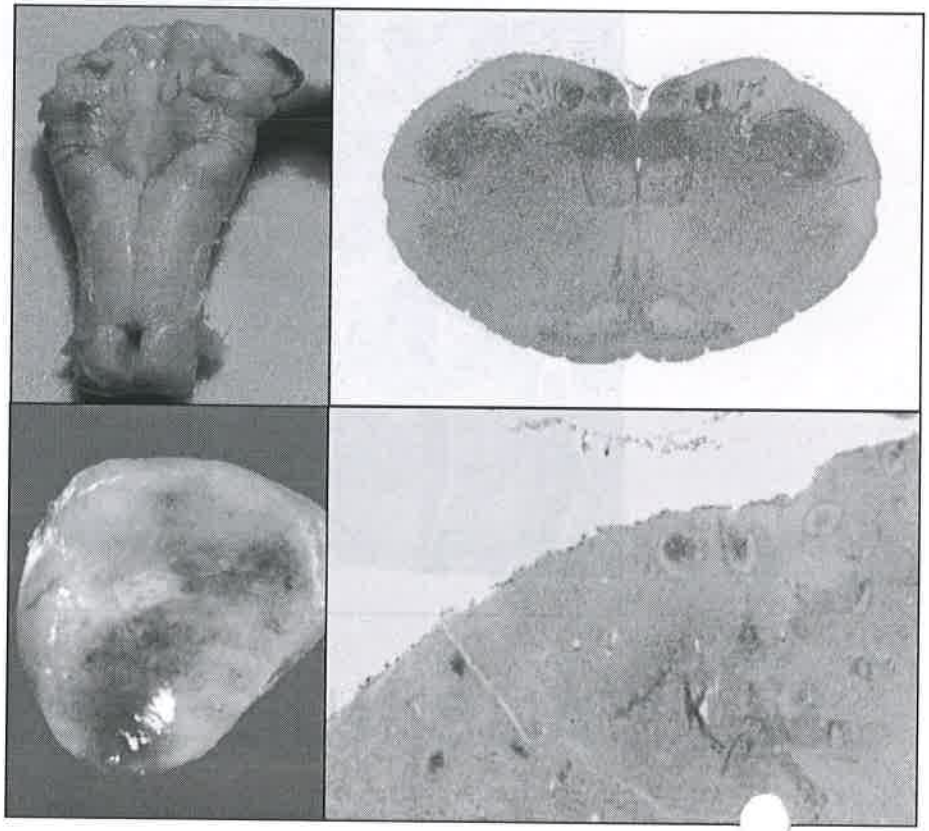
Many diseases present similarly…



Biologists must conduct field investigations and submit samples to laboratory for diagnostics

How is CWD detected?

- Standard testing relies on post-mortem samples
  - Brainstem
  - Retropharyngeal lymph nodes



- Limitations complicate surveillance and management

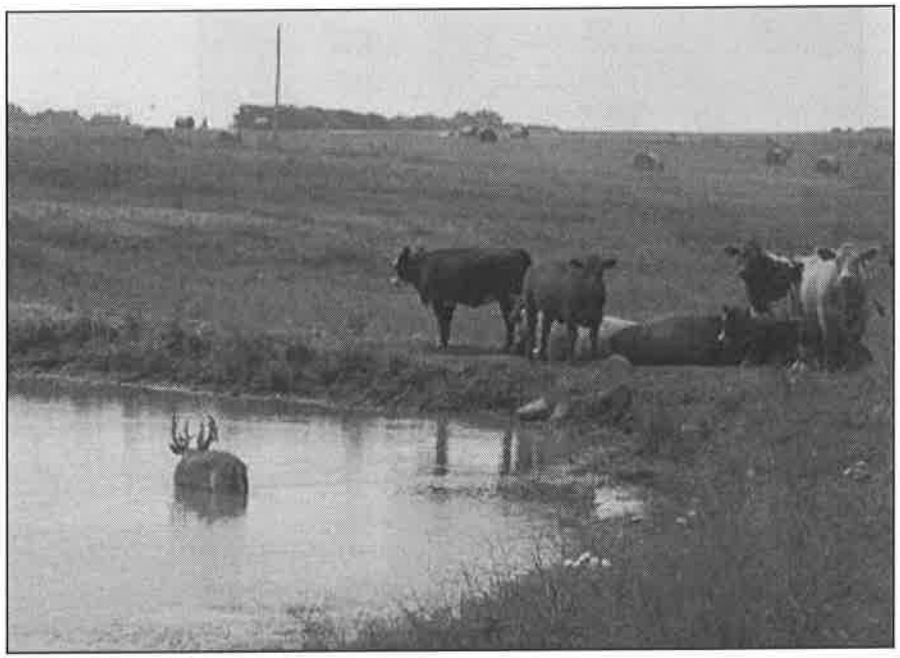
What species get CWD?

Species barrier – natural mechanisms that prevent a pathogen from spreading from one species to another

- Natural host = cervids
  - Elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer, reindeer & moose
- Variety of species susceptible to intracerebral injection

- What about cattle?
  - Risk of natural infection appears to be low
    - CWD not detected in cattle co-housed with infected mule deer and elk after a 10-year study

Williams et al. 2018



What species get CWD?

What about pigs?

- Experimentally, domestic pigs found to accumulate CWD prion after oral exposure
  - CWD prion accumulation was typically sparse
  - CWD prion variably present in lymphoid tissue and CNS
    - 5/9 market weight pigs (6 months)
    - 6/10 aged pigs (73 months)

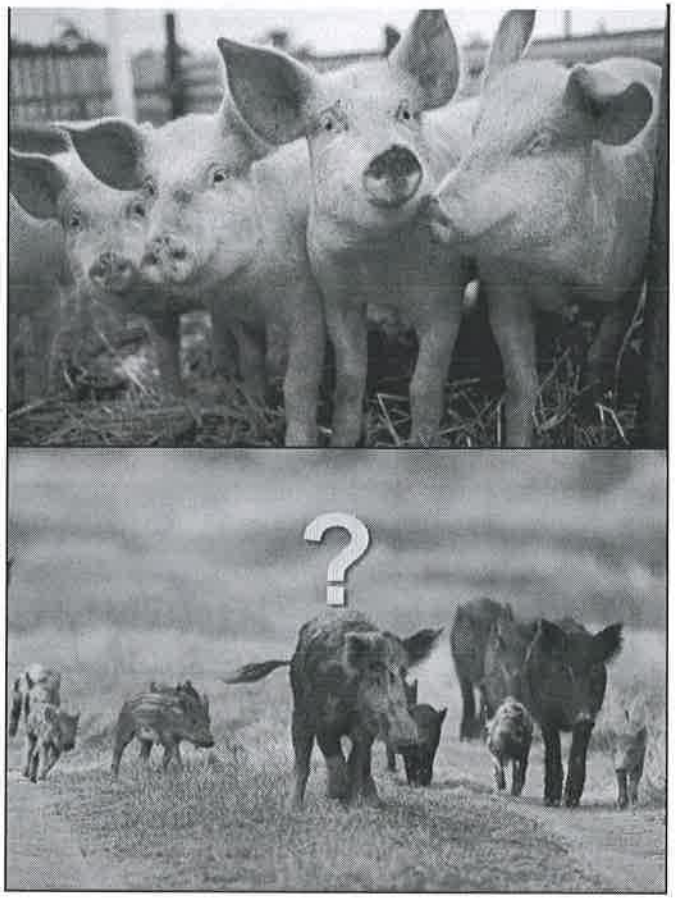
Raises questions about potential epidemiologic role of pigs and the potential for pigs to serve as source of CWD exposure to animal and human food chain

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY | Journal of Virology®

Experimental Transmission of the Chronic Wasting Disease Agent to Swine after Oral or Intracranial Inoculation

S. Jo Moore,[a,b] M. Heather West Greenlee,[c] Naveen Kondru,[c] Shreesha Manne,[c] Jodi D. Smith,[a*] Robert A. Kunkle,[a] Anumantha Kanthasamy,[c] Justin J. Greenlee[a]

Virus and Prion Research Unit, National Animal Disease Center, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Ames, Iowa, USA[a]; Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA[b]; Department of Biomedical Sciences, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Ames, Iowa, USA[c]



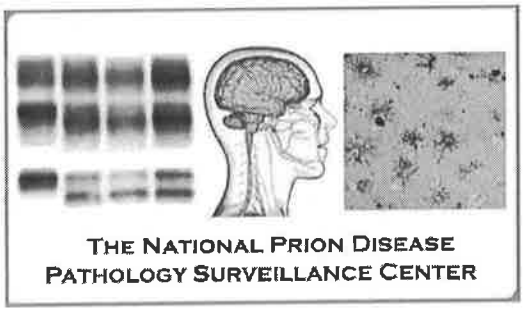
Moore et al. 2017

Public health implications of CWD?

At present, there is no evidence the prion associated with CWD has infected humans

How is the zoonotic potential of CWD prions investigated?

