

**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION**



**AGENDA  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA  
September 24, 2022**

*Bryan Burhans*  
Bryan Burhans  
Executive Director

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Game Commission

Agenda

The Commission Meeting of the Pennsylvania Game Commission will be held on Saturday, September 24, 2022, at 2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110 beginning at 8:30 a.m.

Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call of Commissioners

Michael F. Mitrick, President  
Kristen Schnepf-Giger, Vice President  
Dennis R. Fredericks, Secretary  
Allen J. DiMarco  
Scott H. Foradora  
Stanley I. Knick, Jr.  
Todd A. Pride  
Haley J. Sankey  
Robert C. Schwalm

Approval of Minutes of Commission Meetings held July 9, 2022

## BUREAU OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

### PROPOSED RULE MAKING

A. Amend 58 Pa. Code § 143.52.

Commentary:

Prior to 2021, antlerless allocation purchasing limits differed for license buyers purchasing in areas inside and outside of Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) 2B, 5C, and 5D. WMUs 2B, 5C, and 5D roughly comprise the areas designated as special regulation areas in § 141.1 (relating to special regulations areas). Persons hunting in WMUs 2B, 5C, and 5D were subjected to no personal antlerless deer purchase limits until the antlerless license allocation for a given WMU was exhausted. However, persons hunting outside of WMUs 2B, 5C, and 5D were subjected to a personal purchase limit of three (3) antlerless licenses regardless of the continued availability unexhausted antlerless licenses in the applicable WMU.

In 2021, the Commission eliminated the personal limit of three (3) antlerless licenses for persons hunting outside of WMUs 2B, 5C, and 5D to increase hunting opportunities when antlerless licenses remained available a given WMU. Simultaneously, the Commission imposed a statewide purchase restriction that effectively limited a person's ability to apply for a seventh or subsequent antlerless deer license when licenses remained available in that WMU until the hunter exhausted one or more of the six previously issued antlerless deer licenses and reported the harvest(s) to the Commission. This limitation was intended to focus the issuance of additional, unexhausted antlerless deer licenses to persons who were actually harvesting deer. After these changes, the Commission observed that hunting opportunity for persons hunting outside of WMUs 2B, 5C, and 5D did effectively increase as intended. However, the Commission also observed that hunting opportunity for persons hunting within WMUs 2B, 5C, and 5D was subjected to an unanticipated reduction. This reduction appears to be caused on the fact that hunters cannot effectively access their local or preferred County Treasurers office to purchase additional antlerless licenses over the counter outside of normal business hours, such as on weekends, when their hunting activities are actually occurring.

The Commission is now proposing to amend § 143.52 (relating to procedure for unlimited antlerless licenses) to remove the text limiting the number of antlerless licenses that can be purchased by an applicant once unlimited over-the-counter antlerless license sales begin on the second Monday in September. This change will maintain a consistent statewide standard for applying for antlerless deer licenses, but it will also remove the incompatible throttle on the number of licenses that can be purchased and held by an individual hunter that is caused by the current antlerless license issuance process limitations. The Commission has determined that there are no significant biological concerns with this change. The amendments to § 143.52 will not take effect until the 2023/2024 license year.

## CHAPTER 143. HUNTING AND FURTKER LICENSES

### Subchapter C. ANTLERLESS DEER LICENSES

§ 143.52. Procedure for unlimited antlerless licenses.

~~[(a) Subject to the procedures and limitations of this section, applicants are eligible to make application to receive an unlimited number of antlerless licenses within each wildlife management unit that remains unexhausted beginning on the second Monday in September.~~

~~(b)] Unexhausted antlerless licenses allocated to a wildlife management unit shall be made available to eligible applicants over the counter starting the second Monday in September [subject to the following limitations:~~

~~(1) An applicant is eligible to make application for an antlerless license under this section only when the Commission's PALS licensing system shows five or less active and unfulfilled antlerless licenses on their license profile.~~

~~(2) Once an applicant has been issued a sixth cumulative antlerless license, the applicant will not be eligible to make reapplication for additional antlerless licenses until one or more previously issued antlerless licenses have been exhausted by harvest and the harvest or harvests have resulted in a verified completed harvest report in PALS.~~

~~(3) At no time is an applicant authorized to exceed six cumulative active and unfulfilled antlerless licenses in their PALS license profile.~~

~~(e)] The authorizations of this section will terminate automatically for each wildlife management unit once its antlerless license allocation quota is exhausted.~~

Action:

B. Amend 58 Pa. Code § 147.701.

Commentary:

Section 147.701 (relating to general) currently states that “A permitted person taking a bobcat or fisher shall report the harvest to the Commission within 48 hours of the taking by a means specified by the Director.” This section also states that “A permitted person taking an otter shall report the harvest to the Commission within 24 hours of the taking by a means specified by the Director.” When otter trapping was opened for the 2015-2016 license year, the Commission decided to require trappers to report their harvest within 24 hours to allow Game Wardens to inspect the animal to confirm it was taken during the season. In 2022, after the seventh year of otter trapping, the season has increased from only two open wildlife management units (WMUs) and a three-day season to five open WMUs and an eight-day season. With these expanding opportunities, the Commission’s concerns with furtakers harvesting early and reporting during the season have diminished. Furthermore, reporting otter harvests within 48 hours of harvest is now considered acceptable, especially in light of the confusion shared by many furtakers that was caused by the differing reporting periods. The Commission is proposing to amend § 147.701 to create a universal reporting period of 48 hours for bobcat, fisher and otter harvests. The amendments to § 147.701 will not take effect until the 2023/2024 license year. For the 2022/2023 license year, otter reporting will be taken by HuntFishPA, the same method used for reporting bobcat and fisher harvests and CITES tags will be mailed in a similar manner to bobcat CITES tags.

CHAPTER 147. SPECIAL PERMITS

Subchapter S. FURBEARER HUNTING-TRAPPING PERMITS

§ 147.701. General.

This section provides for permits to be issued for the hunting and trapping of bobcat and the trapping of otter and fisher during the seasons established and in areas designated under § 139.4 (relating to seasons and bag limits for the license year).

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) Tagging requirements are as follows:

(i) A permitted person taking a bobcat, fisher or otter [~~or fisher~~]...

(ii) A permitted person taking a bobcat, [~~or~~] fisher or otter shall report the harvest to the Commission within 48 hours of the taking by a means specified by the Director. [~~A permitted person taking an otter shall report the harvest to the Commission within 24 hours of the taking by a means specified by the Director.~~]

(iii) A CITES tag for a bobcat or otter...

\* \* \* \* \*

Action:

DRAFT



C. Amend 58 Pa. Code § 141.6.

Commentary: Currently, § 141.6 (relating to illegal devices) states that “It is unlawful to...[u]se body gripping traps with a spread larger than 6 ½” x 6 ½” for a furbearer except beaver.” The agency has allowed body gripping traps to be used for otter trapping since the creation of the season, but only up to the 6 ½” x 6 ½” size. The Commission is proposing to amend § 141.6 to allow the use of body gripping traps with a spread larger than 6 ½” x 6 ½” for river otters as well. The Commission has determined that there are no significant biological concerns with this change.

