

UAPPEAL

EXOTIC ANIMAL LEGISLATION THAT BECAME LAW IN 2021

ALABAMA	HB 136 Act 2021-411	Dauphin Island Sea Lab, official Aquarium of Alabama	Effective 8/1/21	Signed into law 5/13/21
AFFECTED: Aquarium SPECIES: Dauphin Island Sea Lab CLASSIFICATION: Official Aquarium				

- Makes Dauphin Island Sea Lab official aquarium

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-401	Live Wildlife Definitions	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Revises definitions				

- Moves cervid to general department definitions
- Allows soliciting payment from audience or sponsor for educational displays to recover costs
- Updates federal endangered and threatened wildlife list to 2019 edition AND updates website
- Removes mention of terrestrial wildlife in terms of game farms (game farms have own species list)
- Allows health certificates from federal or state certified inspectors
- Hybrids – adds exclusion for bird hybrids under MBTA
- Migratory birds – updates to 2019 federal list
- Repeal definition of person that is already in general definitions
- Under species of greatest conservation need: replaces actual web address with term Department’s website

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-403	Escaped or Released Live Wildlife	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Positive				


Person who releases or allows wildlife to escape is liable for all costs with seizing and quarantining instead of the owner

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-405	Importing, Purchasing and Transporting Live Wildlife Without an Arizona License or Permit	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: Those who fail to get a permit SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Repeal				

Removes that wildlife taken under a state hunting or fishing license to be used or disposed of as listed in those laws and this chapter as the section is about lawful activities for which permit is not needed

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-406	Restricted Live Wildlife	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Corrects reference to statutes regarding aquatic invasive species
- Hybrids from the progeny of a restricted species and a nonrestricted species are also restricted
- For determining if transgenic animals are wildlife: replaces being the offspring of a wildlife species WITH having the genetic material originating from a restricted wildlife species
- Adds that common names of restricted species listed are just examples
- Rearranges common names to make them all in alphabetical order
- Carnivora list: deletes common name of carnivores and adds ocelots, servals and wolves
- Erinaceomorpha: Adds European hedgehogs to common names making them restricted AND for exemptions replaces family Erinaceidae (hedgehogs) with genus Atelerix (African and Somali hedgehogs) and gives common names pygmy and longeared hedgehogs (Notes list Atelerix albiventris, A. algirus, Hemiechinus auritus, H. collaris as unrestricted)
- For rodents – adds Dipodidae (jumping mouse)
- Adds chukar to restricted birds
- Removes restriction of northern bobwhite in game unit 34A
- Adds the following wild turkeys – South Mexican, Rio Grande, Merriam’s, Gould’s, Osceola, Eastern, ocellated
- Updates MBTA list to 2019
- Correct italicizing scientific names

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-407	Exemptions from Special License Requirements for Restricted Live Wildlife	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife;  desert tortoise CLASSIFICATION: Various				

Desert Tortoises:

- Adds that grandfathering is only if they were lawfully possessed
- Adds that export authorization must come from Department’s special license administrator AND is limited to education or research institution or zoo
- Prohibits possessing desert tortoise in excess of bag limits under Commission Order #43
- Bans release into wild
- Requires gifting tortoise to another resident or to adoption program if moving out of state

Other:

- Adds blue, Mozambique, Nile, redbelly and Wami tilapia sold to food markets for purposes not requiring special license
- Updates federal medical/scientific research facility registration law to 2019 edition and updates website
- Adds that exemptions do not allow wild take

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-409	General Provisions and Penalties for Special Licenses	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Replaces Scientific Collecting License with Scientific Activity License (reflect R12-4-418 changes)
- Replaces White Amur stocking and holding license with White amur stocking and restocking license (reflect that section changes)
- Replaces Department website address with term Department’s website
- Adds that renewals are when there are no changes to the licensed facility location, species of wildlife held or staff conducting the wildlife activities
- Adds that license applicants must be at least 18 except for Game Bird Field Training or Sport Falconry license
- Adds that applications may be denied when in the best interest of public health or safety or the welfare of the wildlife AND makes the wording of the final item listed for reasons of denial consistent with the rest
- Department may add or remove stipulations for license during license period which may include humane treatment care and treatment of wildlife
- Adds that captivity standards do not apply to these licenses: Aquatic Wildlife Stocking and Restocking License, Live Bait Dealer’s License, Sport Falconry License, and White Amur Stocking/Restocking License
- Repeals subsection J (duplicates inspections)
- Makes records from last 5 years subject to inspection
- Allows disposition or quarantine of disease exposed wildlife
- 1st violation that results in nonemergency public or wildlife threat is failure to remedy
- License holders planning to no longer conduct activities under the license must notify Department in writing at least 30 days before which must include proposed disposition