Epidemiological studies



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
Public Health
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/puhe
ELSEVIER

Original Research

Six-year follow-up of a point-source exposure to CWD contaminated venison in an Upstate New York community: risk behaviours and health outcomes 2005–2011

K.M. Olszowy [a,b], J. Lavelle [a,b], K. Rachfal [a,b], S. Hempstead [a,b], K. Drouin [a,b,c], J.M. Darcy II [a,b], C. Reiber [a], R.M. Garruto [a,b,c,*]

Controlled experiments

- Transgenic rodents
- Non-human primates

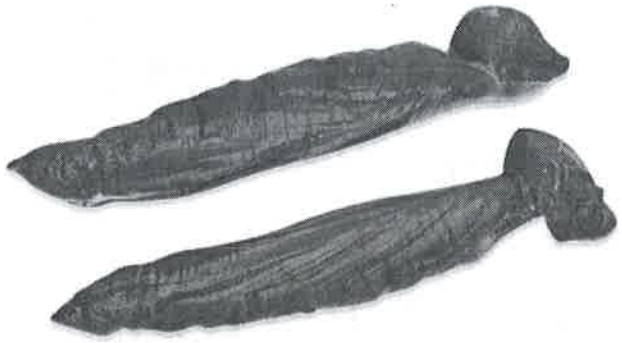
Public health implications of CWD?

Czub et al. CFIA research presented at PRION 2017, Edinburgh, Scotland

Macaques challenged with CWD and monitored for years

- Multiple routes of CWD exposure
  - Oral, skin scarification, IV injection, intracerebral injection

  → Macaques exposed by ingestion of CWD+ deer muscle (3) or brain (3)



2 of 3 macaques that were fed muscle developed clinical disease 5-6 yrs later and CWD confirmed in CNS

Public health implications of CWD?

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY | Journal of Virology®

Lack of Transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease to Cynomolgus Macaques

Brent Race,[a] Katie Williams,[a] Christina D. Orrú,[a] Andrew G. Hughson,[a] Lori Lubke,[a] Bruce Chesebro[a]

[a]Laboratory of Persistent Viral Diseases, Rocky Mountain Laboratories, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, Montana, USA

The science surrounding the zoonotic potential of CWD prions remains unclear

- Studies can be confusing and sometimes conflicting
  - Different outcomes of seemingly similar studies may be related to different methods

Public health implications of CWD?

Based on available science and understanding of other animal prion diseases, agencies should continue to minimize human exposure to CWD

- Public health officials have always provided recommendations on minimizing risk for CWD exposure
- When hunting in areas with CWD, CDC recommends hunters:
  - Check with state wildlife and public health officials on whether testing is recommended or required
  - Strongly consider having your deer or elk tested
  - Ask processors to process your animal individually
  - Don't eat animals that test positive

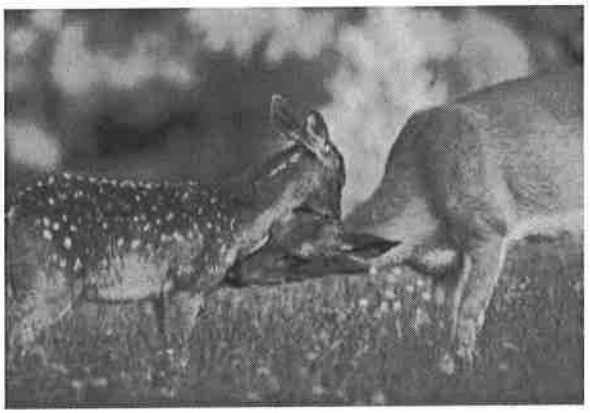
https://www.cdc.gov/prions/cwd/prevention.html

How is CWD transmitted?

Horizontal transmission

- Direct (deer-to-deer) or indirect (environment-to-deer)

- Prions shed in feces, urine, and saliva
  - Shedding occurs months before clinical signs occur
  - Shedding likely continues for life of the animal
- Prions accumulate throughout the body and remain infectious in those tissues, even after death
- Prions remarkably environmentally stable



How is CWD transmitted?

- Infectious CWD prions can persist in the environment for years
  - Duration not fully defined
  - Difficult to disinfect/inactivate by traditional approaches

→ Colorado study demonstrated decomposed carcasses of deer that died of CWD were sources of disease for naïve deer when placed in the same paddock 2 years later

Miller et al.. 2004

- Environmental variables remain poorly defined
  - Mineral licks may be transmission risk and environmental reservoir
  - Prions bind to soil, which may enhance infectivity
  - Plants may bind and uptake CWD prions

Wyckoff et al. 2016; Pritzko[illegible] et al. 2015

Raymond Bloomer

Raymond Bloomer

How is CWD transmitted?

Uncertainties remain and we still have much to learn about CWD prion transmission

Important points on CWD prions

Accumulate in many tissues of infected deer

- Tissues remain infectious after death

Shed in saliva, urine, velvet, and feces

- Shedding occurs prior to clinical signs

Accumulate in the environment

- May bind to soil and plants

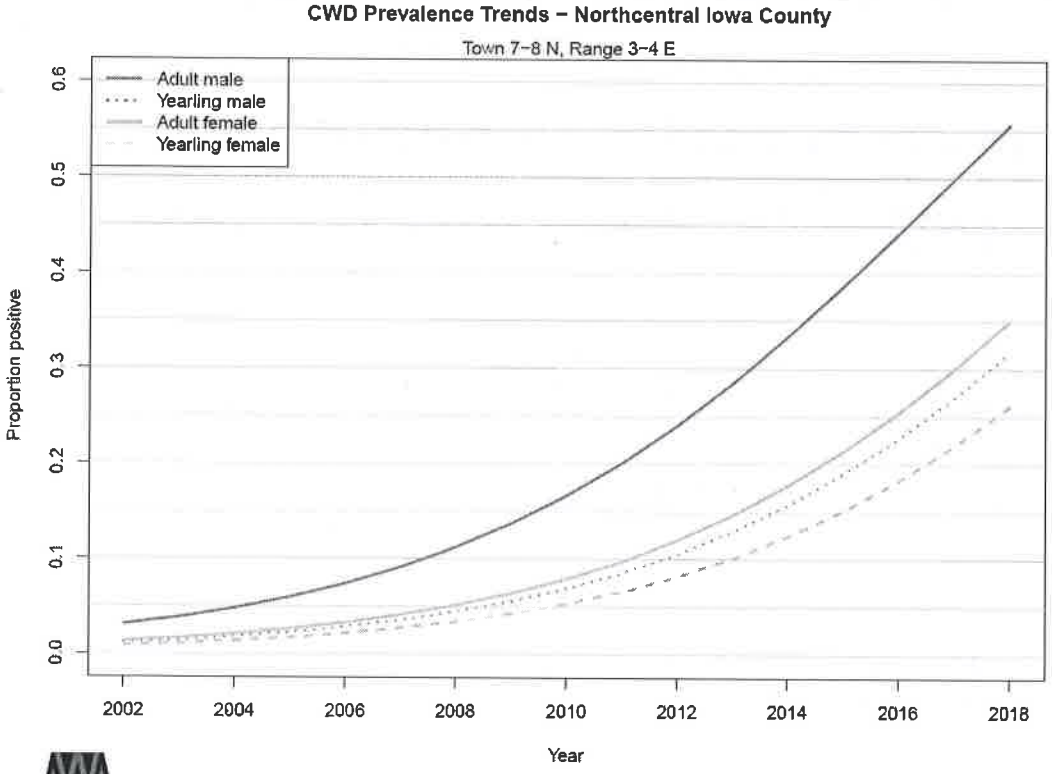
Can persist in the environment for years