CHAPTER 141. HUNTING AND TRAPPING

Subchapter A. GENERAL

§ 141.6. Illegal devices.

It is unlawful to:

\* \* \* \* \*

(2) Use snares to take wildlife...

(3) Use body gripping traps with a spread larger than 6 1/2” x 6 1/2” for [a ~~furbearer~~] any furbearer, except beaver and otter.

(4) Use a cage or box trap...

Action:

D. Amend 58 Pa. Code § 137.35.

Commentary:

To more effectively safeguard the wildlife resources of the Commonwealth, the Commission is proposing to amend § 137.35 (relating to Chronic Wasting Disease restrictions) to further reduce the risk of spreading CWD through the use of attractants by restricting their use. Research has well established that CWD prions – the infectious agent of CWD – are shed in urine, feces, and saliva of infected animals and that the presence of infectious prions in excreta play a role in the direct and indirect transmission of CWD. Deer readily use natural and artificial scrape sites where they can be exposed to CWD prions from the urine and saliva of a CWD-positive animal. Any attractant or circumstance that creates the components of a scrape, whether natural or artificial, increases risk of disease transmission.

Natural urine attractants are produced by captive cervid farms and often contain other biofluids (e.g., feces and saliva). The production, manufacturing, and sale of urine attractants is not regulated. Therefore, there is no regulatory requirement or independent authority to test for presence of CWD prions in urine attractants; there is no record of facilities that produce urine attractants; and there is no traceability of these products. Even herds that are enrolled in state and federal herd certification programs, the most robust CWD surveillance programs for cervid facilities, have tested positive for CWD.

CWD is a threat to deer and elk in Pennsylvania. CWD prions introduction to a novel area in Pennsylvania or CWD spread, regardless of source, causes substantial impacts to wildlife, stakeholders, and the agency. Much is still unknown about CWD so limiting exposure of all species to a known pathogen is essential. Therefore, the Commission recommends amending the use of attractants in outdoor settings. The amendments to § 137.35 will not take effect until the 2023/2024 license year.

CHAPTER 137. WILDLIFE

§ 137.35. Chronic Wasting Disease restrictions.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) *Exportation.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) It is unlawful to rehabilitate...

(6) It is unlawful to use or possess cervid ~~[urine-based attractants]~~ excretions including, but not limited to feces, saliva, urine, and glandular excretions, in any

outdoor setting [~~within any Disease Management or Established Area established~~] within this Commonwealth.

(7) It is unlawful to use or possess any scents or lures that contain any form of artificial cervid attractant in any outdoor setting within any Disease Management or Established Area within this Commonwealth.

~~[(7)]~~ (8) It is unlawful to directly or indirectly feed wild, free-ranging cervids within any Disease Management or Established Area established within this Commonwealth. This prohibition may not be construed to apply to normal or accepted agricultural, habitat management, oil and gas drilling, mining, forest management, or other legitimate commercial or industrial practices. If otherwise lawful feeding is attracting cervids, the Commission may provide written notice prohibiting this activity. Failure to discontinue this activity is a violation of this section.

~~[(8)]~~ (9) The Commission will not issue any new permit to possess or transport live cervids within any Disease Management or Established Area established within this Commonwealth.

\* \* \* \* \*

Action:

**BUREAU OF WILDLIFE PROTECTION**

**ADOPTED RULE MAKING**

A. Amend 58 Pa. Code § 131.2.

Commentary: To effectively manage the wildlife resources of this Commonwealth, the Commission at its July 9, 2022, meeting amended § 131.2 (relating to definitions) to permit muzzleloading firearms that allow a cartridge of loose or pelletized black powder or black powder substitute to be loaded from the breech, while the projectile remains loaded from the muzzle to be used as a muzzleloading firearm.

Action:

DRAFT

ANNEX “A”

CHAPTER 131. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

§ 131.2. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in section 102 of the act (relating to definitions), the following words and terms, when used in this part or in the act, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Muzzleloading firearm--*

(i) A firearm designed and manufactured to be loaded with loose ammunition components (projectile and propellant charge) from the muzzle or forward, open end of the firearm's barrel.

(ii) The term includes full or partial breech-loading rifles and handguns that fire loose ammunition components comparable to a muzzleloading firearm.

(iii) The term does not authorize a firearm that accepts cartridge ammunition that contains both the projectile and propellant charge.

\* \* \* \* \*

**BUREAU OF WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT**

**PROPOSED RULE MAKING**

A. 58 Pa. Code §§ 131.2 and 135.41.

Commentary:

With the advancements being made in the use of electric marine motors and the batteries that they use; it is time to revisit our regulations relating to their use on waterways owned or controlled by the Commission. Today’s electric motors are more powerful than the electric motors that existed when the regulations were created. The Commission’s applicable regulations were created with the intent to allow boaters to safely use our waterways with little conflict with other users and to limit the noise and the impact of gasoline motors have on the environment through gasoline spills and erosion issues. New electric motors are now offered in higher horsepower (HP) sizes than has historically been available with older, more traditional electric trolling motors. Current costs of the newer electric motors are high (Example: 50 HP electric outboard motor is currently around \$8,500, plus a matching deep cycle battery costs of around \$5,000. While the new technology costs are usually high, those costs are expected to come down and their use and availability more prolific. In an effort to be proactive, the Commission is proposing to amend §§ 131.2 and 135.41 (relating to definitions; state game lands) to restrict the operation of boats propelled by electric motors on waterways owned or controlled by the Commission slow, no-wake speed. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission has recently proposed similar changes to their regulations on electric motors by limiting the operation of electric motors to slow, no-wake speeds.

**CHAPTER 131. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

§131.2. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in section 102 of the act (relating to definitions), the following words and terms, when used in this part or in the act, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Regular small game hunting season*--The designated period of...

*Slow, no wake speed*--The slowest possible speed of a motorboat required to maintain maneuverability so that the wake or wash created by the motorboat on the surface of the water is minimal.

*Special firearms deer season*--Any firearms deer season...

\* \* \* \* \*

CHAPTER 135. HUNTING AND TRAPPING

Subchapter C. STATE GAME LANDS

§ 135.41. State game lands.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) *Additional prohibitions.* In addition to the prohibitions contained in the act pertaining to State game lands and § 135.2, except with the written permission of the Director, it is unlawful to:

\* \* \* \* \*

(7) Drive motor vehicles with...

(8) Use ~~boats~~ a boat propelled by a motor or to operate a boat in excess of slow, no wake speed. ~~[Battery powered electric motors may be used on waterways unless posted otherwise]~~ Boats propelled by electric motors are authorized for use on waterways when operated at slow, no-wake speed unless the waterway is otherwise posted closed to all boats or all boats propelled by a motor.

(9) Consume, possess or transport...

