



STATE OF THE UNION:

Legal Authority Over the Use of Native Amphibians and Reptiles
in the United States



STATE OF THE UNION:

Legal Authority Over the Use of Native Amphibians and Reptiles in the United States



Coordinating Editors

Priya Nanjappa¹ and Paulette M. Conrad²

Editorial Assistants

Randi Logsdon³, Cara Allen³, Brian Todd⁴, and Betsy Bolster³

¹Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies
Washington, DC

²Nevada Department of Wildlife
Las Vegas, NV

³California Department of Fish and Game
Sacramento, CA

⁴University of California-Davis
Davis, CA





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WE THANK THE FOLLOWING PARTNERS FOR FUNDING AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT, EDITING, AND PRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT:

US Fish & Wildlife Service Competitive State Wildlife Grant Program funding for “Amphibian & Reptile Conservation Need” proposal, with its five primary partner states:

- *Missouri Department of Conservation*
- *Nevada Department of Wildlife*
- *California Department of Fish and Game*
- *Georgia Department of Natural Resources*
- *Michigan Department of Natural Resources*

Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies

Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation

Arizona Game and Fish Department

US Fish & Wildlife Service, International Affairs, International Wildlife Trade Program

DJ Case & Associates

Special thanks to Victor Young for his skill and assistance in graphic design for this document.

2009 Amphibian & Reptile Regulatory Summit Planning Team:

Polly Conrad (Nevada Department of Wildlife), Gene Elms (Arizona Game and Fish Department), Mike Harris (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), Captain Linda Harrison (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission), Priya Nanjappa (Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies), Matt Wagner (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department), and Captain John West (since retired, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission)

Nanjappa, P. and Conrad, P.M. (Eds.) 2011.

State of the Union: Legal Authority Over the Use of Native Amphibians and Reptiles in the United States.

Version 1.03. Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Washington, DC.

Version 1.03, last updated December 2011

PHOTO CREDITS - LEFT TO RIGHT: © JOHN WHITE; © NHFG / VICTOR YOUNG ; © NHFG / VICTOR YOUNG; © JEREMY D H / CC SA; © CHAD COPPES; © PAUL BLOCK
COVER PHOTO: © JONATHAN MAYS / INSIDE COVER: © ROUGHCOLLIE - DREAMSTIMEFREE.COM
LEFT TO RIGHT COVER THUMBS: © J.D WILSON; © GEORGE ANDREJKO; © J.D. WILSON



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i	MISSOURI	87
PURPOSE	ii	MONTANA	91
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii	NEBRASKA	93
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv	NEVADA	97
INTRODUCTION	I	NEW HAMPSHIRE	102
STATE ACCOUNTS:		NEW JERSEY	106
ALABAMA	9	NEW MEXICO	108
ALASKA	11	NEW YORK	111
ARIZONA	14	NORTH CAROLINA	114
ARKANSAS	18	NORTH DAKOTA	117
CALIFORNIA	24	OHIO	119
COLORADO	28	OKLAHOMA	122
CONNECTICUT	31	OREGON	126
DELAWARE	33	PENNSYLVANIA	128
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	36	RHODE ISLAND	133
FLORIDA	38	SOUTH CAROLINA	135
GEORGIA	42	SOUTH DAKOTA	137
HAWAII	N/A	TENNESSEE	141
IDAHO	44	TEXAS	144
ILLINOIS	47	UTAH	147
INDIANA	50	VERMONT	150
IOWA	54	VIRGINIA	153
KANSAS	57	WASHINGTON	157
KENTUCKY	61	WEST VIRGINIA	160
LOUISIANA	64	WISCONSIN	163
MAINE	67	WYOMING	167
MARYLAND	70		
MASSACHUSETTS	73	APPENDICES	
MICHIGAN	77	APPENDIX A: COMMERCIAL COLLECTION LIMITS	169
MINNESOTA	80	APPENDIX B: PERSONAL COLLECTION LIMITS	178
MISSISSIPPI	84	APPENDIX C: LEGAL STATUS AND PERMISSIONS BY SPECIES	189



PURPOSE

Native amphibians and reptiles (i.e., *herpetofauna*) provide a resource that can be used in a unique way relative to other vertebrates in the public trust. Herpetofauna are harvested for human food consumption, for their skins, as pets, for bait, and for hobbyist collection as well as for traditional wildlife uses such as for research or educational purposes. Each state has adopted laws and regulations pertaining to these various uses of amphibians and reptiles, and we summarize them here. While the herpetofauna user community largely supports the protection, persistence, and sustainable use of amphibians and reptiles, there is also growing evidence of increased use and commercialization of some native animals, which may become unsustainable and thus may warrant closer examination and/or additional regulation. This document can assist states should they consider any modifications to their existing legal and regulatory frameworks.

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' (Association) Amphibian and Reptile Subcommittee, in partnership with the Association Law Enforcement Committee, initiated a Herpetofauna Regulatory Summit on November 4th, 2009, among the State Fish and Wildlife Agencies, to begin to assess the current status of statutes, regulations, and policies in the states, to discuss needs and challenges of this unique resource, and to formulate recommendations to ensure sustainable use of native herpetofauna. We initially summarized the existing legal authority within the states in an early draft of this report, which served as a framework for our discussions and recommendations at the Summit. This report has been updated with additional information as a result of requests received at the Summit, and will guide the development of Association committee-reviewed companion recommendations for model regulatory approaches for the use of amphibians and reptiles.

The purpose and intended use of this report is to:

- ❖ Determine the current “State of the Union” with respect to:
 - laws and regulations in place for *native* amphibians and reptiles,
 - legal and regulatory approaches for specific uses, and
 - other special protections or policies
- ❖ Identify commonalities among states, and unique or particular approaches that could inform the development of recommendations for model approaches
- ❖ Provide a quick-reference and resource for state agency biological, law enforcement, or management personnel as part of their own state’s regulatory processes
- ❖ Facilitate communication and collaboration among states to address challenges in regulating amphibian and reptile use and in enforcing existing laws

For questions regarding this report, please contact Priya Nanjappa
(pnanjappa@fishwildlife.org; 202.624.3643).

PHOTO CREDITS - LEFT TO RIGHT: © GEORGE ANDREJKO / AZGFD; ©ERIC ALDRICH / NHFG; © JD WILSON; © JD WILSON; © JD WILSON; © JD WILSON;



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (Association) represents the fish and wildlife agencies from all of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia regarding the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. For the purposes of this report, the term “states” or “state fish and wildlife agencies” refers to State and District fish and wildlife agencies. All of the state fish and wildlife agencies have statutory responsibilities to regulate the uses of native wildlife, including collection, importation, exportation, intrastate movement, and possession of fish and wildlife.

The Association’s Amphibian and Reptile Subcommittee and Law Enforcement Committee joined together to examine the use of native amphibians and reptiles (herpetofauna) within the context of statutes and regulations in place and law enforcement thereof, as well as challenges in modifying existing or creating new statutes and regulations where necessary to ensure sustainable use of this unique natural resource. To do so, the two groups co-sponsored an amphibian and reptile regulatory summit, “*Applying the North American Model to Amphibians and Reptiles: Ensuring Sustainable Use*” on November 4th, 2009. The Association understands that amphibians and reptiles are the focus of a user community that, in general, supports the protection, persistence, and sustainable use of amphibians and reptiles. However, the Association is also increasingly aware of large-scale uses, both legal and illegal, that could threaten native wild populations. Thus, as a result of the Summit, the Association and its relevant committees have examined the issues surrounding herpetofauna use, compiled current legal and regulatory approaches, and discussed potential opportunities for the development of model legal and regulatory approaches, and will develop recommendations with the North American Model for Wildlife Management in mind.

Purpose and Potential Uses: The purpose of this report is to determine the current “State of the Union” with respect to laws and regulations in place for *native* amphibians and reptiles, legal and regulatory approaches to specific uses, and other special protections or policies; to identify commonalities among states, including those that could inform the development of model regulatory approaches or to identify other states’ approaches to regulation, which may be useful when modifications to existing regulatory frameworks are being considered; to provide a quick-reference and resource for state agency personnel (biologists, law enforcement and managers alike) when they are considering legal and regulatory issues related to herpetofauna in their own state; and to facilitate communication and collaboration among states to address challenges in regulating amphibian and reptile resource use and in enforcing existing laws.

Methods: In order to assess the current status of amphibian and reptile statutes and regulations, we created and distributed a questionnaire to all states (to Law Enforcement and Biologist staff), requesting information on general as well as on specific laws and regulations pertaining to herpetofauna and their use. A draft document was assembled in advance of the Summit, containing responses and summaries of information provided by 37 states. As of this version of document, all 49 continental states as well as the District of Columbia responded to this questionnaire and a final review has been completed (Hawaii was not included as the state has no native herpetofauna other than marine turtles which are federally protected, and one sea snake).

Accuracy and Updates: We are considering this to be a living document, with periodic updates to be incorporated in order to maintain a useful resource. Information in this document was received directly from each state and was reviewed by each state. However, we recommend that readers seeking the most current information should check directly with each state to ensure complete accuracy. Following the finalization of this document in December 2011, companion recommendations for model regulatory approaches will also be developed and provided for review among Association committees, with a final set to be submitted for acceptance in March 2012.

NOTE: This document is not intended to be a definitive characterization of wildlife laws or regulations pertaining to herpetofauna; it is a compendium of information in which both the narrative accounts and Appendices were standardized, and thus were subject to some interpretation by the Editors as well as the contributors from each state’s fish and wildlife agency. We did not make the assumption that every state differentiates among collection types or has separate statutes or regulations solely to address herpetofauna (although some states do). However, because our effort is specific to native herpetofauna and their uses, and primarily the removal of native animals from the wild, we requested statutes and regulations that pertain to these uses. The questionnaire given to states was designed to distinguish among various categories of use of native wild herpetofauna simply to assist in the standardization of the responses. In some state accounts, therefore, there is redundancy among categories. Due to the variations in level of detail provided by each state, we have attempted to standardize the information into a format that will facilitate use, clarity, and comparative analysis.

Further, the *State of the Union* report is not intended to single out or draw criticisms toward any one agency’s efforts, and should be used only as a reference resource. It should not be used as a primary reference in regulatory or legal proceed-



ings; please refer to the applicable state's code for detailed and updated regulatory information as necessary.

Comparative Analysis: In an analysis of the data provided, we can determine that 82% of states allow some form of commercial use of native amphibians or reptiles, however, 71% of the allowing states have multiple restrictions or regulations on this type of use. All of the allowing states provide some restrictions on what species can be taken for commercial purposes, with 42% only allowing commercial collection of fewer than 5% of their native herpetofauna. Further, 83% provide some additional limitations (bag, size or other limits). Reporting is required from 80% of the allowing states. There are nine (9) states that do not allow any form of commercialization of wild, native herpetofauna.

Some form of farming and/or aquaculture of wild, native species is allowed in 76% states, with restrictions; of these states, 58% allow some augmentation from the wild for brood stocks, though the amounts allowed are subject to limits and conditions, and vary considerably. Regulatory authority is shared with the state department of agriculture in eight (8) states, while the departments of agriculture are the primary leads in regulating farming or aquaculture in four (4) of these states.

Personal collection or hobby collection of native herpetofauna is allowed in 96% of states, with limits, while 58% of the allowing states require a permit for this type of use. Three (3) of these states allow unrestricted personal collection of unprotected species. Just ten (10) of the allowing states have reporting requirements for personal collection.

All states allow native amphibians and reptiles to be used for educational or scientific use, and this use is restricted to species, numbers, limits and seasons as determined via permits. All but one state (98%) require a permit and 92% require reporting.

Based on this information, scientific collection is the most consistently regulated use of herpetofauna across the continental U.S., including permit and reporting requirements. Laws and regulations pertaining to other uses vary widely, with broad ranges in limits and reporting requirements. However, while most states allow some commercialization of native amphibians and reptiles, the majority of these states also have several additional limits and restrictions (e.g., seasons, take limits, or species provisions). In addition, over half of the states require a permit for hobby or personal use of some native herpetofauna. Permit requirements and subsequent permit reporting can greatly assist with tracking and establishing appropriate regulations for sustainable commercial and personal uses, which in turn can provide a scientific basis for regulations.

With respect to penalties or fines, in seven (7) states, fines possible for scientific collection violations are greater than any other possible fines imposed for other forms of use. There are 27 states where fines possible are greater than or equal to \$500 for any given violation; 14 of these states have penalties that could be greater than or equal to \$2,000. Jail time is possible for violations in 22 states, with eight (8) states where the violation could result in greater than or equal to one year in jail (county or state penitentiary). Fines and penalties are an important consideration, particularly with respect to discouraging repeat offenders.

Acknowledgements

This effort would not have been possible without the support, time, and cooperation of state fish and wildlife agency law enforcement officers, herpetologists, and non-game biologists, and management staff. Due to their assistance, we have been able to compile information from all 49 of the continental United States and the District of Columbia. We greatly appreciate the time and effort donated by each state's conservation professionals. *In particular, we would like to thank:*

Alabama: Allan Andress, Michael Bloxom, Jackie Casey, Mark Sasser; **Alaska:** Robert Piorkowski, Kevin Saxby, Thomas Schumaker, David Tessler; **Arizona:** Gene Elms, Eric Gardner, Tom Jones, John Romero.; **Arkansas:** Kelly Irwin, Michael Knoedl, Capt. Stephanie Weatherington; **California:** Cara Allen, Scott Barrow, Betsy Bolster, Kyle Chang, Nancy Foley, Randi Logsdon, Phil Nelms; **Colorado:** Tina Jackson, Jay Saranson, Bob Thompson; **Connecticut:** Eric Nelson, Julie Victoria; **Delaware:** Holly Niederritter, Timothy Pritchett; **District of Columbia:** Bryan King, Lindsay Rohrbaugh; **Florida:** Maj. Curtis Brown, Capt. Charles Boyd, Cindy Brown, Kevin Enge, Bill Turner, Capt. John West (retired); **Georgia:** Mike Harris, John Jensen, Terry West; **Idaho:** Bill Bosworth, John Heggen, Charlie Justus; **Illinois:** Scott Ballard, Sharon Bell, Rafael Gutierrez, Chuck Redpath, Jason Sherman; **Indiana:** Sarabeth Klueh, Mitch Marcus, Linnea Petercheff, Katie Smith; **Iowa:** Steve Dermand, Scott Gritters, Joe Larscheid, Jason Sandholdt; **Kansas:** Ken Brunson, Col. Kevin Jones; **Kentucky:** Danna Baxley, Mark Cramer, Col. Robert Milligan, Karen Waldrop; **Louisiana:** Jeff Boudry; **Maine:** Phillip deMaynadier, George Matula (retired), Jonathan Mays, Beth Swartz; **Maryland:** Alphonso Hawkins, George Johnson, Scott Smith, Glenn Therres; **Massachusetts:** Lori Erb, Tom French, Aaron Gross, Jonathan Regosin; **Michigan:** Lt. Sherry Chandler, Tom Goniea, Gary Hagler, Yu Man Lee, Dean Molnar, Lori Sargent; **Minnesota:** Richard Baker, Carol Hall, Krista Larson; **Mississippi:** Robert Jones, **Missouri:** Jeff Briggler, Norman Murray, Larry Yamnitz; **Montana:** Lauri Hanauska-Brown, Bryce Maxell; **Nebraska:** Mike Fritz; **Nevada:** Polly Conrad, Victor Gamboa, Larry Neel, Laura Richards, Cameron Waithman, Jon Sjoberg; **New Hampshire:** Lt. Robert Bryant, Kevin Jordan, Mike Marchand; **New Jersey:** Dave Golden, Brian Zarate; **New Mexico:** Patrick Baca, Dan Brooks, Eliza Gilbert, Charlie Painter; **New York:** Gordon Batcheller, Al Breisch, Patti Riexinger, Daniel Rosenblatt, Angelena Ross, Lt. Richard Thomas; **North Carolina:** Daron Barnes, Jeff Hall, Chris McGrath; **North Dakota:** Patrick Isakson, Robert Timian; **Ohio:** Carolyn Caldwell, Jim Lehman, Ron Ollis, Dave Scott; **Oklahoma:** Mark Howery; William 'Buck' Ray; **Oregon:** Rick Boatner; **Pennsylvania:** Robert Croll, Thomas Kamerzel, Laurie Shepler, Chris Urban; **Rhode Island:** Kurt Blanchard, Christopher Raitel; **South Carolina:** Steve Bennett, Mike Sabaka; **South Dakota:** Andy Alban, Emmett Keyser; **Tennessee:** Ed Carter, Richard Kirk, William Morris, Pete Wyatt; **Texas:** Andy Gluesenkamp, Scott Vaca, Matt Wagner; **Utah:** Mike Fowlks, Jason Jones, Krissy Wilson; **Vermont:** Mark Ferguson, Col. David Le Cours, Steve Parren; **Virginia:** John 'JD' Kleopfer; **Washington:** Harriet Allen, Lisa Hallock, Marc Hayes, Lori Preuss; **West Virginia:** Kieran O'Malley, Barbara Sargent; **Wisconsin:** Tara Bergeson, Rori Paloski, Thomas Van Haren; **Wyoming:** Zack Walker.

PHOTO CREDITS - LEFT TO RIGHT: © CLINTON & CHARLES ROBINSON / CC 2.0; © JOHN WHITE; © VICTOR YOUNG / NHFW



INTRODUCTION: State of the Union

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (Association) represents the fish and wildlife agencies from all of the 50 United States and the District of Columbia regarding the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. For the purposes of this report, the term “states” or “state fish and wildlife agencies” refers to State and District fish and wildlife agencies. All of the state fish and wildlife agencies have statutory responsibilities to regulate the uses of native fish and wildlife, including collection, importation, exportation, intrastate movement, and possession thereof.

The Association’s Amphibian and Reptile Subcommittee and Law Enforcement Committee joined together to examine the use of native amphibians and reptiles (herpetofauna) within the context of statutes and regulations in place and law enforcement thereof, as well as challenges in modifying existing or creating new statutes and regulations where necessary to ensure sustainable use of this unique natural resource. To do so, the two groups co-sponsored an amphibian and reptile regulatory summit, “Applying the North American Model to Amphibians and Reptiles: Ensuring Sustainable Use” on November 4th, 2009. The Association understands that amphibians and reptiles are the focus of a user community that, in general, supports the protection, persistence, and sustainable use of amphibians and reptiles. However, the Association is also increasingly aware of large-scale uses, both legal and illegal, that could threaten native wild populations. Thus, as a result of the Summit, the Association and its relevant committees have examined the issues surrounding herpetofauna use, compiled current legal and regulatory approaches, and discussed potential opportunities for the development of model legal and regulatory approaches, and will develop recommendations with the North American Model for Wildlife Management in mind.

First, we recognized a need to assess the current “State of the Union” with respect to legal and regulatory authority over the use of native amphibians and reptiles among all states. In order to do so, we distributed a questionnaire to all states (to Law Enforcement and Biologist staff), requesting information on general as well as on specific laws and regulations pertaining to native herpetofauna and their various uses. For the purposes of this report, we looked only at the 49 continental U.S. states, as Hawaii has no native herpetofauna other than marine turtles and one sea snake, and also included the District of Columbia. The questionnaire was designed to distinguish among the various uses of native wild herpetofauna and to allow the standardization of state responses as well as to identify commonalities among states.

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Responses received from 37 state fish and wildlife agencies during this first round of inquiry were compiled into a draft report presented at the Summit, which served to stimulate and facilitate discussions at the Summit.

Following the November 2009 Summit, we included additional pieces of information as requested by the Summit participants. We updated our questionnaire and re-sent it to all state fish and wildlife agencies in order to obtain this new information, as well as to provide those states that were unable to provide responses in the first round with another opportunity to do so. After compiling the new responses and updated information, we conducted one final review period to ensure the states were in agreement with the information presented for their states.

As of the printing of this version of the report 49 states and the District of Columbia responded to this questionnaire and all accounts have been reviewed and compiled. We plan to update this document periodically to ensure its contents remain current and useful so that the report can serve as an important resource to the state fish and wildlife agencies. However, we recommend that when seeking the most current information, check directly with each state.

Limitations of the Information Provided: It is important to note this document is not intended to be a definitive characterization of wildlife laws or regulations pertaining to herpetofauna. Rather, it is a compendium of information that was standardized, and thus was subject to some interpretation by the Editors as well as the contributors from state fish and wildlife agencies. We did not make the assumption that every state differentiates among collection types or has separate statutes or regulations to solely address herpetofauna (although there are some states that do). However, because our effort is specific to herpetofauna resource uses, and focuses primarily on the removal of native species from the wild via collection, we included any legal or regulatory information that pertained to these uses. In some states, therefore, there is redundancy among categories. Due to the variations in level of detail provided by each state, we have attempted to standardize the information into a format that will facilitate use, clarity, and comparative analysis. Further, the *State of the Union* report is not intended to single out or draw criticisms toward any one agency's efforts, and should be used primarily as an internal reference resource.

State Accounts: Descriptions and Details

In this report, we have given each state its own section summarizing the information as provided to us in the questionnaires completed by state fish and wildlife agencies. We organized this information within each account into five cate-

gories: General, Commercial Collection (including Farming/Aquaculture), Personal Collection, Scientific Collection, and Confiscation and Unusual Circumstances. Descriptions of each of these categories follow below. We included some additional detail in Appendices A (Commercial Limits), B (Personal Limits), and C (Species x Conservation Status) to further assist states in comparative analyses and to provide a quick-reference tool, particularly for law enforcement.

General: This category summarizes general notes on the classification of amphibians and/or reptiles (e.g., as “fish,” “game,” etc.) and provides some additional notes on the conservation status and protections generally afforded. We also summarize the process for changing regulations, e.g., whether this is strictly a legislative process or in what instances the State Fish and Wildlife Agency or its Commission can change regulations. We also provide a table summarizing the permits and/or licenses required for each of the different types of uses, categorical average (e.g., <50, 50<200, or >200) numbers of permits issued (if known) as well as any penalties for violations.

Commercial Collection: For the purposes of this report, we define commercial collection to be collection from the wild for any trade or use of native amphibians and/or reptiles (i.e., herpetofauna) for strictly commercial purposes (barter, trade or sale of collected wildlife involved). Within this category, we cover Methods of Take, Limits (species, number, and size restrictions), Seasons, Reporting Requirements, and links or details on the specific Legal Authority covering this type of use. In many states, captive propagation might typically fall under the Farming/Aquaculture category (see below), but we have included information related to collection for this type of activity within this section. In some states, commercial use of native species is not allowed except within the context of scientific, educational, or exhibition purposes (such as in the case of trade or use pertaining to zoos or biological supply institutions). In the latter instances, the information is generally included within the Scientific Collection category (see below).

Farming/Aquaculture: Within Commercial Collection, we also include information related to the legal authority over captive breeding or rearing of captive native herpetofauna produced for commercial or non-commercial uses (e.g., turtle farming), and also in some cases for commercial sale of progeny of native wild herpetofauna. We address the collection of wild native animals to supplement captive populations, as well as animals obtained from other legal sources. There is some overlap between commercial and personal use due to this inclusion. Within this subcategory, we cover General information (whether it is allowed and what permits/licenses may be required), Wild Native Species

(whether they can supplement farmed/cultured populations), the Agency with Regulatory Authority, and, if regulated within the state wildlife agency, links or details on the specific Legal Authority covering this type of use.

Personal Collection: We define personal collection as any removal of native herpetofauna from the wild for personal or hobby use (including use for personal bait, subsistence food, or skins, but not for commercial sale, trade or barter) or for personal wild collection/possession as pets. Within this category, we cover Methods of Take, Limits (species, number, and size restrictions), Seasons, Reporting Requirements, and links or details on the specific Legal Authority covering this type of use.

Scientific Collection: We define scientific collection to be any removal of native wild herpetofauna for the purposes of scientific study, education, zoo or museum use, or non-commercial exhibits. In some cases this may include captive rearing of animals for conservation, research, or education, or the collection of dead animals as salvage for preserved museum specimens or educational tools. Within this category, we cover Methods of Take, Limits (species, numbers, and size restrictions), Seasons, Reporting Requirements, and links or details on the specific Legal Authority covering this type of use.

Confiscation and Unusual Regulations: We include information here on procedures used relative to native amphibians and/or reptiles confiscated as a result of illegal activities. Where possible, we describe various methods of handling confiscated animals with examples. We also provide information on how states address nuisance or “urban wildlife” issues relative to native (and occasionally, potentially dangerous) herpetofauna found within urban areas. We identify whether a state requires disease testing prior to importation, exportation or translocation of herpetofauna. We have also included in this section any information provided about unusual uses of herpetofauna and any associated regulations, such as for religious or tribal uses, frog or turtle races, rattlesnake roundups, or other types of unusual uses.

Appendices: We provide additional detail in Appendices A and B, in table format, on the limits specifically with respect to commercial and personal collection of native herpetofauna for each state. Species groupings, as designated or described in the information provided by the states, are used to keep consistent with the states’ terminology (e.g., “all unprotected reptiles” or “all unregulated species,” etc.). However, in cases where states did not provide specific language describing a species grouping with respect to limits, we use the phrase “Open Season” to refer to species that are allowed for take, whether or not limits apply and whether or not a permit is

required within the given category. For clarification of these types of limits, see the individual state’s account.

We chose not to include specific dates regarding temporal seasons within these Appendices, as the variation among states in seasonal restrictions typically follows geographic and temporal variations in breeding phenology; however, we do include a basic comparison of states that do or do not use seasonal restrictions in the national summary table (Table 1).

We have also included a third appendix (Appendix C) which lists all native amphibian and reptile species in the U.S. and provides a summary of states where each species is native, and where it is known to occur outside of its native range, whether it is afforded Federal Threatened or Endangered (T/E) status, the states in which it is afforded State T/E status, and which states provide any other type of protection status. We also note the states in which a given species occurs on the State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), or analogous, list. Finally, this appendix also summarizes which species are allowed for either commercial or personal collection and in which states. Appendix C, in particular, has many applications of relevance for law enforcement, for comparing relative conservation status across states, and for many other non-regulatory uses.



© VICTOR YOUNG/NHFG

INTRODUCTION

TABLE I. Comparison of collection types. This table compares the types of collection of native amphibians and reptiles (i.e., herpetofauna) from the wild allowed in the different states. Descriptors assigned (Y, P, or N; see below) are based on the **majority of species allowed** for a particular type of collection. For example, if a state sets limits for the personal collection of one frog species, but does not set limits for the remaining species allowed for personal use, this cell would indicate an overall “N”. For our purposes we define the various types as

follows: Commercial Collection is for trade or use for strictly commercial purposes; Farming/Aquaculture covers captive breeding or rearing of captive native herpetofauna produced for commercial or non-commercial uses (e.g., personal bait); Personal Collection is for non-commercial personal, pet, or hobby use; Scientific Collection is for the purposes of scientific study, education, zoo or museum use, or exhibits. Hawaii is excluded here and elsewhere in the report given that they have very few native, unprotected herpetofauna species.

State	Commercial Collection					Farming/ Aquaculture			Personal Collection					Scientific Collection				
	Allowed?	Permits Required	Seasons	Limits	Reports Required	Allowed?	Permits Required	Wild Supplement	Allowed?	Permits Required	Seasons	Limits	Reports Required	Allowed?	Permits Required	Seasons	Limits	Reports Required
Alabama	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Alaska	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*
Arizona	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Arkansas	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
California	P	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Colorado	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Connecticut	P	N	N	Y	N	N	NA	NA	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
Delaware	P	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N*	P	P*	P	P	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y*	Y
District of Columbia	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia	P	Y	N	N	N	Y	P*	Y*	Y	N*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Idaho	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	P*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y
Illinois	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	P	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Indiana	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Iowa	P	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Kansas	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*
Kentucky	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	P	Y	P	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Louisiana	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	N*
Maine	P	NA	P	P	P	P*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N*	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Maryland	P	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y*	Y
Massachusetts	P	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N	NA	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
Michigan	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	P	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Minnesota	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y*
Mississippi	P	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Missouri	P	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y

Y = the given practice is legally allowed

P = the given practice is legally allowed, but restrictions apply

N = the given practice is not legally allowed

* = the given practice and its permissions are specific to the individual permit and may not be specified in statute or regulation

NA = not applicable

NS = none specified in state’s response

TABLE I (continued)

State	Commercial Collection					Farming/ Aquaculture			Personal Collection					Scientific Collection				
	Allowed?	Permits Required	Seasons	Limits	Reports Required	Allowed?	Permits Required	Wild Supplement	Allowed?	Permits Required	Seasons	Limits	Reports Required	Allowed?	Permits Required	Seasons	Limits	Reports Required
Montana	N*	N*	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
Nebraska	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	N	P	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
Nevada	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
New Hampshire	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
New Jersey	P	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	NA	NA	P	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	P	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
New York	P	Y	Y	Y	Y*	N	NA	NA	Y	Y	NS	Y	NS	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
North Carolina	P	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	N	Y	Y
North Dakota	P	Y	N*	N*	Y	P	Y	P*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Ohio	P	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y*	P	Y	N	Y*	Y
Oklahoma	P	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	N	Y	Y*	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Oregon	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	P	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
Pennsylvania	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	Y
Rhode Island	P	Y	N*	N*	N	Y	N	Y	P	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
South Carolina	P	Y	N	Y	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y	N	N*	Y
South Dakota	P	Y	N	N	Y	P	Y	P	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N*	Y
Tennessee	P	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	P*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Texas	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Utah	P	Y	Y*	Y*	Y	N*	Y	Y*	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y*	Y*	Y
Vermont	P	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	P	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	N*	Y*	Y*
Virginia	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
Washington	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	N*	N*	N*	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y
West Virginia	P	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y*	Y
Wisconsin	P	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	Y*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wyoming	P	Y	N	N*	N	Y*	Y	P*	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y

Y = the given practice is legally allowed

P = the given practice is legally allowed, but restrictions apply

N = the given practice is not legally allowed

* = the given practice and its permissions are specific to the individual permit and may not be specified in statute or regulation

NA = not applicable

NS = none specified in state's response

Comparative Analysis:

We provide a national overview summary of collection types allowed, whether with or without restrictions, in *Table 1*. We used the following descriptors to describe the categories various collection types:

- “Y” indicates that a given practice is legally allowed
- “P” indicates that a given practice is legally allowed, but additional restrictions apply
- “N” indicates that a given practice is not legally allowed
- “*” indicates that the given practice and its permissions are specific to the individual permit and may not be specified in statute or regulation
- NA indicates that the given category was not applicable to the state’s specific circumstances
- NS indicates that the state’s response did not specify the particular piece of information

NOTE: For the purposes of standardizing responses in Table 1, we assigned descriptors based on the majority of species allowed for a particular type of collection. For example, with respect to Limits on personal collection: if in a given state, there are three species allowed for personal collection and no limits are placed on numbers of animals taken (e.g., unlimited) for two species, but one species has some limits, the descriptor in the summary table for this state would be an overall ‘N’. Similarly, these “majority-based” decision rules are applied to permits and seasons as well. Specific details on these categories within collection types are provided within both the individual state’s account and the appendices.

In an analysis of the data provided, we can determine that 82% (41/50) of states allow some form of commercial use of native amphibians or reptiles, however, 71% (29/41) of the allowing states have multiple restrictions or regulations



© J.D. WILSON

on this type of use. All of the allowing states provide some restrictions on what species can be taken for commercial purposes, with 42% (17/41) only allowing commercial collection of 5% or fewer of their native herpetofauna. Further, 83% (34/41) provide some additional limitations (bag, size or other limits). Reporting is required from 80% (33/41) of the allowing states. There are nine (9) states that do not allow any form of commercialization of wild, native herpetofauna.

Some form of farming and/or aquaculture of wild, native species is allowed in 76% (38/50) of states, with restrictions; of these states, 58% (22/38) allow some augmentation from the wild for brood stocks, though the amounts allowed are subject to limits and conditions, and vary considerably. Regulatory authority is shared with the state department of agriculture in eight (8) states, while the departments of agriculture are the primary leads in regulating farming or aquaculture in four (4) of these states.

Personal collection or hobby collection of native herpetofauna is allowed in 96% of states, with limits, while 58% of the allowing states require a permit for this type of use. Three (3) of these states allow unrestricted personal collection of unprotected species. Just ten (10) of the allowing states have reporting requirements for personal collection.

All states allow native amphibians and reptiles to be used for educational or scientific use, and this use is restricted to species, numbers, limits and seasons as determined via permits. All but one state (98%) require a permit and 92% require reporting.

Based on this information, scientific collection is the most consistently regulated use of herpetofauna across the continental U.S., including permit and reporting requirements. Laws and regulations pertaining to other uses vary widely, with broad ranges in limits and reporting requirements. However, while most states allow some commercialization of native amphibians and reptiles, the majority of these states also have several additional limits and restrictions (e.g., seasons, take limits, or species provisions). In addition, over half of the states require a permit for hobby or personal use of some native herpetofauna. Permit requirements and subsequent permit reporting can greatly assist with tracking and establishing appropriate regulations for sustainable commercial and personal uses, which in turn can provide a scientific basis for regulations.

With respect to penalties or fines, in seven (7) states, fines possible for scientific collection violations are greater than any other possible fines imposed for other forms of use. There are 27 states where fines possible are greater than or equal to \$500 for any given violation; 14 of these states have penalties that could be greater than or equal to \$2,000. Jail time is possible for violations in 22 states, with eight



© JOHN CLECKLER

(8) states where the violation could result in greater than or equal to one year in jail (county or state penitentiary). Fines and penalties are an important consideration, particularly with respect to discouraging repeat offenders.

There are surely other ways the information provided can be summarized and analyzed; these were the primary areas of our interest for the purposes of this document. Subsequent versions of this report can offer summaries in additional areas, as suggested by the states.

Potential Uses for This Document

Generally speaking, this document can be used to determine any state's relative status with respect to types and levels of regulations over the use of amphibians and reptiles. It can also help to identify other states' approaches to regulation, which may be useful when modifications to existing regulatory frameworks are being considered. It should be particularly helpful in facilitating communication and collaboration among states in addressing challenges in regulating the use of herpetofauna, and in particular during law enforcement cases.

The Appendices in particular can serve as quick-references for Law Enforcement, Biologists, Managers, as well as for policy-makers. They allow for quick determinations of neighboring states' policies and protections of any species, Federal and State Threatened or Endangered status, or inclusion as Species of Greatest Conservation Need on State Wildlife Action Plans, whether a given species is native or non-native in your state or in neighboring states, and quick summaries of permissions for commercial or personal collection.

We hope that you find this report, and information within, useful as a resource for your state.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

ALABAMA

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE ALSO APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and/or reptiles are considered nongame wildlife. No hunting or fishing license is required to take or possess nongame species. A free permit is required to buy, sell, or commercially harvest turtles. Species of concern are protected by regulation against possession or commercial activity (Regulation 220-2-92, Nongame Species Regulations). It is unlawful to (or attempt to) take, capture, kill, possess, sell, trade or offer for anything of monetary value, the nongame wildlife species (or any parts or reproductive products of such species) listed in Regulation 220-2-92. This can only be done with a scientific collection permit or written permit from the Commissioner, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, stating what the permittee may do with regard to said species. "Protected" means possession or take is prohibited without a permit or other license as may be applicable.

There is no distinction between collection and possession. They are covered under the same regulation.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations changed in Alabama require approval from the Commissioner only, with approval from the Conservation Advisory Board. No legislative approval is required for regulation changes.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Hoop nets, as permitted by law and regulation for commercial fishing, hand, or dip nets are the only legal methods to harvest turtles for commercial use. Gassing of gopher tor-

toise burrows (a method employed to extract other unprotected co-inhabitants, as gopher tortoises themselves are protected) is prohibited. There are no other restrictions on the harvest of nongame species, unless they are protected by Regulation 220-2-92.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

There is a limit of 10 legally harvested turtles per day per person from public waters. There is no limit on turtles taken from private waters. Common snapping and softshell turtles with a carapace length between 4 and 12 inches are protected.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for allowed species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Monthly reports are required of all commercial turtle catchers and dealers. Reports must contain the number of turtles taken per day, species, person to whom turtles were sold or purchased from, and the location caught. The data are periodically analyzed by wildlife personnel and enforcement personnel looking for trends in harvest, market conditions, and reporting compliance. Reports are not considered reliable, however, as compliance is estimated to be a problem, especially among non-permit holders.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Alligator farming and turtle farming are allowed. A free permit is required for turtle farmers. A \$1000 license is required for resident or non-resident alligator farmers.

Wild Native Species:

Turtles may be obtained from the wild, except those that are protected by Regulation 220-2-92. Alligators may not be taken from the wild to supplement captive populations.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Turtle farmer or dealer permit	Free	Up to \$500 or 6 months in jail	< 50
AQUACULTURE	Turtle farmer or dealer permit	Free	Up to \$500 or 6 months in jail	< 50
	Alligator farmer license	\$1000.00	Revocation and seizure	< 50
PERSONAL	None required	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific collection permit	\$1.00	\$10 to \$25	> 200

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident, NRY=Nonresident youth (under 16)

A violation of the non-game species regulation may result in a fine of up to \$500 and six months in jail.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Wildlife Agency, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

REGULATIONS:

Regulation 229-2-.142, turtle catcher/farmer/dealer regulation (updated 2007)

Regulation 220-2-.92, nongame species regulations (updated 2009)

<http://www.outdooralabama.com/licenses/WFFLicenseApps/ResLic/Turtle%20Farmer%20rev%208-08.pdf>

Code Section 9-12-200-214, alligator farmer (updated 1989)

<http://www.legislature.state.al.us/CodeofAlabama/1975/coatoc.htm>

Regulation 220-2-.142, turtle farmer

Regulation 220-2-.92, nongame species regulations

<http://www.outdooralabama.com/licenses/WFFLicenseApps/ResLic/Turtle%20Farmer%20rev%208-08.pdf>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods allowed for take of turtles are the same as for commercial collection above. There are no other noted method restrictions for other non-game species.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

The take or possession of more than 3 turtles would be considered commercial take and would require a permit. One box turtle may be taken or possessed. No other limits apply, except for those species that are protected by Regulation 220-2-92. Otherwise, no permits or licenses are required to take nongame wildlife for personal use. Common snapping and softshell turtles with a carapace length between 4 and 12 inches are protected.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for allowed species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements. Reports would not be considered reliable, as compliance is estimated to be a problem, especially among non-permit holders.

REGULATIONS:

Regulation 220-2-.92, nongame species regulations

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no restrictions on method of take unless specifically stated in the permit. Any otherwise prohibited method may be exempted as a condition of the permit.

LIMITS:

There are no limits unless specifically stated in the permit.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons unless specifically stated in the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A report of all collections made, dates of collections, locations where collections occurred, and the disposition of material collected is due within ten days after expiration of the permit. Scientific collection reports are generally considered accurate and provide data on many species for which little information is known.

REGULATIONS:

Section 9-11-231, permits for collection of wildlife for scientific purposes (updated 1940)

Regulation 220-2-.92, nongame species regulations

Regulation 220-2-.96, additional species restrictions (2009)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated animals are handled on a case-by-case basis. Generally, confiscated wildlife is released or held for educational use. Wildlife considered unsuitable for release due to disease risks, health issues, or other factors may be euthanized. Non-indigenous wildlife is generally euthanized.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

No testing is required prior to native herpetofauna species being (1) exported from or imported into the state, or (2) sold/used for bait in bodies of water other than their collection locations (within the state).

NUISANCE AND URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The agency handles nuisance and urban wildlife issues through technical assistance.

No unusual regulations were stated.

ALASKA

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles are defined as “game” by Alaska state statute AS 16.05.940(19). Game may be further classified, but reptiles are “unclassified game.” Except for sea turtles, which are rarely in Alaskan waters, Alaska has no resident reptiles and there has never been a need to refine their classification. Because there is no established open season or bag limits for reptiles, there is no legal take. Amphibians are defined as “fish” by AS 16.05.940(12). Because they are classified as “fish” they can be taken for use as food for subsistence purposes. However, there is no de facto subsistence take of amphibians, and neither amphibians nor reptiles are in any particular danger of being over-harvested. Overall, amphibian populations have been greatly understudied in Alaska but their status is generally believed to be good. Western Toad populations are depressed relative to historical reports, but there are no restrictions for special status species.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Legal protections for reptiles and amphibians in Alaska are relatively unsophisticated: Reptiles are protected due to their game classification and the lack of open season and bag limits; amphibians are classified as fish but no legal means of take have been established. Collecting or possession of fish or game is prohibited unless authorized by regulation or under a scientific or education permit under AS 16.05.920(a). Regulations are adopted by the commission and the Boards of Fisheries and Game.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

No commercial collection of amphibians or reptiles is allowed in Alaska.



LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	N/A – not allowed	N/A	N/A	N/A
AQUACULTURE	N/A – not allowed	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERSONAL	Hunting license*	\$25 R \$85 NR	N/A	None
SCIENTIFIC	Fish Resource Permit or Scientific-Educational use permit	None	Up to one year in jail or \$10,000	Not tracked for reptiles .Amphibian permits average 8/yr.

*Would be required for sustenance harvest of reptiles or if reptiles had an open season.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

There is currently no farming or aquaculture of reptiles or amphibians in Alaska, and captive native populations are not currently allowed. Should regulations be developed in the future to allow farming amphibians for food, aquatic farming regulations, 5 AAC 41.200 et seq., could be applied to amphibians, as well as the Alaska Statutes listed below.

Wild Native Species:

Collecting wild native amphibians or reptiles for aquatic farms is not authorized.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Aquatic farms do not currently exist for amphibians, but the Board of Fisheries would continue to adopt regulations for fish farms if amphibians were to be included.

REGULATIONS:

Alaska Statutes (updated 12/2007):

AS 16.05.920(a) Prohibited conduct

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section920.htm>

Alaska Statutes (updated 12/2007):

AS 16.05.050 Powers and duties of the commissioner

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section050.htm>

6.05.251 Regulations of the Board of Fisheries

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section251.htm>

AS 16.05.920(a) Prohibited conduct (see above)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There is currently no authorized legal take of native amphibians or reptiles for recreation or sportfishing or for pets. Because amphibians are classified as “fish” and reptiles are classified as “game”, they could be taken for use as food for subsistence purposes. There are no authorized means and methods of take, so these animals may theoretically be taken for food without restriction. A fishing license would be required to take amphibians for subsistence purposes (AS 16.05.330(a)). However, there is no historical or current subsistence harvest and there is no currently specified legal take of either reptiles or amphibians. Only non-native reptiles may be taken as pets under 5 AAC 92.029.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There are no defined limits and therefore no specified legal take of reptiles or amphibians.

SEASONS:

There are no defined open seasons and therefore no specified legal take of reptiles or amphibians.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There would be no reporting requirements for subsistence take.

REGULATIONS:

AS 16.05.920(a) (see above)

AS 16.05.330(a) License, tags, and subsistence permits: <http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section330.htm>

AS 16.05.340(a) Hunting licenses: <http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section340.htm>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Scientific and educational permits, otherwise known as fish resource permits, are the only legal means available for taking or possessing reptiles and amphibians for zoos, museums, and similar educational or scientific uses, in accordance with AS 16.05.930(a). For example, in the case of amphibians, if a teacher is interested in displaying them in a classroom for educational purpose, a fish resource permit could be obtained authorizing that activity. The fish resource permit stipulates the allowable means and methods on a case-by-case basis.

LIMITS:

The only amphibian or reptile specific law is AS 16.05.921, which prohibits importing, possessing, transporting and releasing venomous reptiles without a permit from the Commissioner, which may only be granted for research and educational purposes. Any limits on a permitted activity for native reptiles or amphibians would be specified in the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasonal limits would be specified in a permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The annual report requires each individual specimen that was captured, collected, or salvaged to be listed for each permit year. Detailed information is required for each specimen, providing useful data regarding collection harvest and

impact to local populations (for example, species, sex, age class, disposition, collection location, and specific coordinates for animals handled).

REGULATIONS:

5 AAC 85.07, AS 16.05.920(a) (see above)

AS 16.05.930(a) Exempted activities:

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section930.htm>

AS 16.05.921 Venomous reptiles:

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter05/Section921.htm>

AS 16.05.340(b) Collection for educational purpose (see above)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscation is not dealt with in Alaska State statutes or regulations, but is handled on a case-by-case basis by the Department. No current overarching guidelines exist. Generally such animals are destroyed, as the risk of allowing a potentially diseased animal back into the environment is deemed too great. In a few cases on record, rather than confiscate illegally possessed animals, the Department has given owners some period of time (e.g., 14 or 30 days) by which they must euthanize or export the animals. There is also the possibility that the Department contact might seek

out interest among university/agency researchers for use of the animal as a voucher specimen, or for teachers to use as a classroom educational aid.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS AND DISEASE ISSUES:

The Department has authorized one frog jumping contest in the city of Kodiak. Frogs were purchased from a large vendor outside the state, used in the contest, collected afterwards, humanely euthanized and disposed of as biological waste. The contest is permitted under the no-cost Fish Resource Permit Program, which authorizes use of aquatic critters outside of Board of Fisheries approved regulations. An application is submitted and reviewed, and a permit is issued with stipulations that ensure environmental protection. Responding to an increased understanding of pathological dangers that this import poses, stipulations developed recently require all frogs imported to be certified as free of the Chytrid fungus and Rana virus. Because such certification is expensive, the contest did not take place in 2010.

The only amphibian or reptile specific law is AS 16.05.921, which prohibits importing, possessing, transporting and releasing venomous reptiles without a permit from the Commissioner, which may only be granted for research or educational purposes.

“NUISANCE” OR “URBAN” WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Private wildlife management companies may handle non-indigenous nuisance reptile or amphibian species in populated areas, as there were no specific laws described for this.



ARIZONA

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are classified as “wildlife”, as defined by Arizona Revised Statute (ARS) 17-101. Amphibians and soft-shelled turtles are classified as aquatic wildlife. All special status or protected species (both Federal and State) are listed in Commission Rule R12-4-406 as restricted live wildlife. Amphibian and reptile species listed in this rule are prohibited from collection, except as authorized by the Commission.

Protected means that take and/or possession of the species is regulated in some way. It may mean that neither can occur for a species or that it can only occur under certain circumstances, in a certain geographical area or by special license or permit.

Arizona distinguishes between collection and possession. Collection (take) requires a hunting, fishing or combination license (depending on the species). The State’s Live Wildlife regulations require an individual to obtain a wildlife holding permit to hold wildlife they did not legally collect themselves using a valid hunting and fishing license. The latter

is not practiced. Lawfully taken wildlife is frequently held by others who have been gifted the wildlife or their progeny after lawful take has occurred.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Change to a regulation depends on the level of the regulation. Statute requires Legislature approval. Rules require review and approval through the Governors Regulatory Review Council. The Commission has the authority to change, establish or abolish Commission Orders, which deal with methods of take, season dates and bag limits.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There is currently no Commission provision allowing for the collection of native live wildlife species for commercial purposes.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Pursuant to ARS 17-306 and Rule R12-4-402, it is unlawful to import, transport, sell, trade, or release into the state any live wildlife except as authorized by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. The only commercial provisions are under Commission Rules related to the Wildlife Holding license (R12-4-417), for commercial photography exhibits only; or the Live Bait Dealers license (R12-4-411), for importing, purchasing, possessing, selling, trading, killing, or exporting tiger salamander larvae or metamorphs (“waterdogs”) as bait. Under a zoo license, a public institution may import, purchase, export, possess, display, propagate, barter, or sell restricted species for scientific or educational purpose.

Wild Native Species:

Animals are not collected from the wild for these licenses. A wildlife holding license may allow possession of species, for the purpose of commercial photography, that had already been lawfully collected under hunting/fishing licenses or scientific collecting permits, or as otherwise authorized by the Commission.



Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (Department) has regulatory authority. Before January 31 of each year, a wildlife holding license holder shall file a written report on activities performed under the license for the previous calendar year.

REGULATIONS:

[links to state codes/regulations]

Rule R12-4-404. Possession of Live Wildlife Taken Under an Arizona Hunting or Fishing License (updated 5-26-2006)

http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_12/12-04.htm

ARS 17-306:

<http://www.azleg.gov/FormatDocument.asp?inDoc=/ars/17/00306.htm&Title=17&DocType=ARS> (updated 9-3-2009)

Commission Rules (updated 5/6/2006):

R12-4-402 Live wildlife unlawful acts

R12-4-417 Wildlife holding license

R12-4-411 Live bait dealers license

R12-4-106 Licensing time frames

R12-4-409 General Provisions and Penalties for Special Licenses

R12-4-428 Captivity standards

http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_12/12-04.htm

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Not allowed	N/A	6 months – 1.5 years or \$1500.00 - \$3000.00	0
AQUACULTURE	Wildlife Holding license	None	Same as above	Issued by Department of Agriculture 136
	Live Bait Dealers license	\$35.00/year	Same as above	
	Zoo license	\$115.00/year	Same as below	20
PERSONAL	Class A General Fishing license (Amphibians)	\$23.50 R, \$70.25 NR	\$125.00 - \$400.00 depending on the species, status, and charge*	Cannot be distinguished from same license bought for fishing.
	Class B Four-month Fishing license	\$39.75 NR only	Same as above	Cannot be distinguished from same license bought for fishing.
	Class C Non-resident Five-day Fishing license (Amphibians)	\$32.00 + \$9.00 for each additional day	Same as above	Cannot be distinguished from same license bought for fishing.
	Class G Hunting license (Reptiles)	\$32.25 R, \$151.25 NR	Same as above	Cannot be distinguished from same license bought for hunting small game.
	Class F Combination Hunting and Fishing license (Reptiles and Amphibians)	\$54.00 R, \$225.75 NR	Same as above	Cannot be distinguished from same license bought for hunting small game.
SCIENTIFIC	Wildlife Holding license	None	Same as above	Not tracked for reptiles .Amphibian permits average 8/yr.
	Zoo license	\$115.00/year	Same as above	20
	Scientific Collecting Permit	None	Same as above	50>200 for amphibians (n = 118/year) 50>200 for reptiles (n = 147/year) (many requests include both amphibians and reptiles, and no attempt was made to separate them)

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

*Licenses and/or permits may also be revoked or suspended for up to five years.

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Personal collection of reptiles and amphibians is the primary activity regulated by the Department for these species. A fishing or combination fishing/hunting license is required. Take is governed by Commission Orders 41 (Amphibians) and 43 (Reptiles). Within these Orders methods of take and general information related to the take and possession of these species are provided. Regulations ARS 17-301 and R12-4-301, -303, and -304 give specific restrictions on use of firearms, explosives, poisons or stupefying substances, projectiles, prying devices, and pitfall traps. Other methods are authorized without restriction. Artificial light is allowed. R-12-4-313 identifies additional methods specifically allowed, such as minnow trap, crayfish net, hand, or hand-held implements for soft-shelled turtles.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

A person may take reptiles only during daylight hours unless otherwise authorized by the Commission. Bag limits, size limits, restricted areas, and restricted species are governed by Commission Orders 41 (Amphibians) and 43 (Reptiles). Under R12-4-312, special use permits and stamps are required for collection in waters with shared jurisdictions.

SEASONS:

Seasons are governed by Commission Orders 41 (Amphibians) and 43 (Reptiles).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No reporting requirements are defined by law.

REGULATIONS:

[links to state codes/regulations]

ARS 17-301

<http://www.azleg.gov/FormatDocument.asp?inDoc=/ars/17/00301.htm&Title=17&DocType=ARS> (updated 9-3-2009)

Commission Rules:

Rules R12-4-301, -303, -304 Methods (updated 4-3-2004)

Rule R12-4-313 Methods (updated 4-3-2004)

Rule R12-4-312 Special use permits (updated 4-3-2004)

Commission Orders 41 (Amphibians) and 43 (Reptiles) and Code/Regulations referenced therein:

http://www.azgfd.gov/pdfs/h_f/regulations/ReptileAmphibian.pdf (excerpts)

OR

http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_12/12-04.htm

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Any method authorized by R12-4-304 or R12-4-313 may be used. Stupefying or deleterious substance, electroshock, pitfall trap, leghold trap, snare, or net, or firearms used at



night, are not allowed unless specifically authorized by the permit. The Department has the authority to rescind or modify any method of take authorized by the permit.

LIMITS:

Under a wildlife holding license, restricted live wildlife may be held for the following purposes: advancement of science, wildlife management or promotion of public health or welfare, or education. A zoo license allows exhibit and display for educational purposes, under conditions set forth in R12-4-420. A Scientific Collecting Permit is governed by R12-4-418 and allows take, possession, transport, photography, and display only for scientific research or educational purpose. The Department may restrict the number of animals per species or other taxa that may be taken under the permit; restrict the age or condition of wildlife that may be taken under the permit; or deny or substitute the number of specimens and taxa requested on an application.

SEASONS:

Seasons are not specified by law.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Before January 31 of each year, a wildlife holding license, scientific collecting permit, or zoo license holder must file a written report on activities performed under the license for the previous calendar year, as well as an annual report on a form containing the information prescribed by R12-4-409(O). The Department may stipulate submission of additional interim reports upon license application or renewal. Zoo license holders have additional reporting requirements listed in R12-4-420.

Scientific Collecting Permit holders are required to report the following information: collection date; species collected, manipulated, etc., (numbers, age [juvenile/adult], sex of individuals); disposition (salvaged dead, released alive, deposited in a recognized collection identified in permit proposal, not handled, other); county; mappable legal location (e.g., UTM's or lat/long with datum, elevation, highway number and description, etc.). Report may also include optional information such as site description (vegetation, substrate, etc.) and comments (reproductive status, behavior, etc.).

Scientific Collecting Permit report data are generally regarded as reliable and accurate enough to determine the harvest reported for that permit, but that does not extend to additional legal harvest that might occur through hunting, fishing or combination licenses. Impact on local herpetofaunal resources can only be assessed with respect to that permit, but the Department may stipulate restrictions on take to reduce local impacts. If the permit holder is working with species that are otherwise protected from take (closed season taxa, federally listed species, etc.) then the local impacts are more easily assessed.

REGULATIONS:

[links to state codes/regulations]

ARS 238 Special licenses for collecting or holding wildlife

<http://www.azleg.gov/FormatDocument.asp?inDoc=/ars/17/00238.htm&Title=17&DocType=ARS>

Commission Rules:

Rule R12-4-420 Zoo license (updated 5-6-2006)

Rule R12-4-418 Scientific collecting permit (updated 5-6-2006)

Rule R12-4-304 Methods (updated 4-3-2004)

Rule R12-4-313 Methods (updated 4-3-2004)

Rule R12-4-409(O) Reporting (updated 5-6-2006)

Rule R12-4-417 Wildlife holding license (updated 5-6-2006)

http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_12/12-04.htm

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

If an individual lawfully possesses wildlife, but holds it in a manner that poses an actual or potential threat to other wildlife, or the safety, health, or welfare of the public, the Department may seize, quarantine, or hold the wildlife.

Rule R12-4-411 requires bait dealers to purchase their stock from facilities that can certify their fish are free from the diseases listed in the Rule.

The Department generally does not have the resources to respond to the volume of calls regarding snakes, Gila monsters, etc.. Although Wildlife Managers might respond in some cases, local fire departments and NGOs handle the bulk of the requests. The Department has provided guidelines, but these are not codified. Guidelines primarily recommend maximum distances that reptiles should be moved, so as to minimize mortality subsequent to displacement.



© KLINGER



ARKANSAS

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

In accordance with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) definitions, game animals include alligators. All other reptiles and amphibians are classified as nongame wildlife, whether resident, migratory or imported, protected or unprotected, dead or alive, including any and every part of any individual species, and including animals living in captivity that lack a genetic distinction from members of the same species living in the wild. Alligator snapping turtles, as well as chicken and box turtles, are species protected from commercial collection. American alligator, a listed species, is allowed to be farmed with the appropriate permits but may not be collected from the wild. All wildlife is considered protected if a declared open season has not been established by the Commission (Code Section 1.00-C).

Arkansas does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession in regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles, except catching wild animals to augment captive populations is not allowed. If residents follow Code 09.14 Native Wildlife Pets, they may collect and possess unregulated species (see Limits for Personal Collection below). Commercial breeding and harvest are addressed in the following Code Sections: 09.07 Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit, 29.00 Bullfrogs, 34.00 Aquatic Turtles, and 12.00 Alligators.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes are generated by the Commission staff and implementation of regulation changes is carried out only after approval by majority vote by agency Commissioners.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial collection of alligators is prohibited. Hoop nets (with or without leads) and turtle nets; slat traps and fiddler nets; commercial trotlines (including snaglines, throwlines, limb lines, set hooks); box traps, turtle trap; commercial tackle (seine, trammel and gill nets) are authorized as specified below. Methods are authorized in areas or waters specifically open to commercial harvest. Except as specified under aquatic turtle regulations, it is unlawful to take or attempt to take aquatic turtles for commercial purposes: by any means other than hoop net or box type turtle traps in counties and/or bodies of water specified in the Code; or by the use of chemicals, explosives, or tackle other than as specified in the Code. Turtle eggs may not be harvested from

the wild via any method. EXCEPTIONS: (1) Only box type turtle traps may be used in counties or waters not specifically opened to hoop net turtle traps. (2) Fish farmers operating under a valid Fish Farmer's (Aquaculturist's) Permit may take aquatic turtles using tackle, or bullfrogs (with a valid Bullfrog Permit) on those specific ponds, impoundments and drainages where valid fish farming operations are occurring (Pursuant to Code exceptions). (3) Turtles caught with commercial fishing tackle, in waters open to commercial fishing, may be kept by those in possession of an Aquatic Turtle Harvest or Aquatic Turtle Dealer permit. (4) A person with an Aquatic Turtle Harvest Helper Permit in his or her immediate possession may assist in taking aquatic turtles and operate the properly tagged tackle of a licensed aquatic turtle harvester and/or dealer permittee. Methods of take for bullfrogs, and restrictions on these methods, are specified in Code 29.02 and for alligators in Code 12.03. Fish Farmers holding a Bullfrog Permit may take bullfrogs by any method, only on those specific ponds, impoundments, and drainages where valid fish farming operations are occurring, and sell them.



© J. D. WILSON

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Commercial collection of certain native turtles (alligator snapping turtles, chicken and box turtles) is prohibited, pursuant to Codes 34.09, 34.10, and 34.11. Other limits may apply as per commercial fishing regulations. Fish Farmers holding a Bullfrog Permit may take bullfrogs without limit, only on those specific ponds, impoundments, and drainages where valid fish farming operations are occurring, and sell them.

SEASONS:

Bullfrogs may be taken from 12:00 noon April 15 through December 31 per Code 36.01. Fish Farmers holding a Bullfrog Permit may take bullfrogs without season restrictions, only on those specific ponds, impoundments, and drainages where valid fish farming operations are occurring, and sell them. There are no seasonal restrictions for other species other than those that apply to commercial fishing areas.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Hoop Nets, Turtle Nets*	\$ 4.00	\$100 to \$1,000	6309
	Slat Traps & Fiddler Nets*	\$ 12.50	\$100 to \$1,000	Not applicable
	Commercial Trotlines*	\$ 5.00	\$100 to \$1,000	Not applicable
	Box Type Turtle Trap Tag*	\$ 2.00	\$100 to \$1,000	365
	Commercial Tackle*	\$ 15.00	\$100 to \$1,000	Not applicable
	Commercial Fisherman's Permit & Sportfishing License	\$ 25.00	\$100 to \$1,000	1553; required to take aquatic turtles
	Commercial Fisherman's Helper Permit	\$ 25.00	N/A	716
	Junior/Senior Commercial Fishing Permit	\$ 14.50	N/A	232
	Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit	\$100.00	\$500 to \$5,000**	88; 5-yr data
	Aquatic Turtle Harvest Helper Permit	\$ 50.00	N/A	57; 5-yr data
	Junior Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit	\$ 25.00	N/A	6; 5-yr data
AQUACULTURE	Alligator Farmer/Dealer Permit	\$200.00	\$500 to \$1,000	1; no active farmers 2010
	Alligator Tags	\$ 4.00	\$500 to \$1,000	~600/yr; 5-yr data
	Alligator Snapping Turtle Breeder/Dealer Permit	\$100.00	\$500 to \$1,000 + confiscation	8
	Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit	\$250.00	\$500 to \$5,000	11; 5-yr data
	Non-Resident Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit***	\$500.00	\$500 to \$5,000	1; 5-yr data
	Aquatic Turtle Farmer Permit	\$100.00	\$500 to \$5,000	16; 5-yr data
	Fish Farmer Permit	\$ 25.00	\$100 to \$1,000	>50 <200
	Bullfrog Permit	\$ 25.00	\$100 to \$1,000	<50
PERSONAL	Resident Sportsman's Permit (for Alligator sport hunting)	\$ 25.00	\$250 to \$2,500	<50
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit	Free	\$1,000 to \$5,000 per violation	29; 9-yr data

*Tackle license

**Equipment used in such violations may be confiscated in accordance with Codes 1.00-D and 1.00-J.

*** Non-residents are not permitted to harvest aquatic turtles nor alligators.



© J.D. WILSON

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

On or before the 10th of each month, a legible, itemized Aquatic Turtle Harvest Form (provided by the Commission) for all wild caught aquatic turtles harvested during the preceding month is required. A copy of this form is retained by the permittee for a period of twelve (12) months and made available for inspection by any agent of the Commission. The reporting of commercial harvest of aquatic turtles is not considered reliable or accurate for determining impacts on local populations for one or all of the following reasons: turtle harvesters do not report harvest on agency provided forms; they cannot or do not distinguish take between protected and unprotected species (e.g., chicken turtle versus slider); or they report harvests in “pounds of turtles” instead of “numbers of individuals per species” (e.g., for common snapping turtles and softshell turtles). Also, there are turtle harvesters in Arkansas who are illiterate and therefore are unable to fill out a harvest report form. Commercial use report data on alligator snapping turtle breeder/dealers and alligator farmers (see Farming/Aquaculture below) are considered reliable, since all alligator snapping turtle breeder/dealer and alligator farmer activities are based on captive propagated stocks, or alligators imported from regulated wild harvest in other states or commercial sources. The data on commercially produced alligator snapping turtles and alligators yield no information regarding impacts on wild populations, as no commercial harvest is allowed for these species.

Fish Farmers holding a Bullfrog Permit must supply an invoice with each sale or shipment indicating the date, Bullfrog Permit number and number of bullfrogs sold or shipped.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

It is unlawful for any non-exempt individual or enterprise to engage in the holding, propagation, purchase and resale, or export of aquatic turtles without first obtaining a Commercial Fisherman Permit and Sportfishing License (CFS) and an Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit or Aquatic Turtle Farmer Permit. An Alligator Snapping Turtle Breeder/Dealer Permit is required to possess, buy, sell or offer to sell alligator snapping turtles or their eggs. Alligator snapping turtles longer than 5 inches curved carapace length may not be sold, bartered, traded, or transferred without written approval of the Commission. Such permits may be granted in accordance with Commission requirements. It

is unlawful to import alligator snapping turtles and chicken turtles, but such turtles may be obtained from other captive stock. It is unlawful for an alligator farmer or dealer, whether a resident or nonresident, to possess, buy or sell alligators (including an American alligator or other crocodilian species, or any part, nest or eggs thereof) without first obtaining an Alligator Farmer/Dealer Permit annually, in accordance with requirements in the Code. Alligators may be imported from other states or obtained from other captive stock.

Wild Native Species:

Catching wild animals to augment captive populations is not allowed.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

AGFC has regulatory authority over captive populations for farmers and dealers. By the 10th of each month a legible, itemized inventory of all alligator snapping turtles purchased, sold, or in possession during the prior month is required. This inventory shall include the names, addresses and phone numbers of the person(s) to or from whom alligator snapping turtles were sold, bartered, traded or transferred. Each alligator farmer/dealer reports annually to the Wildlife Management Division by January 31, on a form supplied by the Commission, all activities that have occurred during the previous calendar year for the reporting period January 1 –December 31, including, but not limited to: the number of live alligators (separated by sizes); the number of eggs collected and hatched; information on the purchase and sale of alligators, hides and parts; and the number of alligator deaths.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Pages/EnforcementRegulations.aspx>

F1.03 Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit

ALLIGATOR REGULATIONS:

12.01 Taking of Alligator Prohibited

12.02 Possession of Alligator Permit Required

12.03 Methods of Taking Alligator Restricted

BULLFROG REGULATIONS:

29.01 Bullfrog Season/Limit Restriction

29.02 Prohibited Methods for Taking Bullfrogs

29.03 Sale of Bullfrogs Prohibited

29.04 License Requirements for Sale of Bullfrogs by Fish Farmers

AQUATIC TURTLE REGULATIONS (last updated 09-11):

34.01 Aquatic Turtle Permit Requirements

34.02 Qualifications for Certain Aquatic Turtle Permits

34.03 Non-Resident Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit Requirements

34.04 Commercial Aquatic Turtle Harvest Restrictions

34.05 Aquatic Turtle Tackle Restrictions

34.06 Aquatic Turtle Tackle Tagging

34.07 Aquatic Turtle Harvest Transaction and Reporting Requirements

34.08 Possession of Sport Fish by Aquatic Turtle Harvesters Prohibited

34.09 Take or Possession of Alligator Snapping Turtles Prohibited

34.10 Take of Chicken Turtles Prohibited

34.11 Importation of Alligator Snapping Turtles and Chicken Turtles Prohibited

ALLIGATOR FARMER REGULATIONS (last updated 08-09):

01.01 Alligator Farmer/Dealer General Provisions

01.02 Specifications and Facility Standards for Alligator Farms

01.03 Harvest and Sale of Alligator Restrictions

30.00 Commercial Fishing Regulations (last updated 09-11)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take and restrictions on these methods, for bullfrogs are specified in Code 29.02 and for alligators in Code 12.03. A special permit and/or tag may be required for take of alligators per Code 12.02; these tags are issued for Arkansas residents only via a lottery draw, and require completion of the Alligator Hunt Safety Training. The taking of alligators is otherwise prohibited per Code 12.01 with noted exceptions (1)-(6) including for sport hunt.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Numbers are limited to 6 individuals per species, per household, excluding alligators, alligator snapping turtles, Ozark hellbenders, bullfrogs and grotto salamanders. For the alligator sport hunt, only one alligator may be taken by holders of the temporary alligator possession tag (awarded via lottery as noted above). All sport-harvested alligators must be at least four (4) feet in length as measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail. Bullfrogs are limited to 18 per day or possession of 36 in aggregate.

SEASONS:

Bullfrogs may be taken from 12:00 noon April 15 through December 31. It is unlawful to attempt to take or possess alligators other than during the declared open alligator hunting season (last two weekends in September each year), with a Resident Sportsman's Permit (and Alligator Tag, see above) and within zones as specified in the Code. During the dates specified by the agency, the declared open alligator season will be from one-half hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise.