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-410	Aquatic Wildlife Stocking License; Restocking License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Aquatic Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Revises to Aquatic Wildlife Stocking License and Aquatic Wildlife Restocking License
- Allows annual aquatic wildlife stocking license to state government agencies for vector control
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Removes Federal Tax Identification Number Requirement
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate requirement
- Correct name to Online Environmental Review Tool
- Restocking License renewals are when there are no changes to aquatic wildlife species, purpose for introduction and the facilities where stocked
- Requires records for 5 years after disposition
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- No longer requires following captivity standards


ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-411	Live Bait Dealer's License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: Bait Dealers SPECIES: Live Bait CLASSIFICATION: Ban – Sale; Positive – Legalize Sale				

- Remove threadfin shad and mosquitofish from authorized list
- Adds longfin and speckled dace and desert suckers to authorized sale list
- Increases license period from 1 to 3 years
- Removes requirement for separate license per location
- Repeal FTIN requirement
- Requires records for 5 years after disposition
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- No longer requires following captivity standards

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-413	Private Game Farm License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: Game Farms SPECIES: Game CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Limit private game farms to pen-reared game birds and removes mammals from allowed species (grandfathers those with other species)
- Combines allowed activities together
- Increase license period from 1 to 3 years
- Birds may not be hunted or used in recreational sport harvest while under care of game farm
- Adds mallards that are marked as federally required (includes reference where to find them) and mountain quail to allowed species
- Revises Subsection E to allow renewing of grandfathered mammals if complying with general provisions, captivity standards and cervid rules
- Replaces department's website address with term Department's website
- Removes requirement for FTIN
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate option
- For shipment: allows another form other than health certificate that certifies they are healthy and free of infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- Requires immediate reporting of loss of 10% or more adult captive pen-reared game birds in a 7-day period and allows collecting of samples

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-414	Game Bird License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
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AFFECTED: License Holders SPECIES:  Game Birds CLASSIFICATION: Various

- Gifting for game bird hobby may only be to another authorized license holder
- Requires game bird shooting and game bird hobby license holders to immediately report loss of at least 10% of adult game birds and allow samples
- Increase license period from 1 to 3 years
- Legalizes mallards for all except game bird hobby permit and references relevant federal law
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- Increase record-retention requirement to 5 years

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-417	Wildlife Holding License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
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AFFECTED: License Holder SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various

- Replaces Scientific Collecting License with Scientific Activity License
- Extends license period to 3 years
- Adds that license is also for unrestricted live wildlife that is abandoned or permanently disabled and unable to be released as determined by licensed vet or when a license no longer exists
- Replaces educational organization with educational institution for consistency
- Adds that agents are also not exempt from other laws
- Adds permit denials can also be for public health or safety
- Replaces department's website address with term Department's website
- Removes FTIN requirement
- No longer requires information of educational institution when they authorize activities
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate option
- Requires detailed description of activity
- Need vet information for unrestricted live wildlife possessed for purpose of providing humane treatment
- Requires record retention for 5 years after disposition
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- Prohibits both license holders and agents from barter, sale, trade, gift or loaning both restricted and unrestricted wildlife

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-418	Scientific Activity License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: License Holders SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Revises Scientific Collection License with Scientific Activity License
- Adds that activities not only apply to live wildlife and includes capture, hold and release allowed by Department and collection of dead wildlife to activities AND specifies that take only applies to live wildlife
- Revises license types: adds academic institution, deletes consult, removes educational/research from governmental agency, adds non-governmental organization and nonprofit organization, and moves personal to end of list (alphabetical)
- Adds agents are not exempt from other laws
- Allows denials if in best interest of public health (currently includes public safety) or if it will adversely impact wildlife or habitat
- No longer requires separate application per location
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Clarifies that only information for NONPROFIT organizations is needed
- Remove FTIN requirement
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate option
- Adds documented current certification/approval by the institutional animal care and use committee or similar right to section specified
- Adds written proposal requirements to regular requirements
- Records must be kept for 5 years after disposition
- Drugs may not be administered except with advanced agency approval except for vet