\* \* \* \* \*

Action:

**ADOPTED RULEMAKING**

B. Amend 58 Pa. Code §§ 131.2 and 135.181, delete § 135.182 and create §135.182a.

Commentary: To effectively manage the wildlife resources of this Commonwealth, the Commission at its July 9, 2022, meeting amended §§ 131.2, 135.181 and 135.182 to eliminate the outdated and unnecessary text unique to State Game Lands No. 176 (SGL 176) and replace it with new statewide shotgun range regulations for both clay bird ranges and shotgun patterning ranges.

Action:

DRAFT



ANNEX “A”

CHAPTER 131. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

§131.2. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in section 102 of the act (relating to definitions), the following words and terms, when used in this part or in the act, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Broadhead*--A fixed or mechanical tip affixed to the fore end of an arrow or bolt having sharpened cutting edges consisting of metal or naturally occurring stone.

*Clay bird range*--An area where saucer-shaped targets, usually made of baked clay or limestone, are launched and targeted by a shooter using a firearm that discharges multiple projectile ammunition.

*Closed season*--Periods of the calendar year and hours during which it is unlawful to take game or wildlife.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Meat or animal products*--For the purpose of section 2361(a)(13) of the act (relating to unlawful acts concerning taking of furbearers), meat or animal products include artificial representation or facsimiles.

*Multiple projectile ammunition*--Cartridge or shell ammunition that is loaded with shot pellets or multiple loose projectiles designed to spread or scatter upon discharge from a firearm.

*Muzzleloading firearm*--

(i) A firearm designed and manufactured to be loaded with loose ammunition components (projectile and propellant charge) from the muzzle or forward, open end of the firearm’s barrel.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Regular small game hunting season*--The designated period of time when resident small game species may be hunted and taken.

*Shotgun patterning range*--An area where paper targets are placed on or affixed to a stationary backer and targeted by a shooter using a firearm that discharges multiple projectile ammunition.

*Shotgun range*--A firearms range designated by the Commission as a clay bird range or shotgun patterning range.

*Single projectile ammunition*--A cartridge or shell ammunition that is loaded with a single projectile designed to remain intact upon discharge from a firearm.

*Special firearms deer season*--Any firearms deer season, except muzzleloader season, that precedes the regular firearms deer season....

\* \* \* \* \*

## CHAPTER 135. LANDS AND BUILDINGS

### Subchapter J. Shooting Ranges

§135.181. Rifle and handgun ranges.

(a) *General provisions.* In addition to § 135.2 (relating to unlawful actions), the following pertain to lands under Commission ownership, lease or jurisdiction designated as rifle or handgun ranges:

\* \* \* \* \*

§135.182. [Reserved].

§135.182a. Shotgun ranges.

(a) *Shotgun ranges.* In addition to § 135.2 (relating to unlawful actions) the following pertain to lands under Commission ownership, lease or jurisdiction designated as shotgun ranges:

(1) Shotgun ranges are open for use from 8 a.m., prevailing time, until sunset Monday through Saturday and from 12 p.m. to sunset Sunday, unless posted otherwise by the Commission.

(2) A person using a shotgun range is responsible for keeping the area clean and free of debris, and may not discard, deposit, leave or throw litter, except in approved refuse containers. Range users shall remove all targets from range backboards, if applicable, and collect used cartridge casings or shotshell hulls when their shooting is completed and prior to leaving the range.

(3) The Commission is not responsible for anyone injured on a shotgun range. An individual using a shotgun range does so at their own risk and assumes all responsibility for injuries to a person or property caused by or to them.

(4) When more than one person is using a shotgun range, a range officer shall be designated.

(5) A person under 16 years of age may not use a shotgun range unless they are properly accompanied and supervised by a person 18 years of age or older.

(6) The Commission or any designated local representative may close a shotgun range by posting appropriate signs to that effect. A person may not use a shotgun range during a period when the range is designated as closed.

(b) *Prohibited acts.* At a shotgun range located on land under Commission ownership, lease or jurisdiction, except when authorized by the appropriate regional director or a designee, it is unlawful to:

(1) Discharge a firearm from any location other than an established shooting station or shooting location on the designated firing line.

(2) Discharge a firearm on a shotgun patterning range at any target other than a paper target placed on a stationary target backboard mounted by the Commission.

(3) Discharge armor piercing, incendiary, explosive, tracer or single projectile ammunition.

(4) Be intoxicated, use or possess an intoxicating beverage or controlled substance.

(5) Discharge an automatic firearm.

(6) Load or discharge a firearm that contains more than three rounds of multiple projectile ammunition.

(7) Target or shoot at clay birds anywhere on the range except areas designated by the director by signs stating that clay bird shooting is permitted.

(8) Load or discharge a firearm or use a range facility for any reason without possessing a valid Pennsylvania hunting or furtaker license or a Commission-issued range permit signed by its holder. This prohibition does not apply to persons 15 years of age or younger or up to one person accompanying another person in possession of a valid Pennsylvania hunting or furtaker license or a Commission-issued range permit.

(9) Operate, manipulate or discharge a firearm in negligent disregard for the safety of other persons present at or nearby the range. This prohibition is specifically intended to include loading a firearm, operating or manipulating a loaded firearm, or discharging a firearm anywhere on a shotgun range while another person is downrange of the firing line.

(10) Use or discharge any single projectile ammunition.

(11) Use or discharge multiple projectile ammunition on a clay bird range that is larger than #4 lead, #2 steel or #4 of any other composition or alloys of nontoxic shot approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or an authorized representative under 50 CFR 20.134 (relating to approval of nontoxic shot types and shot coatings).

(12) Throw, target or shoot clay birds on a clay bird range that are composed of any substance other than baked clay, limestone or other biodegradable material.

(13) Throw clay birds on a clay bird range from any location other than the designated firing line.

(14) Use the range in violation of any other requirement of this section or posted signage.

