

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2019

H.B. 860  
Apr 16, 2019  
HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK

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HOUSE BILL DRH10513-SB-9

Short Title: Marine Fisheries Reforms. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Cleveland, McElraft, and Butler (Primary Sponsors).

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO REFORM THE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES IN NORTH  
3 CAROLINA.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

6 **AMEND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROCESS**

7 **SECTION 1.1.(a)** G.S. 113-182.1 is repealed.

8 **SECTION 1.1.(b)** Article 15 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes is amended by  
9 adding a new section to read:

10 "**§ 113-182.2. Fishery Management Plans.**

11 (a) The Division of Marine Fisheries shall prepare Fishery Management Plans and  
12 Fishery Management Plan Amendments for adoption by the Marine Fisheries Commission to  
13 ensure a sustainable harvest for all significant species and for State marine and estuarine fisheries  
14 identified by the Division that are not included under a federal or interstate management plan.  
15 The Division shall establish Fishery Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan  
16 Amendments based on fishery management standards and best available scientific, technical, and  
17 economic data. Management measures adopted by the Commission for inclusion in a Fishery  
18 Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment shall be consistent with such  
19 standards and data. Fishery Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments shall  
20 be developed in accordance with a Schedule established by the Division. The Division may  
21 establish guidance criteria as to the contents and development process of Fishery Management  
22 Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments.

23 (b) Each Fishery Management Plan and Fishery Management Plan Amendment shall be  
24 designed to reflect that fishery's unique fishing practices so that one Fishery Management Plan  
25 or Fishery Management Plan Amendment may apply to a specific fishery, while other Fishery  
26 Management Plans or Fishery Management Plan Amendments may use alternative approaches  
27 such as ecosystem-based management, gear, or geographic areas. Each Fishery Management  
28 Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment shall:

- 29 (1) Contain necessary information pertaining to the fishery or fisheries, including  
30 management recommendations, strategies, goals, and objectives; species  
31 stock assessments, when applicable; fishery habitat and water quality  
32 considerations consistent with Coastal Habitat Protection Plans adopted  
33 pursuant to G.S. 143B-279.8; and social and economic impact of the fishery  
34 to the State; and associated fishery ecosystem impacts.



- 1           (2)   Recommend management actions, including adaptive management measures  
2           that address the long-term viability, recovery, and conservation of stocks, to  
3           ensure a sustainable harvest.
- 4           (3)   Include conservation and management measures that will provide the greatest  
5           overall benefit to the State, particularly with respect to commercial and  
6           recreational opportunities, and the protection of marine ecosystems.
- 7           (4)   Specify a time period, not to exceed two years from the date of the adoption  
8           of the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment,  
9           to end overfishing. This subdivision shall not apply if the Fisheries Director  
10          determines that the biology of the fish, environmental conditions, or lack of  
11          sufficient scientific or technical data make implementing the requirements of  
12          this subdivision incompatible with fishery management standards.
- 13          (5)   Specify a time period, not to exceed 10 years from the date of the adoption of  
14          the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment, for  
15          achieving a sustainable harvest. Notwithstanding subsequent rules or  
16          proclamations, adoption of the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
17          Management Plan Amendment means the time when the Commission votes  
18          affirmatively to adopt the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management  
19          Plan Amendment. This subdivision shall not apply if the Fisheries Director  
20          determines that the biology of the fish, environmental conditions, or lack of  
21          sufficient scientific or technical data make implementing the requirements of  
22          this subdivision incompatible with fishery management standards.
- 23          (6)   Each Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment  
24          shall include a rebuilding Schedule to achieve and maintain a sustainable  
25          harvest. This subdivision shall not apply if the Fisheries Director determines  
26          that the biology of the fish, environmental conditions, or lack of sufficient  
27          scientific or technical data make implementing the requirements of this  
28          subdivision incompatible with fishery management standards.
- 29          (c)   Once an initial Fishery Management Plan is adopted, management recommendations,  
30          strategies, and measures shall be modified only through a Fishery Management Plan Amendment  
31          consistent with G.S. 113-221.1. Fishery Management Plan Amendments may be specific to  
32          single or multiple management priorities and may be based on information used to develop the  
33          Fishery Management Plan.
- 34          (d)   In the event of new, unanticipated, or unforeseen data, the time periods prescribed in  
35          a Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment may be adjusted  
36          consistent with subdivisions (4) and (5) of subsection (b) of this section as necessary by the  
37          Fisheries Director and proposed for adoption by the Commission. Any adjustments to the time  
38          periods to end overfishing and achieve a sustainable harvest shall be determined by the Division  
39          using science-based methodology.
- 40          (e)   To assist the Division in the development of each Fishery Management Plan and  
41          Fishery Management Plan Amendment, the Fisheries Director shall provide a list of qualified  
42          candidates to the Chair of the Marine Fisheries Commission from which the Chair shall appoint  
43          members to each Fishery Management Plan Advisory Committee. Each Fishery Management  
44          Plan Advisory Committee shall be composed of commercial fishermen, recreational fishermen,  
45          and scientists, all with expertise in the fishery for which the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
46          Management Plan Amendment is being developed.
- 47          (f)   The Division shall consult with the regional advisory committees established pursuant  
48          to G.S. 143B-289.57(e) regarding the preparation of each Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
49          Management Plan Amendment. Before submission of a Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
50          Management Plan Amendment for review by the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on  
51          Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, the Division shall seek advice from the

1 regional advisory committees and review any comment or recommendation that a regional  
2 advisory committee submits to the Division within the time limits established in the schedule for  
3 the development and adoption of Fishery Management Plans or Fishery Management Plan  
4 Amendments. Before the Commission adopts a Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
5 Management Plan Amendment, the Commission shall consider any comment or recommendation  
6 regarding the management measure that a regional advisory committee submits to the Division.

7 (g) Each Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment shall be  
8 reviewed every five years to ensure that management measures meet the rebuilding Schedule  
9 defined in the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment to achieve a  
10 sustainable harvest. An annual update shall be presented to the Commission during the  
11 Commission's first business meeting each fiscal year. A Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
12 Management Plan Amendment may be retired from the Schedule when it is determined that the  
13 objectives of the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment are assured  
14 under a federal or interstate plan or the species or stock is no longer a significant fishery in the  
15 State.