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-420	Zoo License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: Zoos SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Adds zoo license is only for commercial activity open to the public where principal business is holding wildlife in captivity for exhibition AND one of the listed activities (matches statutes)
- Increases permit period from 1 to 3 years
- Removes requirement for separate application per location
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Removes FTIN requirement
- For wildlife species, requires # of individuals per species instead of # of animals
- Requires landowner’s info for where species will be exhibited instead of used
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate option
- Moves description of how operation meets definition of a zoo AND purpose of license to the application requirements from additional requirements to general ones
- Corrects USDA license law reference and updates to 2019 edition
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- Increases record retention to 5 years

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-421	Wildlife Service License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: License Holders SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Revises pest control statute reference
- Update peach-faced lovebirds with rosy-faced lovebirds
- Adds scientific names
- Adds rock pigeons to animals not requiring wildlife service license that may be removed under pest management license
- Increase license period from 1 to 3 years
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Removes FTIN requirement
- For requiring designated wildlife species replaces used with removed
- Requires record retention for 5 years after disposition

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-422	Sport Falconry License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: Falconers SPECIES:  raptors CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Replace abatement services with abatement and define it
- Updates hybrid federal reference to 2019 and updates website
- Defines imprint
- Updates federal falconry law and list reference to 2019
- Removes requirement to follow captivity standards
- For Apprentice: requires written statement from sponsor (must be Master or General Falconer) that meets the listed standards
- General: requires written statement from Apprentice sponsor of their experience
- Master and general can only possess up to # of federally permitted raptors on abatement or propagation permit
- Sponsors can be either Master or General Class and must instruct the apprentice
- Applicants must pass the exam and ensure raptor housing meets listed requirements
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Master License requires practicing with their own raptors
- Removes requirement to comply with Captivity standards
- Clarifies inspections are only for housing facility and includes equipment, raptors and records and that they may be done to verify compliance
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- All facility requirements refer to housing facility
- Adds that housing facilities must also keep domestic animals out, allow them to fly untethered or spread wings without damaging wings or hitting other raptors when tethered, and allows nestlings to be kept in suitable container until capable of flight
- Replaces unflighted eyes with nestling
- Requires paper copy of 3-186A
- Requires federal propagation and/or abatement report as applicable

- For records, requires paper 3-186A and associated documents which also includes for abatement and propagation raptors
- Replace BBL phone with website
- Golden eagles allowed to be captured while livestock depredation area and permit or order are in effect by USDA or upon request of state governor
- Taken nestlings nesting adult may also be taken by biologist or transferred to person authorized to take it
- For Master falconer abatement, allows using federal abatement raptor as well AND requires complying with reporting requirement
- Licensed falconer caretaker must be provided a copy of 3-186A showing they are legal possessor
- Only master/General may assist federally licensed rehab with conditioning raptors legally authorized to possess
- Determination of raptors no longer being no longer able to be flown and eligible for transfer may no longer be done by rehabilitator
- All raptors suspected of dying by West Nile Virus or poisoning (except lead) must be incinerated within 10 days
- Euthanized raptor carcasses must be tagged before submitting to National Eagle Repository or non-eagle repository

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-423	Wildlife Rehabilitation License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: Rehabilitators SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- For allowable activities, includes receiving from the public
- Updates reference to federal endangered species law to 2019 and updates website
- Rehabilitation license does not authorize performing veterinary services without a vet license
- Requires 80% correct answers on examination which is only for initial application
- Removes requiring separate applications per location
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate requirement
- Agents are required to have proof of 6 months rehabilitative work with average of 8 hours/week AND such proof is required when adding or removing agents
- Agents must allow inspections for wildlife possessed more than 48 hours
- Department must follow the agency inspection procedures in ARS 41-1009
- Requires records for 5 years after disposition
- All raptors suspected of dying by West Nile Virus or poisoning (except lead) must be incinerated within 10 days
- Carcass Disposal: entire bald or golden eagle must go to National Eagle Repository; euthanized non-eagles to non-eagle repository or burned, buried or destroyed; Others must go to non-eagle repository or to Department to be sent to one
- Must have federal rehabilitator license to condition raptors to release into wild
- Wildlife may only be declared unreleaseable by licensed vet
- Federal permit report may only be submitted for permit or license number requirement