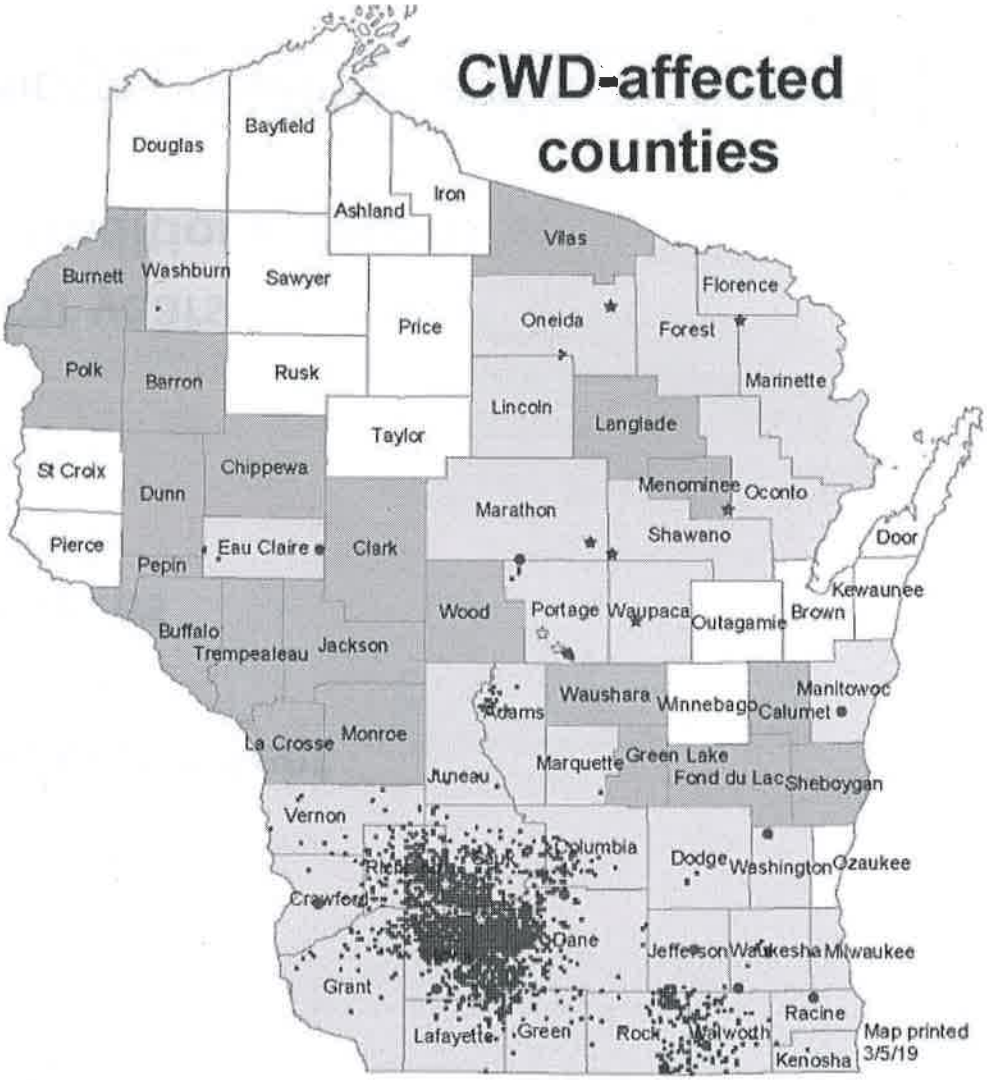
Nearly impossible to destroy by traditional means

Collectively, these factors greatly complicate prevention and management

CWD in wild cervids

CWD foci expand and prevalence increases over time





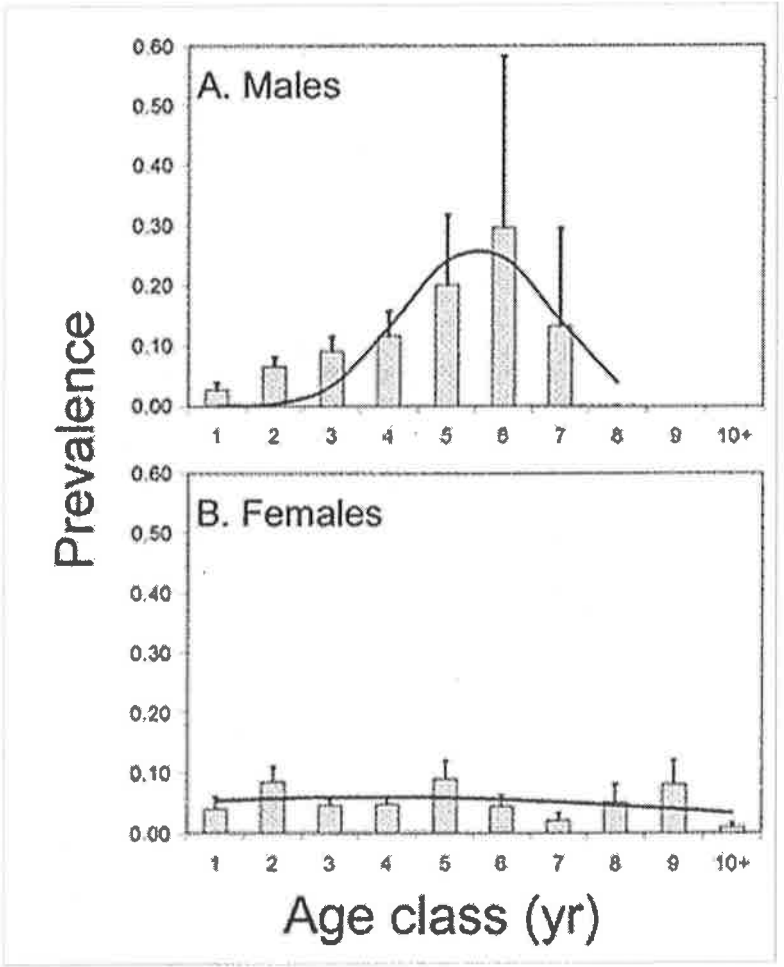
- CWD wild positive location
- Hunting ranches infected with CWD currently in operation
- Deer farms infected with CWD currently in operation
- Past positive CWD farms, depopulated
- County boundary
- CWD affected county per positive(s) detected in the county
- CWD affected county "watch county" per being within 10 miles of a CWD positive detection (e.g. CWD has not been detected in these counties)

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

CWD in wild cervids

CWD prevalence varies with age, sex, species and herd but will increase over time

- Males often have higher prevalence
- Risk of CWD infection increases with age
- Accordingly, many state surveillance program target older animals, especially males

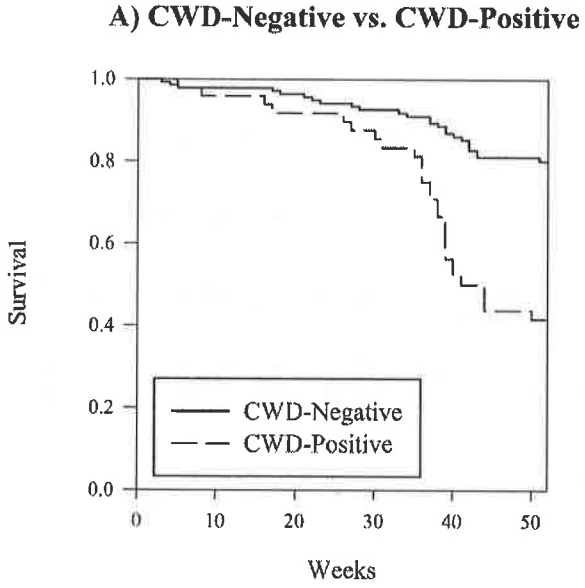


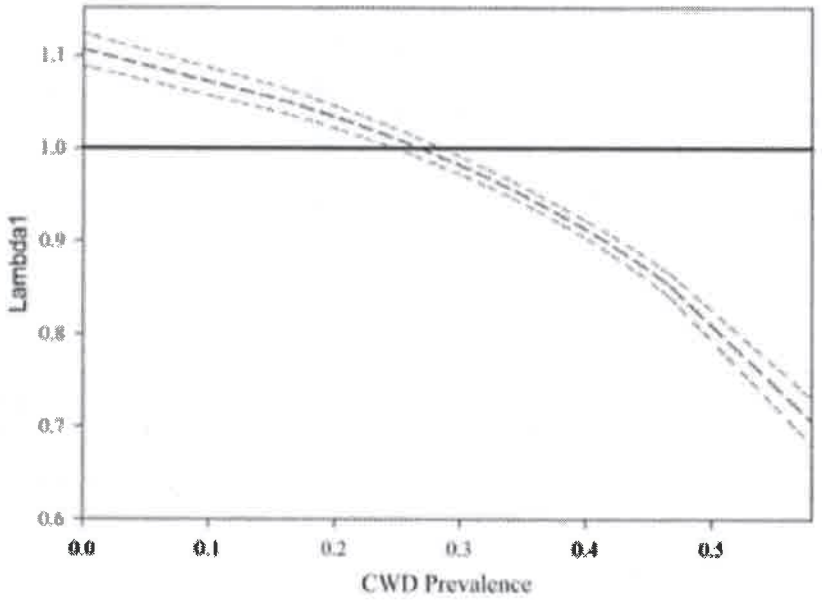
Miller & Connor, 2005

CWD in wild cervids

Population impacts are not completely defined

- CWD-positive animals are more susceptible to road-kill, predation, and hunter harvest