©J.G.H.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No personal use permit or reports are required.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Pages/EnforcementRegulations.aspx>

(last update 09-11)

09.01 Possession of Certain Wildlife in Captivity Prohibited

09.02 Captive Non-native Wildlife

09.41 Native Wildlife Pets

ALLIGATOR REGULATIONS:

12.01 Taking of Alligator Prohibited

12.02 Possession of Alligator Permit Required

12.03 Methods of Taking Alligator Restricted

BULLFROG REGULATIONS:

29.01 Bullfrog Season/Limit Restriction

29.02 Prohibited Methods for Taking Bullfrogs

29.03 Sale of Bullfrogs Prohibited

29.04 License Requirements for Sale of Bullfrogs by Fish Farmers

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods are authorized on a case-by-case basis.

LIMITS:

Take limits are determined on a case-by-case basis.

SEASONS:

There are no season constraints.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report is required. The report data are considered reliable in terms of determining harvest numbers and impacts on the herpetofauna resource. The data are primarily used for plotting records of tracked species, i.e., species of concern, in Arkansas' Natural Heritage database.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Pages/EnforcementRegulations.aspx>

09.09 Scientific Collection Permit (last updated 09-11)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. All wildlife possessed in violation of Native Wildlife Pets regulations may be seized by Enforcement Officers, confiscated by the court, forfeited to the State, and disposed of according to law. In general, upon conviction of the offender, or sooner if the court having jurisdiction so orders, title to the wildlife would be forfeited to the AGFC and such wildlife would be released or disposed of in accordance with Commission policy.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

A Wildlife Hunting Resort is any facility, location, business or operation that is engaged in offering the opportunity to hunt or attempt to hunt captive wildlife, authorized only with the Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort Permit from the AGFC. Penalty: \$500.00 to \$5,000.00 per violation. As alligators are classified as game species, all hunting regulations for other game species would also apply to reptiles (i.e., alligators) in this case.

DISEASE TESTING:

Regulations state that imported wildlife, including aquatic turtles, should be inspected by a veterinarian for disease or pathogens. However, in reality this does not happen with turtles, as most veterinarians are not trained and/or capable of individually inspecting hundreds of turtles in a shipment. Inspections of bait species do not occur, as there are no requirements for this.

“NUISANCE” OR “URBAN” WILDLIFE ISSUES:

AGFC has established a network of Nuisance Alligator Coordinators (NACs) within the range of alligators, and NACs respond to all nuisance alligator complaints within their regions. However, there are no other policies in place that address other nuisance herpetofauna (e.g., complaints of snakes in yards).



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG



CALIFORNIA

© GEORGE ANDREJKO / AZGFD

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Fish and Game Code (FGC) § 45 defines “fish” as including amphibians in the category, but not reptiles. FGC § 5060 defines “native reptiles” as snakes, lizards, turtles, or any other members of the class Reptilia native to California (CA). FGC § 6895 defines “native amphibians” as salamanders, toads, or any other member of the class Amphibia native to California. Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR) §1.67 states that native reptiles and amphibians are those subspecies and species, including all color phases, of the classes Reptilia and Amphibia indigenous to California. This definition includes all specimens regardless of their origin, even if they were produced in captivity.

State and federally listed reptiles and amphibians are protected from take (defined by FGC § 86), as well as import, export, possession, purchase or sale, by FGC § 2080. Take of listed species, either incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, or for scientific, educational or management purposes, is governed by FGC § 2081. State-listed species are identified in 14 CCR § 670.5. Exception: FGC §§ 5000 – 5001 allows possession of desert tortoise under certain circumstances. Amphibian and reptile Species of Special Concern (SSCs) are not protected by regulation, but take conditions may be included in permits for these animals. Two sections of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines are commonly invoked on behalf of SSCs (14 CCR §§15065 and 15380).

Under FGC § 5050, reptiles and amphibians designated as Fully Protected Species (FPS) are protected from all take, except as authorized by permits for necessary scientific research, including efforts to recover the species (14 CCR § 670.7). Prior to authorizing take of FPS through a special research permit or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) notifies all affected and interested parties to solicit information and comments on the proposed authorization. There is currently no other definition for the word “protected”.

Native reptiles and amphibians are not allowed to be captured or collected from the wild for commercial take (under 14 CCR § 40), with the exception of allowed take by Biological Supply Houses (14 CCR § 651). However, only one permittee per year purchases a Biological Supply House Permit. Commercial take of bullfrogs by Biological Supply houses is authorized by 14 CCR § 658.

Regulated personal take of certain native reptiles and amphibians is allowed with a sport-fishing license. Captive propagation of three native snakes is authorized with a permit by 14 CCR §

43. Collection for scientific or educational purposes is allowed for all species with the required permit (14 CCR § 650).

Title 14 CCR (Natural Resources, Fish and Game Commission - Department of Fish and Game regulations) governs commercial, recreational, and scientific take, as well as possession, of reptiles and amphibians. Generally, a distinction is not made between take (hunting, capturing, collecting, pursuing, or killing) and possession in regulations. FGC § 2000 states that possession of a “fish” (including amphibians) or reptile, or parts thereof, shall be considered evidence of take, and FGC § 2001 states that possession shall be authorized only during the open season when taken. FGC § 2013, however, states that provisions pertaining to possession are applicable to species collected within or outside the state. An example is 14 CCR § 43, which regulates possession of propagated and commercialized native reptiles that may have been imported into the state rather than collected. Biological supply houses must have collection permits to possess native reptiles and amphibians.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

The Fish and Game Commission must approve changes to regulations (CCR 14), and a 60-day notice in the California Regulatory Notice Register is required for public comment before the regulations can be changed or new regulations developed. The Fish and Game Code (statutory law) can only be changed by the legislature.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

For biological supply houses (14 CCR § 651), amphibians may be taken by hand or by dip net. Reptiles may be taken by hand or hand-operated tools such as lizard nooses, snake tongs, or snake hooks. Pitfall traps or methods that destroy rocks or other substrates used as shelter are prohibited.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

For biological supply houses, no reptiles or amphibians may be taken from areas specified by 14 CCR § 651(g). No threatened, endangered, or Fully Protected Species may be taken. A valid commercial fishing license is required if amphibians are collected.

SEASONS:

Year-round take is allowed.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Biological Supply House Permits have no reporting require-

ments, but the field collecting permit must specify the species and number of each species the owner or each employee/agent will collect, the dates inclusive during which collection will occur, and the maximum number the biological supply house is allowed to collect. Existing reporting requirements and record retention preclude any analysis of collection impacts.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Registered aquaculturists are allowed to breed and sell non-native bullfrogs and any additional species approved by DFG Fisheries Branch (mostly non-native turtles). Pursuant to 14 CCR § 43(c), people who hold a native reptile propagation permit for commercial purposes may import, possess, rear, and propagate three native snakes specified by the regulation. A restricted species license may be used for commercial exhibition or sale of certain dangerous animals (e.g., snakes larger than 6 feet long, some venomous reptiles) listed in 14 CCR § 671. Biological Supply Houses may not propagate the species they collect for sale to schools or museums.

Wild Native Species:

Other than three species of native snakes, no other native reptiles or amphibians may be taken for captive propagation for commercial purposes (14 CCR § 43).

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

DFG regulates. Annual reports are required containing records maintained by holders of the captive reptile propagation permit. Records kept by people holding restricted species must be made available to DFG upon demand.

REGULATIONS:

14 CCR Division 1, Subdivision 1:

Section 40 (last updated 1-1-2002)

Section 43 (last updated 9-10-1996)

Section 5.60 (last updated 1-10-2002)

<http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome>

(click on Search for a Specific Regulatory Section)

Note: 14 CCR sections reference FGC Codes authorizing each section.

Section 40 (last updated 1-1-2002)

Section 43 (last updated 3-1-2004)

Section 671 (last updated 4-12-2008)

Section 41.7 (last updated 9-10-1996)

FGC 2118: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/2116-2127.html>

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Biological Supply House Permit + Field Collecting Permit	\$89.50	Permit canceled or suspended	<50 (only one per year)
	Commercial fishing license (for amphibians)	\$120.75 R \$361.75 NR		
AQUACULTURE	Native Reptile Propagation Permit	\$53.50	\$100- \$1000 or 6 months in county jail	>200
	Restricted Species License	\$34.75 – \$289.50 R, \$579.00 NR	\$500 - \$1000 or 6 months in county jail	Not tracked for reptiles and amphibians (>200 for all restricted species)
PERSONAL	Sport-fishing License	\$41.50 R, \$111.85 NR	\$100- \$1000 or 6 months in county jail	Not tracked for reptiles and amphibians (>200 for all fishing licenses)
	Native Reptile Propagation Permit	(see above)		
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP)	\$20.75 S, \$61.75 R, \$206.75 NR	\$100- \$1000 or 6 months in county jail	>200

R=resident, NR=non-resident, S=Student

Fees are adjusted annually. The penalty for violations involving those species protected under the Fully Protected or threatened or endangered sections is a fine of not more than \$5,000 dollars and/or one year in the county jail.

FGC 7709: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/7700-7715.html>

FGC Code provisions relating to aquaculture: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/15000-15007.html>

<http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/15100-15105.html>

<http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/6850-6855.html>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods authorized for reptiles under a sport-fishing license are: by hand or hand-operated tools (lizard nooses, snake tongs or hooks), and non-native turtles may be taken by hook and line. Native amphibians may be taken only by hand, hand-held dip net, or hook and line; non-native bullfrogs may be taken by additional methods. It is unlawful to use any method or means of collecting that involves breaking apart rocks, granite flakes, logs, or other shelters in or under which amphibians may be found. Use of firearms to take amphibians is prohibited. There is no required license or restrictions for taking native rattlesnakes for personal collection or for safety reasons. People holding a non-commercial captive propagation permit may take reptiles listed in 14 CCR 43(c) by methods authorized under 14 CCR 5.60.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Only the amphibians listed in CCR § 5.05(a) and reptiles listed in CCR § 5.60(b) may be taken under the authority of a sport-fishing license. No amphibians or reptiles may be taken from ecological reserves designated by the Fish and Game Commission in CCR § 630, from State parks, or national parks or monuments. The daily bag and possession limit for each of the amphibian species listed in CCR § 5.05 (a) is four, except for bullfrogs (no limit); limits for reptiles are as specified in CCR § 5.60(b). No slender salamanders (*Batrachoseps* spp.) may be taken from Inyo and Mono counties and from the Santa Rosa Mountains, Riverside County. For people holding a non-commercial captive reptile propagation permit, no more than three species and no more than 30 individuals in the aggregate, including progeny, may be possessed, and no more than four of any one species may be taken from the wild. There is a limit of two rattlesnakes for any one species. Only non-native turtles may be taken.

SEASONS:

Year-round collecting is allowed. The season closures in Chapter 3 (District Trout and Salmon District General Regulations and Special Regulations) apply to take of amphibians with hook and line but not other methods (see sections 7.00 and 7.50(a)(2)).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No reports are required for people collecting (or “frogging”) under a sport-fishing license, and no creel census-type data are collected for take of amphibians and reptiles authorized by this license. For holders of a non-commercial reptile propagation permit, records must be kept that include the complete scientific name and number per species collected, the dates collected, as well as dates and numbers of eggs laid and hatched. These records are provided to DFG in an annual report. Existing reporting requirements and record retention preclude analysis of take impacts

REGULATIONS:

FGC 7149.3: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/7145-7155.html>

FGC 6854: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/6850-6854.html>

14 CCR Division 1, Subdivision 1:

Section 2.00. Fishing methods (last updated 2-28-2007)

Section 5.05. Amphibians (last updated 1-1-2002)

Section 5.60. Reptiles (last updated 1-1-2002)

Section 6.30 Ecological Reserves (last updated 3-1-90)

Section 7.00 Seasonal closures (last updated 5-26-2009)

Section 7.50 Seasonal closures (last updated 7-2-2009)

Section 43 Captive propagation (last updated 3-1-2004)

[http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.](http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome)

[asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome](http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome)

(click on Search for a Specific Regulatory Section)

Note: 14 CCR sections refer to FGC Codes authorizing each section.

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are specified in Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) or research permit conditions, and may include but are not limited to: hand, dip net, minnow seine, lizard noose, snake tongs, snake hook, and live-trap (including pit-fall traps when specifically authorized).

LIMITS:

Limits may be specified in permit conditions. Threatened, endangered, or fully protected animals require additional authorizations with conditions and federal permits for federally listed species (FGC 2081, FGC 5050). Often, lethal take limits for common species are conditioned to be less than 10% of a single population, or one individual per species per new documented location for vouchers of special status species.

SEASONS:

Collection is year-round or seasons may be specified in permit requests and conditions. Often, lethal take is conditioned to occur outside the animal's breeding season.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A Report of Specimens Collected and Salvaged (RSCS) is submitted to DFG upon each renewal of a SCP or within a year after expiration. The RSCS is required annually for State or federally listed species. Other reporting requirements may be specified by permit conditions. For special status species, permittees are required to submit field survey forms to the DFG California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), with exact collection locations. RSCS reports, annual reports from additional research permits, and CNDDDB records all contain data that are useful in determining the impact of scientific or educational take on overall resources and local populations. Reports are used, for example, to condition permits so that multiple take permits are not heavily harvesting single local populations.

REGULATIONS:

FGC 1002: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/1000-1019.html>

FGC 5050: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/5050.html>

FGC 2080-2081: <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/fgc/2080-2085.html>

Section 650 Scientific Collecting Permits (last updated 7-18-1996)

<http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome>

(click on Search for a Specific Regulatory Section)

Note: 14 CCR sections refer to FGC Codes authorizing each section.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

For species designated as "wild animals" by the Fish and Game Commission (FGC) (species determined to be not normally domesticated in CA and are primarily non-native species), disposition of seized live animals is specified by law & regulation (FGC 2189 and 14 CCR § 671.5). An animal that is seized may, at the discretion of the enforcing officer, be taken to another location or humanely destroyed. Disposition of all other confiscated reptiles/amphibians is on a case-by-case basis, as authorized by common search and seizure laws and court decisions. No species of reptile or amphibian that has been held in captivity may be released back into the wild,

except as specified in 14 CCR § 671.5.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

In accordance with FGC Codes 6880-6885, frogs may be taken without permits or limits for frog-jumping contests, except as otherwise overridden by FGC 2080-2081 and FGC 5050, which would prohibit take of threatened, endangered, or fully protected species for this purpose.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Most imported species are regulated by a restricted species permit or a captive reptile propagation permit. Under FGC 2270 it is unlawful to bring animals into the state for the purpose of propagation if the animals come from any place wherein any infected, diseased, or parasitized fish, reptiles, amphibians, or aquatic plants are known to exist. For restricted species licenses, the Department may require as a condition on the permit that restricted animals be tested and cleared, pursuant to applicable federal or State standards, for certain diseases before they are allowed to enter the state. Scientific collecting permits often have conditions that require animals that are held in captivity over 24 hours to either be kept in captivity or euthanized, or to be checked by a licensed veterinarian prior to being released at the exact location from which they were collected. In most cases, strict caging standards are included in regulations and permit conditions to mitigate the spread of disease. Disease testing is not a requirement for export. For registered aquaculturists who want to import bullfrogs or other species to raise for human food or for bait, health inspections have been required under an importation permit issued by DFG. Bullfrogs could be collected with a sport-fishing license and used as bait, in which case disease inspection wouldn't be required.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The public is either advised by regional law enforcement or scientific staff about how to deal with the animals on their own. A number of unregulated private entities also have small businesses based on removing or relocating nuisance wildlife, including rattlesnakes.

COLORADO

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Most amphibians and reptiles are considered to be non-game; however, a few are classified as game species, such as bullfrogs, larval salamanders, prairie rattlesnakes, and snapping turtles (Colorado statute Title §§33-1-102 (CRS)). Bullfrogs and salamanders require a fishing license while rattlesnakes require a small game license. Snapping turtles may be taken with a valid small game or fishing license. Listed nongame species are protected from take (capture, kill, attempt to take, possess, sell, trade, or offer to sell) without a permit, pursuant to 33-2-104 CRS, except those species that are allowed for limited private collections according to Commission Regulation. Colorado does not define “protected”, except to say “harassment, taking or possession is prohibited” with some exceptions (special licenses for possession of selected species). They do not allow native species to be sold, except northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*) and barred tiger salamander (*Ambystoma mavortium*) obtained from legal out-of-state sources.

Colorado does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles, because they consider collection to require possession and possession to require collection.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Colorado regulations are changed by the Wildlife Commission, and its statutes are changed by its legislature.

Chapter 10 (Nongame) #1000 <http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/ronlyres/D9BADA66-8CBC-46DD-BE78-97C60EB1B813/0/Ch10.pdf>

Chapter 11 (Unregulated Wildlife) #1103(B) <http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/ronlyres/BDD5AB1C-D572-4458-AA3C-F7CF3BCA00AE/0/Ch11.pdf>

Chapter 1 (Fishing) #102 (A) <http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/ronlyres/279EA0CB-C63F-4B49-8150-8B1DD38FB390/0/Ch01.pdf>

Chapter 3 (Small Game) <http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/ronlyres/A348F16A-1B28-440E-9245-EB4E4630ACCE/0/Ch03.pdf>

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Colorado does not allow for the collection of native species in which the intent is for them to be sold, bartered, or

traded. Tiger salamander larvae and bullfrogs (non-native) can be collected for use as commercial bait.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

The larval tiger salamander limit is 50, and less than 5 inches in length.

SEASONS:

Larval tiger salamanders may be taken year round.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Commercial fishing license holders submit an annual report within 30 days of the expiration of the license. The report data are considered reliable and accurate as long as they are received, but could always be improved.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

With a valid commercial parks license (aquaculture license), farming or aquaculture is allowed. However, no new licenses have been issued for quite some time. It is illegal to import, export, or transport wildlife without an importation license (33-6-114, CRS).

Wild Native Species:

Wild native species may not be caught to augment captive populations.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Colorado requires that any commercial park involved in raising wildlife needs to be licensed through the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW). Other agencies will often require that licenses or permits be obtained through them as well.

REGULATIONS:

33-6-113(1), C.R.S (updated 7/1/2003)

<http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/ronlyres/6C826CC3-A017-41E8-8616-E1634F79DA36/0/HerpReport.pdf> (excerpts) OR

www.wildlife.state.co.us/RulesRegs (click on Colorado revised statutes)

33-4-102, CRS Licenses and fees (updated 2009)

33-1-101, CRS (updated 7/1/2003)

33-1-103, CRS (updated 5/24/2002)

33-6-113, CRS Illegal sale (updated 8/5/2008)

33-6-114 Illegal activities (updated 5/29/2008)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Colorado allows for the collection of a few native species for private use.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Of the nongame species that Colorado allows for private collection, up to four individuals of each may be kept, with a total aggregate of twelve (12) at any one time. For rattlesnakes, the daily bag limit is 3 with 6 in possession. Common snapping turtles have no bag or possession limit.

Exception: Colorado State Statute 33-6-107(9) (C.R.S) provides that “any person may kill rattlesnakes when necessary to protect life or property.”

SEASONS:

Colorado has a season of June 15 – August 15 annually for take of rattlesnakes, and of April 1 – October 31 for take of common snapping turtles. For limited non-game animals, a season is not defined by law.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.michie.com/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp=>

33-4-102, CRS Licenses and fees (updated 5/24/2002)

33-6-107(9), CRS Licensing violations (updated 7/1/2003)

33-1-106, CRS Suspension of license privileges (updated 5/22/2003)

33-6-109, CRS Illegal possession (updated 7/1/2008)

33-6-113, 33-6-114, CRS (See above)

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Any non-lethal method of take is allowed.

LIMITS:

This permit must include a bona fide methodology plan provided by the collector to the DOW. Limits are not defined by law.

SEASONS:

There are no seasons defined by law.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The collector must provide a report to the DOW upon the expiration of the permit. The report data are considered reliable and accurate but could always be improved.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.michie.com/colorado/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp=>

33-4-102, CRS Licenses and fees (updated 5/24/2002)

33-6-107(9), CRS Licensing violations (updated 7/1/2003)

33-1-106, CRS Suspension of license privileges (updated 5/22/2003)

33-6-109, CRS Illegal possession (updated 7/1/2008)

33-6-113, 33-6-114, CRS (See above)

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial License	\$40/yr.	\$100 to \$1000 per incident*	<50
AQUACULTURE	Commercial wildlife park and sanctuary license	\$100/yr.	\$50 misdemeanor fine or \$35 + \$10 per animal for illegal possession	<50
PERSONAL	Fishing license	\$8 daily, \$25 R, \$55 NR annual	Same as above	Don't know/Not Tracked
	Small game license	\$10 daily, \$20 R, \$55 NR annual	Same as above	Don't know/Not Tracked
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific collection permit	\$20	Same as above	<50

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

*Threatened or endangered wildlife species involved: \$2,000 - \$100,000 or one year.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Depending on the animal being confiscated, some are immediately euthanized and others may be relocated back to the wild, if they are native. Others have been donated to states that can lawfully take the seized animals.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Colorado does not require testing on reptiles or amphibians imported or exported from the state. They have agreements with states that are to receive boreal toads from Colorado production facilities that the animals will be tested before they are shipped to the other state. They do not accept

boreal toads from other states at a Colorado facility, even with testing. Colorado regulations do provide for the Director to ban importation or require testing of reptiles or amphibians entering the state if the fish/aquatic pathologist requests it. They do not require testing on any bait species (fish or amphibian). They do have regulations prohibiting importation or possession of Aquatic Nuisance Species, including the green frog (*Rana clamitans*).

NUISANCE AND URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nuisance and urban wildlife issues are handled at the local level (either through local State personnel or other local agencies). The specific response varies by location. There are not statewide guidelines on handling these issues.



© KIM MURRELL / DREAMSTIME.COM

CONNECTICUT

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

In accordance with Chapter 490, Connecticut General Statutes (Fisheries and Game), Sec. 26-1, Definitions, amphibians and reptiles are considered “animals”. If they have regulations, they are considered “game.” Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern reptiles and amphibians are listed in State regulations (<http://www.neherp.com/state-regulations/76-connecticut>). Limits on take of special status species are included in regulations. The sale of turtles is regulated by statute. “Protected” is not specifically defined. Either a species has a defined season and method of take for collection, or it doesn’t and it cannot be collected. To “Threaten the continued existence” means to engage in any action that reduces appreciably the likelihood of the survival and recovery of an endangered or threatened species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of such species (http://search.cga.state.ct.us/dtsearch_pub_statutes.html).

Connecticut does distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession, with separate regulations, for native amphibians and/or reptiles (<http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/regulations/26/26-66-13through14.pdf>).

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations are proposed by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Wildlife Division, and go to Public Hearing, then to the Attorney General, then to the Connecticut Law Journal.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial collection is not allowed for any amphibian or reptile except snapping turtles. No permits or restrictions have been established for snapping turtle collection methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Turtles with a carapace length of less than four inches or with viable turtle eggs may not be sold. No person may sell a live turtle with a carapace length of four inches or greater unless conditions are met in Chapter 368a, Sec. 19a-102a.

SEASONS:

None are established for snapping turtles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

None are established for snapping turtles.

AGENCY WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITY:

Department of Public Health regulates the sale of snapping turtles.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Not allowed.

Wild Native Species:

N/A

REGULATIONS:

Chapter 490 Connecticut General Statutes (Fisheries and Game), (last updated 6/14/04).

Sec. 26-78. Sale of birds, quadrupeds, reptiles or amphibians,

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2009/PUB/chap490.htm#Sec26-78.htm>

Chapter 368a Connecticut General Statutes (Dept of Public Health) (updated 1-1-2005)

Sec. 19a-102a. Regulation of sale of turtles

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2005/pub/Chap368a.htm>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Amphibians and reptiles may be taken by hand or a hand-held implement, and may not be taken by seine net.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

No person may possess more than three adult spotted or marbled salamanders; or one adult eastern box turtle, eastern hognose snake, black rat snake, or eastern ribbon snake. There is no daily bag limit for adult red-spotted newts. Eggs or juveniles may not be taken. There is no take allowed of Jefferson, blue-spotted, Tremblay’s, or silvery salamanders; eastern spadefoot toads; northern leopard frogs; bog, wood, or eastern box turtles; or diamondback terrapins in any developmental stage. A permit is required for possession of animals imported into the state, except zoo and nature centers are exempt.

SEASONS:

Adult spotted or marbled salamanders and black rat snakes may be taken from May 1 through August 31. There is no closed season for adult red-spotted newts or other allowed reptiles and amphibians.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Any person owning or keeping a bog turtle must submit the following information to the Wildlife Division of the DEP: name and address of keeper; type and number of turtles owned

or kept; date each turtle was acquired; approximate age of each turtle; address at which each turtle is kept; and any other information which the commissioner deems necessary.

REGULATIONS:

Chapter 490, Sec. 26-55-3. Possession of salamanders and turtles

26-66-13. Seasons, bag limits and methods for taking amphibians

26-66-14. Seasons, bag limits and methods for taking reptiles

Regulations: <http://www.neherp.com/state-regulations/76-connecticut>

Statutes:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2009/PUB/chap490.htm#Sec26-66.htm>

Sec. 26-55. Permit for importing, possessing or liberating fish, wild birds, wild mammals, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates.

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2009/PUB/chap490.htm#Sec26-55.htm>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods depend upon the circumstances and the request.

LIMITS:

Limits vary, depending on the permit.

SEASONS:

None stated or will vary depending on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required by January 15, containing detailed results of collection under the permit. The annual data are reported on standardized forms required for entry into the DEP Natural Diversity Database, and the location information is used and useful.

State Permits/Licenses Required:

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	None needed for snapping turtles	N/A	Up to \$200 or 60 days*	0
AQUACULTURE	Commercial wildlife park and sanctuary license	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERSONAL	Fishing license	N/A	N/A	0
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit**	\$40/year	\$77 and revocation of permit	50>200 (about 15 per year)

*Penalty is for commercial collection of any reptile or amphibian other than snapping turtles. **Zoo and nature centers are exempt.

REGULATIONS:

Chapter 490 Connecticut General Statutes

Sec. 26-60. Permits to collect certain wildlife for scientific and educational purposes. Fee.

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/2009/PUB/chap490.htm#Sec26-60.htm>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Confiscation is handled case by case; there are no written guidelines. Generally, a legally registered and permitted facility is sought closest to the site of confiscation that is best capable of caring for the animal and is willing. Facilities in Connecticut are sought first before going out-of-state.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Connecticut does not state having any unusual regulations.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Connecticut does not require testing for disease/pathogens prior to native herpetofauna species being (1) exported from or imported into the state, or (2) sold/used for bait in bodies of water other than their collection locations (within the state).

NUISANCE/URBAN ISSUES:

Connecticut DEP Wildlife Division has a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) program, http://www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?a=2723&q=325720&depNav_GID=1655&depNav=|. Snakes (except rattlesnakes and black rat snakes) can be handled.

DELAWARE

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

All reptiles and amphibians are considered nongame. A hunting or fishing license is required to take bullfrogs, and there is a season and limit of take. Diamondback terrapins (*terrapins*) also have a season for noncommercial take. Snapping turtles require a trapping license and there are limits on take. Delaware doesn't allow commercial collection or commercial captive breeding for most native species without a permit from the director (and no such permits have been issued). The exceptions are listed in the table below. Delaware maintains a list of species seriously threatened with extinction from the state (Section 16.2.3 of the Delaware wildlife regulations). They are protected from importation, transportation, possession, and sale (of species or their parts), except under license or permit from the Division of Fish and Wildlife (Division). Permits are not likely to be issued for commercial use of state endangered species (exotic coloration corn snakes are an exception; see last section of this document for details). Permits may be granted to educational facilities for found items (such as skulls or feathers) when consistent with federal law. Most of Delaware's non-game regulations are focused on protection from collection, possession, and sale. They do not directly protect habitat or the animals from persecution. There are other non-regulatory programs that seek to protect habitat important to Delaware's wildlife. There is an environmental review process in place that informs landowners/developers of what is on their property (or likely to be present) and what they can do to protect them. In most cases, however, landowners/developers are not legally bound to implement the recommendations. There are some county regulations that include state-endangered species' habitat protection.

Both collection (removal from the wild) and possession are addressed in the same regulation. In general, although it is unlawful to remove or possess many native species, including their eggs, larvae or parts, it is permissible to collect and possess as a pet up to one each of the more common species without a permit (a list is provided in the regulation). Additionally, if people have documentation that additional animals were legally purchased or bred out of state, they may possess these animals without a permit.

REGULATIONS:

There is a 23-step process for changing Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC)

regulations. The process includes a review from the Division Advisory Council and Division directors. After in-house review is complete, a public notice is posted and a public hearing takes place after comments are considered. Ultimately, regulation changes need the approval of the secretary of DNREC. The legislature is not typically directly involved, but the secretary may seek their input or alert them to changes.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

A spear, gig, trap, or fyke net may be used to take snapping turtles. Baited fish hooks are unlawful. Bullfrogs may be taken by hook, gig, or spear.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

The daily limit for bullfrogs is 24 with a valid hunting or fishing license. There is no daily limit for snapping turtles. The snapping turtle minimum length is 8 inches on the curvature of the top shell. A trapping license is required for snapping turtles.

SEASONS:

Open season for bullfrogs is from May 1 through September 30. Open season for snapping turtle is from June 15 through May 15. No other turtles may be sold, killed, or kept for commercial purpose.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A report is required annually, but only if trapping is taking place on state lands or ponds or if the trapper is under investigation. It is unknown whether or not the report data are considered reliable or accurate enough to determine harvest numbers or to assess the use's impact on the herpetofauna resource.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

It is generally not allowed. A permit from the director would be required. Currently, two people have requested permits which have not yet been granted. It is highly unlikely that permits would be granted for this purpose. Native species that are not listed as state or federally threatened or endangered can be sold and purchased without a permit if the seller and buyer can provide documentation that the animal was legally purchased and transported from another state. It is unlawful to release captive-bred animals into the wild.



Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Snapping turtle and frog methods are listed above. Other turtles can only be taken by hand, turtle trap, or dowel-and-line. Other methods of take are not specified.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Delaware allows people to possess one individual of each of the most common species, except the terrapin daily limit is 4 during the season described below. There is a size limit for killing snapping turtles, described above. A list of species that may be possessed without a permit can be found in section 15.2. For the remaining (non-federally listed) species, people can request a permit from the director of the Division. Such permits are generally not granted unless an individual is taking in and caring for non-releasable animals.

SEASONS:

The terrapin season is September 1 through November 15. There are no specified seasons for other species listed in section 15.2, except as listed above for bullfrogs and snapping turtles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No reports are required.

REGULATIONS:

<http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/3000/3900%20Wildlife/3900.shtml>, 4.16 Terrapin, 4.15 Snapping Turtles, 4.5 Bullfrogs, 15.2 Collection and Possession of Reptiles and Amphibians, 15.5 Take of Turtles
Updated 2010

Wild Native Species:

A permit from the director would need to be requested if anyone wanted to collect native species for aquaculture or to own/collect more than one individual of any native species not listed above. None have been granted.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Division of Fish and Wildlife regulates for all native species.

REGULATIONS:

<http://delcode.delaware.gov/title7/c001/index.shtml>

Updated 2010

<http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/3000/3900%20Wildlife/3900.shtml>, 15.3 Captive Breeding, 4.15 Snapping Turtles, 4.5 Bullfrogs, 15.1 Commercial Collection

State Permits/Licenses Required:

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Snapping turtle (hunting/trapping license)	\$25.00 resident, \$130.00 non-resident	\$25.00 – \$10,000*	Don't know/Not Tracked
	Bullfrog (hunting/fishing license)			
AQUACULTURE	Special permit from the director	None	Same as above	None
PERSONAL	Special permit from the director for any native species not listed in 15.2 of Wildlife Regulations	None	Mostly \$25.00 fines	< 50
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit	None	Mostly \$25.00 fines	< 50

*Most would be class C environmental misdemeanors and have penalties ranging from \$50.00-\$250.00

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods allowed are case-by-case. Each application is reviewed and some permits include conditions on capture methods.

LIMITS:

Limits are case-by-case. Each application is reviewed and some permits include conditions such as limits on the number of individuals captured, vouchered, marked, etc. Native species collected from the wild may be released at the location where they were found but only if held in captivity for 30 days or less.

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Permit holders are required to report activities and findings yearly. A copy of any published report or journal article must also be submitted. Most of the people who are issued permits are researchers and are likely to report accurate findings.

REGULATIONS:

<http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/3000/3900%20Wildlife/3900.shtml>.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. So far, Delaware has been able to place all of them with nature centers, educational facilities, or trusted individuals. They are never released if they've been in captivity for 30 days or more and/or authorities cannot find out the location from which they were taken.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Delaware has a regimented bog turtle surveyor qualification process that includes specific requirements before biologists are allowed to conduct bog turtle surveys for development projects. The Division provides the protocol and process to biologists who ask for it. It is not posted on the web site at this time. There is no cost for applying to be a Delaware-approved bog turtle surveyor. One penalty for violating the permit agreement is removal from the list. If the violation includes take under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would determine the appropriate penalty.

Corn Snakes are listed as state endangered and, therefore, cannot be possessed or sold without a permit from the director. Because designer corn snakes are common in the pet trade and pose no threat to native populations (as long as breeders don't remove native individuals and people don't release their pets), a special permitting process is being developed to protect the native animals while not hindering trade in the captive bred animals.

DISEASE TESTING:

Delaware does not require testing for disease/pathogens prior to native herpetofauna species being (1) exported from or imported into the state, or (2) sold/used for bait in bodies of water other than their collection locations (within the state).

"NUISANCE" OR "URBAN" WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The Division handles calls that come in, but the SPCA also handles calls. There are no firm guidelines in place, but Division personnel generally ask for a description of the animal, determine the species, and then provide the caller with information about the species. They provide advice on how to get animals safely out of the dwelling without animal or human injury. They also try to educate callers on the importance of the species. If the homeowner insists that someone come and remove the animal, they typically provide homeowners with a list of licensed wildlife control companies.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

© J.G.H.

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are considered nongame, and are managed under the District Department of the Environment (DDOE). Under District of Columbia (District) Official Code - DC ST 1981 § 6-923 DC 8-103.03, Protection of Aquatic Life, the Mayor protects aquatic animals and is tasked with preserving and restoring aquatic life in District waters for aesthetic enjoyment, recreation, and industry. The Mayor is also tasked with studying the numbers and well-being of aquatic animals, and determines the need to license or otherwise limit fishing, hunting, sport, or industry which would take or destroy aquatic life or the aquatic habitat. The Mayor may enter into agreements with state and federal agencies to manage and protect aquatic life, including protection of aquatic life that may be considered a nuisance. All wildlife in the District is protected, meaning that none may be killed or otherwise taken, except in accordance with District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) 19-1560 (http://os.dc.gov/os/frames.asp?doc=/os/lib/os/info/odai/title_19/15.pdf).

The District distinguishes between collection (take from the wild) and possession regulations as follows: Collection may only be done for purposes of scientific collecting under a Scientific Collection Permit. No commercial or personal collection from the wild is allowed. In DC ST 8-1808, Prohibited Conduct, no person may possess, barter, or trade as a household pet any member of the animal kingdom, with the exception of non-venomous snakes and turtles traditionally kept for household purposes rather than commercial purposes.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes require approval from the Council of the District of Columbia.

District laws can be accessed at <http://government.westlaw.com/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=DCC-1000>

District regulations pertaining to Wildlife can be accessed at http://os.dc.gov/os/frames.asp?doc=/os/lib/os/info/odai/title_19/15.pdf

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Prohibited

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Prohibited

SEASONS:

Prohibited

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Prohibited

Wild Native Species:

Prohibited

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Wildlife is regulated by the Council of the District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS:

http://os.dc.gov/os/frames.asp?doc=/os/lib/os/info/odai/title_19/15.pdf

DC ST 1981 § 6-923 DC 8-103.03 Protection of Aquatic Life

DC 8-1808, Prohibited Conduct

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Prohibited

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Prohibited

SEASONS:

Prohibited

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A



© J. D. WILSON

REGULATIONS:

Same as above

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Subject to approval by DDOE

LIMITS:

Subject to approval by DDOE

SEASONS:

Any seasonal restrictions are specified in the permit, as approved by DDOE.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

All data and subsequent reports shall be submitted to DDOE.

REGULATIONS:

http://os.dc.gov/os/frames.asp?doc=/os/lib/os/info/odai/title_19/15.pdf

DCMR 19-1501

<http://www.dcregs.org/Gateway/RuleHome.aspx?RuleNumber=19-1501>

DCMR 19-1505

<http://www.dcregs.org/Gateway/RuleHome.aspx?RuleNumber=19-1505>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Under DCMR 19-1507 Search and Inspection 1507.1.b (http://os.dc.gov/os/frames.asp?doc=/os/lib/os/info/odai/title_19/15.pdf), a conservation officer may conduct a search and inspection if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated a provision of the chapter. There is no regulation pertaining to disposition of confiscated animals.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

The District has no unusual regulations.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

There is no regulation for disease/pathogen testing of exported herpetofauna, nor imported (non-native) snakes and turtles to be used as household pets.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The Department of Health (DOH) deals with calls of nuisance wildlife, but there are no specifics relating to herpetofauna species.

Permits/Licenses Required:

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Prohibited	N/A	First - \$1,000.00 Second - \$2,000.00 Third - \$4,000.00 Fourth - \$8,000.00	N/A
AQUACULTURE	Prohibited	N/A	First - \$1,000.00 Second - \$2,000.00 Third - \$4,000.00 Fourth - \$8,000.00	N/A
PERSONAL	Prohibited	N/A	First - \$1,000.00 Second - \$2,000.00 Third - \$4,000.00 Fourth - \$8,000.00	N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collection Permit (SCP) -nonprofit or public institutions	No charge	Permit revoked and permit holder may be subject to other civil infractions.	Unknown
	SCP- for-profit institutions	\$25		Unknown

*Penalty is for commercial collection of any reptile or amphibian other than snapping turtles. **Zoo and nature centers are exempt.



FLORIDA

© JOHN WHITE

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are considered nongame. “Nongame” includes all species and populations of indigenous wild vertebrates in the state that are not defined as game. General restrictions on take of wildlife can be found in Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) 68A-4.001 – 4.008, for reptiles in F.A.C.68A-25.002 and for amphibians in F.A.C.68A-26.002. Endangered and threatened species and species of concern, listed in F.A.C.68A-27.003 – 27.005, are protected from any take. For the purpose of this report “protected” would mean “species for which a season for taking or bag limit has been established”. Other protective provisions are established for Endangered/Threatened/Species of Special Concern, <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68A-27>.

Florida distinguishes between collection and possession in that each are defined differently; more specifically there are differences among definitions of take, possession, and harvest (F.A.C. 68A-1.004). The term take is inclusive of collection from the wild, as well as pursuing or molesting an individual animal. Possession relates to having an individual animal on one’s person or property. Harvest pertains more specifically to commercial activities. There are distinct take and possession limits for many native herpetofauna, and either activity may or may not be subject to permits/licenses, depending on the species, but all are subject to caging and husbandry standards found in F.A.C. 68A-6, if kept alive (<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68a-6>).

Applicable regulations can be found at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68A-25> (reptiles) and <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68A-26> (amphibians).

REGULATORY PROCESS:

The legislature can create laws (statutes) relative to wildlife, when they relate to creating a license, the costs or fees associated with that license, and penalties for violating the statutes. The Commission can create regulations in aid of the statutes. This is where bag limits, possession limits, species restrictions, and other detailed regulations are promulgated.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Under F.A.C. 68A-25.032, alligators may be taken by the use of firearms, live traps, set hooks, and snares; baited,

wooden pegs less than two (2) inches in length attached to a hand-held restraining line; harpoons, gigs, and snatch hooks; and manually operated spears, spearguns, gig-equipped bang sticks, crossbows, and bows with projectiles attached to a restraining line. The use of firearms other than bang sticks and gig-equipped bang sticks is prohibited from sunset to sunrise. Light may be used in conjunction with these methods. Turtles for use in aquaculture may be taken with hand, baited hooks, minnow seine nets, or dip nets (no wild-caught turtles can be sold). Frogs and other amphibians may be taken throughout the year by gigs, clubs, blow guns, hook and line, or manually; or by shooting during daylight hours (F.A.C. 68A-26.002). There is no set method for other non-venomous reptiles, but the use of gasoline or any other chemical or gaseous substances to drive wildlife from their retreats is prohibited.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Two alligators may be taken per Alligator Trapper License issued; purchase of CITES tags are required with these licenses. Wild-caught turtles cannot be sold but may be used for commercial aquaculture, with appropriate permits. No person may take Escambia map turtles (*Graptemys ernsti*), cooters (*Pseudemys* spp.), snapping turtles (*Chelydra* spp.), or any turtle listed in Rule 68A-27.005, F.A.C., from the wild for any purpose. No person may possess more than two Escambia map turtles, two diamond-backed terrapins (*Malaclemys terrapin*), two box turtles (*Terrapene carolina*), or two loggerhead musk turtles (*Sternotherus minor*). There are no daily bag limits, only aggregate annual limits for turtle species other than those noted above that are collected for aquaculture. NOTE: Permits for turtles used for aquaculture will expire in April 2012 with renewals, if any, to be determined by decision of the Commission. Species protected under the Endangered Species Act (present or future) are automatically restricted from collection (F.A.C. 68A-27.003). Gopher tortoises and their eggs may not be transported or sold, and their burrows may not be damaged or destroyed unless authorized by permit. Florida pine snakes may not be sold. For all other open season, unrestricted amphibians and non-venomous reptiles, there are no limits, except any person taking for sale or selling frogs shall be licensed as provided by Section 379.363, F.S.

SEASONS:

Alligators may be taken year round for alligator management programs on private lands. There are no closed seasons for other non-venomous reptiles and amphibians.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Yearly reporting is required on all inventories (captive and wild) maintained for commercial purposes. Data are maintained and analyzed by the Commission. All optimum/maximum sustainable-use harvest programs, like the alligator management program, need to have both a monitoring element and reporting element. Without any population monitoring, it would not be possible to assess the impact of harvests (i.e., what's reported) and adjust harvest strategies to achieve the optimum/maximum sustainable level. However, through adequate reporting parameters and strict enforcement of those reporting requirements, there is potential for using harvest/unit effort or some such index to indicate the impacts of harvests on population levels. Population monitoring in conjunction with reporting is considered the most robust approach, though.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Aquaculture/farming is allowed for alligators and turtles, with appropriate permits (see above).

WILD NATIVE SPECIES:

Limited numbers of alligators and turtles may be caught from the wild for captive populations. See Commercial Collection above.

AGENCY WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITY:

The limits are set by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission.

REGULATIONS:

379.3011 - .3017 Alligator trapping regulations

379.372 Capturing, keeping, possessing, transporting, or exhibiting venomous reptiles or reptiles of concern

379.3761 Exhibition or sale of wildlife; fees; classifications

379.363 Freshwater fish dealer's license

379.3762 Personal Possession of Wildlife

http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=Ch0379/part04.htm

Florida Rules (last update 7/20/2009):

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68a-25>

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68A-26>

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68A-27>

Florida Rules (last update 8/26/2010):

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68a-6>

Personal Collection

To collect or possess a venomous species, a Venomous Reptiles License is required, and detailed requirements must be met (F.A.C. 68A-6.007). These include individuals at least 18 years old at the time of permit application or licensed corporations authorized to do business in Florida; specifying the location of the facility (or facilities) where the venomous reptile(s) will be kept and meeting specific facility requirements (subject to inspection and Commission approval prior to issuance of permit); proof of at least 1,000 hours of experience with care, feeding, handling and husbandry of the venomous species (or similar species and no less than two letters of reference, or successful completion of a written examination (>80% correct) in lieu of documentation of experience; adherence to specific and detailed caging, enclosure and labeling requirements (see also F.A.C. 68A-6.004); bite and exposure protocols posted on the premises for each venomous species possessed; transportation requirements; and a written Disaster and Critical Incident Plan.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods for non-venomous reptiles are the same as those listed for commercial collection above. Turtles may be taken with hand, baited hooks, minnow seine nets, or dip nets.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Except turtle species listed below, which would require special permits, one turtle may be taken per day and only one turtle may be transported at a time. Turtle eggs may not be taken from the wild. No person may take Escambia map turtles (*Graptemys ernsti*), cooters (*Pseudemys* spp.), snapping turtles (*Chelydra* spp.), or any turtle listed in F.A.C. 68A-27.005, from the wild. No person may possess more than two Escambia map turtles, two diamond-backed terrapins (*Malaclemys terrapin*), two box turtles (*Terrapene carolina*), or two loggerhead musk turtles (*Sternotherus minor*).

Limits for amphibians and non-venomous reptiles are the same as those listed for commercial collection above,

including those restricted from collection or possession as noted in F.A.C. 68A-27.003. Commercial collection of turtles is prohibited. There is a possession limit of one for the Florida pine snake. Permits must be renewed annually for protected species.

SEASONS:

No softshell turtles (*Apalone* spp.) may be taken from the wild during the period May 1 to July 31.

Alligator hunting may only occur during an established

fall season. There are no closed seasons for other non-venomous reptiles and amphibians.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

REGULATIONS:

Regulations for personal collection are the same as above for commercial collection, and 379.3762, Personal Possession of Wildlife.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Class III wildlife permit	\$50.00 to sell/yr	Criminal penalties L2: \$0-\$500, minimum fine; for 2nd violation, \$250; and 3rd violation, \$750; possible license suspensions	>200
	Alligator Trapper license	\$272.00 R, \$1,022.00 NR	Criminal penalties L3: \$0-\$1000, minimum fine; for 2nd violation, \$750; and 3rd violation, \$1,000; possible license suspensions	Tracked; number not reported
	Alligator Trapper Agent	\$ 52.00	Criminal penalties L3 Same as above	Tracked; number not reported
	CITES tags (required with Alligator Trapper License)	\$62.00 each (includes 2 tags)	Criminal penalties L2: \$0-\$500, minimum fine; for 2nd violation, \$250; and 3rd violation, \$750; possible license suspensions	Tracked; number not reported
	Commercial fishing license	\$25.00 R \$100 NR		>200
	Freshwater fish dealer's license	\$40.00 R \$100 NR		>200
	Class II wildlife (alligator sale or exhibit)	\$150.00/yr (up to 25 animals) \$250.00/yr (>25 animals)		>50 <200
	Alligator Processor	\$250.00		<50
AQUACULTURE	Alligator Farming	\$250.00	Criminal penalties L2: \$0-\$500, minimum fine; for 2nd violation, \$250; and 3rd violation, \$750; possible license suspensions	>50 <200
	Farming Agent	\$ 51.50		Tracked; number not reported
	Hatchlings or eggs from the wild tags	\$2.00-\$5.00 each		<50 (each, hatchlings or eggs)
PERSONAL	Class I, II or III wildlife permit	\$50.00-\$250.00/yr	Criminal penalties L2 (same as above)	Tracked; number not reported
	Venomous Reptiles license	\$100.00/yr	Criminal penalties L2 (same as above)	Not Reported
SCIENTIFIC	Class I, II or III wildlife permit	\$50.00-\$250.00/yr	Criminal penalties L2 (same as above)	Tracked; number not reported

Permits/Licenses Required: R=Resident; NR=Nonresident, NRY=Nonresident youth (under 16)

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are restricted case by case, based on the purpose of study or zoo collection goals, but may include those not allowed under other licenses.

LIMITS:

Limits vary depending upon the purpose of study and species being collected

SEASONS:

Seasons do not apply to Scientific Collection permit holders.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reports for scientific collection are permit specific and may require different information and or data to be provided. Thus the usefulness for determining harvesting impacts may vary.

REGULATIONS:

Regulations are the same as above for commercial and personal collection.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

Confiscation is dealt with on a case-by-case basis. General orders address evidence. Under General Order (G.O.) 16, the welfare of the resource being seized, as well as the safety of others, must be considered when determining the storage of live evidence or property. In some cases constructive seizure may be the best option available. If the

approved Division facility is not adequate, an off-site location approved by the Regional Commander will be selected and monitored by the Evidence Custodian or designee. All required documentation will be maintained in the Regional Evidence Log indicating the off-site location and reason for the off-site storage. The Evidence Chain of Custody Tags (FWC/DLE-074) will be maintained with the seized item(s), if feasible. In all cases, photographs are to be taken of the seized live evidence or property unless approved by a supervisor due to equipment failure or special circumstances. The circumstances are documented on the Incident Summary Report (FWC/DLE-045).

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

No disease testing is required for imported or exported animals or animals used as bait.

NUISANCE/URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Florida has a Nuisance Wildlife rule, F.A.C. 68A-9.010 <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/RuleNo.asp?ID=68A-9.010>.

This rule is up before the Commission for modification, http://www.myfwc.com/COMMISSION/2010/Comm_10_AgendaFeb.htm, 4.A.2.a.

This rule allows the homeowner or property owner to deal with nuisance wildlife with certain restrictions. Some, but not all, animal control or other municipal agencies may respond to assist citizens with some nuisance wildlife situations. All of these agencies have their own specific guidelines and protocols.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

No unusual regulations were reported.



© JOHN WHITE



GEORGIA

© J.D. WILSON

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

All reptile and amphibians are considered nongame, except alligators, which are game. Under Georgia Code 27-1-28, it unlawful to hunt, trap, fish, take, possess, or transport any nongame species, with 14 exceptions listed in the regulation. Four of the exceptions are freshwater turtles, poisonous snakes, frogs, and spring lizards. Additionally, any species that are state or federally listed are prohibited from take except with a valid scientific collection or wildlife exhibition permit. Species protected by the state that are not federally listed are protected only from direct take on private land, but are protected from both direct and indirect take on public land. Any unprotected reptile or amphibian can be kept without any permits, licenses, or limits. They may not be displayed without a Wildlife Exhibitors Permit. Hunting alligators would be authorized with a hunting permit.

Georgia does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations require approval from the Board of Natural Resources, but currently all protected Georgia herpetofauna are protected by law, not regulation, so these regulations must be approved by legislature and governor. However, in 2010, a law was passed giving the Board of Natural Resources the authority to promulgate new rules regulating the sale, export, and farming of freshwater turtles. These rules are in development.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial turtle hoop traps must have a single opening mouth at least 32" wide and a 10" diameter ring in the back so that fish can escape. There are no other regulated methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Currently, there is no limit for those species that can be taken. However, in 2010, a law was passed giving the Board of Natural Resources the authority to promulgate new rules regulating the sale, export, and farming of freshwater turtles. These rules are in development. Wild alligators can't be commercially sold or traded.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons set by law.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements set by law.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

There are no regulations against farming unregulated/unprotected nongame species, and there are turtle farms and one bullfrog farm which are currently in operation and not regulated by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). However, in 2010, a law was passed giving the Board of Natural Resources the authority to promulgate new rules regulating the sale, export, and farming of freshwater turtles. These rules are in development. Alligator farms are regulated.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENSE FOR FRESHWATER TURTLES ONLY	\$12 R \$118 NR	License suspended or revoked*	50-200 (all permits/licenses)
AQUACULTURE	Alligator farming license	\$50	License revocation & disposition of stock	
PERSONAL	Alligator hunting license	\$50	License suspended or revoked*	
SCIENTIFIC	Wildlife Exhibition License	\$59	License suspended or revoked*	
	Scientific Collection Permit	\$50	Denied, revoked, or not renewed*	

Permits/Licenses Required: R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

*\$1500-\$5000 or 1 year for further violations after licenses are suspended or revoked.

Wild Native Species:

Any unprotected reptile or amphibian, excluding alligators, may be collected from the wild for aquaculture or farming. Alligators can only be obtained from a licensed nuisance trapper or from commercial sources.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

DNR sets the regulations for alligator farms. There are also likely regulations set by the Department of Agriculture. A complete and accurate Alligator Farm Annual Report form supplied by the DNR must be submitted to the DNR not later than March 1 of each year, before an application for license renewal will be considered.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Code 27-4-91 Lawful devices generally (updated 1982)

<http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-4-91.html>

Code 27-1-28 Take of nongame wildlife:

<http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-1-28.html>

Code 27-2-23 Commercial fishing licenses:

<http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-2-23.html>

Rules 391-4-11-.01 - 391-4-11-.11

[http://rules.sos.state.ga.us/pages/GEORGIA_](http://rules.sos.state.ga.us/pages/GEORGIA_DEPARTMENT_OF_NATURAL_RESOURCES/WILDLIFE_RESOURCES_DIVISION/COMMERCIAL_ALLIGATOR_FARMING/index.html)

[DEPARTMENT_OF_NATURAL_RESOURCES/
WILDLIFE_RESOURCES_DIVISION/COMMERCIAL_
ALLIGATOR_FARMING/index.html](http://rules.sos.state.ga.us/pages/GEORGIA_DEPARTMENT_OF_NATURAL_RESOURCES/WILDLIFE_RESOURCES_DIVISION/COMMERCIAL_ALLIGATOR_FARMING/index.html)

Code 27-1-28 Take of nongame wildlife

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods are not regulated.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There is a quota on the number of alligator hunting licenses sold. There are no regulations for other unprotected reptiles or amphibians.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for allowed species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements defined by law.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Code 27-1-28 Take of nongame wildlife

Code 27-2-1 - 27-2-42 Fishing and hunting licenses:

<http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-2.html>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

METHODS ARE SPECIFIED IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT, WHICH IS DETERMINED CASE-BY-CASE.

LIMITS:

LIMITS ARE SPECIFIED IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT, WHICH IS DETERMINED CASE-BY-CASE.

SEASONS:

SEASONS ARE SPECIFIED IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT, WHICH IS DETERMINED CASE-BY-CASE.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reporting of species and number collected, as well as disposition, is required. The reports are as accurate as the permittees' honesty.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Code 27-1-28 Take of nongame wildlife

Code 27-2-12 Scientific collecting permits: <http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-2-12.html>

Code 27-2-23 Wildlife exhibition license:

<http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-2-23.html>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

There are no formal guidelines for confiscated animals. Confiscated animals that cannot be returned to the original owner are placed with zoos or nature centers whenever possible. Otherwise, they are euthanized.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Georgia has Rattlesnake Roundups, but there are no laws or regulations specific to them, nor for any similarly unusual use.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

No disease testing is required.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

This is handled case-by-case (no guidelines), but generally the person(s) with the complaint are told either how to handle the issue themselves or they are told to contact an animal control company/organization. The only exception is for alligators, for which Georgia has guidelines to address the issue.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Native amphibians and reptiles are classified as protected nongame, which protects all species from being killed or taken from the wild, except those that are classified as unprotected by the Fish and Game Commission (Idaho Code CH2, SECT36-201), or as authorized by a permit from the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. Commercialization is allowed with a permit. Take of unprotected species may also require a permit from the Department of Agriculture. Threatened, endangered, and special concern species are protected from take without a special permit. Protected is defined as: “Wildlife may not be taken or possessed”.

Idaho makes no distinction between collection and possession. The Commission rule states, “No person shall capture alive, hold in captivity, kill, or possess at any time more than four (4) native reptiles or amphibians of any one species except as authorized by Commission Rule or permitted in writing by the Director” (13.01.10100.06b, <http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0110.pdf>).

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes are approved by both the Commission and the legislature. The Commission creates regulation changes, with approval by the legislature of Commission action.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods allowed are by hand, noose, snake-hook, tongs, dip net, or snare. There are no limits on the number of tools used.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Annual and site/locale limits are defined on a case-by-case basis.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified in the permits. Only two commercial permits have been issued in 2009. One has no closed season. The other allows collection from April 1 – September 30.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A report must be submitted within 30 days of expiration of the permit (December 31). The report must include a summary of daily captures (by species, sex, age, and some mutually acceptable lumping of capture coordinates into well-

defined geographic areas); total captures by species; all GPS survey data; and disposition by species, kept in a transaction log. Idaho only has one commercial operator who collects large numbers of herpetofauna. A new reporting guideline was asked of this collector in 2010. As of yet they have not seen his report. If he complies with the State’s request, they should get usable data.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming/Aquaculture is allowed through a commercial permit. Currently, Idaho has one alligator farm. The Department of Agriculture is allowing commercial fish permit holders to commercialize native turtles, in conflict with the Wildlife Agency.



Wild Native Species:

Only the progeny of wild-caught amphibians or reptiles are unprotected and may be commercialized. Animals may not be collected from the wild without a commercial collection license.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Wildlife Agency and Department of Agriculture regulate. An individual breeding native reptiles and amphibians for sale would be required to have a commercial wildlife facility permit issued by both agencies. Inspection of facilities may be conducted under Idaho Code 36-709.

REGULATIONS:

Idaho Code 36-201: <http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH2SECT36-201.htm>

Idaho administrative code IDAPA 13.01.10400, .06200 (1999):

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0110.pdf>

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0106.pdf>

Idaho Code 36-701:

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH7SECT36-701.htm>

Idaho Code 36-709:

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH7SECT36-709.htm>

Administrative Code: IDAPA 13.01.10100 (1999)

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0110.pdf>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no restrictions on methods of take other than the prohibition of lethal methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Up to four individuals per species may be collected alive and held in captivity for personal non-commercial use, or gifted, with the issuance of a hunting license. Import is not allowed without an import license unless they are common pets. There are no annual limits except up to 6 rattlesnake skins may be sold or bartered annually by a holder of a hunting license.

SEASONS:

Collection is allowed year round.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

REGULATIONS:

Idaho Code 36-1101(a), 36-1401(c)1,

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH11SECT36-1101.htm>

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH14SECT36-1401.htm>

Idaho Code 36-201, 36-401, 36-501: <http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH2SECT36-201.htm>

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/>

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial Collecting Permit	\$50**	Permit suspension*	<50 permits issued
	Hunting License(personnal)***	R-\$12.75 NR-\$154.75	Rattlesnakes	May sell/barter up to six (6) rattlesnake skins annually***
AQUACULTURE	Commercial Wildlife Facility Permit	No cost	Permit suspension*	N/A
PERSONAL	Hunting license	R-\$12.75 NR-\$154.75	Misdemeanor fine: \$25-\$1000 fine, 0-6 months jail, 0-3 year license suspension	Not Known/Not Tracked
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific license	\$50**	Permit suspension	Not Known/Not Tracked

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

* Commercial collecting without a permit may be penalized as a felony: \$25-\$1000 fine, 0-6 months in jail, or lifetime license suspension.

**2010 is the first year to charge for this permit.

***New Rule effective July 2010 allows individuals with a hunting license to sell up to 6 rattlesnake skins annually.

T36CH4SECT36-401.htm

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/>

T36CH4SECT36-501.htm

Idaho Code 36-709 (inspection of facilities):

<http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/>

T36CH7SECT36-709.htm

Administrative Code: 13.01.10.010.09 (1999), IDAPA 13.01.10100.06b, IDAPA 13.01200.10f:

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0110.pdf>

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0120.pdf>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods are determined case by case.

LIMITS:

Limits are determined case by case.

SEASONS:

Collection season is determined by the permit term (from date of issue through December 31).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A report is required to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game within 30 days of expiration of the permit. Data are usable and mostly reliable to determine harvest

numbers or to assess the use's impact on the herpetofauna resource.

REGULATIONS:

Idaho Code 36-201: <http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH2SECT36-201.htm>

Administrative Code: IDAPA 13.01.10100.06 (1999):

<http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0110.pdf>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Confiscation is decided case by case, with no standardized guidelines. Commercialized animals may be placed with caretakers; some are euthanized. For unlawful possession/import, animals are usually retained by the owners and the owners are required to remove the animals from the state.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

No testing is required of native herpetofauna in the state. Imported herpetofauna are required to have a health certificate, but the certificate does not require any real disease/pathogen testing.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The Wildlife Agency handles these issues, with some assistance by a rehabilitation/wildlife advocate group in the Boise area. There are no guidelines.





ILLINOIS

© MIKE MARCHAND / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are classified as nongame “aquatic life”, as defined in the Illinois Code of Statutes 515, Chapter 56, Section 1-20. Nongame species protection varies depending on the species’ status in Illinois. Any species listed as endangered or threatened receive protection from take. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has an informal “watch list” or “species of special concern” list, but no additional protection is afforded them unless they are formally listed as endangered or threatened (E/T). All wild native reptiles and amphibians are protected from commercialization by statute. Snake species not listed as endangered or threatened are protected from outright killing other than by landowners on their own property. Aquatic life that is specified by administrative rule as protected is called “indigenous aquatic life”, however all aquatic life within the boundaries of the state fall under the jurisdiction of the State.

Illinois does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Statute is changed by the legislature, but administrative rules are changed by the Commission.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial collection of reptiles and amphibians is not allowed in Illinois.

LIMITS:

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Aquaculture is allowed. Any person commercializing Illinois native species must have either an aquaculture license or retail aquatic life dealer’s license and proof that the species did not originate from the wild in Illinois. The only species

regulated for aquaculture are native Illinois species and any “morphs” of them that appear on the Aquatic Life Approved Species list (Reg. Section 870.10).

Wild Native Species:

Wild-caught animals from Illinois and any of their resulting progeny are prohibited from commercialization, so therefore wild-caught animals cannot be used for augmenting captive populations that will be later commercialized.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Regulation is by the IDNR.

REGULATIONS:

Title 17: Conservation

Chapter I: Department of Natural Resources

Subchapter b: Fish and Wildlife

PART Part 880 The Taking of Reptiles and Amphibians

Section 880.10 Prohibition of Commercial Use (updated 12/12/1991)

<http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/adopted/880.pdf>

Code referenced: Sections 5/10-30, 10-35, 10-60, 10-115, 20-5 and

20-90 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code [515 ILCS]

Illinois Regulations (updated 4/21/2003)



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Part 870 Aquaculture, Transportation, Stocking, Importation and/or Possession of Aquatic Life

Section

870.10 Aquatic Life Approved Species

870.20 Aquaculture Permit Application Requirements

870.30 Aquaculture Facility Requirements

870.40 Aquaculture Operational Rules

870.50 Unlawful Acts

870.60 Restricted Species Transportation Permit Procedures

870.70 Penalties

870.80 Exceptions

<http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/adopted/870.pdf>

Code referenced: Sections 1-20, 1-105, 1-125, 1-135, 1-140, 1-145 and 20-90 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code [515 ILCS]

(515 ILCS 5/20 70) (from Ch. 56, par. 20 70): Sec. 20 70. Non resident and resident aquatic life dealers (update 8/14/2007):

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=051500050K20-70>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Turtles may be taken only by hand, hook and line, or landing net. A landing net is defined in Regulation Section 880.20. Bullfrogs may be taken only by hook and line, gig, pitchfork, spear, bow and arrow, hand, or landing net. No person may take bullfrogs by commercial fishing devices, including dip nets, hoop nets, traps or seines, or by the use of firearms, air guns, or gas guns. All other species of reptiles and amphibians may be captured by any device or method which is not designed or intended to bring about the death

or serious injury of the animals captured. This does not restrict the use of legally taken reptiles or amphibians as bait by anglers. Game species (primarily bullfrogs and non-E/T listed turtles) can be harvested for personal food with a sport fishing license, but the possessions cannot exceed the limits listed below, and none of the meat or products of them can be commercialized.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Snakes (non-E/T listed species) can only be taken (killed or destroyed) by private landowners or tenants living on the land. No person may take or possess any species of reptile or amphibian listed as endangered or threatened in Illinois (17 Ill. Adm. Code 1010), except as provided by 17 Ill. Adm. Code 1070. In addition, no person may possess live venomous reptiles. The daily catch limit for reptiles is eight (8) of each species and for amphibians is eight (8) of each species. The possession limit for reptiles is sixteen (16) of each species and for amphibians is sixteen (16) of each species. Take of amphibians and reptiles is restricted in certain geographic areas (listed in Reg. Section 880.60).

SEASONS:

Bullfrogs may be taken only between June 15 and August 31, both dates inclusive. All other species can be taken year round.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

REGULATIONS:

Part 880 The Taking of Reptiles and Amphibians (updated 12/12/1991)

880.20 Methods of Taking and Capture

880.30 Daily Catch and Possession Limits

880.40 Captive Born Reptiles and Amphibians

880.50 Protection of Habitat

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Not allowed	N/A	N/A	Not Tracked
AQUACULTURE	Aquaculture license	\$50/yr	Up to \$1,000*	Not Tracked
	Retail aquatic life dealer's license	\$10/yr R, \$100/yr NR	Up to \$1,000*	
PERSONAL	Sport fishing license	\$5.50 – \$375.00 R, \$13.00-\$24.50 NR	Up to \$1,000*	Not Tracked
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific license	No cost	Up to \$1,000 plus suspension or revocation	Not Tracked

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

* Commercial collecting without a permit may be penalized as a felony: \$25-\$1000 fine, 0-6 months in jail, or lifetime license suspension.

880.60 Areas Closed to the Taking of Reptiles and Amphibians

880.70 Additional Protective Regulations

<http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/adopted/880.pdf>

17 Ill. Adm. Code Section 1010 (updated 9/1/2004):
<http://dnr.state.il.us/LEGAL/ADOPTED/1010.pdf>

17 Ill. Adm. Code Section 1070 (updated 9/1/2004):

<http://dnr.state.il.us/LEGAL/ADOPTED/1070.pdf>

Code referenced: Sections 5/10-30, 10-35, 10-60, 10-115, 20-5 and 20-90 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code [515 ILCS]

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The permittee's method of taking herpetofauna must be approved by the IDNR. Approved methods include but are not limited to seines, electro-fishing, nets, hand, snap traps, live traps and foot-hold traps. All devices used for taking which are left unattended must have the permittee's name, address, and scientific permit number visible on them.

LIMITS:

Limits are specified on the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The permittee submits an annual report to the IDNR of the past year's activities, by January 31 of the following year, on forms provided by the IDNR. The permittee also provides the IDNR (2) two copies of all written reports resulting from the permitted activities. Permits are renewed only after copies of the annual report and all written reports have been received by the IDNR.

REGULATIONS:

Part 520

Scientific Permits (updated 1/26/1983)

Sections:

520.10 Purpose

520.20 Requirements and Application

520.30 General Provisions

520.40 Renewal

520.50 Revocation and Suspension of Permits -
Hearings and Appeals

<http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/adopted/520.pdf>

Code referenced: Sections 1-120, 1-135 and 20-100 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code [515 ILCS 5] and Sections 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.4, 3.22, and 3.26 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5]

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Confiscation is determined case by case; although, animals are generally placed in approved facilities whenever possible. In a few instances when there is exact locality information on a confiscated specimen, and it hasn't been in captivity too long, the animals may be returned to the collection locality.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Illinois does not require testing for disease/pathogens prior to native herpetofauna species being exported from or imported into the state or sold/used for bait in bodies of water other than their collection locations within the state.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

"Nuisance" or "urban" wildlife issues (e.g., snake in yard, etc.), dealing with native herpetofauna species, are usually referred to the Natural Heritage office.