16 (h) The Division may revise the Schedule for development of Fishery Management Plans  
17 and Fishery Management Plan Amendments. The Commission may provide recommendations  
18 to the Division regarding such revisions. The annual update process shall guide the Division  
19 regarding potential Schedule adjustments necessary to restore, conserve, or protect the State's  
20 marine and estuarine resources for a sustainable harvest.

21 (i) The Secretary of Environmental Quality shall monitor progress in the development  
22 and adoption of Fishery Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments. The  
23 Secretary shall report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Agriculture and Natural  
24 and Economic Resources and the Fiscal Research Division within 30 days of the completion of  
25 each Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment. The Committee shall  
26 review each Fishery Management Plan and Fishery Management Plan Amendment within 30  
27 days of the date the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment is  
28 submitted by the Secretary. The Committee may submit comments and recommendations on the  
29 Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment to the Secretary within 30  
30 days of the date the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan Amendment was  
31 submitted by the Secretary.

32 (j) The Marine Fisheries Commission shall adopt rules to implement Fishery  
33 Management Plans in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

34 (k) To achieve sustainable harvest under a Fishery Management Plan, the Marine  
35 Fisheries Commission may include in the Plan a recommendation that the General Assembly  
36 limit the number of fishermen authorized to participate in the fishery. The Commission may  
37 recommend that the General Assembly limit participation in a fishery only if the Commission  
38 determines that sustainable harvest cannot otherwise be achieved. In determining whether to  
39 recommend that the General Assembly limit participation in a fishery, the Commission shall  
40 consider all of the following factors:

41 (1) Current participation in and dependence on the fishery.

42 (2) Past fishing practices in the fishery.

43 (3) Economics of the fishery.

44 (4) Capability of fishing vessels used in the fishery to engage in other fisheries.

45 (5) Cultural and social factors relevant to the fishery and any affected fishing  
46 communities.

47 (6) Capacity of the fishery to support biological parameters.

48 (7) Equitable resolution of competing social and economic interests.

49 (8) Any other relevant considerations.

50 (l) If the Secretary, in consultation with the Fisheries Director, determines that it is in the  
51 interest of maintaining a sustainable harvest for a fishery, the Secretary may authorize the

1 development of a Fishery Management Plan Supplement to an existing Fishery Management Plan  
2 or Fishery Management Plan Amendment. A Fishery Management Plan Supplement is a  
3 temporary mechanism contemplated for conditions or circumstances when available science  
4 indicates that an emergency exists affecting the sustainable harvest of a fishery and it is  
5 impracticable to address through the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery Management Plan  
6 Amendment process. To assist the Secretary, the Division shall provide the Secretary with  
7 pertinent scientific and technical information. Development of a Fishery Management Plan  
8 Supplement pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from subsections (e), (f), and (i) of this  
9 section, the Schedule established by the Division, and Division guidance criteria for Fishery  
10 Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments. Fishery Management Plan  
11 Supplements shall either be incorporated into the Fishery Management Plan or Fishery  
12 Management Plan Amendment or expire upon the adoption of a Fishery Management Plan or  
13 Fishery Management Plan Amendment."

14 **SECTION 1.1.(c)** Sections 1.1(a) and 1.1(b) of this act become effective July 1,  
15 2019. G.S. 113-182.2, as enacted by Section 1.1(b) of this act, applies to Fishery Management  
16 Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments developed on or after that date. Fishery  
17 Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments that were under development  
18 prior to July 1, 2019, shall continue under the process set out in G.S. 113-182.1, as repealed by  
19 Section 1.1(a) of this act.

20 **SECTION 1.2.** G.S. 113-221.1 reads as rewritten:

21 "**§ 113-221.1. Proclamations; emergency review.**

22 (a) Chapter 150B of the General Statutes does not apply to proclamations issued under  
23 this Article.

24 (b) The Marine Fisheries Commission may delegate to the Fisheries Director the  
25 authority to issue proclamations suspending or implementing, in whole or in part, particular rules  
26 of the Commission ~~that whose application~~ may be affected by variable conditions. Proclamations  
27 shall be consistent with management measures adopted pursuant to G.S. 113-182.2 or as  
28 otherwise provided by rules of the Commission. These proclamations shall be issued by the  
29 Fisheries Director or by a person designated by the Fisheries Director. Except as provided in this  
30 subsection, all proclamations shall state the hour and date upon which they become effective and  
31 shall be issued at least 48 hours in advance of the effective date and time. A proclamation that  
32 prohibits the taking of certain fisheries resources for reasons of public health or that governs a  
33 quota-managed fishery may be made effective immediately upon issuance. A proclamation to  
34 reopen the taking of certain fisheries resources closed for reasons of public health shall be issued  
35 at least 12 hours in advance of the effective date and time of the reopening. A person who violates  
36 a proclamation that is made effective immediately upon issuance shall not be charged with a  
37 criminal offense for the violation if the violation occurred between the time of issuance and 48  
38 hours after the issuance and the person did not have actual notice of the issuance of the  
39 proclamation. Fisheries resources taken or possessed by any person in violation of any  
40 proclamation may be seized regardless of whether the person had actual notice of the  
41 proclamation. A permanent file of the text of all proclamations shall be maintained in the office  
42 of the Fisheries Director. Certified copies of proclamations are entitled to judicial notice in any  
43 civil or criminal proceeding. The Fisheries Director shall make every reasonable effort to give  
44 actual notice of the terms of any proclamation to persons who may be affected by the  
45 proclamation. Reasonable effort includes a press release to communications media, posting of a  
46 notice at docks and other places where persons affected may gather, personal communication by  
47 inspectors and other agents of the Fisheries Director, and other measures designed to reach the  
48 persons who may be affected. It is a defense to an enforcement action for a violation of a  
49 proclamation that a person was prevented from receiving notice of the proclamation due to a  
50 natural disaster or other act of God occasioned exclusively by violence of nature without

1 interference of any human agency and that could not have been prevented or avoided by the  
2 exercise of due care or foresight.