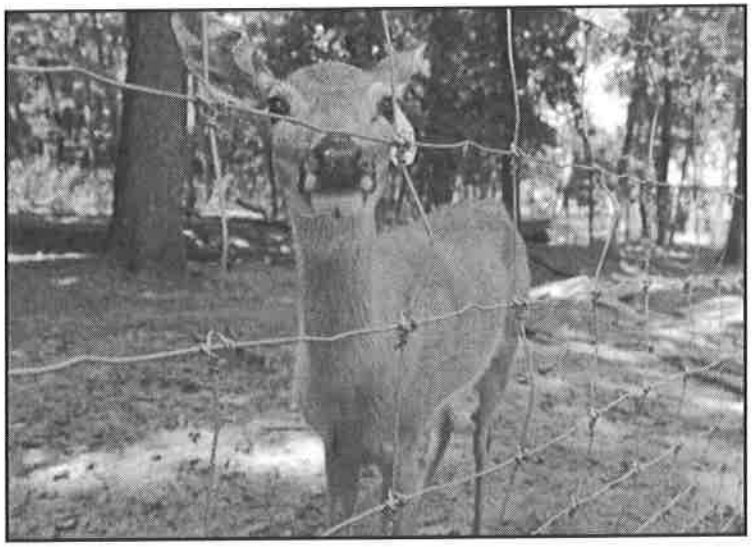


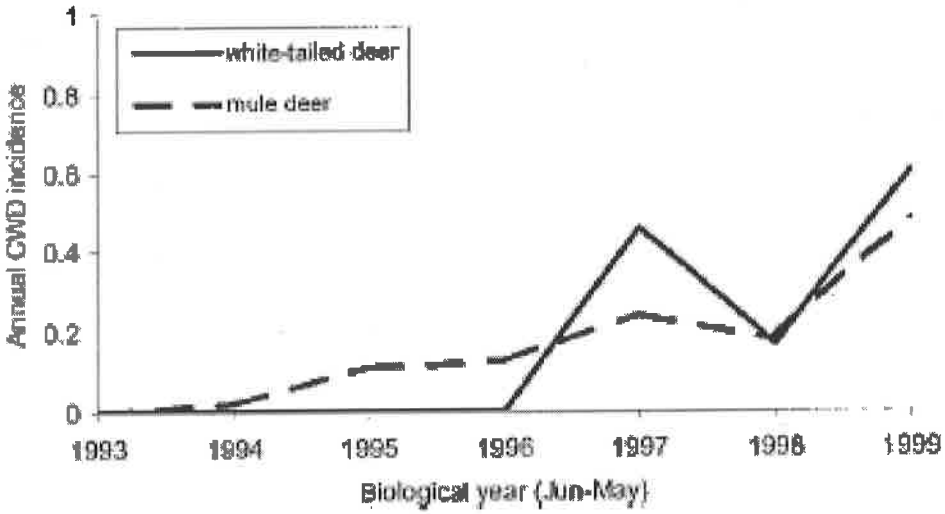
Population impacts are expected due to lowered survival and changes in long-term dynamics

Edmur[illegible] et al. 2016

CWD in captive cervids

- CWD has been found in captive cervids in 17 states
  - 111 captive herds total as of April 2019
- If CWD is introduced, conditions on confined cervid operations may facilitate transmission
- CWD+ captive herds are a risk to wild cervids
  - Fence line contact
  - Vacated operations
  - Escape or release of captives
- Transmission may occur in both directions





Miller & Wild, 2004

How does CWD spread?

Known CWD Distribution

2000 **2019**

Both natural and anthropogenic factors have contributed to the spread and persistence of CWD in cervid populations

USGS

Bryan Richard ıtional Wildlife Health Center

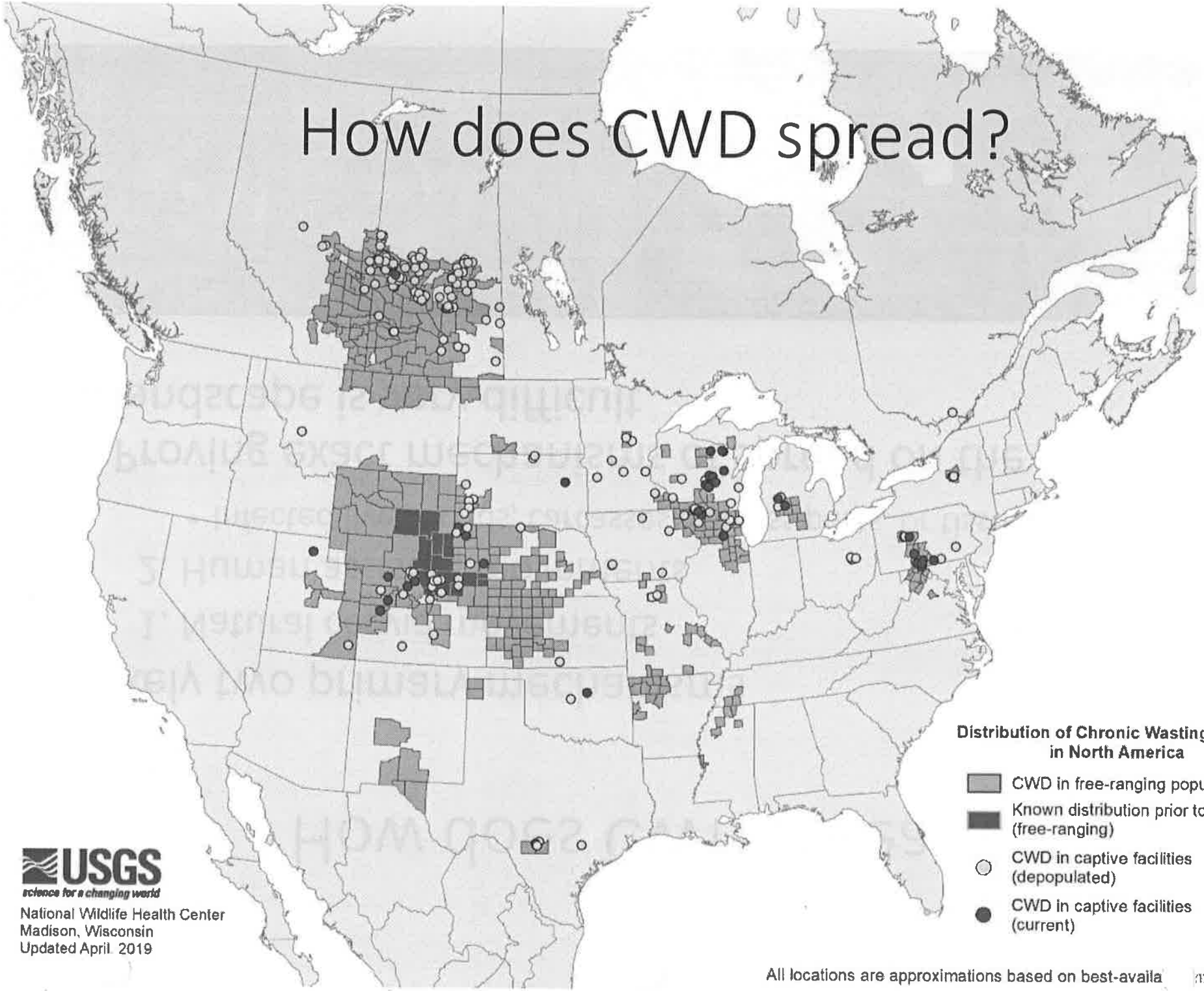
How does CWD spread?

Likely two primary mechanisms

1. Natural cervid movements
2. Human assisted movements
   - Infected live cervids, carcasses, carcass parts, or tissues

- Proving exact mechanisms of spread on the landscape is very difficult

How does CWD spread?



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Madison, Wisconsin
Updated April 2019

How does CWD spread?

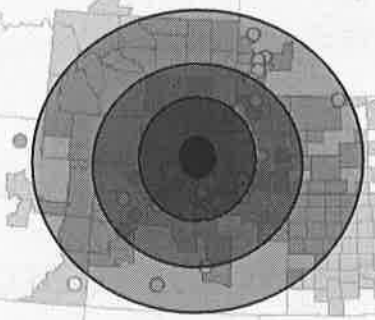
wild fire

vs

bus ride

1. **Natural cervid movements**
   → **Slow, expansile spread with occasional sparks**

2. **Human assisted movements**
   → **Large spatial leaps**



Distribution of Chronic Wasting Disease in North America

CWD in free-ranging populations

Typically, the exact mechanisms of disease introduction and spread are not known. Surveillance effort and strategy, among other underlying factors, are important to consider when interpreting CWD distribution.

All locations are approximations based on best-available information

How is CWD managed?

- No treatment for infected animals
- No vaccine to prevent infection

- There are no proven methods for CWD eradication from wild populations after it has become established

- **Prevention is really the only truly effective method to manage CWD**

How is CWD managed?