© JOHN WHITE



INDIANA

© J. D. WILSON

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Some species are considered game, and these are the eastern snapping turtle, common softshell turtle, spiny softshell turtle, bullfrog, and green frog. All other species that are allowed to be taken from the wild are considered to be non-game species. All native species of reptiles and amphibians are protected by law in Indiana, which includes prohibitions against selling, trading, or bartering even if they were not collected from the wild, unless as provided in Indiana Administrative Code in 312 IAC Article 9, Rule 5 (Reptiles and Amphibians; IAC 9-5). Endangered species cannot be collected from the wild in Indiana and can only be possessed under a scientific purposes license or wild animal possession permit. The eastern box turtle may not be collected from the wild in Indiana, but one that is legally acquired may be possessed with a special possession permit. An appropriate license is required to collect any native reptiles and amphibians from the wild unless exempt from needing a license under state law in IC14-22-11-1 and 14-22-11-8 subject to bag and/or possession limits for both game and nongame species. Additional details are provided in 312 IAC 9-5-1.

Indiana does not currently distinguish between collection and possession regulations for native reptiles and amphibians. The possession limits apply, regardless of whether or not the animal was collected from the wild or obtained through another legal source. This is stated in Indiana Administrative Code in 312 IAC 9-5-6

REGULATORY PROCESS:

To change regulations, approval must be obtained from the Natural Resources Commission. The proposed changes are presented along with a justification (new research, law enforcement investigations, etc.) to the Commission for preliminary adoption. Public comments are subsequently accepted and a public hearing is conducted, then the Natural Resources Commission must give final adoption. The State's Office of Management and Budget, Attorney General's Office, and Governor's Office must also approve the changes.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Tadpoles of bullfrogs and green frogs can be taken only as by product of a fish production operation by a holder of a fish hauler and supplier permit or aquaculture permit. There are no

restrictions on the methods of take for authorized snakes, but only captive bred snakes may be sold by licensed breeders.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Holders of a Fish Hauler and Supplier Permit or Aquaculture Permit can sell bullfrog and green frog tadpoles, and only those that have a tail at least 1 inch long, as specified in 312 IAC 9-5-7(g)(4). There is no limit to the number that can be sold, but there is a daily bag limit of 25 in combination (both bullfrogs and green frogs combined) and a possession limit of 50. Only the following species of snakes can be collected, possessed, and their offspring sold under the reptile captive breeding license: eastern hog-nosed, gray (black) ratsnake, western fox snake, eastern black or prairie kingsnake, eastern or red milksnake, and bull snake. No more than 4 of these species of snakes can be taken from the wild per year, and breeding stock and sale size limits are listed for each species in 312 IAC 9-5-9. No other native reptiles or amphibians can be sold or used for commercial purpose.

SEASONS:

For frogs, the season is June 15 through April 30 of the following year; for snakes there is no season.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Quarterly reports are required for holders of aquaculture permits; holders of a reptile captive breeding license must keep records, but no annual report is required; and no report is required for holders of a fish hauler's and supplier's permit. The reports from aquaculture permits are not useful for determining harvest numbers or impacts on the reptile and amphibian populations. The aquaculture permit or fish hauler and supplier permit allows the sale of only bullfrog and green frog tadpoles that have a tail at least 1 inch long and that come from only fish production ponds on private property.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Except for the two exceptions listed herein, farming and aquaculture is generally not allowed in Indiana.

Wild Native Species:

Bullfrog and green frog tadpoles may be taken as byproduct in a commercial aquaculture operation. For captive

breeding purposes, the nine species of snakes listed previously may be taken with the appropriate license.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates all commercial collection, possession, sale and captive rearing of reptiles and amphibians.

REGULATIONS:

Indiana Administrative Code:

312 IAC 9-5-7(g)(4) (sale of bullfrog and green frog tadpoles)

312 IAC 9-5-9 (reptile captive breeding license)

312 IAC 9-10-17 (aquaculture permit)

312 IAC 9-10-14 (fish hauler's and supplier's permit)

<http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/T03120/A00090.PDF>

(search for regulation or use table of contents on left)

Indiana Code referenced in regulations: <http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title14/>

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Fish Hauler & Supplier Permit (tadpoles only)	Free (R and NR)	Up to \$500 fine, plus court cost, and up to 60 days in jail*	50-200
	Reptile captive breeding license (snakes only)	\$15.00/yr R		3
AQUACULTURE	Aquaculture Permit	Free (R and NR)	Up to \$500 fine, plus court cost, and up to 60 days in jail*	50-200
PERSONAL	Hunting or fishing license	Varies, depending on license type purchased	Up to \$500 fine, plus court cost, and up to 60 days in jail*	Not known
	Turtle possession permit	Free	Up to \$500 fine, plus court cost, and up to 60 days in jail* or Suspension, revocation, or confiscation of license and turtles	50-200 every 3 years
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific purposes license	\$10.00/year	Up to \$500 fine, plus court cost, and up to 60 days in jail or Suspension, revocation, or confiscation of license and animals	200

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident * Class C misdemeanor

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Authorized frogs can be taken only by the following methods: (1) a gig or spear having a head not more than three inches wide and a single row of tines; (2) bow and arrows; (3) a club; (4) hands; (5) a single pole or hand line with not more than one hook or artificial lure affixed; and (6) a .22 caliber firearm, as long as the projectiles discharged from the barrel of the firearm are birdshot. A person may use a spotlight, a searchlight, or another artificial light to assist in taking frogs. There are no restrictions on the methods of take for authorized snakes. For authorized turtles, the following methods may be used: (1) a trap, a net, or other mechanical device that has no opening below the surface of the water; (2) hands; (3) a gaff; or (4) any method allowed for sport fishing.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Native reptiles and amphibians, except those classified as endangered or an eastern box turtle, may be collected from the wild with an appropriate hunting or fishing license, and retained in captivity as pets. The frogs and turtles which are listed in regulation 312 IAC 9-5-6(c) and 312 IAC 9-5-6(d) are classified as game species. All other native species of reptiles and amphibians are non-game species, and no more than 4 of each non-game species may be taken from the wild, with the exception that no eastern box turtle may be taken. For the game species, no more than 25 may be collected per day (in combination of frogs or turtles), and the possession limit is 50. Legally collected amphibians or reptiles held for fewer than 30 days may be released at their capture site if they have never been housed with another animal (312 IAC 9-5-6n). Exception: Indiana has a special turtle possession permit that is designed primarily to allow individuals to lawfully possess eastern box turtles. Eastern box turtles

are prohibited from being taken from the wild and therefore require a permit to possess and proof of lawful acquisition. The permit is free and the regulations governing the permit are found in 312 IAC 9-5-11.

SEASONS:

For game frogs the season is June 15 through April 30 of the following year. For other allowed species, there is no season.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for the personal collection of reptiles and amphibians.

REGULATIONS:

312 IAC 9-5-1 (reptiles and amphibians)

312 IAC 9-5-4 (endangered species of reptiles and amphibians)

312 IAC 9-5-6 (collection and possession of native reptiles and amphibians)

312 IAC 9-5-11 (turtle possession permit)

Indiana Code referenced in regulations

(see above for links)

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Scientific Purposes licenses are only issued to qualified individuals. Methods are restricted case by case, based on the purpose of study, but may include those not allowed under other licenses.

LIMITS:

Limits vary depending upon the purpose of study and species being collected.

SEASONS:

Seasons do not apply to holders of valid scientific purposes licenses.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report is required 60 days after permit expiration (December 31). The annual reports for the scientific purposes license provide accurate data on the species that are found, the location, and the numbers. They help determine presence/absence of species and sometime population densities. These reports would not be helpful to determine harvest numbers because most of the species can be collected from the wild by individuals without this special license. However, they can provide status, location and distribution information relative to listed species.



© JOHN WHITE



REGULATIONS:

Indiana Code:

IC 14-22-22 (Scientific purpose license)

<http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title14/ar22/ch22.html>

Indiana Administrative Code

312 IAC 9-10-6 (Scientific purposes license)

312 IAC 9-10-9.5 (Special purpose educational permit)

Indiana Code referenced in regulations

(see above for links)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Confiscation is dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Final disposition of confiscated animals is at the discretion of the Indiana DNR. However, common species of turtles such as red-eared sliders are usually euthanized because there are few, if any, places that will take them.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

A certificate of veterinary inspection (health certificate) is required for box turtles that are imported into Indiana and possessed under a special turtle possession permit. An importation permit is required to import reptiles or amphibians for the purpose of release into the wild or sale for release into the wild, and a health certificate would be required to do this. No disease testing is required to export reptiles or amphibians out of Indiana. There is no disease testing requirements for non-

native *herpetofauna* and green and bull frog tadpoles sold/used as bait in bodies of water other than their collection location.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

In Indiana, a person can take a reptile or an amphibian that is causing damage on his/her own farmland if it is a species that can be legally taken from the wild. However, if it is not on his/her own farmland, he/she must have a hunting or fishing license to take it. To take a number of nuisance reptiles or amphibians that exceeds the bag limit, or in a manner that is not legal, a nuisance wild animal control permit is required. It is free of charge and the person must complete a permit application. There is an annual reporting requirement of the species taken, number taken by species, and method of disposition. The DNR does allow venomous snakes that are endangered species to be killed or removed if they are threatening life or property (Indiana Code 14-22-34-16). If people have a question or concern about a snake in the yard or want help with trying to keep snakes and other reptiles or amphibians from their property, they can go to the DNR's website and find information on how to legally prevent or control nuisance animals (including reptiles and amphibians), or they can call a district wildlife biologist for information. The DNR's guidelines are on the following website: www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/2351.htm. The DNR also directs people to the following website: <http://www.icwdm.org/handbook/index.asp#rae>. For problems with snapping turtles in ponds, the DNR also has information in its fish pond management booklet that is online at: <http://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/3356.htm>.

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Those species for which collection for sport or commercial use is allowed are under the regulatory authority of the Iowa DNR's fisheries bureau. However, reptiles and amphibians are also considered nongame in the sense that the wildlife bureau's diversity program conducts research and conservation activities targeting them. For turtles, only smooth softshell, spiny softshell, painted, and common snapping turtles can be harvested. For snakes, only garter snakes and timber rattlesnakes are unprotected, with limited harvest of rattlesnakes in certain counties. For frogs, there is limited take allowed of 12 (daily and possession) for bullfrogs. Other frogs may be taken for bait or food with a 48 daily and 96 possession. Other reptiles and amphibians may not be taken except by special license or permit. Amphibians and reptiles designated as endangered, threatened, or special concern in Iowa are listed in Administrative Code 571 (Natural Resources), Chapter 77 (77.2). Protected species include all nongame species, except those that are excluded from protection due to their abundance or habits. Those species which are not protected are designated as such by the Natural Resources Commission.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Iowa distinguishes between collection and possession of native herpetofauna in regulations. For turtles, a person may only collect the four species listed under commercial permits (spiny softshell, smooth softshell painted, and common snapping turtles) using a sporting or commercial permit. Any species other than those four could only be collected under a scientific collecting permit.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

If regulation changes only require changes to an administrative rule, then the Commission approval only is needed. If regulation changes require change to Iowa Code, then approval of the legislature is required.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The method of taking turtles shall only be by hand, turtle hook, turtle trap, licensed commercial fishing gear in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers only, and hook-and-line. Turtle traps shall be constructed with no more than one throat or funneling device. The last hoop to the tail-line of turtle traps shall have a functional escape hole provided with a minimum diameter in all directions of 7½ inches to allow passage of fish and small turtles. Barrel- and floating-type turtle traps must have a functional escape hole below the water surface with a minimum diameter in all directions of 7½ inches. Other conditions are specified in regulations (571-86.1).

A person taking frogs in Iowa must have a fishing license. There is a continuous open season on frogs except the endangered crayfish frog. You cannot use any device, net, barrier or fence which prevent frogs from having free access to and from the water. A person cannot transport any frogs taken in Iowa across state lines. You can purchase, sell or possess frogs or any portion of their carcasses that have been taken legally and shipped in from outside the state. You can catch frogs on your own land for your own private use. Conditions specified in the take of frogs are found in regulations (571-86.1).

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

It is unlawful to take, possess, or sell any species of turtles except painted turtles, common snapping turtles, and softshell turtles. The taking of turtle eggs from wild nests is prohibited. The sale of live or dressed turtles is not permitted with a sport fishing license. A commercial turtle license is required to take and sell more than 100 pounds of live or 50

pounds of dressed turtles. The holder of a commercial turtle license may sell live or dressed turtles. Frogs may be taken by holders of a fishing license, excluding crawfish frogs, but they may be used for bait or food purposes only. No person may take more than four dozen frogs in any one day or have in possession at any one time more than eight dozen frogs, except bullfrogs (12 daily bag limit, 12 possession limit). Licensed bait dealers authorized by law to sell bait may have in their possession, to supply the bait needs of their customers, not more than twenty dozen frogs.

SEASONS:

Iowa does not have a designated season for commercial collection of frogs or other herpetofauna.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Monthly reports from harvesters and buyers (new in 2009) are required and analyzed by the Iowa DNR fisheries bureau. The data provided from commercial permit reports are useful because they are the only way to track turtle harvest and trends. There is the possibility that harvest is under-reported, and Iowa is taking some steps to reduce that possibility. They do ask harvesters to report average turtle weight, which may provide some information about age structure of the population. In-depth research on turtle population trends and recruitment would be more useful than reliance solely on the harvest data to assess the use's impact on the turtle resource. However, Iowa has been unable to find a source of funds to dedicate to this research to date.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming/aquaculture is allowed in Iowa with an aquaculture unit license, for the same species authorized above for commercial take, in accordance with conditions in regulations (571-89.1-89.3).

Wild Native Species:

License holders may not use wild-caught animals as breeding stock.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Wildlife Bureau regulates farming/aquaculture.

REGULATIONS:

Title 9, Subtitle 6 (updated 2009)

Iowa Code 482 Commercial fishing (482.1, 482.4, and 482.11(turtles))

Iowa Code 481A Wildlife Conservation (481A.38, 481A.39, 481A.84 (frogs))

<http://coolice.legis.state.ia.us/Cool-ICE/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=IowaCode> (type in "chapter. section" in search)

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 86.1 (turtles)

<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.86.pdf> (updated 1/11/2006)

Iowa Code 481A.141 Aquaculture - license required (2009)

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial Turtle license	\$100 R, \$400.00 NR \$100 R buyer \$400 NR buyer	\$195.00	50 to 200
AQUACULTURE	Aquaculture Unit license	\$27.50 R, \$58.00 NR	Loss of license and scheduled fine \$50	<50
PERSONAL	Sport fishing license (turtles)*	\$8 - \$51 R, \$9 - \$39.50 NR	\$100.00	Not Known/Not Tracked
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting	\$5.00/yr	\$1,000.00/animal if listed as threatened or endangered	Not Known/Not Tracked
	Educational Project	\$5.00/yr		
	Wildlife Salvage	\$5.00/yr		

*Residents (R) or non-residents (NR) under age 16 may fish without a license.

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 89 (Aquaculture)

<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.89.pdf> (last update 12/30/1992)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The methods allowed for taking unprotected turtles are by hand, turtle hook, turtle trap, or hook-and-line. There are no specified methods of take of the unprotected snake species.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

A valid sport fishing license entitles a person to take and possess a maximum of one hundred pounds of live unprotected turtles, or fifty pounds of dressed turtles, but not for commercial use. All snakes in Iowa are protected except garter snakes and timber rattlesnakes as specified in regulation (571-76.1(2)). No license is required for collecting garter snakes and timber rattlesnakes, but rattlesnake collection is limited in certain counties. All other non-game is protected. Exception: People may catch frogs on their own private property for their own private use. The limit for bullfrogs is 12 (daily and bag) while the limit for all other frogs are 48 daily and 96 in possession.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for snakes or turtles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements. Iowa may add a question about turtle harvest to its annual angler survey, but has not yet done so.

REGULATIONS:

Iowa Code 481A Wildlife Conservation (481A.38, 481A.39, 481A.42, 481A.84 (frogs))

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 86.1 (take)

<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.86.pdf> (updated 1/11/2006)

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 76 (unprotected nongame) (76.1 reptiles)

<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.76.pdf> (last update 8/15/2001)

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods allowed are as specified on the license or permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are as specified on the license or permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are not set by law but may be specified on the license or permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required. Permits are issued only for valid scientific studies with restrictions on numbers of animals that can be taken. Iowa considers the numbers reported to be accurate and therefore useful in determining allowable numbers to be collected. Also data from the reports are used to update records, including distribution and relative abundance, of listed and rare species.

REGULATIONS:

Code 481A Wildlife Conservation (481A.65)

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 111

<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.111.pdf> (updated 10/21/96)

Code 481B Endangered Plants and Wildlife

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 77

Code 481B Endangered Plants and Wildlife

Administrative Code 571, Chapter 77

<http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.77.pdf>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Iowa looks at the length of time the animal has been removed from the wild. If at all possible the State attempts to return the animal back into the wild. If the animal cannot be returned, it is mostly turned over to a university or educational institution.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Iowa has no unusual regulations.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Iowa does not require testing for disease or pathogens prior to native species being exported or imported or sold/used for bait.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Iowa has a nuisance wildlife control operator's permit for entities in the pest control business, which requires annual reporting.

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are classified as wildlife within the State of Kansas. There is no other classification given. Kansas law prohibits the take of any wildlife unless the take is specifically allowed by law or regulation. The take of amphibians and reptiles is regulated and the conditions and methods allowed vary according to the species and the purpose for the take. Any species listed as endangered, threatened, or as a species in need of conservation (SINC) may not be taken from the wild, unless taken under authorization of a scientific collection permit. The term “protected” is not defined in either State statute or regulation. Kansas statute provides protection to all wildlife by making it unlawful to take any wildlife except as provided by law or rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Parks (Department). The term “take” includes the activities of harass, harm, pursue, shoot, wound, kill, molest, trap, capture, collect, catch, possess, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. The commercialization of amphibians and reptiles taken from the wild is prohibited, except for one specific situation as follows. For reptiles, commercialization can only occur through a permitted event, referred to as a commercial prairie rattlesnake round-up (round-up). (The last round-up took place in 2006.)

Kansas does not generally distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles. Depending on the specific activity being regulated, the inclusive term of “take” or “taken” may be used (which includes collection and possession), while in other situations a more specific activity is regulated. For example, personal use is regulated under the term of “take”, while in the requirements for a commercial prairie rattlesnake dealer permit, the activity is specific, requiring a permit to purchase or export rattlesnakes for commercial purposes.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Kansas laws are divided into two separate groupings, State statutes and Secretary’s regulations. All statutory law requires action by the Kansas State Legislature and the Governor of Kansas. Secretary’s regulations are acted upon by the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission. Usually, State statutes provide the authority for the Department to manage or control activities related to all wildlife. The Secretary’s regulations typically provide the methods, means or conditions by which the management activity shall occur. However, there have been instances where specific management details are set in

statute. An example would be the statutory requirements on possession limits, methods of take, and reporting requirements concerning commercial harvest of prairie rattlesnakes, appearing in K.S.A. 32-941. These conditions are more commonly established by Secretary’s regulations, as is the case for the personal, non-commercial take and use of prairie rattlesnakes found in Kansas Administrative Regulation 115-20-2.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Legal methods and equipment for collection in a round-up include: hand, noose, snake hook, tong or fork, and other methods as approved by the Department. Holding bags, baskets, and cages may be used, provided the name and commercial prairie rattlesnake permit number of the permittee is attached to each bag, basket, or cage.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Each prairie rattlesnake that is 18 inches in length or greater, and not otherwise disposed of during the round-up, and each prairie rattlesnake less than 18 inches in length must be released live and unrestrained at the end of the round-up, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. The commercial prairie rattlesnake permittee may not harvest more than 10 prairie rattlesnakes per day or possess more than 10 prairie rattlesnakes per day in the field during the round-up. The permittee may not possess more than 20 prairie rattlesnakes total or the parts of 20 prairie rattlesnakes.

SEASONS:

A round-up may only occur during the time period of April 1 through June 15. The round-up may not exceed 30 days in length.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

For the round-up, each permittee must maintain a current record of activity and submit a final report to the Department on forms provided by the Department. The report shall be submitted not later than 14 days following the end of the time period established for the taking of prairie rattlesnakes. Game breeders (see below) are required to annually report by June 30, and provide information relating to the number of each species sold, the purchaser’s name, address, and date of purchase. This can be done on Department forms or by providing the Department with copies of the bills of sale. Reports are reviewed, but no cumulative data analysis has been conducted by the Department to determine reliability or harvest impacts.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Species of reptiles and amphibians that are native or indigenous to Kansas, acquired from a legal source (not collected from the wild), may be raised and sold under a Game Breeder Permit, in accordance with Statute 32-951 and K.S.A 115-12-3. Exception: Species that are designated under K.S.A. 115-15-1 or -2 as threatened, endangered, or SINC may only be kept if held in accordance with these regulations. Aquaculture relates to the cultivation and harvest of fish, administered by the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Wild Native Species:

Amphibians and reptiles cannot be collected from the wild in Kansas for this purpose.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Department is the primary agency dealing with amphibians and reptiles.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations/Miscellaneous-Regulations>

Statute 32-941 commercial harvest permits: <http://www.kslegislature.org/legsrv-statutes/getStatuteFile.do?number=/32-941.html> (last update 4-15-1993)

Violations and penalties (plug the statute number into the above URL):

Statute 32-1005 (last update 7-1-2007)

Statute 32-1031 (last update 7-1-2005)

Statute 32-1041 (last update 7-1-1989)

Kansas Administrative Regulations:

K.S.A. 32-988. Referenced by statute

K.S.A. 32-805. Referenced by statute.

K.S.A. 32-919. Referenced by statute.

K.S.A. 115-9. Licenses, permits, stamps, and other Department issues (last update 5-18-2007)

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Hunting license (unless exempt)	\$20.50 R \$72.50 NR \$37.50 NRY	\$250-\$400 or 7 months in jail	50>200
	Annual hunt/fish combination license	\$38.50 R \$112.50 NR	\$250-\$400 or 7 months in jail	50>200
	Commercial prairie rattlesnake without KS hunt license	\$22.50		<50
	Commercial prairie rattlesnake with KS hunt license	\$7.50		50>200
	Commercial prairie rattlesnake dealer permit	\$52.50		<50
	Prairie rattlesnake round-up event permit	\$27.50		<50
AQUACULTURE	Game Breeder Permit	\$12.50		\$250-\$400 or 7 months in jail
PERSONAL	Hunting license (unless exempt)	\$12.50	\$250-\$400 or 7 months in jail	Not Known/Not Tracked
	Annual hunt/fish combination license	\$12.50		
	Fishing license (unless exempt)	\$20.50 R \$42.50 NR		
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific, educational, or exhibition permit	\$12.50	\$250-\$400 or 7 months in jail	<50

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident, NRY=Nonresident youth (under 16)

Additional penalties apply for people intentionally taking non-authorized species for commercial purposes, including threatened, endangered or SINC, as specified in statute 32-1005.



<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations>

Statute 32-951 game breeder permits (last update 7-1-2007):

<http://www.kslegislature.org/legsrv-statutes/getStatute-File.do?number=/32-951.html>

Kansas Administrative Regulations:

115-12-3. Game breeder permit requirement; other wildlife (last update 2-10-1992)

K.S.A. 32-805. Referenced by statute.

K.S.A. 32-988. Referenced by statute.

K.S.A. 115-15-1. Threatened and endangered species (last update 7-24-2009)

K.S.A. 115-15-2. Species in Need of Conservation (last update 7-24-2009)

<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Allowed means and methods for all amphibians, except bullfrogs, and all reptiles, except common snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles, are: bow and arrow; crossbow; deadfall; dogs; falconry, firearms (except fully automatic

firearms); glueboard; hand; net or seine; optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light; pellet or BB gun; poison, poisonous gas, or smoke, if the toxicant is registered and labeled for that use and if all permit requirements for the use of the poison, poisonous gas, or smoke have been met; projectiles hand-thrown or propelled by a slingshot; snare or noose; or trap. For bullfrogs authorized methods are: hand; hand dip net; hook and fishing line; gig; bow and arrow with barbed head and a line attached from arrow to bow; and crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow. For common snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles, authorized methods are: hand; hook and fishing line; set line; hand dip net; seine; turtle trap; and gig. Artificial light and boats may be used while taking bullfrogs and turtles.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Amphibians, reptiles, and turtles listed by Kansas Administrative Regulation as endangered, threatened, or SINC may not be taken from the wild. Animals listed under these classifications are found in K.S.A. 115-15-1 and 115-15-2. Otherwise, limits are as follows: For amphibians, except bullfrogs, no more than five of any one species may be possessed. For bullfrogs, the creel limit is eight, and the possession limit is three creel limits (24). For reptiles, except common snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles, no more

than five of any one species may be possessed. Common snapping turtle and soft-shelled turtle daily bag limit is eight of any combination; the possession limit is three bag limits (24).

SEASONS:

All amphibians, except for bullfrogs and those listed as endangered, threatened or SINC, may be taken throughout the year. Bullfrogs may be taken from July 1 through October 31. Reptiles, including common snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles, but excluding those listed as endangered, threatened or SINC, may be taken throughout the year.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No reports are required.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations/Miscellaneous-Regulations>
Statutes: Same as for commercial collection

Kansas Administrative Regulations:

K.S.A. 115-7. Fish, frogs, and turtles (last update 10-1-1999)

K.S.A. 115-9. Licenses, permits, stamps, and other Department issues.

<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are specified within the permit and may vary between permits, depending on the application request.

LIMITS:

Limits may vary depending on the application request. Conditions specified are unique to each permit issued. Threatened and endangered wildlife may be collected in accordance with K.S.A. 115-15-3.

SEASONS:

There is no specific established season. Season is determined as part of the permitting process.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting requirements may vary in accordance with the conditions set forth within each permit. The report data are considered reliable; however, the typical level of take of any one species is so low that it is thought to have no effect on the overall population of the species.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations/Special-Permits>

Statute 32-952 Scientific, educational, or exhibit permit (last update 7-1989)

K.S.A. 115-18-3 Scientific, education, or exhibition permit (last update 10-30-1989)

K.S.A. 115-15-3,4 Threatened and endangered species (last update 12-29-1997)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Kansas does not have developed guidelines for confiscation. Each case is handled individually, and disposal of the animals depends on the number of animals seized, condition of the animals, and whether or not there are appropriate facilities willing to take the animals, or whether release to the wild would be appropriate.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Unusual regulations include rattlesnake round-ups, described above under Commercial Collection.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

The Kansas Animal Health Department requires all zoo animals and other domesticated wild animals transported into or through the State of Kansas to be accompanied by an official health certificate. These classifications would apply to reptiles and amphibians.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nuisance wildlife situations may be handled in several ways. First, the owner or legal occupant of the land may kill any animals found in or near buildings on their premises or when destroying property, provided that the animals causing the problem are not listed as endangered, threatened, or species in need of conservation (an exception is made in an emergency situation involving immediate and demonstrable threat to human life). No part of the animals killed may be used or intended to be used, unless allowed by law, and reasonable efforts must be made to alleviate the problem before killing any animals is allowed. Second, nuisance wildlife problems may be handled by persons permitted under a Wildlife Control permit as established under K.A.R. 115-16-5 and 115-16-6. Specific guidance relating to capture and release or disposal is found within these regulations. Permittees are required to provide annual reports to the Department. Third, Department personnel may handle nuisance wildlife problems and operate within the established regulatory frameworks provided.

KENTUCKY

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Per Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 150.010, all amphibians and reptiles are considered to be “wildlife” by definition. While still considered “wildlife”, bullfrogs, common snapping turtles, and softshell turtles are also considered to be “game” species, and require a person to have an appropriate hunting or fishing license in order to harvest them. No permit is required to collect up to five of each species of amphibians and reptiles for non-commercial, personal purposes, except it is illegal to possess copperbelly water snakes and alligator snapping turtles (Kentucky Administrative Regulation 301 KAR 2:081). There are no federally threatened or endangered herpetofauna species native to Kentucky. All native reptiles and amphibians are protected in Kentucky. “Protected wildlife” means all wildlife is regulated, except those species declared unprotected by administrative regulations promulgated by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). Amphibians and reptiles are not declared “unprotected” by administrative regulation.

Kentucky does not differentiate between permits for collection and possession (they consider collection to also be possession), except as follows: a person does not need a permit to collect and possess up to five individuals of each species of herpetofauna, but a person needs a permit to possess more than five individuals of any one species of herpetofauna, though no more than five can be collected from the wild. Also as noted above, a person may not collect or possess any specimens from the wild for any commercial purpose.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes require approval from Kentucky’s 9-member Fish and Wildlife Commission plus two separate subcommittees of the state legislature.

Kentucky Administrative Regulations:

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/301/002/081.htm>

Kentucky Revised Statutes:

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/150-00/CHAPTER.HTM>

Commercial Collection

In 2011, the department prohibited commercial harvest of turtles. It is illegal to collect or “take” amphibians or reptiles for commercial purposes.

METHODS OF TAKE:

N/A

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

While farming/aquaculture is allowed in Kentucky, currently it is not known to occur in the state for native amphibians and reptiles. If a resident obtains a Captive Wildlife Permit, he or she is allowed to keep or propagate native reptiles and amphibians for commercial purposes. There is no limit on the number of individuals of each species possessed by a commercial or noncommercial captive wildlife permit holder, provided the permit holder does not possess more than five wild-caught individuals of each species. It is illegal to possess or propagate alligators, caimans, crocodiles, gila



© J.D. WILSON

monsters, beaded lizards, sea snakes, and venomous rear-fanged members of the *Colubridae* family (typical snakes, except hog-nosed snakes).

Wild Native Species:

Illegal to sell wild-collected reptiles and amphibians. A Captive Wildlife Permit holder may sell offspring of wild-collected turtles.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Regulations are set by the KDFWR (the state wildlife agency).

REGULATIONS:

301 KAR 2:081 Holding of native wildlife (amended 7/9/2008)

<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/301/002/081.htm>

301 KAR 1:058 Methods for taking turtles (amended 8/26/2004)

<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/301/001/058.htm>

KRS 159.990 Penalties (amended 7/12/2006):

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/150-00/990.PDF>

KRS 150.180 Buying, selling, or transporting protected wildlife, mussels and fishes, raw fur, or processed wildlife (amended 7/12/2006):

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/150-00/180.PDF>

KRS 150.280 Propagation and holding of protected wildlife (amended 7/12/2006): <http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/150-00/280.PDF>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Allowed methods of take for common snapping turtles, smooth softshell turtles, and spiny softshell turtles include the following: gun or bow and arrow (both methods require a hunting license), hook and line in hand, fishing rod, fishing pole in hand, jugging, setline, sport fishing trot line, grabbing by hand, grabbing with a handled hook, gigging, snagging, or turtle traps of two kinds (either a barrel or drum with a tilting trigger board or a floating log raft with an enclosed twine or wire mesh bag). All methods besides gun and bow and arrow require a sport fishing license. Commercial fishing gear may not be used to take turtles. For bullfrogs, the following methods are acceptable: pole and line (fishing license required); gun, bow and arrow (hunting license required); gig or by hand (either license is valid). Methods for collection of other amphibians or reptiles are not specified.

LIMITS:

A person may collect or possess up to five of each allowed species of amphibian and reptile. Copperbelly water snakes or alligator snapping turtles may not be collected. If more than five of each species are collected, a Captive Wildlife Permit is required. Exceptions: There is no daily bag limit for common snapping turtles or softshell turtles. For bullfrogs, the daily noon-to-noon creel limit is 15. The possession limit is 30. The possession limit is 25 for salamanders of the genus *Desmognathus* (dusky salamanders).

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	N/A	N/A	\$100 - \$2000 depending on offense	N/A
AQUACULTURE	Captive wildlife permit	\$150/yr commercial \$75/3 yrs non-commercial	Revocation and confiscation	N/A (there are no known <i>herpetofauna</i> aquaculture facilities)
PERSONAL	Fishing license	\$20/yr R, \$50/yr NR	\$50-\$500, no jail time	Don't know/not tracked for bullfrogs or turtles
	Hunting license	\$20/yr R, \$130/yr NR		Don't know/not tracked for bullfrogs or turtles
	Non-commercial Captive Wildlife Permit	\$75/3 years		>50 (average 3 per year)
	Commercial Captive Permit	\$150/year		50>200 (average 14 per year)
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific collecting permit	\$250	\$50-\$500, no jail time	50>200 (70)
	EDUCATIONAL COLLECTING PERMIT	\$25		50>200 (82)

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

SEASONS:

There is a year-round season for collection of allowed amphibians and reptiles, except as follows: Bullfrog season opens at noon on the third Friday in May and runs through October 31.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Permit reports are not required for personal collection.

REGULATIONS:

301 KAR 1:058 Methods for taking turtles

301 KAR 1.082 Frog season; limits. (<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/301/002/082.htm>) (amended March 12, 1985).

301 KAR 2.081 Transportation and holding of native wildlife

KRS 159.990 Penalties

KRS 150.280 Propagation and holding of protected wildlife

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take allowed for scientific and educational *permittees* are decided on a case-by-case basis.

LIMITS:

Specifications vary depending on the project.

SEASONS:

Specifications vary depending on the taxonomic group of interest.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Data must be reported annually via KDFWR's electronic data reporting spreadsheet. The minimum required reporting categories include: date, species, and location (county, quad, and GPS coordinates). Report data are considered reliable for scientific collection purposes. Report data are useful mainly for species location information (e.g., presence, absence, and relative abundance), especially for uncommon species.

REGULATIONS:

301 KAR 2.081 Transportation and holding of native wildlife

301 KAR 4:070 Scientific and educational collecting permits (amended 10/8/2008): <http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/301/004/070.htm>

KRS 159.990 Penalties

KRS 150.275 Permit to take and transport wildlife for commercial nuisance wildlife control, scientific, or educational purposes (amended 7/14/1992): <http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/150-00/275.PDF>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Currently, Kentucky deals with confiscated reptiles and amphibians on a case-by-case basis. Wildlife rehabilitators are contacted to temporarily house confiscated animals until permanent placement occurs (e.g. with the Kentucky Reptile Zoo). Construction of an in-house captive holding facility at KDFWR headquarters is nearing completion. In the future, KDFWR will maintain confiscated animals at this facility instead of utilizing wildlife rehabilitator services.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Kentucky does not have a disease testing requirement for *herpetofauna* species being (1) exported from or imported into the state, or (2) sold/used for bait in bodies of water other than their collection locations (within the state).

NUISANCE/URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

KDFWR staff handles questions and concerns by homeowners who have nuisance wildlife issues, mainly through technical guidance. It is rare for KDFWR employees to provide "hands-on" assistance or removal of nuisance species. The Department licenses Nuisance Wildlife Control operators in the private sector, and refers homeowners to their list of permitted operators for removal assistance.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Kentucky has no unusual regulations.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG



LOUISIANA

© J.D. WILSON

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Herpetofauna are classified as amphibians or reptiles, with their own section in the law. Alligators, however, have their own, extensive laws and regulations for commercial hunting and shipping requirements. Take and use of native amphibians or reptiles is generally permitted by the below licenses. A person transporting reptiles or amphibians under the privilege of a transport license is prohibited from buying or selling unless he/she also carries one of the below licenses. Five species of salamander require a special permit for take. All funds derived from the sale of reptile and amphibian collector's licenses and reptile and amphibian wholesale/retail dealer's licenses are placed in the Conservation Fund in accordance with RS56.10 and are used by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Department) exclusively for administering and enforcing the provisions of the statute or for other such purposes determined by the Department (§633). Persons engaged in legitimate herpetological research may request from the secretary a scientific collector's permit. No specimens obtained under this permit may be sold. There is no legal definition of "protected" in Louisiana. However, statutory protocol assumes the general or common meaning for any non-defined term or word.

Louisiana does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles. The legal definition of "possess" (RS56.8.75) includes such terms as "detain", "restrain", "hold" and "keep."

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations are modified by approval of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, but those pertaining to amphibians and reptiles must first be reviewed by the Louisiana Reptile and Amphibian Task Force (LRATF) prior to submittal to the Commission. Reptile and Amphibian Statutes were partitioned from "fish" in 1992. At the same time, the LRATF was created by legislation, and the LRATF developed the existing regulations pertaining to amphibians and reptiles (§632.8).

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The use of gasoline to flush animals from hiding places is prohibited. The destruction of natural habitats is prohibited. All logs, rocks, and other natural objects may be turned over or moved, but they must be replaced in their original position upon completion of the collector's inspection. Removal of nesting or nest tending animals is prohibited. Any trap or other device designed to capture reptiles or amphibians, and

which remains in the field unattended, must bear a tag with the name, address, and license number of the collector. All such devices must be checked every twenty-four hours or they must be rendered unworkable during periods of nonuse. Frogs may be taken with the aid of a jacklight or any other visible light and by means of mechanical devices known as frog catchers. A person is also permitted to take frogs with devices that puncture the skin such as gigs and spears. No person shall carry or have in his/her possession any shotgun, rifle, or firearm while taking or hunting frogs during the night. No person may take diamondback terrapins by means of traps of any kind, and no person may take the eggs of any species of turtle, except the red ear (*Trachemys scripta*), wherever found.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

No amphibians or reptiles listed as endangered, threatened or listed on Louisiana's List of Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles are allowed for collection. It is illegal to sell or purchase any Green Anole (*Anolis carolinensis*) with a snout-vent length of less than 1 3/4 inches or an overall length of less than 5 inches with the tail intact. No person may take or possess large bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) that are less than five inches in length, nor take or possess lagoon frogs or grunthers (*R. grylio*) that are less than three inches in length. However, if a special permit is obtained from the Department prior to the taking, such frogs under the legal size may be taken from privately owned ponds, impoundments, or waters by the owner thereof, or his/her authorized representative, and may be sold to other persons for purposes of stocking private waters, ponds, or impoundments. There is no allowed take of wild box turtles for commercial purposes. No person may commercially take, possess, sell, purchase, trade, barter, or exchange alligator snapping turtles (*Macroclmys temmincki*), their eggs, or any parts thereof.

SEASONS:

The open season for bullfrogs and lagoon frogs or grunthers is June 1 through March 31. The open season for diamondback terrapins (*Malaclemys terrapin*) is June 16 through April 14. No person may ship diamondback terrapins out of the state between the April 15 and the June 15. All diamondback terrapins caught by any means whatsoever during that period must be immediately returned to the water alive.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Wholesale/retail dealers must keep records of: (1) the quantity and species of reptiles and amphibians acquired; the date the reptiles or amphibians were acquired; the name and license number of the collector, the wholesale/retail dealer, or

the out-of-state seller from which the reptiles or amphibians were acquired; and (2) the quantity and species of reptiles or amphibians sold, the date sold, and the name and license number of the person to whom the reptiles or amphibians were sold. Commercial sales reports are due quarterly and such records must be maintained for three years and are open to inspection by the Department. All information, data, and statistics obtained by the Department are used for the equitable and efficient administration and enforcement of the laws pertaining to the reptile and amphibian resources of the state and for conservation and management purposes.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

All persons selling native, captive-reared reptiles or amphibians, regardless of the number of generations removed from the wild, shall be required to possess a reptile and amphibian wholesale/retail dealer’s license.

Wild Native Species:

No amphibians or reptiles listed as endangered/threatened or listed on Louisiana’s List of Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles are allowed for collection. There is no allowed take of wild box turtles or alligator snapping turtles for commercial purposes. Other amphibians and reptiles may be collected from the wild for farming or aquaculture purposes.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Turtle farmers must be certified and licensed by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries also provides permits for those species under its purview.

REGULATIONS:

- §632 Subpart K
- §632.2 1993
- Part XV Reptiles and Amphibians Chapter 1 Section 101 2009
- RS56 Updated monthly
- RS76
- <http://www.legis.state.la.us/>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods allowed are the same as for commercial collection above.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

No amphibians or reptiles listed as endangered, threatened or listed on Louisiana’s List of Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles are allowed for collection. No person may take or possess large bullfrogs that are less than five inches in

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Collector’s License-R	*\$25	Up to \$500 fine and/or up to 90 days in jail (Class 3 Violation)	<50
	Collector’s License-NR	\$200		<50
	Transport License-R	\$30		<50
	Transport License-NR	\$120		<50
AQUACULTURE	Wholesale/retail Dealer’s License-R	\$105	Class 3 Violation	<50
	Wholesale/retail Dealer’s License-NR	\$405		<50
PERSONAL	Basic Fishing License-R	\$9	Payment of civil penalty	50>200
	Basic Fishing License-NR	\$60		<50
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collector’s Permit	\$0	Class 3 Violation	<50
	Exhibitor’s License	\$0		<50

R=Resident, NR=Nonresident

*Residents under 16 years of age shall be required to possess a Collector’s License at a cost of \$10.

length, nor take or possess lagoon frogs or grunTERS that are less than three inches in length. However, if a special permit is obtained from the Department prior to the taking, such frogs under the legal size may be taken from privately owned ponds, impoundments, or waters by the owner thereof, or his/her authorized representative. No more than two wild box turtles per day may be taken for recreational purposes, and no person may have in his or her possession more than four box turtles or terrapins at any time. No person may take or possess in the field more than one alligator snapping turtle, per boat or vehicle per day. There is no aggregate limit for alligator snapping turtles. Releasing captive held wildlife is illegal.

SEASONS:

Bullfrogs and lagoon frogs or grunTERS may be taken year round except during the months of April and May. No person may ship diamondback terrapins out of the state between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of June. All diamondback terrapins caught by any means whatsoever during that period must be immediately returned to the water alive.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for personal collection of native amphibians or reptiles in Louisiana.

REGULATIONS:

- §632 Subpart K
- §632.2 1993
- Part XV Reptiles and Amphibians Chapter 1 Section 101
- RS56 Updated annually
- RS76 Updated monthly
- <http://www.legis.state.la.us/>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The use of gasoline to flush animals from hiding places is prohibited. The destruction of natural habitats is prohibited. All logs, rocks, and other natural objects may be turned over or moved, but they must be replaced in their original position upon completion of the collector’s inspection. Any trap or other device designed to capture reptiles or amphibians, which remains in the field unattended, must bear a tag with the name, address, and license number of the collector. All such devices must be checked every twenty-four hours or they must be rendered unworkable during periods of nonuse.

No person may carry or have in his/her possession any shotgun, rifle, or firearm while taking or hunting frogs during the night.

LIMITS:

Limits are specified on the scientific collection permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified on the scientific collection permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting requirements are specified on the scientific collection permit. Report data are typically specific to specimen or specimens per species, and are considered accurate. In most cases the numbers of animals taken are a small percentage of those that are permitted, and the numbers are insignificant to the overall population.

REGULATIONS:

- §632 Subpart K
- Part XV Reptiles and Amphibians Chapter 1 Section 101
- <http://www.legis.state.la.us/>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated amphibians or reptiles is determined on a case-by-case basis. The options include: release into the wild, preservation in a museum, donation to appropriate facilities, or selling the specimens.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

In Part XV Reptiles and Amphibians Chapter 1 Section 101 Subsection K, Louisiana has regulations addressing the importation and/or private possession of venomous snakes within the state.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Disease testing is done only for repatriation of gopher tortoises (*Gopherus polyphemus*).

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

A Nuisance Alligator Program exists and uses licensed alligator hunters. Other species are dealt with by numerous means: animal control, local law enforcement, Department personnel, local volunteers, etc. The Department licenses private Nuisance Wildlife Control Officers, many of which handle snakes. It does not have specific nuisance wildlife personnel except to provide information and advice to the public.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are considered “Wildlife” under Maine law. Wildlife is specifically defined (Title 12 MRSA 2007, Chapter 901, §10001, definition #71) as “any species of the animal kingdom, except fish, that is wild by nature, whether or not bred or reared in captivity, and includes any part, egg or offspring of the animal, or the dead body or parts of the animal.” Maine’s four threatened or endangered reptiles are listed in Chapter 925, §12803. There are no listed amphibians. Chapter 925, §12808 prohibits import, export, take, possession, commercial use, transport, or harassment of any threatened or endangered species without a permit. There are also provisions to protect state-listed species’ habitats. In addition, Maine has a list of special concern species, which are only eligible for potential regulatory protection in the course of large-scale development projects (those requiring Site Location Law permits). A Wildlife or Fish Possession Permit is required from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) Commissioner before any fish or wildlife species regulated by the State, and not listed as “unrestricted,” is taken, possessed, or held in captivity. Species that may be legally kept without a permit are listed on Maine’s unrestricted species list - http://www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/species/unrestricted_species.htm. Amphibians are not regulated. The term “protected” is not specifically defined under Title 12 laws pertaining to Wildlife.

Maine prohibits the “taking” (collecting) of snakes and turtles from the wild for commercial purposes and prohibits the following acts for Endangered/Threatened species: import, export, hunt, take (killing), trap, possess, process, sell, offer for sale, deliver, carry, transport, ship, feed, set bait for, or harass (injury or significant disruption of normal behavioral patterns). Also, Maine law/statute doesn’t specifically regulate against personal collection or possession for non Endangered/Threatened native reptiles or amphibians. While a lack of distinction between collection and possession regulations holds up for amphibians, a gray area for reptiles has been that since Maine prohibits commercial take (collection) of all turtles and snakes, Maine is thus “regulating” all turtles and snakes, and therefore one should have a permit to possess any snake or turtle. To date, this interpretation has not been enforced or challenged and possession permits have only been required for state-listed reptiles.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulatory changes on the level of law/statute require legislative approval; however, the Commissioner of MDIFW has the authority to adopt/enact “rules” without legislative approval. In Title 12 Chapter 903 §10053, the law states that the responsibilities of the Bureau of Resource Management include developing rules governing the effective management of the wildlife resources of the state. For example, though the “taking” of snakes and turtles from the wild for commercial purposes is prohibited, Maine law (Title 12, Chapter 915, §12159) permits MDIFW to issue commercial snapping turtle permits. In 2002, with MDIFW endorsement, the legislature passed LD 1078, “An Act To Restrict The Commercial Harvest Of Snapping Turtles In Order To Ensure Sustainability of The Resource”. The Act clarifies the rulemaking authority of the commissioner to establish season dates, size and possession limits, reporting requirements, and a fee schedule. However, MDIFW rules currently state that there is a closed season on the taking of snapping turtles for commercial purposes. Thus, no such permits can be issued without public rule-making to reopen the snapping turtle season.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take is not specified by regulation.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Maine Law states that a person may not take snakes or turtles from the wild for export, sale, or commercial purposes. Amphibians are not regulated and have no licenses, fees, or penalties. There is a provision in §12159 allowing commercial take of snapping turtles with a permit from the commissioner; however, MDIFW rules currently state that there is a closed season on the taking of snapping turtles for commercial purposes.

SEASONS:

Seasons are not specified by regulation.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting requirements are not specified by regulation, unless the moratorium on commercial snapping turtle permits is lifted. If this occurs, then submission of a complete report of activities within 30 days of the close of the previous commercial snapping turtle season would be required. Since there is closed season on snapping turtles (per above), there are currently no reports providing useful data.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

No reptiles may be captive bred for commercial purpose without a specific wildlife possession permit from the commissioner, unless they are listed as “unrestricted”. Amphibians are not regulated and technically could be raised and captive bred. Currently, there is no knowledge of this being pursued by any party within Maine.

Wild Native Species:

Under Title 12, Chapter 915, §12159, the taking of snakes and turtles from the wild for commercial purposes is prohibited. Amphibians could be collected from the wild for captive rearing or propagation.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

There is currently no regulation for this. The commissioner would adopt rules pertaining to confinement and disposal of regulated animals kept under a wildlife possession permit.

REGULATIONS:

Title 12, Chapter 915, §12159 (updated 11/14/2008):

<http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/Statutes/12/title-12sec12159.html>

Title 12 Chapter 915 §12152 Permit to possess wildlife in captivity (updated 2005): <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/Statutes/12/title12sec12152.html>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no regulations regarding methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

A wildlife possession permit is required for taking or possessing reptiles that are not on the “unrestricted list”. Amphibians are not regulated.

SEASONS:

There are no regulations regarding seasons.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no regulations regarding reports for personal collection.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A
AQUACULTURE	N/A***	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERSONAL	None*	N/A	N/A	N/A-excluding grandfathered Endangered/threatened permits for holdings before the mid-1980's (e.g., box turtles)
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit	Free	\$100 - \$500	<50

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

*For regulated species, a wildlife possession permit could be obtained from the MDIFW commissioner for non-commercial use. Fees are listed in Chapter 915 §12152.

**Unless the moratorium is lifted for the snapping turtle permit described above.

***A wildlife possession permit from the commissioner could be obtained for regulated reptile species, but none have been pursued

REGULATIONS:

Title 12 Chapter 915 (§12152) Permit to possess wildlife in captivity (updated 2005): <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/Statutes/12/title12sec12152.html>

Title 12 Chapter 915 (§10105) Commissioner powers and duties (updated 2007): <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/Statutes/12/title12sec10105.html>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are specific to each individual permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are specific to each individual permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specific to each individual permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report is required. In general, reports received for scientific collecting permits are considered reliable. Harvest number by species is typically a condition of the permit itself, thus harvest is generally low by design. Data from these reports can be useful for atlas and/or conservation purposes, especially considering the lack of knowledge and resources afforded MDIFW. Occasionally reports are not received from the *permittee*, in which case future permits can be withheld.

REGULATIONS:

Title 12, Chapter 925, §12704 scientific collection permits (updated 2007): <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/12/title12sec12704.html>

Title 12, Chapter 925, §12705. Rule violations; scientific collection permits (updated 2003): <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/Statutes/12/title12sec12705.html>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Factors considered in each case include whether the animal in question is native/non-native or wild captured versus captive born. Native/wild-caught animals are released back in the wild when: a) it is known where they were collected, b) they were not kept with other captive animals that may have exposed the individuals to disease; and c) there are no health concerns about the animals being released. If the confiscated animal is non-native and/or captive born, an attempt is made to find it a new home. Confiscated animals not on the unrestricted list are typically exported to 'Wildlife



© VICTOR YOUNG/NHFG

Encounters' - a New Hampshire based facility that places unwanted and/or confiscated animals with owners where they are wanted and legal to possess. *Euthanization* may be used as a last resort.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

No unusual regulations exist; however, Native Americans are granted additional privileges to possess wildlife for religious/tribal use. No reptiles or amphibians have been known to have been requested for this.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Neither import nor export of native *herpetofauna* is allowed. Use of amphibians for bait in-state may occur, but no testing is required.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Private but State-sanctioned Animal Damage Control agents typically deal with nuisance wildlife, but the State is called in on occasion, especially if the "nuisance" wildlife is a State- or federally listed species. The primary approach is education, for snakes especially, by alerting the caller that the snake is non-venomous and an integral part of their surrounding ecological community, which is usually the main focus. MDIFW is in the process of finalizing guidelines to address nuisance wildlife issues.

MARYLAND

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

In Maryland, amphibians and reptiles are legally considered nongame wildlife if they spend the majority of their life-cycle on land, or fish if they spend the majority of their life-cycle in the water. All reptiles and amphibians are protected by regulations for take and possession, with certain limits and/or permit requirements. A permit is required for breeding and commercial trade of snapping turtles, which are regulated as a commercial fishery. There is a minimum size limit for commercial harvest. A commercial fishing license and snapping turtle permit are required for commercial harvest of snapping turtles from tidal waters. No commercial harvest of snapping turtles is allowed from *nontidal* waters. No commercial harvest from the wild is allowed for any other native reptiles or amphibians. No permit is required to collect and possess reptiles and amphibians for personal use within certain size and possession limits. If people possess reptiles or amphibians over the limits, a Reptile and Amphibian Permit is required (see <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/captive.asp>). Even with a Reptile and Amphibian Permit, limits of take from the wild cannot be exceeded. A scientific collection permit is required for scientific or educational purposes by a valid organization or research facility.

“Protected” means a person cannot take, possess, breed, sell, offer for sale, trade, or barter native species of reptiles or amphibians over certain limits without a permit. Certain reptiles and amphibians are protected under the State’s endangered species law. Endangered species permits are required to take listed species. Personal take of endangered species and some other species of conservation concern is prohibited.

Maryland does not generally distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession for native amphibians and/or reptiles in regulations, but different types of permits are required for collection and possession, depending on the purpose. For example, a Reptile and Amphibian Permit is needed to possess animals over the limits for personal *herpetoculture* or for pets, whether the animals were taken from the wild, captive-produced, or legally obtained from out of state. For snapping turtles, separate commercial harvest permits and licenses are required for collection, while an aquaculture permit is required for breeding.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes are done through a formal process approved by the Maryland General Assembly. Regulations

do not require a vote by the legislature, but must abide by the process including public notice and public comment period.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

For collection of common snapping turtles, regulations dictate methods of take that are not allowed: no use of a hook and line, trot line, bow and arrow, spear, gig or gig iron, or any other device capable of piercing any part of a turtle; and in non-tidal waters of the state, no harvest is allowed of snapping turtles using a net, seine, fish pot, trap, or other fishing rig. There are no limits on the number of traps or other capture devices set.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

There is a size limit for snapping turtles of 11 inches (curved carapace length). There are some area closures in regulations for people operating under a commercial fishing license. A person may not buy, sell, or offer to buy or sell any snapping turtle harvested from the non-tidal waters of the state.

SEASONS:

Snapping turtles may be collected year-round (9/1 – 8/31), except in Charles County, where the season is June 1 - April 14.



© JEREMY D.H. / CC SA

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Collectors of snapping turtles must report annual harvest (species names and numbers of individuals per species), plus they must keep and annually submit a Daily Commercial Fisheries Catch Log. Data are reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Fisheries Service and Snapping Turtle Working Group annually. The reliability of these reports is uncertain. DNR has observed an increase in reporting since new regulations were passed in 2008.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Aquaculture is allowed in Maryland with an aquaculture permit, although only one has been issued for turtles.

Wild Native Species:

Aquaculture regulations allow the capture of snapping turtles for “brood stock”.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Aquaculture is regulated by DNR Fisheries Service. In Maryland fish and wildlife are within the Department of Natural Resources, but under two different agencies. All reptile and amphibian species, except snapping turtles, are under DNR Wildlife and Heritage Service regulatory authority.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/SearchTitle.aspx?scope=08>

(search=08.02.06.01, 08.02.14.05) (snapping turtles, aquaculture)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods prohibited include use of hook and line, trot line, bow and arrow, spear, gig or gig iron, or any device capable of piercing any part of the reptile or amphibian. Also prohibited is the use of traps, pitfalls, snares, seines, nets, or dip nets.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Possession limit is 4, 1, or 0, depending on the species (see <http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/captive.asp>). A person may not take or possess a turtle from the wild that has a carapace length that is less than 4 inches unless that person has a Reptile and Amphibian Permit. A person may not possess more than one snapping turtle taken from the wild.

SEASONS:

There are no restrictions on seasons.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reptile and Amphibian Permit holders must submit an annual report. The data reported are considered reliable or accurate enough to determine harvest numbers or to assess the use’s impact on the *herpetofauna* resource.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/SearchTitle.aspx?scope=08>

(search=08.03.11.04, 08.03.11.05) (possession without permits, permits)

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial fishing license (conch, turtles, and lobster) + snapping turtle harvest permit	\$50.00 annually	Revocation or suspension of license/ permit & confiscation	11 in 2009 total but not tracked specifically for turtles
AQUACULTURE	Aquaculture permit	N/A	Revocation or suspension of license/ permit & confiscation	<50 (1 for turtles)
PERSONAL	Captive reptile & amphibian permit if possession exceeds limits	\$25	Revocation or suspension of license/ permit & confiscation	>50<200 (100)
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific collection permit	\$10	Revocation or suspension of license/ permit & confiscation	<50
	Endangered species permit	\$25		<50

R=resident, NR=non-resident, S=Student

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are determined case by case.

LIMITS:

Limits are determined case by case.

SEASONS:

Seasons are determined case by case.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report is required, and the reports are considered reliable to determine harvest numbers or to assess the use's impact on the *herpetofauna* resource.

REGULATIONS:

Annotated Code of Maryland §10-909

<http://www.michie.com/maryland/lpExt.dll?f=templates&eMail=Y&fn=main-h.htm&cp=mdcode/dea9> (Natural Resources, Title 10, Wildlife)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

DNR tries to place confiscated animals with caretakers such as zoos, the National Aquarium in Baltimore, or two licensed reptile rescue permit holders. They have no developed guidelines.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

No unusual regulations were reported.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Maryland does not require disease/pathogen testing. It is unlawful to release any captive-produced or non-native reptile or amphibian into the wild. Wild caught individuals may not be released back into the wild if they have been held in captivity with any other reptile or amphibian or if they have been held for >30 days, without the written authorization from DNR.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

DNR provides advice, primarily under a contract with U.S.D.A. Wildlife Services. They also license Wildlife Damage Control Cooperators to remove nuisance wildlife. Cooperators are not authorized to kill the reptiles or amphibians.



MASSACHUSETTS

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Classifications such as fish, game or nongame are not considered relevant in Massachusetts (MA). Most State wildlife laws reference the species or species group being regulated. Under MA law, the default is that all species are “protected” unless regulations have been promulgated to establish conditions under which they may be captured or killed. The term “protected” has no specific legal meaning and can be misleading since there is a wide range of legal protection provided to different species. The collection or harvest of all species of reptiles and amphibians, whether native or not, is regulated by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. About half of the native species of reptiles and amphibians may be taken from the wild without a permit up to a limit of two individuals, but may not be sold (321 CMR 3.05). However, an unlimited number of individuals of these species (e.g. painted turtle, eastern garter snake) may be possessed if they come from a lawful out-of-state source. Also, special conditions (see limits below) have been established which allow the collection without a permit of frogs for personal frog-leg consumption. A special permit for common snapping turtles is the only permit in MA that allows the taking, with limits, of a reptile or amphibian from the wild for commercial sale.

The MA Endangered Species Act (MESA, MGL c. 131A) and its implementing regulations (321 CMR 10.00) prohibit the “Take” of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species. Three species that had been listed as Species of Special Concern (four-toed salamander, spring salamander, spotted turtle) were later delisted, but are still protected by regulation (321 CMR 3.05) and may still not be taken from the wild. In order to protect the habitat of State-listed species, the agency gathers occurrence records of listed species and develops Priority Habitat maps which are used for project regulation. Under the State Endangered Species

Act regulations (321 CMR 10.0), permits may be issued to allow some development of Priority Habitat areas mapped for State-listed rare species, but significant mitigation in the form of land protection, long-term habitat management, or research is required.

Non-native and native species that may be kept without a permit, and sold in a pet store, are identified in a regulation referred to as the Exemption List (321 CMR 9.01). Species that do not require a permit to possess are referred to as “exempt”, which means that they are exempt from the permitting requirements found in regulation (321 CMR 2.12 and 321 CMR 9.01). Species that do require a permit to possess are “non-exempt”. There are a few native species that may not be taken from the wild but may be legally kept without a permit if they have lawfully come from another state (e.g., spotted salamander). However, most native species that may not be taken from the wild may not be lawfully possessed without a permit no matter where they came from (e.g., spotted turtle). To protect vulnerable MA populations, several species that are fairly common in other states, and are popular as pets, are not allowed to be taken or possessed in MA (e.g., eastern box turtle and eastern ratsnake). For species that require a permit to possess, the number allowed to be taken from the wild, or possessed from any source, is dictated by the conditions on the individual permit. With a few exceptions, if a permit is required for the possession of a particular species, a permit will not be issued for keeping that species as a pet. Permits for these species are generally restricted to research, education, or several other specifically listed “legitimate” purposes. Some species that may not be taken from the wild (i.e. spotted turtle) may also not be acquired from another source or from out-of-state without a permit, and this permit would not be issued for the purpose of keeping a pet. Therefore, a law enforcement officer only needs to know the species (i.e. spotted turtle) and not its origin to determine if there is a violation.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

REGULATORY PROCESS:

In MA proposed regulations are drafted by, or submitted to, the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. After an internal review, the agency's regulatory body, the Massachusetts Fisheries and Wildlife Board (Board) holds a public hearing to gather public comments on the proposed regulation. A written comment period remains open for an additional two weeks after the public hearing. A vote by the Board at its next monthly meeting is required to pass the regulation. After review by a state regulatory oversight agency and publication in the MA State Register, the regulation becomes effective.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Snapping turtles may be taken by hand or with a hand net, cage or box trap, hook-and-line, firearm or archery. They may not be taken by seine, gill net, fyke net, or explosives. Trot lines are not allowed for any purpose.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Snapping turtles may not be less than 6 inches in carapace width. There is no daily or annual bag limit.

SEASONS:

Snapping turtles may be taken from January 1 through December 31 (i.e., year round).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required and are reviewed for compliance. There is usually one long-standing permittee who reports capturing a large number of turtles, and two to five additional permits have been issued to people who only capture a small number of turtles and are not active every year. The State fish

and wildlife agency (agency) has proposed to eliminate this permit before the 2011 season. Commercial snapping turtle permit annual reports provide information on the scale of harvest but not on the distribution of the harvest. From these reports, it is not possible to know if some specific sites are being subjected to excessive levels of turtle removal.

AGENCY WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITY:

All possession of native and non-native wild species is regulated by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

The only species of reptile or amphibian for which commercial farming is allowed is the American alligator, but no permit has ever been issued and the agency has proposed to eliminate this permit. Wild alligators could be raised if they came from a legal source, but alligators are not native to MA so they would have to come from out of state.

Wild Native Species:

N/A

REGULATIONS:

State regulation - 321 CMR 3.05, last updated 10-25-02.

http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/regulations/cmr/cmr_300.htm

State statute authorizing the regulation – MGL c. 131, sec. 5

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/131-5.htm>

State regulation – 321 CMR 2.12 (11)(p), last updated 12-27-96

http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/regulations/cmr/cmr_200.htm#212

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Snapping Turtle Permit	\$30	\$50 - \$100 and/or up to 30 days	<50 (2-5)
AQUACULTURE	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
PERSONAL	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Non-commercial Scientific Collecting Permit (for research, conservation, education, or public display)	Free	Species that are not State-listed: \$50 - \$100 and/or up to 30 days; State-listed species: \$1,000 - \$20,000 and/or up to 180 days**	50 - 200
	Commercial Scientific Collecting Permit (for paid consultants)	\$100		50 - 200

*Commercial propagation permits are for non-natives only.

**An act prohibited by MESA with respect to each individual animal constitutes a separate offense.

State statute authorizing the regulation – MGL c. 131, sec. 23

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/131-23.htm>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Reptiles and amphibians, except those listed in 321 CMR 3.05(3), may be hunted, fished, trapped or taken by any method, except as follows. No reptile or amphibian may be taken by hunting with firearms or bow and arrow on any Sunday. Trot lines are not allowed for any purpose. No person, unless authorized by the Director, may take any reptile or amphibian by means of poison, explosives, seines, gill nets, or fyke nets.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Of the 50 native species in MA, 13 amphibians and 17 reptiles may be taken from the wild and kept as pets without a permit, but only two individuals per species per person may be possessed at any time. Species not allowed to be taken are listed in 321 CMR 3.05. Exception: For personal consumption of frog legs, not more than 12 American bullfrogs and green frogs, singly or in the aggregate, of either species can be taken, or more than 24 in possession. No person may take or kill a bullfrog or green frog which measures less than 3 inches from the snout to the vent. Snapping turtles may be taken with no daily or seasonal bag limit. Frogs of the family Ranidae may be taken for bait by licensed fishermen or persons fishing on their own property without a license. Bait frogs must measure less than 2½ inches from the snout to the vent, and not more than 10 per day (10 in possession) may be taken (except the northern leopard frog may not be taken).

SEASONS:

January 31 to December 31, except American bullfrogs and green frogs, not including their eggs, may only be hunted or taken from July 16 to September 30.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

None.

REGULATIONS:

State regulation - 321 CMR 3.05, last updated 10-25-02.

http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/regulations/cmr/cmr_300.htm

321 CMR 9.01 (the Exemption List), last updated – 7-14-06.

http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/regulations/cmr/cmr_900.htm

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Each permit is individually conditioned, but standard wording has been developed for the most common requests. Methods allowed are usually by hand, hand net, hoop net, or pitfall traps. Trot lines are not allowed for any purpose.

LIMITS:

Each permit is individually conditioned, but standard wording has been developed for the most common requests. Conditions address which species may be taken, marking/handling methods (e.g., use and removal of telemetry), number per species if the permit is for removal, location(s), and sometimes date restrictions.

SEASONS:

See Limits above.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report, which is due no later than the last day of January of the next year, is required for all State permits. No permit renewals will be issued before receipt of this report. However, most reptile and amphibian permits are conditioned to require the report to be submitted earlier, some require progress reports, and some require the discovery of a State-listed species to be reported by the next business day. Scientific Collecting Permit annual reports are required to include a list of all species, and the numbers of each, that were handled or collected under the authority of the permit at each site. For State-listed rare species, a Rare Animal Observation Form is required for each site where the species was observed, whether it was handled or not.



REGULATIONS:

For Non Commercial Scientific Collecting Permit:

State statute (no specific regulation has been promulgated) – MGL c. 131, sec 4

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/131-4.htm>

For Commercial Scientific Collecting Permit:

MESA – MGL c. 131A, promulgated in 1990

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/gl-131a-toc.htm>

State regulation 321 CMR 10.00, last updated in 2005, regulatory species list last updated 8-08-08

http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhsp/regulatory_review/mesa/mesa_regulations.htm

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

In general, any restricted species that is found to be in the possession of someone that does not have a permit, is immediately seized. Occasionally, if the person qualifies to have a permit for the animal being kept, the agency has given the person a short time to apply for a permit and has not seized the animal.

MA law states that seized animals will be “disposed of in the best interest of the commonwealth”. The preferred option is to give them to an organization or individual within the state who is already permitted to have the species that has been seized, or to someone in another state who can lawfully receive the animal and use it for some legitimate purpose. The agency never gives an animal that has been seized to someone else to be kept as a pet, even if that person is in another state where it is legal. Seized animals are almost never euthanized,

even though the agency is not opposed to it if the animal is a common species and an appropriate placement cannot be found.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

MA has no unusual regulations for activities such as snake hunts, religious purposes, etc.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Testing for diseases or pathogens is not required prior to the importation or exportation of reptiles or amphibians. However, reptiles and amphibians are not allowed to be imported into MA to be sold as live bait. It is not lawful to release any species of reptile or amphibian without a permit, but this is still being done in several contexts, including the following:

- Water garden suppliers often sell live animals such as goldfish, koi, and bullfrog tadpoles which later transform.
- Biological supply companies provide a number of live species for classrooms. Frogs, particularly northern leopard and bullfrog, are probably the most common species. The agency has received numerous calls from teachers requesting permission to release live frogs at the end of the school year, or reporting that they have already released their frogs.
- The Boston Asian food market sells live fish and turtles, including red-eared sliders and Florida spiny softshelled turtles that are killed and butchered at the time of sale. The agency has received numerous reports of people purchasing turtles in order to save them and then releasing them nearby.
- Numerous pet reptiles escape and a smaller number are deliberately released each year. The two most frequently encountered species include the red-eared slider, which has now become established at numerous sites across the state, and the American alligator, which is a species that cannot be legally kept in MA but is available in nearby states. Although numerous individuals up to six feet in length have been captured in the wild in MA in the summer, they are not able to survive the winter.