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## REAL ESTATE

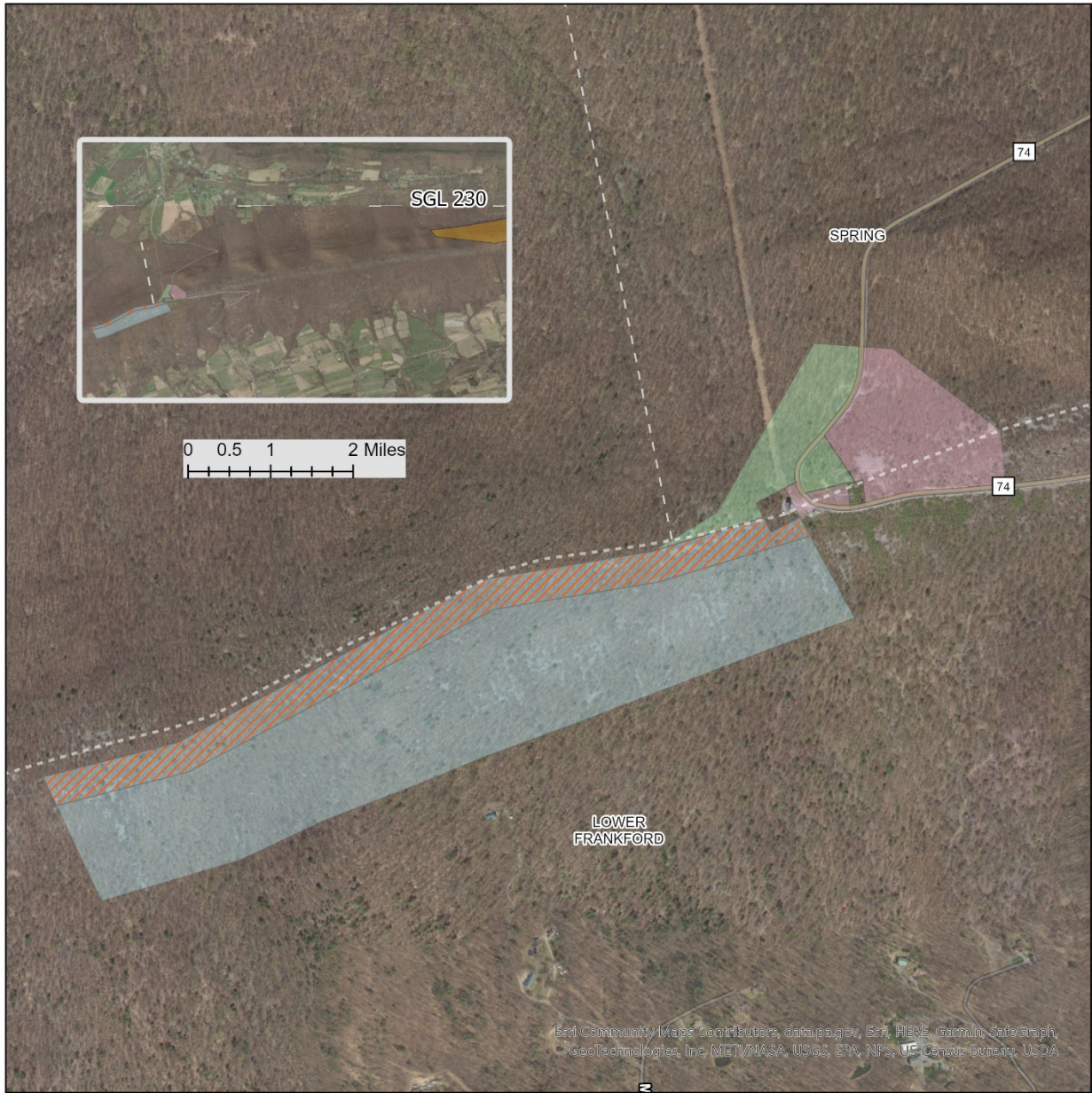
### C. Donation

Contract No. L-3797, State Game Land No. 230, Cumberland and Perry Counties

#### Commentary:

National Audubon Society, Inc. is offering to donate three parcels of land totaling 137.3+/- acres located in Lower Frankford Township, Cumberland County and Spring Township, Perry County commonly referred to as Waggoner's Gap Hawk Watch (Exhibit RED 1). Parcel 1 is 18.3+/- acres and contains a parking lot, pavilion, small radio tower, and ridge top talus laid overlook into Cumberland Valley. Parcel 2 is 12+/- acres. Parcel 3 is 107+/- acres. The Tuscarora Trail, a spur from the Appalachian Trail, runs through all three parcels. There is a 200-foot-wide corridor trail easement associated with the trail and a trail shelter known as the Charlie Irvin Shelter is located on Parcel 3. There are deed restrictions on the three parcels; most notably, no hunting on Parcels 1 and 2. Restrictions from the Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund Act administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) are attached to Parcel 3 and the transfer is subject to approval from DCNR. This strategically located hawk watch site has recorded the largest annual flyover of raptors of any location in Pennsylvania. Typically, 15,000 to 30,000 raptors in a four-month migratory period have been documented. The site is touted as the second oldest hawk watch in the United States and boasts 68-years of collecting migratory bird data showing indices of migratory bird population changes over time. Access is from State Route 74.

#### Action:



Esri Community Maps Contributors, data.ca.gov, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SwireGraph, GeoTechnology, Inc, MET/MASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

### Exhibit RED 1

### State Game Land No. 230

L-3797

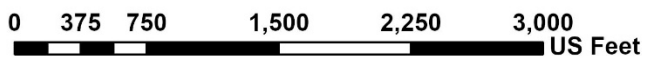
National Audubon Society, Inc.  
 (Waggoner's Gap Hawk Watch) Tracts  
 138+/- Acres

Lower Frankford Twp., Cumberland Co.  
 Spring Twp., Perry Co.  
 Southcentral Region



#### Legend

- Parcel 1
- Parcel 2
- Parcel 3
- 200 FT Trail Corridor



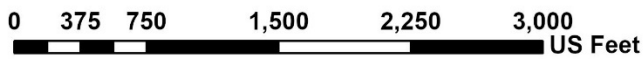
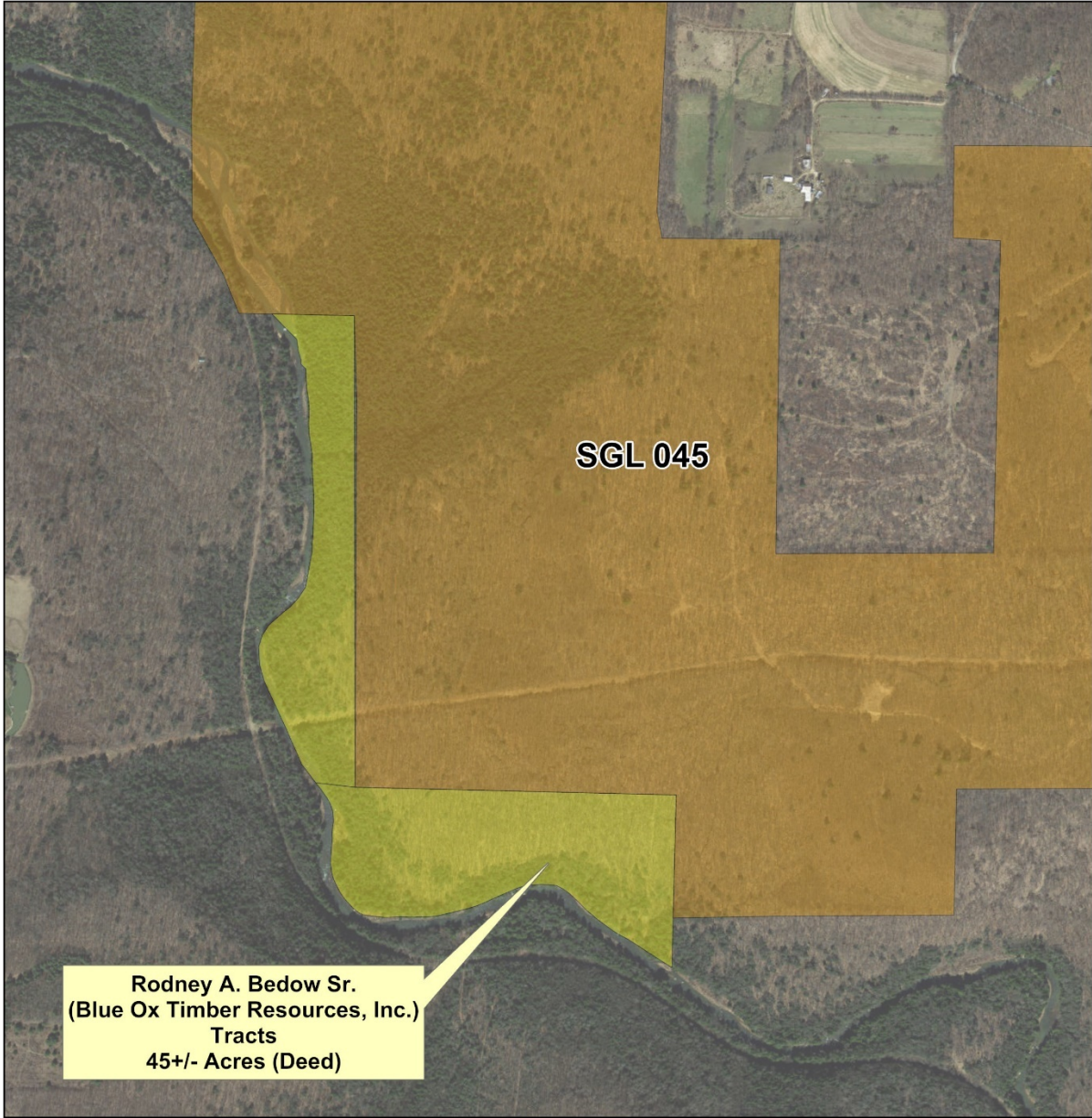
D. Acquisition

