

2017 TRAPPING REPORT



Few men could endure to watch for five minutes, an animal struggling in a trap with a crushed and torn limb. Some will wonder how such cruelty can have been permitted to continue in these days of civilization.

~ Charles Darwin, Trapping Agony, 1863



COVER PHOTO: iSTOCK / RT-IMAGES

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Special Thanks to Amanda Wight and National Resources Defense Council



I. INTRODUCTION

ach year, millions of furbearing animals are killed across the country for their coats. And this is done, in large part, by the brutal and inhumane practice of trapping.

A BEAVER CAUGHT AND DROWNED IN A CONIBEAR TRAP

Imagine a beaver swimming in his home; but when he swims to enter his dam, a body-gripping Conibear trap placed by a trapper snaps shut on the beaver. The beaver is now caught in the trap. His abdomen has been crushed. He can't free himself because that is how the trap is designed. After twenty minutes of hopeless struggle, he drowns in the water that once was his home.

Sadly, the beaver's death may be one of the more humane ways to die from a trap. Often, animals caught in traps die slowly – by drowning, predation, exposure, shock, injury, or blood loss – some times after languishing for days. There are even stories of animals being caught in a trap, for days unchecked by the trapper, forcing the animal to attempt to chew his limb off just to free himself from the trap.

Trapping is everywhere — public, private, and even protected lands and recreational areas are not immune. As a result, targeted and non-targeted animals (like household pets and endangered species), and even humans, fall victim to these traps.

Advocates of trapping claim that trapping is tightly regulated and needed to manage wildlife — to get rid of nuisance animals or save ungulate species from predators. This is simply not true. Commercial and recreational trappers trap and kill animals for profit, selling their pelts for use in the fur industry.

Despite the savage and ubiquitous nature of trapping, laws – federal and state — do not provide adequate safeguards. Born Free's 2011 undercover investigation, *Victims of Vanity: The Cruelty of Fur Trapping in the United States* (bornfreeusa.org/victimsofvanity) and our follow-up investigation (bornfreeusa.org/victimsofvanity2) 5 years later, demonstrate the lack of oversight and the frequency with which the few regulations that do exist are ignored.

It is often said that trapping is an issue for state governance. Trapping seasons, how often traps need to be checked, what type of traps are legal to use and on what species are all largely regulated through the states. The statistics, however, show that these laws do not work.

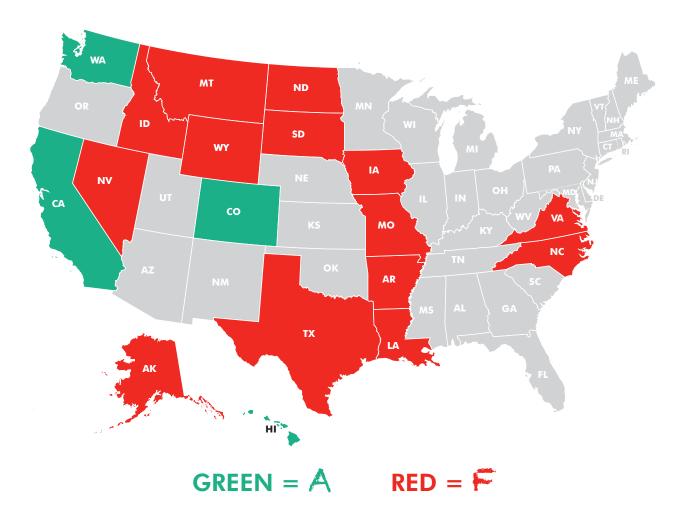


A TRAPPER IN NEW YORK STANDS BEHIND A LARGE, SET CONIBEAR TRAP

Accordingly, Born Free has updated its prior Trapping Report Card (bornfreeusa.org/trappingreport2012). We assign a letter grade to each state based on the existence and effectiveness of the state's animal trapping regulations on animal welfare, wildlife conservation and public safety. By analyzing state laws that regulate trapping, we can see which states have the biggest cause for concern and identify areas in which they can improve. Our hope is that this Trapping Report and accompanying Report Card will serve as a valuable tool for raising awareness and garnering support for change.