NUISANCE/URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The agency receives a large number of calls each year from the public with concerns about reptiles and amphibians, especially snakes and snapping turtles. The agency provides advice over the phone and through several publications on its web site, including a guide to the snakes of MA and species fact sheets in a series called “Living With Wildlife”, but staff seldom conduct site visits. However, the agency does permit Problem Animal Control Agents (PAC Agents) who, for a fee, respond to a wide range of wildlife complaints.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

MICHIGAN

© MIKE MARCHAND / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are regulated under Subchapter 3: Fisheries of Michigan's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (NREPA). "Protected" or "protected animal" means an animal or kind of animal that is designated by the Department of Natural Resources (Department) as an animal that shall not be taken. Under Michigan law, a person may not take, release, transport, sell, buy, or have in his or her possession game or any protected animal, whether living or dead, or parts of any game or protected animal, except as provided for in the NREPA or by an order from the Department. The Department may issue specific orders to determine which animals are considered game, which animals are protected, and which animals may be taken. Protected animals are listed in the Fisheries Order FO – 224.08 and on the State's threatened and endangered species lists listed in Administrative Rules 299.1024 and 299.1025.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Action by the Michigan Natural Resources Director is required to change Fisheries Order FO-224.08 and the Administrative Procedures Act is required for changing rules 299.1024 and 299.1025.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The taking of reptiles and amphibians for commercial purposes is prohibited. Commercial licenses are no longer issued as of 2007.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General:

Currently no reptile or amphibian species is listed on the approved aquaculture species list in the Aquaculture Development Act (Act 199 of 1996).

Wild Native Species:

Native species may not be taken from the wild for farming or aquaculture.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Department of Natural Resources regulates any commercial collection of native reptile and amphibians from the wild (currently prohibited). The Aquaculture Development Act is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS:

Fisheries Order FO – 224.08 Regulations on the take of reptiles and amphibians (updated 4/1/2008): http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,1607,7-153-10366_37141-120716--,00.html

NREPA Act 451 of 1994:

324.48738 Violations as misdemeanors; violation as felony; penalties (updated 3/11/2004): [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(wbjnz345abh45w45cr5wsjit\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-48738](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(wbjnz345abh45w45cr5wsjit))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-48738)

324.48702 Fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans as property of state (updated 5/17/1996): [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(zn3adh45w300aeydx4tgpeqf\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-48702](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(zn3adh45w300aeydx4tgpeqf))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-48702)

Michigan Aquaculture Development Act (updated 1996): www.michiganaquaculture.com/mcl-act-199-of-1996.pdf



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Reptiles may be taken only by hand, trap, seines up to 12 x 4 feet overall dimension, hand net, or hook and line (as defined in Section 48703 of Act 451). Amphibians may be taken by hand, hook and line, hand net, seines up to 12 x 4 feet overall dimension, or trap where not otherwise prohibited by law. In addition, frogs may be speared, but they may not be speared with the aid of an artificial light. Amphibians and reptiles may not be shot with firearms (including spring, air, or gas propelled) or bow and arrow. Set lines may not be used to take turtles. Traps must be labeled with the identity of the trapper. For taking turtles, no more than three traps may be used, mesh traps must be no less than one inch mesh, and traps must be set to allow turtles to surface and breathe.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

For frogs, toads, and salamanders: Daily and total possession limits are 10 in any combination, with no size or

age limits. For snapping and *softshell* turtles: only snapping turtles with 13-inch minimum carapace length may be taken; daily possession limit is 2 in combination (no more than 1 of either species), and total possession limit is 4 in combination (no more than 2 of either species). For all other turtles, snakes, and lizards: daily possession limit is 3 in combination (no more than 2 turtles or 1 of any turtle species), and total possession limit is 6 in combination (no more than 4 turtles or 2 of any turtle species), with no size or age restrictions.

SEASONS:

For frogs, toads, and salamanders: the season is from the last Saturday in May through November 15. For snapping and softshell turtles: the season is from July 15 through September 15. For all other turtles, snakes, and lizards: The season is open all year.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Not allowed	N/A	Up to \$500 or 90 days or both	Not Specified
AQUACULTURE	None noted	N/A		Not Specified
PERSONAL	All Species Fishing license	\$28 R, \$42 NR		Not Specified
SCIENTIFIC	Cultural or scientific collector's permit *	None		Not Specified

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

*Issued by the Department Fisheries Division for fish, reptiles, amphibians, crustaceans, or mollusks

REGULATIONS:

Fisheries Order FO – 224.08 Regulations on the take of reptiles and amphibians (see above for link)

Act 451 of 1994:

324.48703: Definition of hook and line (updated 10/6/2008):

[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(0hp15fa4vsngygum5qsl5045\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-48703](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(0hp15fa4vsngygum5qsl5045))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-48703)

324.48738 Violations as misdemeanors; violation as felony; penalties

324.48702 Fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans as property of state

(see above for links)

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

The same methods allowed under a sport fishing license are allowed for scientific collection. Additional methods would need to be included in the specific proposal to be authorized and are reviewed on a case by case basis.

LIMITS:

Limits are defined by the permit on a case by case basis.

SEASONS:

Seasons are defined by the permit on a case by case basis.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

All Scientific Collector's Permit holders are required to report their annual activities on forms or similar media provided by the Department. Prior to a permit being renewed, each *permittee* must submit a completed renewal report form supplied by the Department. The renewal report should provide an accurate summary of activities conducted under the previous permit.

REGULATIONS:

Fisheries Order FO – 224.08 Regulations on the take of reptiles and amphibians (see above for link)

Regulations described on application: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/cultural_scientific_collector_permit_PR8114_25509_7.pdf (updated 5/1/2002)

Act 451 of 1994:

324.45503 Frogs; permits to take for scientific or experimental purposes; revocation. 9/10/2004 [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(wbjnz345abh45w45cr5wsjit\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-45503](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(wbjnz345abh45w45cr5wsjit))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-324-45503)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Live confiscated animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis and left up to the discretion of the officer. Efforts are generally made to avoid euthanizing the reptile or amphibian. If a specimen is a candidate for release steps are taken to do so. If not, attempts were usually made to place the animal with an educational institution (zoo, nature center, university, etc.).

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

No unusual regulations were specified.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING

No regulations for disease or pathogen testing were specified.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nuisance or urban issues involving reptiles and amphibians are not handled directly by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Private entities/businesses that respond to nuisance or relocation requests from the public are permitted for that activity under the Scientific Collector's Permit. As public resources, nuisance reptiles and amphibians handled for relocation are required to be released away from the problem area but in the same watershed they were collected from.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG



MINNESOTA

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

In statute, native frogs and turtles are “protected wildlife” and may not be taken without a permit. Other reptiles and amphibians are not protected, with the exception that several reptiles and amphibians are listed as endangered or threatened (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6134.0200>) and may not be taken without a separate threatened and endangered species permit. Many reptiles and amphibians are listed as special concern, but no additional protection applies to this classification. Protected is defined “by a restriction in the time or manner of taking.” Colloquially, all are nongame species, and management responsibilities lie principally with nongame staff of the Department of Natural Resources’ Division of Ecological and Water Resources. Statutes/rules, however, are managed jointly with Division of Fish and Wildlife staff.

Minnesota regulations do not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession of native amphibians and/or reptiles; both “collection” and “possession” are regulated as “take”.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Changes to regulation are accomplished under the provisions of the State’s Administrative Procedures Act, and require approval from the Commissioner, the Governor, and an Administrative Law Judge. Turtle regulations were overhauled in 2001-2003. Regulations applying to frogs have not undergone recent review.

https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.015_subd.39

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.601>;

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.605>;

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256>

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

A person may not use cloth screens or similar devices to take frogs. The commissioner may issue permits to take frogs with the use of artificial lights in waters designated in the permit. Prohibited methods for taking turtles are listed in Statute 97C.605, subdivision 3. Turtle trapping for commercial collection under a turtle seller’s license is regulated by Administrative Rule 6256.0500.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

The following turtle species and size limits may be taken under a turtle seller’s, turtle seller’s apprentice, recreational turtle, or angling license: western painted turtles (*Chrysemys picta bellii*) 5½ inches or smaller in shell length, snapping turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*) greater than 12 inches in shell length, and spiny softshells (*Apalone spinifera*) greater than 12 inches in shell length. A person may not collect turtle eggs from natural nests except with a permit from the commissioner. A person may not possess more than 3 snapping turtles without a turtle seller’s license. Exception: Statute 97C.605 allows residents under age 18 to take, possess, and rent or sell up to 25 turtles greater than 4 inches in length for the purpose of providing the turtles to participants at a nonprofit turtle race.

Note: In order to gradually phase out commercial harvest without imposing undue hardship on active harvesters, provisions were added in Statute 97C.605 in 2002 specifying that except for renewals, no new turtle seller’s licenses could be issued after August 1, 2002, and that a turtle seller’s license could be transferred only once and only to a child of the person holding the license. To date, this has resulted in a 50% reduction in the number of active turtle seller’s licenses in Minnesota.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Licensed anglers and children under age 16 may take, use, buy, and sell an unlimited number of frogs up to 6 inches long for bait. A separate license is required to take frogs for purposes other than bait. Northern leopard frogs and bullfrogs must be over 6 inches if taken for purposes other than bait. Frogs may only be taken between sunrise and sunset.

SEASONS:

Frogs may be taken from May 16 to March 31. Snapping turtles may not be taken during May and June. Spiny *soft-shells* may not be taken June 1 to July 15. Any other seasons or closures under sport fishing regulations could also apply.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reports are required annually from persons in possession of a turtle seller's license or a license to take frogs for purposes other than bait, and are analyzed as time allows. Reports on commercial turtle harvest include numbers and pounds of each species taken and from which bodies of water turtles were taken. Aquatic farmers or *aquaculturists* (see below) must keep complete, up-to-date records which are to be made available to the Department of Agriculture. A licensed turtle seller must also maintain records of all purchase or resale activities, and these records must be available for inspection. The usefulness of the reports or records relies on the honesty of the harvester, but there is no obvious alternative to determining harvest impacts.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

An aquatic farm or private fish hatchery license with a turtle endorsement is required to possess or sell turtle eggs or to keep turtles for propagation. A person may also get a permit from the commissioner for public exhibition.

Wild Native Species:

Turtle eggs may not be collected from the wild. If they are collected from harvested females who are gravid, they are to be placed into nests in the wild. A licensee may apply for a permit to harvest up to 40 adult turtles for brood stock, in accordance with conditions in Rule 6256.0900. Turtle or turtle eggs may not be obtained from out-of-state unless approved by the commissioner (see below).

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Department of Agriculture regulates aquaculture. The agriculture commissioner issues the licenses and makes the inspections. Commercial fishing is regulated by the Department of Natural Resources.



© MIKE MARCHAND / INHFG

REGULATIONS:

- <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.605> (turtles)
- <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.601> (frogs)
- <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256> (frogs and turtles)
- <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256.0900> (aquaculture)
- <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.4984> (aquaculture)
- <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/regulations/fishing/index.html>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are the same as above for commercial collection. A recreational turtle license is required if turtles are taken for personal use with commercial equipment.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Limits are the same as above for commercial collection.

SEASONS:

Seasons are the same as described above for commercial collection.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reports are not required for personal collection.

REGULATIONS:

Same as listed above for Commercial Collection.

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are not defined by regulation, but may be specified in a scientific collection permit. Many of the scientific collecting permits for herpetofauna are issued under Minnesota's endangered and threatened species permitting authority (e.g., Wood Turtle, Blanding's Turtle, and Timber Rattlesnake), and may or may not include other species in addition to the endangered or threatened species.

LIMITS:

Limits are not defined by regulation, but may be specified in a scientific collection permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are not defined by regulation, but may be specified in a scientific collection permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting requirements are not defined by regulation, but may be specified in a scientific collection permit.

REGULATIONS:

Statute 97A.401, <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.401> (special permits)

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6212.1500>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

A wild animal taken, bought, sold, transported, or possessed in violation of the game and fish laws, and all instrumentalities and devices used in taking wild animals in violation of the game and fish laws that are subject to confiscation. (MS 97A.015, *subd.* 12; <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.015> and MS 97A.221; <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.221>)

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Minnesota Statutes, section 97C.605 allows people to take, possess, and rent or sell up to 25 turtles greater than four inches in length for the purpose of providing the turtles to participants at a nonprofit turtle race, if the person is a resident under age 18. The person is responsible for the well-being of the turtles.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

No disease or pathogen testing is required.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Special permits may be issued for take of protected, endangered, or threatened animals to prevent or reduce damage caused to people, property, crops, pets, or other items of interest; a permit for the take of unprotected animals is not required.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Turtle Seller's License	\$250	None tied directly to this license	<50
	License to sell frogs as bait	\$35.00		<10
	License to sell frogs for purposes other than bait	\$35.00		<5
FARMING/ AQUACULTURE	Aquatic farm or private fish hatchery license with turtle endorsement	Varies	Petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or license suspension	None to date
PERSONAL	Angling license	\$17.00/yr R, \$39.50/yr NR per individual	Petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or license suspension	Not tracked for frogs and turtles
	Recreational turtle license	\$35.00	None tied directly to this license	<50
SCIENTIFIC	Special permit	None	None tied directly to this license	<100

R=resident, NR=non-resident, S=Student

*The gross overlimit penalty (MS 97A.338; <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.338>) is a gross misdemeanor, and can be applied to illegal take when the restitution value is over \$1,000

+ Restitution penalties (MR 6133; <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6133>) can be applied to illegal take of threatened (\$500/animal) or endangered (\$2,000/animal) species



© ERIC ALDRICH / NHFG



MISSISSIPPI

© JOHN WHITE

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are classified as endangered, as in need of management, as game species, or as commercial species. Each of the classes listed above has different regulations on possession and take. Endangered species may be possessed with appropriate state permits, issued by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP), and if federally listed, with the appropriate federal permits. Species deemed to be in need of management and those deemed to be game species may be possessed with the appropriate hunting and fishing licenses. Frogs (bullfrogs, pigfrogs, and bronze frogs) hunted for their legs are considered game, as are alligators. All other reptiles and amphibians are considered to be nongame. Nongame means any wild animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of the State, and includes the animal, any product made from the animal, eggs or offspring, or the dead body or parts thereof. Species listed as In Need of Management may be taken for personal use with the appropriate hunting/fishing license, within the appropriate season, if specified, and within the appropriate possession limits. Only one species listed as In Need of Management, the common snapping turtle, may be taken from the wild for commercial purposes, but only with the appropriate commercial permit. Species listed as In Need of Management may also be propagated in captivity for commercial purposes, but again only with the appropriate permits issued by MDWFP.

Mississippi regulations on the possession of native species of wildlife do not distinguish between wildlife collected within the state and wildlife from other sources. Therefore, if a species native to Mississippi but which was collected in another state is brought to Mississippi, it is still subject to the same regulations as it would be if collected in Mississippi.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Mississippi regulations are approved by the Commission on Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, and do not require approval by the Legislature.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no restrictions on the methods for taking common snapping turtles.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Take is restricted to carapace lengths above 12 inches for common snapping turtles. Other species listed as In Need of Management or as Endangered may not be taken for commercial purposes

SEASONS:

There are no seasons for taking common snapping turtles, other than zone closures that may be required under the commercial fishing license.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Collection and disposition reports are required before permits, which are issued annually, can be renewed. Collection



reports have to identify how many and where common snapping turtles were taken, and disposition reports have to identify to whom and how many common snapping turtles were sold. Data from permit reports are considered reliable, because they require information on where and to whom wildlife was sold. If that information proves to be false, and law enforcement personnel periodically check it, the permittee in question is subject to prosecution.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming and aquaculture is allowed for residents only, under a commercial captive propagation permit.

Wild Native Species:

Wild native species may be collected from the wild for commercial captive propagation, but no more than 8 individuals of any reptile species or 16 individuals of any amphibian species may be taken from the wild as breeding stock, or as otherwise specified by a permit in special circumstances. The latter has occurred only with turtle farmers, who are allowed to take turtles from commercial catfish ponds only. The turtles in those ponds are normally killed by catfish processors and catfish farmers, who consider them a nuisance. Species listed as Endangered may not be taken from the wild for commercial propagation purposes.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks.

REGULATIONS:

Mississippi Code of 1972:

Sections 49-5-101 through 49-5-119

Section 49-1-41 (updated 2000)

<http://michie.lexisnexis.com/mississippi/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp>

Public Notices in Mississippi (regulations developed by MDWFP):

M4-3201 (updated 2007)

<http://museum.mdwfp.com/downloads/science/PNM43201.pdf>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no restrictions on how specimens are taken.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Endangered species are excluded. Possession limit is 4 of any species or subspecies, with a total limit of no more than 20 reptiles and 20 amphibians. The alligator snapping

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Common snapping turtle commercial collection permit	\$25.00 R, \$100 NR	Class I violation: \$2000 - \$5000 or 5 days in jail*	<50
	Commercial fishing license	\$31.85 R, \$204.29 NR, depending on gear tag fees		Not tracked for reptiles and amphibians
AQUACULTURE	Commercial captive propagation	No fee	Class I violation: \$2000 - \$5000 or 5 days in jail*	<50
PERSONAL	Resident small game hunting/freshwater fishing permit	\$17.85	Class I violation: \$2000 - \$5000 or 5 days in jail*	Not tracked for reptiles and amphibians
	Non-resident all game hunting license	\$303.85		
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific collecting permit Endangered species permit	\$0 - \$1.00	Class II Violation: \$100 - \$500 or 60 days to 6 months in jail	<50

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

* Additional fines of up to \$100 for each animal involved may be applied.

turtle possession limit is one individual, and it must have a carapace length of 24 inches or greater.

SEASONS:

The season on alligator snapping turtle is closed from April 1 through June 30. There are no other defined seasons.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

REGULATIONS:

Same as above for commercial collection.

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods authorized vary with the species for which the collecting permit is issued. Applicants must specify how they will take specimens, and if this is acceptable, it is so stated in the permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are specified in each permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified in each permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A report is required within 15 days of expiration of the permit. Permit applications are scrutinized carefully and are issued only for bona fide scientific and educational purposes to people with institutional or governmental affiliations. All

specimens collected are required to be deposited in a recognized university or museum collection. This is checked by contacting the relevant institutions.

REGULATIONS:

Legal Authority as above for commercial collection.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Mississippi has no guidelines for confiscation. In general, confiscated reptiles and amphibians are not released because many are in poor physical shape and wouldn't survive, and in almost all cases have been exposed to exotic species, and there is concern about introducing diseases to native populations. Confiscated reptiles and amphibians are sometimes placed with institutions (zoos, museums), but if no institution is willing to take them, they are euthanized.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Mississippi does not have any unusual regulations.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Mississippi does not require any testing for exported or imported native species.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nuisance and urban wildlife issues are not usually handled by MDWFP. Most are handled either by the local landowner or by local animal control entities. There are no State guidelines specifically addressing these issues, but if take is involved, appropriate state permits will be required.



© J.D. WILSON



MISSOURI

© JOHN WHITE

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Common snapping and soft-shelled turtles are regulated by the Sport Fishing Chapter of the Wildlife Code of Missouri. They are also considered to be commercial fish when taken in commercial waters by licensed commercial fishers. The take of bullfrogs and green frogs is regulated in both the Sport Fishing and Sport Hunting Chapters, with the permit required being dependent upon the method used. Southern or plains leopard frogs and cricket frogs may be taken to be used as live bait by the holder of a Fishing Permit. All other amphibians and reptiles are considered non-game, with their taking and possession strictly controlled. The Wildlife Code of Missouri is a permissive type of law, which means unless the Code specifically allows take of non-game wildlife, take is not allowed. Consequently, except as otherwise stated above, these animals are afforded full protection. To define protection, 3CSR 10-4.110(1) basically states that unless the remaining rules in the *Wildlife Code of Missouri* allow it, a person may not do anything to or with any form of amphibian or reptile. Statute 252.020, Revised Statutes of Missouri (*RSMo*) clearly states the word “wildlife” includes all forms, regardless of classification; resident, migratory or imported; protected or unprotected; dead or alive.

Missouri generally does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles. Statute 252.040 *RSMo* states that no wildlife may be pursued, taken, killed, possessed or disposed of except as permitted by rules and regulations. However, there are also separate statutes and regulations that pertain only to possession, regardless of whether or not the animal was collected within the state (e.g., 252.190 *RSMo*, 3CSR-10-9).

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations pertaining to wildlife resources require approval of the Conservation Commission of Missouri. The General Assembly (Legislature) deals with issues of crime and punishment and, consequently, passes laws dealing with fines and jail time for violations of laws and regulations.

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-9.pdf>

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-4.pdf>

<http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/C252.HTM>

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial fishing methods are authorized; for example, trammel, gill net, or seine; hoop net; or trotline.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Take of common and soft-shelled turtles from commercial waters, under a Commercial Fishing Permit, is the only commercial take allowed. There are no limits on the collection of these turtles under this license, except as may be required under 3 CSR 10-10.725, pertaining to commercial fishing.

SEASONS:

There are no closed or open seasons.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Commercial fishers are required to submit monthly reports to the Resource Science Division for compilation and analysis. Missouri has just started asking for more information on turtle catch from commercial fishing permit holders. With only anecdotal information, they tend to question the reliability of the reports.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

To exhibit, propagate, or hold in captivity bullfrogs, green frogs, or other non-venomous reptiles and amphibians native to Missouri, a Class I Wildlife Breeder Permit is required. Copperheads, cottonmouths, or timber, pygmy, or *massasauga* rattlesnakes require a Class II Wildlife Breeder Permit for the same activities. Animals allowed to be confined under these permits are listed in 3 CSR 10-9.105. Limits and provisions are stated in CSR 10-9.110. Wildlife held under a wildlife collector’s permit for scientific or other special purpose may be propagated but shall not be sold or exhibited commercially. When holding live specimens, permit holders are required to adhere to wildlife confinement standards set forth in the Wildlife Code of Missouri, 3 CSR 10-9.220.

Wild Native Species:

All animals held under either wildlife breeder permit must be secured from a legal source other than the wild stock of the state. The only native wild species allowed to be collected for rearing or breeding are those being held under a wildlife collector’s permit for scientific or other special purpose.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Wildlife Agency has regulatory authority.

REGULATIONS:

- Code of State Regulations:
 - 3 CSR 10-10.705 Commercialization (updated 2/28/2008)
 - 3 CSR 10-10.720 Commercial Fishing Permit (updated 2/29/2008)
 - 3 CSR 10-10.725-727 Commercial Fishing: Seasons, Methods (updated 7/1/2009)
- <http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-10.pdf>
- Missouri Constitution sections referenced in regulations
 - 3 CSR 10-10.743 Commercial Establishments (updated 9/30/2005)
 - 3 CSR 10-9.105 General Provisions (updated 4/1/2007)
 - 3 CSR 10-9.106 Confined Wildlife Permits: How Obtained, Replacements (updated 3/1/2003)
 - 3 CSR 10-9.110 General Prohibition; Applications (amended 3/23/2009)
 - 3 CSR 10-9.220 Wildlife Confinement Standards (updated 4/1/2007)
 - 3 CSR 10-9.230 Class I Wildlife (updated 5/30/2003)
 - 3 CSR 10-9.240 Class II Wildlife (updated 2/28/2005)

- 3 CSR 10-9.350 Class I Wildlife Breeder permit (updated 1/1/1994)
- 3 CSR 10-9.350 Class II Wildlife Breeder permit (updated 2/28/2007)
- 3 CSR 10-9.359 Records required (updated 3/1/2001)
- 3 CSR 10-9.353 Privileges of wildlife breeder (amended 3/23/2009)
- <http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-9.pdf>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Bullfrogs, green frogs, common snapping turtles, and soft-shelled turtles may be taken with methods specifically authorized in 3 CSR 10-6.605, 3 CSR 10-6.615, and 3 CSR 10-6.620, under the fishing permit. Bullfrogs and green frogs may also be taken by firearm or bow and arrow under the hunting permit, described in 3 CSR 10-7.445. There are no specified methods for other reptiles and amphibians.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Five each of southern leopard frog, plains leopard frog, and cricket frog may be taken and used as live bait by the holder of a fishing permit. Under a fishing permit, there is a

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial fishing permit	\$25 R, \$200 NR plus tag fees*	Up to 7 years in the state penitentiary or up to \$5000.00 fine or a combination thereof	R = >200 NR = <50
AQUACULTURE	Class I wildlife breeder permit	\$50.00	Up to 7 years in the state penitentiary or up to \$5000.00 fine or a combination thereof	<50
	Class II wildlife breeder permit	\$250.00		<50
PERSONAL	Fishing permits	\$10 - \$400, depending on permit	Up to one year in the county jail or up to a \$1000.00 fine or any combination thereof	R= >200 NR= >200
	Hunting permits	\$10 - \$400, depending on permit		R= >200 NR= >200
SCIENTIFIC	Wildlife collector's permit for scientific purposes	\$5.00	Up to one year in the county jail or up to a \$1000.00 fine or any combination thereof	>200
	Wildlife collector's permit for special collections	\$50.00		>200

R=Resident; NR=Nonresident

*\$30.00 each for trammel or gill net or seine used; \$5.00 for each hoop net used; \$5.00 for each trotline of up to 50 hooks used



© CHRIS EVANS RIVER TO RIVER CWMW BUGWOOD.ORG

daily limit of eight aggregate for bullfrogs and green frogs; and there is a daily limit of five common snapping turtles and five soft-shelled turtles. Under a hunting permit, there is a daily limit of eight aggregate for bullfrogs and green frogs and a maximum limit of 16 aggregate.

EDUCATIONAL USE:

A maximum of five specimens of any other native wild-life species not listed as game animals or venomous reptiles--except endangered species, dusty hog-nosed snake, Kirtland's snake, western fox snake, and alligator snapping turtles--may be taken and possessed alive by a resident of Missouri without a permit, but these animals may not be bought or sold. Other limits may be described in 3 CSR 10-6.405 or 3 CSR 10-7.405 (General Provisions) or 3 CSR 10-7.410 (hunting methods).

SEASONS:

The bullfrog and green frog season is sunset June 30 through October 31. The soft-shelled turtle season is from July 1 through December 31. There are no other seasons regulated for other reptiles or amphibians, so they may be taken year round.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting is not required for this permit.

REGULATIONS:

- 3 CSR 10-6.405 General Provisions (updated 2/28/2007)
- 3 CSR 10-6.415 Restricted Zones (updated 4/30/2009)
- 3 CSR 10-6.605 Live bait (updated 2/29/2008)
- 3 CSR 10-6.615 Bullfrogs and Green Frogs (updated 4/30/2009)

3 CSR 10-6.620 Turtles (updated 4/30/2009)

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-6.pdf>

3 CSR 10-7.445 Bullfrogs and Green Frogs: Seasons, Methods, Limits (update 2/29/2008)

3 CSR 10-7.405 General Provisions (updated 4/30/2009)

3 CSR 10-7.410 Hunting Methods (amended 3/23/2009)

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-7.pdf>

3 CSR 10-5.315 Resident Lifetime Fishing Permit

3 CSR 10-5.320 Resident Lifetime Small Game Hunting Permit

3 CSR 10-5.330-331 Resident Small Game Hunting and Fishing Permit

3 CSR 10-5.340 Resident Fishing Permit

3 CSR 10-5.345 Resident Small Game Hunting Permit

3 CSR 10-5.440 Daily Fishing Permit

3 CSR 10-5.445 Daily Small Game Hunting

3 CSR 10-5.540 Nonresident Fishing Permit

3 CSR 10-5.545 Nonresident Small Game Hunting Permit

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-5.pdf>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Collecting methods are limited to those specified on the permit. The permit holder's name, address, and wildlife collector's permit number must be on all trapping and netting devices. The traps, nets or other devices used under this

permit must be attended to at least daily or more often, as stated on the permit.

LIMITS:

Species and numbers of each animal to be collected are limited to those specified on the permit.

SEASONS:

There are no seasons, unless they are specified on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Advance notification to the conservation agent or Protection Division regional supervisor in the county or area as to where and when the collecting will be done is required. The permit holder must submit a wildlife collector's permit report to the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) within thirty (30) days of the permit's expiration date (January 1). Issuance of permits for the following year are conditioned on compliance with this regulation, specified conditions of the permit, and receipt of a satisfactory wildlife collector's permit report. MDC volunteers, working on authorized wildlife collection projects, are exempt from these requirements. The reports are only considered as reliable as the permit holder.

REGULATIONS:

3 CSR 10-9.425 Wildlife Collector's Permit (updated 4/30/2009)

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-9.pdf>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATION OF ANIMALS:

Confiscation is dealt with on a case-by-case basis, with all possibilities considered for disposition.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Missouri does not require testing for disease/pathogens prior to native *herpetofauna* species being (1) exported from or imported into the state, or (2) sold/used for bait in bodies of water other than their collection locations (within the state).

"NUISANCE" OR "URBAN" WILDLIFE ISSUES:

MDC handles these issues and allows, through regulations, landowners to protect their property themselves. MDC regulations also allow landowners to hire someone to deal with issues on their behalf. There are regulations and policies that address all of this.

Missouri did not describe any unusual regulations.



© NHFG / VICTOR YOUNG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are considered nongame wildlife. The only nongame species that receive any protection through State statute are those designated as nongame in need of 'management'. Currently, no herptile species are designated in this manner. Montana Animal Species of Concern are native Montana animals that are considered to be "at risk" due to declining population trends, threats to their habitats, and/or restricted distribution. Species with specialized conservation needs (SGCN) are species for which the population has declined to the point at which it requires individual management and research. "Protected" is defined as wildlife species for which it is unlawful to take, possess, transport, export, sell or offer for sale outside of regulated and permitted activities. As stated above, the only nongame species that Montana truly manages under State statute are those that are considered 'in need of management'. A separate statute excludes herptiles from commercial activities (MCA 87-5-116). The harvest of prairie rattlesnakes for commercial purposes is exempt from this code and is unregulated. Personal collection is not regulated.

Montana does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes in Montana require approval from both the Commission and the Legislature. Attempts to revise the 'nongame species in need of management' list to include all nongame species failed in the 2009 legislative session.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial collection is not allowed for herpetofauna with the exception of prairie rattlesnakes. Take of prairie rattlesnakes is not regulated.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

There are no limits for take of prairie rattlesnakes. Other reptiles and amphibians may not be taken for commercial purposes without obtaining a special permit from the department.

SEASONS:

There is no season for prairie rattlesnakes.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There is no reporting requirement for commercial take of prairie rattlesnakes.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Aquaculture is not allowed for commercial purposes but is allowed for pet purposes.

Wild Native Species:

Wild-caught animals may be held or bred in captivity as pets only, not for commercial use.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (department) would regulate, if applicable.

REGULATIONS:

MCA 87-5-116 (3) (2001), <http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca/87/5/87-5-116.htm>

87-4-609, <http://data.opi.mt.gov/bills/mca/87/4/87-4-609.htm>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are not regulated.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There are no limits.

SEASONS:

Seasons are not regulated.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

REGULATIONS:

N/A

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods are dependent on the permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are dependent on the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are dependent on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting requirements are annual. Report data are considered reliable to determine take (vs harvest numbers), and are entered into Montana's Point of Observation database.

REGULATIONS:

MCA 87-5-109 (1987)

<http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca/87/5/87-5-109.htm>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Any exotic wildlife held in violation must be shipped out of state, returned to the point of origin, or destroyed within a time set by the department, not to exceed 6 months. The person in possession of the exotic wildlife may choose the method of disposition. If the person in possession of the exotic wildlife does not comply with this requirement, the department may confiscate and then house, transport, or destroy the unlawfully held exotic wildlife. The department may charge any person convicted of a violation of this regulation for the costs associated with the handling, housing, transporting, or destroying of the exotic wildlife (87-5-721 (2009)).

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Montana has no unusual regulations.

DISEASE/PATHOGENS TESTING:

Import permits are required for amphibians or reptiles imported into Montana, and are only issued if a health certificate is submitted for the species being shipped. "Noncontrolled" exotic wildlife authorized for possession or sale, listed in 87-

5-706, could not be used for bait, as they may not be released or transplanted in the state, but may only be sold or used as pets. The commission may by rule authorize the possession or sale of other species of noncontrolled exotic wildlife that are not listed in 87-5-706, only if it is determined that the other species present minimal disease, ecological, environmental, safety, or health risks. Under 87-5-711, the transplantation or introduction of any wildlife is prohibited unless the commission determines, based upon scientific investigation and after public hearing, that the species of wildlife poses no threat of harm to native wildlife and plants.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Regional offices deal with nuisance animals on a case-by-case basis. Disposition of exotics by the region would fall under the rules described above.



© PAUL BLOCK

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	None	N/A	Up to \$250 first offense. Up to \$500 2nd offense or jail not to exceed 30 days or both. Subsequent, not less than \$500 or more than \$1000 and may get jail, not to exceed 6 months.	N/A
AQUACULTURE	None	N/A		N/A
PERSONAL	None	N/A		N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collector Permit	\$50 for non-educational institutions		<50
				<50

R=resident, NR=non-resident, S=Student



NEBRASKA

© MIKE MARCHAND / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

In Nebraska most species of reptiles and amphibians are broadly classified as nongame. The exceptions are the common snapping turtle, tiger salamanders (currently recognized as barred salamanders), and bullfrog which are listed as game species and require a fishing license for take and have limits on the number that can be taken. Also, tiger salamanders are classified as bait and can be taken by private individuals for bait and commercially with a bait dealer's permit (see Note below). There are also limits on the number that can be taken of these species.

Under the state's Nongame and Endangered Species Act, a species can be designated as endangered, threatened or a species in need of conservation. Species that are listed as state endangered or threatened have essentially the same protection at the state level as a federally listed species. In Nebraska, the massasauga is the only reptile species listed under the Nebraska Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act and it is listed as state threatened. Under the Nebraska Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act it is unlawful to take, possess, sell or offer for sale, export, process, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any endangered or threatened species. The Act also requires that other state agencies consult with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (Commission) for possible project impacts to listed species. Permits issued by other state agencies are also required to go through environmental review and a structured consultation process with the Commission for possible impacts to listed species.

A species can also be designated as a Species in Need of Conservation (SNC). A Species in Need of Conservation is a level of protection lower than a listed species but still considers population, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors, and other biological and ecological data to determine conservation measures necessary to enable the species to sustain itself successfully. Unless specified by regulation, it is unlawful to take, possess, sell or offer for sale, export, process, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any SNC. SNC are not required to be included in environmental reviews and the consultation process.

In Nebraska, all reptiles and amphibians except common snapping turtles, bullfrogs, and tiger salamanders, are listed as Species in Need of Conservation. Under regulations, take of SNC are regulated in four categories (see also Appendices A and B); For a group of 22 species it is unlawful to take, possess, sell or offer for sale, export,

process, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any individuals of the species. The take of these species for personal or commercial use is not permitted. For a group of 18 species, the take of up to 3 individuals per species from the wild in Nebraska and the associated transport and possession for personal use is permitted. It is unlawful to take any of these species from the wild in Nebraska, possess, sell or offer for sale, export, process, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any individuals of these species for commercial use. For a group of 16 species, the take of up to 10 individuals per species from the wild in Nebraska and the associated transport and possession for personal use is permitted. It is unlawful to take any of these species from the wild in Nebraska, possess, sell or offer for sale, export, process, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any individuals of these species taken from the wild in Nebraska for commercial use. Tiger salamanders are also designated as bait species and may be taken for personal and commercial use, with daily bag and possession limits (see Note below). A bait dealer's license is required for commercial use of tiger salamanders.



© L.T. SHEARS / CC SA

The provisions of regulations for SCN are related to the take of individuals from the wild in Nebraska. For the 22 species for which the possession of any individual is prohibited, the source of the individual does not matter. Thus an individual of these species legally obtained outside of Nebraska cannot be legally possessed in Nebraska for any purpose. For the two groups of 18 and 16 species for which the possession of 3 or 10 individuals taken from Nebraska is permitted, if individual specimens or parts of these species are legally obtained outside of Nebraska, then it is legal to possess, sell or offer for sale, export, process, deliver, carry, transport, or ship them within Nebraska for commercial use. This is contingent on the ability to provide proof of legal acquisition.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

State Statutes are enacted by the Legislature. Regulations developed under statutes or changes to regulations require approval by the Board of Commissioners of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. Once a regulation or change is approved by the Board of Commissioners it is technically authorized. However, they are sent to the State Attorney General's Office for review and approval and then to the Governor's Policy Review Office for review and approval.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Only tiger salamanders can be taken commercially for bait with a Bait Dealers permit (see Note below). Legal methods of take for bait species are: ¼" non-metallic mesh seines no more that 20' long X 4' deep; ¼" dip nets no more than 36" long or wide; ¼' mesh bait traps no more than 24" long and 16" in diameter, with 1 1/2" funnel opening, trap must be check and catch removed once every 24 hours.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Tiger salamanders have no size or age limit. The limits are 100 daily bag and 100 aggregate in possession; these limits are for any combination of the three species. The take of bait species is prohibited from a number of streams in the state.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for commercial collection of tiger salamanders; the open season is January 1 to December 31 each year.

Note: In early November, 2010, the Commission approved changes to regulations that eliminated the importation of northern leopard frogs and plains leopard frogs for commercial bait trade and prevents them from being taken from the wild for commercial bait use. Take for personal use for bait will still be allowed but the daily bag and possession limit would be reduced to a still undecided number.

Also, recent scientific studies have raised the question of whether tiger salamanders (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) occur in Nebraska, and/or whether only barred tiger salamanders (*Ambystoma mavortium*) occur in the state. These findings may result in additional regulatory changes in the future.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report is required that includes information on the location, date and number taken. Data are compiled on a regular basis. The overall number of commercial permits is small. There is no regular monitoring of permittees to determine level of compliance and accuracy of report numbers.

REGULATIONS (SEE APPENDIX A):

<http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp>

Chapter 2: Fisheries Regulations; Sections 002.05, 002.08, 006.03P, 009,

Updated November 2010

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Resident Bait Dealer	\$38.00	Case by case basis	<50 (1)
	Non-resident Bait Dealer	\$231.00		<50 (0)
	Non-resident Fish Dealer	\$76.00		Not Tracked
PERSONAL	Resident Fishing License	\$28.50		Not Tracked
	Non-resident Fishing License	\$60.50		Not Tracked
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific and Education Permit Endangered species permit	\$0		<50 (25)

*Permits are required only for snapping turtles, tiger salamanders, and bullfrogs.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Only bullfrog and tiger salamander stock that is imported may be used for aquaculture. See Note above.

Wild Native Species:

Wild-caught native animals cannot be collected to supplement/augment captive populations.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Regulations are set by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp>

Chapter 2: Fisheries Regulations; Section 005

Personal Collection

There are no permits required for the take of species in need of conservation for which personal use is permitted. Northern leopard frogs, plains leopard frogs and tiger salamanders may be taken as bait species. A fishing permit is required for bullfrogs, tiger salamanders, and snapping turtles.

METHODS OF TAKE ALLOWED:

Bullfrogs can only be taken by hand, handnet, or hook and line. Northern leopard frogs, plains leopard frogs and tiger salamanders can only be taken as described above in the commercial collection section. Snapping turtles can only be taken by hand, handnet, hook and line, bow and arrow, or gaff hook. There are no restrictions on the method of take for the remaining species in need of conservation for which personal use is permitted.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Only bullfrogs 4½ inches in length from snout to vent can be taken legally. The daily bag limit is 8 and the aggregate possession limit is 16. There is no size limit on snapping turtles and the daily bag limit is 10 and the possession limit is 20. For northern leopard frogs, plains leopard frogs and tiger salamanders there are no size or age restrictions. There is a daily bag limit of 100 and possession limit of 100 of any combination of the three species. There are no restrictions on the size or age of individuals taken for species in need of conservation for which personal use is permitted. The daily bag and the possession limit are either 3 or 10, depending on the species (see Appendix B).

SEASONS:

Bullfrogs can only be taken legally between August 15 and November 1. There are no season restrictions on the take of any of the other species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for take for personal use.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp>

Chapter 2: Fisheries Regulations;

Chapter 4: Wildlife Regulations; Section 10

Scientific Collection

The Scientific and Education Permit is a permit that allows for the take and possession of a broad range of species including listed species, species in need of conservation, game species and nongame species. It is an annual permit issued for the calendar year. Under provisions of Scientific and Education Permit statutes and regulations, the Commission can authorize the take and possession of any species for research, education and/or conservation purposes.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Any method of take can be authorized under a Scientific and Education Permit depending on the application request and project objectives.

LIMITS:

Any number, size or age of individual can be authorized under a Scientific and Education Permit, depending on the application request. The minimum number of individuals needed to meet a project's objective is the number that is usually authorized. For catch and release purposes there is usually no limit. There may be size/age limits if a project entails an activity that would have negative impacts to a size or age class. For instance, marking very small individuals with PIT tags would be restricted. There may also be limits on the number of individuals that can be taken from any one locale in order to minimize impact to local populations.

SEASONS:

Take at any time of the year can be authorized under a Scientific and Education Permit. There may be restrictions for some seasonal activities.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Individuals are required to report annually on the species, number, date, location, and disposition of the specimen. Failure to report may make the individual ineligible for another permit. Applicants are required to provide project description and justification for take of animals. Most current permit holders are known by Commission personnel or are considered to be repu-

table researchers and educators. New applicants are required to provide qualifications prior to approval. For rare species such information may have the potential to be used to assess impact. However, the total number of individuals of rare species that are allowed to be taken with a Scientific and Education Permits is restricted and is relatively small. For rare species the permitted take is restricted to the level where the take is believed to preclude impact to the species. The largest number of individuals permitted for take is for common species for which the level of take would have only a minimal impact. The bigger issue is that data on actual population size and trend is not available for most species and making a qualitative assessment is impossible.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp>

Chapter 4: Wildlife Regulations; Section 001.07

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis and there are no guidelines developed in writing. If confiscated animals can be documented to have been taken from a specific site, they will be considered for release back at that site. In order to be released back at the site of take, an assessment is made as to the length of time in captivity and the ability of the animal to fend in the wild, the condition of the animal, potential for disease, and sustainability of the animal at the site (whether the habitat at the site is adequate to support the animal). Animals not able to be released back into the wild are dealt with in several ways depending on

the animal. They may be made available to zoos, schools or nature centers for educational purposes. They may be placed in rescue facilities. In some cases they may be assigned as pets and, as a final resort, confiscated specimens are euthanized.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no additional uses of herpetofauna regulated by the Commission.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Although fish are required to be tested for several diseases, amphibians and reptiles collected from the wild in state, brought into the state, or exported are not required to be tested.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nebraska has few species that constitute problems as nuisance or urban wildlife. Most cases in our larger urban areas are handled by local Animal Control. However, the Commission may be contacted in regards to the disposition of captured animals. The most frequent issue is depredation complaints for snapping turtles taking waterfowl and impacts to fisheries. These are also handled on a case-by-case basis. An assessment of the problem is made by a Commission biologist, if a determination is made that there is justification for removal, animals will be trapped and removed from the site. The captured animals may be moved to another site or are most often disposed of. Snapping turtles are a common species throughout the state and the relatively small number taken under depredation complaints are not considered a significant impact to populations.



© KLINGER

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians are classified as game, protected or unprotected and are managed by the Fisheries Division. There are currently no amphibians classified as a game species in Nevada. Reptiles are classified as non-game protected (endangered, threatened, or sensitive) or unprotected reptiles and are managed by the Diversity Division. The regulations addressing further classifications can be viewed at the links below.

<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-501.html#NRS501Sec110> 1991

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec075> 2003

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec080> 2004

The amphibian and reptile species listed in the above regulations are protected and thus are afforded legal protection under Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) and/or Nevada Administrative Code (NAC). It is prohibited to take, capture, collect, mark, band, sample, or otherwise handle, sacrifice, kill, sell, barter, trade, transfer, import or export or otherwise move from one point in the State to another, protected species, their parts, progeny, eggs or nests thereof without authorization from the Department. Protected amphibians and reptiles are not allowed for hobby or commercial collection. The amphibian and reptile species listed as Species of Conservation Priority in Nevada's Wildlife Action Plan are not necessarily protected under NRS and/or NAC.

“Protected” refers to a species or subspecies that is classified as protected by the Wildlife Commission. A species or subspecies of wildlife may be classified as protected if the Commission determines, from available information, that one or more of the following criteria exists: (1) the wildlife is found only in this State and its population, distribution or habitat is limited, (2) the wildlife has a limited population or distribution within this State that is likely to decline as a result of human or natural causes, (3) the population of the wildlife is threatened as a result of the deterioration or loss of its habitat, (4) the wildlife has ecological, scientific, educational or other value that justifies its classification as protected, (5) the available data is not adequate to determine the exact status of the population of the wildlife, but does indicate a limited population, distribution or habitat, (6) the wildlife is listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the Federal Register as a candidate species, or it is classified as threatened or endangered in the federal

Endangered Species Act of 1973, or (7) other evidence exists to justify classifying the wildlife as protected.

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec0035> 2004

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec103> 2004

The Nevada Department of Wildlife distinguishes between collection (removal from the wild) and possession of native herpetofauna. For example, separate permits are necessary to remove unprotected reptiles from the wild for commercial purposes (commercial collection of unprotected wildlife permit) as opposed to possessing or breeding in captivity for commercial purposes (commercial possession of live wildlife permit). Additionally, to remove wildlife from the wild for scientific or educational purposes, a scientific collection permit is required, while to maintain (dead or alive) wildlife specimens in captivity for scientific or educational purposes, an educational use permit is required. Species listed in NAC 503.140 do not require a permit, however importation and possession of bullfrogs does require prior authorization from the Department.

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec140> 1997

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) are statute and must be approved by the Legislature during session. Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) is regulation and must be adopted by the Wildlife Commission and then the Legislative Committee before being filed with the Secretary of State; the process to amend NACs can be anytime outside a legislative session.

Commercial Collection

In April, 1986, the Board of Wildlife Commissioners amended NAC 503.095, which legalized current commercial collection of wildlife classified as unprotected (inclusive of most reptiles) by Nevada residents. In 1989, the Board adopted a temporary Commission General Regulation 173 which prohibited reptile collection and possession for commercial purposes. Per NAC 503.095, the Commission concurred with the Department that available harvest information provided by collectors, public testimony, and anecdotal accounts by collectors were collectively unsatisfactory in proving to the Department that commercial activities were not detrimental to Nevada's wildlife. Commercial collectors then sought and were granted

ed an injunction by the Eighth District Court, Clark County, preventing the Department from enforcing temporary CGR 173. Shortly thereafter, an appeal was made to the Nevada Supreme Court by the Department and the Board of Wildlife Commissioners. In May, 1990, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed and remanded the injunction. In this interim period, six of seven Wildlife Commissioners were replaced and temporary CGR 173 expired. By late 1990, the Board of Wildlife Commissioners again directed the Department to permit reptile commercialization in 1991. The Commission re-adopted the justification that in the absence of population information and funding for the Department to obtain the same, a harvest reporting process similar to that for furbearing species would provide distribution and relative abundance information. Two important changes at the urging of collectors were allowed by the Department relative to pre-1990 reporting conditions: (1) quotas were lifted because no population information was available to support or refute recommended quotas, and (2) mandatory reporting of daily logs accounting for field time and reptiles collected were no longer required of collectors. Between 1990 and 1998, the number of commercial collectors substantially increased as did the number of collected reptiles. In 1998, the Commission held two workshops to receive input from members of the public to evaluate commercial practices and management of Nevada's herpetofauna. From these workshops, the Commission determined to continue to allow commercial collection of native unprotected herpetofauna and that the burden of data collection was on the permitted commercial collectors while the burden to show effect was on the Department. Since this time commercial collectors in Nevada have no requirements to operate under the scientifically controlled conditions necessary for determining biologically meaningful assessment of reptile populations. Satisfactory methods to establish biologically sound, sustainable yields for most species have been difficult to develop.

METHODS OF TAKE:

The Nevada Department of Wildlife will issue a permit authorizing a natural person to collect unprotected wildlife for commercial purposes with a seine, net, noose, trap or other device (depending on the species) if, after an investigation is conducted, it is proved to the Department that the collecting will not be detrimental to wildlife or the habitat of the wildlife.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Protected species are not allowed to be collected for commercial collection. There are no limits for any unprotected species allowed for commercial collection in Nevada. The Nevada Department of Wildlife does not limit the number of reptile specimens allowed for collection, nor are there size, age, or sex limits for reptiles. Unprotected amphibians may be commercially collected and captured, sold, possessed and transported. The only amphibian species allowed for commercial aquatic bait is the tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*). It is only allowed to be collected in its juvenile life state (waterdog) and from waters in Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln and Nye Counties. Unlimited numbers of juvenile tiger salamanders can be collected for commercial bait and unlimited numbers of unprotected amphibians can be collected for other commercial purposes than aquatic bait. Commercial collectors are required to sell, barter, or trade all of their collected specimens by the end of the calendar year in which the specimens are collected. Specimens collected within Nevada's boundaries, except juvenile tiger salamanders used strictly for bait, are not allowed to be sold within the State. No specimens collected for commercial purposes can be released back into the wild once held in captivity.

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec500> 1994

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec502> 2003

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial Collection of Unprotected Wildlife—Fish/Aquatic Bait	\$150	Misdemeanor: Up to a \$500 fine and/or 6 months in jail + applicable civil penalties	<50
	Commercial Collection of Unprotected Wildlife—Reptiles/Other	\$250		<50
FARMING	Commercial Possession of Live Wildlife	\$500		<50
PERSONAL	None	N/A		N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collection Permit	\$50		<50
	Educational Use Permit	\$50		<50
	Special Purpose Permit	\$50	<50	

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons; commercial collection is allowed January 1 – December 31 each year. Commercial collectors are not allowed to collect on wildlife refuges, park lands, conservation areas, tribal lands or Department of Defense lands.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Commercial collectors are required to maintain daily records of the unprotected wildlife taken. Not later than the tenth day of each month, the Nevada Department of Wildlife must receive from the holder of the permit a report which summarizes the daily records of the previous month. The holder of the permit shall include on the report: number of specimens collected, sex and age of each specimen (if known), a description of the collection location, and a description of the habitat from which the specimen was collected. Additionally, commercial collectors are required to maintain an annual chronological log of each transaction which involves the sale, barter, trade or other transfer of the specimen of wildlife collected under the authority of the commercial collection permit. The log should include the name and address of each person to whom wildlife is transferred, the species and number of each transferred, and the date of transfer. The annual log should be maintained for two years after the expiration date of the permit. Each year, the Nevada Department of Wildlife analyzes the data reported by permitted commercial collectors to identify trends associated with commercial collection activities.

Commercial records reflect information about the animals that are harvested. The harvested population is indicative of market demand, the number of collectors in any given year, and individual collector preferences, collecting and reporting abilities, habits and efforts. Harvest information would be biased and non-standardized by virtue of the economic incentives driving collectors to collect; it has little to do with true population distribution and trends. Attempting to account for other influences on reptile populations further compounds the complexity and futility in attempting to gain significantly meaningful returns for biologically based management solely based on commercial records. That being said, the commercial collection data are used by the Department to identify trends regarding hotspots for commercial collection and which species are preferred by commercial collectors.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General

Captive propagation is allowed for unprotected indigenous amphibians and reptiles for commercial purposes under the Commercial Possession of Live Wildlife permit. The

Department may authorize the possession and propagation of said unprotected species of wildlife under the authority of a commercial license, if the Department is satisfied, based upon an investigation conducted, that the importation and possession of that species will not be detrimental to the wildlife or the habitat of wildlife in this State. It is prohibited to release any specimens held under a commercial permit back into the wild.

Wild Native Species

If a person issued a Commercial Possession of Live Wildlife permit needs to augment their captive population, he or she is required to obtain a Commercial Collection permit to do so. Collection from the wild is not authorized under the Commercial Possession of Live Wildlife permit.

Agency with Regulatory Authority

The Nevada Department of Wildlife regulates possession, breeding and selling of native amphibians and reptiles in Nevada.

REGULATIONS:

http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-501.html#NRS501Sec379	1993
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec500	1994
http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-503.html#NRS503Sec380	2003
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec095	2004
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec097	1997
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-504.html#NAC504Sec460	1997
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec099	1992
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec510	2003
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec513	2004
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec515	1986
https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec520	1978

Personal Collection

The Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners allows the collection of certain unprotected amphibians and reptiles for personal (noncommercial) use (NAC 504.461 & Commission Regulation 09-04).

METHODS OF TAKE:

Native amphibian and reptile species on the approved Non-commercial Collection Seasons and Limits list can be collected without a permit, so long as they are collected in numbers within the bag limits established by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners (Commission Regulation 09-04). A person may collect an approved reptile species at any hour of the day or night and only by hand, noose, tongs or snake hook. A person may collect an approved amphibian species at any hour of the day or night only by hand or dip net. A person shall not use a crowbar, tire iron, jackhammer, winch, explosive device, chemical substance or any other method or means of collection that involves the removal or breaking apart of rocks, a natural shelter or the habitat in or around which the reptile or amphibian may be found. Any type of pit trap or can trap is prohibited.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Protected species and those unprotected species which are not on the approved list are not allowed for hobby or personal collection in Nevada. There are no size, age or sex limits for the approved species. See Appendix B for bag and aggregate limits. If, while in the possession of a natural person an unprotected reptile or amphibian produces progeny and the number of progeny exceeds the possession limits established by the Commission for that reptile or amphibian species, the natural person may hold the excess number of progeny in captivity for not more than 45 days after the date on which the progeny hatched or was born. On or before the expiration of the 45-day period, such progeny must be given as a gift to another natural person or a scientific or educational institution located in this State, or disposed of as directed by the Department. Such progeny must not be released into the wild, sold, bartered, traded or maintained for public displays or as a part of a or adjunct to any commercial establishment. Amphibian and reptile species not approved for hobby collection by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners are excluded. No specimens collected for personal purposes can be released back into the wild once held in captivity.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for approved hobby collection species in Nevada; hobby collection is allowed January 1 – December 31 each year for approved species. The hobby collection season is closed for species not approved by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No permit is required for hobby collection of approved amphibian and reptile species by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. As such, there are no reporting requirements and no hobby collection data for the Department to track this use's impact on the resource.

REGULATIONS:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-504.html#NAC504Sec461> 1997

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-504.html#NAC504Sec4615> 1997

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Any method approved by the Nevada Department of Wildlife upon review of the application for the permit.

LIMITS:

Any limit approved by the Department upon review of the application for permit. Typically, limits are only imposed for protected species proposed by the applicant for removal from the wild population (sacrifice on site, maintenance alive in captivity, etc.).

SEASONS:

Any season approved by the Department upon review of the application for permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required for scientific collection permits. Reports require species identification (common and scientific name), date of collection, sex identification, collection location, habitat description and capture situation. Capture situations include (1) salvage specimens found dead, (2) capture live specimens, transport and maintain alive in captivity, (3) collect specimens and sacrifice on site, (4) capture, mark, sample and release at the site where taken, or (5) other methods as requested by the permittee on the application approved by the Department in the permit. Permittees are required to submit copies of published articles, reports, books, presentations, etc...developed from permitted activities to the Department

Scientific collection report data are considered reliable and accurate because researchers typically collect data with the intention to publish, which requires that precise and accurate data are collected. There is no need to determine harvest numbers for scientific collection of wildlife because researchers are required to justify their impact on the resource prior to receiving authorization to handle wildlife. Data from scientific collection reports have a variety of applications for Department use, but are primarily used when Department personnel provide wildlife mitigation recommendations to land developers or land use activities.

REGULATIONS:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec094> 1997

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has a Wildlife Movement Policy and Procedure which addresses how the Department handles nuisance wildlife and confiscated reptile specimens. This Policy and Procedure only addresses terrestrial wildlife and does not specifically address amphibian species, however the decision process would likely be similar for amphibian species. For confiscated herpetofauna, the Department has the option to (1) retain the animal in captivity by donating it to a non-profit educational organization, (2) if native, return the animal to the wild, or (3) euthanasia. In deciding on the disposition of these animals there is a need to ensure both the humane treatment of the animals and the conservation and welfare of existing wildlife populations.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Mojave desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*) are threatened, but allowed to be kept as pets in Nevada, as it was a very popular pet kept in captivity in high numbers prior to its listing. It is prohibited to collect a desert tortoise from the wild to be kept as a pet, however the Department does allow pre-act desert tortoises and their progeny to be kept as pets without a permit. The Department allows adoption of pre-act desert tortoises and their progeny through a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-approved adoption program. This adoption program provides an adoption certificate and is free. The penalty for illegal possession of a desert tortoise is a misdemeanor and is punishable by up to a \$500 fine and/or up to six months in jail, plus the applicable civil penalties.

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec093> 2004

The Department provides Special Purpose Permits, which are free, to consultants that conduct clearance surveys for desert tortoises when a land use or maintenance activity has been proposed within desert tortoise habitat. This allows the surveyors to handle and move desert tortoises and/or Gila monsters (*Heloderma suspectum*) out of harm's way prior to and during construction activities. The penalty for illegally handling a desert tortoise or Gila monster is a misdemeanor and is punishable by up to a \$500 fine and/or up to six months in jail, plus the applicable civil penalties.

<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-503.html#NRS503Sec597> 2003

DISEASES/PATHOGEN TESTING:

There are currently no regulatory requirements for disease testing prior to export from or import into Nevada for non-indigenous or indigenous reptiles or amphibians. However, a permit is necessary to import wildlife into the state and authorizing

personnel can stipulate a health certificate requirement prior to approving an importation permit. Additionally, when considering applications for permits to release wildlife, if the Department determines that the condition of the wildlife to be released could pose potential harm to the existing wildlife of this State if released, the Department will require the applicant to submit to the Department a certificate of health issued by a licensed veterinarian or a fish pathologist approved by the Department, as appropriate, attesting to the health of the wildlife to be released.

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec135> 1997

There are currently no regulatory requirements for disease testing for amphibians used as bait. Native amphibians are not authorized to be used as bait in Carson City and Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Storey, Pershing and Washoe Counties. In the remaining counties, native unprotected frogs and toads may be used as bait only in the waters from which they were taken and salamanders may be used as bait in any waters (NRS 503.500 – 503.508). While Nevada does not require disease testing, it does restrict the movement of wildlife, including herpetofauna. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 503.597, it is unlawful, except by the written consent and approval of the Department, for any person at anytime to receive, bring or have brought or shipped into this State, or remove from one stream or body of water in this State to any other, or from one portion of the State to any other, or to any other state, any aquatic life or wildlife, or any spawn, eggs or young of any of them.

<http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-503.html#NRS503Sec597> 2003

A person who has reason to believe that any captive wildlife has been exposed to a dangerous or communicable disease shall immediately give notice to the Department of Wildlife and the State Department of Agriculture.

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-504.html#NAC504Sec482> 1994

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

For nuisance herpetofauna, the Nevada Department of Wildlife responds to calls dealing with native wildlife, while the local Animal Control authorities respond to all other calls. The Department typically provides educational information about the nuisance species and only physically responds when a public safety threat is presented (venomous reptile). Once the reptile has been removed, it may be disposed of or relocated no more than 50 meters for rattlesnakes, 1000 meters for Gila monsters and 200 meters for all other reptiles from its original capture location.

<http://www.ndow.org/wild/concerns/safety/>



NEW HAMPSHIRE

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are classified as non-game in New Hampshire. It is unlawful for any person to take, possess, process, sell or offer for sale, deliver, carry, transport or ship or export any endangered or threatened species or violate any rule adopted under the chapter pertaining to the conservation of such species of listed wildlife.

- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-XVIII-212-A.htm>
- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis1000.html> 2008
- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-XVIII-212-B.htm>

“Protected” is not defined in New Hampshire statute or law as it pertains to reptiles and/or amphibians. Law and rules use terms such as possession, sale, take, import, release, conservation programs, management, land acquisition, etc.

In general, New Hampshire law/statute does not distinguish between possession and collection from the wild for native reptiles and amphibians. One distinction in rule is that no person shall ‘take’ any species of indigenous turtle from May 15 to July 15 but an individual could possess a Category One turtle during these periods if it was collected outside of May 15 to July 15.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

The New Hampshire Fish & Game Department Commission would give an opinion on any proposed state law change relative to wildlife. The Legislature would decide any changes to state law. In law, the Legislature gives New Hampshire Fish & Game Department the ability to adopt and revise various rules under RSA 541-A. The executive director, with the consent of the Commission, may adopt rules regulating the taking, possession, and handling of non-game species. The executive director shall, by rule, establish such limitations relating to taking, possession, transportation or sale as may be deemed necessary to conserve threatened and endangered species.

Commercial Collection

No commercial collection/sale of any native amphibian or reptile species is allowed in New Hampshire.

METHODS OF TAKE:

N/A

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming or aquaculture is not allowed for amphibians or reptiles in New Hampshire.

Wild Native Species:

N/A

Agency With Regulatory Authority:

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department is the agency with regulatory authority over farming or aquaculture of native wildlife.

REGULATIONS:

- PART Fis 811 Sale of Wildlife: Fis 811.01 Amphibians and Reptiles 2007
- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis800.html> 2007

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no regulations pertaining to methods of take for personal or hobby collection of amphibians or reptiles.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Individuals may possess two specimens of each Category One reptile species without a permit. Individuals may not possess Category Five reptile species; exhibitors may possess Category Five reptile species through a separate permit process. Individuals may possess up to five specimens of each Category One amphibian species without a permit. Individuals may not possess Category Five amphibian species; exhibitors may possess Category Five amphibian species through a separate permit process.

SEASONS:

There is no open season for species listed as threatened or endangered (timber rattlesnakes, eastern hognose snake, black racer, marbled salamander, Blanding’s turtle, spotted turtle). There is no open season for amphibians or reptiles listed as Category 5. There is no open season for four species of turtles: Blanding’s, spotted, wood and eastern box. The season is closed for all other turtles May 15 – July 15 each year. The season is open for all other reptiles and amphibians classified as Category One.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no applicable reporting requirements for personal collection of amphibians or reptiles.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis800.html>
- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis1300-1400.html> 2007

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE, LIMITS AND SEASONS

Methods of take for scientific collection of wildlife in New Hampshire are approved on a case by case basis.

LIMITS:

Limits for scientific collection of wildlife in New Hampshire are approved on a case by case basis.

SEASONS:

Seasons for scientific collection of wildlife in New Hampshire are approved on a case by case basis.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

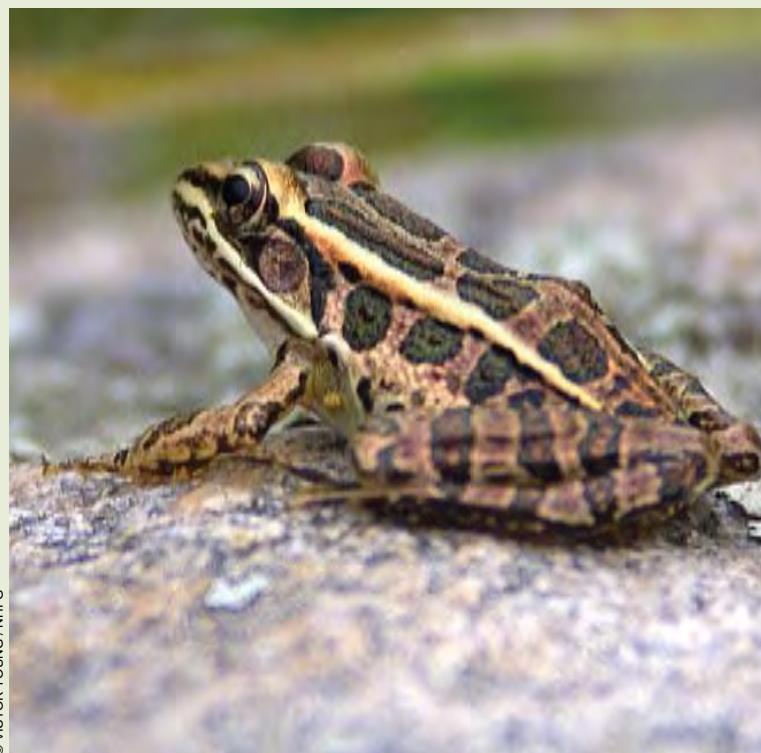
The licensee shall submit a report of study results by January 31 for the period covered by the scientific permit to include the following information: name and address of the permittee, purpose and objective of the authorized study, species and number of each taken, age and sex (if known), collection location, collection date, disposition of specimen(s), and location where specimens are held (if applicable). Complete reports for previous scientific licenses shall be received before subsequent or renewal applications will be considered. For endangered or threatened species, permittees shall file a written progress report by December 31 of the study with the executive director and will include: the species and number taken, date and location where spe-

cies were taken, the disposition of the individuals and other results of the study.

Scientific use permit reports include the number of specimens impacted by permitted activities. Scientific use permits are not issued for personal collection or harvest; they are intended for scientific or research purposes or educational needs. Most permitted uses have included research of live specimens in the field. If specimens are needed to be collected from the wild, permit applicant would need to justify numbers of specimens proposed and reasoning for research.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis1100.html> 2004
- <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis1000.html> 2008



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
PERSONAL	No permit for individuals possessing 2 or less Category I reptiles	N/A	Up to \$1,000 for each	N/A
	No permit for individuals possessing 5 or less Category I amphibians	N/A		N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific collection permit	\$25 (waiver for educational affiliations)		<50

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

Disposition of confiscated amphibians or reptiles is determined on a case by case basis; no formal guidelines exist.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no other forms of collection of native amphibians or reptiles in New Hampshire not already covered above.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

All importation of native reptiles and amphibians would require a permit from the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department. The executive director shall review each application to import wildlife and shall make a determination as to whether such importation shall be permitted. No permit shall be issued if there is any significant disease, genetic, ecological, environmental, health, safety or welfare risks to the public or other wildlife species. Persons holding a current permit to import for a specific wildlife

species, other than fish, may import such wildlife which has a health certificate that meets: (1) USDA requirements pursuant to 9 CFR 2.78; or (2) Any other health inspection requirements pursuant to the laws and rules of the NH department of agriculture.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Biologists within the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department frequently take calls from concerned residents regarding native snakes and snapping turtles. Usually these calls result in no further action. However, if additional assistance is needed, the primary responders to 'nuisance' wildlife requests include licensed Wildlife Control Operators. New Hampshire Fish & Game Department Conservation Officers may respond when dangerous and/or illegal reptiles are involved (primarily non-native alligators, crocodiles, and venomous snakes). Local Animal Control officers or police officers may also respond as they deem appropriate.