Contract No. L-3798, State Game Land No. 45, Venango County

Commentary: Rodney Bedow (Blue Ox Timber Resources, Inc.) is offering 45+/- acres of land in Cranberry Township, Venango County, adjoining State Game Land No. 45 (Exhibit RED 2). The option price is \$400 per acre to be paid from the Game Fund. Access is through existing State Game Land No. 45.

Action:

DRAFT



**Exhibit RED 2**  
**State Game Land No. 45**  
 L-3798  
 Rodney A. Bedow Sr.  
 (Blue Ox Timber Resources, Inc.) Tracts  
 45+/- Acres (Deed)  
 Cranberry Township  
 Venango County  
 Northwest Region Region

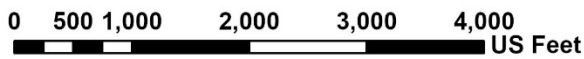
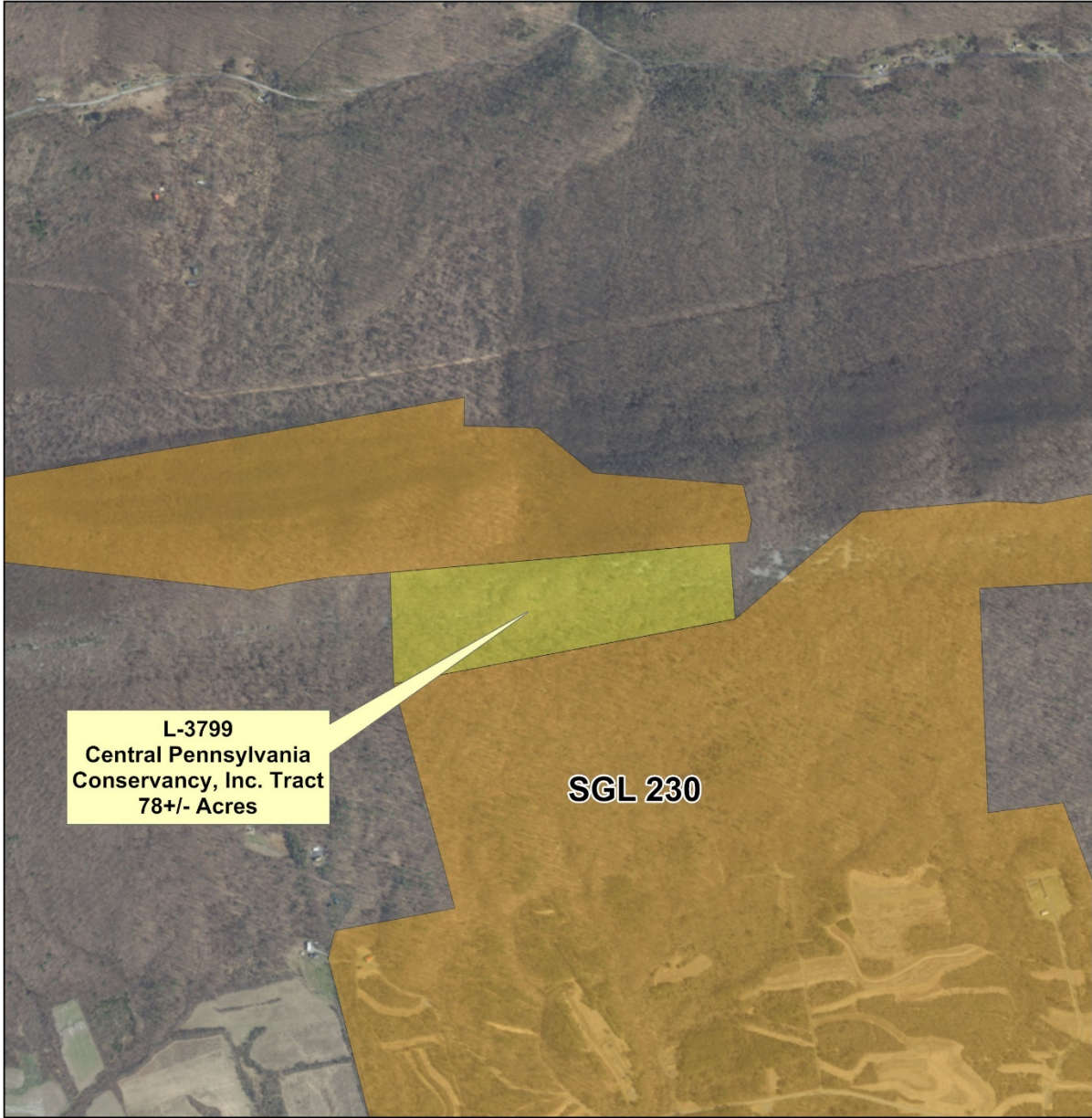


Contract No. L-3799, State Game Land No. 230, Cumberland County

Commentary: Central Pennsylvania Conservancy, Inc. is offering 78+/- acres of land in North Middleton Township, Cumberland County, adjoining and connecting two tracts of State Game Land No. 230 (Exhibit RED 3). The option price is \$400 per acre to be paid from the Game Fund. Access is through existing State Game Land No. 230.