3 (c) All persons who may be affected by proclamations issued by the Fisheries Director  
4 are under a duty to keep themselves informed of current proclamations. It is no defense in any  
5 criminal prosecution for the defendant to show that the defendant in fact received no notice of a  
6 particular proclamation. In any prosecution for violation of a proclamation, or in which proof of  
7 matter contained in a proclamation is involved, the Department is deemed to have complied with  
8 publication procedures; and the burden is on the defendant to show, by the greater weight of the  
9 evidence, substantial failure of compliance by the Department with the required publication  
10 procedures.

11 (d) Pursuant to the request of five or more members of the Marine Fisheries Commission,  
12 the Chair of the Marine Fisheries Commission may call an emergency meeting of the  
13 Commission to review an issuance or proposed issuance of proclamations under the authority  
14 delegated to the Fisheries Director pursuant to subsection (b) of this section or to review the  
15 desirability of directing the Fisheries Director to issue a proclamation to prohibit or allow the  
16 taking of certain fisheries ~~resources~~-resources, except for management measures already adopted  
17 pursuant to G.S. 113-182.2. At least 48 hours prior to any emergency meeting called pursuant to  
18 this subsection, a public announcement of the meeting shall be issued that describes the action  
19 requested by the members of the Marine Fisheries Commission. The Department shall make  
20 every reasonable effort to give actual notice of the meeting to persons who may be affected. After  
21 its review is complete, the Marine Fisheries Commission, consistent with its duty to protect,  
22 preserve, and enhance the commercial and sports fisheries resources of the State, may approve,  
23 cancel, or modify the previously issued or proposed proclamation under review or may direct the  
24 Fisheries Director to issue a proclamation that prohibits or allows the taking of certain fisheries  
25 resources. An emergency meeting called pursuant to this subsection and any resulting orders  
26 issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission are exempt from the provisions of Article 2A of  
27 Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. The decisions of the Marine Fisheries Commission shall  
28 be the final decision of the State and shall not be set aside on judicial review unless found to be  
29 arbitrary and capricious."  
30

### 31 AMEND MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

32 SECTION 2.1. G.S. 143B-289.52 reads as rewritten:

33 "§ 143B-289.52. Marine Fisheries Commission – powers and duties.

34 (a) The Marine Fisheries Commission shall adopt rules to be followed in the  
35 management, protection, preservation, and enhancement of the marine and estuarine resources  
36 within its jurisdiction, as described in G.S. 113-132, including commercial and sports fisheries  
37 resources. Rules adopted by the Commission and management measures included in the rules  
38 shall be based on recognized fishery management standards and the best available scientific,  
39 technical, and economic data. The Marine Fisheries Commission shall have the power and duty:

- 40 (1) To authorize, license, regulate, prohibit, prescribe, or restrict all forms of  
41 marine and estuarine resources in coastal fishing waters with respect to:
  - 42 a. Time, place, character, or dimensions of any methods or equipment  
43 that may be employed in taking fish.
  - 44 b. Seasons for taking fish.
  - 45 c. Size limits on and maximum quantities of fish that may be taken,  
46 possessed, bailed to another, transported, bought, sold, or given away.
- 47 (2) To provide fair regulation of commercial and recreational fishing groups in  
48 the interest of the public.
- 49 (3) To adopt rules and take all steps necessary to develop and improve  
50 mariculture, including the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of shellfish

- 1 and other marine resources in the State, involving the use of public grounds  
2 and private beds as provided in G.S. 113-201.
- 3 (4) To close areas of public bottoms under coastal fishing waters for such time as  
4 may be necessary in any program of propagation of shellfish as provided in  
5 G.S. 113-204.
- 6 (5) In the interest of conservation of the marine and estuarine resources of the  
7 State, to institute an action in the superior court to contest the claim of title or  
8 claimed right of fishery in any navigable waters of the State registered with  
9 the Department as provided in G.S. 113-206(d).
- 10 (6) To make reciprocal agreements with other jurisdictions respecting any of the  
11 matters governed in this Subchapter as provided by G.S. 113-223.
- 12 (7) To adopt relevant provisions of federal laws and regulations as State rules  
13 pursuant to G.S. 113-228.
- 14 (8) To delegate to the Fisheries Director the authority by proclamation to suspend  
15 or implement, in whole or in part, a particular rule of the Commission that  
16 may be affected by variable conditions or circumstances to a fishery resource  
17 or habitat as provided in G.S. 113-221.1.
- 18 (9) To comment on and otherwise participate in the determination of permit  
19 applications received by State agencies that may have an effect on the marine  
20 and estuarine resources of the State.
- 21 (10) To adopt Fishery Management Plans ~~as provided in G.S. 113-182.1, to~~  
22 ~~establish a Priority List to determine the order in which Fishery Management~~  
23 ~~Plans are developed, to establish a Schedule for the development and adoption~~  
24 ~~of each Fishery Management Plan, and to establish guidance criteria as to the~~  
25 ~~contents of Fishery Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan~~  
26 Amendments as provided in G.S. 113-182.2.
- 27 (11) To approve Coastal Habitat Protection Plans as provided in G.S. 143B-279.8.
- 28 (12) Except as may otherwise be provided, to make the final agency decision in all  
29 contested cases involving matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 30 (13) To adopt rules to define fishing gear as either recreational gear or commercial  
31 gear.
- 32 (b) The Marine Fisheries Commission shall have the power and duty to establish  
33 standards and adopt rules:
- 34 (1) To implement the provisions of Subchapter IV of Chapter 113 as provided in  
35 G.S. 113-134.
- 36 (2) To manage the disposition of confiscated property as set forth in  
37 G.S. 113-137.
- 38 (3) To govern all license requirements prescribed in Article 14A of Chapter 113  
39 of the General Statutes.
- 40 (4) To regulate the importation and exportation of fish, including non-native  
41 species, and equipment that may be used in taking or processing fish,  
42 including non-native species, as necessary to enhance the conservation of  
43 marine and estuarine resources of the State as provided in G.S. 113-170.
- 44 (5) To regulate the possession, transportation, and disposition of seafood, as  
45 provided in G.S. 113-170.4.
- 46 (6) To regulate the disposition of the young of edible fish, as provided by  
47 G.S. 113-185.
- 48 (7) To manage the leasing of public grounds for mariculture, including oysters  
49 and clam production, as provided in G.S. 113-202.
- 50 (8) To govern the utilization of private fisheries, as provided in G.S. 113-205.