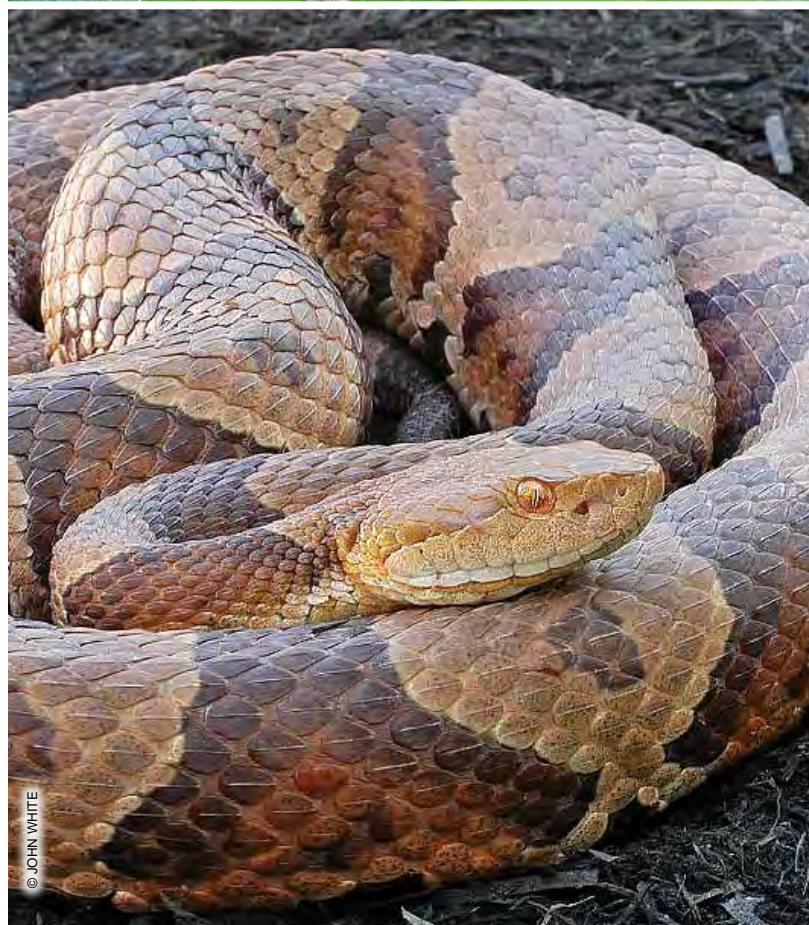




© JOHN WHITE



© JOHN WHITE



© JOHN WHITE



© JOHN WHITE PHOTOS

NEW JERSEY

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Most amphibians and reptiles are considered nongame species. However, the common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), green frog (*Rana clamitans melanota*), and diamond-backed terrapin (*Malaclemys t. terrapin*) are considered game species and can be collected with either a permit or valid fishing license. Protected amphibians and reptiles are those species on the following lists: (1) the list of wildlife determined to be endangered by the commissioner pursuant to this act; (2) the list of nongame species regulated pursuant to this act (New Jersey Statute 23:2A-6). N.J.S.A. 23:2A-6 states that, "No person shall take, possess, transport, export, process, sell or offer for sale or ship, and no common or contract carrier shall knowingly transport or receive for shipment any species or subspecies of wildlife appearing on the [above] lists."

New Jersey distinguishes between collection (removal from the wild) and possession in its regulations for native amphibians and reptiles. The possession of some species is exempt from possession permit requirements, provided the amphibians and/or reptiles in possession are purchased legally through the pet trade. A permit is always required to remove amphibian and/or reptile species from the wild.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Wildlife regulation changes in New Jersey require the approval from the state's Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Diamond-backed terrapins may not be taken by means of a trap, pot, fyke, seine, weir, or net of any description; harvest by hand is the only method allowed. Snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs may be taken by use of spears, hooks, dip nets (less than 24 inches diameter), traps or by hand.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Only diamond-backed terrapins with plastrons greater than five inches in length may be harvested. There is no limit to the number of diamond-backed terrapins that can be taken. Snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs do not have size, age, or bag limits.

SEASONS:

The open season for diamond-backed terrapins is November 1 through March 1. The season is closed for green and bull frogs from April 1 to June 30. The season is closed for snapping turtles from May 1 to June 15.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for commercial harvest of diamond-backed terrapins. Annual harvest reports, including date, waterbody, species, and number, are due by Dec. 31 of the current permit year for snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs. In 2009, only 36 of 70 persons holding snapping turtle commercial harvest permits reported. Harvest reports are not considered accurate or reliable for snapping turtles, bullfrogs or green frog harvest permits. Harvest locations are very general and under-reporting is suspected. No information on age class or by-catch is collected.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

N.J.A.C. 7:25 - 21(21.1-21.3) 2009

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/pdf/2008/comregs08.pdf>

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming and/or aquaculture is not allowed in New Jersey for amphibian or reptile species.

Wild Native Species:

N/A

Agency With Regulatory Authority:

N/A

Personal Collection

Collection of live animals to be kept as pets is not permitted. Recreational collection for personal consumption is allowed for bullfrogs, green frogs, and snapping turtles with a freshwater fishing license.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs may be taken by use of spears, hooks, dip nets (less than 24 inches diameter), traps or by hand.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs do not have size, age, or bag limits.

SEASONS:

The season is closed for green and bull frogs from April 1 to June 30. The season is closed for snapping turtles from May 1 to June 15.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Permit reports are due at the end of the permit year.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

N.J.S.A 23: 2A-6

N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.6

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/pdf/perregs.pdf>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take allowed are determined upon review and approval of the application for a scientific collection permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are determined upon review and approval of the application for a scientific collection permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are determined upon review and approval of the application for a scientific collection permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Scientific collection permit reports are due at the end of the permit year. These reports are considered reliable. In recent years the Division has increased the requirements for the end of year reports, which has resulted in more useful permit information being reported.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

N.J.S.A 23: 2A-6

N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.6

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/pdf/perregs.pdf>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Historically, the disposition of confiscated amphibians and reptiles are dealt with on a case-by-case basis and typically the Division tries to find someone to provide lifetime care for the animal. The Division has avoided euthanizing confiscated herpetofauna in the past. However, New Jersey has recently begun to develop guidelines to address the disposition of confiscated herpetofauna and euthanasia is given more consideration in these new draft guidelines.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

New Jersey does not regulate any other uses of amphibians and reptiles.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

New Jersey does not require testing for diseases or pathogens prior to native herpetofauna specimens being exported from or imported into the state, or sold or used for bait in bodies of water throughout the state.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Typically, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife will field calls about nuisance snakes and attempt to solve the problem over the phone. If no resolution can be achieved in this manner, the Division will refer the caller to their municipal wildlife control. New Jersey Fish and Wildlife employees will only physically respond to reports of nuisance wildlife if it is believed the animal in question is a threatened or endangered species.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Freshwater Commercial Harvest Permit (for harvest above recreational limits)	\$2	Up to \$500 1st offense Up to \$1000 subsequent offenses	<50
PERSONAL	Fishing License	\$22.50	\$40	160,000
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit	\$22	Up to \$25,000 and can petition for criminal action.	<50



NEW MEXICO

© CLINTON & CHARLES ROBERTSON / CC SA

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles that are endangered or threatened, and horned lizards (*genus Phrynosoma*) are prohibited from take by statute unless otherwise authorized. The take of non-threatened or endangered lizards is allowed for use in lizard races and snakes of the genus *Crotalus* may be taken for rattlesnake roundups. All other amphibians and reptiles receive no protection from take by New Mexico residents. Non-residents are required to have a permit to take any amphibians and reptiles. There is no approved manner and method or bag limits for collection for personal use. However these are specified in commercial and scientific permits. Commercial take of select species is allowed by permit. Amphibians and reptiles that are endangered or threatened, and horned lizards (*genus Phrynosoma*) are prohibited (or protected) from take by statute unless otherwise authorized.

The New Mexico Department Game and Fish does not distinguish between collection and possession. The Department does distinguish between possession/collection and take (to kill).

Possession of state threatened or endangered species requires a permit. For horned lizards, a permit is required if you are a resident and want to take/kill the animal or if you are a non-resident and you want to take and/or possess/collect the animal. Otherwise there are no required permits/authorizations for possession of non-threatened or endangered species. See above for distinctions on collection permits/regulations. The importation of any amphibians and reptiles into the state is regulated and requires an importation permit.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Changes in Regulations require Game Commission approval only. Changes to Statutes require approval by the Legislature.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial collectors are not allowed to possess a firearm or other implement whereby any big game animal or domestic animal could be killed while conducting commercial collection activities. Collectors can use hand-held flashlights or spotlights and can collect by seine, cast net, dip net, noose, tongs or hook from road surfaces.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

A list of native, free-ranging amphibians and reptiles known to occur in the state of New Mexico wherein take is allowed, with the annual bag limit for each, shall be established and maintained by the Director of New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Director's Amphibian and Reptile List). Endangered or threatened species, horned lizards, leopard frogs, and native species not included on the Director's Amphibian and Reptile List are protected from take.

SEASONS:

The open season for commercial collection of approved amphibian and reptile species is April 1 to March 31 annually.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Each person who purchases a Commercial Collecting permit is required to file a year-end report on a standardized form approved by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. The report form includes the identification and number taken of each species and from which county collection took place. A database of all species and numbers of individuals taken is maintained annually by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has used the data reported by the commercial collectors for management decisions to establish commercial take limits. However, the data reported by commercial collectors is only as reliable as those reporting. Collection locations are reported to the county level, therefore population trends at more site specific localities may not be accurately reflected.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General:

Possession and captive propagation of herpetofauna is allowed in New Mexico, except for endangered or threatened species. A permit is not required for residents, although non-residents are required to secure the appropriate permits for collection from the wild.

Wild Native Species:

Native amphibians and reptiles, excluding endangered or threatened species, can be collected from the wild to augment captive populations for farming or aquacultural purposes.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish has authority for possession and captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title19/19.035.0010.htm>.

<http://www.conwaygreene.com/nmsu/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-hit-h.htm&2.0>

<http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title19/19.035.0007.htm>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

No permit is required for state-residents, except for endangered or threatened species or horned lizards. Non-residents need a non-resident Non-game License. Take is allowed for horned lizards, but shipping out of state is prohibited. There are no prohibitions for take methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Any person in possession of more than 50 individuals of a species approved for unlimited take, shall be deemed to possess these individuals for commercial purposes.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for personal collection of amphibians and/or reptiles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for the Non-game License. There are no reporting requirements for residents for personal collection. Non-game/non-resident licenses, which are required for non-residents who collect amphibians and reptiles for personal use, do not have any reporting requirements.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

There are no regulations for personal collection of herpetofauna and, as such, there are no penalties.

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Residents are required to have a permit for take of endangered or threatened species and horned lizards. Non-residents are required to have permits to take any amphibian or reptile species. Methods of take are specific to each permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are specific to each permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specific to each permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

All Scientific/Educational Permit holders are required to submit an annual report by January 31. Reporting requirements are specific to each permit. Permits are revoked from persons not meeting reporting requirements.

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish uses data reported through scientific collecting permits for management decisions. However verifying the reliability of these data is impossible. Data obtained through scientific collecting permits are useful for determining the impact of scientific research on threatened and endangered species as both residents and non-residents are required to obtain this permit for collection of threatened and endangered amphibians and reptiles. These data are also useful in determining distribution.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.conwaygreene.com/nmsu/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-hit-h.htm&2.0>



© J.D. WILSON

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated amphibian and reptile specimens is determined on a case by case basis, but are most often placed with wildlife rehabilitators and herpetologists. Individuals not considered safe for release into the wild are euthanized.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish allows other uses of reptile species, including rattlesnake round ups and lizard races. No permit is required for these uses.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

New Mexico does not require testing for diseases or pathogens prior to amphibians and/or reptiles being exported from the state, however testing is required prior to importation into the state.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

New Mexico Game and Fish Law Enforcement Officers respond to these wildlife issues on a case by case basis. There are no specific guidelines addressing these issues.



© GEORGE ANDREJKO / AZGFD

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Residents: Commercial Herpetofauna Permit	\$50	Misdemeanor: up to \$1,000 fine and/or up to 1 year in jail	50>200 (118)
	Non-residents: Commercial Herpetofauna Permit + Hunting License	\$50 Additional hunting license fee required if a non-resident		<50 (39)
AQUACULTURE	Residents: None	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Non-residents: bait fish dealer license	\$21	Misdemeanor: up to a \$500 fine and/or 6 months in jail	<50
PERSONAL	*Resident Non-game License or None	\$0	Misdemeanor: up to a \$500 fine and/or 6 months in jail	<50
	Non-resident Non-game License	\$65		<50
SCIENTIFIC	*Resident Scientific/Educational License	**\$15	Misdemeanor: up to a \$300 fine and/or up to 90 days in jail	Not Tracked
	Non-resident Scientific/Educational License			Not Tracked

*Residents are required to have a permit to collect only endangered or threatened species or horned lizards.

**The fee for scientific/education license can be waived by Department cooperators.



NEW YORK

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Since 2006, all native reptiles and amphibians in New York are classified as “small game” species. All but the common snapping turtle, the diamond-back terrapin, and common species of frogs are protected through no open season. Harvest is allowed by regulation, with limits on season length on most frogs, season and size limits on terrapins, and season, size and bag limits on snapping turtles. In addition, some species are given additional protection as state-listed threatened or endangered. A third classification, “species of special concern” identifies several species as such, but affords them no additional legal protection beyond that conveyed by their status as small game species.

“Protected” status in New York includes all of the various levels of regulation as stated above. All species are protected in some manner against “taking.” In New York, the definition of “taking” includes pursuing, worrying and disturbing, as well as actually capturing or killing. Therefore you cannot, for instance, obstruct the migration routes of a threatened or endangered species (supported by case law), or disturb a den site unless permitted by the Department of Environmental Conservation (Department). Historically, a small number of reptiles, including the North American wood turtle, the eastern box turtle, and the bog turtle, were given protection as small game species, while the Department then provided protection by having no open season through the regulations. Since 2006, NYS provides all native reptiles and amphibians with that same level of legislative protection.

New York permits and licenses do address collection/possession issues individually, based on the species involved and the type of permit.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations on reptiles and amphibians in New York are promulgated by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Regulations are limited to implementing the authority conveyed to the Department by statute. Statutory changes must be done through legislative action. As an example, the State Legislature enacted the State Endangered Species Law that gives the Department the statutory authority to list endangered species by regulation while the Department then uses regulations to provide a list of species that meet the definition of endangered species.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE

New York does not allow for the commercial collection of native reptiles and amphibians outside of those mentioned for which there is an open season.

A fishing or small game hunting license is required to collect frogs during the open frog hunting season, depending on the method of take. A small game hunting license is required to collect snapping turtles. A diamond-back terrapin license is required to collect diamond-back terrapins.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Snapping turtles with an upper shell length greater than or equal to 12 inches may be taken with a daily limit of five and a season limit of 30. Diamond-back terrapins have no daily or seasonal bag limit, but must have upper shells between four and seven inches. If turtles are taken illegally, Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) § 71-0924 imposes additional penalties on violators dependent on the value of the illegally harvested turtles.

SEASONS:

Frogs included in the open season may be collected from June 15 to September 30. Some wildlife management units are closed to the taking of leopard frogs, and northern cricket frogs and eastern *spadefoot* toads may not be taken in any part of the state. The open season for snapping turtles is July 15 to September 30. The open season for diamond-back terrapins is August 1 to April 30.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

New York generally does not issue commercial permits for *herpetofauna*. The Department does not have any mandatory harvest reporting for any herp species. The Department periodically does a small game survey of licensed hunters which includes responses for the harvest of frogs and snapping turtles.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

In New York, there are no legal provisions to allow the captive breeding or raising of native reptiles and amphibians for commercial purposes. Licenses can only be issued for scientific, exhibition or propagation purposes.

Wild Native Species:

N/A

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

N/A

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

ECL 11-0103 and 11-0515 (<http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menuegtf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS>)
 6 NYCRR Parts 3 and 175
 (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/2494.html>)
 ECL 71-0924
 (<http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menuegtf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS>)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

New York developed a permit program in 2008 to allow for the taking and possession of the non-listed (i.e. not endangered, threatened or special concern) reptiles and amphibians for educational or scientific purposes. This permit allows for the continued opportunity to develop an awareness and respect for our herpetofauna resource, but does not allow for collection solely as pets. Guidelines within the permit prevent commercial exploitation and limit the numbers taken or possessed. Collection of species may be by hand, net or trap.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

This permit allows the collection of up to five individuals of listed common species of amphibians and up to two individuals of common species of reptiles. A single egg mass of a common frog, toad or salamander species may be collected and possessed until hatching. Once hatched, the tadpoles or salamander larvae must be released in suitable habitat at or near the original point of capture prior to transforming into the adult or terrestrial stage. Animals may not be used for captive propagation purposes, be bought, sold, offered for sale, traded or transferred to another person.

SEASONS:

There is no season listed for personal collection.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements under these personal collection permits.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

ECL 11-0515
 (<http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menuegtf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS>)

Scientific Collection

New York does allow collection of protected wildlife (including all reptiles and amphibians) under a license for propagation, banding, scientific or exhibition purposes. Under a second license to possess and sell, the Department is authorized to allow the possession and sale of protected wildlife for propagation, scientific, or exhibition purposes. The Department has no criteria for issuing these licenses that are exclusive to *herpetofauna*. For any species listed as threatened or endangered, a separate, additional license is required. There is no differentiation between residents and non-resident applicants.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Allowable take methods may be addressed in the permit conditions.

LIMITS:

Limits may be addressed in the permit conditions.

SEASONS:

Collection time periods may be addressed in the permit conditions.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

License holders are required to report annually the animals acquired, possessed, and disposed under the permit. The Department has incorporated reliable license reporting data into the databases that have been developed by the New York Herp Atlas project and the New York Natural Heritage Program.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL/ PERSONAL/ SCIENTIFIC	*License to Collect or Possess	\$10	Up to \$250 fine and/or 15 days in jail	Not Tracked
	Fishing or Small Game License	\$29/26		Not Tracked
	Diamond-backed Terrapin License	\$10		<50
AQUACULTURE	*License to Possess and Sell	\$10	Up to \$250 fine and/or 15 days in jail	Not Tracked

* Issued only for scientific, exhibition or propagation purposes.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

ECL 11-0515 and 6 NYCRR Part 175

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/28633.html> 2006

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/25021.html> 2006

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3938.html> 2006

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

In general, the Department attempts to place native reptiles and amphibians with a zoo in need of such animals, a research institute or college, or a licensed wildlife educator. Euthanizing is rarely exercised with native herpetofauna species. When the history of the native species is known and an appropriate release location can be identified, release of confiscated native species to the wild can be implemented. The disposition of unlawfully possessed non-native amphibians and reptiles poses significant challenges. Finding a legal home for large constrictors, venomous snakes, and exotic species of reptiles and amphibians is a significant problem for the Department. In many cases, the Department seizes the animals in place and directs the owners to find a legal disposition for them if they (the owners) do not meet the criteria for getting a permit to legally keep the animal. Permits are not issued for the release of exotic species.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Section 11-0505 of New York's Environmental Conservation Law prohibits anyone from using a device which prevents frogs from having free access to and egress from water. This is an historic section, written during a time when the commercial harvest of frogs for food or bait was much more popular. It is a \$0-250 violation section, and is rarely written.

Section 11-0507 of New York's Environmental Conservation Law prohibits the release of any wildlife species to the wild without a permit.

Section 11-0507 of New York's Environmental Conservation Law prohibits the possession of venomous reptiles without first being issued a license.

Section 11-0512 of New York's Environmental Conservation Law explicitly prohibits the possession of dangerous reptiles (defined as all reptiles that are venomous by nature, several constrictor snakes, crocodylia, and monitor lizards) as pets. A license is required to possess any exotic venomous reptile (including "venomoid") in New York, and licenses are only issued for exhibition purposes.

New York State Public Health Law, modeled after similar Federal regulations, prohibits the sale of any turtle with a carapace length of less than four inches.



© JOHN WHITE

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Disease or pathogen testing prior to export or import or use as bait is not required.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The Department has a nuisance wildlife control operator licensing program. A written exam must be passed to obtain this license. There is a section on snakes included in the Best Practices manual that the required test is based upon. This license is only required if a fee is charged for the service of removing the nuisance animal and/or if the nuisance animal is to be removed/transported from the property. Nuisance snapping turtles and nuisance northern water snakes can be handled under a nuisance wildlife permit issued by a regional wildlife manager to any person.

The Department does provide the public with contact information of permit and license holders with special training in handling animals such as venomous snakes. In addition, Environmental Conservation Officers respond to nuisance situations if there is a threat to the public or the situation involves a threatened or endangered species.

NORTH CAROLINA

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Under General Statute § 113-129, amphibians and reptiles are classified as either wild animals or wildlife resources. Wild animals refer to federally listed amphibians or reptiles other than sea turtles, while wildlife resources cover all other amphibians and reptiles. All listed species (endangered, threatened, or special concern) are protected and permits may be issued for scientific/educational or public safety related take. State Wildlife Action Plan priority species are not protected.

Animals that are “protected” in North Carolina are any endangered, threatened, or special concern for which there is no open season for take. It is unlawful to take or possess any listed species unless: 1) a permit has been issued, 2) in defense of a life, or 3) other (includes processed parts of alligators labeled out of state, falconers with falconry permits, and permitted scientific supply companies obtaining stock from out of state). The following link takes you to the actual code:

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20i%2015a%20ncac%2010i%20.0102.html>

North Carolina distinguishes between wild collection and possession of native amphibians and reptiles. North Carolina has both a Wildlife Collection License and a separate Possession Permit, but both apply only to native species. No permits or licenses are currently required for non-native herps. If a person wants to collect more than 4 reptiles or 24 amphibians from the wild, he or she must apply for and obtain a collection license which will specify the amounts for the requested species (e.g. 50 slimy salamanders). If a person wants to possess more than 4 reptiles or 24 amphibians, regardless of the source (e.g. collected from out of state or obtained from a reptile show), he or she must apply for and obtain a possession permit prior to possessing the animals. Both of these require annual reporting. The possession permit also requires the permittee to keep track of any animals born, bought or sold during the year. The Wildlife Collection License language can be found here:

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20b%2015a%20ncac%2010b%20.0119.html>

while the Possession Permit language can be found here:

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20h%2015a%20ncac%2010h%20.1302.html>

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Changes to the administrative code (NCAC) must be approved by the Wildlife Resources Commission, taken to public hearing, then back to the Commission for re-approval, and then must be taken to the NC Legislature for a vote.

Commercial, Personal & Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Commercial taking is defined as the taking, possession, collection, transportation, purchase or sale of five or more individual turtles or terrapins, or any part thereof, per person in any given year. For any type of use of native herpetofauna, a collection license is needed to take or collect five or more turtles (including snapping turtles), terrapins, lizards or snakes. A collection license is needed to take or collect 25 or more frogs, toads, mudpuppies or salamanders (“spring lizards”). For endangered, threatened, or special concern species, a special permit is needed. A written application to the Commission is required for a permit to authorize importation, and possession for the purpose of retail or wholesale sale. Purchase, importation, and possession of special concern species within North Carolina shall be allowed under permit to state and federal governmental agencies, corporate research entities, and research institutions; provided that sales are permitted to out of state consumers; and, provided that they must be possessed in indoor facilities and that all transportation of specimens provides safeguards adequate to prevent accidental escape; and that the agency’s or institution’s Animal Use and Care Committee has approved the research protocol for this species; and further provided that no specimens may be stocked or released in the public or private waters or lands of North Carolina and may not be transferred to any private individual. The manner of taking wildlife resources under a collection license may be specified by the Executive Director pursuant to G.S. 113-272.4(d) and need not be restricted to the usual methods of hunting or trapping.

LIMITS:

It is prohibited to commercially take any native species classified as endangered, threatened, special concern or from the families Emydidae or Trionychidae. Individuals shall collect, for any type of use, no more than 10 turtles per day and no more than 100 turtles per calendar year from each family Chelydridae or Kinosternidae (Appendix A). Collection limits and seasons for the remaining amphibian and reptile species are specified on the license and depend on whether the collection activity is catch and release or permanent removal. To prevent the spread of salmonellosis from pet turtles to humans, no turtle shall be sold, offered for sale, or bartered by any retail or wholesale establishment in North Carolina. This regulation does not apply to the sale of turtles to institutions for scientific or educational purposes nor to the sale of turtles for food purposes. Processed meat and other parts of American alligators, which have been lawfully taken in a state in which there is an open season for harvesting alligators, may be possessed, bought and sold when such products are marketed in packages or containers which are distinctly labeled to indicate the state in which they were taken and the identity, location, and lawful authority of the processor or distributor.

SEASONS:

There shall be no open season for taking any of the species listed as endangered (Rule .0103), threatened (Rule .0104), or, unless otherwise provided, as special concern (Rule .0105). Seasons for turtles from Emydidae

or Trionychidae and the remaining amphibian and reptile species are specified on the license and depend on whether the collection activity is catch and release or permanent removal.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Each individual licensed shall submit a written report to the Executive Director within 15 days following the date of expiration of the license. The report shall be on a form supplied by the Wildlife Resources Commission and shall show the numbers of each species taken under the license and the use or disposition thereof. The Executive Director may require additional information for statistical purposes such as the dates and places of the taking and the sex, size, weight, condition, and approximate age of each specimen taken. Collection license data have not been analyzed thoroughly.

Currently, annual reporting is required for both Wildlife Collection Licenses and Possession Permits. These data vary significantly from user to user. Some are very accurate and detailed, while others yield limited information and are less useful. Nevertheless, future licenses and permits are based on the previous year's data.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General

Aquaculture is allowed for alligators, provided the enclosure, sanitation and care requirements described in 15A NCAC 10H .0302 MINIMUM STANDARDS (4)a-b are met. Aquaculture for turtles requires approval from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL/ PERSONAL/ SCIENTIFIC	*Wildlife Collection License	**\$5	Class I misdemeanor (113-337)	50>200
	*Herpetofauna Possession Permit	\$0		50>200
AQUACULTURE	NCCA & CS Aquaculture Production License	\$0	Misdemeanor: Up to a \$500 fine and/or up to 30 days in jail	Not Known
SCIENTIFIC	Salvage Permit	\$0	Class I misdemeanor (113-337)	50>200
	Rehabilitation Permit	\$0		<50

*A license is needed if an individual collects or possesses more than 4 reptiles or 24 amphibians (excludes listed species).

**The license fee had been waived for representatives of educational or scientific institutions or of governmental agencies; however this has changed. Fees are no longer waived for any groups - the intent is to change the rule to reflect that change in policy.

A Salvage permit is required to salvage specimens found dead on a road and subsequently deposit into museums, universities or other specified locations. The Rehabilitation permit is required to perform rehabilitation on reptiles and/or amphibians.

***In all cases one of the possible penalties for a violation is revocation of the license/permit.

Wild Native Species

North Carolina does not allow wildlife to be removed from the wild to augment captive populations. Those authorized for alligator farms are required to have all alligators acquired through legal means in another state, brought in from out of North Carolina and to have all baby alligators tagged. It is illegal to possess alligator eggs.

Agency with Regulatory Authority

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has the lead authority, although the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also have regulatory roles to play regarding farming and/or aquaculture.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Article 63 Aquaculture Development Act § 106-758, 759, 761 and 763.1

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20h/15a%20ncac%2010h%20.0302.html> 2004

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20i/15a%20ncac%2010i%20.0102.html>

10A NCAC 41A.0302

15A NCAC 10B.0119

15A NCAC 10B.0123

15A NCAC 10H.1301

15A NCAC 10L.0102

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac.asp?folderName=\Title%2015A%20-%20Environment%20and%20Natural%20Resources\Chapter%2010%20-%20Wildlife%20Resources%20and%20Water%20Safety> 2009

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20i/15a%20ncac%2010i%20.0102.html>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

A recent policy regarding the disposition of confiscated amphibian or reptile specimens states that all State and

Federal listed species should be transported to an appropriate holding facility. For confiscated venomous snakes, a transfer to the North Carolina Museum of Natural Science may be arranged. For confiscated non-venomous snakes, turtles or alligators, a transfer to a licensed facility may be arranged. If the museum or other licensed facility is unable to take the specimen(s), euthanasia is chosen. Any confiscated tongueless or African clawed frogs (*Xenopus* spp.) are euthanized.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

It is unlawful for any individual to import, transport, export, purchase, possess, or sell any species of Tongueless or African Clawed Frog (*Xenopus* spp.) or to stock or release them in the public or private waters or lands of North Carolina (15A NCAC 10B .0123).

The intentional exposure of human beings to contact with reptiles of a venomous nature is a criminal offense (GS 14-416 thru 14-422 Article 55). This article shall not apply to the possession, exhibition, or handling of reptiles by employees or agents of duly constituted museums, laboratories, educational or scientific institutions in the course of their educational or scientific work.

No reptiles are allowed in child care centers (15A NCAC 18A .2831).

A permit is required for collection and research on game lands (15A NCAC 10D .0102 and .0103). This rule is currently under review for clarity. The intent in a rule change will be to make it clearer that reptiles and amphibians may not be removed from game lands without a permit.

The sale or commercial distribution of viable turtle eggs and small turtles (carapace length less than four inches) for use as pets is banned under 21 CFR 1240.62.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Currently, no disease/pathogen testing is required for animals exported or imported or used as bait. There are no circumstances under which native herps must be tested for disease.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The response to a “nuisance” animal situation varies depending upon the circumstances involved. Sometimes Wildlife Resources Commission personnel are involved and sometimes a Wildlife Damage Control Agent is involved. There is no standard operating procedure regarding “nuisance” herpetofauna. Thus, the response varies significantly according to the tolerance level of the individual responding to the incident.

NORTH DAKOTA

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Native amphibians and reptiles are classified as non-game and are managed under the Conservation and Communication Section by non-game staff. By proclamation all wildlife is illegal to possess without the appropriate permit from the North Dakota Game and Fish Department. "Protection" as it relates to herps would come from proclamation rules punishable by fines if broken. There are no state laws that protect herpetofauna in North Dakota and this state does not distinguish between collection and possession. Regardless of whether or not the individual took the animal from the wild, it is illegal for someone to possess wildlife without a permit.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Changes made to Game and Fish Department proclamation only require approval from the Governor. Changes to century code would require legislative approval.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are specified in the permit.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Limits are specified in the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified in the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Commercial permit holders must provide a report of what has been collected each year before any future permits will be issued. Data collected would be a reliable source to determine harvest from commercial permits.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Captive breeding and raising of native wildlife is allowed by permit for amphibians and reptiles. There is currently no one permitted for this activity in North Dakota.

Wild Native Species:

Species allowed for captive breeding, and those which are allowed for collection from the wild, are specified on the permit.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The North Dakota Game and Fish Department regulates the captive breeding of native amphibians and reptiles.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t201c06.pdf>

ND Century Code 20.1-06-16

ND Century Code 20.1-06-17

ND Century Code 20.1-09-02

Small Game Hunting Guide Proclamation

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Resident Frog Permit—Commercial	\$50	B Misdemeanor	<50
	Non-resident Frog Permit—Commercial	\$200		<50
	Turtle Permit—Commercial	\$10		<50
AQUACULTURE	Director's Permit—Commercial	\$10	B Misdemeanor	<50
PERSONAL	Resident Frog Permit	\$3	*B Misdemeanor	<50
	Director's Permit—Non-commercial	\$10		<50
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collector's Permit	\$10	*B Misdemeanor	<50

*The penalty is imposed for protected species only.

Personal Collection

The public is encouraged to leave wild animals in the wild, but there are no specific laws that prevent people from taking reptiles and amphibians for non-commercial use unless the species is protected.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are specified in the permit.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Limits are specified in the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified in the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A detailed report of the species collected must be submitted before subsequent permits are issued. Though a permit is required for personal use, in reality the Department receives very few if any requests in a given year. There would not be enough information gathered on personal use from these reports to make any inferences as to the number of individual amphibians or reptiles being taken for this use. It would be difficult to determine impacts on the resource from personal use, as North Dakota has very limited baseline data for herpetofauna.



© CHAD COPPES

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Small Game Hunting Guide, last bullet statement

<http://gf.nd.gov/regulations/smallgame/index.html#other>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are specified in the permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are specified in the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified in the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A detailed report must be submitted to the Department annually and is required prior to subsequent permits issued. These data would be considered accurate as specific reporting requirements must be met before additional permits are required. The Department receives a high percentage of reports from issued permits. This could be used to determine harvest for this particular use. It would be difficult to determine impacts on the resource from scientific use, as North Dakota has very limited baseline data for herpetofauna.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t201c03.pdf>

ND Century Code 20.1-03-12(19)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated amphibians or reptiles are either used for Department use or disposed of by Department staff.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Turtle races are allowed, however a permit is required to collect the turtles and the turtles must be released after the race.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Disease testing is required for incoming or outgoing amphibians or reptiles for any type of use.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nuisance or urban wildlife issues are dealt with by either the city police department, if the occurrence is in city limits, or by either USDA Wildlife Services or North Dakota Game and Fish Department staff, if outside of the city limits. Cases are dealt with on a case by case basis.



© LIPPS

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Reptiles and amphibians are considered “Wild Animals” by definition in 1531.01 (X) of the Ohio Revised Code (link provided below). The Ohio Division of Wildlife has the authority to regulate all native herpetofauna. The State of Ohio does not classify herpetofauna into fish, game or non-game but in the stand alone terms of “reptiles” and “amphibians.”

State-listed species of reptiles or amphibians may not be taken from the wild. This includes species designated as endangered, threatened, species of concern or special interest. State-listed reptiles and amphibian conservation measures are generally outlined in the agency’s tactical plan for such species. In addition, several of the state endangered reptiles and amphibians have conservation plans for the species to help identify management and conservation measures to ensure the preservation of these species in Ohio. The Division is working to develop these strategic documents for all state endangered species. Furthermore, the Division has initiated inventories/surveys to determine current distribution and relative abundance of state-listed reptiles and amphibians as needed.

All other species of reptiles and amphibians, not considered as “state-listed”, are considered collectable. By law, no individual may take more than four individuals of any one species from the wild with the exception green frogs, American bullfrogs, snapping turtles and softshell turtles harvested under the authority of a fishing license. For the four later species there is a closed season in place to afford protection during the peak of breeding. The Division has initiated a thirteen inch size limit for snapping and softshell turtles.

The Division of Wildlife (DOW) does not define “protected.” There is either an open or defined season when collection can take place with certain restrictions, or the species has a “closed season,” where no wild collection can take place. Species with a closed season may only be taken under special permit for scientific or educational study. Furthermore, possession and/or any wild take must be in accordance with special permits issued by the Chief of the Division.

By Ohio law, there are three basic methods to remove reptiles and amphibians from the wild. First is a fishing license for the take of green frogs, American bullfrogs, snapping turtles and softshell turtles. Possession is permitted for use as food for consumption. Second is under authority of

a propagation permit. Up to four individuals per species of collectable herpetofauna may be taken from the wild and possessed under authority of this permit. The third is under a scientific/education permit. These two permit types are issued only to bona fide scientific and educational institutions. Personal possession is not permitted under authority of these permits. For all permit types, records are required, with the exception of snapping turtles and soft-shell turtles, no wild-caught specimens of native herpetofauna may be bought or sold.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Laws involving the issuance of the various permits lies within Revised Code, and therefore is legislative. All other rules regarding methods of take, bag limits, PIT tagging and record keeping are administrative and are promulgated by the authority of the Chief and the Ohio Wildlife Council.

Commercial Propagation and Personal Collection

Ohio currently has two options when it comes to the general public possessing and/or selling native reptiles and amphibians. They need to either possess a Commercial or Non-Commercial Propagation Permit. A Commercial Propagation Permit allows the permittee to possess and/or sell legally obtained reptiles and amphibians. However, other than softshell turtles and snapping turtles, no wild-caught amphibian or reptile may be sold. A Non-Commercial propagation permit allows only possession. If a person wishes to possess any of the state-listed species they must obtain either a commercial or non-commercial propagator’s permit. Obtaining the permit requires proof the herpetofauna was legally acquired. Furthermore, possession of an endangered species requires the propagator’s permit and an additional letter of authorization from the Chief of the Division.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Ohio reptiles and amphibians may be taken by any method provided it does not violate OAC Section 1501: 31-25-04 (C) (8) which states: “No reptile or amphibian may be taken with the use of chemicals, deleterious or stupefying substances, smoke, explosives, winches, jacks or other device or material that may cause damage to or destroy the den, hibernaculum, nest, or immediate surroundings thereof.”

LIMITS (SEE APPENDICES A AND B):

Ohio residents may take up to four of each “collectable species” from the wild in Ohio. However, other than soft-shell turtles and snapping turtles, no wild-caught amphibian or reptile may be sold. Ohio lists 66 of the state’s 88 species of reptiles and amphibians as “collectable.” Non-residents are prohibited from collecting in Ohio. Green frogs, American bullfrogs, snapping and softshell turtles are taken and possessed under the authority of a fishing license. These species may be taken by both residents and non-residents providing they possess a valid fishing license. Currently the possession limit on green frogs and American bullfrogs is 15. There is no possession limit on snapping and softshell turtles. Ohio law differs regarding these species based upon the purpose for possession. These four species possessed for “consumption as food” are treated independently of species possessed for the pet trade. Ohio has recently rewritten regulations for reptiles and amphibians which became effective January 1, 2011.

SEASONS:

The season for green frog and American bullfrogs is closed from May 1 through 6:00PM the second Friday of June. The closed season for snapping and softshell turtles is May 1 through the last day of June.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There is no mandatory reporting system required in Ohio for the harvest of any species of reptiles or amphibians. However there are record keeping requirements for specimens held in possession. Persons harvesting green frogs and American bullfrogs or snapping and softshell

turtles for consumption as food are required to maintain records if they buy or sell these species. These records shall include date of transaction, the number bought or sold and the complete name and address to whom they were sold or received. Persons collecting any of the other “collectable species” in Ohio must record the date, collection location and length of all reptiles and amphibians taken from the wild. In addition the weights of snapping and softshell turtles sold for consumption must be maintained. These records are not reviewed by wildlife management staff. These records are maintained by the permit holder and used by the law enforcement to review the commercial trade. Records are required to be kept for five years and must be open to inspection at any reasonable hour.

While collection data are required by law, it is not currently utilized to determine harvest or the impact to the wild herpetofauna resource. The data held by this group of permit holders is not collected for this purpose. It is held in a variety of formats and it is not scientifically collected. This data would be anecdotal.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General

Farming or aquaculture of native amphibians and reptiles is allowed with the possession of either a Commercial or Non-Commercial Permit.

Wild Native Species

Persons can collect up to four of the “collectable” species (unlimited for snapping and softshell turtles) and integrate them into the breeding program of their populations.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Annual Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL / AQUACULTURE / PERSONAL	*Commercial Permit	\$40	Up to \$250 fine unless the value of the wildlife exceeds \$1000 at which point the fine would be \$2500 and extended prison terms	<50 (23)
	*Non-commercial Permit	\$25		>200 (~300)
	^ Fishing License	\$19		Not Tracked
SCIENTIFIC	†Education and/or Scientific Permit	\$25	Unless an endangered species is involved, up to \$250 fine and up to 30 days in jail	>200 (~650)

*Non-residents are prohibited from collecting in Ohio.

^ Green frogs, American bullfrogs, snapping and softshell turtles are taken and possessed under the authority of a fishing license. These species may be taken by both residents and non-residents.

†Facilities must be governmental, educational (public school, college, university) or bona fide environmental service contractor (see publication 326).

Agency with Regulatory Authority

Authority for the possession of reptiles and amphibians in Ohio falls with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife. There are also some local/city regulations pertaining to possession if the species held falls into the definition of the specific municipality's definition of "Dangerous Animal".

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/1531>

Ohio Revised Code sections 1531.01 (Definitions)

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/1531.02>

Ohio Revised Code sections 1531.02 (State Ownership of Wild Animals)

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/1531.25>

Ohio Revised Code sections 1531.25 (Preservation of Endangered Wildlife)

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/1533.71>

Ohio Revised Code sections 1533.71 (License to Raise or Keep Game Birds & Animals)

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/1501%3A31-25-04>

Ohio Administrative Code sections 1501: 31-25-04 (Reptiles and Amphibians)

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/1501%3A31-23>

Ohio Administrative Code sections 1501: 31-23-01 (Endangered Species)

Scientific Collection

Any field research or survey activity involving native species requires a scientific collection permit. This permit is valid for a set period of time and establishes limitations to approved activities. An additional letter permit from the Chief of the Division of Wildlife is required for field work involving state endangered species.

METHODS OF TAKE:

All methods may be considered during the permit review process depending upon the needs of the collector.

LIMITS:

No more than four individuals per species for education. Scientific collections vary upon required sample size or the needs of the collector.

SEASONS:

The practice of harvest during peak breeding periods is discouraged unless it directly relates to the study. There is no

closed season for any native amphibian or reptile species authorized under an education and/or scientific collection permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Scientific collection permit reports are required annually via electronic submission methods. The data provided by the approved scientific and research institutions is believed to be extremely reliable reference the presence and absence of species. These data have not been applied to determine harvest limits nor have studies been initiated to determine harvest rates of native herpetofauna.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Ohio currently does not have any guidelines for confiscated species; they are handled on a case to case basis. Whenever possible, species are held alive pending court proceedings. Courts are then petitioned to forfeit the species to the state. Ohio then seeks placement into various zoological or educational institutions. If placement cannot be found euthanasia does occur.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

In addition to the permit requirements discussed above, Ohio requires, regardless of permit held, that all species of reptiles, excluding snapping and softshell turtles possessed solely for consumption as food, shall be implanted with a PIT tag. PIT tags are required when snakes reach 18 inches or greater snout to vent length and turtles have 4 inches or greater straight-line carapace length. In addition, all reptiles regardless of size, must be implanted with a PIT tag before possession is transferred. Once a person in Ohio takes possession of or possesses a species of reptile which meets the size requirement, they are required to implant, a PIT tag with a frequency of 125 kHz, 134.2 kHz or 400 kHz. The PIT tag number is then required to be maintained in the possessor's, seller's or buyer's records.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

The Ohio Department of Agriculture requires health certificates for all live specimens that enter the state. Health certificates are obtained from veterinarians upon inspection.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Ohio has licensed "Nuisance Animal Trappers" who handle a variety of nuisance animal complaints including reptiles and amphibians. Regulations are in place to protect state-listed species and generally, specimens are captured and relocated.

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Oklahoma is home to fifty-three (53) species of native amphibians and eight-four (84) species of native reptiles. One introduced reptile species (Mediterranean gecko) has a patchy distribution in urban areas in central and eastern Oklahoma. There are currently no species of reptiles or amphibians in Oklahoma that are classified as endangered or threatened at the state or federal level. Under Oklahoma's endangered species regulations, Oklahoma recognizes eleven species of amphibians and twelve species of reptiles as State Species of Special Concern. This designation establishes these species as conservation priorities for the Wildlife Diversity Program. Eleven species of reptiles (three aquatic turtles, five lizards, two snakes and the American alligator) and ten species of amphibians (all salamanders) are prohibited from take, collection and possession under a year-round, statewide closed season. Their level of protection is nearly equivalent to that of a state-listed threatened or endangered species.

Protected species in Oklahoma are those for which there is a year-round closed season. There are eleven species of reptiles and ten species of amphibians that are protected under a year-round, statewide closed season. To some extent, all of Oklahoma amphibian and reptile species are protected because their collection and take is regulated. Additionally, nearly all of Oklahoma's fifty-three (53) amphibian species and most of our eight-four (84) reptile species are protected from commercial collection.

Oklahoma distinguishes between collection (removal from the wild) and possession. The Oklahoma amphibian and reptile regulations incorporate both a bag limit and a possession limit. For all species, the bag limit and possession limit are the same. The bag and possession limits for most open-season amphibians is four (4). The bag and possession limits for most open-season reptiles is six (6). A valid hunting or fishing license is required to collect and possess all amphibians and reptiles. Anyone who wishes to exceed the possession limit for any species for non-commercial purposes must obtain a non-commercial breeders license (regardless of whether or not they intend to breed these animals). Anyone in possession of a venomous snake between July 1 and March 1 must have a non-commercial breeder's license.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

All permanent changes to wildlife regulations in Oklahoma require approval by the Wildlife Commission first, then by

the relevant House and Senate Committees. Temporary regulation changes can be approved by the Wildlife Commission as emergency measures, but these cannot be made permanent without Legislative approval.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Oklahoma prohibits the commercial use of most native reptiles and amphibians, but with three exceptions. These exceptions are (1) commercial harvest of most aquatic turtle species (10 out of 16 species), (2) commercial harvest of four species of rattlesnakes, and (3) commercial harvest of mudpuppies and the larval forms of salamanders in the genus *Ambystoma*, except for *A. talpoideum*. In order to harvest or take aquatic turtles for commercial purposes, a person must obtain a commercial turtle harvester license and may sell turtles only to a licensed turtle buyer. In order to harvest legal aquatic salamanders for commercial purposes, a commercial minnow dealer's license is required. In order to harvest legal rattlesnakes during their open season (March 1 to June 30), a person must have either a hunting license or a five-day rattlesnake permit. Persons possessing a current resident or non-resident hunting license may sell lawfully taken rattlesnakes only to those individuals holding a Commercial or Non-commercial Wildlife Breeders license during open season. A Commercial Breeders license is required of all who buy and resell live rattlesnakes. OAC 800:25-7-7 (4) prohibits the introduction of any toxic substance into a den or rock crevice. The method of taking legal water turtles and aquatic salamanders for commercial purposes is restricted to provisions in current statutes and regulations which includes netting and hoop trapping.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

There are no limits for those species allowed for commercial collection once the appropriate commercial license and bond are obtained.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for the aquatic turtle and salamander species approved for commercial collection. The open season for legal rattlesnake species is March 1 through June 30.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Both the commercial turtle harvester and buyers licenses have an annual reporting requirement, and each shipment of

native turtles imported to or exported from Oklahoma must be documented with an import or export permit. Report data suggest there is very little commercial trade in aquatic salamanders and almost all of it consists of larval barred tiger salamanders (*Ambystoma mavortium*) that are sold either as pets or fish bait. Aquatic turtle harvest is much more substantial and the level varies from about 40,000 to 80,000 turtles per year with most (about 85%) being red-eared sliders, common snapping turtles and spiny softshell turtles.

Data reported annually on commercial and non-commercial licenses are generally reliable. Reliability may be influenced somewhat by the frequency that the license holder's county game warden inspects the facility.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General

To possess and breed amphibians or reptiles in captivity in Oklahoma, a person is required to have either a Commercial Wildlife Breeder's License or Non-commercial Wildlife Breeder's License, depending on the purpose of holding and propagating wildlife. Progeny of lawfully held reptiles may, for six months from the date of birth, be held in captivity in excess of the stated limits. Before or upon reaching six months of age, such progeny must be disposed of according to the requirements of the license held, or as directed by the Department. Progeny may be retained for brood stock if replacing parent stock disposed of in the above manner so as not to exceed the stated limits.

Wild Native Species

Farming/Aquaculture of native amphibians and reptiles is limited to aquatic turtles (one to three facilities licensed per year) and Barred Tiger Salamander (zero to two facilities licensed per year). No other native herpetile species are regularly farmed/bred for commercial purposes in Oklahoma. Non-native amphibians and reptiles are exempt from commercial and non-commercial breeders licensing with the exception of venomous lizards and snakes.

Agency with Regulatory Authority

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation is the agency with regulatory authority over the captive breeding of native herpetofauna. All persons licensed for reptiles or amphibians shall keep detailed breeding and hatching records in addition to those records required by law.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

OAC 800: 15-9-1 through 15-9-3. Commercial harvest of aquatic turtles.

OAC 800: 25-7-7

OAC 800: 25-7-8. Dates and areas, legal reptiles and bag limits.

OAC 800: 25-7-9. Dates and areas, legal amphibians and bag limits.

A link to Oklahoma's Wildlife Regulations OAC Title 800 is available on the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation's website: <http://www.wildlifedepartment.com/law.htm>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

To collect or take native amphibians or reptiles for non-commercial activities, a person must possess either a hunting license or fishing license. Individuals under the age of 16 and individuals collecting on their own property are exempt from these licensing requirements. The method of taking bullfrogs is restricted to provisions in current statutes and regulations; all other reptiles and amphibians may be taken only by hand or other legal means.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

All reptiles, except those listed in parts (3) and (5) of 800: 25-7-8, shall have a bag limit of six per day or in possession for each species. The following rattlesnakes can be harvested without a bag limit during their four-month open season: *Crotalus viridis*, *C. atrox*, *C. horridus*, and *Sistrurus catenatus*. The eleven reptile species listed in 800: 25-7-8 part (5) are prohibited from collection.

The bag limit is unlimited for frogs of the genera *Rana* (except *R. areolata*) and *Pseudacris*; Woodhouse's toad, and aquatic forms of the genera *Necturus* and *Ambystoma* (except *A. talpoideum*). Bullfrogs shall have a bag limit of 15 and all other open-season amphibians have daily bag limit and a possession limit of four individuals. The season is closed statewide for the ten amphibian species listed in 800: 25-7-9 part (2).

Anyone possessing any species of native amphibian or reptile in excess of the legal possession limit must obtain a non-commercial breeders license regardless of whether or not they intend to breed these animals. In order to renew a non-commercial breeder's license, the licensee must submit an annual report of the number of animals held and the disposition of any animals added or lost during the year. Progeny of lawfully held reptiles may, for six months from date of birth, be held in captivity in excess of the stated limits. Before or upon reaching six months of age, such

progeny must be disposed of according to the requirements of the license held, or as directed by the Department. Progeny may be retained for brood stock if replacing parent stock disposed of in the above manner so as not to exceed the stated limits. Anyone who possesses native amphibians or reptiles must apply for an export permit to transport animals out-of-state. Anyone in Oklahoma who wishes to import a species native to Oklahoma must apply for an import permit in advance.

SEASONS:

Twenty-one species of amphibians and reptiles in Oklahoma have a year-round closed season and the collection and possession of those species is prohibited. From March 1 to June 30, the following rattlesnakes can be harvested: *Crotalus viridis*, *C. atrox*, *C. horridus*, and *Sistrurus catenatus*. All other reptile and amphibian species have a year-round open season. The season is closed statewide for those reptile species listed in 800:25-7-8 part (5) and amphibian species listed in 800: 25-7-9 part (2).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Licenses that maintain a current hunting or fishing license, and do not exceed the possession limits for any amphibian or reptile species, are not required to submit annual reports. Anyone who does not maintain a current

hunting or fishing license or possesses any species in excess of the legal possession limit, must obtain a non-commercial breeders license. All persons licensed for reptiles or amphibians shall keep detailed breeding and hatching records and submit a report annually to renew the permit.

The annual reports that are submitted each year by non-commercial breeders license holders are generally reliable. Each of these facilities is subject to an annual inspection by the county game warden, which creates an incentive for accurate record keeping.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

OAC 800: 10-1-6. Non-commercial harvest of bullfrogs.

OAC 800: 25-27-1

OAC 800: 25-27-2

OAC 800: 25-7-7

OAC 800: 25-7-8. Dates and areas, legal reptiles and bag limits.

OAC 800: 25-7-9. Dates and areas, legal amphibians and bag limits.

A link to Oklahoma’s Wildlife Regulations OAC Title 800 is available on the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation’s website: <http://www.wildlifedepartment.com/law.htm>

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Commercial turtle harvester license	\$200 plus bond	\$500 - \$1,000	< 50 (30)
	Commercial minnow dealer’s license	\$200 plus bond	\$100 - \$200	< 50 (5)
	Hunting license OR Five-day rattlesnake permit	\$25 and \$5	\$50 - \$200	>200 (200 > 300)
FARMING	Commercial wildlife breeder’s license	\$48	\$100 - \$500	< 50 (<10)
	Non-commercial wildlife breeder’s license	\$10	\$50 - \$500	< 30
PERSONAL	*Resident hunting license	\$25	\$50 - \$200	Not Tracked (for herpsherpetofauna)
	*Non-resident hunting license	\$142	\$90 - \$200	
	**Resident fishing license	\$25	\$50 - \$200	
	**Non-resident fishing license	\$42	\$90 - \$200	
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collector’s permit	\$10	\$50 - \$200	<50

^ Individuals under the age 16 and individuals collecting on their own property are exempt from non-commercial licensing requirements.

*The Hunting License is required for non-commercial collection of land-dwelling reptiles or amphibians.

**The Fishing License is required for non-commercial collection of water-dwelling reptiles or amphibians.

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE

The Director may make exception for educational or research purposes to a holder of Oklahoma Scientific Collector's permits for both reptiles and amphibians. Methods of take are specified in the collector's Scientific Collectors Permit.

LIMITS:

The Director may make exception for educational or research purposes to a holder of Oklahoma Scientific Collector's permits for both reptiles and amphibians. Limits for collection and/or possession are the same as for personal collection unless specified otherwise under the Scientific Collectors Permit.

SEASONS:

Under a Scientific Collectors Permit, permit holders may collect year round unless otherwise specified in the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Each Scientific Collectors Permit holder must submit an annual report of each amphibian and reptile collected during the permit year. This report is required before a permit will be renewed the following year. The annual reports that are received for Scientific Collectors Permits are generally reliable and accurate. The majority of specimens collected under these permits are ultimately archived in an academic institution and/or museum and can be verified after the fact.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- OAC 800: 25-26-1
- OAC 800: 25-26-2
- OAC 800: 25-26-3
- OAC 800: 25-26-4
- OAC 800: 25-7-7
- OAC 800: 25-7-8
- OAC 800: 25-7-9

A link to Oklahoma's Wildlife Regulations OAC Title 800 is available on the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation's website: <http://www.wildlifedepartment.com/law.htm>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated native amphibians and reptiles are addressed on a case-by-case basis. Where feasible, confiscated animals are placed in an educational facility such as a nature center.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Rattlesnakes are one of the special cases where commercial activity is allowed, and there are five long standing, community-based rattlesnake round-ups in the western third of Oklahoma in the towns of Waynoka, Okeene, Apache, Mangum and Waurika. There are regulations in place that provide information to assess the level of harvest. The Law Enforcement Division tracks the level of take in two ways. First, anyone who buys a live rattlesnake must first obtain either a commercial or noncommercial breeders license through which they must annually account for the disposition of all snakes in their possession. Second, anyone who exports snakes (dead or alive) must report them via a wildlife export permit. Through these permits, ODWC can track the number of rattlesnakes held live within the state and the number shipped out of the state.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Oklahoma requires that any native amphibians or reptiles imported into or exported out of the state be documented with an Import Permit or an Export Permit. The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation has no requirements for disease testing or quarantine of these animals, however, at the discretion of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, any amphibian or reptile that is proposed for importation into the state of Oklahoma may require a certificate of health from a licensed veterinarian in its state of origin. All applicants for an Import Permit are directed to contact the OK Department of Agriculture to determine whether a health certification will be required prior to importation.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation does not physically handle or remove nuisance reptiles. The Department does not prohibit the trapping or killing of snakes by landowners on their own property; therefore landowners are able to address their nuisance complaints in the manner that best fits their needs. The ODWC does license between 50 and 100 nuisance animal control operators per year; however only a few of these work with amphibian and reptiles. Snakes account for the majority of nuisance amphibian and reptile calls. Most nuisance snake calls are made in regard to non-venomous species and nearly half of these are handled over the phone through education. In some municipalities, the city animal control office addresses nuisance snake complaints.

Nothing shall prohibit the control of reptiles other than those listed as endangered or threatened, by landowners, lessees, or occupants of such land when such reptiles are creating a nuisance.



OREGON

© PAUL BLOCK

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibian and reptiles are considered Nongame Wildlife Protected (OAR635-044-0130) or Nongame Wildlife Nonprotected (OAR 635-044-0132). Listed nongame wildlife protected (OAR 635-044-0130) or endangered or threatened species as listed in OAR 635-100-0125: it is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, pursue, kill, take, catch, angle for, or have in possession, either, dead or alive whole or in part. If a species is not listed as nongame wildlife protected, endangered or threatened, or a species under special rule then a person could possess that species but would not be allowed to sell, purchase, exchange or offer to sell, purchase or exchange any wildlife (OAR 635-056-0080).

It is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, pursue, kill, take, catch, angle for, or have in possession, either dead or alive, whole or in part of any endangered or threatened or nongame protected species.

For scientific collection a person would need a “Scientific Taking Permit” and follow all rules and conditions associated with the permit. For nongame, nonprotected a person could collect for personal possession but would not be allowed to sell, barter or exchange or offer for sale, barter or trade the animal.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Oregon Administrative Rules are approved by the Commission. Oregon Revised Statutes are approved by legislature.

Commercial Collection

It is prohibited to sell, purchase, exchange, or offer to sell, purchase or exchange any wildlife in Oregon (OAR 635-056-0080). The exception would be the tiger salamander with a propagation license (see Farming/Aquaculture below).

METHODS OF TAKE:

N/A

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

LEGAL AUTHORITY :

<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARs/44.pdf> 2009

OAR 635-044-0060 License Required to Propagate Wildlife

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming is not allowed for native turtles, which are protected as Nongame Wildlife Protected OAR 635-044-0130. Captive breeding or raising Nongame Nonprotected or Nongame protected is not allowed. Except as provided in these rules or other rules of the commission, no person shall sell, purchase, exchange or offer to sell, purchase or exchange any wildlife (OAR 635-056-0080). The exception to the rule would be tiger salamanders with a Propagation License (OAR 635-44-0060). Propagation Licenses expire December 31 of each year; a subsequent report is required.

Wild Native Species:

Tiger Salamanders can be purchased from a licensed propagator, although they cannot be collected from the wild for commercial purposes.

Agency With Regulatory Authority:

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has the authority over captive propagation of tiger salamanders.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Oregon Administrative Rules, Division 44 2009

Personal Collection

There are no permit requirements for personal collection. For non-game non-protected species, permits are required to release all wildlife and release would be granted on a case-by-case basis.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Approved methods include hand, hand nets, hoop nets, hook/tongs, and noose.

LIMITS:

There are no limits for personal use of nongame unprotected herpetofauna species.

SEASONS:

There are no seasons for personal use of nongame unprotected herpetofauna species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no permit reports required for personal use of nongame unprotected herpetofauna species.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

OAR Division 44 2009
<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARs/44.pdf>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are approved on a case-by-case basis; all applications have to be approved by the Department.

SEASONS:

Scientific Taking Permits expire on December 31 of the year issued. There are no closed seasons for scientific collection, unless stipulated on the permit.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Limits are approved on a case-by-case basis; all applications have to be approved by the Department.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The Scientific Taking Permit Report consists of species collected, number taken, and the area and date the wildlife was taken. Permit reports are due 30 days after the permit expires. Report data are generally not confirmed. As such, the Department is taking report data at face value.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

OAR 43, January 2010
<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARs/43.pdf>

Confiscation & Unusual Regulations

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

The disposition of confiscated native herpetofauna specimens is determined on a case-by-case basis and is at the discretion of the Department and Oregon State Police.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Non-native species are regulated by OAR Division 56 rules.

<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARs/56.pdf>

To the Department’s knowledge there are no rattlesnake roundups or other unusual uses of native herpetofauna within the state. Should an unusual use arise, special permits could be issued on case-by case basis.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Imported species are required to have an import permit from the Oregon Department of Agriculture and a health certificate. Export of native species is prohibited. Live bait is prohibited in Oregon except on the water body from which they were captured.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

For nuisance wildlife, a landowner can capture them or they can hire a Wildlife Control Officer (WCO). A person is required to have a permit from the Department if they are relocating the animal off their property.



Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
FARMING	Propagation License (tiger salamander*)	\$25	Class A misdemeanor: Up to \$6,250 fine and/or 1 year in jail	Not Known
PERSONAL	None	NA		NA
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Taking Permit	\$102		Not Known

*Tiger salamanders would not be allowed to be collected or removed from the wild for commercial purposes.



PENNSYLVANIA

© J.G.H.

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Code (Title 30, PA CS, Section 102) defines reptiles and amphibians as fish. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission manages reptiles and amphibians as non-game species. Endangered and threatened species are protected from collection and possession, import, export, sale, trade purchase or barter, unless permitted by the Commission Executive Director. Listed candidate species are protected via seasons and daily and possession limits. All other native reptile and amphibian species are protected via seasons and daily and possession limits.

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Code does not provide a legal definition for “protected”. In Pennsylvania species are protected via season, size or creel (possession) limit regulation or by addition to endangered or threatened listings.

Pennsylvania does not distinguish between wild collection and possession. Possession limits for Pennsylvania native reptiles and amphibians apply regardless of the origin of the specimen.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes in Pennsylvania require approval of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. Significant changes to the reptile and amphibian regulations occurred in 2007. These changes were a complete overhaul and update of the regulations. The regulations were created by an internal agency workgroup with input from an external regulated community work group and the Pennsylvania Biological Survey (PABS) Amphibian and Reptile Technical Committee. Changes to statute require legislative action.

SPECIAL PERMITS:

Special Permits pursuant to 58 Pa. Code Section 75.4 (Special Permits) are required for individuals taking, catching, killing, or possessing threatened and endangered species for educational, consulting or research purposes. Approximately 40 permits are issued per year to individuals surveying or trapping threatened or endangered herpetofauna. Approximately 6 permits are issued per year for individuals for educational or research purposes.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

58 Pa. Code Section 75.4

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter75/s75.4.html>

30 Pa. C.S. 2305 (threatened and endangered species)

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

All native reptile and amphibian species taken from the wild are protected from sale, trade, barter, purchase or offer for sale except Common snapping turtles which are regulated by permit. No native reptile or amphibian species may be legally imported into the Commonwealth or received from another jurisdiction except by zoos or other accredited educational institutions with the permission of the Commission’s Executive Director. Commercial trading in snapping turtles requires a Pennsylvania Resident or Non-resident Fishing license and a Commercial Harvest of the Common Snapping Turtle permit. Snapping turtles may be taken with floating or partially submerged traps or nets or by hook and line, including set lines and jugs. All unattended devices must be marked with a tag containing the owner’s name, address and telephone number. Turtle hooks must measure at least 3.5 inches total length with no less than a 1 inch space between the point and shank. There is no limit on the number of take devices.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

There are no size limits when collecting snapping turtles, and the daily limit and possession limit are 15 and 30, respectively. The fine for violations is \$50, and an additional \$20 for each animal over the limit could be imposed. It is prohibited to commercially collect all other native amphibian and reptile species, for which penalties include (1) for endangered or threatened species, up to a \$5,000 fine and/or up to 90 days in jail or (2) for all other species, it depends on the market value or sale price and could be up to a \$5,000 fine and/or up to 2 years in jail.

SEASONS:

The open season for commercial collection of common snapping turtles is July 1 to October 31 each year in Pennsylvania. The season is closed for commercial collection of all other reptile and amphibian species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Persons issued a Commercial Harvest of the Common Snapping Turtle Permit must complete and send an annual harvest report postmarked by December 1 of the permit year, regardless of takes, catches or kills. If Common Snapping Turtles were captured, it is required to report the collection date, county from which the specimen was collected, collection location Township-Range-Section

or Geographic Positioning System latitude/longitude coordinates, age, sex and if female whether gravid, carapace length, plastron length, weight and identification of other turtles encountered. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission has not yet conducted an analysis of the report data, as reports have been required only for the last three years and during this time limited reports have been submitted.

The snapping turtle commercial permit requires collectors to report on an annual basis. They report: size (straight line carapace length), sex (of adults), reproductive condition of snapping turtles, and by catch (other turtles). Location of catch is also required, albeit, only to a course scale (municipality, county). This is a relatively new program (3 years), with less than 30 permits issued per year, so at this time, it is difficult to assess how useful this information is. Also, the data has yet to be verified for accuracy. While the permittees are provided the option to report specific locations (latitude/longitudes) of where they trap, few volunteer this information. Nevertheless, certain areas in the state appear to be targeted for harvest. Measurement data needs to be quality checked, and over time become more robust before it can be used to determine harvest numbers.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General:

Only a limited list of native species is allowed to be artificially propagated and sold. There are two native species that are currently approved for open system propagation and live dealer registration. They are the Northern Green Frog and the American Bullfrog. However, in the near future, the Commission may remove these species from the list because worldwide contagion among amphibian species is recognized as a major contributing factor in the drastic decline of many amphibian populations. Release of potentially infected animals from facilities propagating frogs in open systems poses a real threat to the wild amphibian populations of Pennsylvania. All species non-native to Pennsylvania, except for species specifically excluded from possession, transportation, importation, and introduction by Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission regulations, are approved for closed system propagation and live dealer registration. In addition to all non-native species, there are currently only two native Pennsylvania herpetofauna species approved for the closed system propagation and live dealer registration list: the eastern milk-snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum*) illustrating a

red zig zag or striped morphology and the eastern ratsnake (*Elaphe alleghaniensis*) illustrating a leucistic, sun glow or white-sided morphology. Propagation, sale, or offering for sale of native Pennsylvania reptiles or amphibians captured from the wild or their progeny is not permitted.

Wild Native Species:

It is prohibited to collect native species from the wild to augment captive populations.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Captive breeding of native species and sale of captive bred native reptile or amphibian species is regulated by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Artificial propagators are required to register with the Department of Agriculture, while the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission maintains the list of approved species, subspecies and color morphs. The Commission also determines which species are approved for propagation in either open or closed systems.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

58 Pa. Code Sect. 79.8(d)

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter79/chap79toc.html> 2007

30 Pa. C.S. Section 2507 (sale of certain fish, reptiles and amphibians prohibited)

3 Pa. C.S. Chapter 42 (aquacultural development)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.2 (taking reptiles or amphibians)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.3 (season and daily possession limits)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.5 (snapping turtle permits)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.8 (artificial propagation and dealers of live reptiles and amphibians)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.9 (sale of native species)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.10 (transportation and importation of native species)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.12 (color morphs of native species)

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE

A Resident or Non-resident Venomous Snake permit is required for timber rattlesnakes or copperheads. An Organized Reptile and Amphibian Hunt permit is required for hunts, which are generally sponsored by nonprofit organizations such as volunteer fire companies and are used as

fund raising events. All animals collected during organized reptile hunts are to be treated humanely and are required to be released at the point of capture. A permit is not required for other native herpetofauna, however their collection for personal use is regulated by seasons and daily and possession limits. Native amphibians and reptiles may be taken by hand, hook and line, snake hooks or tongs, turtle hooks, traps and nets less than four feet square or four feet in diameter. No firearms, chemicals, smoke, explosives or other devices that may alter or destroy dens or habitat may be used.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There is a daily limit of 10 American Bullfrogs (combined species) and 10 Northern Green Frogs (combined species), and a daily limit of 15 Common Snapping Turtles and 15 amphibian eggs and tadpoles (combined species). The annual limit for Timber Rattlesnakes and Northern Copperheads is one (1). For all other open season native amphibians and reptiles, the daily limit is one (1). The daily limit is zero for closed season amphibians and reptiles.