Action:

DRAFT



**Exhibit RED 3**

**State Game Land No. 230**

**L-3799  
Central Pennsylvania Conservancy, Inc. Tract  
78+/- Acres**

**North Middleton Township  
Cumberland County  
Southcentral Region**

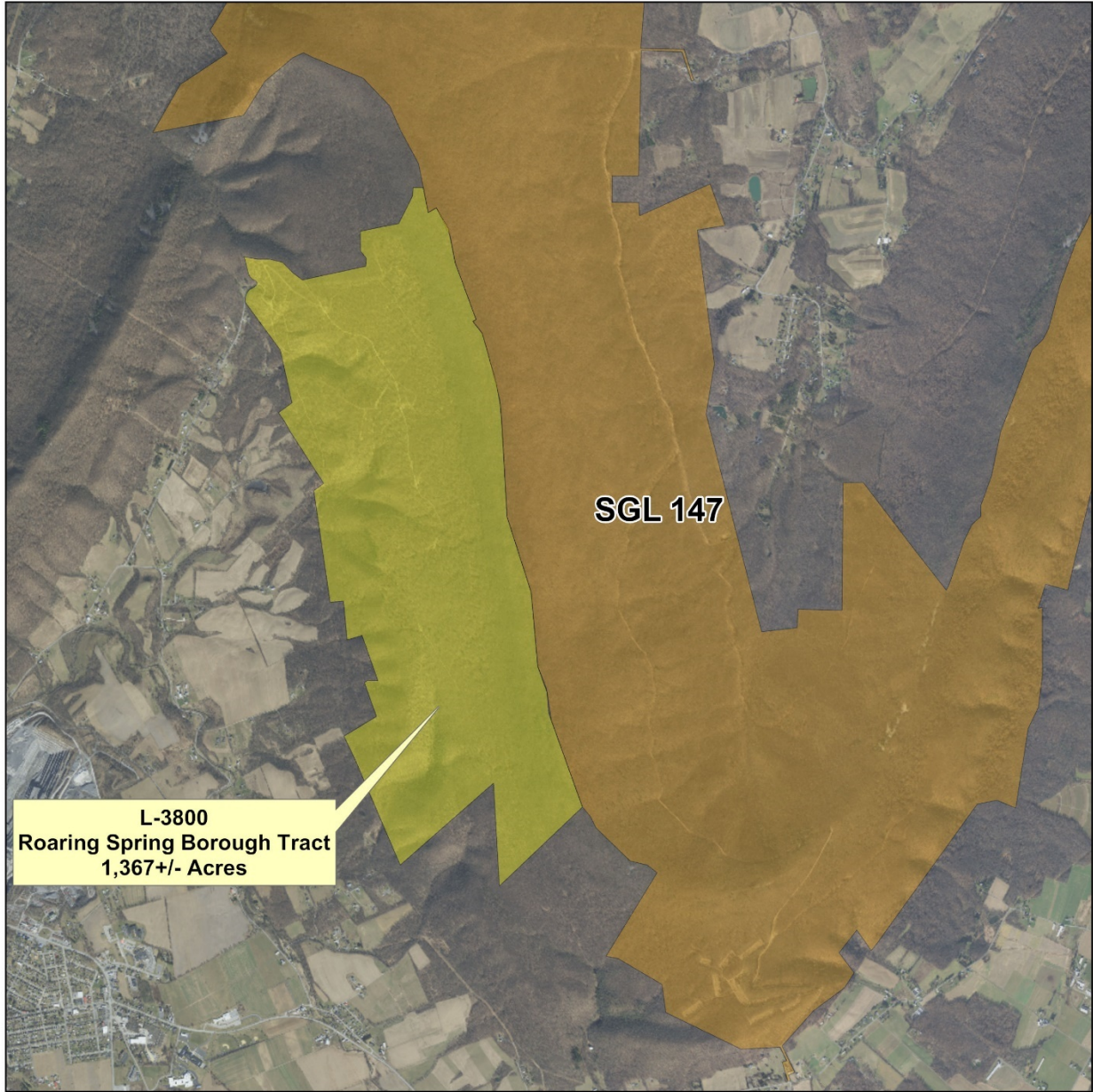
Contract No. L-3800, State Game Land No. 147, Blair County

Commentary:

Roaring Spring Borough is offering 1,367+/- acres of land in Taylor Township, Blair County, adjoining State Game Land No. 147 (Exhibit RED 4). The option price is \$1,200,000 lump sum to be paid with the funding from the Indiana Bat Conservation Fund (IBCF) and will be subject to approval from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The IBCF was established by USFWS to fund projects important to the conservation and recovery of the Indiana bat within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Indiana bat is a federal and state listed endangered species. The property is to be managed for the primary benefit of the Indiana bat in accordance with an Indiana bat management plan developed cooperatively by the Commission and the USFWS. Access is from Plum Creek Boulevard.

Action:

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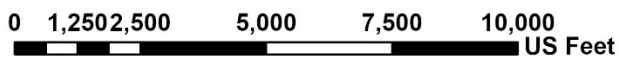


**Exhibit RED 4**

**State Game Land No. 147**

**L-3800  
Roaring Spring Borough Tract  
1,367+/- Acres**

**Taylor Township  
Blair County  
Southcentral Region**



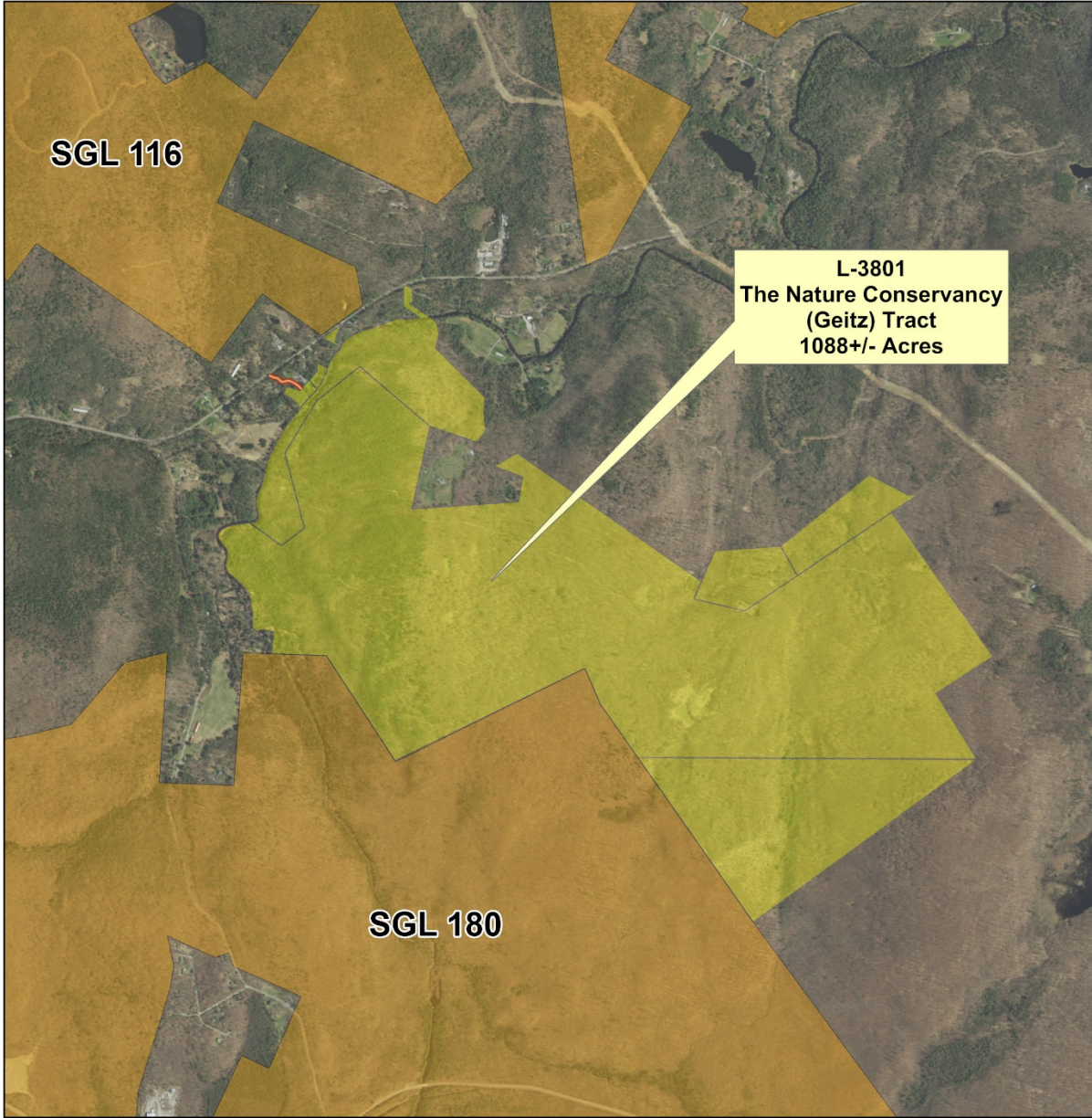
Contract No. L-3801, State Game Land No. 180, Pike County