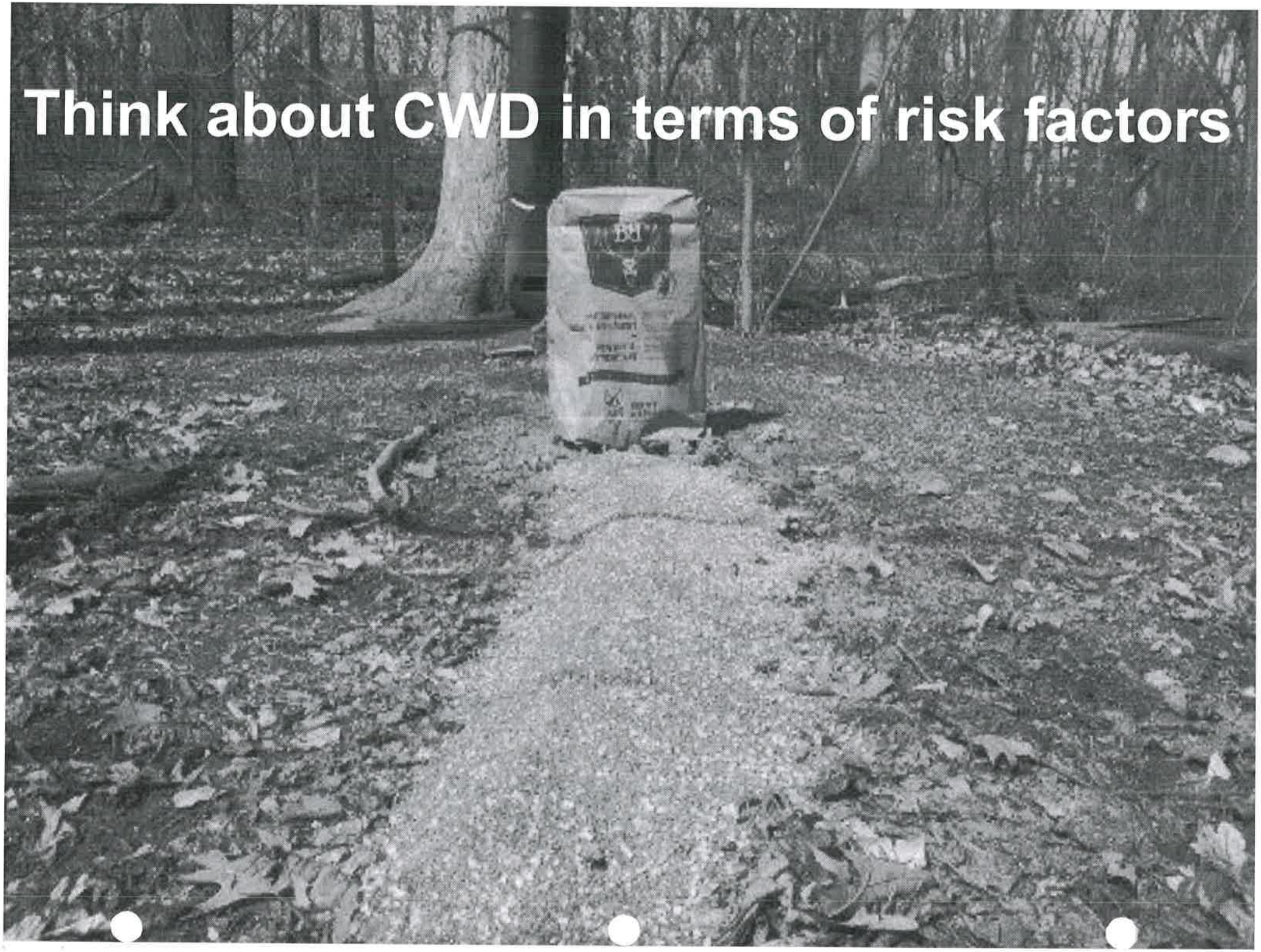
Management goals

- Area with no known CWD → prevent introduction
- CWD-positive areas → contain disease and stabilize/lower prevalence

Need to clearly define the problem

- Surveillance a critical component

Management actions target risk factors


Think about CWD in terms of risk factors

How is CWD managed?

Risk factors include anything associated with increasing the chance of CWD occurring in a population

Exposure risk factors – *introduction of CWD to new area*

- Areas adjacent to CWD-positive herds (captive or wild)
- Imported carcasses from CWD+ areas & improper disposal
- Captive herds
- Translocations
- Rehabilitation

Amplification risk factors – *increase prevalence of CWD*

- Areas of high cervid density
- Areas with history of CWD+ animals
- Mineral licks
- Baiting and feeding

How is CWD managed?

Wildlife agencies are applying various regulatory and management tools to prevent or manage CWD

- Public education, outreach & engagement
- Stop live cervid shipments/translocations
- Regulate movement of carcasses/parts
- Carcass disposal procedures
- Targeted culling around CWD detections
- Liberalize hunting opportunities
- Ban feeding and baiting
- Restrict rehabilitation
- Ban mineral licks
- Regulate urine lures

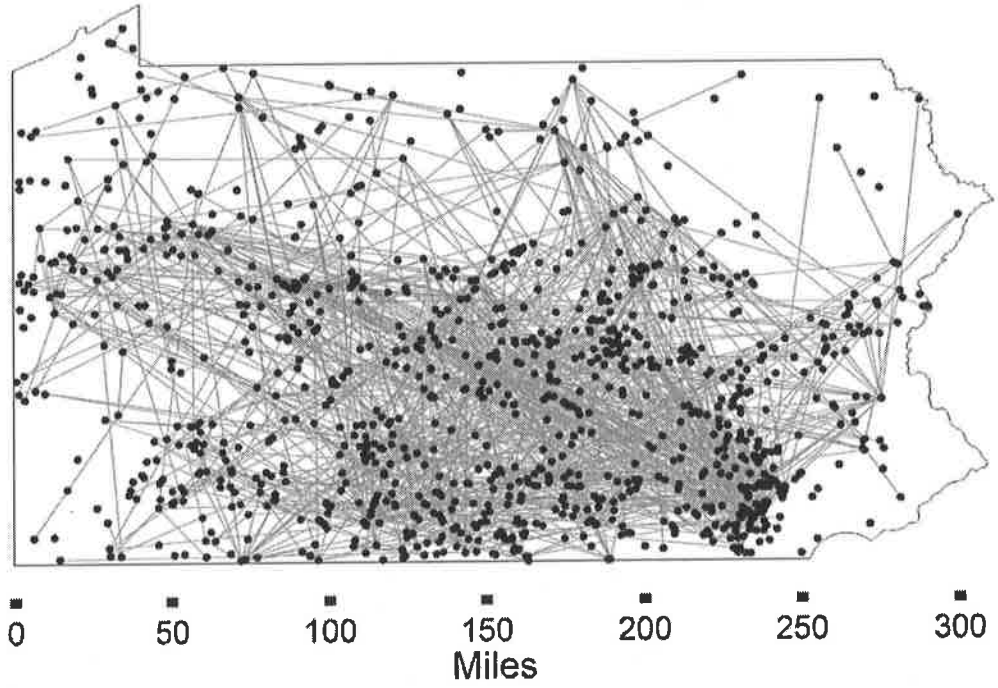
Consistent surveillance/monitoring is critical to evaluating management strategies

How is CWD managed?

Focus on risk

Movement of live cervids is a significant risk factor

- High degree of connectivity between farms
- ~1000 cervid farms in PA



Connections (i.e., animal movements) among 1,090 cervid farms 2003-2011.