SEASONS:

July 1 through October 31 is the open season for bullfrogs, green frogs and snapping turtles. The second Saturday

in June through July 31 is the open season for timber rattlesnakes and northern copperheads except in the geographical area (west of Route 15 and south of Interstate 81 to the Maryland line) where there is no open season for timber rattlesnakes. There is no closed season for amphibian eggs and tadpoles or the other species indicated in 58 Pa. Code Section 79.3. There is no open season for the species listed in 58 Pa. Code Section 79.3.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Persons issued a Venomous Snake Permit are required to submit a report indicating whether he or she hunted and did not observe or capture rattlesnakes or copperheads, did not hunt, or hunted, observed and captured rattlesnakes and/or copperheads. If venomous reptiles were captured, it is required to report the species and color phase, total length, sex, number of subcaudal scales, date of hunting activity, observation/possession of snake, whether the snake was used in an organized snake hunt, the county from which the specimen was collected from and the collection locality coordinates (TRS or GPS latitude/longitude). The report is due within ten working days of the capture or kill of a timber rattlesnake and/or copperhead; in the event no captures or kills take place, the report is due by August 10. Persons

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Resident Fishing License + Commercial Harvest of the Common Snapping Turtle Permit	\$50	Up to \$200 fine	<50
	Nonresident Fishing License + Commercial Harvest of the Common Snapping Turtle Permit	\$100	Up to \$300 fine	<50
	Live Reptile & Amphibian Dealer's Registration	\$55 per 5 years	Up to \$100 fine	Not Known
AQUACULTURE	Reptile & Amphibian Artificial Propagation Registration	\$150 per 5 years	Up to \$100 fine	Not Known
PERSONAL	Resident Venomous Snake Permit	\$25	\$150 fine	>200 (500)
	Non-resident Venomous Snake Permit	\$50	\$200 fine	50>200
	Organized Reptile & Amphibian Hunt Permit	\$100	\$300 fine	<50 (7)
SCIENTIFIC	Type I: Nonprofit Research & Education	\$30	\$160 fine	50>200
	Type II: Government	\$0	\$100 fine	50>200
	Type III: Consulting + Assistants	\$150 + \$30	\$400 fine	>200

issued Organized Reptile and Amphibian Hunt permits must file a report within ten days after the hunt.

The report data have been useful. Snake measurement data has been quality checked. Measurement data from individual reports were compared to Commission field measurements, and found not to be significantly different. This data were used to help determine a minimum size limit for timber rattlesnakes when the regulations were updated in 2007.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter79/chap79toc.html> 2007

58 Pa. Code Section 79.2 (taking reptiles or amphibians)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.3 (season and daily possession limits)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.6 (venomous snake permits)

58 Pa. Code Section 79.7 (organized reptile and amphibian hunt permits)

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Reptiles and amphibians may be taken by hand, hook and line, snake hooks or tongs, turtle hooks, traps and nets less than four feet square or four feet in diameter. No firearms, chemical, smoke, explosives or other devices that may alter or destroy dens or habitat may be used.

LIMITS:

Specified in permit conditions.

SEASONS:

Seasons do not apply to holders of valid Scientific Collector's Permits.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Specified in permit conditions, and may include species, latitude/longitude of collections and/or observations, abundance by species, equipment used for detection. For threatened and endangered species, additional species and habitat information is required. Threatened and endangered species are to be reported using an online reporting system within 48 hours of detection.

Scientific collectors do not typically report harvesting animals, but they do conduct collections, report observations, and measurements of captured animals, such as size, numbers, and reproductive condition of species. These data have been quite useful. They have been used to gather information on relative rarity of species, species distributions, listings of threatened and endangered species, and

for reporting rare, threatened and endangered species for tracking in the natural heritage program, which is also used in environmental review.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Title 30 PA CS Section 2905

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter51/subchapHtoc.html> 2008

58 Pa. Code Section 51.71

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated animals is determined on a case by case basis and as directed by the agency Standard Operating Procedure. The office that has seized the animals may care for them or transfer them to another officer or individual with facilities and experience until the case is adjudicated. Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission has placed confiscated animals with educational facilities and trusted reptile or amphibian rescue organizations. Rescue organizations must obtain approval from the Commission Executive Director to hold native species in amounts greater than the possession limit for the individual species.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Organized reptile and amphibian hunts, or rattlesnake round ups, are regulated by permit. Hunts are generally sponsored by nonprofit organizations such as volunteer fire companies and are used as fund raising events. All animals collected during organized reptile hunts are to be treated humanely and are required to be released at the point of capture.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

At this time, no disease/pathogen testing is required for (legal) importing/export, or bait use. Importing/exporting of native species for purposes of sale is prohibited.

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter79/s79.9.html>

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Nuisance reptile complaints are dealt with on an individual basis by district Conservation Officers. Venomous species are often handled through capture, transport and release. Officers attempt to educate the public when dealing with non-venomous species but will also transport and release. Municipalities with Animal Control will often deal with nuisance complaints without involving the Commission. There are no guidelines addressing nuisance reptiles at this time.



© GEORGE ANDREJKO / AZGFD



© J.D. WILSON



© J.D. WILSON



© J.D. WILSON

RHODE ISLAND

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and/or reptiles are considered Wildlife. There is no other classification or distinction in Rhode Island. Listed non-game wildlife only prohibits collection for sale (R.I.G.L. TITLE 20; CHAP 37; 1-5). No reptiles or amphibians are currently listed as endangered.

General collection of wildlife is regulated by the Rhode Island Department of Fish and Wildlife. No collection of native species is allowed except of snapping turtle, bullfrog, and green frog without special permit.

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/hunt0910.pdf>

Importation of exotic animals is regulated by the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) Division of Agriculture. These regulations are designed to govern husbandry of exotic animals and public safety. Basically, no endangered species, CITES species, or dangerous (primarily venomous) animals are allowed without permit from state veterinarian.

Animals that are “protected” in Rhode Island may not be possessed without a special permit or during regulated hunting/fishing season with license.

Rhode Island does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes require approval from the Director of the DEM only. The DEM Division of Fish and Wildlife holds public hearings on regulatory proposals. The public hearing is an opportunity for public input. All comments and counter proposals are forwarded to the Director, who renders a decision based on all of the comments.

Commercial Collection

Collection for sale is only allowed for common snapping turtles.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Approved methods of take include turtle traps, snagging, snaring, grabbing, jugging, bow and arrow, or while legally fishing.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Limits are not specified. There are very few commercial

collectors to the Department’s knowledge, so reliability of reporting is not an issue at this time in Rhode Island.

SEASONS:

Seasons requirements are not specified. There are very few commercial collectors to the Department’s knowledge, so reliability of reporting is not an issue at this time in Rhode Island.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting requirements are not specified. There are very few commercial collectors to the Department’s knowledge, so reliability of reporting is not an issue at this time in Rhode Island.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/hunt0910.pdf>

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

There are no regulations against farming/aquaculture in Rhode Island at this time.



© JOHN WHITE

Wild Native Species:

Because there are no regulations against farming/aquaculture of herpetofauna, there are no regulations preventing the take of wild native species for brood stock.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

None specified.

Personal Collection

In practice the Department doesn't issue personal collection permits. Only common snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs are allowed for personal use.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Not specified.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There are no limits specified. Once an animal is removed from the wild, the animal cannot be released back into the wild.

SEASONS:

None specified.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

None specified

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/fishwild/hunt0910.pdf>

Scientific Collection

The scientific collectors permit process is to allow legitimate researchers to be able to handle and possess native species in Rhode Island.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are specified on the scientific collector's permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are specified on the scientific collector's permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified on the scientific collector's permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are due for scientific collector's permits. No analysis of the permit report data has been conducted to date.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

RIGL 20-1-18, 20-1-16

Confiscation & Unusual Regulations

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

The disposition of live wildlife seized during criminal or civil action is part of the plea agreement. Some violations require the seized wildlife to be forfeited to the state. Euthanasia is always the last resort. The Department will first look for a licensed facility to place the animal but will euthanize if all options are exhausted.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no unusual uses of native herpetofauna regulated in Rhode Island.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

There are no requirements for disease/pathogen testing prior to native herpetofauna specimens being exported from or imported into Rhode Island, or when sold/used as bait.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Biologists and Environmental Protection Officers occasionally advise on a case by case basis for "nuisance" or "urban" wildlife issues, but usually these cases are handled by licensed nuisance responders or animal control at the local/town level.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL*	None	NA	Up to \$500 fine and/or 90 days in jail	NA
PERSONAL ^	None	NA		NA
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collector's Permit	\$25		<50

*Commercial use is only allowed for common snapping turtles.

^ Personal use is only allowed for common snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

© J.D. WILSON

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are considered non-game in South Carolina. The South Carolina Endangered Species Act (Title 50 Chapter 15) enabled the development of two lists of protected animal species in the state: State Endangered Species and Species in Need of Management (S.C. Code of Regulations, Chapter 123 Article 5). Amphibian and reptile species are represented on both lists; five as Endangered and nine as Species in Need of Management. Species on both lists are protected from take, possession or sale without specific permits issued by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Applications for these permits are reviewed on a case by case basis. Special regulations, contained within Article 5 apply to the American alligator, spotted turtle and southern hog-nosed snake. In addition to these listed species, the diamond-backed terrapin is afforded protection from commercial use under S.C. Code of Laws Title 50 Article 23 Section 50-5-2300.

Amphibian and reptile species are considered protected in South Carolina if a state law or regulation governs any form of take, harvest or use by the public. The South Carolina Endangered Species act provides protection for a number of species, take of several species of freshwater turtles is regulated under state law, and the diamond-backed terrapin is protected under a separate law.

South Carolina does not distinguish between take from the wild for any purpose and possession of any unprotected species.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Any changes to laws or regulations pertaining to wildlife in South Carolina require action by the SCDNR Board, both houses of the South Carolina Legislature and the Governor's signature.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

South Carolina does not limit the methods of take for commercial collection of native amphibians and reptiles.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

The recently enacted Freshwater Turtle Bill regulates the commercial take of nine turtle species by limiting, to no more than ten, the number of individual turtles that can be removed from South Carolina, by an individual or group of individuals in one vehicle. Additionally, the individual or group can only remove this number of turtles from South Carolina twice in a calendar year. All other open season amphibian and reptile species can be collected in unlimited numbers, although exportation authorization is required for yellow-bellied and snapping turtles.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for commercial collection of open season amphibians and reptiles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Persons issued a permit to commercially collect amphibians or reptiles must report on the number of turtles taken under the permit and the disposition of those turtles. To date, the Department has not issued commercial permits.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General

A licensed aquaculture business can take yellow-bellied turtles and common snapping turtles under the same guidelines provided for the Commercial Turtle Permit described above. A Scientific Collecting permit is required if native amphibians or reptiles are collected for the purposes of science or propagation.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL*	None	NA	Up to \$500 fine and/or 90 days in jail	NA
PERSONAL ^	None	NA		NA
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collector's Permit	\$25		<50

*Commercial use is only allowed for common snapping turtles.

^ Personal use is only allowed for common snapping turtles, bullfrogs and green frogs.

Wild Native Species

Native amphibians and reptiles can be collected from the wild to augment captive populations.

Agency with Regulatory Authority

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources regulates captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

S.C. Code of Laws, Title 50, Fish, Game and Watercraft, Chapter 15

S.C. code of Laws Section 50-15-75 2009

Fresh Water Turtle Bill

S.C. Code of Laws Section 50-18-210 through 290 2003

Scientific and Personal Collection

A Scientific Collecting permit is required if native amphibians or reptiles are collected for the purposes of science or propagation.

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no restricted take methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There are no limits identified in the regulations, however the Department has the authority to set conditions or stipulate limits as needed.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for open season amphibians and reptiles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

An annual report is required prior to renewing the permit. The report requires the person issued the permit to document the species and numbers collected and general collection locations. The quality of the reports varies, but does provide some useful information.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

S.C. Code of Laws, Title 50, Fish, Game and Watercraft, Chapter s 11 and 15

S.C. Code of Laws, Section 50-11-1180, 50-15- 50

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscations are handled on a case by case basis and are generally limited to American alligators or other state and federally listed species. Typically the Department herpetologist is consulted in these matters before a decision on the disposition of a confiscated amphibian or reptile is made.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no unusual amphibian or reptile resource uses regulated in South Carolina.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

South Carolina does not require any screening or disease testing for amphibians and reptiles.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

SCDNR typically does not respond directly (home, site visits) to nuisance wildlife calls except in cases deemed to be emergencies, e.g. a large alligator on someone's lawn. SCDNR provides a list of Wildlife Control Operators, available on our website, sorted by the counties served and listing the services provided.



© J.D. WILSON



SOUTH DAKOTA

© PAUL BLOCK

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Native amphibians and reptiles are classified as non-game in South Dakota. 34A-8-1 defines non-game species as any wildlife species not legally classified as game species, fur-bearer, threatened species, or as endangered by statute or regulations of this state.

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=34A-8>

Non-game species are addressed in South Dakota's endangered and threatened species law. There are two ways to interpret species law: (1) all wildlife species are protected unless a season or permit allows their take, or (2) unless specific protection is given through law or regulation, species are unprotected. The South Dakota wildlife agency has begun a process of determining the most appropriate method of protecting non-game species, including whether limits will be set for allowed take or permit types that may be developed to allow take. It is anticipated that these changes can be made through administrative rule by authority of the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission. Species listed as sensitive species by the South Dakota Natural Heritage Program and species listed as those in greatest conservation need in the South Dakota Wildlife Action Plan have no specific protection because of their placement on either of these lists. However, potential impacts to species listed as sensitive species by the South Dakota Natural Heritage Program are considered during agency environmental reviews.

The definition of bait includes frog, toads and salamanders. The definition of biological specimen includes wild non-game animals used for scientific study and collected for resale to biological supply companies. There is no formal definition of "protected" in South Dakota law or regulation. As a result, the common dictionary usage of the word would be utilized.

South Dakota does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles. "Take" and "possession" are used together in many instances.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations are enacted by the South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks Commission and later reviewed by the Interim Rules Review Committee (made up of legislators) before becoming effective.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Licensed resident wholesale and retail bait dealers may possess and use regular or bag seines up to 50 feet long and 6 feet deep and traps larger than 12 inches by 36 inches. All traps shall have a rigid entrance no larger than one inch wide and trap throats exposed above the surface of the water shall be blocked by a solid shield or mesh to prevent the entrapment of waterfowl. Special permits for use of larger equipment may be issued by the Department Secretary.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Herpetofauna species that may be taken and sold by any licensed Resident Bait Dealer or sold by any licensed Non-resident Bait Dealer include all subspecies of tiger salamander and all subspecies of leopard frog. There are no limits on the commercial taking of these two species.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for tiger salamanders and leopard frogs. There are, however, water specific closures (AR SD 41-09-04-03).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

All records required in § 41:09:04:16.01 to 41:09:04:16.06, inclusive, shall be recorded and maintained on forms supplied by the department. These records shall be kept current and shall be available for inspection by personnel of the department during normal business hours for a period of three years after the end of the license year. Bait dealers shall submit a summary of yearly records to the department by January 31 the following calendar year. The department may refuse to issue a new license if these records are not submitted. Reports may be reliable to assess impact to resource, but should not be considered 100% accurate or reliable.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Tiger salamanders and leopard frogs are open season commercial species and can be used as commercial bait. Turtles can no longer be used for commercial bait, but can be used for consumption and limits apply. A Bait Dealer or Hatchery License is required. Turtles, except those identified in § 41:10:02:07 and 41:10:02:08, may be taken by lawful anglers from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, by hook and line, legal minnow seines, gaff hooks, spears,

SOUTH DAKOTA

or by special turtle traps. The limit on all species of turtles, except those identified in § 41:10:02:07 and 41:10:02:08, is two daily with a possession limit of four for each species. Turtle traps with mesh less than four inches square shall have an opening at least six inches in diameter leading from it or an entrance opening suspended at or above the water level. Traps shall be clearly marked with their owner's name and address. A person may not buy, sell, barter, or trade any turtles except as provided in chapter 41:09:04. A person may not export snapping turtles for any purpose other than personal consumption.

Wild Native Species:

Wild native tiger salamanders, leopard frogs and turtles can be collected from the wild to augment captive populations in South Dakota.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission has authority (SDCL 41-02-18) over all wild animals.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

§ 41-07-10-02	1996
§ 41-07-10-03	1984
§ 41-07-10-04	1996
§ 41-07-10-01	2003
§ 22-06-02	2005
§ 41-01-01	2008
§ 41-02-18	
§ 41-06-44	2005
§ 41-06-44.01	1992

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL / AQUACULTURE	*Resident Wholesale Bait Dealer's License	\$200	Up to \$500 fine and/or 90 days in jail	<50
	^ Non-resident Wholesale Bait Dealer License	\$400		<50
	*†Resident Retailer Bait Dealer License	\$20		50>200
	^ †Non-resident Retailer Bait Dealer License	\$40		<50
	Export Bait Dealer License	\$300		<50
AQUACULTURE	Hatchery License	Varies**	Up to \$500 fine and/or 30 days in jail	<50
COMMERCIAL / AQUACULTURE	Resident Fishing License	\$25	Up to \$500 fine and/or 30 days in jail	>200
	Non-resident Fishing License	\$60		>200
	‡Resident Senior Fishing License	\$10		>200
	Resident Temporary Fishing License	\$7		>200
	Non-resident Temporary Fishing License	\$14		>200
	Non-resident Family Fishing License	\$60		>200
	Nursing Facility Group Fishing	\$35		<50
	Scientific Collector's License	\$0		<50

*License not required for residents under the age of 16 years.

^ License issued to non-residents if the home state of the non-resident dealer provides a like opportunity to South Dakota residents to be licensed in that state.

† License only issued to persons 16 years of age or older.

‡ For persons 65 years or older.

** <http://legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=41:09:07:02>

§ 41-06-45	1992
§ 41-06-45.01	1992
§ 41-07-08-02.01	1990
§ 41-09-04.02	2009
§ 41-09-04-02.01	2009
§ 41-09-04-02.02	2009
§ 41-09-04-03	
§ 41-09-04-04	2009
§ 41-09-04-16	2009
§ 41-12-12	2006

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=41-2-18&Type=Statute>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

It is prohibited for a resident to catch or attempt to catch, take, kill, or have in the resident's possession any fish, frogs, or turtles without a Resident or Non-resident Fishing License, a Resident Senior Fishing License, a Temporary Fishing License, a Non-resident Family Fishing License or a Nursing Facility Group Fishing License. Turtles, except those identified in § 41:10:02:07 and 41:10:02:08, may be taken by lawful anglers by hook and line, legal minnow seines, gaff hooks, spears, or by special turtle traps. A person may not take bullfrogs with firearms. A lawful angler taking bait for non-commercial use may use a seine up to 30 feet long and six feet deep; dipnets up to 30 inches in diameter; life nets up to four feet square; cast nets up to 24 feet in diameter; and traps no larger than 12 inches in diameter and 36 inches long with rigid entrances no larger than one inch wide. No seine, net, or trap used for the non-commercial taking of bait may contain mesh larger than three-eighths inch square.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

A person may not catch in one day more than 15 or have in possession at any time more than 30 bullfrogs. The limit on all species of turtles, except those identified in § 41:10:02:07 and 41:10:02:08, is two daily with a possession limit of four for each species. All subspecies of tiger salamander and all subspecies of leopard frog can be taken with daily possession and aggregate limit of 24 per species. These limits do not apply to bait purchased from a licensed bait dealer. Many species of reptiles and amphibians that do not qualify as bait or biological specimens have been left unprotected and unregulated.

SEASONS:

Turtles, except those identified in § 41:10:02:07 and 41:10:02:08, may be taken by lawful anglers from January



1 to December 31. The season is open year round for tiger salamanders, leopard frogs and bullfrogs.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for non-commercial use.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

§ 41-02-18	
§ 41-06-76	1998
§ 41-06-77	2009
§ 41-07-01-12	2009
§ 41-07-08-02.01	1990
§ 41-07-09-01	2003
§ 41-07-09-02	1984
§ 41-07-09-03	1984
§ 41-07-10-01	2003
§ 41-07-10-02	1996
§ 41-07-10-03	1984
§ 41-07-10-04	1996
§ 41-09-04-02.04	2009
§ 41-09-04-02.05	2009
§ 41-09-04-03	
§ 41-09-04-04	2009
§ 41-09-14-01	

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=41-2-18&Type=Statute>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

A Scientific Collector's License may be issued by the secretary of game, fish and parks to persons engaged in bona fide scientific research and shall authorize the licensee to take, possess, exchange, transport, and collect birds, nests, eggs or wild animals in such manner and under such conditions as the secretary may prescribe for scientific purposes only. Take methods are approved on a case by case basis.

LIMITS:

Limits are approved on a case by case basis. The license may contain special conditions and provisions for collections of specific nests, eggs, birds, animals, and fish; shall limit the numbers and specimens to be collected; and shall establish the expiration date of the license.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for scientific collection of native amphibians or reptiles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A licensee must keep complete records of specimens collected, dates, locations, and dispositions of specimens collected. A collection report form must be completed and submitted to the department in Pierre no later than January 31, following the year in which the scientific collector's license was issued. Violation of any terms of the license or failure to submit the required reports is grounds for termination of the license and for refusal to issue the license in succeeding years. Reports are normally completed by scientific researchers/staff and should be considered reliable/accurate.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

§ 41-06-32	1991
§ 41-09-16-01	1996
§ 41-09-16-02	1996
§ 41-09-16-03	1996
§ 41-09-16-04	1996
§ 41-09-16-05	1996

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=41-6-32&Type=Statute>

<http://legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=41:09:16>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated amphibians and reptiles is determined on a case by case basis; typically specimens are donated to educational facilities or released into the wild.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

South Dakota allows turtle races in local communities, although no permit is required. Turtles must be acquired by lawful means.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Disease testing/inspection is required for importation of fish/fish reproductive products.

<http://legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=41:09:08>

Testing/inspection is also required for some private fish hatcheries.

<http://legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=41:09:07>

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Game, Fish & Parks employees typically handle “nuisance” or “urban” wildlife issues, unless the city/town has an actual Animal Control Officer. However, there are no hard and fast guidelines. USDA – APHIS handles some animal damage control issues as well.





TENNESSEE

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

In general, amphibians and reptiles are considered non-game, except bullfrogs which are classified as game. Unless a hunting or fishing season is opened for a species, it cannot be taken except by a permitted scientific collector.

“Protection” means no harvest or possession is allowed. Tennessee does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession. Collection of native amphibians and reptiles, other than for scientific research, is not allowed in Tennessee without the appropriate authorization(s).

REGULATORY PROCESS:

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Commission passes Rules and Regulations pertaining to wildlife.

Commercial Collection

Unless a commercial open season has been established for a commercial species, it is illegal to take for commercial purposes. To commercially take turtles, a person is required to have a Resident or Non-resident Commercial Fishing License plus a Supplemental Turtle Permit. A non-resident license is issued to non-residents if the home state of the non-resident provides a like opportunity to Tennessee residents to be licensed in that state. Dusky salamanders (*Desmognathus fuscus*) can be taken and sold for bait by bait dealers. Bait Dealers are required to have a Resident or Non-resident Fish Dealer’s License.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Various types of commercial fishing gear is defined in Tennessee proclamation, of which turtle traps, dip nets, spears, trotlines and hoop nets are included.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Common snapping turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*), the only turtle species allowed for commercial take statewide, are required to have a minimum carapace length of 12 inches. Commercial harvest of common snapping turtles is only allowed from waters that are open to commercial fishing and private ponds with the owner’s permission. At Reelfoot Lake Wildlife Management Area, all sizes and species of turtles, except box turtles and state listed species, may be taken by legal methods. Commercially harvested species include:

Chrysemys picta, *Graptemys* spp., *Pseudemys concinna*, *Trachemys scripta*, *Sternotherus odoratus*, *Kinosternon subrubrum*, *Apalone* spp., and *Chelydra serpentina*. Dusky salamanders (*Desmognathus fuscus*) are allowed to be used for bait and there are currently no limits for take.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for open season species for commercial harvest.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A monthly commercial fishing form detailing the take of common snapping turtles must be completed and submitted. A monthly commercial turtle harvest data form detailing the take of turtles on Reelfoot Lake must be completed and submitted. Annual commercial fishing harvest reports are generated from these harvest records. Bait dealers are not required to report their harvest of dusky salamanders, as there are few bait dealers who sell salamanders. The Monthly Commercial Fishing Report and the Monthly Commercial Fishing Harvest Turtle Data Form are the only means of obtaining information regarding the commercial harvest of turtles from the waters of Tennessee. The data obtained from these reports are the only measure of harvest for herpetofauna for the state. The data obtained from these reports are the most reliable data available for commercial harvest. Data obtained from the monthly reports will be used to quantify the commercial harvest of turtles for Tennessee.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles is allowed in Tennessee. A Resident or Non-resident Alligator Farm or other Aquatic Life permit is required and only issued to individuals who have the proper facility and experience to farm aquatic life.

Wild Native Species:

Native amphibians or reptiles cannot be collected from the wild to augment captive populations, with the exception of turtle species which are legally harvested under the authority of a commercial fishing and wholesale fish dealer’s license. These turtles can be sold only for export from Tennessee.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency regulates captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Commercial Fishing Proclamation 08-01 2008

<http://tn.gov/sos/pub/proclamations/03-09-08.pdf>

Dusky salamander harvest is allowed by Rule 1660-01-17.01(5) 2009

<http://state.tn.us/sos/rules/1660/1660-01/1660-01-17.20090321.pdf>

Tennessee Code Annotated 70-4-401 – 70-4-417, 70-4-119, 70-4-203, and rules and proclamations promulgated under these titles can be found at the Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency’s website: www.tnwildlife.org .

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

No personal possession of wild caught amphibians or reptiles is allowed. Dusky salamanders are allowed to be taken for bait, and bullfrogs and common snapping turtles can be taken for consumption with a Resident Hunting/fishing License. Sport fishing license holders can take common snapping turtles by all legal sport fishing methods except archery, spear guns and

dipping. Sport fishermen may also take snapping turtles by the use of up to three hoop nets, with minimum net size of three inches on the square in Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Houston, Humphreys, Lake, Lauderdale, McNairy, Madison, Obion, Perry, Shelby, Stewart, Tipton, and Weakley counties. Each net must be marked with the name and address of the owner. Each net must be set so that a portion of the catch area is above the water.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

The daily limit for sport fishing license holders is five common snapping turtles with a minimum legal carapace length of 12 inches. Possession limit is twice the daily creel limit. No limits currently exist for bullfrogs or dusky salamanders.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for those species allowed for personal collection.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Resident Commercial Fishing License + Supplement Turtle Permit	\$200 + \$0	Up to \$2,500 fine and up to 11 months & 29 days in jail	<50
	^ Non-resident Commercial Fishing License + Supplement Turtle Permit	\$1,000 + \$0		<50 (10)
	Resident Fish Dealer’s License	\$50		Not Tracked
	Non-resident Fish Dealer’s License	\$500		<50 (20)
AQUACULTURE	Resident Alligator Farm Permit	\$2,500	Up to \$2,500 fine and up to 11 months & 29 days in jail	0
	Non-resident Alligator Farm Permit	\$2,500		0
	Resident Aquatic Life Permit	\$250		<50
	Non-resident Aquatic Life Permit	\$250		<50
PERSONAL	Resident Hunting/Fishing License	\$28	Up to \$500 fine and up to 6 months in jail	>200 (~900,000)
PERSONAL	Scientific Collection Permit	\$0	Up to \$100 fine + court costs & permit revoked	50 > 200

^ License issued to non-residents if the home state of the non-resident provides a like opportunity to Tennessee residents to be licensed in that state.



© LIPPS

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Sport Fishing Proclamation 08-17 Section IX 2008

<http://tn.gov/sos/pub/proclamations/10-17-08.pdf>

Dusky salamander harvest is allowed by Rule 1660-01-17.01(5) 2009

<http://state.tn.us/sos/rules/1660/1660-01/1660-01-17.20090321.pdf>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Collection methods are determined on a case by case basis for scientific collection permits.

LIMITS:

Limits and seasons are determined on a case by case basis for scientific collection permits.

SEASONS:

Seasons are determined on a case by case basis for scientific collection permits.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required from permitted scientific collectors. Reports do provide accurate harvest numbers where harvest occurs, but do not allow assessment of the impact to the herpetofaunal resource.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.tennessee.gov/twra/sciencollection.html>

T.C.A. 70-2-213

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated amphibian or reptile specimens are generally determined on a case by case basis. Due to disease issues, the Department is very conscious of releasing captive held animals back into the wild and seldom do so.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Turtle races are allowed as long as the turtles are imported from a legal, captive source, and no public contact is allowed. After the race the turtles are to be returned to the source. No turtles can be imported, sold or possessed as pets in Tennessee.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

No disease testing requirements for amphibians and reptiles are required at this time in Tennessee. The state wildlife agency does have the ability to require testing in the future of native reptiles and amphibians being imported into the state, if needed.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

When a 'nuisance' wildlife situation occurs, the reporter is provided technical assistance and provided contact info for permitted wildlife control specialists.

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles native to Texas are classified as non-game. Take and possession of endangered or threatened vertebrate animals is prohibited, except under a Zoological Collection Permit, Educational Display Permit, or a Scientific Research Permit. Endangered or threatened species may be propagated under a special permit issued by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department under Chapter 68 of Department Code.

“Protected” wildlife in Texas means any species of wildlife for which take, possession, propagation, transport, import, export, sale or the offering for sale is subject to license requirements, possession limits, means and methods of take, and/or size restrictions. Parks & Wildlife Code, §1.101 (5) defines “take” as to collect, hook, hunt, net, shoot, or snare, by any means or device, and includes an attempt to take or to pursue in order to take. This includes threatened and endangered species, indigenous migratory birds, game species, furbearers, commercial or potentially harmful fish, and certain species of invertebrates, including oysters, shrimp, clams, mussels and some crabs.

Texas does distinguish between collection (removal from the wild, with an appropriate hunting license) and possession regulations. A person without a nongame permit or a nongame dealer’s permit may possess up to six specimens of a species of nongame wildlife on our “black list,” species which are not legal for commercial activity. Such a person may possess up to 25 specimens of a species of nongame wildlife on our “white list,” species legal for commercial

activity. A person with an appropriate hunting license may collect up to six specimens of a species of “black list” species, and up to 25 specimens of a species of “white list” species. A person with a nongame or nongame dealer permit, and an appropriate hunting license, may collect an unlimited number of specimens from the “white list” from the wild. A person with either of these permits may also purchase an unlimited number of “white list” specimens from a lawful out-of-state source.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Changes to Parks and Wildlife Code occur at the legislative level; changes to administrative code, or regulations, are proposed by staff and/or stakeholders and approved by our Commission.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

A Resident or Non-resident Non-game Collection License or Dealer Permit is required to take native amphibians or reptiles for commercial purposes in Texas. There are no take methods prohibited for commercial collection of native amphibians and reptiles in Texas.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Unlimited commercial collection is allowed for species of non-game amphibians or reptiles on the White List. Collection of non-game species is prohibited on public land, water and roadways in Texas.

SEASONS:

The commercial collection season is closed for non-game species on the prohibited list. The season is open for non-game species on the White List.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Non-game dealers are required to submit reports for their permitted activities annually. Non-game dealers are required to include the name and non-game permit (collector or dealer) number of all individuals from whom



they purchased reptiles and amphibians during the permit period. Collectors are required to maintain a log of their activities and present it to Law Enforcement upon request but no annual report is required. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department summarizes data by species, year collected and dealer name. Only non-game dealers are required to submit annual reports. Non-game collectors and recreational collectors are not required to submit reports. Therefore, the report data reflects only those specimens collected and later sold by non-game permittees.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General:

Captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles is allowed in Texas. Either a Resident or Non-resident Non-game Collection or Dealer Permit or Alligator Farming Permit is required.

Wild Native Species:

Native amphibians and reptiles can be collected from wild populations to augment captive population in Texas.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Aquaculture permits, for aquatic wildlife, are regulated by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

[http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=65&sch=O&rl=Y](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=65&sch=O&rl=Y)
2007

[http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=65&sch=O&rl=Y](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=65&sch=O&rl=Y)
2006

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE

A Resident or Non-resident Hunting License for Collection of Non-game for Personal Use is required to take amphibians and reptiles from the wild for personal use.

METHODS OF TAKE:

There are no prohibitions for take methods for personal purposes.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Up to six individuals per species on the commercial collection prohibited list can be taken for personal use only.

Collection of non-game species is prohibited on public land, water and road ways.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for open season amphibian and reptile species allowed for personal collection.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for personal collection of non-game amphibians or reptiles in Texas.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

[http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=65&sch=O&rl=Y](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=65&sch=O&rl=Y)
2007

Scientific Collection

A Scientific Research Permit is required from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to collect amphibian and reptile species from the wild for scientific purposes, even if the species is not otherwise protected. A Zoological Collection Permit is required to take amphibian or reptile species from the wild for the purposes of zoological exhibits or captive conservation activities. An Educational Display Permit is required to collect amphibian and reptile species from the wild for educational purposes.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods are determined on a case by case basis.

LIMITS:

Limits are determined on a case by case basis.

SEASONS:

Seasons are determined on a case by case basis.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Persons issued a Scientific Research Permit, Zoological Collection Permit, or Educational Display Permit are required to submit annual reports to the Department for their permitted activities. These reports must include the numbers and species of protected wildlife collected, held, possessed, propagated, released, displayed, donated, loaned, transferred, or transported during the permit period. The reports for Scientific Research Permits are assumed to be accurate and useful. Reporting is required annually.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

[http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=69&sch=J&rl=Y](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=2&ch=69&sch=J&rl=Y)

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated amphibian or reptile specimens is determined on a case by case basis. Confiscation could occur if the species were endangered, threatened, or prohibited according to non-game regulations. Zoos or other accredited facilities would be solicited first, followed by specially permitted individuals. No guidelines are in place.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department does not regulate other uses of native amphibian and reptile species.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

To our knowledge, there is no requirement for disease/pathogen testing for native herpetofauna prior to import, export, or when sold/used as bait.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The Structural Pest Control Board occasionally contacts Texas Parks and Wildlife Department with questions concerning appropriate protocol for removal of wildlife from a structure. Typically the holders of these licenses are not in possession of high enough numbers of white list or black list species in order to require a nongame permit. We advise these callers that landowner permission must be obtained prior to the release of nuisance wildlife onto a property, as well as a hunting license obtained prior to the collection of nuisance wildlife.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL / AQUACULTURE	Resident Non-game Collection License	\$19	\$25-\$500* One or more prior convictions**: \$200 - \$2000 and/or up to 180 days in jail	<200
	Non-resident Non-game Collection License	\$63	Two or more prior convictions***: \$500 - \$4000 and/or up to 1 year in jail	<50
	Resident Non-game Dealer Permit	\$50	Same as above	50>200
	Non-resident Non-game Dealer Permit	\$252	Same as above	<50
AQUACULTURE	Alligator Farming Permit	\$240	Same as above	Not Known
PERSONAL	Resident Hunting License for Collection of Non-game—Personal Use	\$25	Class C Misdemeanor, unless commercial activity involved, then same as Commercial	>200
	Non-resident 5-day Hunting License for Collection of Non-game—Personal Use	\$48	\$25-\$500* One or more prior convictions**: \$200 - \$2000 and/or up to 180 days in jail Two or more prior convictions***: \$500 - \$4000 and/or up to 1 year in jail	>200
	Non-resident Hunting License for Collection of Non-game—Personal Use	\$315	Same as above	>200
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Research Permit	\$53	Class C Misdemeanor	50>200
ZOOLOGICAL	Zoological Collection Permit	\$158	Class C Misdemeanor	<50
EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY	Educational Display Permit	\$53	Class C Misdemeanor	<50

* Class C Misdemeanor

** Class B Misdemeanor

*** Class A Misdemeanor

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Utah classifies species of reptiles and amphibians as aquatic species and governs them under a separate rule (see Utah Code). Utah defines “protected” herpetofauna as reptiles and amphibians species that are rare, threatened, or endangered. In some cases species that lack sufficient information regarding ecology, life history, and/or distribution, may be considered protected, until a better understanding has been gained. A list of protected species is located online (<http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/viewreports/SSL&Appendices121407.pdf>).

For all protected species/subspecies, collection, importation, and possession are controlled or prohibited. Controlled or prohibited species are those that, if taken from the wild, introduced into the wild, or held in captivity, poses a possible significant detrimental impact to wild populations, the environment, or human health or safety, and for which a certificate of registration is required (<http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules/R657-53.php> & http://wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/2007_amphibians_reptiles/).

Generally, Utah does not distinguish between collection and possession in the state regulations. In circumstances where transfer of possession occurs, any person who lawfully possesses an amphibian or reptile classified as prohibited or controlled may transfer possession of that amphibian or reptile only to a person who has first applied for and obtained a certificate of registration for that amphibian or reptile from the division and assuming that the applicant/transferee meets specified issuance criteria (<http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules/R657-53.php>).

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Utah’s rules and regulations pertaining to herpetofauna are controlled by five Regional Advisory Councils (RACs) and a Wildlife Board. Utah’s five Wildlife Regional Advisory Councils were created by the Utah State Legislature in the early 1990s to get more public input from citizens at the grassroots level concerning wildlife management, rules and regulations. Each RAC is made up of 12 to 15 people who represent various interest groups or constituencies. The RAC’s make recommendations to the Wildlife Board who then votes and determines the final decision on the rule or regulation. The State Legislature makes rulings regarding fees charged by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources for administering permits.

Commercial Collection

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources does allow commercialization of wild amphibians or reptiles with an approved COR.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods for commercial collection include the use of dip nets less than 24 inches in diameter, snake stick or lizard nooses are allowed.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Limits for commercial collection are specified in the COR.

SEASONS:

Collection is not allowed for prohibited species without a variance. The open season for pre-authorized commercial CORs is March 1 to October 31; other CORs specify the open season, which may vary.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required to be submitted by persons with a COR and are due by January 31. Pre-authorized COR reports are due by October 31. Report data required for any commercial use consists of collector’s names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of activities, location (UTMs), elevation, species, harvest numbers, estimated age, sex, breeding condition, nest or den information, activity, an index of habitat occupied, and the ultimate disposition of specimen. Reported data is considered reliable and, in most cases, accurate enough to determine harvest numbers and to assess the user’s impact on the herpetofauna resource.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General:

In general, farming or aquaculture of native amphibian or reptile species is not allowed in Utah. However, a variance may be requested, which must be approved by the Wildlife Board.

Wild Native Species

With an approved COR (for either commercial or personal use) it is allowed to collect native amphibians or reptiles from the wild to augment captive populations in Utah.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources regulates the captive propagation of native amphibian and reptile species.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules/R657-53.php>

Personal Collection

Collection of Utah’s native amphibian and reptile species from the wild for personal purposes is allowed with an approved COR for personal use.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Dip nets less than 24 inches in diameter, snake sticks and/or lizard nooses are allowed take methods for personal use. No species held in captivity can be released into the wild.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Collection of Utah’s native amphibian and reptile species from the wild for personal purposes is allowed for three non-controlled species per year with a total of nine in possession. Limits for controlled species are specified in individual CORs. Prohibited species are not allowed for collection. No species held in captivity can be released into the wild.

SEASONS:

The season is open for pre-authorized CORs March 1 to October 31. The open season for other CORs may vary and are specified within the permit. The season is closed for prohibited species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required to be submitted by persons issued a COR and are due by January 31. Pre-authorized COR reports are due October 31. Report data required for personal use consists of collector’s names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of activities, location (UTMs), elevation, species, harvest numbers, estimated age, sex, breeding condition, nest or den information, activity, an index of habitat occupied, and the ultimate disposition of specimen. Reported data is considered reliable and, in most cases, accurate enough to determine harvest numbers and to assess the user’s impact on the herpetofauna resource.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules/R657-53.php>

Scientific Collection

A variance is not required for scientific and education purposes, but the applicant must still obtain a COR. All other applicants require a variance.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Dip nets less than 24 inches in diameter, snake sticks and/or lizard nooses are allowed take methods.

LIMITS:

Three non-controlled species per year for a total of nine in possession are allowed. Limits for controlled species are specified in the COR. Prohibited species are allowed if approved.

SEASONS:

The open season for pre-authorized CORs is March 1 to October 31. The open season for individual CORs may vary and are specified in the COR.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Annual reports are required and are due by January 31. Pre-authorized COR reports are due by October 31. Report data required for any scientific use consists of collector’s names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of activities, location (UTMs), elevation, species, harvest numbers, estimated age, sex, breeding condition, nest or den information, activity, an index of habitat occupied, and the ultimate disposition of specimen. Reported data is considered reliable and, in most cases, accurate enough to determine harvest numbers and to assess the user’s impact on the herpetofauna resource.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules/R657-53.php>

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL / AQUACULTURE / ^SCIENTIFIC	*COR—Commercial Use + Handling Fee	\$150 + \$10	Class B Misdemeanor	<50
PERSONAL / AQUACULTURE / ^SCIENTIFIC	*COR—Personal Use + Handling Fee	\$75 + \$10	Class B Misdemeanor	<50

*COR = Certificate of Registration; required for aquaculture or farming are requested through a variance process and must be approved on a case by case basis by the Wildlife Board.

^ A zoo can apply to collect prohibited species without a variance.

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Seizure of live protected wildlife will be done in accordance with the following procedures. (1) The integrity of the evidence will be the primary consideration. The next consideration will be the welfare of the wildlife. (2) Live protected wildlife that poses a health or safety risk must be seized. If suitable accommodations cannot be found that provide for the care and welfare of these animals and the safety of the Division's officers and personnel, the animals will be humanely euthanized according to the euthanization policy. (3) The officer may choose to leave live protected wildlife in the care of the holder under the following conditions. (3a) The animals do not pose a health or safety risk and one of the following four apply; (i) Any accompanying criminal charges resulting from the illegal possession will be of a Class B Misdemeanor level or less; (ii) There is a likelihood that the holder can obtain a certificate of registration to become compliant; (iii) The animals are being temporarily transported through the state as allowed according to R657-3 Collection, Importation and Transportation of Protected Wildlife or; (iv) The officer reasonably believes the holder will not move or hide the animals before the case is resolved. (4) Every attempt will be made to properly care for seized animals while they are in the division's custody. If the courts confiscate the animals every effort will be made to relocate, release or find suitable living accommodations for seized animals. (5) Animals that cannot be relocated, released or for which suitable living accommodations cannot be found will be humanely euthanized according to the Euthanization Policy.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no unusual circumstances where amphibian and/or reptile resources are used other than described above and regulated by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Disease certification and an entry permit from the Department of Agriculture's State Veterinarian is required for all species imported into the state of Utah. Herpetofauna that is transported through the state is required to have disease certification, but not a COR, assuming the transported animals enter and exit the state within 72 hours.

Additionally, a subset of water bodies inhabited by amphibians listed as species of concern are tested for the presence and prevalence of *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (chytrid) on an annual basis. Similarly, desert tortoises are monitored for clinical signs of upper respiratory disease syndrome and if clinical signs exist are isolated from the population and are tested for the disease. To avoid disease transmission from pet tortoises, the State of Utah does not allow residents of counties surrounding the tortoise's natural range to adopt desert tortoises.

NUISANCE AND URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Conservation officers will remove nuisance species (e.g., rattlesnakes) to a safe distance from the incident and to the nearest available habitat. The movement of nuisance species may be upwards of several hundred meters from where the incident occurred. At present the Division is establishing protocols and guidelines based on those established by Southwest Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (Living with Venomous Reptiles educational brochure). With increasing frequency the Division will consider movement patterns of individual species in guiding these decisions.

Additionally, the State of Utah has issued permits to trained individuals to assist in dealing with nuisance and urban herpetofauna issues. Permitted individuals adhere to State regulations and may respond to all non-controlled species and only some prohibited or controlled species.



VERMONT

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are classified as wild animals and regulated by the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department (VFWD). The term “non-game” is used in Vermont statutes. The “non-game” term, and the rule written regarding the term, center mainly on the establishment of a program to inventory, determine and locate critical habitats, plan, and outreach. All defined wild animals are protected in Vermont.

The term “protected” is not specifically defined in Vermont statutes or rules. The interpretation of “protected” is generally that it is illegal to possess (alive), collect for commercial purposes, or transport (import or export) any non-game animal without a permit unless listed on the Department’s “unrestricted animal” list.

Vermont does distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations. “Commercial” collection from the wild requires a special permit. A separate “possession” permit is required to possess the animal unless listed on the VFWD’s “unrestricted” animal list.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation creation has been legislatively delegated to the Fish and Wildlife board. The board works with our department and the public to establish rules. The board’s established rules have the authority of law.

Commercial Collection

Permits are required to import, possess, barter, or sell any wild animal species, unless specified as approved animals.

METHODS OF TAKE:

For approved or permitted animals, there are not any prohibited take methods. Take methods would be specified on their collection permit.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

There are no limits for size or age of animals or bag limits for approved/permitted species. Limits on size, age, and/or bag limits would be specified on their permit.

SEASONS:

There is no closed season for approved/permitted species. Season of take would be specified on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting is required, and is specified in the permit.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Farming and/or aquaculture is allowed in Vermont only for approved or permitted species.

Wild Native Species:

It is prohibited to collect native amphibians or reptiles from the wild to augment captive populations.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

In general, the Vermont Agriculture Department regulates farming and aquaculture. However, if the animal is a wild animal it is regulated by the VFWD and is only allowed for approved species. The person or business is required to obtain a Dealer’s Permit from the VFWD, and persons buying or selling wild animals would also need a Dealer’s Permit. Persons importing wild animals would need an Importation Permit from the VFWD, and persons propagating wildlife would need a Propagation Permit from the VFWD.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

There are not any wildlife laws specific to approved methods for captive propagation of native amphibians or reptiles. A propagation permit for these animals would be required though. The permit may place restrictions or require certain conditions to be met. For laws regarding the commercial use of native herpetofauna, see Section 5.4 of the link below.

<http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/fullsection.cfm?Title=10APPENDIX&Chapter=001&Section=00018>



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

Personal Collection

Species on the Unrestricted or Domestic species lists are allowed to be kept as pets in Vermont. A permit is required unless take is for an approved species.

METHODS OF TAKE:

The permit may specify approved methods of take. However, there are not any established prohibited take methods.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Limits on size, age, and/or bag limits would be specified on the permit.

SEASONS:

There is not an established closed season for approved species. Season of take would be specified on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting is required, and is specified in the permit.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Vermont statutes Title 10 VSA 4709 2003
 Title 10 VSA Appendix 18 2008

Scientific Collection

A permit is required to collect native amphibians or reptiles for scientific or educational purposes in Vermont.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Take methods are specified on the permit.

LIMITS:

Limits are specified on the permit.

SEASONS:

Seasons are specified on the permit.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting is required, and is specified in the permit. These permits are generally issued to universities, schools or graduate researchers. These reports are considered reliable due to the nature and purpose of the permit and the establishments that possess these permits. Many times these permittees are actually working to assist the VFWD with monitoring and assessing population levels.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Vermont Statutes Title 10 VSA 4152 1961
<http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/fullsection.cfm?Title=10&Chapter=103&Section=04152>

Title 10 VSA Appendix 18 2008

<http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/fullsection.cfm?Title=10APPENDIX&Chapter=001&Section=00018>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Disposition of confiscated amphibians or reptiles is determined on a case by case basis. Vermont has licensed rehabilitators and licensed pet owners that can care for confiscated specimens short-term. For long-term solutions, facilities or states that allow their possession are located and it is arranged to have the animal transported there. In cases where the origin of the animal is known, it is returned to the point of origin. In situations where a suitable out of state location is not possible, the animals are euthanized.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Sporting License + Commercial Collection Permit	\$100	*Up to \$1,000 fine+ Restitution \$25/animal	<50
AQUACULTURE	Dealer's Permit	\$50	*Up to \$1,000 fine	<50
	Propagation Permit	\$50 (new application) \$10 (renewal)		
PERSONAL	Possession Permit	\$100	*Up to \$1,000 fine + Restitution	<50
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collection permit	\$0	\$25.00/animal	<50

Points are assessed against their hunting, fishing and trapping license up to and including suspension of both their sporting licenses and their collection permit.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Species listed on Vermont's "Unrestricted" (does not include native amphibians and reptile) and "Domestic" species list are allowed for possession by individuals. If the animal is not listed on the unrestricted or domestic list, it would be illegal to possess alive in the state without a permit. Most, if not all, of the approved unrestricted animals would not survive in Vermont's climate for a substantial time, therefore there isn't a specific policy or restriction on animal releases. The shortcoming of these regulations is they deal primarily with live animals being possessed. The laws are silent when many of these mammals, amphibians, and reptiles are possessed when dead. There are laws to protect many of the traditional game type animals and birds but nothing specific regarding what most would refer to as "non-game". If a desired animal is not on the approved list, a possession permit application would need to be submitted to the VFWD for review. Generally speaking, other than for temporary exhibition (fairs, etc.) if an animal is permitted for possession, the VFWD would likely also include that animal on the "unrestricted" list.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Vermont requires testing for all herpetofauna being imported into the state, except if listed on our "unrestricted" wild animal list. The VFWD does not require testing prior to exportation. There are not any other disease testing requirements for native herpetofauna. There are not any restrictions regarding moving herpetofauna species between bodies of water for use as bait. Bait collection will require a permit if kept alive.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

In the case of a threatened or endangered species reported in a "nuisance" or "urban" wildlife situation, the VFWD would provide a physical response to address these issues. Otherwise the VFWD would give verbal advice but not a physical response. In larger communities animal control or the police department may assist with these issues. In smaller communities people are expected to take the Department's advice and handle the issue themselves. The VFWD has formed a response team to relocate individual timber rattlesnakes from private property when there is a conflict.



© BRENDAN CLIFFORD / NHFG

VIRGINIA

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Native amphibians and reptiles in Virginia are classified as non-game, with the exception of snapping turtles which are allowed for commercial harvest with a permit. Listed and specifically regulated non-game species are protected under 4 VAC 15-30-10 from import/export, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, possess, sell, trade for anything of monetary value, or offer to sell without a permit or specially permitted by law or regulation. Species of Special Concern or State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Conservation Need that are not listed are not protected, unless specifically regulated. 4 VAC (Virginia Administrative Code) 15-30-40 requires a special permit for *Hymenochirus* spp., Crocodylians, *Xenopus* spp. and brown tree snakes. No species of salamander, except for nonnative newts, may be sold under 4 VAC 15-360-60. In addition to any state or federally listed species, spotted turtles, diamondbacked terrapins and eastern hellbenders are protected under 4 VAC 15-360-10. There is a Candidate Conservation Agreement between the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that prohibits the collection of Cow Knob salamander (*Plethodon punctatus*). There is also a Conservation Agreement between the National Park Service (NPS), USFS and USFWS for the Peaks of Otter salamander (POS) that prohibits the collection of POS. There is no legal definition to the term “protected”. However, Virginia generally uses the term in reference to any species that is prohibited from “take.” Take is defined under VAC 15-20-140.

Virginia does not distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

The Board of Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries approves all changes in the relevant Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) or regulations. The VAC has many chapters, but the Department is only concerned with Title 4 (4-VAC-15), which involves wildlife and watercraft regulations.

<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/laws/buying-selling.asp>

<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/laws/buying-selling.asp>

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Only snapping turtles are allowed for commercial take in Virginia and a Collect Snapping Turtles and Hellgrammites for Sale Permit is required. Approved take methods for commercial purposes include nets, traps and set-poles. There are no limits on the number of devices approved for commercial take.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Snapping turtles allowed for commercial take must be at least eleven inches in carapace length. There are no limits on number of individuals that can be harvested.



© WENDY VANDYKEVANS / BUGWOOD.ORG CC-BY-SA 3

SEASONS:

The open season for commercial take of snapping turtles is June 1 to September 30.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Commercial Harvest of Snapping Turtles annual reports must be submitted by November 1. The accuracy of data reported is highly questionable because commercial harvesters presently have no requirements to operate under the scientifically controlled conditions necessary for determining biologically meaningful assessments of snapping turtle populations. As such, the impacts on snapping turtle populations can not be ascertained.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General

Persons issued a Hold and Sell Permit are authorized to captive breed mole kingsnakes, cornsnakes and eastern kingsnakes. Under VAC 15-360-50 and with a permit American bullfrog, green frog, southern leopard frog and green treefrog can be propagated and sold for research or education purposes.

Wild Native Species

Native amphibians or reptiles are not allowed to be collected from the wild to augment captive populations in Virginia.

Agency with Regulatory Authority

Captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles is regulated by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/laws/buying-selling.asp>

4 VAC 15-30-5

4 VAC 15-30-10 2007

4 VAC 15-360-60 2007

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There is no permit required to collect native amphibians and reptiles for personal use. The only approved method for personal take is collection by hand.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

For personal use, an individual may possess five live individuals of any native or naturalized reptile or amphibian species. However, this does not apply to listed species (i.e. bog turtle, Shenandoah salamander, barking treefrog, chicken turtle, wood turtle, eastern glass lizard, canebrake rattlesnake, tiger salamander and Mabee's salamander) or protected species (spotted turtle and northern diamond-backed terrapin). Up to 15 snapping turtles may be harvested daily for recreational harvest. This is intended for personal consumption and does not allow for the sale of the turtles. Recent snapping turtle regulation changes include carapace length of 11.5 inches and daily bag limits for recreational/consumption is now 5.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for species allowed for personal collection.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Collect Snapping Turtles & Hellgrammites for Sale Permit	\$50	Revocation or suspension of permit for up to 5 years	<50
AQUACULTURE/ HERPETOCULTURE	Hold & Sell Permit	\$12.50	Class 3 misdemeanor Up to a \$100 fine	50>200
PERSONAL	None	N/A	Up to a \$250 fine	N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collection Permit— Non-listed Species	\$20	Permit Revocation and possible legal action, which would be determined based on the significance of the offense	<50
	Scientific Collection Permit— Endangered or Threatened Species	\$20		<50



REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for personal collection.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/laws/buying-selling.asp> 29.1-505

4 VAC 15-360-60

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

A Scientific Collection Permit for either non-listed species or endangered and threatened species is required to collect native amphibians or reptiles for scientific purposes. Take methods are approved on a case by case basis by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries lead biologist.

LIMITS AND SEASONS:

Limits and seasons are approved on a case by case basis by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries lead biologist.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Persons issued a Scientific Collection Permit are required to submit an annual report for their permitted activities. These reports are considered reliable and accurate enough to ascertain impacts from the permitted activity because the permit reporting method has been improved and permitted scientific collectors are collecting data via scientifically defensible methods and with the intent to publish scientifically meaningful results.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/laws/buying-selling.asp>

4 VAC 15-20-200

2007

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

When determining the disposition of confiscated amphibians or reptiles, it is preferred to place the animals with appropriate care givers, but in certain instances the animals may be euthanized.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Additional uses of reptiles in Virginia include box turtle races and handling snakes for religious purposes. Box turtle races occur at local fairs, but the number of fairs and turtles used throughout Virginia are unknown. Religious snake handler groups are still active in the southwestern region of Virginia, but the number of snakes removed from the wild is unknown. No permit is required for the aforementioned activities.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Virginia does not require testing for disease or pathogens for any native herpetofauna species.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Under Code 29.1-100, there are no officially designated "nuisance species" of herpetofauna. However, by definition any species of wildlife, excluding officially protected species, may be deemed a nuisance if committing or about to commit property damage or health hazard. Code of Virginia allows for year-round open season and private landowners are allowed to deal with them as they see fit, but the Department does provide assistance on a case by case basis. For example, the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries does respond to calls about state endangered canebrake rattlesnakes. Involvement of Animal Control with native wildlife issues varies from county to county. Currently, there are no guidelines in place.



© L. JONES



© BRENDAN CLIFFORD / NHFG



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG



WASHINGTON

© PAUL BLOCK

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and reptiles are considered “wildlife” in Washington per the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 77.08.010(63). Per RCW 16.30.010, certain animals in the Class Reptilia are classified as “potentially dangerous wild animals” and are illegal to possess. Per Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 220-12-090, certain amphibians and reptiles are classified as “prohibited aquatic animal species” and are illegal to possess, pursuant to RCW 77.15.253. Per RCW 77.15.120 and 77.15.130, it is illegal to possess animals designated as endangered or protected. WAC 232-12-014 lists the endangered reptiles and amphibians. WAC 232-12-011 lists the protected reptiles and amphibians.

Endangered species, Protected species, potentially dangerous wild animals, and prohibited aquatic animal species are protected in Washington from hunting, fishing, possession, importation, purchase, sale, propagation, transport, and release. If a person or authorized institution or organization applies for and receives a Scientific Collection Permit (SCP) for educational or scientific purposes from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the person or organization may be given written permission to trade, transport, propagate, display, euthanize, and/or study the animal. However, WDFW will not allow the sale or release of any of these animals, even under an SCP.

Bullfrogs are classified as a game species under Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 232-12-007, section 1; however, bullfrogs are also a prohibited aquatic animal species (WAC 220-12-090), which cannot be possessed, imported, purchased, sold, propagated, transported, or released under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 77.12.020, section 8a). Members of the turtle families Trionychidae and Chelydridae are also prohibited aquatic animal species (WAC 220-12-090). Note also that no regulations currently exist for the non-native populations of red-eared sliders, cooters and green frogs in Washington, they are neither allowed nor disallowed under currently regulations.

Protected status in Washington refers to species listed as endangered, threatened, sensitive or other protected wildlife under WAC 232-12-011. Bullfrogs, a non-native species, are “technically” protected as a game species, but they have unlimited take without age or size restrictions. <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=232-12-011>

Washington does not distinguish between collection as removal from the wild and possession in their available per-

mitting process. The only legal way to do both is through the SCP (see above) process. However, within the SCP process, teachers in schools and zoo institutions must specify display reasons for a permit versus research reasons for one.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulation changes require legislative approval, whereas changes in species status require Commission approval.

Commercial Collection

Commercialization of wild native species is not allowed in Washington.

Only American Zoological Association-accredited zoos and aquariums, and legitimate research institutions like universities and museums, are allowed to collect native wildlife for the purpose of trade. These agencies and institutions must first get a Scientific Collection Permit (SCP) to do this (see Scientific Collection below). These agencies and institutions may not sell wildlife taken under an SCP.

METHODS OF TAKE:

N/A

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

N/A

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General

Only by American Zoological Association-accredited zoos and aquariums, and legitimate research institutions like universities and museums, that first apply for a Scientific Collection Permit (SCP) for the specific purpose of breeding animals. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) may deny the SCP if the breeding does not contribute to environmental teaching objectives, an educational program, or a legitimate research project.

Wild Native Species:

Native amphibians and reptiles can be collected from the wild for farming or aquacultural purposes only if a SCP identifies this as the goal of the SCP and WDFW agrees the goal is valid and necessary.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is the regulatory authority for captive propagation of native reptiles and amphibians.

Report data vary enormously in quality and to be useful in summaries often has to be downgraded to a higher level of information content. Reliability of report data varies in part because no vehicle exists for follow-up on report submissions.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- RCW 77.15.660 1998
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=77.15.660>
- WAC 220-20-045 2006
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=220-20-045>

Personal Collection

WDFW does not issue Scientific Collection Permits or any other type of permit to allow people to collect native amphibians and reptiles as pets. Bullfrogs, a non-native species, are allowed to be collected in unlimited numbers and at any size or age. RCW 77.15.253 allows a person to release a prohibited aquatic animal species if the species was caught while fishing and it is being immediately returned to the water from which it came. That is the only legal release allowed.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Not specified.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Bullfrogs, a non-native species, are allowed to be collected in unlimited numbers and at any size or age.

SEASONS:

N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Not specified.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- RCW 77.15.660 1998
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=77.15.660>
- WAC 220-20-045 2006
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=220-20-045>
- RCW 77.15.253 2007
<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=77.15.253>

Scientific Collection

GENERAL

Only American Zoological Association-accredited zoos and aquariums, and legitimate research institutions like universities and museums, are allowed to collect native wildlife for the purpose of trade. These agencies and institutions must first get a Scientific Collection Permit (SCP) to do this. These agencies and institutions may not sell wildlife taken under an SCP.

METHODS OF TAKE:

If the agency or institution is taking a species for the purpose of keeping the animal alive for display, any method of take is allowed as long as it does not harm the animal. If the agency or institution is taking a species for the purpose of euthanizing it and then studying it, any legal method of take is allowed. SCP holders using equipment such as unattended traps, unattended nets, or other unattended collection gear must have attached to the equipment a tag bearing, in legible English, the name and current address of the SCP holder or organization holding an SCP.

LIMITS:

Limits are dictated by the number of animals the agency or institution says it needs, compared to the number of animals in the local population. If a species is on the Endangered or Protected Species list, WDFW will greatly limit the number of animals it allows an agency or institution to take, if any.

SEASONS:

All SCPs are good for the project period, but not to exceed 1 year from the date of issuance. Species approved for collection in the permit can be collected while the permit is valid. Permits for public-health purposes may be issued for up to 5 years.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collection Permit	\$12	Up to \$5,000 fine and up to 1 year in jail	<50

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A final report must be submitted to WDFW upon completion of the research or display project, and WDFW must receive it no later than 60 days after the SCP expires. Renewable annual permit holders, such as zoos, must submit a report each year, and WDFW must receive the report within 60 days of the anniversary date of the initial issuance date of the permit. Interim reports may be required. Additional permits or permit renewals are subject to the prior submission of a project report. If an agency or institution already has an SCP and wants to transfer animals to another agency or institution that already has an SCP, they can do so as long as they include the information in their annual SCP reports and keep up-to-date records of loan/trade transactions. Individual permit holders may not trade species except by written permission of the WDFW director.

REGULATIONS:

RCW 77.15.660	1998
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=77.15.660	
RCW 77.15.194	2003
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=77.15.194	
WAC 220-20-045	2006
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=220-20-045	

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

Confiscated Animals:

In Washington, animal control and law enforcement authorities cannot euthanize endangered or protected species unless absolutely necessary. For these species, potentially dangerous wild animals and prohibited aquatic animal species, animal control and law enforcement authorities must try to release them to a facility such as a wildlife sanctuary, zoo, or other accredited or authorized facility. If all known reasonable placement options are unavailable, the animal control authority may euthanize the animal.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Washington does not get requests from tribes or citizens to use amphibians or reptiles that are on the lists of endangered or threatened species, potentially dangerous wild animals, or prohibited aquatic animal species, in ceremonies or for races/derbies. If the Department did receive such requests, they would be denied because the Department has no unusual regulations allowing for such things.

RCW 16.30.040 allows a person to keep a potentially dangerous animal only if the person lawfully possessed the animal prior to July 22, 2007 (which is when chapter 16.30 RCW took effect), and the animal does not pose a public

safety or health risk. Pursuant to RCW 77.30.030, the person must maintain veterinary records, acquisition papers, if available, and other documents establishing possession prior to July 22, 2007, and present these records to an animal control or law enforcement authority upon request.

RCW 77.15.253 allows a person to transport a prohibited aquatic animal species to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife or another WDFW-designated destination to identify the species or to report the presence of the species; to possess a prohibited aquatic animal species if he/she is in the process of removing it from a watercraft or equipment in a manner specified by WDFW; or to release a prohibited aquatic animal species if the species was caught while fishing and it is being immediately returned to the water from which it came. RCW 77.15.253 does not apply to the transportation or release of organisms in ballast water.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife does not currently address testing for pathogens. Red-eared sliders imported to the state are required to have a certificate indicating they are “healthy”, but that is addressed through the Washington State Department of Agriculture, and the scope does not address a number of pathogens that may present an issue.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

“Nuisance” or “urban” wildlife issues are currently not addressed in a formal way. Rather, individuals are referred to a taxon-group expert for advice on a case by case basis. Advice typically follows policy guidelines, which are, no translocation or re-release of animals to the environment without special permit.





WEST VIRGINIA

© JOHN WHITE

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Most amphibians and reptiles are considered non-game; however, green frogs and bullfrogs may be taken under the current fishing regulations and have a set season. Turtles may also be taken by gigging, snagging or snaring (no specific species listed). Salamanders may be collected as “aquatic life” (all with a fishing license). Non-game species in West Virginia have no legal protection unless covered as an endangered species.

If a season is not listed for a species in the regulations, then the season is closed for that species/group. However, this is not enforced uniformly across the state. The term “protected” is defined in the rule concerning definitions of terms used in hunting and trapping rules, and states that “protected” means no open season; however, the below discusses only protected mammals.

58CSR46

<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-46>

West Virginia does distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles. The collection of turtles requires a fishing license and adherence to possession limits and seasons (100 turtles per person taken from Jan 1-May 15 and July 15-Dec 31). With a fishing license a person can collect 100 salamanders as “aquatic life.” More may be possessed if purchased from a bait dealer.

58CSR58

<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-60>

Bait dealers may possess 250 salamanders, but can sell only 50 to a purchaser. 58CSR62 <http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-62>

Scientific collecting permits are issued for collection for research, etc. Possession numbers vary and depend upon the research

58CSR50

<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-42>

REGULATORY PROCESS:

West Virginia has “exempt” and “non-exempt” rules for changing regulations. Exempt rules are those which can go before WVDNR Commissioners instead of the legislature (such as possession limit and season changes). Our

proposed herpetofauna use regulations would go before the Commission because they are establishing possession limits and seasons. Non-exempt rules are those which go before the legislature. For example, changing the wording of a rule has to go before the legislature.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Cast nets, minnow traps, dip nets and seines are the acceptable methods of take for harvesting native amphibians for commercial use.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

The aggregate limit is 250. Salamanders are included with crayfish and hellgrammites in this rule. Reptiles, including turtles, may not be commercially collected.

SEASONS:

There are no closed seasons for commercial collection of native amphibians in West Virginia.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements associated with commercial collection permits of native amphibians in West Virginia.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE

General:

Farming and/or aquaculture of native amphibians and/or reptiles is allowed in West Virginia, with a Fish Pond license.

Wild Native Species:

Wild native amphibians and/or reptiles are allowed to be removed from the wild for farming and/or aquaculture purposes, provided they are legally collected.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The WVDNR, Wildlife Resources Section, is the lead agency with regulatory authority over farming and/or aquaculture of West Virginia’s native herpetofauna.