In this Report, you will find explanations of the methodology (i.e., the criteria and grading system), detailed summaries of each state's current trapping regulations (at Appendix B), an analysis, and a conclusion.

HOW DID YOUR STATE DO?



BORN FREE USA'S 2017 TRAPPING REPORT CARD

STATE	TRAP TYPES & KILLING	TRAPPER REQUIREMENTS	TRAP CHECK TIMES	SPECIES RESTRICTIONS	OVERALL GRADE		
Alabama	D+	A+	C	D +	B-		
Alaska	F	D	F	Ç	F		
Arizona	C-	A+	A+	D+	B+		
Arkansas	F	F	C	F	F		
California	A+	A+	A+	A+ Kee	ip! A+		
Colorado	Α	A-	A+	D	A-		
Connecticut	D-	B-	A+	D +	B-		
Delaware	D-	A-	A+	D	B-		
Florida	E	F	A+	E	D-		
Georgia	F	B-	A +	FA Sta	A30		
Hawaii	NO	commercial ping allowe	or recreati d on public	onal Supers	ar!A+		
Idaho	F	B-	F	C-	F		
Illinois	F	A+	A+	F	В		
Indiana	F	F	A+	B-	D+		
lowa FAI	e e	F	D-	F	(F)		
Kansas	F	B-	A+	F	D+		
Kentucky	E	A-	A+	D	C-		
Louisiana	F	F	A+	F	F		
Maine	E	A-	C	£	D-		
Maryland	£	F	A-	D	D+		
Massachusetts	B-	A-	A+	F	B-		
Michigan	E	D	A+	F	D+		
Minnesota	E	B-	C	D	D+		
Mississippi	E	B-	A-	E	D-		
Missouri	F	F	A-	F	F		
Montana	E	D	C	£	ŧ		
Nebraska	F	F	A-	D	D-		
Nevada	F	B-	ŧ	D	F		

STATE	TRAP TYPES & KILLING	TRAPPER REQUIREMENTS	TRAP CHECK TIMES	SPECIES RESTRICTIONS	OVERALL GRADE		
New Hampshire	F	A+	Ç	C	C		
New Jersey	D	B-	A+	В	В		
New Mexico	F	B-	A+	C	C+		
New York	D	B-	A+	F	C+		
North Carolina	F	Ł	Ç	E	Ł		
North Dakota	F	D	F	C	F		
Ohio	F	B-	A+	B-	В		
Oklahoma	C -	D-	A+	F	C		
Oregon	F	A+	C	F	D+		
Pennsylvania	D-	B-	A-	C-	Ç		
Rhode Island	C-	B-	A+	В	B+		
South Carolina	F	B-	A-	۴	D		
South Dakota	F	۴	F	Ç	F		
Tennessee	D	E	A-	E	D		
Texas	F	F	A-	F	E		
Utah	F	A-	E	В	D+		
Vermont	F	A-	C	F	D		
Virginia	F	F	Ç	F	F		
Washington	A+	A+ G	ob! A+	D+	(A)		
West Virginia	F	A-	A+	F	C		
Wisconsin	F	A-	E	F	D		
Wyoming	F	ŧ	F The	re's k, to D	(F)		

You can view the extended Report Card at Appendix A.

II. METHODOLOGY

norn Free's analysis of the states' laws is based on four categories: Trap Types and Killing, Trapper Requirements, Trap Check Times, and Species Restrictions. Each category contains various criteria (set forth below), with variations on points assigned based on the effectiveness of the law. For each state, we tallied the points within each category and graded each of the categories on a weighted scale, and then determined an overall grade based on the average across the categories, again on a weighted scale.