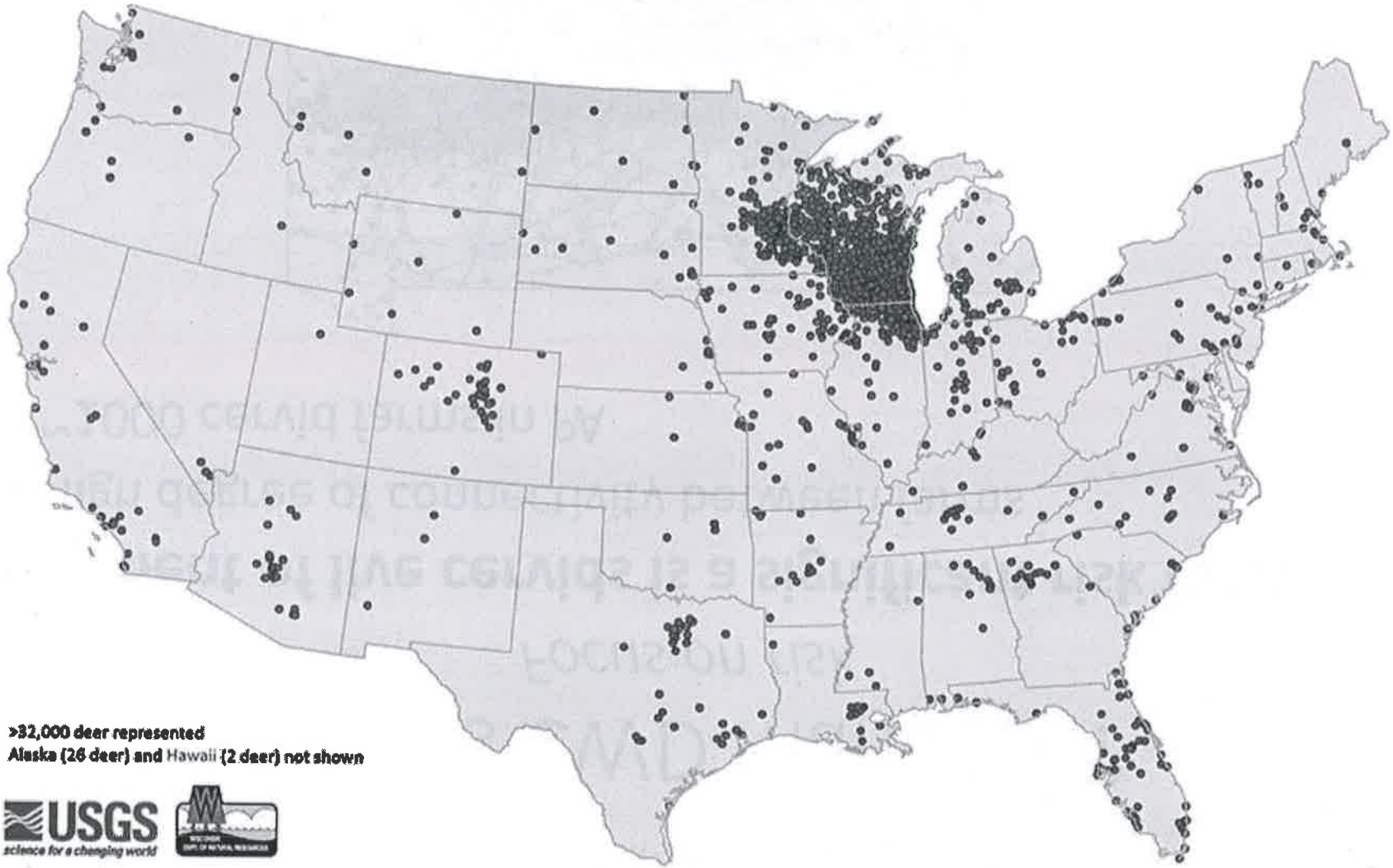
Rorres et al 2018

How is CWD managed?

Focus on risk

Home Zip Codes of hunters harvesting deer in Dane, Iowa, Richland and Sauk Counties, Wisconsin, 2016-2017

Data: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



>32,000 deer represented
Alaska (26 deer) and Hawaii (2 deer) not shown

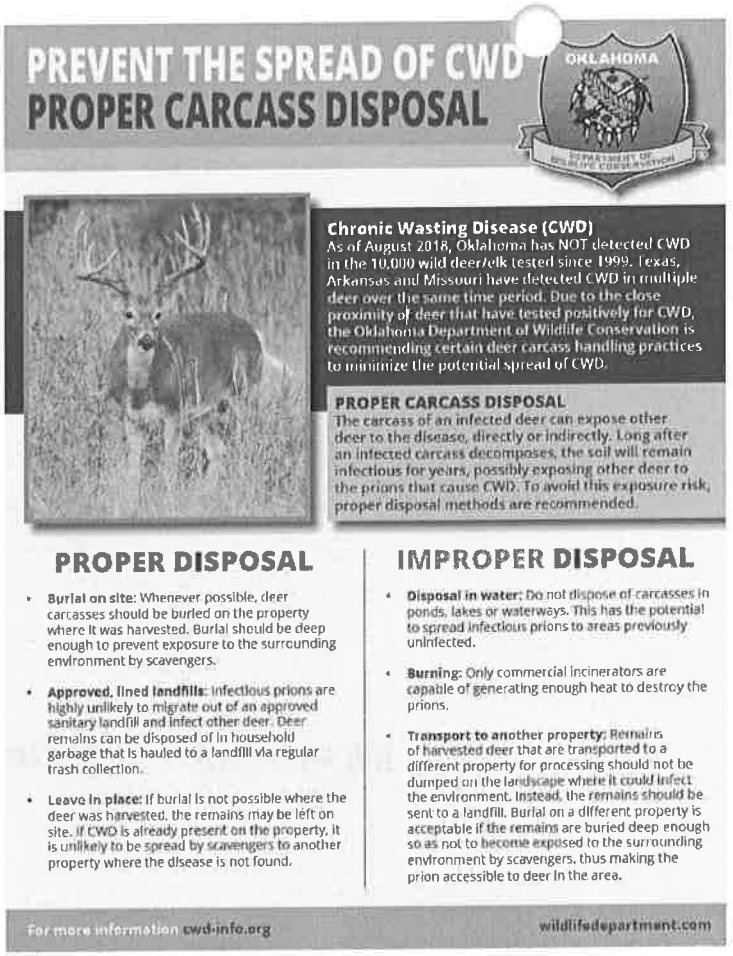
USGS science for a changing world

How is CWD managed?

Focus on risk

Proper carcass disposal is important

- Taxidermists and processors
- Agencies
- Captive cervid operator
- Individual hunters



PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CWD
PROPER CARCASS DISPOSAL

OKLAHOMA

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)
As of August 2018, Oklahoma has NOT detected CWD in the 10,000 wild deer/elk tested since 1999. Texas, Arkansas and Missouri have detected CWD in multiple deer over the same time period. Due to the close proximity of deer that have tested positively for CWD, the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation is recommending certain deer carcass handling practices to minimize the potential spread of CWD.

PROPER CARCASS DISPOSAL
The carcass of an infected deer can expose other deer to the disease, directly or indirectly. Long after an infected carcass decomposes, the soil will remain infectious for years, possibly exposing other deer to the prions that cause CWD. To avoid this exposure risk, proper disposal methods are recommended.

PROPER DISPOSAL

- **Burial on site:** Whenever possible, deer carcasses should be buried on the property where it was harvested. Burial should be deep enough to prevent exposure to the surrounding environment by scavengers.
- **Approved, lined landfills:** Infectious prions are highly unlikely to migrate out of an approved sanitary landfill and infect other deer. Deer remains can be disposed of in household garbage that is hauled to a landfill via regular trash collection.
- **Leave in place:** If burial is not possible where the deer was harvested, the remains may be left on site. If CWD is already present on the property, it is unlikely to be spread by scavengers to another property where the disease is not found.

IMPROPER DISPOSAL

- **Disposal in water:** Do not dispose of carcasses in ponds, lakes or waterways. This has the potential to spread infectious prions to areas previously uninfected.
- **Burning:** Only commercial incinerators are capable of generating enough heat to destroy the prions.
- **Transport to another property:** Remains of harvested deer that are transported to a different property for processing should not be dumped on the landscape where it could infect the environment. Instead, the remains should be sent to a landfill. Burial on a different property is acceptable if the remains are buried deep enough so as not to become exposed to the surrounding environment by scavengers, thus making the prion accessible to deer in the area.

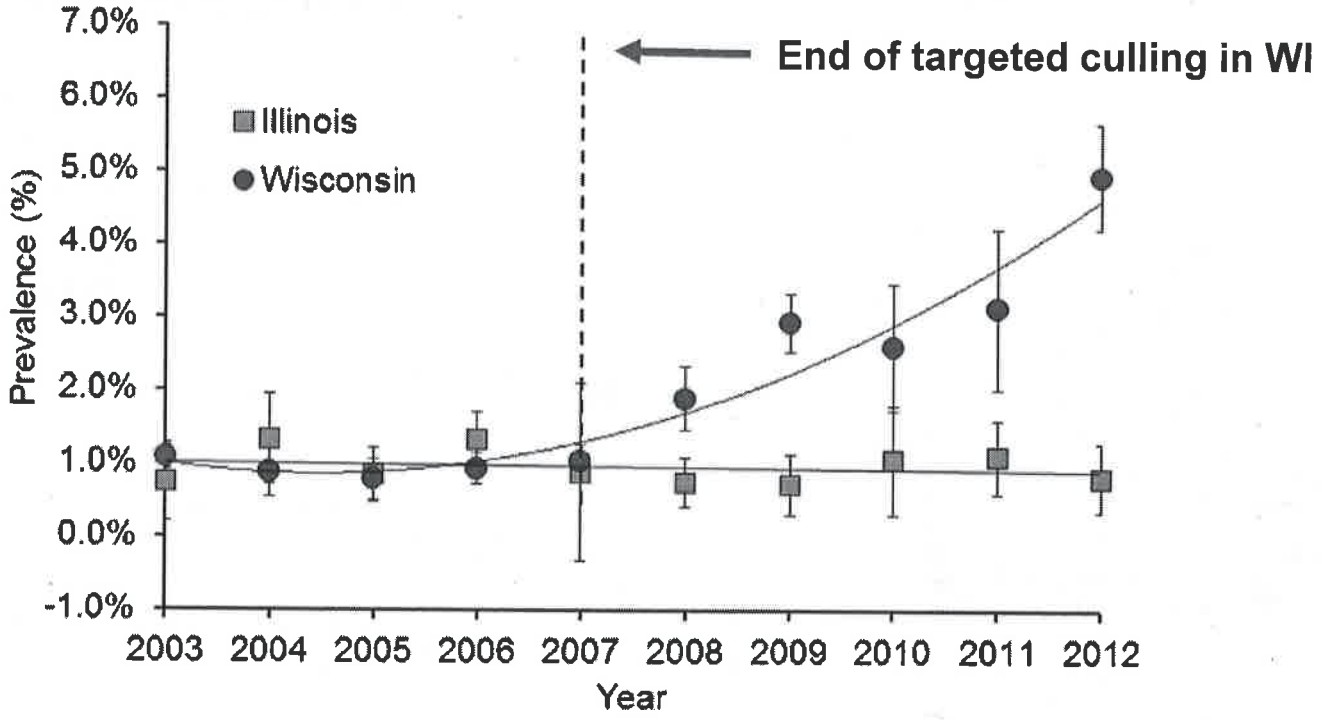
For more information cwd-info.org wildlifedepartment.com

How is CWD managed?