REGULATIONS:

WV Code 58-62 (sell/capture): <http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-62>

WV Code 58-64 (bait dealer):

<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-64>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Frogs (green and bull) and aquatic turtles may be taken by gigging, snagging and snaring. A seine can be used for aquatic salamanders. A fishing license is required for taking.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

Green frogs and bullfrogs have a daily limit of 10 and a possession limit of 20. Aquatic salamanders and turtles may be taken as “aquatic life” and a person may be in the possession of 100 “aquatic life”.

SEASONS:

The open season for bullfrogs and green frogs is 9pm on the Saturday nearest June 15 to midnight on July 31. The season is open for aquatic turtles January 1 through May 15 and July 15 through December 31. There is no closed season for aquatic salamanders. For the remaining allowable reptiles and amphibians, the interpretation of seasons for personal collection of native herpetofauna in West Virginia is somewhat controversial. One interpretation is that possession of a species is illegal if there is no established season in regulation for that species. Another interpretation is that any species without an established season (including “no closed season”) means open season/legal to possess. This has not been clarified for enforcement purposes.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for personal use of West Virginia’s native herpetofauna.

REGULATIONS:

State Code 58-60: <http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-60>

Natural Resource Law 20-2-5(26) is used to “enforce” the “if there is no season it can’t be collected” regulation. However, amphibians and reptiles are not included in the definitions of wild animals for this law. This regulation does not appear to be from the State Code. It may be from Michie’s Jurisprudence.

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take vary depending on the research and associated approved permit.

LIMITS:

Limits vary depending upon the research needs and justification. Endangered species are to be released, as well as rare species, unless justification is given. Most native herpetofauna authorized under a scientific collection permit are released alive.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	License to catch or sell bait fish—salamanders	\$10 (\$1 renewal)	Up to \$300 fine and/or up to 100 days in jail	Not Known
	Fish Sale (bait dealer) license	\$10		
AQUACULTURE	Fish Pond license—turtles & frogs	\$10	Up to \$300 fine and/or up to 100 days in jail	Not Known
PERSONAL	None	NA	Up to \$300 fine and/or up to 100 days in jail	NA
SCIENTIFIC	Scientific Collecting Permit—in-state researchers & non-profit organizations	\$0	Up to \$300 fine and/or up to 100 days in jail	50 > 200
	Scientific Collecting Permit—out-of-state researchers	\$25		50 > 200
	Scientific Collecting Permit—consultants	\$200		50 > 200

Points are assessed against their hunting, fishing and trapping license up to and including suspension of both their sporting licenses and their collection permit.

SEASONS:

There are no established seasons for scientific collection of native herpetofauna.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A report is required within 45 days of the permit expiration date and requires the permittee to list the numbers of each species observed, collected, locations, and dates. Report data may provide new records for rare or uncommon species. The data are useful if the researchers' identification skills are adequate. Most permittees to date have had adequate identification skills. The Department requires that permittees report not only those specimens that are kept, but also what is observed. Reports may give a somewhat accurate portrayal of harvests/assessments.

REGULATIONS:

WV Code 58-42:

<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-42>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

At this time, confiscated native animals are released at the capture site if known, or in areas of appropriate habitat within the species' range. Our proposed herpetofauna

regulations currently allow the release of native reptiles and amphibians at the discretion of the WVDNR.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no unusual uses pertaining to native herpetofauna regulated in West Virginia at this time.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Importation licenses require disease-free certification from pathologists or veterinarians. Importation permits are required for "wildlife" which includes amphibians and reptiles (Natural Resources Laws 20-2-13). There are no disease testing requirements for animals used as bait.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Addressing "nuisance" or "urban" wildlife issues varies with locality. Some areas use police or fire departments to handle calls. Sometimes the DNR is called. Sometimes calls are turned over to a wildlife damage control agent. Wildlife damage control agents are not permitted to destroy dens, and they are not permitted to control salamanders, frogs, turtles (except snapping), skinks, eastern ribbon snake, mountain earth snake, corn snake, northern pine snake and eastern king snake.

58CSR41

<http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-41>



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG



WISCONSIN

© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and Reptiles are not defined as fish or game in Wisconsin, but do fall under the general definition of a Wild Animal.

A protected species of wild animal in Wisconsin is generally any species which is endangered, threatened, or for which there is no open season, and also includes species with an open season during the closed season for that species. (See NR 10.02, NR 19.001(14) and NR 19.25, Wis. Adm. Code.)

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf>

Wisconsin does distinguish between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations for native amphibians and/or reptiles. There are separate rules on collection from the wild, such as seasons, harvest methods and daily bag limits, and additional rules on possession limits, regardless of whether or not the animal was collected from the wild, purchased or propagated in captivity.

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr022.pdf>

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Some regulations changes require legislation, primarily related to license requirements and fees. Regulations that apply to methods of collection, daily bag or possession limits, seasons, etc., are normally done by Administrative Code changes by the Department of Natural Resources, but also receive legislative review. In 1997, regulations were put in place establishing seasons, methods of harvest and daily bag and possession limits for turtles under s. NR19.275 Wisconsin Administrative Code. In 1998, the timber rattle snake, bull-snake, black rat snake and the racer snake were designated as protected species under s. NR 10.02, WAC. In 2000, specific possession limits were established for most other species of reptiles and amphibians as well as rules on purchase and sale. These rules were initially created under s. NR 19.26, WAC. Effective January 1 2003, the State Legislature created a captive wildlife chapter in the Wisconsin State Statutes, which included a s. 169.12, Wisconsin Statutes, titled "Sale and purchase of native wild reptiles and wild amphibians". In 2003, NR 19.26, WAC was repealed and recreated under s. NR 16.12 and 16.13, WAC, to reflect changes made by the statutes.

Commercial Collection

The sale of native amphibians and reptiles is generally prohibited. There is limited opportunity for commercial collection of reptiles and amphibians in Wisconsin. Where harvest for commercial purposes is allowed, a Small Game or Fishing License would be required of anyone age 16 or older to collect/harvest amphibians or reptiles from the wild. In addition, a Commercial Fishing Net License for the Mississippi River would allow the incidental take of turtles.

METHODS OF TAKE:

No person may take frogs with the aid of a firearm or air gun. Taking frogs by hand, hook and line, spears or nets is allowed. Turtles may only be taken with hoop net turtle traps (that meet Department specifications) or by hand, hook and line or hooking. "Hooking" means any activity which utilizes a dull-pointed, metal, barbless hook attached to a staff to remove a turtle from a body of water. Legal vs. illegal methods for other species of reptiles or amphibians are not specified by law, except that it is illegal to use poisons or explosives for any species.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Only frogs, turtles, tiger salamanders and mud puppies may be collected from the wild and sold with limitations. Turtles taken incidentally in commercial fishing nets may be kept and sold dead.

SEASONS:

The open season for snapping turtles, softshell turtles and all other open season turtles (those not listed as endangered or threatened) is July 15 to November 30. There is no closed season for incidental take of turtles on the Mississippi River by persons issued a commercial fishing license. The open season for frogs is the Saturday nearest May 1 to December 31. There is no closed season for other species of reptiles or amphibians, unless classified as a protected, endangered, or threatened species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Commercial fisherman operating on the Mississippi River who harvest turtles incidental to commercial fishing operations must report their harvest monthly along with their commercial fish report. This report must include the species harvested and the following information for each specimen: harvest date, weight in pounds, method of harvest (type of nets or setlines), location of harvest and whom the turtles were sold to. The reliability or accuracy of commercial permit data is not known at this time.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	*Fishing License—Resident	\$20	Up to a \$2,000 fine and/or up to 6 months in jail	Not Tracked (Based on species the license holder is collecting. Most are obtained for fishing only.)
	*Fishing License—Disabled or Junior (16-17 years old)	\$7		
	Non-resident Fishing License—annual	\$50		
	Non-resident Fishing License—4 day	\$24		
	Non-resident Fishing License—15 day	\$28		
	**Commercial Fishing Net License for Mississippi River (supplemental)	^ See below		
AQUACULTURE	Class A Captive Wild Animal Farm	\$200 (\$100 renewal)	Up to a \$2,000 fine and/or up to 6 months in jail	<50 (14, of which 7 are nonprofit organizations)
	Class B Captive Wild Animal Farm	\$50 (\$25 renewal)		<50 (3)
	Class A Bait Dealer	\$49.25		>200 (401 - This license authorizes harvest and sale of minnow, frogs and crayfish. Most dealers do not deal in frogs for fishing bait.)
	Class B Bait Dealer	\$9.25		>200 (251 - This license authorizes harvest and sale of minnow, frogs and crayfish. Most dealers do not deal in frogs for fishing bait.)
PERSONAL	†None	N/A	Up to a \$2,000 fine and/or up to 6 months in jail	N/A

*License is not required for persons under 16 years of age.

**License allows the incidental take of turtles; turtles may only be sold dead.

^ 29.563(7)(c)3. Mississippi and St. Croix rivers commercial fishing net licenses and tags: (a) Seine nets: \$20 for the first 500 lineal feet of net, \$10 for the 2nd 500 lineal feet and \$2 for each additional 100 lineal feet or fraction thereof, plus 25 cents for each tag for each 500 lineal feet of net or fraction thereof. (b) Gill nets: \$10 for the first 2,000 lineal feet of net and \$1 for each additional 100 lineal feet or fraction thereof, plus 25 cents for each tag for each 2,000 lineal feet of net or fraction thereof. (c) Bait nets: \$20, plus the tag for each bait net is 25 cents each. (d) Buffalo and frame nets: \$10, plus the tag for each buffalo or frame net is 50 cents each. (e) Slat nets: \$20, plus the tag for each slat net is 50 cents each, not to exceed 50 slat nets per licensee. (f) Trammel nets: \$20 for each net, not to exceed 300 lineal feet, including one tag. (g) Inland waters set or bank pole: \$2.25 including 5 tags, one for each set or bank pole allowed.

†No license is required to keep a reptile or amphibian as a pet unless it is a protected, endangered or threatened species, provided the person does not exceed the possession limit for that species.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

There is very limited legal opportunity to take, possess, or sell reptiles or amphibians in Wisconsin as a farming operation. It is only legal to possess more than the number of turtles listed in the limits (see Appendix A) in captivity if the person holds a current Captive Wild Animal Farm License (CWAFL), and that species is listed on their license. The CWAFL would be needed to cover possession of more than the normal possession limits allowed for native species of turtles, even if those turtles were propagated in captivity. Without a CWAFL, it is not legal to sell or purchase live turtles. It would not be legal, and no license is available to propagate native species in captivity for sale as meat, pets, etc. to people in Wisconsin. A permittee can only sell to in-state educational or research institutions.

Wild Native Species:

Leopard frogs, tiger salamanders and mud puppies may be collected from the wild and sold (dead or live), only if the person also holds a Class A Captive Wild Animal Farm License, or a Bait Dealers license (required to sell frogs for use as fishing bait). Turtles harvested from the wild may only be sold as dead turtles, meat or shells.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regulates the Possession of Captive Wild Animals such as reptiles and amphibians, but only native species and the non-native red-eared slider turtle with shells less than four inches. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture regulates importation of any species of wild animals, and may require an importation permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection. But does not require a license to possess, or engage in farming reptiles or amphibians. Individuals who hold a Captive Wild Animal Farm License that authorizes possession, purchase and sale of reptiles or amphibians beyond what is allowed without a license are required to submit a report.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0029.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0169.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr022.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code.nr.nr040.pdf>
<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/captive/HerpsRegs.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0095.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/atcp/atcp010.pdf>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

No person may take frogs with the aid of a firearm or air gun. Taking frogs by hand, hook and line, spears or nets is allowed. Turtles may only be taken with hoop net turtle traps (that meet Department specifications) or by hand, hook and line or hooking. "Hooking" means any activity which utilizes a dull-pointed, metal, barbless hook attached to a staff to remove a turtle from a body of water. Legal versus illegal methods for other species of reptiles or amphibians are not specified by law, except that it is illegal to use poisons or explosives for any species.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

A person may take or possess up to five individuals or eggs of most species of native amphibian, lizard and snake that are not endangered or threatened. For other limits specific to species, see Department Rules NR 10.02 and NR16.12 for reptiles and amphibians.

SEASONS:

The open season for snapping turtles, softshell turtles and all other open season turtles (those not listed as endangered or threatened) is July 15 to November 30. There is no closed season for incidental take of turtles on the Mississippi River by persons issued a Commercial Fishing License. The open season for frogs is the Saturday nearest May 1 to December 31. There is no closed season for other species of reptiles or amphibians, unless classified as a protected, endangered, or threatened species.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Reporting is not required to take an allowable possession limit and simply keep them as pets.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0029.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0169.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf>
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr022.pdf>

Scientific Collection

“Public zoo or aquarium” means a zoo or aquarium that is operated by the state or by a city, village, or county or that is an accredited member of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association. These institutions do not need a license from the state to possess reptiles or amphibians.

METHODS OF TAKE:

Methods of take are the same as for Personal Collection above. However, different methods may be specified when the collection is being done under a Scientific Collectors Permit or Scientific Research License.

LIMITS:

Limits are the same as for Personal Collection above. However, different possession limits may be specified when the collection is being done under a Scientific Collectors Permit or Scientific Research License.



SEASONS:

Seasons are the same as for Personal Collection above. However, different periods of collection may be specified when the collection is being done under a Scientific Collectors Permit or Scientific Research License.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements for scientific collection unless required as a condition of a scientific collectors permit.

REGULATIONS:

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0029.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0169.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf>

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr022.pdf>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Seized or confiscated amphibians or reptiles are dealt with on a case by case basis. If they came from the wild and can be released back to the wild, this is the preferred option. If they were captive raised or purchased, the state would likely try to find a home with a person or facility authorized for possession. The last resort would be to euthanasia. The state could sell these animals as well.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

Wisconsin does not regulate other uses of native amphibians or reptiles.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, regulates the importation of all animals into Wisconsin. Disease and health testing requirements will vary depending on species. Generally, a certificate of veterinary inspection is required as part of any import permit. Disease testing is not required for herpetofauna species sold or used as fishing bait if collected from within the state.

<http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/ah/agriculture/animals/movement/index.jsp>

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

The state Department of Natural Resources does not generally respond to most calls of “nuisance” and/or “urban” wildlife species unless the species is a protected, threatened or endangered species. Local law enforcement or animal control departments are the most likely agencies to respond to the average nuisance animal complaints.

© J.D. WILSON

General

CLASSIFICATION AND CONSERVATION (SEE APPENDIX C):

Amphibians and Reptiles are considered non-game wildlife. This would include any parts thereof, their viable gametes, fertilized eggs, or any hybrid or transgenic product thereof. All non-game amphibians and reptiles are protected from commercial harvest unless a Chapter 10 permit is issued. The Columbia spotted frog, wood frog, Wyoming toad, boreal toad, midget faded rattlesnake, rubber boa, Black Hills red-bellied snake, pale milksnake, and ornate box turtle are protected from take without the possession of a Chapter 10 or 33 permit. It is illegal to import any amphibian or reptile into Wyoming for use as bait. Possession of the Wyoming Toad is strictly prohibited.

Reptiles and amphibians are not specifically “protected”, so there is no definition listed in state law or regulations. In general, however, a protected status means that you may not commercially harvest a native reptile or amphibian without a permit. You may not possess a Columbia spotted frog, wood frog, Wyoming toad, boreal toad, midget faded rattlesnake, rubber boa, Black Hills red-bellied snake, pale milksnake, or ornate box turtle without a permit.

There are no distinctions between collection (removal from the wild) and possession regulations. Possession is the same as removal from the wild.

REGULATORY PROCESS:

Regulations may be changed with approval from the Commission. Law requires statutory change through the legislature and may also result in or require changes to Commission regulations. Regulations are revised on an “as needed” basis. In the case of nongame animals, the “as needed” seems to be infrequently. CH10 – 09-09-03, CH52 12-08-98.

Commercial Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

Method of take vary depending on the Chapter 10 permit. This is determined on a case by case basis. Methods are typically limited to techniques that minimally disturb habitat.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX A):

Limits vary depending on the Chapter 10 permit. This is decided on a case by case basis.

SEASONS:

There are no seasons established for the commercial take of amphibian and reptiles.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

No reports are required for a Chapter 10 permit.

FARMING/AQUACULTURE:

General:

Captive propagation of native amphibians and reptiles is allowed in Wyoming. A Chapter 10 or Chapter 33 permit is required.

Wild Native Species:

Authorization for collection of native amphibians or reptiles from the wild to augment captive populations varies on a case by case basis. However, permits are typically only issued in order to advance the Department’s wildlife goals.

Agency with Regulatory Authority:

Wyoming’s state wildlife agency has regulatory authority over captive propagation of native amphibians or reptiles. Chapter 33 permits reports are required on an annual basis.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

<http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch52.pdf>

<http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch10.pdf>

<http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch33.pdf>

<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title23/Title23.htm>

Personal Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

There is no permit required for personal collection of amphibians or reptiles. However, a Chapter 10 permit is required for the Columbia spotted frog, wood frog, Wyoming toad, boreal toad, midget faded rattlesnake, rubber boa, Black Hills red-bellied snake, pale milksnake, and ornate box turtle. Chapter 10 permits are typically not issued for personal use. There is no regulation restricting method of take specifically for amphibians and reptiles.

LIMITS (SEE APPENDIX B):

There is no limit established. However, Columbia spotted frog, wood frog, Wyoming toad, boreal toad, midget faded rattlesnake, rubber boa, Black Hills red-bellied snake, pale milksnake, and ornate box turtle are prohibited from collection without a permit.

SEASONS:

There are no established seasons.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

There are no reporting requirements.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- <http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch52.pdf>
- <http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch10.pdf>
- <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title23/Title23.htm>

Scientific Collection

METHODS OF TAKE:

A Chapter 33 permit is required for collections of scientific or educational value. Although the Department has received requests to start zoo facilities in the past, the state regulations make a zoo fairly prohibitive. Method of take is typically not restricted. However this may vary on a case by case basis.

LIMITS:

Limits are established on a case by case basis.



© VICTOR YOUNG / NHFG

SEASONS:

Seasons are established on a case by case basis.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Chapter 33 permits reports are required on an annual basis. Permit reports are considered reliable and accurate. Many of the permits issued under Chapter 33 are granted to scientific institutions. Reports are typically well written and concise. Impact to the resource can often not be judged, as information is not available on current populations. Chapter 33 reports often provide the state with baseline data of occurrence. This information should be used in the future for management recommendations.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

- <http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch33.pdf>
- <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title23/Title23.htm>

Confiscation & Unusual Circumstances

CONFISCATED ANIMALS:

Confiscated animals are dealt with on a case by case basis.

UNUSUAL REGULATIONS:

There are no known unusual circumstances requiring specific regulation in Wyoming. Permits and penalties would be the same as other uses.

DISEASE/PATHOGEN TESTING:

Wyoming does not require testing for disease/pathogens. Reptiles and amphibians may not be sold or imported as bait into Wyoming.

NUISANCE OR URBAN WILDLIFE ISSUES:

Urban reptile and amphibian issues are typically not handled by the state. However, some instances are handled on a case by case basis. Local animal control organizations or members of the community are often utilized for this purpose. There are no guidelines produced by the state to address these issues.

Collection Type	Permit Required	Permit Fee	Penalties for Violation	Avg. # Permits Issued/Yr (based on last 10 yrs)
COMMERCIAL	Chapter 10 Permit	\$0	Up to \$1,000 and/or up to 6 months in jail	<50
AQUACULTURE	Chapter 33 Permit	\$0		Not Known
PERSONAL	None	N/A		N/A
SCIENTIFIC	Chapter 33	\$0		50>200

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. Commercial Collection Limits Summary by State

Summarized commercial collection limits, within each state’s legal and regulatory (i.e., permit requirement) provisions, for quick-reference and comparison. For the purposes of this report, we define commercial collection to be collection from the wild for any trade or use of native amphibians and/or reptiles (i.e., herpetofauna) for strictly commercial purposes (barter, trade or sale of collected wildlife involved). Species groupings are shown as designated or described in the information provided to us by states, and additional detail on these groupings may be found in individual state accounts. In cases where states did not provide specific language describing a species grouping, we use the phrase “Open Season” to refer to species that are not otherwise restricted by seasons or are not otherwise prohibited or restricted from take (e.g., protected status species), whether or not limits apply, within the given category. For clarification of these types of limits, see the individual state’s account. Hawaii is excluded here and elsewhere in the report given that they have very few native, unprotected herpetofauna species.

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Alabama	Open season common snapping turtles and soft-shell turtles	10; No limit from private waters.	Unlimited	Unlimited	< 4 inch OR > 12 inch carapace length	Any	http://www.outdooralabama.com/watchable-wildlife/regulations/nongame.cfm
	Open season aquatic turtles; Bullfrogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Alaska	None	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Arizona	None	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	http://www.azgfd.gov/pdfs/h_f/regulations/ReptileAmphibian.pdf
Arkansas	Open season aquatic turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Juvenile/Adults	http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Documents/agfc_code_of_regulations.pdf
California	Native snakes	4 each of California common kingsnake and gopher snake; 2 of Rosy boa	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	see Title 14 Section 43 (14 CCR § 43); http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Colorado	larval tiger salamanders and bullfrogs	50 salamanders; no limit for bullfrogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Less than 5 inch length for salamanders	NA	http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/rdonlyres/6C826CC3-A017-41E8-8616-E1634F79DA36/0/HerpReport.pdf
Connecticut	snapping turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.cga.ct.gov/2005/pub/Chap368a.htm#Sec19a-102a.htm
Delaware	snapping turtle	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	At least 8 inch carapace length	Any	http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/3000/3900%20Wildlife/3900.shtml
	bullfrog	24	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Florida	Open season amphibians and reptiles, except turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Sale of wild-caught turtles prohibited; see also https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/View_notice.asp?id=7379195
Georgia	open season freshwater turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-2-23.html ; http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-1-28.html
	open season venomous snakes						
	open season frogs						
	open season spring lizards						
Idaho	Open season amphibians and reptiles	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	Any	Any	http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title36/T36CH2SECT36-201.htm
Illinois	None	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/adopted/870.pdf
Indiana	open season frogs (2 species)	25 in combination	Unlimited	50 in combination	At least 1 inch tail length	Tadpoles	http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/T03120/A00090.PDF
	Open season snakes (9 species) permit required	Only captive bred	Only captive bred	Only captive bred	Max. 15 inches for eastern hognose snake; Max. 28 inches for a bull snake; Max. 18 inches for other snakes	Any	http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/T03120/A00090.PDF

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Iowa	Bullfrog and leopard frog	48 frogs total, with a limit of 12 bullfrogs	Unlimited	96 frogs total, with a limit of 12 bullfrogs. License bait dealers may possess 144 frogs total	Any	Any	http://coolice.legis.state.ia.us/Cool-ICE/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=lowaCode
	common snapping turtles, painted turtle and smooth softshell turtle.	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Juveniles/adult	http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/ACODOCS/DOCS/571.86.pdf
Kansas	Prairie rattlesnakes	10	Unlimited	20 snakes or parts thereof	At least 18 inches	Any	http://www.kslegislature.org/legisr-statutes/getStatuteFile.do?number=/32-941.html
Kentucky	common snapping turtle	5	Unlimited	5	Any	Any	http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/301/001/058.htm
Louisiana	Green anole				Minimum SVL 1¾ inches; minimum total length 5 inches	Adult	
	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>				Minimum SVL 5 inches	Adult	
	<i>Rana grylio</i>				Minimum SVL 3 inches	Adult	
Maine	Open season amphibians	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/species/unrestricted_species.htm
Maryland	Snapping turtle	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	At least 11 inch carapace length	Juveniles/adult	http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/getfile.aspx?file=08.02.06.01.htm

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Massachusetts	Snapping turtle	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	At least 6 inch carapace length	Juveniles/adult	http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/regulations/cmr/cmr_300.htm#305
Michigan	None	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Minnesota	Snapping Turtles, Painted Turtles, and Spiny Softshells	unlimited with a turtle seller's license	Unlimited	Unlimited	Snapping Turtles and Spiny Softshells: >12" shell length; Painted Turtles: <5.5" shell length	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256
	Frogs, except for E or T species, for use as bait	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	< 6" (nose to toes)	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.601
	leopard frogs and bullfrogs taken for purposes other than bait	Unlimited with a special license	Unlimited	Unlimited	>6" (nose to toes)	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256
	All other frogs except E or T species taken for purposes other than bait	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.605 https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.015 (subd. 39)
	All other salamanders, snakes and lizards, except for E or T species	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Mississippi	Common snapping turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	At least 12 inch carapace length	Any	http://michie.lexisnexis.com/mississippi/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp
Missouri	Common snapping turtle and soft-shelled turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-10.pdf
Montana	Prairie rattlesnakes	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca/87/5/87-5-116.htm

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Nebraska	Tiger salamanders	100	100	100	Any	Any	Chapter 2: Fisheries Regulations, Sections 002.05, 002.08, 005, 006.03P & 009 http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp
Nevada	Unprotected Reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-503.html#NRS503Sec380
	Unprotected Amphibians	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html#NAC503Sec080
	Tiger salamanders	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Juvenile	-
New Hampshire	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
New Jersey	Snapping turtles, bullfrogs & green frogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256
	Diamond-backed terrapins	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	≥5" plastron	Adult	
New Mexico	Director's Amphibian and Reptile List	None	See list	See list	Any	Any	http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/index.htm
New York	Snapping turtles	5	30	30	≥12" carapace	Adult	http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/27801.html
	Diamond-backed terrapins	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Between 4-7 inches	Adult	
	open season frogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
North Carolina	Open season amphibians	≤24 without permit; >24 as specified on permit	≤24 without permit; >24 as specified on permit	≤24 without permit; >24 as specified on permit	as specified on permit	as specified on permit	http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resource%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20b/
	Open season reptiles, except Emydidae & Trionychidae	≤4 without permit; >4 as specified on permit	≤4 without permit; >4 as specified on permit	≤4 without permit; >4 as specified on permit	as specified on permit	as specified on permit	
North Dakota	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	
Ohio	Snapping turtles & softshell turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	≥13"	Adult	http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/1501%3A31-13-05
Oklahoma	open season aquatic turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	OAC 800: 15-9-1 thru 15-9-3
	open season rattlesnakes	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	OAC 800: 25-7-8
	open season tiger salamander larvae	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Juvenile	OAC 800: 25-7-9
	open season mudpuppies	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Oregon	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Oregon Administrative Rules 635-056-0080 http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARS/56.pdf
Pennsylvania	Common Snapping Turtle	15	NS	30	Any	Any	http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter79/s79.3.html
Rhode Island	Snapping turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/fishwild/hunt0910.pdf

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
South Carolina	Open season freshwater turtles	10/vehicle	20	20	Any	Any	
	yellow-bellied turtles and common snapping turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Can remove unlimited numbers from the wild in private farm ponds and other private ponds (e.g. golf courses), but cannot export from SC without a permit.
	All other open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
South Dakota	Open Season Turtles	2/species	4/species	4/species	Any	Any	
	Tiger salamander and leopard frog	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
	Other open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Tennessee	Dusky salamander	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://state.tn.us/sos/rules/1660/1660-01/1660-01-17.20090321.pdf
	Common Snapping Turtle	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	≥12" carapace	Adult	http://tn.gov/sos/pub/proclamations/03-09-08.pdf
	Other open season turtles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Can only be collected from Reelfoot Lake Wildlife Management Area: http://tn.gov/sos/pub/proclamations/09-32-10.pdf
Texas	Open season amphibians & reptiles (White List)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	See White List
Utah	Non-controlled species	3/species, up to 3 species	3/species, up to 3 species	9	Any	Any	http://wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/2007_amphibians_reptiles/
	Controlled species	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	http://wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/2007_amphibians_reptiles/preauthorized_table.pdf

APPENDIX A

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Vermont	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	
Virginia	Snapping turtle	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	≥9" carapace	Adult	
Washington	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Washington disallowed commercial collection of wild animals under Washington Administrative Code (WAC 232-12-064, section 5). http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=232-12-064
West Virginia	Open season amphibians	Unlimited	Unlimited	250	Any	Any	http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-62
Wisconsin	Snapping turtle	10 Mississippi River; 3 other rivers	13	13 (possession limit; 10 Mississippi River, 3 other rivers)	Between 12-16 inch carapace length	Adult	See Department Rules NR 10.02, 16.12, NR 19.26, NR 19.275, NR 21.13 and NR 22.13 for more restrictive species seasons, daily bag and possession limits, and harvest methods. http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf
	Softshell turtle	5 Mississippi River; 3 other waters	8	8 (possession limit)	Any	Any	
	All other open season turtles	5	5	5 (possession limit)	Any	Any	Same as Above, plus http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr027.pdf

APPENDIX B. Personal Collection Limits Summary by State

Summarized personal collection limits, within each state's legal and regulatory (i.e., permit requirement) provisions, for quick-reference and comparison. For the purposes of this report, we define personal collection as any removal of native herpetofauna from the wild for personal or hobby use (including use for personal bait, subsistence food, or skins, but not for commercial sale, trade or barter) or for personal wild collection/possession as pets. Species groupings are shown as designated or described in the information provided to us by states, and additional detail on these groupings may be found in individual state accounts. In cases where states did not provide specific language describing a species grouping, we use the phrase "Open Season" to refer to species that are not otherwise restricted by seasons or are not otherwise prohibited or restricted from take (e.g., protected status species), whether or not limits apply, within the given category. For clarification of these types of limits, see the individual state's account. Hawaii is excluded here and elsewhere in the report given that they have very few native, unprotected herpetofauna species.

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Alabama	Open season turtles	1 box turtle, 10 for others; No limit from private waters.	unlimited	1 box turtle	At least 12 inch carapace length	Any	http://www.outdooralabama.com/watchable-wildlife/regulations/nongame.cfm
	Other open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Alaska	Open season amphibians	Unlimited	unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Arizona	Open season amphibians and reptiles	See Commission Orders 41 (amphibians) and 43 (reptiles).	unlimited	unlimited	Any	See Commission Orders 41 (amphibians) and 43 (reptiles).	R12-4-406 link (http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_12/12-04.htm#ARTICLE_4), Commission Orders link (http://www.azgfd.gov/pdfs/h_f/regulations/ReptileAmphibian.pdf)
Arkansas	Bullfrogs	18	36	36	Any	Any	http://www.agfc.com/enforcement/Documents/agfc_code_of_regulations.pdf
	Open season amphibians and reptiles	Maximum of 6 individuals/ species/ household	Maximum of 6 individuals/ species/ household	Maximum of 6 individuals/ species/ household	Any	Any	
California	Open season amphibians	4; unlimited for bullfrogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	See Title 14, section 5.05 for species provisions: http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=CCR-1000&Action=Welcome
	Open season reptiles	As specified in COR	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code)
Colorado	Open season amphibians	4 (of Chapter 10 list)		12 (of all species on Chapter 10 list combined)	Any	Any	See Chapter 10, #1000(A)(6) for species lists; http://wildlife.state.co.us/NR/rdonlyres/6C826CC3-A017-41E8-8616-E1634F79DA36/0/HerpReport.pdf
	Open season reptiles	3 prairie rattlesnakes; no limit for common snapping turtles; 4 (of Chapter 10 list)		6 rattlesnakes; no limit for common snapping turtles; 12 (of all species on Chapter 10 list combined)	Any	Any	
Connecticut	Open season salamanders and newts	3 salamanders; no limit for red-spotted newt	3 salamanders; no limit for red-spotted newt	3 salamanders; no limit for red-spotted newt	Any	Adult	http://www.neherp.com/state-regulations/76-connecticut
	Open season snakes	1	1	1 of each snake	Any	Adult	
Delaware	Open season (common) reptiles and amphibians	1; 4 for terrapin	unlimited	1 of each species; 4 for terrapin	Any; At least 8 inch carapace length for turtles	Juvenile/adult	http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/3000/3900%20Wildlife/3900.shtml
Florida	Open season amphibians and reptiles	1 turtle; no limit for others	Unlimited	Unlimited, but 2 each of diamond-backed terrapins, Escambia map turtles, box turtles, and loggerhead musk turtles; 1 Florida pine snake	Any	Juvenile/adult	https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/View_notice.asp?id=7379195
Georgia	open season freshwater turtles	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	Any	Any	http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-2-23.html , http://law.justia.com/georgia/codes/27/27-1-28.html
	open season venomous snakes						
	open season frogs						
	open season spring lizards						
Idaho	Open season amphibians and reptiles.	4	unlimited	unlimited	Any	Any	(page 4 of 16, section 13.01.06(b)) http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa13/0110.pdf

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Illinois	Open season amphibians and reptiles	8	unlimited	16	any	any	http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/adopted/880.pdf
							http://dnr.state.il.us/LEGAL/ADOPTED/1010.pdf
Indiana	game turtles and frogs	25	50	50 turtles and frogs combined	Any	Juvenile/adult	http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/T03120/A00090.PDF (section 312 IAC 9-5-1 through 9-5-11)
	Open season amphibians and reptiles	4	4	4	Any	Any	
Iowa	Open season snakes and turtles. Open season frogs	100 lbs of live turtle or 50 lbs dressed turtles	Unlimited	100 lbs of live turtle or 50 lbs dressed turtles	Any	Juvenile/adult	Open season frog exception if hand captured on own private property
Kansas	common snapping and softshell turtles	8	Unlimited	24	Any	Any	(click All Regulations 9-01-09 pdf, see sections 115-15-1 and 115-15-2 (pages 63-65)) http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations
	Bullfrogs	8	Unlimited	24	Any	Any	
	Other open season amphibians and reptiles	5	Unlimited	5	Any	Any	
Kentucky	Bullfrogs	15	unlimited	30	Any	Any	http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/301/002/081.htm
	Snapping and softshell turtles	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	Any	Any	
	Salamanders: <i>Desmognathus</i>	25	unlimited	25	Any	Any	
	other open season amphibians and reptiles	5	unlimited	5	Any	Any	
Louisiana	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>				Minimum SVL 5 inches	Adult	
	<i>Rana grylio</i>				Minimum SVL 3 inches	Adult	
	Box turtles, terrapins	2		4			
	<i>Macroclemys temmincki</i>	1		Unlimited			

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Maine	Open season (not listed as endangered or threatened) amphibians and reptiles.	unlimited	unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/species/unrestricted-species.htm
	Restricted amphibians and reptiles	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/Statutes/12/title12sec12152.html
Maryland	Open season amphibians and reptiles, List A	4 adult, 25 eggs or tadpoles of each frog or toad	Unlimited	4 adults each, 25 eggs or tadpoles of each frog or toad	Any	Juvenile/adult	See http://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/licenses/captive.asp ; Some List B turtles (spotted, wood and terrapin) are not allowed to be removed from the wild and the limit is 0.
	Open season amphibians and reptiles, List B	1 each	Unlimited	1 each	Turtles, at least 4 inch carapace length; Any	Juvenile/adult	
	American bullfrog	10	Unlimited	10 per day	Any	Juvenile/adult	
	List A, color mutated	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
	Snapping turtle	1	Unlimited	1	At least 4 inch carapace length	Juvenile/adult	
Massachusetts	Open season amphibians and reptiles	2	Unlimited	2 each	Any	Any	http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/regulations/cmr/cmr_300.htm#305
	American bullfrog and green frog	12 each	Unlimited	12 each, no more than 24 in possession	Minimum SVL 3 inches	Juvenile/adult	
	Bait frogs (family Ranidae)	10 in possession	Unlimited	10 in possession	Minimum SVL 2.5 inches	Juvenile/adult	
	Snapping turtle	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Michigan	Open season amphibians	10	unlimited	10 in any combination	Any	Any	http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/FO-224-02_182417_7.pdf
	Snapping and softshell turtles	2 in combination, and no more than 1 of any spp		4 in combination, and no more than 2 of either species	At least 13 inch carapace length for snapping turtle	Any	
	Open season reptiles	3 in combination, with no more than 2 turtles and no more than 1 of any one turtle species		6 in combination, with no more than 4 turtles and no more than 2 of any one turtle species.	Any	Any	

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Minnesota	Frogs, except E or T species, for use as bait	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	<6" long (nose to toes)	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.601
	Snapping Turtles, Painted Turtles, and Spiny Softshells taken by commercial gear	<3 snapping turtles with a recreational license; others species unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Snapping Turtles and Spiny Softshells: >12" shell length; Painted Turtles: <5.5" shell length	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256
	Snapping Turtles, Painted Turtles, and Spiny Softshells taken by means other than commercial gear	<3 snapping turtles with an angling license; others species unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Snapping Turtles and spiny softshells: >12" shell length; painter turtles: <5.5" shell length	Any	
	leopard frogs and bullfrogs taken for purposes other than bait	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	>6" (nose to toes)	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/?id=6256
	Other frogs, except for E or T species, taken for purposes other than bait	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97C.605 https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=97A.015 (subd. 39)
	All other salamanders, snakes and lizards, except E or T species	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Mississippi	Open season amphibians and reptiles	4	Unlimited	20 amphibians, 20 reptiles	Any	Any	http://www.michie.com/mississippi/lexisnexis.com/mississippi/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&cp
	Alligator snapping turtle	1	Unlimited	1	At least 24 inch carapace length	Any	
Missouri	Southern leopard frog, Plains leopard frog and cricket frog	5	unlimited	5	Any	Any	http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-6.pdf
	Bullfrog and green frog	8	unlimited	16 in any combination	Any	Any	
	Snapping and softshell turtles	5	unlimited	5	Any	Any	
	Other open season amphibians and reptiles (MO residents only)	5	unlimited	5	Any	Any	

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Montana	Reptiles and Amphibians	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	MCA 87-5-104 & 87-5-105 http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/87_5_1.htm
Nebraska	Northern leopard frogs, plains leopard frogs & tiger salamanders	100	100	Any combination of 3 species	Any	Any	Chapter 2: Fisheries Regulations, Sections 002.05, 002.08, 005.006.03P & 009; http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp
	snapping turtles	10	20	20	Any	Any	
	bullfrogs	8	16	16	≥4.5" SVL	Any	
	Species in Need of Conservation (SNC): Chapter 4 Section 010.03A3	10	10	10	Any	Any	Chapter 4: Wildlife Regulations, Section 010; http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/admin/regulations/regulations.asp
	SNC Chapter 4 Section 010.03A4	3	3	3	Any	Any	
Nevada	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	5/week	260	5/week	Any	Any	http://www.ndow.org/learn/com/mtg/020609-support/16_CR09-04_Hobby_Herp_2009-10_PMC.pdf
	Other open season reptiles: Category 1	2	2	24 snakes	Any	Any	
	Other open season reptiles: Category 2	5	5	5	Any	Any	
	Open season amphibians	4	4	4	Any	Any	
New Hampshire	Category 1 Amphibians	5	unlimited	5	Any	Any	http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/fis800.html
	Category 1 Reptiles	2	unlimited	2	Any	Any	
New Jersey	Snapping turtles, bullfrogs & green frogs	3	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.njfishandwildlife.com/pdf/2010/digfsh10-regs.pdf
	Diamond-backed terrapins	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	≥5" plastron	Adult	
New Mexico	Unprotected Amphibians & Reptiles	Unlimited	See Director's Amphibian & Reptile List	See Director's Amphibian & Reptile List	Any	Any	
New York	Permitted amphibians	5	5	5	Any	Any	Personal collection by permit for scientific or educational use only, select species
	Permitted amphibian egg mass	1	1	1	Any	Any	
	Permitted reptiles	2	2	2	Any	Any	

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
North Carolina	Open season amphibians	≤24 without permit; >24 as specified on permit	≤24 without permit; >24 as specified on permit	≤24 without permit; >24 as specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environment%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2010%20-%20wildlife%20resources%20and%20water%20safety/subchapter%20b/
	Open season reptiles, except Emydidae & Trionychidae	≤4 without permit; >4 as specified on permit	≤4 without permit; >4 as specified on permit	≤4 without permit; >4 as specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	
North Dakota	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	
Ohio	Non-State listed Species	4/species	4/species	4/species	Any	Any	http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/1501%3A31-25-01
Oklahoma	Open season reptiles	6	6	6	Any	Any	OAC 800: 25-7-8
	Open season rattlesnakes	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
	Frogs from genera Pseudacris and Rana (except R. areolata)	15	15	Unlimited	Any	Any	OAC 800: 25-7-9
	Woodhouse's toad & aquatic salamanders of genera Necturus and Ambystoma (except A. talpoideum)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
	Bullfrogs	15	15	15	Any	Any	
	All other open-season amphibians	4	4	4	Any	Any	
Oregon	Non-game non-Protected species	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Oregon Administrative Rules Division 44 & 56 http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARS/44.pdf http://www.dfw.state.or.us/OARS/56.pdf

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Pennsylvania	Bullfrogs & green frogs	10 (combined)	NS	NS	Any	Any	http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter79/s79.3.html
	Snapping turtles	15	NS	30	Any	Any	
	Timber rattlesnake and copperheads	1	1	NS	Timber rattlesnakes must be at least 42 inches SVL & at least 21 subcaudal scales; copperheads may be any size	Any	
	Amphibian eggs & tadpoles	15 (combined species)	NS	NS	Any	Any	
	Other open season herpetofauna	1	NS	NS	Any	Any	
Rhode Island	Snapping turtles, green frogs & bullfrogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/fishwild/hunt0910.pdf
South Carolina	Diamond-backed terrapin	2	2	2	Any	Any	Permit is required.
	Spotted turtle	9	9	9	Any	Any	Permit is required.
	Other open season freshwater turtles	10/vehicle	20	20	Any	Any	
	Other open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
South Dakota	Bullfrogs	15	30	30	Any	Any	http://gfp.sd.gov/fishing-boating/docs/fishing-handbook.pdf
	Open season turtles, except false map	2/species	4/species	4/species	Any	Any	
	Tiger salamander & leopard frog	24/species	24/species	24/species	Any	Any	
	Other open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	
Tennessee	Open season dusky salamanders	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	http://tn.gov/sos/pub/proclamations/11-04-09pdf http://www.tn.gov/twra/pdfs/fishguide.pdf
Texas	Open season amphibians & reptiles (Commercial Collection Prohibited List)	6	6	6	Any	Any	No collection on public roads. http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/publications/pwpubs/media/pwd_lf_w7000_1667.pdf

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Utah	Non-controlled species	3/species, up to 3 species	3/species, up to 3 species	9	Any	Any	http://wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/2007_amphibians_reptiles/
	Controlled species	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	As specified in COR	http://wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/2007_amphibians_reptiles/preauthorized_table.pdf
Vermont	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	As specified on permit	
Virginia	Open season native amphibian or reptile	15 for bullfrogs; 5 for others	5	5			Collection is prohibited for wood turtle, canebrake rattlesnake, eastern glass lizard, barking treefrog, tiger salamander, Mabee's salamander, diamond-backed terrapin, spotted turtle, hellbender and any species listed in VAC 15-20-130 or VAC 15-360-10. Collection is also prohibited for species with Conservation Agreements (Shenandoah salamander and Peaks of Otter salamander).
	Snapping turtle	5	15	15	At least 11.5 inch carapace length	Adult	
Washington	Bullfrogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Bullfrogs are classified as a game species under Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 232-12-007, section 1; however, bullfrogs are also a prohibited aquatic animal species (WAC 220-12-090), which cannot be possessed, imported, purchased, sold, propagated, transported, or released under the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 77.12.020, section 8a).

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Washington (continued)	Bullfrogs	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Members of the turtle families Trionychidae and Chelydridae are also prohibited aquatic animal species (WAC 220-12-090). Note also that no regulations currently exist for the non-native populations of red-eared sliders, cooters and green frogs in Washington, they are neither allowed or disallowed under currently regulations.
West Virginia	Bullfrogs & green frogs	10	20	20	Any	Any	http://apps.sos.wv.gov/csr/verify.asp?TitleSeries=58-60
	Aquatic turtles	100; any combination of species	100; any combination of species	100; any combination of species	Any	Any	
	Salamanders	50; any combination of species	50; any combination of species	50; any combination of species	Any	Any	
Wisconsin	Snapping turtle	10 Mississippi River; 3 other rivers	13	13 (possession limit - 3 is limit from all waters except Mississippi River which has a limit of 10)	Between 12-16 inch carapace length	Adult	See Department Rules NR 10.02, 16.12, NR 19.26, NR 19.275, NR 21.13 and NR 22.13 for more restrictive species seasons, daily bag and possession limits, and harvest methods. http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr022.pdf
	Softshell turtle	5 Mississippi River; 3 other waters	8	8 (possession limit)	Any	Any	
	All other open season turtles	5	5	5 (possession limit)	Any	Any	

APPENDIX B

State	Species/Grouping	Daily Bag	Annual Bag	Aggregate	Size	Age Class	Detailed Info (link to code or species list)
Wisconsin (continued)	Pituophis melanoleucus sayi, Coluber constrictor, Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta	0	0	2/species if legally obtained from out of state	As restricted from originating state	As restricted from originating state	Cannot be collected from the wild in Wisconsin.
	Elaphe vulpina vulpina, Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum	2/species	2/species	2/species	Any	Any	
	Open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	See Department Rules NR 10.02, 16.12, NR 19.26, NR 19.275, NR 21.13, NR 22.13 and NR 27 for more restrictive species seasons, daily bag and possession limits, and harvest methods. http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr010.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr016.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr019.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr021.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr022.pdf http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr027.pdf
Wyoming	Open season amphibians and reptiles	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Any	Any	Some species may only be collected with a Chapter 10 permit, see State Account for details; http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch10.pdf

Specific authorizations and/or restrictions may not be listed in this summary table. Refer individual state's account for required permits or licenses and various restrictions imposed on certain species for commercial and/or personal use. As this is a compilation that is only periodically updated, always check a given state's individual code or regulations for the most up-to-date information.

APPENDIX C. Conservation and Protection Status by Species

Summary by species showing native and non-native occurrence, Federal and State threatened or endangered status listing, states with other regulatory protection status, occurrence on State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Conservation Need (or analogous) list, and states with legal allowances for commercial or personal collection. The “‡” symbol designates when distribution, protections, or collection allowances pertain only to subspecies. See additional notations at the bottom of each page of this table. For clarification on protection types and definitions of protection designations, see the individual state’s account. Hawaii is excluded here and elsewhere in the report given that they have very few native, unprotected herpetofauna species.

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?		
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal	
FROGS												
<i>Acris crepitans</i>	Northern Cricket Frog	AL, AR, CO, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI					MN, NY, PA, WI	MI	CO, DC, IN, MS, MN, NE, NY, TX	CO, DC, IA, KS, MN, MO, NY, PA, SC‡, SD, WV, WI	AL, FL, GA, LA, NM, NC, SC, SD	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS‡, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OH, OK, SC, SD, TX, VA, WV
<i>Acris gryllus</i>	Southern Cricket Frog	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA						MS	TN	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA	
<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	ID, MT, OR, WA						ID, OR, WA	WA	ID	ID, MT	
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Coastal Tailed Frog	CA, OR, WA						CA, OR, WA	CA			
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) americanus</i>	American Toad	AL, AR, DE, DC, CT, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI						DC, MN, MS, NE, TX	DC, MO	AL, GA, LA, ME, MN, NC, ND, SC, SD, VT	AL, AR, DE, GA, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VT, VA, WI	
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) baxteri</i>	Wyoming Toad	WY		X				WY	WY			
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) boreas</i>	Western Toad	AK, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WY, WA					CO, NM	UT	CO, MT, OR, UT, WA	CO, MT, NM, UT, WY, WA	ID, NV	CA, ID, MT, NV
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) californicus</i>	Arroyo Toad	CA		X				CA	CA			
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) canorus</i>	Yosemite Toad	CA						CA	CA			
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) cognatus</i>	Great Plains Toad	AZ, CA, CO, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY						NE, UT	CO, MN, MO, MT, UT	IA, MO, NV, NM, UT, WY	MN, NV, NM, ND, SD, TX, WY	AZ, CA, IA, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) debilis</i>	Green Toad	AZ, CO, KS, NM, OK, TX						KS	CO	CO, KS	NM, TX	AZ, NM, OK, TX

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state’s species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
FROGS											
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) fowleri</i>	Fowler's Toad	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV						DC, MS, NH, NJ	CT, DC, MO, NH, NJ, NY, PA, VT	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC, VT	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, SC, VT, VA
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) hemiophrys</i>	Canadian Toad	MN, ND, SD						MN	ND	MN, ND, SD	MN, ND, SD
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) houstonensis</i>	Houston Toad	TX		X		TX			TX		
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) microscaphus</i>	Arizona Toad	AZ, NV, NM, UT					UT	UT	AZ, NV, NM, UT	NV, NM	AZ, NM
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) nelsoni</i>	Amargosa Toad	NV						NV	NV		
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) punctatus</i>	Red-spotted Toad	AZ, CA, CO, KS, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT						CO, KS	KS	NV, NM, TX, UT	AZ, CA, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) quercicus</i>	Oak Toad	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA						MS	NC, VA	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) retiformis</i>	Sonoran Green Toad	AZ									AZ
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) speciosus</i>	Texas Toad	NM, OK, TX								NM, TX	NM, OK, TX
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) terrestris</i>	Southern Toad	FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA						MS		FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) valliceps</i>	Gulf Coast Toad	TX								TX	TX
<i>Bufo (Anaxyrus) woodhousii</i>	Woodhouse's Toad	AZ, CA, CO, ID, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, WA, WY						CO, NE, OR	ID, MO, ND, WY	ID, NV, NM, ND, SD, TX, UT, WY	AZ, CA, CO, ID, IA, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY
<i>Bufo (Ollotis) alvarius (alvaria)</i>	Colorado River Toad	AZ, CA, NM					NM	CA	CA, NM		AZ
<i>Bufo (Ollotis) valliceps (nebulifer)</i>	Gulf Coast Toad	LA, MS, TX								LA, TX	LA, MS, TX
<i>Eleutherodactylus (Craugastor) augusti</i>	Barking Frog	AZ, NM, TX						TX	AZ, NM		AZ, NM, TX
<i>Eleutherodactylus (Syrrhophus) cystignathoides</i>	Rio Grande Chirping Frog	TX	LA					TX	TX		TX
<i>Eleutherodactylus (Syrrhophus) guttillatus</i>	Spotted Chirping Frog	TX						TX			TX
<i>Eleutherodactylus (Syrrhophus) marnockii</i>	Cliff Chirping Frog	TX						TX			TX

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
FROGS											
<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>	Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, TN, TX, VA				MD	IL, KS	MS, TX	KS, MD, MO	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, TX
<i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>	Western Narrow-mouthed Toad	AZ, AR, CO, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX				NM		CO, NE, TX	AZ, AR, CO, MD, MO		AZ, AR, KS, MO, OK, TX
<i>Hyla andersonii</i>	Pine Barrens Treefrog	AL, FL, NJ, NC, SC				NJ	SC	AL, FL	AL, FL, NJ, NC, SC	NC	NC
<i>Hyla arenicolor</i>	Canyon Treefrog	AZ, CO, NV, NM, TX, UT					UT	CO, TX, UT	AZ, CO	NV, NM	AZ, NM, TX, UT
<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	Bird-voiced Treefrog	AR, FL, GA, IL, KY, LA, MS, OK, SC, TN					IL	MS, OK	AR, KY, OK, SC	FL, GA, LA, SC	AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, OK, SC
<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Cope's Gray Treefrog	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NC, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI				NJ		MN, MS, NE, TX	DE, MO, NJ, SD	AL, FL, GA, LA, MN, NC, SC, SD	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, NE, NC, OH, OK, SC, SD, TX, VA, WI
<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA	WV					DC, MS	DC, KY, MO	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Hyla femoralis</i>	Pine Woods Treefrog	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OH, SC, VA						MS		AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	AL, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA				DE, MD	VA	MS	DE, KY, MD, NC, TN, VA	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC
<i>Hyla squirella</i>	Squirrel Treefrog	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX, VA						MS, TX		AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, TX, VA
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	AR, CT, DE, DC, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI						MN, MS, TX	CT, KY, MO, NC, TN	LA, ME, MN, NC, ND, VT	AR, DE, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, TX, VT, VA, WI
<i>Hyla wrightorum</i>	Arizona Tree Frog	AZ, NM							AZ	NM	AZ, NM
<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>	Sheep Frog	TX					TX		TX		

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
FROGS											
<i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>	Mexican White-lipped Frog	TX					TX				
<i>Pseudacris brachyphona</i>	Mountain Chorus Frog	AL, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, PA, TN, VA, WV				MD		MS, NC	GA, MD, NC, PA, TN, VA	GA	GA, KY, MS, VA
<i>Pseudacris brimleyi</i>	Brimley's Chorus Frog	GA, NC, SC, VA							NC	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Pseudacris cadaverina</i>	California Tree Frog	CA									CA
<i>Pseudacris clarkii</i>	Spotted Chorus Frog	KS, OK, TX						TX			KS, OK, TX
<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>	Spring Peeper	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI					KS	DC, MN, MS, NY, TX	DC, MO	AL, FL, GA, LA, ME, MN, NC, SC, VT	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, VT, VA, WI
<i>Pseudacris feriarum</i>	Upland Chorus Frog	AL, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NC, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV						DC, MS, TX	DC, MO, PA, SC†, VA, WV	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Pseudacris hypochondriaca</i>	Baja California Treefrog	AZ, LA							AZ	LA	AZ, LA
<i>Pseudacris illinoensis</i>	Illinois Chorus Frog	AR, IL, MO					IL	MO	AR, MO		AR, MO
<i>Pseudacris kalmi</i>	New Jersey Chorus Frog	DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA					PA		MD, PA		DE, MD, VA
<i>Pseudacris maculata</i>	Boreal Chorus Frog	AR, CO, ID, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, SD, VT, WI, WY					VT	CO, MN, NE	MO, VT, WY	ID, MN, NM, SD, WY	AR, CO, ID, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, SD, WI, WY
<i>Pseudacris nigrita</i>	Southern Chorus Frog	AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA						MS	NC, VA	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Pseudacris ocularis</i>	Little Grass Frog	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA							AL, VA	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Pseudacris ornata</i>	Ornate Chorus Frog	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC						MS	FL, NC	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC
<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	Northern Pacific Chorus Frog	CA, MT†, NV, OR, UT, WA	AK				UT	UT	UT	NV	CA, NV, OR
<i>Pseudacris sierra</i>	Sierran Chorus Frog	ID								ID	ID
<i>Pseudacris streckeri</i>	Strecker's Chorus Frog	AR, KS, LA, OK, TX					KS	TX	AR, KS	LA	AR, LA, OK, TX

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
FROGS											
<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Western Chorus Frog	AZ, IN, KY, ND, NE, NM, NY, ND, OK, PA, TN, UT, WV						NE, NY	AZ, NM, NY, PA, WV	ND, ND, UT	AZ, IN, KY, ND, NE, NM, NY, ND, OK, UT, WV
<i>Pterohyla (Smilisca) fodiens</i>	Lowland Burrowing Treefrog	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Rana (Lithobates) areolata (areolatus)</i>	Crawfish Frog	AR, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TN, TX				IN, IA		KS, MS, MO, OK, TX	AR, IN, IA, KS, KY, MO, OK, TN, TX	LA	AR, IA, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX
<i>Rana aurora</i>	Northern Red-legged Frog	CA, OR, WA	AK, NV*					CA, OR	CA	NV	
<i>Rana (Lithobates) berlandieri</i>	Rio Grande Leopard Frog	NM, TX	AZ, CA					AZ, TX			CA, NM, TX
<i>Rana (Lithobates) blairi</i>	Plains Leopard Frog	AZ, AR, CO, IN, IA, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX						AZ, CO, IN, NE, TX	AZ, CO, IN, MO, NE, NM	NE, SD	AR, IA, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	CA, OR						CA, OR	CA		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) capito</i>	Gopher Frog	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, TN				SC	NC	AL, FL, GA	AL, FL, GA, NC, TN		
<i>Rana cascadae</i>	Cascades Frog	CA, OR, WA						CA, OR	CA		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) catesbeiana (catesbeianus)</i>	American Bullfrog	AL, AR, CT, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY	AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA					CO, DC, MN, MS, NE, TN	DC, MO, WY	AL, AR, CA, CO, FL, GA, ID, IN, LA, ME, MN, NV, NJ, NC, SC, SD, TX, VT, WY	AL, AR, CA, CO, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY
<i>Rana (Lithobates) chiricahuensis</i>	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	AZ, NM					X	AZ	AZ, NM		NM
<i>Rana (Lithobates) clamitans</i>	Green Frog	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI	WA					MN, MS, TX	KS, MO	AL, FL, GA, IN, LA, ME, MN, NJ, NC, SC, VT	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OK, PA, RI, SC, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California Red-legged Frog	CA					X	CA	CA		

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
FROGS											
<i>Rana (Lithobates) grylio</i>	Pig Frog	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX						MS, TX	TX	FL, GA, LA, SC	FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX
<i>Rana (Lithobates) heckscheri</i>	River Frog	AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC						AL, MS, NC	AL, NC	FL, GA	FL, GA
<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia Spotted Frog	AK, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY					UT	NV, OR, UT, WA	ID, NV, UT, WA, WY	ID	ID, MT
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Mountain Yellow-legged Frog	CA, NV*		CA†				CA	CA, NV	NV	
<i>Rana (Lithobates) okaloosae</i>	Florida Bog Frog	FL						FL	FL		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) onca</i>	Relict Leopard Frog	AZ, NV, UT					UT	AZ, NV, UT	AZ, NV, UT		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) palustris</i>	Pickerel Frog	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI						DC, MN, MS, TX	DC, MN, MO, SC, WI	AL, GA, LA, ME, MN, NC, SC, VT	AL, AR, DE, GA, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MD, MN, MO, NH, NY, NC, OK, PA, SC, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Rana (Lithobates) pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	AZ, CA, CO, CT, ID, IN, IA, KY, ME, MA, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NM, NY, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY	CA			WA	RI, UT	AZ, CA‡, CO, CT, IN, ME, MA, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, UT	AZ, CA, CO, CT, ID, IN, KY, MA, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NM, RI, UT, WA, WV, WY	ID, ME, MN, NE, ND, SD, VT, WI, WY	AR, CA, ID, IN, IA, KY, ME, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, NY, ND, OH, PA, SD, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY
<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Oregon Spotted Frog	CA, OR, WA				WA		CA, OR	CA, WA		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) septentrionalis</i>	Mink Frog	ME, MN, NH, NY, VT, WI						MN	NH, WI	ME, MN, VT	ME, MN, NH, NY, VT, WI
<i>Rana (Lithobates) sevosa (sevosus)</i>	Dusky Gopher Frog	AL, LA, MS			AL‡, MS, LA		LA, MS	AL	AL		
<i>Rana sierrae</i>	Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) sphenoccephala (sphenoccephalus)</i>	Southern Leopard Frog	AL, AR, CA, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA					PA	MS, TX	MO, NY, PA	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, NC, OH, OK, SC, TX, VA

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
FROGS											
<i>Rana (Lithobates) sylvatica</i> (<i>sylvaticus</i>)	Wood Frog	AL, AR, AK, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, ID, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, MT,† NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY						CO, DC, MN, MO	AR, CO, CT, DC, ID, KY, MO, PA, RI, SC, WY	AL, GA, ID, ME, MN, NC, ND, SC, SD, VT	AL, AR, DE, GA, ID, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, NH, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, SC, SD, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Rana (Lithobates) tarahumarae</i>	Tarahumara Frog	AZ						AZ	AZ		
<i>Rana (Lithobates) virgatipes</i>	Carpenter Frog	DE, FL, GA, MD, NJ, NC, SC, VA						NJ	DE, FL, MD, NJ, VA	FL, GA, NC, SC	FL, GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Rana (Lithobates) yavapaiensis</i>	Lowland Leopard Frog	AZ, CA, NM				NM		AZ, CA	AZ, CA, NM		
<i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>	Burrowing Toad	TX					TX				
<i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>	Couch's Spadefoot	AZ, CA, CO, NM, OK, TX						CA, CO	CA, CO	NM, TX	AZ, CA, NM, OK, TX
<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>	Eastern Spadefoot	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN , KY, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV				CT, OH, PA	MA, RI	IN, MA, MS, MO	AR, CT, DE, IN, KY, MD, MA, MO, NY, NC, PA, RI, VA, WV	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, SC, VA
<i>Scaphiopus hurterii</i>	Hurter's Spadefoot	AR, LA, OK, TX						TX	AR, OK, TX	LA	AR, LA, OK, TX
<i>Smilisca baudinii</i>	Mexican Treefrog	TX					TX				
<i>Spea bombifrons</i>	Plains Spadefoot	AZ, AR, CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY					UT	CO, MT, NE, UT	AR, IA, MO, ND, UT, WY	NM, ND, SD, TX, WY	AZ, AR, CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY
<i>Spea hammondii</i>	Western Spadefoot	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Spea intermontana</i>	Great Basin Spadefoot	AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT†, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY						CO	AZ, WY	ID, NV, UT, WY	AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR, UT, WY
<i>Spea multiplicata</i>	Mexican Spadefoot	AZ, CO, NM, OK, TX, UT					UT	CO, UT		NM, TX	AZ, NM, OK, TX, UT
<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	African clawed frog		AZ, CA								
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Ambystoma annulatum</i>	Ringed Salamander	AR, MO, OK						MO, OK	AR, MO, OK		AR, MO, OK
<i>Ambystoma barbouri</i>	Streamside Salamander	IN, KY, OH, TN, WV							TN, WV	WV	IN, KY, OH, WV
<i>Ambystoma bishopi</i>	Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	FL, GA		X		FL, GA			FL, GA		

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California Tiger Salamander	CA		CA†	CA†		CA		CA		
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Flatwoods Salamander	FL, GA, SC			X	SC	FL, GA		FL, GA, SC		
<i>Ambystoma gracile</i>	Northwestern Salamander	AK, CA, OR, WA									CA, OR
<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	Jefferson Salamander	CT, IL, IN, KY, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, VT, VA, WV					IL	CT, MA, NH, NJ	CT, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, VT, VA, WV	VT, WV	IN, KY, NY, OH, VT, WV
<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	Blue-spotted Salamander	CT, IN, IA, ME, MA, MN, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, VT, VA, WI				IA, NJ, OH, PA	CT	CT, IN, ME, MA, NH	CT, IN, IA, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, VT	ME, MN, VT	IN, ME, MN, NY, VT, WI
<i>Ambystoma mabeei</i>	Mabee's Salamander	NC, SC, VA					VA		NC, VA	NC, SC	NC, SC
<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	Long-toed Salamander	AK, CA, ID, MT, OR, WA				CA†		CA†	CA†	ID	CA, ID, MT, OR
<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Salamander	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI				IL		DC, MA, MS, NY, TX	CT, DE, DC, MN, MO, NC, VT	AL, GA, LA, ME, MN, NC, SC, VT, WV	AL, AR, CT, GA, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MN, MO, MS, NH, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>	Barred Tiger Salamander	CO, ID, KS, MN, NE, NM, OK, WY	AZ†					CO, NE	NM, WY	CO, ID, MN, NE, NM, OK, WY	AZ†, CO, ID, MN, NM, OK, WY
<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Marbled Salamander	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV				NH	MA	DC, MA, MS, NJ, TX	CT, DC, MA, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC, WV	AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OH, OK, SC, TX, VA, WV
<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>	Mole Salamander	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA						MS, MO, NC, OK, TX	AR, KY, MO, NC, OK, TX, VA	AL, FL, GA, LA, SC	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, SC, TX, VA
<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	Small-mouthed Salamander	AL, AR, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NE, OH, OK, TN, TX, WV						MS, NE, TX	IA, MO, WV	AL, LA, WV	AL, AR, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, OH, OK, TX, WV
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Tiger Salamander	AL, AZ†, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, MT, NE, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA*, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI	CA, NV	AZ†		DE, MD, NJ, NY, VA	NC	AZ†, MS, MO, NE, NY	AZ†, AR, DE, FL, IA^, MD, MO, NJ, NY, NC, SC, VA, WA	AL, GA, NE, NV, ND, OK, SC, SD, TX, UT, WI	AL, AZ†, AR, GA, IN, KY, MS, MO, MT, NV, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, SD, TX, UT, WI

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Amphiuma means</i>	Two-toed Amphiuma	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC, VA						AL		FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	FL, GA, LA, NC, SC
<i>Amphiuma pholeter</i>	One-toed Amphiuma	FL, GA, MS				MS		GA	FL, GA	FL	FL
<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	Three-toed Amphiuma	AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TN, TX						MO, OK, TX	KY, MO, OK, TX	AL, LA	AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX
<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	Green Salamander	AL, GA, IN, KY, MD, MS, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV				IN, MD, MS, OH	PA	AL, GA	AL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NC, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV	WV	KY, VA
<i>Aneides ferreus</i>	Clouded Salamander	CA, OR						OR			CA
<i>Aneides flavipunctatus</i>	Black Salamander	CA, OR						OR			CA
<i>Aneides hardii</i>	Sacramento Mountains Salamander	NM					NM		NM		
<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	Arboreal Salamander	CA									CA
<i>Aneides vagrans</i>	Wandering Salamander	CA									
<i>Batrachoseps attenuatus</i>	California Slender Salamander	CA, OR						OR			CA
<i>Batrachoseps campi</i>	Inyo Mountains Salamander	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Batrachoseps diabolicus</i>	Hell Hollow Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>	San Gabriel Mountains Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps gabilanensis</i>	Gabilan Mountains Slender Salamander	CA									
<i>Batrachoseps gregarius</i>	Gregarious Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps incognitus</i>	San Simeon Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps kawia</i>	Sequoia Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps luciae</i>	Santa Lucia Mountains Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps major</i>	Garden Slender Salamander	CA						CA†		CA‡	
<i>Batrachoseps minor</i>	Lesser Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps nigriventris</i>	Black-bellied Slender Salamander	CA									
<i>Batrachoseps pacificus</i>	Channel Islands Slender Salamander	CA							CA		CA