- 1 (9) To impose further restrictions upon the throwing of fish offal in any coastal  
2 fishing waters, as provided in G.S. 113-265.
- 3 (10) To regulate the location and utilization of artificial reefs in coastal waters.
- 4 (11) To regulate the placement of nets and other sports or commercial fishing  
5 apparatus in coastal fishing waters with regard to navigational or recreational  
6 safety as well as from a conservation standpoint.
- 7 (c) The Commission is authorized to authorize, license, prohibit, prescribe, or restrict:
- 8 (1) The opening and closing of coastal fishing waters, except as to inland game  
9 fish, whether entirely or only as to the taking of particular classes of fish, use  
10 of particular equipment, or as to other activities.
- 11 (2) The possession, cultivation, transportation, importation, exportation, sale,  
12 purchase, acquisition, and disposition of all marine and estuarine resources  
13 and all related equipment, implements, vessels, and conveyances as necessary  
14 to carry out its duties.
- 15 (d) The Commission may adopt rules required by the federal government for  
16 grants-in-aid for coastal resource purposes that may be made available to the State by the federal  
17 government. This section is to be liberally construed in order that the State and its citizens may  
18 benefit from federal grants-in-aid.
- 19 (d1) The Commission may regulate participation in a fishery that is subject to a federal  
20 fishery management plan if that plan imposes a quota or allocation on the State for the harvest or  
21 landing of fish in the fishery. The Commission may use any additional criteria aside from holding  
22 a Standard Commercial Fishing License or licenses issued under Article 14B of Chapter 113 of  
23 the General Statutes to develop limited-entry fisheries. The Commission may establish a fee for  
24 each license established pursuant to this subsection in an amount that does not exceed five  
25 hundred dollars (\$500.00).
- 26 (d2) To ensure an orderly transition from one permit year to the next, the Division may  
27 issue a permit prior to July 1 of the permit year for which the permit is valid. Revenue that the  
28 Division receives for the issuance of a permit prior to the beginning of a permit year shall not  
29 revert at the end of the fiscal year in which the revenue is received and shall be credited and  
30 available to the Division for the permit year in which the permit is valid.
- 31 (e) The Commission may adopt rules to implement or comply with a fishery management  
32 plan adopted by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission or adopted by the United States  
33 Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and  
34 Management Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1801, et seq. Notwithstanding G.S. 150B-21.1(a), the Commission  
35 may adopt temporary rules under this subsection at any time within six months of the adoption  
36 or amendment of a fishery management plan or the notification of a change in management  
37 measures needed to remain in compliance with a fishery management plan.
- 38 (e1) A supermajority of the Commission shall be six members. A supermajority shall be  
39 necessary to override recommendations from the Division of Marine Fisheries regarding  
40 measures needed to end overfishing or to rebuild overfished stocks.
- 41 (f) The Commission shall adopt rules as provided in this Chapter. All rules adopted by  
42 the Commission shall be enforced by the Department of Environmental Quality.
- 43 (g) As a quasi-judicial agency, the Commission, in accordance with Article IV, Section  
44 3 of the Constitution of North Carolina, has those judicial powers reasonably necessary to  
45 accomplish the purposes for which it was created.
- 46 (h) Social security numbers and identifying information obtained by the Commission or  
47 the Division of Marine Fisheries shall be treated as provided in G.S. 132-1.10. For purposes of  
48 this subsection, "identifying information" also includes a person's mailing address, residence  
49 address, e-mail address, Commission-issued customer identification number, date of birth, and  
50 telephone number.

1 (i) The Commission may adopt rules to exempt individuals who participate in organized  
2 fishing events held in coastal or joint fishing waters from recreational fishing license  
3 requirements for the specified time and place of the event when the purpose of the event is  
4 consistent with the conservation objectives of the Commission."

5 **SECTION 2.2.** G.S. 143B-289.54 reads as rewritten:

6 "**§ 143B-289.54. Marine Fisheries Commission – members; appointment; term; oath;  
7 ethical standards; removal; compensation; staff;staff; transparency.**

8 (a) Members, Selection. – The Marine Fisheries Commission shall consist of nine  
9 members appointed by the Governor as follows:

10 (1) One person actively engaged in, or recently retired from, commercial fishing  
11 as demonstrated by currently or recently deriving at least fifty percent (50%)  
12 of annual earned income from taking and selling fishery resources in coastal  
13 fishing waters of the State. ~~The spouse of a commercial fisherman who meets  
14 the criteria of this subdivision may be appointed under this subdivision.~~

15 (2) One person actively engaged in, or recently retired from, commercial fishing  
16 as demonstrated by currently or recently deriving at least fifty percent (50%)  
17 of annual earned income from taking and selling fishery resources in coastal  
18 fishing waters of the State. ~~The spouse of a commercial fisherman who meets  
19 the criteria of this subdivision may be appointed under this subdivision.~~

20 (3) One person actively connected with, and experienced as, a licensed fish dealer  
21 or in seafood processing or distribution as demonstrated by deriving at least  
22 fifty percent (50%) of annual earned income from activities involving the  
23 buying, selling, processing, or distribution of seafood landed in this State. The  
24 spouse of a person qualified under this subdivision may be appointed provided  
25 that the spouse is actively involved in the qualifying business.

26 (4) One person actively engaged in recreational sports fishing in coastal waters in  
27 this State. An appointee under this subdivision may not derive more than ten  
28 percent (10%) of annual earned income from sports fishing activities.

29 (5) One person actively engaged in recreational sports fishing in coastal waters in  
30 this State. An appointee under this subdivision may not derive more than ten  
31 percent (10%) of annual earned income from sports fishing activities.