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-424	White Amur Stocking and Restocking License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
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AFFECTED: License Holders SPECIES:  White amur CLASSIFICATION: Various

- Replaces license name
- Creates White Amur Restocking License
- Redefines triploid to three homologous sets of chromosomes to match biologists
- Replaces department’s website address with term Department’s website
- Removes commercial purpose business information requirements
- Allows physical address or general location and removes Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate option
- Removes FTIN requirement
- Corrects Online Environmental Review Tool name
- Applications allowed for restocking license if no changes to closed aquatic system AND requires supplier inspection certification
- Requires records for 5 years after disposal
- Removes captivity standard requirements

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-425	Restricted Live Wildlife Lawfully Possessed without License or Permit Before the Effective Date of Article 4 or Any Subsequent Amendments	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
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AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various

- Those that have their own documentation of the wildlife must make it available upon request
- Documentation must be kept until the wildlife is disposed of


ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-427	Exemptions from Requirements to Possess a Wildlife Rehabilitation License	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
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AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various









Limits passerines and doves to only non-Migratory Bird Treaty Act for wildlife that may be rehabilitated and released without a rehabilitation license

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-428	Captivity Standards	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES: Live Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Water shall be monitored as environmental conditions dictate
- Quantity or level of food is replaced with amount
- For daily food exceptions, replaces professional accepted humane practices with species specific fasting protocols
- Facilities must also minimize parasites and pests
- Replaces good repair with good condition
- Facilities must also promote physical well-being
- Veterinary inspections require report that they inspected health of animal and condition of enclosure
- Removes need to visit vet for disinclination to normal physical activity AND adds abnormal weight loss and lethargy
- For washing, replaces antibacterial chemical agents with disinfectants
- Heating and cooling must regulate temperature to optimal temperature zones of the species
- For public distance, allows barrier
- Equipment must also not cause harm or unnecessary discomfort
- Removes requirement for any additional requirements to be in writing

ARIZONA	RULE REVIEW R12-4-430	Importation, Handling, and Possession of Cervids	Effective 7/1/21	Adopted 12/4/20 – Approved 2021
AFFECTED: All SPECIES:  cervids CLASSIFICATION: Various				

- Must not be any report of disease within 50 miles of facility
- Private game farms must have ear tags of farm on cervids visible from 100'
- Private game farm and zoo annual report requires CWD report of any adult cervid that died along with reporting deaths within 7 days
- Those possessing a cervid under the grandfather section (R12-4-425) are added under the head collection requirement
- Replaces department's website address with term Department's website
- must notify department within 72 hours of positive CWD result
- Requires records for 5 years available upon request

COLORADO	SB21-135	Prohibit Certain Animals In Traveling Animal Act	Effective 90 days after adj	Signed into law 5/14/21
<p>AFFECTED: Traveling Exhibits except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wildlife sanctuary 2. AZA or GFAS nonmobile permanent institution 3. environment educational program if not used more than 6 months a year or kept in vehicle used to transport to locations more than 12 hours/day 4. university, college, lab or research facility 5. film or television production if NO live exhibit or performance or audience, client, public or customer interaction 6. working dog trials, livestock or horse shows, livestock exhibition 7. rodeo or county fair <p>SPECIES: (excludes livestock)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  nonhuman primates  ratites, penguins  Wild canids except domestic dogs  elephants  felines except domestic cats  marsupials  bears  Cetartiodactyla except bison, cattle, deer, elk, goat, reindeer, swine, sheep; perissodactyla except horse, donkey mule ~ Pinnipedia <p>CLASSIFICATION: Ban – Traveling Acts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates Traveling Animal Protection Act • Bans causing a performance of a listed animal or hybrids • Performance = animal act, circus, ride, carnival, parade, race, performance or similar where wild animals are required to perform tricks, give rides or participate for entertainment, amusement or benefit of audience OR used primarily for photos • Penalty is misdemeanor of \$250-1000 fine per violation 				

FLORIDA	Agency Rule 68-5.002	Definitions		Adopted 2/25/21
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AFFECTED: All except researchers, educators, eradicators, control, certain exhibitors and sellers


SPECIES: Conditional and prohibited nonnative species

CLASSIFICATION: New Definition

- Adds definition for “eradication and control” = “a targeted, systematic effort to remove an entire population of a nonnative species or to contain or otherwise manage the population of an invasive species so as to minimize its spread and impacts”