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Batrachoseps regius</i>	Kings River Slender Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps relictus</i>	Relictual Slender Salamander	CA						CA	CA		CA
<i>Batrachoseps robustus</i>	Kern Plateau Salamander	CA							CA		
<i>Batrachoseps simatus</i>	Kern Canyon Slender Salamander	CA					CA		CA		
<i>Batrachoseps stebbinsi</i>	Tehachapi Slender Salamander	CA					CA		CA		
<i>Batrachoseps wrightorum</i>	Oregon Slender Salamander	OR						OR			
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Hellbender	AL, AR, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV				IN, MD, MO, OH	GA	AL, AR, MS, MO, NC	AL, AR, GA, IN, KY, MD, MO, NY, NC, PA, SC, VA, WV	SC, WV	KY, MS, SC, WV
<i>Desmognathus aeneus</i>	Seepage Salamander	GA, NC, TN							GA, NC, TN	GA, NC	GA, NC
<i>Desmognathus apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	FL, GA							FL	FL, GA	FL, GA
<i>Desmognathus auriculatus</i>	Southern Dusky Salamander	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX, VA						MS, TX	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX, VA
<i>Desmognathus brimleyorum</i>	Ouachita Dusky Salamander	AR, OK						OK	OK		AR, OK
<i>Desmognathus carolinensis</i>	Carolina Mountain Dusky Salamander	NC								NC	NC
<i>Desmognathus conanti</i>	Spotted Dusky Salamander	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, NC, SC, TN							AR, FL, KY	AL, GA, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, NC, SC
<i>Desmognathus folkertsi</i>	Dwarf Black-bellied Salamander	GA, NC, SC							GA, SC	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Northern Dusky Salamander	CT, DE, DC, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV						DC, NY	CT, DC, KY, RI	ME, NC, SC, TN, VT, WV	DE, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, NH, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, VT, VA, WV
<i>Desmognathus imitator</i>	Imitator Salamander	NC, TN								NC	NC
<i>Desmognathus marmoratus</i>	Shovel-nosed Salamander	GA, NC, SC, TN, VA							NC, SC, VA	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Desmognathus monticola</i>	Seal Salamander	AL, FL, GA, KY, MD, NC, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV						AL	FL, MD	FL, GA, NC, SC, WV	FL, GA, KY, MD, NC, PA, SC, VA, WV

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>	Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander	KY, MD, NJ, NY, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV						NY	KY	WV	KY, NY, OH, PA, VA, WV
<i>Desmognathus ocoee</i>	Ocoee Salamander	AL, GA, NC, SC, TN								AL, GA, NC, SC	AL, GA, NC, SC
<i>Desmognathus orestes</i>	Blue Ridge Dusky Salamander	NC, TN, VA							VA	NC	NC, VA
<i>Desmognathus quadramaculatus</i>	Black-bellied Salamander	GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV							WV	GA, NC, SC, WV	GA, NC, SC, VA, WV
<i>Desmognathus santeetlah</i>	Santeetlah Dusky Salamander	NC, TN								NC	NC
<i>Desmognathus welteri</i>	Black Mountain Salamander	KY, TN, VA, WV							KY, WV	WV	KY, VA, WV
<i>Desmognathus wrighti</i>	Pygmy Salamander	NC, TN, VA							NC, TN, VA	NC	NC, VA
<i>Dicamptodon aterrimus</i>	Idaho Giant Salamander	ID, MT						MT	ID	ID	ID, MT
<i>Dicamptodon copei</i>	Cope's Giant Salamander	OR, WA						OR			
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	California Giant Salamander	CA									CA
<i>Dicamptodon tenebrosus</i>	Coastal Giant Salamander	CA, OR, WA									CA, OR
<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii</i>	Ensatina	CA, OR, WA						CA	CA		CA†, OR
<i>Eurycea aquatica</i>	Brown-backed Salamander	GA								GA	GA
<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Northern Two-lined Salamander	CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, TN, VT, VA, WV						DC, NY, PA	DC, PA	ME, VT	DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NY, OH, VT, VA
<i>Eurycea chamberlaini</i>	Chamberlain's Dwarf Salamander	FL, GA, NC, SC							FL, GA, SC	FL, GA, NC, SC	FL, GA, NC, SC
<i>Eurycea chisholmensis</i>	Salado Salamander	TX						TX	TX		TX
<i>Eurycea cirrigera</i>	Southern Two-lined Salamander	AL, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, NC, OH, SC, TN, VA, WV						MS		AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, NC, OH, SC, VA
<i>Eurycea guttolineata</i>	Three-lined Salamander	AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA						MS	KY, NC	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Eurycea junaluska</i>	Junaluska Salamander	NC, TN					NC		NC		
<i>Eurycea latitans</i>	Cascade Caverns Salamander	TX							TX		
<i>Eurycea longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Salamander	AL, AR, DE, DC, GA, IN, KS, KY, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, TN, VA, WV						KS	MS, NC	DE, KS, MD, MO, NY, NC	AL, AR, GA, IN, KY, MD, MS, MO, OH, OK, PA, VA

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Eurycea lucifuga</i>	Cave Salamander	AL, AR, GA, IN, KS, KY, MS, MO, OH, OK, TN, VA, WV				KS, OH		MS, OK	KS, MO, OK, WV	AL, GA	AL, AR, GA, IN, KY, MS, MO, VA
<i>Eurycea multiplicata</i>	Many-ribbed Salamander	AR, OK							OK		AR, OK
<i>Eurycea nana</i>	San Marcos Salamander	TX			X		TX		TX		
<i>Eurycea naufragia</i>	Georgetown Salamander	TX							TX		
<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>	Texas Salamander	TX						TX	TX		TX
<i>Eurycea plerophila</i>	Fern Bank Salamander	TX							TX		
<i>Eurycea quadridigitata</i>	Dwarf Salamander	AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TX						MS, NC, TX	AR, NC	AL, FL, GA, SC	AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, SC, TX
<i>Eurycea rathbuni</i>	Texas Blind Salamander	TX		X		TX			TX		
<i>Eurycea robusta</i>	Blanco Blind Salamander	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Eurycea sosorum</i>	Barton Springs Salamander	TX		X		TX			TX		
<i>Eurycea tonkawae</i>	Jollyville Plateau Salamander	TX						TX	TX		TX
<i>Eurycea tridentifera</i>	Comal Blind Salamander	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Eurycea troglodytes</i>	Valdina Farms Salamander	TX						TX	TX		TX
<i>Eurycea tynerensis</i>	Oklahoma Salamander	AR, KS, MO, OK						OK	AR, KS, MO, OK		AR, KS, MO
<i>Eurycea waterloensis</i>	Austin Blind Salamander	TX							TX		
<i>Eurycea wilderae</i>	Blue Ridge Two-lined Salamander	GA, NC, SC, TN, VA							VA	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Gyrinophilus gulolineatus</i>	Berry Cave Salamander	TN									
<i>Gyrinophilus pallescens</i>	Tennessee Cave Salamander	AL, GA, TN					GA, TN	AL	AL, GA		
<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	Spring Salamander	AL, CT, GA, KY, ME, MD, MA, MS, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV				MS	CT	ME, MA, NJ, NY, RI	CT, MA, NJ, RI	AL, L GA, ME, NC, SC, VT, WV	AL, GA, KY, ME, MD, NC, OH, PA, SC, VT, VA, WV
<i>Gyrinophilus subterraneus</i>	West Virginia Spring Salamander	WV							WV		
<i>Haideotriton wallacei</i>	Georgia Blind Salamander	FL, GA					GA	FL	FL, GA		
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI				IN	IL	MA, MN, MS, MO, NY, NC, OK	AR, DE, FL, IN, KY, MA, MN, MO, NY, NC, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, WI	AL, FL, GA, LA, ME, MN, SC, VT, WV	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MN, MS, MO, OH, SC, VT, VA, WI

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Hydromantes brunus</i>	Limestone Salamander	CA					CA	CA	CA		
<i>Hydromantes platycephalus</i>	Mount Lyell Salamander	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Hydromantes shastae</i>	Shasta Salamander	CA					CA		CA		
<i>Necturus alabamensis</i>	Black Warrior River Waterdog	AL							AL	AL	AL
<i>Necturus beyeri</i>	Gulf Coast Waterdog	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, TX						MS, TX	TX	AL, FL, GA, LA	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, TX
<i>Necturus lewisi</i>	Neuse River Waterdog	NC						NC	NC		
<i>Necturus maculosus</i>	Mudpuppy	AL, AR, CT, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD*, MN, MS, MO, NH, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI	ME, MA			IL	IA	IN, MD, MS, MO, NY, NC	GA, IN, IA, KS, MD, MN, MO, NY, NC, PA, VT, VA, WI	AL, ND, GA, LA, ME, MN, ND, OK, SD, VT, WV, WI	AL, AR, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MN, MS, MO, NY, ND, OH, OK, SD, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Necturus punctatus</i>	Dwarf Waterdog	GA, NC, SC, VA							VA	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>	Black-spotted Newt	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	FL, GA					GA		FL, GA	FL	FL
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	Eastern Newt	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI					IA, KS	DC, MS, NY, TX	CT, DC, IA, KS, MO, RI	AL, CT, FL, GA, LA, ME, MN, NC, SC, VT, WV	AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NH, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Phaeognathus hubrichti</i>	Red Hills Salamander	AL			X			AL	AL		
<i>Plethodon ainsworthi</i>	Bay Springs Salamander	MS						MS			
<i>Plethodon albagula</i>	Western Slimy Salamander	AR, MO, OK, TX						OK, TX	MO, OK		AR, MO, OK
<i>Plethodon amplus</i>	Blue Ridge Gray-cheeked Salamander	NC								NC	NC
<i>Plethodon angusticlavius</i>	Ozark Zigzag Salamander	AR, MO, OK						OK	MO, OK		AR, MO
<i>Plethodon asupak</i>	Scott Bar Salamander	CA					CA		CA		
<i>Plethodon aureolus</i>	Tellico Salamander	NC, TN							NC, TN	NC	NC
<i>Plethodon caddoensis</i>	Caddo Mountain Salamander	AR							AR		AR
<i>Plethodon chattahoochee</i>	Chattahoochee Slimy Salamander	GA, NC							NC	GA, NC	GA, NC

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Plethodon cheoah</i>	Cheoah Bald Salamander	NC								NC	NC
<i>Plethodon chlorobryonis</i>	Atlantic Coast Slimy Salamander	GA, NC, SC, VA								GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Eastern Red-backed Salamander	CT, DE, DC, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI						DC, NY	DC, KY, MN	ME, MN, NC, VT, WV	DE, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, NH, NY, NC, OH, PA, VT, VA, WI
<i>Plethodon cylindraceus</i>	White-spotted Slimy Salamander	NC, SC, VA, WV								NC, SC, WV	NC, SC, VA
<i>Plethodon dorsalis</i>	Northern Zigzag Salamander	IN, KY, TN, VA							VA		IN, KY, VA
<i>Plethodon dunni</i>	Dunn's Salamander	CA, OR, WA						WA	WA		CA, OR
<i>Plethodon electromorphus</i>	Northern Ravine Salamander	IN, KY, OH, PA, WV							PA	WV	IN, KY, OH
<i>Plethodon elongatus</i>	Del Norte Salamander	CA, OR						CA, OR	CA		
<i>Plethodon fourchensis</i>	Fourche Mountain Salamander	AR							AR		AR
<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>	Northern Slimy Salamander	AL, CT, DC, GA, IN, KY, MD, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV					CT	NY	CT, NC	AL, GA, NC, WV	AL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NY, NC, OH, VA
<i>Plethodon grobmani</i>	Southeastern Slimy Salamander	AL, FL, GA								AL, FL, GA	AL, FL, GA
<i>Plethodon hoffmani</i>	Valley and Ridge Salamander	MD, PA, VA, WV							PA	WV	MD, VA
<i>Plethodon hubrichti</i>	Peaks of Otter Salamander	VA						VA	VA		
<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>	Coeur d'Alene Salamander	ID, MT						MT	ID, MT	ID	ID, MT
<i>Plethodon jordani</i>	Red-cheeked Salamander	NC, TN							TN	NC	NC
<i>Plethodon kentucki</i>	Cumberland Plateau Salamander	KY, TN, VA, WV							KY, VA	WV	KY, VA
<i>Plethodon kiamichi</i>	Kiamichi Slimy Salamander	AR, OK						OK	AR, OK		AR
<i>Plethodon kisatchie</i>	Louisiana Slimy Salamander	LA								LA	LA
<i>Plethodon larselli</i>	Larch Mountain Salamander	OR, WA						OR, WA	WA		
<i>Plethodon meridianus</i>	South Mountain Gray-cheeked Salamander	NC								NC	NC

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Plethodon metcalfi</i>	Southern Gray-cheeked Salamander	GA, NC, SC							GA	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC
<i>Plethodon mississippi</i>	Mississippi Slimy Salamander	AL, KY, LA, MS						MS		AL, LA	AL, KY, LA, MS
<i>Plethodon montanus</i>	Northern Gray-cheeked salamander	NC, TN, VA								NC	NC, VA
<i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>	Jemez Mountains Salamander	NM				NM			NM		
<i>Plethodon nettingi</i>	Cheat Mountain Salamander	WV			X				WV		
<i>Plethodon ocmulgee</i>	Ocmulgee Slimy Salamander	GA								GA	GA
<i>Plethodon ouachitae</i>	Rich Mountain Salamander	AR, OK						OK	AR, OK		AR
<i>Plethodon petraeus</i>	Pigeon Mountain Salamander	GA						GA	GA		
<i>Plethodon punctatus</i>	Cow Knob Salamander	VA, WV							VA, WV	WV	
<i>Plethodon richmondi</i>	Southern Ravine Salamander	KY, NC, TN, VA, WV							NC, TN	NC, WV	KY, NC, VA
<i>Plethodon savannah</i>	Savannah Slimy Salamander	GA								GA	GA
<i>Plethodon sequoyah</i>	Sequoyah Slimy Salamander	OK						OK	OK		
<i>Plethodon serratus</i>	Southern Red-backed Salamander	AL, AR, GA, LA, MO, NC, OK							MO, OK	AL, GA, NC	AL, AR, GA, NC, OK
<i>Plethodon shenandoah</i>	Shenandoah Salamander	VA		X		VA			VA		
<i>Plethodon sherando</i>	Big Levels Salamander	VA									VA
<i>Plethodon shermani</i>	Red-legged Salamander	GA, NC							GA	GA, NC	GA, NC
<i>Plethodon stormi</i>	Siskiyou Mountains Salamander	CA, OR					CA	OR	CA		
<i>Plethodon teyahalee</i>	Southern Appalachian Salamander	GA, NC, SC, TN							GA	GA, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC
<i>Plethodon vandykei</i>	Van Dyke's Salamander	OR, WA						WA	WA		
<i>Plethodon variolatus</i>	South Carolina Slimy Salamander	GA, SC								GA, SC	GA, SC
<i>Plethodon vehiculum</i>	Western Redback Salamander	OR, WA									OR
<i>Plethodon ventralis</i>	Southern Zigzag Salamander	AL, GA, KY, MS, NC, TN, VA						MS, NC	NC	AL, GA	AL, GA, KY, MS, VA

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SALAMANDERS											
<i>Plethodon virginia</i>	Shenandoah Mountain Salamander	VA, WV							VA, WV	WV	VA
<i>Plethodon websteri</i>	Webster's Salamander	AL, GA, LA, MS, SC				SC		MS	GA, SC	AL, GA	AL, GA, MS
<i>Plethodon wehrlei</i>	Wehrle's Salamander	KY, MD, NY, NC, PA, TN, VA, WV					NC	MD, NY	KY, MD, NC, TN	WV	KY, NY, PA, VA
<i>Plethodon welleri</i>	Weller's Salamander	NC, VA						NC	NC, VA		VA
<i>Plethodon yonahlossee</i>	Yonahlossee Salamander	NC, TN, VA						NC†	NC†, TN, VA	NC	NC, VA
<i>Pseudotriton montanus</i>	Mud Salamander	AL, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NJ, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV				PA	NJ, OH	DC, MS	DE, DC, MD, NJ, SC†, TN, VA, WV	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, WV	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, VA, WV
<i>Pseudotriton ruber</i>	Red Salamander	AL, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV				IN		MS, NY	IN, MD, NY, WV	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, WV	AL, FL, GA, KY, MD, MS, NC, OH, PA, SC, VA, WV
<i>Pseudobranchius axanthus</i>	Southern Dwarf Siren	FL								FL	FL
<i>Pseudobranchius striatus</i>	Northern Dwarf Siren	FL, GA, SC					SC		FL††, GA, SC	FL, GA	FL, GA
<i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i>	Cascade Torrent Salamander	OR, WA						OR, WA	WA		
<i>Rhyacotriton kezeri</i>	Columbia Torrent Salamander	OR, WA						OR, WA	WA		
<i>Rhyacotriton olympicus</i>	Olympic Torrent Salamander	OR, WA						WA			OR
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	Southern Torrent Salamander	CA, OR						CA, OR	CA		CA
<i>Siren intermedia</i>	Lesser Siren	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA						MS, OK, TX	KY, MO, NC, OK, TX, VA	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Siren lacertina</i>	Greater Siren	AL, DC, FL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA							NC, VA	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Stereochilus marginatus</i>	Many-lined Salamander	FL, GA, NC, SC, VA							FL, GA, NC, SC, VA	FL, GA, NC, SC	FL, GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Taricha granulosa</i>	Rough-skinned Newt	AK, CA, OR, WA	ID, MT							ID	CA, ID, MT, OR
<i>Taricha rivularis</i>	Red-bellied Newt	CA									CA
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	California Newt	CA						CA	CA		CA
<i>Typhlotriton (Eurycea) spelaeus (spelaea)</i>	Grotto Salamander	AR, KS, MO, OK				KS		AR, MO, OK	KS, MO OK		MO
<i>Urspeleperpes brucei</i>	Patch-nosed Salamander	GA, SC							SC	GA, SC	GA, SC

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?		
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal	
CROCODILIANS												
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX					X	AR, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, MS, OK, TX	NC, OK, SC, TX	FL, LA, TX	AR, FL, GA, MS
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American Crocodile	FL					X	FL		FL		
LIZARDS												
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	California Legless Lizard	CA							CA	CA		CA
<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Green Anole	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX							MS	TN	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, FL, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TX
<i>Anota (Phrynosoma) coronatum</i>	Coast Horned Lizard	CA										
<i>Anota (Phrynosoma) mcallii</i>	Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	AZ, CA							AZ, CA	AZ, CA		AZ
<i>Anota (Phrynosoma) solare</i>	Regal Horned Lizard	AZ, NM								NM		AZ, NM
<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	Zebra-tailed Lizard	AZ, CA, NV, NM, UT						UT	UT	UT	NV	AZ, NV, NM
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) arizonae</i>	Arizona Striped Whiptail	AZ								AZ		AZ
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) burti</i>	Canyon Spotted Whiptail	AZ, NM						NM		AZ, NM		AZ
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) dixonii</i>	Gray Checkered Whiptail	NM, TX						NM	TX	NM, TX		TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) exsanguis</i>	Chihuahuan Spotted Whiptail	AZ, NM, TX									NM, TX	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) flagellicauda</i>	Gila Spotted Whiptail	AZ, NM									NM	AZ, NM
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) gularis</i>	Common Spotted Whiptail	NM, OK, TX									NM, TX	NM, OK, TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) gypsi</i>	Little White Whiptail	NM										NM
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) hyperythra</i>	Orange-throated Whiptail	CA							CA	CA		
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) inornata</i>	Little Striped Whiptail	NM, TX							TX		NM	NM, TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) laredoensis</i>	Laredo Striped Whiptail	TX							TX			TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) marmorata</i>	Marbled Whiptail	NM, TX									NM, TX	NM, TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) neomexicana</i>	New Mexico Whiptail	NM, TX	AZ						TX		NM	AZ, NM, TX

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
LIZARDS											
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) neotesselata</i>	Colorado Checkered Whiptail	CO	WA					CO	CO		
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) pai</i>	Pai Striped Whiptail	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) sexlineatus (sexlineata)</i>	Six-lined Racerunner	AL, AR, CO, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI, WY						CO, DC, MS, NE	DC, IA, KY, MN, MO, WV, WI, WY	AL, FL, LA, MN, NM, NC, SC, SD, TX, WY	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OK, SC, SD, TX, VA, WI, WY
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) sonorae</i>	Sonoran Spotted Whiptail	AZ, NM								NM	AZ, NM
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) tessellata</i>	Common Checkered Whiptail	CO, NM, OK, TX						CO, OK	OK	NM, TX	NM, TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) tigris</i>	Tiger Whiptail	AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT						CO	CA	ID, NV, NM, UT	AZ, CO, ID, NV, NM, UT
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) uniparens</i>	Desert Grassland Whiptail	AZ, NM, TX						TX		NM	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) velox</i>	Plateau Striped Whiptail	AZ, CO, NM, UT	OR				UT	CO, UT	UT	NM	AZ, NM, UT
<i>Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) xanthonota</i>	Red-backed Whiptail	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Coleonyx brevis</i>	Texas Banded Gecko	NM, TX							NM	NM, TX	NM, TX
<i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>	Reticulated Gecko	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Coleonyx switaki</i>	Switak's Banded Gecko	CA					CA		CA		
<i>Coleonyx variegatus</i>	Western Banded Gecko	AZ, CA, NV, NM, UT					UT	UT	AZ†, CA, NV, UT	NV, NM	AZ, NV, NM
<i>Cophosaurus texanus</i>	Greater Earless Lizard	AZ, NM, TX								NM, TX	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Crotaphytus bicinctores</i>	Great Basin Collared Lizard	AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR, UT						OR	ID	ID, NV, UT	AZ, ID, NV, UT
<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	Eastern Collared Lizard	AZ, AR, CO, KS, MO, NM, OK, TX, UT						CO, MO	AR, MO, NM	NM, TX, UT	AZ, AR, MO, NM, OK, TX, UT
<i>Crotaphytus nebrius</i>	Sonoran Collared Lizard	AZ									AZ
<i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>	Reticulate Collared Lizard	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Crotaphytus vestigium</i>	Baja California Collared Lizard	CA									

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
LIZARDS											
<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	Desert Iguana	AZ, CA, NV, UT					UT	UT	NV, UT	NV	AZ, NV
<i>Doliosaurus (Phrynosoma) goodei</i>	Goode's Horned Lizard	AZ									AZ
<i>Doliosaurus (Phrynosoma) modestum</i>	Round-tailed Horned Lizard	AZ, CO, NM, OK, TX						CO, OK, TX	CO, OK, TX		AZ, NM, TX
<i>Doliosaurus (Phrynosoma) platyrhinos</i>	Desert Horned Lizard	AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR, UT						OR	NV	ID, NV, UT	AZ, ID, NV, UT
<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>	Northern Alligator Lizard	CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, WA						MT, NV	ID, NV	ID	ID, MT, OR
<i>Elgaria kingii</i>	Madrean Alligator Lizard	AZ, NM							NM	NM	AZ, NM
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	Southern Alligator Lizard	CA, OR, WA	NV							NV	OR
<i>Elgaria panamintina</i>	Panamint Alligator Lizard	CA, NV						CA	CA, NV	NV	
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) anthracinus</i>	Coal Skink	AL, AR, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV				MD, SC		MS, NY, OH, SC, TX	AL, FL, GA, KS, KY, MD, MO, NY, NC, PA, TN, TX, WV	AL, FL, LA, NC	AL, AR, FL, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, TX, VA
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) callicephalus</i>	Mountain Skink	AZ, NM					NM		AZ, NM		AZ
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) egregius</i>	Mole Skink	AL, FL, GA			FL†		FL‡	FL‡	FL, GA	AL, FL	AL, FL
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) fasciatus</i>	Common Five-lined Skink	AL, AR, CT, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MA*, MN, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI				VT	CT	DC, MN, MS, NE, NY	CT, DC, MN, MO, VT	AL, FL, LA, MN, NC, SC, SD, TX	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VA, WI
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) gilberti</i>	Gilbert's Skink	AZ, CA, NV							AZ‡, NV	NV	AZ
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA						MS	KY	FL, LA, NC, SC	FL, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) laticeps</i>	Broad-headed Skink	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV					KS	MS, PA, TX	DE, KS, MD, MO, NC, PA, WV	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) multivirgatus</i>	Many-lined Skink	AZ, CO, NE, NM, SD, TX, UT, WY					UT	CO, NE, TX, UT	SD, UT, WY	NM, SD, WY	AZ, NE, NM, SD, TX, WY
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) obsoletus</i>	Great Plains Skink	AZ, AR, CO, IA, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX				IA		CO, MO, NE	AR, IA, MO	NM, TX	AZ, AR, OK, MO, NM, TX

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
LIZARDS											
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) septentrionalis</i>	Prairie Skink	AR, IA, KS, LA, MN, MO, NE, ND, OK, SD, TX, WI						MO, NE, TX	AR, MO, ND, WI	LA, MN, ND, ND	AR, LA, MN, MO, ND, NE, ND, OK, TX, WI
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) skiltonianus</i>	Western Skink	AZ, CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY					UT	CA, MT, UT	CA, UT, WY	ID, NV, WY	AZ, CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WY
<i>Eumeces (Plestiodon) tetragrammus</i>	Four-lined Skink	TX						TX			TX
<i>Gambelia copeii</i>	Cope's Leopard Lizard	CA									
<i>Gambelia silus (sila)</i>	Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard	CA		X		CA		CA	CA		
<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	Long-nosed Leopard Lizard	AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT					UT	CO, OR, TX, UT	CO, NV, TX, UT	ID, NV, NM	AZ, ID, NV, NM, TX, UT
<i>Gerrhonotus infernalis</i>	Texas Alligator Lizard	TX								TX	TX
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Gila Monster	AZ, CA, NV, NM, UT				NM	UT	AZ, CA, NV, UT	CA, NV, NM, UT		
<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>	Mediterranean gecko		AR, CA, NV, NC, SC, VA							NV	AR, NV
<i>Holbrookia elegans</i>	Elegant Earless Lizard	AZ, NM				MS			AZ		AZ, NM
<i>Holbrookia lacerata</i>	Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	TX						TX	TX		TX
<i>Holbrookia maculata</i>	Common Lesser Earless Lizard	AZ, CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY					UT	CO, NE, OK, UT	KS, OK, SD, TX, WY	SD, TX, WY	AZ, CO, KS, NE, NM, SD, TX, UT, WY
<i>Holbrookia propinqua</i>	Keeled Earless Lizard	TX						TX	TX		TX
<i>Neoseps (Plestiodon) reynoldsi</i>	Florida Sand Skink	FL			X		FL		FL		
<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Slender Glass Lizard	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NE, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI				WI	IA	MS, NE, TX	AR, IA, KY, MO, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI	FL, LA, NC, SC	AR, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Ophisaurus compressus</i>	Island Glass Lizard	FL, GA, SC							SC	FL, SC	FL, SC
<i>Ophisaurus mimicus</i>	Mimic Glass Lizard	AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC				MS		GA, NC	GA, NC, SC	FL, SC	FL, SC

* = Extirpated † = Possibly ‡ = Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^ = Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
LIZARDS											
<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>	Eastern Glass Lizard	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA				VA		MS	VA	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, LA, MS, NC, SC
<i>Petrosaurus mearnsi</i>	Banded Rock Lizard	CA									
<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	Texas Horned Lizard	AZ, CA, CO, KS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OK, TX	AL, FL, GA				TX	CA, CO, MO, NE, OK	AZ, CA, CO, KS, MO, OK, TX	AL, FL, GA, NC	AL, AZ, FL, GA, KS, MO, NM, NC
<i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>	Leaf-toed Gecko	CA									
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	Common Wall Lizard		IN†, OH								
<i>Rhineura floridana</i>	Florida Worm Lizard	FL, GA							GA	FL	FL
<i>Sauromalus obesus (ater)</i>	Common Chuckwalla	AZ, CA, NV, UT					UT	UT	NV, UT	NV	AZ, NV
<i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>	Dunes Sagebrush Lizard	NM, TX				NM		TX	NM, TX		TX
<i>Sceloporus bimaculosus</i>	Twin-spotted Spiny Lizard	AZ, NM, TX									AZ, NM
<i>Sceloporus clarkii</i>	Clark's Spiny Lizard	AZ, NM								NM	AZ, NM
<i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i>	Prairie Lizard	AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NM, OK, TX, WY						CO	MO, WY	LA, NM, TX, WY	AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, NM, OK, TX, WY
<i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>	Southwestern Fence Lizard	AZ, NM								NM	AZ, NM
<i>Sceloporus cyanogenys</i>	Blue Spiny Lizard	TX						TX			TX
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Common Sagebrush Lizard	AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, WY						CO, MT, NE, WA	CA, ND, WA, WY	ID, NV, NM, ND, SD, UT, WY	AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, ND, OR, SD, UT, WY
<i>Sceloporus grammicus</i>	Graphic Spiny Lizard	NM†, TX						TX			TX
<i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i>	Yarrow's Spiny Lizard	AZ, NM								NM	AZ, NM
<i>Sceloporus magister</i>	Desert Spiny Lizard	AZ, CA, CO, NM, TX, UT						CO, TX		NM, UT	AZ, NM, TX, UT
<i>Sceloporus merriami</i>	Canyon Lizard	TX						TX			TX
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard	CA, ID, NV, OR, UT, WA								ID, NV, UT	CA, ID, NV, OR, UT
<i>Sceloporus olivaceus</i>	Texas Spiny Lizard	TX						TX			TX
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	Granite Spiny Lizard	CA									
<i>Sceloporus poinsettii</i>	Crevice Spiny Lizard	NM, TX								NM, TX	NM, TX
<i>Sceloporus slevini</i>	Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard	AZ, NM					NM		AZ, NM		
<i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>	Plateau Fence Lizard	AZ, CO, NV†, NM, UT, WY						CO	WY	NM, WY	AZ, CO, NM, UT, WY

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?		
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal	
LIZARDS												
<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>	Eastern Fence Lizard	AL, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, MS, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV						NY	MS, NE, NY	NY, PA	AL, FL, NV, NC, SC, SD, TX, UT	AL, DE, FL, IN, KY, MD, MS, NE, NC, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA
<i>Sceloporus uniformis</i>	Yellow-backed Spiny Lizard	NV									NV	NV
<i>Sceloporus variabilis</i>	Rose-bellied Lizard	TX							TX			TX
<i>Sceloporus virgatus</i>	Striped Plateau Lizard	AZ, NM								AZ	NM	AZ, NM
<i>Sceloporus woodi</i>	Florida Scrub Lizard	FL								FL	FL	FL
<i>Scincella lateralis</i>	Little Brown Skink	AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NC, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, WV							MS, OH	DE, MO, WV	FL, LA, NC, SC, TX	AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX
<i>Sphaerodactylus notatus</i>	Reef Gecko	FL									FL	FL
<i>Tapaja (Phrynosoma) douglasii</i>	Pygmy Short-horned Lizard	CA, ID, MT, NV, ND, OR, SD, WA							OR	NV, ND, SD, WA	ID, NV, ND, SD	ID, ND, SD
<i>Tapaja (Phrynosoma) hernandesi</i>	Greater Short-horned Lizard	AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, TX, UT, WY						TX	CO, MT	AZ, NV, TX, WY	ID, NV, UT, WY	AZ, ID, MT, NM, WY
<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	Moorish wall gecko	CA										
<i>Uma inornata</i>	Coachella Fringe-toed Lizard	CA				X	CA			CA		
<i>Uma notata</i>	Colorado Fringe-toed Lizard	CA							CA	CA		
<i>Uma rufopunctata</i>	Yuman Fringe-toed Lizard	AZ								AZ		AZ
<i>Uma scoparia</i>	Mohave Fringe-toed Lizard	AZ, CA							CA	AZ, CA		AZ
<i>Urosaurus graciosus</i>	Long-tailed Brush Lizard	AZ, CA, NV								NV	NV	AZ, NV
<i>Urosaurus nigricaudus</i>	Baja California Brush Lizard	CA										
<i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	Ornate Tree Lizard	AZ, CA, CO							CO			AZ, CO
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard	AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA							CO, OK	OK	ID, NV, NM, TX, UT	AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT
<i>Xantusia arizonae</i>	Arizona Night Lizard	AZ	TN							AZ		AZ
<i>Xantusia bezyi</i>	Bezy's Night Lizard	AZ								AZ		AZ
<i>Xantusia gracilis</i>	Sandstone night lizard	CA							CA	CA		
<i>Xantusia henshawi</i>	Granite Night Lizard	CA										

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
LIZARDS											
<i>Xantusia riversiana</i>	Island Night Lizard	CA			X						
<i>Xantusia sierrae</i>	Sierra Night Lizard	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Xantusia vigilis</i>	Desert Night Lizard	AZ, CA, NV, UT					UT	UT	AZ, CA, NV, UT	NV	AZ, CA, NV
<i>Xantusia wigginsi</i>	Wiggins' Night Lizard	CA									
SNAKES											
<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>	Copperhead	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV				IA, MA		DC, MA, MS, NE, NJ, NY	CT, DE, DC, FL, IA, MA, MO, NJ, NY, TX	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA
<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>	Cottonmouth	AL, AR, FL, GA, KA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA				IN		MS, MO	IN, KS, KY	AL, FL, GA, LA, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Arizona elegans</i>	Glossy Snake	AZ, CA, CO, KS, NE, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT					UT	CO, KS, NE, UT	KS, UT	NV, NM, TX	AZ, NE, NV, NM, OK, TX
<i>Carphophis amoenus</i>	Eastern Wormsnake	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV					MA	DC, MA, MS, RI	AR, DC, MA, NY, PA, WV	AL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, DE, IN, KY, LA, MD, NC, OH, SC, VA
<i>Carphophis vermis</i>	Western Wormsnake	AR, IA, KS, LA, MO, NE, OK, WI					IA	NE	IA, MO, WI	LA	AR, LA, MO, OK, WI
<i>Cemophora coccinea</i>	Scarletsnake	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA				IN	TX	DC, MS, MO, OK	DE, DC, IN, KY, MD, MO, NC, OK, TX, VA	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, KY, FL, LA, MO, NC, OK, SC, VA
<i>Charina (Lichanura) trivirgata</i>	Rosy Boa	AZ, CA, NV†					CA‡		AZ, CA	CA‡	AZ
<i>Charina bottae</i>	Northern Rubber Boa	CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY					UT	UT	UT, WY	ID, NV	ID, MT, NV, OR, UT

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Chilomeniscus cinctus</i> (<i>stramineus</i>)	Burrowing Sandsnake	AZ									AZ
<i>Chionactis occipitalis</i>	Western Shovel-nosed Snake	AZ, CA, NV							AZ†	AZ†, NV	AZ, NV
<i>Chionactis palarostris</i>	Sonoran Shovel-nosed Snake	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Snake	IN, KY, MO, OH, PA, TN				IN	OH	MO	IN, KY, MO, PA		KY
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	North American Racer	AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, ID, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY				ME	NH, VT	CO, DC, MN, MS, NE, NY, WI	AZ, CT, DC, ME, MA, MN, MO, NH, NY, VT, WA, WI, WY	AL, ID, LA, MN, NV, NM, NC, ND, SD, TX, UT, WY	AL, AZ, AR, CO, DE, ID, IN, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TX, UT, VA, WY
<i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>	Regal Black-striped Snake	TX									
<i>Contia tenuis</i>	Sharp-tailed Snake	CA, OR, WA						OR, WA	WA		
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC				NC		MS	FL, GA, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC
<i>Crotalus atrox</i>	Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake	AZ, AR, CA, NV, NM, OK, TX							AR, NV, NM, OK	NV, NM, OK, TX	AZ, AR, NM, OK, TX
<i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	Sidewinder	AZ, CA, NV, UT					UT	UT	UT	UT	NV
<i>Crotalus cerberus</i>	Arizona Black Rattlesnake	AZ, NM								NM	AZ, NM
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	AL, AR, CT, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME*, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI*, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI				CT, IN, MA, NH, NJ, OH, VT, VA†	IL, MN, NY, TX	DC, KS, MA, MS, NE, NY, NC, PA, RI, WI	CT, DC, FL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, SC†, TN, TX, VT, VA†, WV, WI	AL, FL, GA, LA, OK, SC	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, OK, PA, SC, VA†

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Crotalus lepidus</i>	Rock Rattlesnake	AZ, NM, TX					NM	AZ	NM	NM, TX	TX
<i>Crotalus mitchellii</i>	Speckled Rattlesnake	AZ, CA, NV, UT					UT	UT	UT	NV	AZ, NV
<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	Black-tailed Rattlesnake	AZ, NM, TX								NM, TX	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>	Western Rattlesnake	AZ, CO, ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY						CO	AZ, CO, WY	ID, NV	AZ, ID, NV, OR
<i>Crotalus pricei</i>	Twin-spotted Rattlesnake	AZ						AZ	AZ		
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	Red Diamond Rattlesnake	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Crotalus scutulatus</i>	Mohave Rattlesnake	AZ, CA, NV, NM, TX, UT					UT	UT	UT	NV, NM, TX	AZ, NV, NM, TX
<i>Crotalus stephensi</i>	Panamint Rattlesnake	NV								NV	NV
<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	Tiger Rattlesnake	AZ, NM†									AZ
<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	Prairie Rattlesnake	AZ, CA, CO, ID, IA, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY				IA		CO, NE	AZ, IA, KS, TX, WY	ID, KS, MT, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, WY	AZ, CO, ID, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, WY
<i>Crotalus willardi</i>	Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake	AZ, NM			X	NM		AZ	AZ, NM		
<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	Ring-necked Snake	AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI					UT	CO, DC, MS, NE, NY, TX, UT	CA, DC, ID, MO, WI	AL, ID, LA, MN, NV, NM, NC, SD, VT	AL, AZ, AR, DE, ID, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WI
<i>Drymarchon corais (melanurus)</i>	Central American Indigo Snake	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	AL, FL, GA, MS			X	MS	FL, GA	AL	AL, FL, GA		
<i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>	Speckled Racer	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Elaphe (Bogertophis) rosaliae</i>	Baja California Ratsnake	CA						CA	CA		
<i>Elaphe (Bogertophis) subocularis</i>	Trans-Pecos Ratsnake	NM, TX								NM, TX	NM, TX
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) bairdi</i>	Baird's Ratsnake	TX								TX	TX
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) emoryi</i>	Great Plains Ratsnake	AR, CO, IL, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX, UT					IL	CO, NE, UT	MO, UT	TX	AR, NE, MO, NM, OK, TX
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) gloydi</i>	Eastern Foxsnake	OH					OH				

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) guttata (guttatus)</i>	Red Cornsnake	AL, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NJ, NM, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV					DE, NJ	FL, MS	DE, KY, MD, NJ, NC, WV	AL, FL, LA, NM, NC, SC, TX	AL, FL, KY, LA, MS, MD, NM, NC, SC, TX, VA
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) obsoleta (alleganiensis)</i>	Eastern Ratsnake	AL, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IA, KS, MD, MA, MN, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV				MA	VT	DC, MA, MN, NY, OH, RI	DC, MA, MN, NY, RI, VT	AL, FL, MN, NC, SC	AL, CT, DE, FL, MD, MN, NC, OK, PA, SC, VA
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) obsoletus</i>	Texas Ratsnake	AR, LA, MO, NE, TX						NE	MO	LA, TX	AR, LA, NE, TX
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) slowinskii</i>	Slowinski's Cornsnake	LA, TX								LA, TX	LA, TX
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) spiloides</i>	Gray Ratsnake	FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, TN, WI						MS, WI	WI	FL, IN, LA	FL, IN, KY, LA, MS
<i>Elaphe (Pantherophis) vulpina (vulpinus)</i>	Western Foxsnake	IN, IA, MN, MO, NE, SD, WI						MO, NE	MN, MO	IN, MN, SD	IN, MN, NE, SD, WI
<i>Farancia abacura</i>	Red-bellied Mudsname	AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA						IN, MS, MO, OK, TX	IN, KY, MO, OK, VA	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Farancia erytrogramma</i>	Rainbow Snake	AL, FL, GA, LA, MD, MS, NC, SC, VA				MD, MS			AL, FL, MD, NC, VA	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Ficimia streckeri</i>	Tamaulipan Hook-nosed Snake	TX						TX			TX
<i>Gyalopion canum</i>	Chihuahuan Hook-nosed Snake	AZ, NM, TX						TX		NM	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Gyalopion quadrangulare</i>	Thornscrub Hook-nosed Snake	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Heterodon gloydi</i>	Dusty Hog-nosed Snake	MO, OK, TX						MO	MO, TX	TX	OK, TX
<i>Heterodon kennerlyi</i>	Mexican Hog-nosed Snake	AZ, NM, TX								TX	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Plains Hog-nosed Snake	CO, IL, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, WY					IL	CO, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE	KS, MN, MO, MT, ND, WY	MN, NM, ND, TX, WY	CO, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, TX, WY

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT†, VA, WV, WI				IA, NH	SD	CT, DC, KS, MA, MS, NE, RI	CT, DE, DC, FL, IA, KS, MD, MA, MN, MO, NH, NY, NC, PA, RI, SD, TN, VA, WV	AL, FL, IN, LA, MN, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, DE, FL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OH, OK, SC, TX, VA, WI
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hog-nosed Snake	AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC					GA, SC	AL, NC	FL, GA, NC, SC	FL	FL
<i>Hypsiglena torquata (chlorophaea)</i>	Desert Nightsnake	AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA					UT	CO, UT	CO, UT	ID, NV, NM	AZ, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT
<i>Hypsiglena torquata (jani)</i>	Chihuahuan Nightsnake	CO, KS, NM, OK, TX						CO, KS	CO, KS	NM, TX	NM, OK, TX
<i>Hypsiglena torquata (ochrorhyncha)</i>	Coast Nightsnake	AZ, NM							AZ	NM	AZ, NM
<i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>	Gray-banded Kingsnake	NM, TX						NM	TX	NM	TX
<i>Lampropeltis calligaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Kingsnake	AR, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NE, NC, SC, TN, TX						MS, NE	IA, MO, NC	IN, LA, NC, SC, TX	AR, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TX
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Common Kingsnake	AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NC, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV					IA, UT	AL, CO, MS, NE, NJ, NC†, OH, OR, UT	AL, AZ‡, DE, CO, FL, IA, MO, NJ, NC, VA‡	CA, FL, IN, LA, NV, NM, NC‡, SC, TX	AZ, AR, CA, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NV, NM, NC‡, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>	Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake	AZ, NV, NM, UT					UT	NV, UT	AZ, NV, NM, UT	NM	AZ, NM
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Milksnake	AL, AZ, AR, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV†, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY					UT	AZ, CO, MS, MT, NE, NY, OK, UT	AZ, DE, KS, KY*, MN, MO, MT, NM, NC†, OK, SC‡, UT, WY	IN, FL, LA, MN, NM, NC, SC, SD, TX, VT	AZ, AR, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VT, VA, WI
<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	California Mountain Kingsnake	CA, NM, OR, WA						CA, OR, WA	CA, NM, WA		CA, NM

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Leptodeira septentrionalis</i>	Cat-eyed Snake	TX									
<i>Leptotyphlops dissectus</i>	New Mexico Threadsnake	AZ, KS, NM, OK							AZ, KS		AZ, NM, OK
<i>Leptotyphlops dulcis</i>	Texas Threadsnake	CO, NM, OK, TX						CO	CO	NM, TX	NM, OK, TX
<i>Leptotyphlops humilis</i>	Western Threadsnake	AZ, CA, NV, NM, TX, UT							TX, UT	AZ†, UT	NV, NM AZ, NV, NM, TX
<i>Masticophis (Coluber) bilineatus</i>	Sonoran Whipsnake	AZ, NM									NM AZ, NM
<i>Masticophis (Coluber) flagellum</i>	Coachwhip	AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, FL, GA, IL, KS, LA, MS, MO, NE, NV, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, UT	KY			IL	UT	AL, CA, CO, MS, NE, UT	AZ, CA, KY, MO, NC, TN, UT	FL, LA, NV, NM, NC, TX	AZ, AR, FL, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NE, NV, NM, NC, OK, TX, UT
<i>Masticophis (Coluber) fuliginosus</i>	Baja California Coachwhip	CA									
<i>Masticophis (Coluber) lateralis</i>	Striped Racer	CA			CA†		CA†			CA†	
<i>Masticophis (Coluber) schotti</i>	Schott's Whipsnake	TX									TX TX
<i>Masticophis (Coluber) taeniatus</i>	Striped Whipsnake	AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT, WA						CO, WA	WA	ID, NV, NM, TX, UT	AZ, ID, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT
<i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>	Sonoran Coralsnake	AZ, NM									AZ, NM
<i>Micrurus fulvius</i>	Harlequin Coralsnake	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NM, NC, SC					NC	MS	AL, NC, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, NM, SC	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NM, SC
<i>Micrurus tener</i>	Texas Coralsnake	AR, LA, TX								AR, TX	LA AR, LA
<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>	Saltmarsh Watersnake	AL, FL, LA, MS, TX				FL†	FL††		AL, MS, TX	FL, TX	FL, LA FL, LA, MS, TX
<i>Nerodia cyclopion</i>	Mississippi Green Watersnake	AL, AR, FL, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, TN, TX							MS, MO, TX	FL, KY, MO, TN	AL, FL, LA AL, AR, FL, KY, LA, MS, TX
<i>Nerodia erythrogaster</i>	Plain-bellied Watersnake	AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NM, NC, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA				IN†, MI†, OH†	IN, IA, NM, OH		KY, MS	DE, IN, IA, KY*, MD, MO, NM, TN†	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC, TX AL, AR, FL, KS, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>	Southern Watersnake	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TX							MS	KY, MO	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC, TX AL, AR, FL, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TX
<i>Nerodia floridana</i>	Florida Green Watersnake	AL, FL, GA, SC								SC	AL, FL, SC AL, FL, SC
<i>Nerodia harteri</i>	Brazos River Watersnake	TX								TX	
<i>Nerodia paucimaculata</i>	Concho Watersnake	TX				X				TX	

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Nerodia rhombifer</i>	Diamond-backed Watersnake	AR, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TN, TX	CA				IA	MS	IA, KY, MO	LA, TX	AR, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	Northern Watersnake	AR, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI			OH†			CO, MS, NE, NY, NC‡	MO, NC‡, VT	FL, LA, MN, NC‡, SC, SD, VT	AR, DE, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NY, NC‡, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, VT, VA, WI
<i>Nerodia taxispilota</i>	Brown Watersnake	AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, VA								AL, FL, NC, SC	AL, FL, NC, SC, VA
<i>Ophedrys aestivus</i>	Rough Greensnake	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV				PA		DC, IN, MS, OH	DE, DC, IN, KS, MO, PA, WV	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Ophedrys vernalis</i>	Smooth Greensnake	CO, CT, DC, IN, IA, KS, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY				IN	TX, UT	CO, IA, MO, MT, NE, NH, NY, NC, OH, UT	CT, IN, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NH, NY, NC, ND, PA, UT, VT, VA, WY	MN, ND, NM, ND, SD, VT, WY	KS, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, MT, NM, ND, SD, VT, VA, WI, WY
<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Brown Vinesnake	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Pelamis platurus</i>	Yellow-bellied Sea Snake	CA									
<i>Phyllorhynchus browni</i>	Saddled Leaf-nosed Snake	AZ									AZ
<i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>	Spotted Leaf-nosed Snake	AZ, CA, NV, UT					UT	UT	UT	NV	AZ, NV, UT
<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	Gophersnake	AZ, CA, CO, ID, IN, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, NV, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, WI, WY						CA, CO, IA, MN, NE, WI	CA, IA, MN, MO, WA, WI, WY‡	CA, ID, IN, MN, NV, NM, ND, SD, TX, UT, WY	AZ, CA, CO, ID, IN, KS, MN, NE, MO, NV, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WY
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Pinesnake	AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD†, MS, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV				MS	NJ, TN	AL, FL, NC	AL, FL, GA, KY, MD, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV	LA, SC	FL, KY, LA, SC, VA

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>	Louisiana Pinesnake	LA, TX					TX		TX	LA	LA
<i>Regina alleni</i>	Striped Crayfish Snake	FL, GA								FL	FL
<i>Regina grahamii</i>	Graham's Crayfish Snake	AR, IA, KS, LA, MS, MO, NE, OK, TX						MS, NE, TX	AR, MO	LA	AR, KS, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX
<i>Regina rigida</i>	Glossy Crayfish Snake	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA						MS, OK, TX	AR, NC, OK, VA	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX, VA
<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	Queen Snake	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV, WI				NJ, NY, WI		DC, MS, NY, OH	AR, DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, WI	FL, NC, SC	AR, FL, IN, KY, MD, MS, NC, SC, VA, WI
<i>Rhadinaea flavilata</i>	Pine Woods Littersnake	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC						MS	NC, SC	FL, LA, NC, SC	FL, LA, MS, NC, SC
<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>	Long-nosed Snake	AZ, CA, CO, ID, KS, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT					KS, UT	CO, OK, UT	CO, ID, KS, OK, UT	ID, NV, NM, TX	AZ, ID, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
<i>Salvadora grahamiae</i>	Eastern Patch-nosed Snake	AZ, NM, TX							AZ	NM, TX	AZ, NM, TX
<i>Salvadora hexalepis</i>	Western Patch-nosed Snake	AZ, CA, NV, NM, UT					UT	CA, UT	CA, UT	NV, NM	AZ, NV, NM, UT
<i>Seminatrix pygaea</i>	Black Swampsnake	FL, GA, NC, SC							NC, SC	FL, NC, SC	FL, NC, SC
<i>Senticolis triaspis</i>	Green Ratsnake	AZ, NM					NM		AZ, NM		AZ
<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Massasauga	AZ, CO, IN, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, NM, NY, OH, OK, PA, TX, WI				IN, IA, MN, MO, NY, OH, PA, WI	NE	AZ, CO, MO, NE, NY	AZ, CO, IN, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, NM, NY, OK, PA, TX, WI	NM, OK, TX	KS, NM, OK, TX
<i>Sistrurus miliarius</i>	Pygmy Rattlesnake	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX					TN	MS, NC	KY, MO, NC, TN, TX	AL, FL, GA, LA, SC, TX	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, OK, SC, TX
<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>	Western Groundsnake	AZ, AR, CA, CO, ID, KS, MO, NV, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT					UT	CO, OR, UT	ID, KS, MO, UT	ID, NV, NM, TX	AZ, AR, ID, KS, MO, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
<i>Stilosoma (Lampropeltis) extenuatum</i>	Short-tailed Snake	FL					FL		FL		

* = Extirpated † = Possibly ‡ = Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^ = Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?		
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal	
SNAKES												
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	Dekay's Brownsnake	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WI						FL††	DC, ME, NE, NY	DC, FL, MO, VT	AL, FL, LA, MN, NC, SC, SD, TX, VT	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, NE, NH, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VT, VA, WI
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	Red-bellied Snake	AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY						KS	NE, NY, TX	DE, KS, MO, ND, SD‡, WY	AL, FL, LA, MN, NC, ND, SC, SD, VT	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MO, NH, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, VT, VA, WI
<i>Storeria victa</i>	Florida Brownsnake	FL, GA										
<i>Tantilla atriceps</i>	Mexican Black-headed Snake	TX							TX			TX
<i>Tantilla coronata</i>	Southeastern Crowned Snake	AL, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA					IN		MS	IN, KY, NC, VA	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, FL, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, VA
<i>Tantilla cucullata</i>	Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake	TX						TX				
<i>Tantilla gracilis</i>	Flat-headed Snake	AR, IL, KS, LA, MO, OK, TX						IL		MO	LA, TX	AR, LA, MO, OK, TX
<i>Tantilla hobartsmithi</i>	Smith's Black-headed Snake	AZ, CA, CO, NV, NM, TX, UT						UT	CO, UT	AZ, CO, UT	NV, NM, TX	AZ, NV, NM, TX
<i>Tantilla nigriceps</i>	Plains Black-headed Snake	AZ, CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, TX, WY							CO, NE	AZ, WY	NM, TX, WY	AZ, KS, NM, OK, TX, WY
<i>Tantilla oolitica</i>	Rim Rock Crowned Snake	FL						FL		FL		
<i>Tantilla planiceps</i>	Western Black-headed Snake	CA										
<i>Tantilla relicta</i>	Florida Crowned Snake	FL, GA								FL††, GA	FL	FL
<i>Tantilla wilcoxi</i>	Chihuahuan Black-headed Snake	AZ								AZ		AZ
<i>Tantilla yaquia</i>	Yaqui Black-headed Snake	AZ, NM								AZ, NM		AZ, NM
<i>Thamnophis atratus</i>	Aquatic Gartersnake	CA, OR										OR
<i>Thamnophis brachystoma</i>	Short-headed Gartersnake	NY, OH, PA							NY, OH	NY, PA		NY
<i>Thamnophis butleri</i>	Butler's Gartersnake	IN, OH, WI						IN		IN, WI		OH

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?		
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal	
SNAKES												
<i>Thamnophis couchii</i>	Sierra Gartersnake	CA, NV								NV	NV	
<i>Thamnophis cyrtopsis</i>	Black-necked Gartersnake	AZ, CO, NM, OK, TX, UT					UT	CO, OK, UT	AZ, CO, OK, UT	NM, TX	AZ, NM, OK, TX, UT	
<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Terrestrial Gartersnake	AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NE, NV, NM, OK, OR, SD, UT, WA, WY						CO, NE, OK	OK, WY	ID, NV, NM, SD, UT, WY	AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, SD, UT, WY	
<i>Thamnophis eques</i>	Mexican Gartersnake	AZ, NM				NM		AZ	AZ, NM			
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Giant Gartersnake	CA			X		CA		CA			
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped Gartersnake	CA						CA	CA			
<i>Thamnophis marcianus</i>	Checkered Gartersnake	AZ, CA, KS, NM, OK, TX					KS		KS	NM, TX	AZ, NM, OK, TX	
<i>Thamnophis ordinoides</i>	Northwestern Gartersnake	CA, OR, WA									OR	
<i>Thamnophis proximus</i>	Western Ribbonsnake	AR, CO, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NE, NM, OK, TN, TX, WI				WI	NM	CO, IN, MS, NE	IN, KY, MO, NM, WI	LA, TX	AR, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX	
<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	Plains Gartersnake	CO, IN, IA, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OH, OK, SD, TX, WI, WY				OH		CO, NE, TX	MO, WY	MN, NM, ND, SD, WY	CO, IN, KS, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX, WI, WY	
<i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	AZ, NM					NM	AZ	AZ, NM			
<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbonsnake	AL, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MS, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI				WI	FL††	CT, DC, ME, MS, NY, RI	CT, DE, DC, KY, MD, MA, NH, NY, NC, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV, WI	FL, LA, NC, SC, VT	FL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MS, NY, NC, OH, SC, VT, VA	
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common Gartersnake	AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY			CA‡		CA‡	UT	CA, CO, DC, MS, NE, NY, TX, UT	CA, CO, DC, KS, MO, NM, WY	AL, FL, ID, LA, MN, NV, NM, NC, ND, SD, VT, WY	AL, AR, DE, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WI, WY

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
SNAKES											
<i>Trimorphodon biscutatus</i>	Western Lyresnake	AZ, CA, NV, NM, UT					UT	UT	NV, UT	NV, NM	AZ, NM
<i>Trimorphodon vilkinsonii</i>	Texas Lyresnake	NM, TX					TX		TX		NM
<i>Tropidoclonion lineatum</i>	Lined Snake	CO, IL, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX				SD		CO, MN, NE	MN, MO, SD	MN, NM, TX	KS, MN, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX
<i>Virginia striatula</i>	Rough Earthsnake	AL, AR, FL, GA, KS, LA, MS, MO, PA, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA						MS	KS, MO, PA, TN	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC, TX	AL, AR, FL, KS, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Virginia valeriae</i>	Smooth Earthsnake	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV				MD†	KS	MS, OH, TX	DE, FL††, IA, KS, MD, MO, NC, PA‡, VA, WV‡	AL, FL, LA, NC, SC	AL, AR, FL, IN, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
TURTLES											
<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Florida Softshell	AL, FL, GA, SC	WA					AL, SC	SC	AL, GA, SC	AL, FL, GA, SC
<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Smooth Softshell	AL, AR, FL, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, ND, OH, OK, PA*, SD, TN, TX, WV, WI				IL		AL, MN, MS, NE, TX	IL, IA^, KS, KY, MN, MO, NM, ND, OK, SD, WV, WI	AL, AR, IA, KY, LA, MO, NM, ND, OH, OK, TN‡, TX, WI°	AL, AR, FL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, ND, OH, OK, SD, TX, WV, WI
<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Spiny Softshell	AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, WV, WI, WY	AZ, CA, NV, NJ, UT, VA, WA				VT	AZ, AL, CO, MD, MN, MS, MT, NE, NY, NC, SC, TX	MD, MO, MT, NY, NC, OK, SC, VT, VA, WY	AL, AR, CA, GA, IA, KY, LA, MN, MO, NV, NM, ND, OH, OK, SC, TN‡, TX, WI°, WY	AL, AZ°, AR, CA, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	AL, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, ME, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OR, RI, SC, TX, VA, WA			X	DE, GA, MS, NJ	CT, FL, LA, MD, MA, NY, NC, OR, SC, TX, WA	AL, MA, NY	AL, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NY, NC, SC, TX, VA		

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
TURTLES											
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Sea Turtle	AL, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OR, SC, TX, VA, WA		FL†	X	DE, FL, LA, MS, OR	CT, GA, MD, MA, NJ, NY, NC, SC, TX, WA	AL, MA, NY	AL, CA, CT, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, NJ, NY, NC, SC, TX		
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping Turtle	AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY	AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR, UT					AL, AZ, CO, MN, MS, MT, NE, NV, NY, SC, TX, VA	MN, MO, MT, NY, ND, SC, WY	AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, ID, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MS, MO, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WI°, WY	AL, AZ°, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY
<i>Chrysemys dorsalis</i>	Southern Painted Turtle	AL, AR, GA†, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TN, TX						MS, TX	KY, MO	AL, AR, GA, LA	AL, AR, GA, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle	AL, AZ, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY	CA, UT					CO, DC, ID, MN, NE, NY, OR, SC, TX	AZ, DC, MO, NM, SC, WY	AL, GA, ID, IA, MN, NM, ND, TN†, UT, VT, WI°, WY	AL, AZ, CA, CO, DE, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SD, TX, UT, VT, WV, WI, WY
<i>Clemmys (Actinemys) marmorata</i>	Western Pond Turtle	CA, NV, OR, WA				WA		CA, OR	CA, NV, WA	NV	
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	CT, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, ME, MD, MA, MI, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV				IL, IN, VT	ME, MI, NH, OH, SC	DC, GA, MA, NJ, NY, RI	CT, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, ME, MD, MA, MI, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV		FL, NC, SC, WV
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	Chicken Turtle	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA				MO, VA		MS, MO, OK, SC, TX	AR, FL, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA	AL, GA, LA, SC	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Sea Turtle	AL, CA, CT, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, ME, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OR, RI, SC, TX, VA, WA		X		CT, FL, GA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, SC, OR, TX, VA, WA	LA	AL, MA, NY	AL, CT, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NY, NC, SC, TX		

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
TURTLES											
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	IL, IN, IA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MO, NE, NH, NY, OH, PA, SD, WI				IL, IN, ME, MO, NH	IA, MA, MN, NY, WI	MA, MI, MN, MO, NE, NY, OH, PA^	IL, IN, IA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MO, NE, NH, NY, PA, SD, WI		SD
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Sea Turtle	CA, DE, FL, GA, LA, MA, MD, NJ, NY, NC, SC, TX, VA		X		DE, FL, GA, LA, MA, MD, MS, NJ, NY, NC, TX		MA, MS, NY	DE, FL, LA, MA, MD, NJ, NY, NC, SC, TX		VA
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	CT, DC†, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV, WI					MN, NJ, WI, TN, VA	CT, DC, ME, MA, MI, MN, NH, NY, RI	CT, DC, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI		ME, WV
<i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i>	Bog Turtle	CT, DE, DC*, GA, MD, MA, NJ, NY, NC, PA, SC, TN, VA			X	CT, DE, GA, MA, NJ, NY, PA, VA	MD, NC, SC	DC, MA, NY	CT, DE, DC, GA, MD, MA, NJ, NY, NC, PA, SC, VA		
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Desert Tortoise	AZ, CA, NV, UT			AZ‡, CA‡, NV‡, UT‡		CA, NV, UT	AZ, NV, UT	AZ, CA, NV		
<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	Texas Tortoise	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC			AL, LA, MS	MS, SC	FL, GA, LA	AL	AL, FL, GA, LA, SC		
<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>	Barbour's Map Turtle	AL, FL, GA					GA	AL, FL	FL, GA		
<i>Graptemys caglei</i>	Cagle's Map Turtle	TN, TX					TX		TX		
<i>Graptemys ernsti</i>	Escambia Map Turtle	AL, FL						AL	FL		
<i>Graptemys flavimaculata</i>	Yellow-blotched Map Turtle	MS			X	MS			MS		
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	Northern Map Turtle	AR, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MD, MI, MS, MN, MO, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI	NJ			MD	KS	GA, MN, MS, NY, OK	GA, KS, MD, MO, NY, OK, PA, VA	AR, VT, WI°	AR, IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, PA, VT, VA, WI
<i>Graptemys gibbonsi</i>	Pascagoula Map Turtle	MS						MS	MS		MS
<i>Graptemys nigrinoda</i>	Black-knobbed Map Turtle	AL, MS						AL	MS		
<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Ringed Map Turtle	LA, MS			X	MS	LA		LA		
<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita Map Turtle	AL, AR, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MO, OH, OK, TN, TX, WV, WI						MN, MS, TX	LA, MO, OK, WV	AL, AR, LA, OK, WI°	AL, AR, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MO, OH, OK, TX, WV, WI
<i>Graptemys pearlensis</i>	Pearl River Map Turtle	LA, MS						MS		LA	LA, MS

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
TURTLES											
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	False Map Turtle	AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, TX, WI	VA				SD	MN, MS, NE, OH, TX	KY, MO, ND, OK, SD	AR, LA, ND, OK, WI°	AR, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MN, MS, MO, ND, OK, TX, WI
<i>Graptemys pulchra</i>	Alabama Map Turtle	AL, GA, MS						AL, GA, MS	AL, GA, MS		MS
<i>Graptemys versa</i>	Texas Map Turtle	TX						TX			TX
<i>Kinosternon arizonense</i>	Arizona Mud Turtle	AZ							AZ		AZ
<i>Kinosternon baurii</i>	Striped Mud Turtle	FL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA					FL‡		FL‡, NC, SC	GA, NC, SC	FL, GA, NC, SC, VA
<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	Yellow Mud Turtle	AZ, CO, IL, IA, KS, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX					IL, IA, MO	CO, MO, NE, TX	AZ, CO, IL, IA, MO	NM, OK	AZ, KS, NE, NM, OK, TX
<i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>	Rough-footed Mud Turtle	TX					TX		TX		
<i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>	Sonoran Mud Turtle	AZ, CA, NM	NV					CA	AZ, CA, NM	NV, NM	AZ, NM
<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	Eastern Mud Turtle	AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NJ, NY, NC, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA					IN, NY	DC, MS, NY, TX	DE, DC, FL‡, IL, IN, KY, MO, NY	AL, AR, GA, LA, NC, OK, SC, TN‡	AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	AL, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, ME, MS, NJ, NY, NC, RI, SC, TX, VA		X			CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, SC, TX, VA	AL, MA, NY	AL, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, SC, TX		
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	CA, OR			X		OR				
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA‡, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TN, TX	UT				IL, IN	GA, TX	AL, AR, FL, KS, KY, MS, MO, OK	AL, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TX	LA, MS, UT
<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	Diamond-backed Terrapin	AL, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, RI, SC, TX, VA					MA	AL, GA, MA, MS, NJ, NY, NC, RI, SC, VA	AL, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NC, RI, SC, TX, VA	LA, NJ, NY	DE, LA, MS, NJ, SC
<i>Pseudemys alabamensis</i>	Alabama Red-Bellied Cooter	AL, MS		X			MS	AL	AL, MS		
<i>Pseudemys concinna</i>	River Cooter	AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC‡, TN, TX, VA, WV	WA				IL, IN	MS, SC‡, TX	FL, IL, IN, MO, OK, SC‡	AL, AR, GA, LA, OK, SC‡, TN‡	AL, AR, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC‡, TX, VA, WV

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed

APPENDIX C

Scientific Name (Crother et al 2008)	Common Name (Crother et al 2008)	Native to your state?		Federal		State		Other State Protected Designation	SGCN?	Allowed for Collection?	
		Yes	No	Endangered	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened			Commercial	Personal
TURTLES											
<i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>	Rio Grande Cooter	NM, TX					NM	TX	NM, TX		TX
<i>Pseudemys nelsoni</i>	Florida Red-bellied Cooter	AL†, FL, GA							FL†	AL, GA	AL, GA
<i>Pseudemys peninsularis</i>	Peninsula Cooter	FL									
<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	Northern Red-bellied Cooter	DE, DC, MD, MA, NJ, NC, PA, VA, WV	NY	MA†		MA	PA	DC, MA	DC, MD, MA, PA, WV		DE, MD, NC, VA, WV
<i>Pseudemys suwanniensis</i>	Suwanee Cooter	FL, GA						FL	FL	GA	GA
<i>Pseudemys texana</i>	Texas Cooter	TX						TX			TX
<i>Sternotherus carinatus</i>	Razor-backed Musk Turtle	AL, AR, LA, MS, OK, TX						MS, TX	AL, OK	AL, AR, LA	AL, AR, LA, MS, OK, TX
<i>Sternotherus depressus</i>	Flattened Musk Turtle	AL			X			AL	AL		
<i>Sternotherus minor</i>	Loggerhead Musk Turtle	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, TN, VA						MS, NC‡	LA, NC, VA	AL, GA, LA	AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, VA
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	Eastern Musk Turtle	AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MI, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI					IA	DC, MS, NY, TX	DC, IA, MO, NY, VT	AR, GA, LA, NC, OK, SC, TN‡, VT, WI°	AR, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MI, MS, MO, NH, NY, NC, OK, PA, SC, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Eastern Box Turtle	AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TX, VA, WV				ME		AL, CT, DC, IN, MA, MI, MS, NH, NJ, OH, RI, SC, TX	AL, CT, DE, DC, FL‡, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, TX, VA	SC	AL, AR, DE, FL, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TX, VA
<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	Ornate Box Turtle	AZ, AR, CO, DC, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, MO, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, WI, WY					IN, WI	IL, IA	AZ, AR, CO, NE, TX	NM	CO, KS, LA, MO, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX
<i>Trachemys gaigae</i>	Mexican Plateau Slider	NM, TX						TX	NM, TX		NM, TX
<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Pond Slider	AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, WV	AZ, CA, ID, ME, MD, MA, MT, NV, NJ, NY, OR, RI, UT, VA, WA, WI					MS, NE, TX	MO, SC, VA‡	AL, AR, CA, GA, ID, LA, NV, NM, OK, SC, TN‡, TX, UT	AL, AZ°, AR, CA, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, MS, MO, MT, NE, NM, NC, OK, SC, TX, UT, VA, WV

*=Extirpated †=Possibly ‡=Applies to one subspecies or population only; see state's species matrix for more details. ^=Proposed



© POLLY CONRAD



ASSOCIATION of
FISH & WILDLIFE
AGENCIES

The Voice of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

444 North Capitol Street, NW
Suite 725

Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202/624-7890

Fax: 202/624-7891

Email: info@fishwildlife.org

www.fishwildlife.org