32 (6) One person actively engaged in the sports fishing industry as demonstrated by  
33 deriving at least fifty percent (50%) of annual earned income from selling  
34 goods or services in this State. The spouse of a person qualified under this  
35 subdivision may be appointed provided that the spouse is actively involved in  
36 the qualifying business.

37 (7) ~~One person having general knowledge of and experience related to subjects  
38 and persons regulated by the Commission who is a recognized habitat, water  
39 quality, or ecosystems scientist having special training and expertise in marine  
40 and estuarine ecology, water quality, and habitat protection, or similar  
41 knowledge. A person appointed under this subdivision may not receive more  
42 than ten percent (10%) of annual earned income from either the commercial  
43 or sports fishing industries, including the processing and distribution of  
44 seafood.~~

45 (8) ~~One person having general knowledge of and experience related to subjects  
46 and persons regulated by the Commission who is a recognized fisheries  
47 scientist having special training and expertise in marine and estuarine fisheries  
48 biology, ecology, population dynamics, water quality, habitat protection, or  
49 similar knowledge. A person appointed under this subdivision may not receive  
50 more than ten percent (10%) of annual earned income from either the~~



1 commercial or sports fishing industries, including the processing and  
2 distribution of seafood.

- 3 (9) One person who is a recognized fisheries scientist having special training and  
4 expertise in marine and estuarine fisheries biology, ecology, population  
5 dynamics, water quality, habitat protection, or similar knowledge. A person  
6 appointed under this subdivision may not receive more than ten percent (10%)  
7 of annual earned income from either the commercial or sports fishing  
8 industries, including the processing and distribution of seafood.

9 (b) Residential Qualifications. – For purposes of providing regional representation on the  
10 Commission, the following three coastal regions of the State are designated: (i) Northeast Coastal  
11 Region comprised of Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Halifax, Hertford,  
12 Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties, (ii) Central  
13 Coastal Region comprised of Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Jones, and Pamlico Counties;  
14 and (iii) Southeast Coastal Region comprised of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover,  
15 Onslow, and Pender Counties. Persons appointed under subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4), and (8) of  
16 subsection (a) of this section shall be residents of one of the coastal regions of the State. The  
17 membership of the Commission shall include at least one person who is a resident of ~~each of the~~  
18 three coastal regions of the State. the Northeast Coastal Region, one person who is a resident of  
19 the Central Coastal Region, and one person who is a resident of the Southeast Coastal Region.

20 (c) Additional Considerations. – In making appointments to the Commission, the  
21 Governor shall provide for appropriate representation of women and minorities on the  
22 Commission.

23 (d) Terms. – The term of office of members of the Commission is three years. A member  
24 may be reappointed to any number of successive three-year terms. Upon the expiration of a  
25 three-year term, a member shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed and duly qualified  
26 as provided by G.S. 128-7. The term of members appointed under subdivisions (1), (4), and (7)  
27 of subsection (a) of this section shall expire on 30 June of years evenly divisible by three. The  
28 term of members appointed under subdivisions (2), (5), and (8) of subsection (a) of this section  
29 shall expire on 30 June of years that precede by one year those years that are evenly divisible by  
30 three. The term of members appointed under subdivisions (3), (6), and (9) of subsection (a) of  
31 this section shall expire on 30 June of years that follow by one year those years that are evenly  
32 divisible by three.

33 (e) Vacancies. – An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the unexpired balance of  
34 the term.

35 (f) Oath of Office. – Each member of the Commission, before assuming the duties of  
36 office, shall take an oath of office as provided in Chapter 11 of the General Statutes.

37 (g) Ethical Standards. –

- 38 (1) Disclosure statements. – Any person under consideration for appointment to  
39 the Commission shall provide both a financial disclosure statement and a  
40 potential bias disclosure statement to the Governor. A financial disclosure  
41 statement shall include statements of the nominee's financial interests in and  
42 related to State fishery resources use, licenses issued by the Division of  
43 Marine Fisheries held by the nominee or any business in which the nominee  
44 has a financial interest, and uses made by the nominee or by any business in  
45 which the nominee has a financial interest of the regulated resources. A  
46 potential bias disclosure statement shall include a statement of the nominee's  
47 membership or other affiliation with, including offices held, in societies,  
48 organizations, or advocacy groups pertaining to the management and use of  
49 the State's coastal fishery resources. Disclosure statements shall be treated as  
50 public records under Chapter 132 of the General Statutes and shall be updated  
51 on an annual basis.

1 (2) Voting/conflict of interest. – A member of the Commission shall not vote on  
2 any issue before the Commission that would have a "significant and  
3 predictable effect" on the member's financial interest. For purposes of this  
4 subdivision, "significant and predictable effect" means there is or may be a  
5 close causal link between the decision of the Commission and an expected  
6 disproportionate financial benefit to the member that is shared only by a  
7 minority of persons within the same industry sector or gear group. A member  
8 of the Commission shall also abstain from voting on any petition submitted  
9 by an advocacy group of which the member is an officer or sits as a member  
10 of the advocacy group's board of directors. A member of the Commission shall  
11 not use the member's official position as a member of the Commission to  
12 secure any special privilege or exemption of substantial value for any person.  
13 No member of the Commission shall, by the member's conduct, create an  
14 appearance that any person could improperly influence the member in the  
15 performance of the member's official duties.

16 (3) Regular attendance. – It shall be the duty of each member of the Commission  
17 to regularly attend meetings of the Commission.

18 (h) Removal. – The Governor may remove, as provided in G.S. 143B-13, any member of  
19 the Commission for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance.

20 (i) Office May Be Held Concurrently With Others. – The office of member of the Marine  
21 Fisheries Commission may be held concurrently with any other elected or appointed office, as  
22 authorized by Article VI, Section 9, of the Constitution of North Carolina.