FLORIDA	Agency Rule 68-5.004	Conditional Non-native Species		Adopted 2/25/21
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AFFECTED: All except researchers, educators, eradicators, control, certain exhibitors and sellers

SPECIES:  Nile monitor, green anaconda, Burmese python, reticulated python, Northern and Southern African Rock pythons, Amethystine

CLASSIFICATION: Reclassifies

- Deletes non-native snakes and lizards from conditional species and adds to prohibited species AND changes to none listed at this time

FLORIDA	Agency Rule 68-5.005	Possession of Conditional Non-native Species		Adopted 2/25/21
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AFFECTED: All except researchers, educators, eradicators, control, certain exhibitors and sellers

SPECIES: Conditional Species

CLASSIFICATION: Technical Correction

- Corrects reference to research requirements

FLORIDA	Agency Rule 68-5.006	Prohibited Non-native Species		Adopted 2/25/21
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AFFECTED: All except researchers, educators, eradicators, control, certain exhibitors and sellers

SPECIES: Green iguana, tegu (Salvator/Tupinambis); Nile monitor, green anaconda, Burmese python, reticulated python, Northern and Southern African Rock pythons, Amethystine

CLASSIFICATION: Ban – Reclassify Species

- Moves all conditional non-native snakes and lizards to prohibited species AND adds green iguana and tegus (Salvator/ Tupinambis)

FLORIDA	Agency Rule 68-5.007	Possession of Prohibited Non-native Species		Adopted 2/25/21
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AFFECTED: All except researchers, educators, eradicators, control, certain exhibitors and sellers

SPECIES: Prohibited species

CLASSIFICATION: Revises Requirements; Ban - Breed

Makes substantial changes:

- Added that prohibited specie activities may not be done at private residences
- Separates out purposes for educational permits out under new division called eligibility
- Adds permit form under each purpose allowed
- Moves critical incident/disaster form to own section at end
- Moves piranha ban to new section near end
- Adds eradication and control to allowed purposes
- Adds commercial use of green iguanas and tegus to allowed purposes for those with Class III license on 1/1/20 with those species in 2019 who continue to have active license, obtain prohibited permit, only sell outside state, do not import them and provide annual report
- Adds new caging and biosecurity section and moves the relevant requirements there (indoor facilities, inspections, etc)
- Adds that all purposes require inspections to ensure animals are secure and permits may be revoked for failing to allow one
- Bans mobile exhibitions and must be in approved enclosures
- Adds new prohibited reptile requirements
- Adds new record keeping and reporting section and moves escape reporting there and adds prohibited species inventory form
- Adds part B of critical incident plan must be submitted both with initial and retained
- Adds the same hurricane preparation requirements as for venomous reptiles
- Bans breeding of prohibited reptiles except AZA, research or qualifying commercial use with all other reptiles needing to be separated or sterilized

FLORIDA	Agency Rule 68-5.008	Amnesty for Persons Relinquishing Non-native Pets		Adopted 2/25/21
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AFFECTED: Pets

SPECIES: Non-native species

CLASSIFICATION: Revises Rules

- Adds adoptions of unwanted pets must be through Commission's Exotic Pet Amnesty Program
- Allows Commission to facilitate amnesty other than at events
- Updates reference to permit requirement immune from and accepting animals from unpermitted people (old one repealed)
- Adds all adoptions under program must be reported and must be to approved adopters with permits
- Replaces conditional snakes/lizards with prohibited and updates reference
- Updates commission division for donation form
- Adds wildlife surrender to state and county wildlife control agencies may be both permitted and unpermitted AND must be reported and be approved adopter

IDAHO	H 166 CH. 245	Reindeer, domestic	Effective 7/1/21	Signed into law 4/16/21
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AFFECTED: Domestic cervid farms and ranches SPECIES:  reindeer CLASSIFICATION: Removes Ban


- Removes ban on holding reindeer for domestic purposes north of the Salmon River

MAINE	Agency Rule 09-137 Ch. 7	Rules for Importation, Possession, Propagation, Rehabilitation, and Exhibition of Wildlife		Adopted 2/9/21
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AFFECTED: Rehabilitators SPECIES: Wildlife CLASSIFICATION: Permits