Focus on risk

Targeted culling

- Sustained and targeted deer removal focused round small clusters of CWD

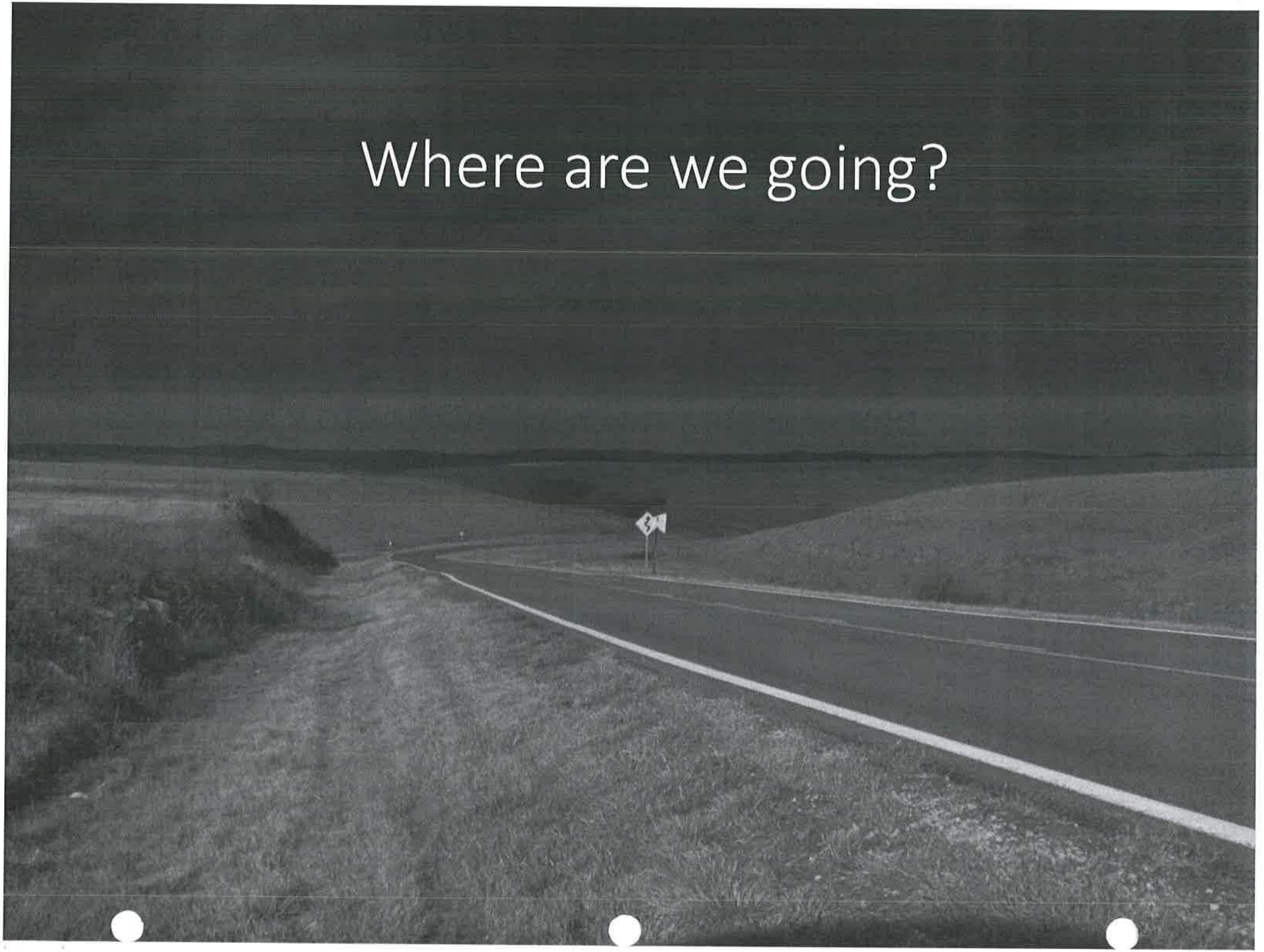


What are the impacts of CWD?

Take the long view

- Potential long-term impacts on wild cervid populations
- Possible loss of hunter involvement and subsequent economic impact
- Financial cost of long-term surveillance and management
- Impact of sustained control efforts on agency staff
- Resource diversion from other agency programs

Deviation from our current trajectory may require significant change


Where are we going?

Where are we going?

Prevention

Surveillance

Preparation

Education and outreach

Communication

Collaboration

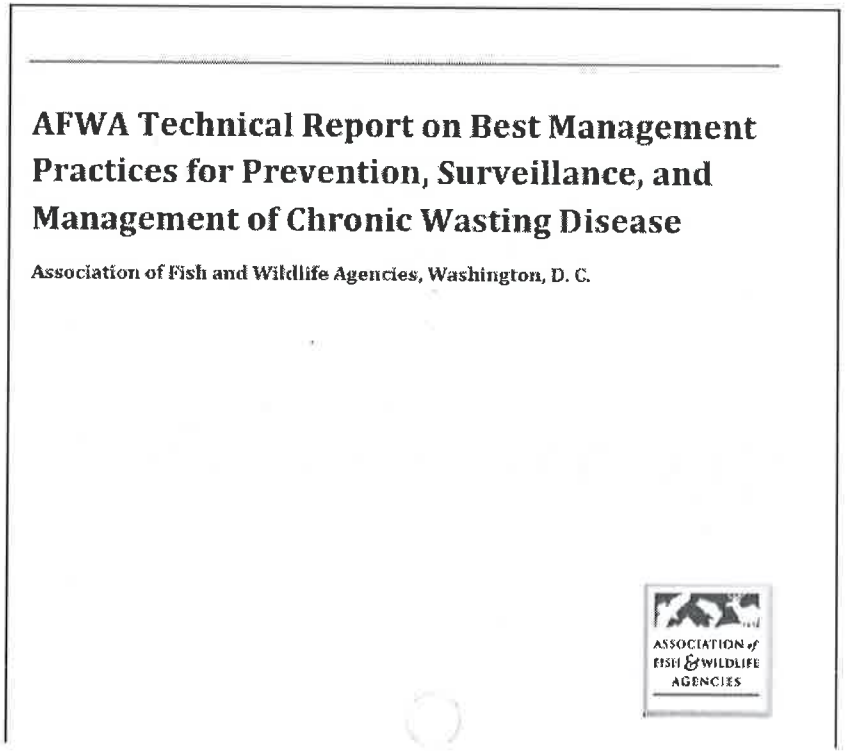
"I'll have an ounce of prevention."

Information sources

CWD Alliance website

Websites of natural resource agencies and academic centers

AFWA Best Management Practices



Questions?

Case studies from the Southeast and beyond

Committee Sergeants at Arms

NAME OF COMMITTEE House Committee on Wildlife Resources

DATE: 5/21/2019 Room: 1228/1327

House Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: Rex Foster
2. Name: Ken Gilbert
3. Name: Russell Salisbury
4. Name: David Leighton
5. Name: _____

Senate Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: _____
2. Name: _____
3. Name: _____
4. Name: _____
5. Name: _____

House Pages
Assignments
Tuesday, May 21, 2019
Session: 2:00 PM

Committee	Room	Time	Staff	Comments	Member
Wildife Resources	1228/1327	1:00 PM	Chadwick Carpenter	✓	Rep. Amos Quick III
			John McDowell	✓	Rep. Dean Arp
			Luke West	✓	Rep. John Sauls
			Jacob Zampino	✓	Rep. Sydney Batch
Agriculture	1228/1327	3:00 PM	Rachel Gilbert		Rep. Rachel Hunt
			Harrison Gobble		Rep. Larry Potts
			David Hafer		Rep. Mitchell S. Setzer
			Leah Hayes		Rep. Kyle Hall

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources 5/21/2019

Name of Committee Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Hampton Billips	KTS
Rishe Fortson	SEANC
Flint Benson	SEANC
Tyler Ross	Intern
RD Meckes	NCDA & CS
DAVID SNEED	CCA NC
Joe McClees	McClees Consulting

Brownfields

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

House Committee on Wildlife Resources 5/21/2019

Name of Committee Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
JERRY SCHILL	NC Fisheries Assn.
Alice Wineberg	NCCN
RYAN MARTIN	
Bob Brown	NCWF
Wanley Faulkner	NCWF
Dick Hamilton	NCWF
Ashton Gaddis	WRC
Jon Shaw	WRC
	NCPEC

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, June 18, 2019 at 2:00 PM
Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building

MINUTES

The House Committee on Wildlife Resources met at 2:00 PM on June 18, 2019 in Room 1228/1327 of the Legislative Building. Representatives Adams, Henson, Yarborough, Ager, Brody, Cleveland, Cunningham, Graham, Lucas, Pittman, Presnell, Richardson and Turner attended.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair, presided.