23 (j) Compensation. – Members of the Commission who are State officers or employees  
24 shall receive no per diem compensation for serving on the Commission, but shall be reimbursed  
25 for their expenses in accordance with G.S. 138-6. Members of the Commission who are full-time  
26 salaried public officers or employees other than State officers or employees shall receive no per  
27 diem compensation for serving on the Commission, but shall be reimbursed for their expenses in  
28 accordance with G.S. 138-6 in the same manner as State officers or employees. All other  
29 Commission members shall receive per diem compensation and reimbursement in accordance  
30 with the compensation rate established in G.S. 93B-5.

31 (k) Staff. – All clerical and other services required by the Commission shall be supplied  
32 by the Fisheries Director and the Department.

33 (l) Legal Services. – The Attorney General shall: (i) act as attorney for the Commission;  
34 (ii) at the request of the Commission, initiate actions in the name of the Commission; and (iii)  
35 represent the Commission in any appeal or other review of any order of the Commission.

36 (m) ~~Transparency.~~ Commission Communications. – The Commission shall establish  
37 official e-mail accounts for all Commission members. These e-mail accounts shall be used for  
38 all electronic communications related to the work of the Commission and those communications  
39 shall be considered public records under Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. Other than routine  
40 communication sent from Division staff to all Commission members, ~~electronic~~ any electronic,  
41 oral, or other communications among a majority of the Commission shall be an "official meeting"  
42 as defined in Article 33C of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. Failure to comply with this  
43 subsection shall be subject to investigation by the Bipartisan State Board of Elections and Ethics  
44 Enforcement as unethical conduct and removal under subsection (h) of this section as  
45 misfeasance. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit or eliminate any privilege existing at  
46 common law or under statute.

47 (n) Commission Meeting Agenda. – The Commission shall establish and publish a  
48 written agenda for the conduct of each of its quarterly meetings. Once a Commission meeting is  
49 convened by the Commission Chair, no Commission member shall move to deliberate or vote on  
50 any Commission business or issue not previously noticed on that meeting agenda. Commission  
51 members may move at that meeting to deliberate or vote on new Commission business or issues

1 to be taken up for consideration at future quarterly meetings. This subdivision is intended to  
2 supplement for the Commission the requirements for public meetings as prescribed in Article  
3 33C of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. Any action for injunctive relief or other remedy for  
4 violation of this subdivision shall proceed consistent with Article 33 of Chapter 143 of the  
5 General Statutes."

6 **SECTION 2.3.** G.S. 143B-289.57 reads as rewritten:

7 "**§ 143B-289.57. Marine Fisheries Commission Advisory Committees established;**  
8 **members; selection; duties.**

9 (a) The Commission shall be assisted in the performance of its duties by ~~four~~three  
10 standing advisory committees and ~~four~~two regional advisory committees. Each standing and  
11 regional advisory committee shall consist of no more than 11 members. The Chair of the  
12 Commission shall designate one member of each advisory committee to serve as Chair of the  
13 ~~committee.~~committee based on the recommendation of the Division of Marine Fisheries.  
14 Members shall serve staggered three-year terms as determined by the Commission. The  
15 Commission shall establish other policies and procedures for standing and regional advisory  
16 committees that are consistent with those governing the Commission as set out in this Part.

17 (b) The Chair of the Commission shall appoint the following standing advisory  
18 committees:

- 19 (1) The Finfish Committee, which shall consider matters concerning finfish.  
20 (2), (3) Repealed by Session Laws 2012-190, s. 4(a), and Session Laws 2012-200,  
21 s. 16(a), effective July 1, 2012.  
22 (3a) The Shellfish/Crustacean Advisory Committee, which shall consider matters  
23 concerning oysters, clams, scallops, other molluscan shellfish, shrimp, and  
24 crabs.  
25 (4) The Habitat and Water Quality Committee, which shall consider matters  
26 concerning habitat and water quality that may affect coastal fisheries  
27 resources.

28 (c) Each standing and regional advisory committee shall be composed of commercial and  
29 recreational fishermen, scientists, and other persons who have expertise in the matters to be  
30 considered by the advisory committee to which they are ~~appointed.~~appointed and in the regions  
31 for which they are appointed. In making appointments to advisory committees, the Chair of the  
32 Commission shall ensure that both commercial and recreational fishing interests are fairly  
33 represented and shall consider for appointment persons who are recommended by the Division  
34 of Marine Fisheries, by groups representing commercial fishing interests, recreational fishing  
35 interests, environmental protection and conservation interests, and other groups interested in  
36 coastal fisheries management.

37 (d) Each standing and regional advisory committee shall review all matters referred to  
38 the committee by the Commission and shall make findings and recommendations on these  
39 matters. A standing or regional advisory committee may, on its own motion, make findings and  
40 recommendations as to any matter related to its subject area. The Commission, in the  
41 performance of its duties, shall consider all ~~findings~~conclusions and recommendations submitted  
42 by standing and regional advisory committees. If the Commission rejects a conclusion or  
43 recommendation submitted by a standing or regional advisory committee, the Commission shall  
44 provide to the committee its reasons, in writing, for rejecting the conclusion or recommendation.

45 (e) The Chair of the Commission shall appoint a Northern Regional Advisory  
46 Committee, encompassing areas from the Virginia line south through Hyde and Pamlico Counties  
47 and any counties to the west, and a Southern Regional Advisory Committee, encompassing areas  
48 from Carteret County south to the South Carolina line and any counties to the west. In making  
49 appointments to regional advisory committees, the Chair of the Commission shall ensure that  
50 both commercial and recreational fishing interests are fairly represented."

1           **SECTION 2.4.** Notwithstanding the amendments to G.S. 143B-289.54 set out in  
2 Section 2.2 of this act, a person who is serving on the Marine Fisheries Commission at the time  
3 this act becomes law may continue to serve for their remaining term even if they no longer meet  
4 the qualifications of G.S. 143B-289.54, as amended.

5  
6 **AMEND ENFORCEMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES LAWS**

7           **SECTION 3.1.** G.S. 113-136 reads as rewritten:

8 "**§ 113-136. Enforcement authority of inspectors and protectors; refusal to obey or allow**  
9 **inspection by inspectors and protectors.**

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

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

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

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

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

35       (d) Inspectors and protectors are additionally authorized to arrest without warrant under  
36 the terms of G.S. 15A-401(b) for felonies, for breaches of the peace, for assaults upon them or in  
37 their presence, and for other offenses evincing a flouting of their authority as enforcement  
38 officers or constituting a threat to public peace and order which would tend to subvert the  
39 authority of the State if ignored. In particular, they are authorized, subject to the direction of the  
40 administrative superiors, to arrest for violations of G.S. 14-223, 14-225, 14-269, and 14-277.