- Allows “ability for strategic recruitment and permitting for wildlife rehabilitators”

MISSISSIPPI	HB 382	Chronic wasting disease; revise requirements for testing of white- tailed deer harvested within enclosures.	Effective Immediately	Signed into law 4/9/21
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AFFECTED: All SPECIES:  White-tailed deer; non-native ungulates CLASSIFICATION: Revise Requirements

- Allows wildlife personnel to enter enclosure to obtain CWD sample
- Defines enclosure
- Requires registered high-fenced enclosures with white-tailed deer or white-tailed deer and non-native ungulates to have 1) 300 contiguous acres with 50% suitable for the deer and not subject to flooding, 2) 8’ tall 12 ½ gauge wire fence with net wire on bottom 8’ (unless allowed by commission)
- If CWD detected, department shall work with landowner to develop removal plan with commission approval


MONTANA	HB 305 Chapter 211	Generally revise laws related to roadside menageries, wildlife sanctuaries, zoos	Effective 10/1/21	Signed into law 4/16/2021
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AFFECTED: AZA or ZAA with accreditation report showing in good standing; Wildlife Sanctuaries = accreditation report of ASA or GFAS accreditation in good standing providing home for nonreleaseable wild animals

SPECIES: Wildlife
CLASSIFICATION: Expands Permit

- Adds wildlife sanctuaries to the list of entities requiring a permit in addition to roadside menageries, wild animal menageries and zoos
- Adds ZAA accredited for zoos
- Updates name of AZA
- Menagerie, zoo and sanctuary permits are amended to be for capture and holding of injured or nonreleaseable wildlife as determined by department or USFWS due to injury, human conflict or seizure

MONTANA	HB 318	Clarify definition of bison	Effective Immediately	Signed into law 5/14/21
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AFFECTED: Indian reservations SPECIES:  wild bison or buffalo CLASSIFICATION: Positive – Exempts from Fees


- Excludes bison owned by a tribe or tribal member on fee land or tribal land within a reservation from the per capita livestock fee
- Revises wild buffalo or wild bison in various laws to include those not subject to per capita fee along with never owned by a person and not subject to captivity

NEW MEXICO	Agency Rule 19.35.7	Importation of Live Non-Domestic Animals, Birds and Fish		Adopted 1/15/21
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AFFECTED: Importers SPECIES: Non-domestic animals CLASSIFICATION: Revises requirements


- Exempts permits to import carnivores to hold, possess or release on private property for recovery, reintroduction, conditioning or reestablishment from needing reviewed by directors
- No longer requires fish hatchery or renovation due to positive bacterial kidney disease
- Clarify fish whirling disease testing for different ages

OHIO	S. B. No. 28	Authorizes the use of owls in the sport of falconry	Effective 8/10/21	Signed into law 5/11/21
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AFFECTED: Falconers SPECIES:  Owls (Strigidae) CLASSIFICATION: Legalizes Using Animal

- Adds owls to raptors that may be used in falconry

SOUTH CAROLINA	S. 741 Reg 5027	Regulations for Nonnative Wildlife (Tegus)	Effective 5/28/21	Approved
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AFFECTED: All SPECIES:  Black and White Tegus CLASSIFICATION: Approves Rule

- Adds black and white tegus to the restricted nonnative wildlife list which are illegal to possess, sell, offer for sale, transfer possession of, import, bring, release, reproduce, allow to escape, or cause to be brought or imported into the state
- Issues permit for possession, import, release, reproduction, and transfer for scientific and special purposes
- Current owners 1) have 120 days to register and obtain permit, 2) may possess, buy, sell and transfer but may not import, release, breed or allow to escape, 3) must microchip them, 4) must renew permit in 3 years, 5) lose permit if removed from SC, 6) do NOT breed, 7) kept indoors in escape proof enclosures or outdoors in locked enclosures with primary and secondary containment barriers, 8) report escapes within 24 hours, 9) lose permit upon animal's death

TEXAS	HB 1699	Relating to the taking of unbanded pen-reared quail and pheasants by certain landowners.	Immediately	Signed into law 5/19/21
AFFECTED: Landowners; Owners SPECIES:  Pen-reared quail and pheasants CLASSIFICATION: Allows Take of Escaped Animal				

- Allows noncommercial taking of unbanded pen-raised quail and pheasant by landowners with at least 5 contiguous acres
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