The following bill was considered:

SB 262 Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts. (Senator Johnson) Senator Johnson was recognized to explain the bill to the committee. Representative Yarborough proposed an amendment to remove Granville County from the bill. The amendment passed. After brief discussion, Representative Brody made a motion for an unfavorable report for the original bill, a favorable report for the bill, as amended and rolled into a PCS. The motion carried and the amended bill received a favorable report with a referral to the House Rules committee..

The meeting adjourned at 2:20 pm.

Representative Jay Adams, Chair
Presiding

Susan Phillips, Committee Clerk

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTIFICATION
2019-2020 SESSION

You are hereby notified that the **House Committee on Wildlife Resources** will meet as follows:

DAY & DATE: Tuesday, June 18, 2019
TIME: **2:00 PM**
LOCATION: **1228/1327 LB**

The following bills will be considered:

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
SB 262	Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts.	Senator Johnson

Respectfully,

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

I hereby certify this notice was filed by the committee assistant at the following offices at 2:35 PM on Thursday, June 13, 2019.

___ Principal Clerk
___ Reading Clerk – House Chamber

Susan Phillips (Committee Assistant)

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, June 18, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Sgts at Arms

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
SB 262	Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts.	Senator Johnson

Adjournment

House Committee on Wildlife Resources
Tuesday, June 18, 2019, 2:00 PM
1228/1327 Legislative Building

CHAIR AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Sgts. at Arms Rex Foster, Kenneth Gilbert, David Leighton, Russell Salisbury

Introduction of Pages

Bills

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	SPONSOR
SB 262	Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts.	Sen. Johnson
	Amendment Yarborough	
	Motion for a favorable report for the bill as amended, rolled into a PCS, with a referral to Rules.	

Adjournment

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2019

SENATE BILL 262*
Second Edition Engrossed 5/7/19

Short Title:	Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts.	(Local)
Sponsors:	Senator Johnson (Primary Sponsor).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate	

March 18, 2019

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT HUNTING AND FISHING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE LANDOWNER OR LESSEE AND TO PROHIBIT HUNTING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF AN IMPAIRING SUBSTANCE IN UNION COUNTY AND GRANVILLE COUNTY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. It is unlawful to take wildlife or attempt to take wildlife on the land of another, or to fish on the land of another, without having on one's person while hunting or fishing the written permission, signed and dated for the current hunting or fishing season, of the landowner or lessee, or the landowner's or lessee's designee. The written permission shall not be valid for more than one year and may be valid for a shorter period stated in the permission. The written permission shall be displayed upon request of any law enforcement officer of the Wildlife Resources Commission, by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and by other law enforcement officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. It is unlawful for a person to take wildlife or attempt to take wildlife on the land of another while under the influence of an impairing substance or after having consumed sufficient alcohol that the person has an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. For purposes of this section, the terms "impairing substance" and "under the influence of an impairing substance" are defined as set forth in G.S. 20-4.01.

SECTION 3. Violation of this act is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. This act is enforceable by law enforcement officers of the Wildlife Resources Commission, by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and by peace officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

SECTION 5. This act applies only to Union County and Granville County.

SECTION 6. This act becomes effective October 1, 2019, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

SENATE BILL 262:
Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Wildlife Resources. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	**Date:**	June 18, 2019
Introduced by:	Sen. Johnson	**Prepared by:**	Kyle Evans Committee Counsel
Analysis of:	Second Edition		

OVERVIEW: Senate Bill 262 would make it a Class 2 misdemeanor for a person to hunt or fish on another person's property without landowner permission or to hunt on another person's property while impaired by an impairing substance or alcohol in Union County or Granville County.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 of Senate Bill 262 would make it unlawful for a person to hunt or fish on another person's property without the written permission, signed and dated for the current hunting or fishing season, of the landowner, lessee, or a designee. The written permission would be valid for no more than one year, or shorter at the discretion of the landowner or lessee, and must be displayed to any law enforcement officer upon request.

Section 2 would make it unlawful for a person to hunt on another person's property while under the influence of an impairing substance or alcohol to the extent the person has a blood-alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. The definitions of "under the influence of an impairing substance" and "impairing substance" are the same as those set forth in the motor vehicles statutes.

Section 3 and Section 4 would make violation of the act a Class 2 misdemeanor, enforceable by law enforcement officers of the Wildlife Resources Commission, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and peace officers with general subject matter jurisdiction.

Section 5 would make the act applicable to Union County and Granville County.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective October 1, 2019, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

Karen Cochrane-Brown
Director

S262-SMBR-56 E2 -V-3

Legislative Analysis Division
919-733-2578

This bill analysis was prepared by the nonpartisan legislative staff for the use of legislators in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AMENDMENT
Senate Bill 262*

AMENDMENT NO. 1
(to be filled in by
Principal Clerk)

S262-ABR-23 [v.1]

Amends Title [YES]
Second Edition

Date 6/16 ,2019

Representative Yarborough

moves to amend the bill on page 1, line 5, by rewriting the line to read:

"IMPAIRING SUBSTANCE IN UNION COUNTY.";

and on page 1, line 24, by rewriting the line to read:

"**SECTION 5.** This act applies only to Union County.".

SIGNED _____
Amendment Sponsor

SIGNED _____
Committee Chair if Senate Committee Amendment

ADOPTED ✓ FAILED _____ TABLED _____

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Jay Adams, Co-Chair
Representative Cody Henson, Co-Chair

FAVORABLE HOUSE COM SUB, UNFAVORABLE ORIGINAL BILL AND RE-REFERRED

SB **262** Union/Prohibit Certain Hunting Acts.

Draft Number:	S262-PCS45308-BR-23
Serial Referral:	**RULES, CALENDAR, AND OPERATIONS OF THE HOUSE**
Recommended Referral:	None
Long Title Amended:	Yes
Floor Manager:	Brody

TOTAL REPORTED: 1

Committee Sergeants at Arms

NAME OF COMMITTEE H C on Wildlife Resources

DATE: 6/18/2019 Room: 1228/1327

House Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: Rex Foster
2. Name: Ken Gilbert
3. Name: Russell Salisbury
4. Name: David Leighton
5. Name: _____

Senate Sgt-At Arms:

1. Name: _____
2. Name: _____
3. Name: _____
4. Name: _____
5. Name: _____

House Pages
Assignments
Tuesday, June 18, 2019
Session: 3:00 PM

Committee	Room	Time	Staff	Comments	Member
Education - Universities	421	11:00 AM	Casey Holland		Rep. Larry C. Strickland
			Elizabeth Holland		Rep. Kyle Hall
			Robert Prather		Rep. Grier Martin
			Jack Tine		Speaker Tim Moore
Education - K-12	643	1:00 PM	Hannalee Isaacs		Rep. Verla Insko
			Skylar Sexton		Rep. Pat B. Hurley
			Emma Tucker		Rep. Michael Speciale
			Gianna Wessler		Speaker Tim Moore
Wildife Resources	1228/1327	2:00 PM	William Chadwick		Rep. Pat McElraft
			Arthur Khantivong		Rep. Elmer Floyd
			Sara Martin		Rep. Grier Martin
			Blake Mertz		Speaker Tim Moore

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

H C on Wildlife Resources — 6/18/2019

Name of Committee — Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Jason Joyner	New Frame
J Peters	CSS
[illegible]	KJS
[illegible]	WRC
Dick Hamilton	NCWF
Preston Howard	NCMA

VISITOR REGISTRATION SHEET

H C on Wildlife Resources — 6/18/2019

Name of Committee — Date

VISITORS: PLEASE SIGN IN BELOW AND RETURN TO COMMITTEE CLERK

NAME	FIRM OR AGENCY AND ADDRESS
Samantha Saunders	Rep. B. Turner
Wesley Fuller	NC Wildlife Fed.
Laura Daniel	NCWF
Jarrod James	Intern
JK McRae	McRees Coms
Daniel Blum	Tradition Sports

Wildlife Resources Committee

June 18

2:00 PM Tuesday Room 1228

Chairs: Adams, Henson

Vice-Chair: Yarborough

Name	Room	Comments	Name		Room
Adams	301N	✓	Ager		509
✓ Brody	416B	✓	Cunningham		609
✓ Cleveland	417A		Garrison		610
✓ Henson	537	✓	Graham		1309
✓ Pittman	1010	✓	Lucas		509
✓ Presnell	306B2	✓	Richardson		1021
Rogers	418C	✓	B. Turner		1217
Sasser	418A				
✓ Yarborough	2219				
Bell	301F				
B Jones	1227				
Lewis	2301				
Stevens	419				

North Carolina General Assembly

Wildlife Resources

2019-20 Session

Representative Jay Adams

Co-Chair(s)

Representative Larry Yarborough

Committee Clerk

Susan Phillips

The Committee did not meet during the 2020 short session.

Signed Committee Chairman Rep Jay Adams (SDP)