Commentary:

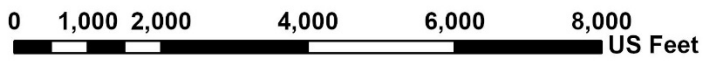
The Nature Conservancy is offering 1,088+/- acres of land in Shohola Township, Pike County, adjoining State Game Land No. 180 (Exhibit RED 5). The option price is \$2,000,000 lump sum to be paid from the Game Commission's restricted account, representing funds from third party commitments for compensation of habitat and recreational losses which occurred on state game lands from previously approved projects. Acquisitions using this restricted account may exceed \$400 per acre. The property is bordered by the Shohola Creek on the west and contains a hunting lodge and barn. The Nature Conservancy's acquisition of the property is contingent upon them receiving funding through a partnership grant with the Open Space Institute. Covenants, conditions and restrictions associated with this funding will be required to accept the property. Access is from State Route 434.

Action:

DRAFT



— Access Road



**Exhibit RED 5**  
**State Game Land No 180**

L-3801  
 The Nature Conservancy  
 (Geitz) Tract  
 1088+/- Acres

Shohola Township  
 Pike County  
 Northeast Region

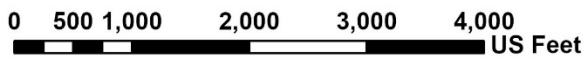
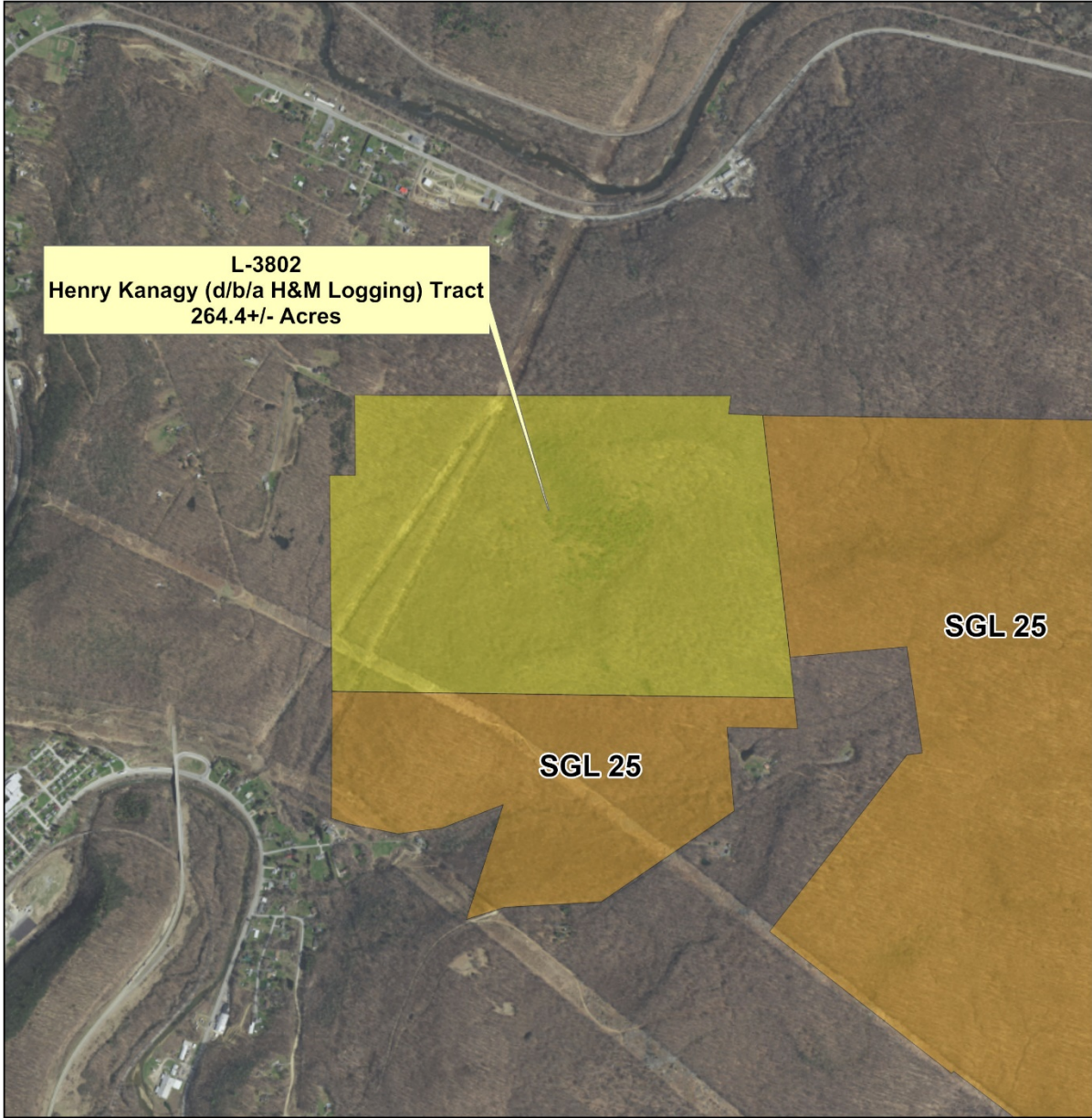
Contract No. L-3802, State Game Land No. 25, Elk County

Commentary:

Henry Kanagy (d/b/a H&M Logging) is offering 264 +/- acres of land in Ridgway Township, Elk County, adjoining and connecting two tracts of State Game Land No. 25 (Exhibit RED 6). The option price is \$340,000 lump sum to be paid from the Game Commission's restricted account, representing funds from third party commitments for compensation of habitat and recreational losses which occurred on state game lands from previously approved projects. Acquisitions using this restricted account may exceed \$400 per acre. Access is through existing State Game Land No. 25.