41       (d1) In addition to law enforcement authority granted elsewhere, ~~a protector has inspectors~~  
42 and protectors have the authority to enforce criminal laws under the following circumstances:

- 43           (1) When the inspector or protector has probable cause to believe that a person  
44 committed a criminal offense in his presence and at the time of the violation  
45 the inspector or protector is engaged in the enforcement of laws otherwise  
46 within his jurisdiction; or  
47           (2) When the inspector or protector is asked to provide temporary assistance by  
48 the head of a State or local law enforcement agency or his designee and the  
49 request is within the scope of the agency's subject matter jurisdiction.

50 While acting pursuant to this subsection, ~~a protector inspectors and protectors~~ shall have the  
51 same powers invested in law enforcement officers by statute or common law. When acting

1 pursuant to (2) of this subsection ~~a~~ an inspector or protector shall not be considered an officer,  
2 employee, or agent for the state or local law enforcement agency or designee asking for  
3 temporary assistance. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to expand the authority of  
4 inspectors or protectors to initiate or conduct an independent investigation into violations of  
5 criminal laws outside the scope of their subject matter or territorial jurisdiction.

6 (e) Inspectors and protectors may serve arrest warrants, search warrants, orders for arrest,  
7 criminal summonses, subpoenas, and all other process connected with any cases within their  
8 subject-matter jurisdiction. In the exercise of their law enforcement powers, inspectors are  
9 subject to provisions relating to police officers in general set out in Chapter 15, Chapter 15A,  
10 and elsewhere.

11 (f) Inspectors and protectors are authorized to stop temporarily any persons they  
12 reasonably believe to be engaging in activity regulated by their respective agencies to determine  
13 whether such activity is being conducted within the requirements of the law, including license  
14 requirements. If the person stopped is in a motor vehicle being driven at the time and the inspector  
15 or protector in question is also in a motor vehicle, the inspector or protector is required to sound  
16 a siren or activate a special light, bell, horn, or exhaust whistle approved for law-enforcement  
17 vehicles under the provisions of G.S. 20-125(b) or 20-125(c).

18 (g) Protectors may not temporarily stop or inspect vehicles proceeding along primary  
19 highways of the State without clear evidence that someone within the vehicle is or has recently  
20 been engaged in an activity regulated by the Wildlife Resources Commission. Inspectors may  
21 temporarily stop vehicles, boats, airplanes, and other conveyances upon reasonable grounds to  
22 believe that they are transporting seafood products; they are authorized to inspect any seafood  
23 products being transported to determine whether they were taken in accordance with law and to  
24 require exhibition of any applicable license, receipts, permits, bills of lading, or other  
25 identification required to accompany such seafood products.

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

27 (j) The refusal of any person to stop in obedience to the directions of an inspector or  
28 protector acting under the authority of this section is unlawful. A violation of this subsection is a  
29 Class 3 misdemeanor and may include a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

30 (k) It is unlawful to refuse to exhibit upon request by any inspector, protector, or other  
31 law enforcement officer any item required to be carried by any law or rule as to which inspectors  
32 or protectors have enforcement jurisdiction. The items that must be exhibited include boating  
33 safety or other equipment or any license, permit, tax receipt, certificate, or identification. It  
34 is unlawful to refuse to allow inspectors, protectors, or other law enforcement officers to inspect  
35 ~~weapons or equipment if equipment, fish, or wildlife that the officer reasonably believes them to~~  
36 ~~be possessed incident to an activity regulated by any law or rule as to which inspectors and~~  
37 ~~protectors have enforcement jurisdiction and the officer has a reasonable suspicion that a~~  
38 ~~violation has been committed, except that an officer may inspect a shotgun to confirm whether it~~  
39 ~~is plugged or unplugged without a reasonable suspicion that a violation has been committed. It~~  
40 ~~is unlawful to refuse to allow inspectors, protectors, or other law enforcement officers to inspect~~  
41 ~~fish or wildlife for the purpose of ensuring compliance with bag limits and size limits. Except as~~  
42 ~~authorized by G.S. 113-137, nothing in this section gives an inspector, protector, or other law~~  
43 ~~enforcement officer the authority to inspect, in the absence of a person in apparent control of the~~  
44 ~~item to be inspected, any of the following: jurisdiction.~~

45 (1) ~~Weapons.~~

46 (2) ~~Equipment, except for equipment left unattended in the normal operation of the~~  
47 ~~equipment, including, but not limited to, traps, trot lines, crab pots, and fox pens.~~

48 (3) ~~Fish.~~

49 (4) ~~Wildlife.~~

1 (l) Nothing in this section authorizes searches within the curtilage of a dwelling or of the  
2 living quarters of a vessel in contravention of constitutional prohibitions against unreasonable  
3 searches and seizures."  
4

## 5 MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO MARINE FISHERIES LAWS

6 SECTION 4.1. G.S. 113-132 reads as rewritten:

### 7 "§ 113-132. Jurisdiction of fisheries agencies.

8 (a) The Marine Fisheries Commission has jurisdiction over the conservation of marine  
9 and estuarine resources. Except as may be otherwise provided by law, it has jurisdiction over all  
10 activities connected with the conservation and regulation of marine and estuarine resources,  
11 including the regulation of aquaculture facilities as defined in G.S. 106-758 which cultivate or  
12 rear marine and estuarine ~~resources~~resources, marine aquatic species, or non-native species.

13 (b) The Wildlife Resources Commission has jurisdiction over the conservation of wildlife  
14 resources. Except as may be otherwise provided by law, it has jurisdiction over all activities  
15 connected with the conservation and regulation of wildlife resources.