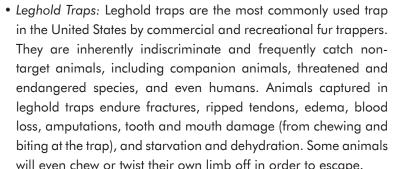
A. CRITERIA

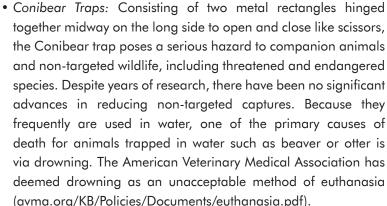
Based on its expertise, Born Free selected criteria within each of the four main categories that best measure the effectiveness of the states' laws.



- in the United States by commercial and recreational fur trappers. They are inherently indiscriminate and frequently catch nonwill even chew or twist their own limb off in order to escape.
- together midway on the long side to open and close like scissors, the Conibear trap poses a serious hazard to companion animals and non-targeted wildlife, including threatened and endangered species. Despite years of research, there have been no significant advances in reducing non-targeted captures. Because they frequently are used in water, one of the primary causes of death for animals trapped in water such as beaver or otter is via drowning. The American Veterinary Medical Association has deemed drowning as an unacceptable method of euthanasia









SNARE TRAP



ARCHAIC KILLING METHODS, SUCH AS SUFFOCATION, DROWNING, AND CHEST CRUSHING ARE WIDELY USED TODAY



THE VAST MAJORITY OF STATES HAVE LOW REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A TRAPPING LICENSE

- Snares: Simple in design and vicious in action, a snare is generally made of light wire cable looped through a locking device or of small nylon cord tied so that it will tighten as the animal pulls against it. The more a snared animal struggles, the tighter the noose becomes; the tighter the noose, the greater the animal's struggle and suffering. The body snare also may be used as an underwater drowning set for capturing and killing beavers and other aquatic animals. The body snare is designed to kill the animal by strangulation, drowning and/or crushing of vital organs. However, snares do not discriminate among victims and will capture any animal around any body part.
- Use of Bait: The use of bait is particularly inhumane. Baiting animals increases the likelihood that animals will become habituated to human food and smells and can increase conflicts with humans.
- Restrictions on How Trapped Animals can be Killed: The vast majority of states do not have any requirements as to how trapped wildlife will be killed. Archaic killing methods, such as suffocation, drowning, and chest crushing are widely used today - methods that in fact would be considered cruelty to animals (a felony offense in some states) if inflicted intentionally upon domestic cats or dogs.

2. Trapper Requirements

• Trapper License: While the vast majority of states do require trappers to obtain a trapping license, in most states, trapping fees, especially resident trapping fees, are incredibly low, and even lower fees are available in most states for youth or senior trappers. In most states, trappers are allowed to kill thousands of wild animals annually for their pelts, which they turn into personal profit. In general, trapping license fees are far below other commercial license fees paid by other for-profit commercial endeavors. The low licensing fee coupled with the low population of trappers in most states means that fees paid by trappers are not sufficient to pay for wildlife agency expenses, such as staff salary and benefits and program administration and enforcement. As a result, trapping is largely subsidized by taxpayers and other license and permit purchasers even while furbearer populations go unmonitored and trappers personally profit from wildlife that belongs to everyone.