Action:

DRAFT



**Exhibit RED 6**  
**State Game Land No. 25**  
L-3802  
Henry Kanagy (d/b/a H&M Logging) Tract  
264.4+/- Acres  
Ridgeway Township  
Elk County  
Northcentral Region



## OIL/GAS & MINERALS

- E. Non-Surface Use Oil and Gas Cooperative Agreement Bid Offering, Tract 36A-22, State Game Lands No. 36, Bradford County

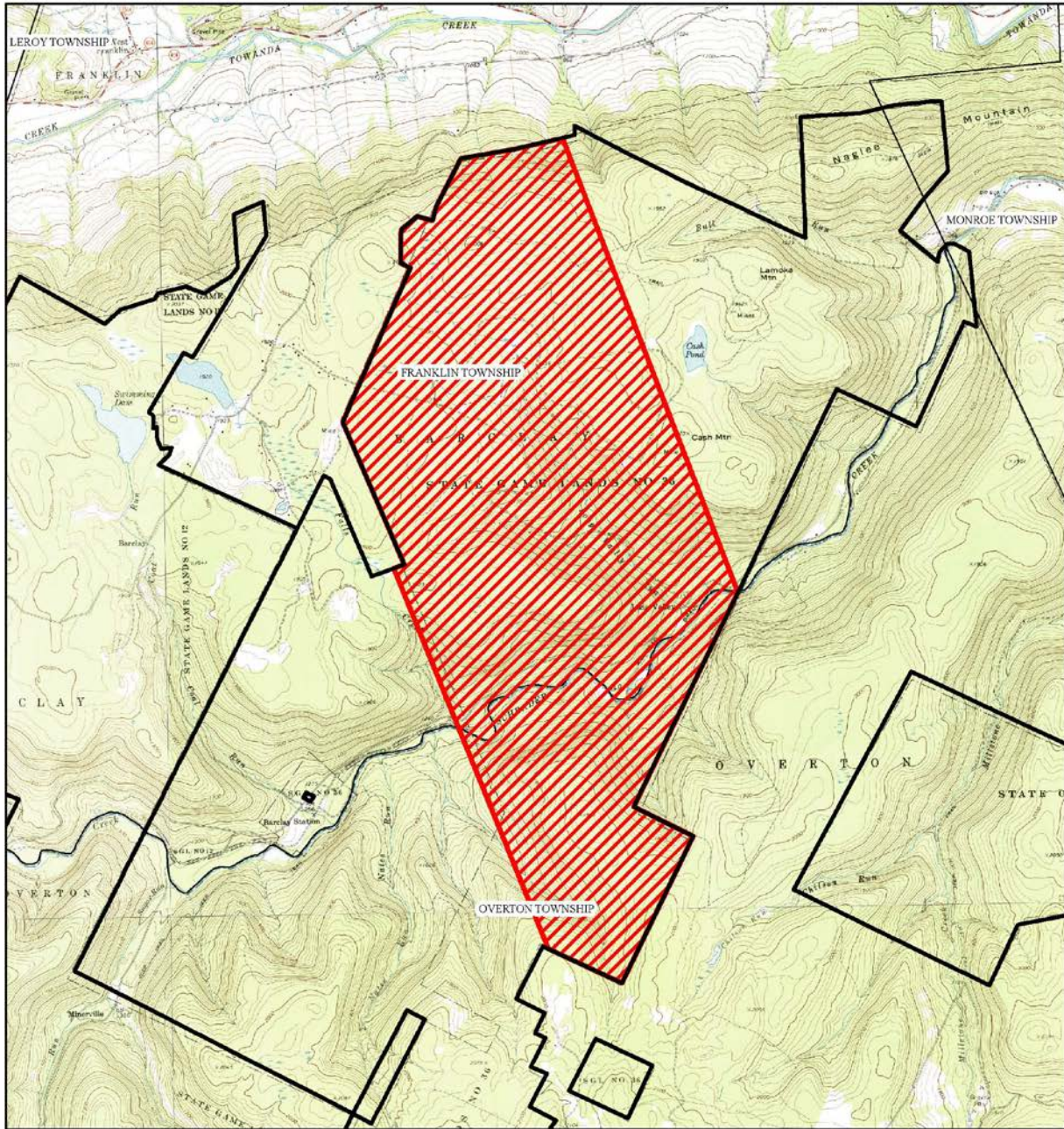
Commentary:

The Commission offered its oil and gas ownership under portions of State Game Land No. 36 for oil and gas development by a competitive Non-Surface Use Bonus bid. Tract 36A-22, containing approximately 3,965 acres, is located in Overton and Franklin Townships, Bradford County (Exhibit OGM-1) and was announced for competitive bonus bid with a cost-free royalty of 20% in April 2022. The staff constructed the bid requirements to safeguard the prudent development of the Commission's oil/gas reserve and simultaneously protect the wildlife resources and recreational use of State Game Land No. 36. Bids for this tract were opened on May 26, 2022, with Chesapeake Appalachia, LLC of Oklahoma City, OK submitting the winning bonus bid of \$3,000 per acre.



The terms of the agreement are a paid up, five-year, non-surface use oil and gas agreement, a \$3,000 per acre bonus payment and a cost-free 20% royalty. Chesapeake Appalachia has the ability to unitize the Commission's oil and gas reserve by horizontal drilling with no disturbance to the Game Lands surface.

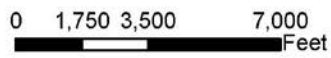
The bonus payment of approximately \$11,895,000 shall be directly deposited into the Game Fund. Future rentals and royalties shall be deposited directly into the Game Fund. Oil and gas development will be regulated by the Commonwealth's oil and gas regulations and the Commission's standard Non-Surface Use Oil and Gas Development Agreement.

Action:



**Legend**

-  Non-Surface Use Agreement Area 3,965 +/- Acres
-  State Game Land No. 36



**Exhibit OGM-1**  
**State Game Land No. 36**  
**Non-Surface Use**  
**Oil & Gas Cooperative Agreement**  
**Tract 36A-22**  
**3,965 +/- Acres**  
 Franklin & Overton Townships  
 Bradford County  
 Northeast Region

OTHER NEW BUSINESS

Next Commission Meeting – TBD

Executive Session, if necessary, will be held immediately following the close of the Commission Meeting.

Adjournment

DRAFT