16 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, this Subchapter does not give the  
17 Marine Fisheries Commission or the Wildlife Resources Commission jurisdiction over matters  
18 clearly within the jurisdiction vested in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,  
19 the North Carolina Pesticide Board, the Commission for Public Health, the Environmental  
20 Management Commission, or other division of the Department regulating air or water pollution.

21 (c1) The Marine Fisheries Commission shall not have jurisdiction over matters clearly  
22 within the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Quality, including policy matters.

23 (d) To the extent that the grant of jurisdiction to the Marine Fisheries Commission and  
24 the Wildlife Resources Commission may overlap, the Marine Fisheries Commission and the  
25 Wildlife Resources Commission are granted concurrent jurisdiction. In cases of conflict between  
26 actions taken or regulations promulgated by either agency, as respects the activities of the other,  
27 pursuant to the dominant purpose of such jurisdiction, the Marine Fisheries Commission and the  
28 Wildlife Resources Commission are empowered to make agreements concerning the harmonious  
29 settlement of such conflict in the best interests of the conservation of the marine and estuarine  
30 and wildlife resources of the State. In the event the Marine Fisheries Commission and the  
31 Wildlife Resources Commission cannot agree, the Governor is empowered to resolve the  
32 differences.

33 (e) Those coastal fishing waters in which are found a significant number of freshwater  
34 fish, as agreed upon by the Marine Fisheries Commission and the Wildlife Resources  
35 Commission, may be denominated joint fishing waters. These waters are deemed coastal fishing  
36 waters from the standpoint of laws and regulations administered by the Department and are  
37 deemed inland fishing waters from the standpoint of laws and regulations administered by the  
38 Wildlife Resources Commission. The Marine Fisheries Commission and the Wildlife Resources  
39 Commission may make joint regulations governing the responsibilities of each agency and  
40 modifying the applicability of licensing and other regulatory provisions as may be necessary for  
41 rational and compatible management of the marine and estuarine and wildlife resources in joint  
42 fishing waters.

43 (f) The granting of jurisdiction in this section pertains to the power of agencies to enact  
44 regulations and ordinances. Nothing in this section or in G.S. 113-138 is designed to prohibit  
45 law-enforcement officers who would otherwise have jurisdiction from making arrests or in any  
46 manner enforcing the provisions of this Subchapter."

47 SECTION 4.2. G.S. 113-170 reads as rewritten:

### 48 "§ 113-170. Exportation and importation of fish and equipment.

49 The Commission may adopt rules governing the importation and exportation of fish, and  
50 equipment that may be used in taking or processing fish, as necessary to enhance the conservation  
51 of marine and estuarine resources of the State. These rules may regulate, license, prohibit, or

1 restrict importation into the ~~State~~ State, holding or maintaining in marine aquaculture operations  
2 within the State, and exportation from the State of any and all species of fish that are native to  
3 coastal fishing waters or non-native species that may thrive if introduced into these waters."

4 **SECTION 4.3.** G.S. 113-170.3(c) reads as rewritten:

5 "(c) The following records collected and compiled or received by the Department shall  
6 not be considered public records within the meaning of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes, but  
7 shall be confidential and shall be used only for the equitable and efficient administration and  
8 enforcement of this Article or for determining conservation policy, and shall not be disclosed  
9 except when required by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction: all records, accounts, and  
10 reports that licensees are required by the Commission to make, keep, and exhibit pursuant to the  
11 provisions of this section, and all records, accounts, and memoranda compiled by the Department  
12 from records, accounts, and reports of licensees and from investigations and inspections,  
13 containing data and information concerning the business and operations of licensees reflecting  
14 their assets, liabilities, inventories, revenues, and profits; the number, capacity, capability, and  
15 type of fishing vessels owned and operated; the type and quantity of fishing gear used; the catch  
16 of fish or other seafood by species in numbers, size, weight, quality, and value; the areas in which  
17 fishing was engaged in; the location of catch; the time of fishing, number of hauls, and the  
18 disposition of the fish and other ~~seafood~~ seafood; and confidential federal fishery data and  
19 records concerning species significant to the State that are maintained by and received from the  
20 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Department may compile statistical  
21 information in any aggregate or summary form that does not directly or indirectly disclose the  
22 identity of any licensee who is a source of the information, and any compilation of statistical  
23 information by the Department shall be a public record open to inspection and examination by  
24 any person, and may be disseminated to the public by the Department."

25 **SECTION 4.4.(a)** G.S. 113-181 is repealed.

26 **SECTION 4.4.(b)** Article 15 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes is amended by  
27 adding a new section to read:

28 "**§ 113-181.1. Duties and powers of Department.**

29 (a) The Department shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Subchapter  
30 pertaining to the conservation and management of marine and estuarine resources and develop  
31 and implement Fishery Management Plans and Fishery Management Plan Amendments pursuant  
32 to G.S. 113-182.2 and Coastal Habitat Protection Plans pursuant to G.S. 143B-279.8. The  
33 Department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other jurisdictions with regard to the  
34 conservation of marine and estuarine resources.

35 (b) The Department is directed to make every reasonable effort to carry out the duties  
36 imposed in this Subchapter."

37 **SECTION 4.5.** G.S. 113-228 reads as rewritten:

38 "**§ 113-228. Adoption of federal regulations.**

39 To the extent that the Department is granted authority in this Subchapter over subject matter  
40 as to which there is concurrent federal or interstate jurisdiction, the Marine Fisheries Commission  
41 in its discretion may by reference in its rules adopt relevant provisions of federal ~~laws and~~  
42 ~~regulations or interstate laws, regulations, and management measures~~ as State rules. To prevent  
43 confusion or conflict of jurisdiction in enforcement, the Marine Fisheries Commission is exempt  
44 from any conflicting limitations in G.S. 150B-21.6 so that it may provide for automatic  
45 incorporation by reference into its rules of future changes within any particular set of federal laws  
46 or regulations relating to some subject clearly within the jurisdiction of the Department."  
47

48 **SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND EFFECTIVE DATE**

49 **SECTION 5.1.** If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person  
50 or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications

1 of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and, to this end,  
2 the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.  
3         **SECTION 5.2.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes  
4 law.