STEEL-JAW LEGHOLD TRAP



CONIBFAR "KILL" TRAP



MOST STATES DO NOT REQUIRE TRAPPERS TO REPORT THE NUMBER OR SPECIES OF ANIMALS THEY KILL



MOST STATES REQUIRE THAT TRAPS ARE

AFFIXED WITH OWNER IDENTIFICATION

]|||

FEW STATES REQUIRE OR OFFER TRAPPER EDUCATION COURSES

- Trapper Report: Very few states tightly monitor the number of animals trapped each year and most do not require trappers to report the number or species of animals they kill. Instead, they may conduct voluntary surveys that tend to have very low response rates from which state wildlife agencies then "quesstimate" the total numbers of animals trapped each year. Mandatory trapper reports can provide a more accurate estimate of the number and type of species killed annually. It is important to point out, however, that no matter how accurate kill data or "harvest reports" are, they do not reflect population trends. Regardless, wildlife agencies frequently use harvest reports to estimate populations and to set annual bag limits and trapping seasons in lieu of conducting scientifically valid population assessments. In addition, some states rely on voluntary or mandatory "fur dealer/ buyer reports" to estimate annual trap kill totals. These reports have little correlation to the actual number of animals trapped since these reports only record the number of pelts purchased within the state. Out-of-state sales and pelts unsold are not recorded.
- Trap ID: While most state agencies lack the enforcement personnel necessary to ensure compliance with state trapping regulations, requiring that traps are affixed with owner identification helps law enforcement identify individuals who are setting traps in violation of state regulations. Trap IDs also aid in identifying individuals responsible for setting traps that have killed or injured companion animals, people, or protected wildlife.
- Trapper Education: Mandatory trapper education courses can help ensure that trappers understand and are aware of trapping regulations. Education courses can also provide instruction for avoiding and dealing with non-targeted catches, including companion animals and threatened and endangered species. In addition, education courses can provide information on lesscruel methods of killing trapped animals. However, few states require or offer trapper education courses. As a result, most trappers learn "in the field" by "trial and error" at the expense of the animals.

Restriction on Number of Traps: Very few states mandate how
many traps a single trapper may place at one time, trusting that
trappers will not set more traps than they can feasibly visit in
the required trap check time interval; limiting that number can
reduce the risk that traps will be forgotten or go unattended.

3. Trap Check Times

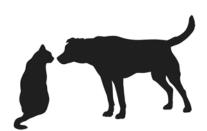
 24 Hour/Daily Trap Check: Animals caught in traps for several days may starve, dehydrate, be attacked by other animals, or mangle their mouths and limbs in futile efforts to free themselves.
 Trappers also catch non-targeted animals including deer, birds, squirrels, endangered species, cats and dogs; these animals have a much better chance of survival if traps are checked at least once every 24 hours.

4. Species Restrictions

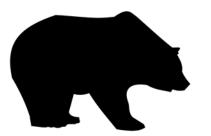
- Non-Target Animals: Most states do not require trappers to report non-targeted animals trapped, thereby cloaking the cumulative impacts and danger of trapping on wildlife, companion animals, and communities. In lieu of available state collected data, Born Free USA maintains a database tracking incidents across the country that involve companion animals and threatened and endangered species (bornfreeusa.org/trappingincidents).
- Bobcat, Bear, and Otter Trapping: Bobcats, bears, and otters are listed on Appendix II of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), a category designating species who are threatened or at risk of becoming so if traded heavily. Trapping can severely impact species who cannot naturally compensate for externally caused population reductions. Sensitive species include bobcat, river otter, wolverine, lynx, fisher, marten, and kit fox. Wildlife management practiced by state agencies is strongly dictated by economics. When pelt prices rise, pressure on furbearers increases and, in some situations, the size of the furbearer population can fluctuate depending on its perceived economic worth. Bobcat, bear, and otter trapping was specifically included in this evaluation because these species are native to most states, are sensitive species whose trade is of international concern, and are trapped primarily or solely for recreational or commercial purposes. And bears are only trapped in Maine.



ANIMALS WILL SUFFER LESS IF TRAPS ARE CHECKED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 24 HOURS



NON-TARGET ANIMALS, LIKE DOGS, CATS, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ARE CAUGHT IN TRAPS



BOBCAT, BEAR, AND OTTER ARE SENSITIVE SPECIES WHOSE TRADE IS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN

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B. GRADING SYSTEM

Each of the four categories adds up to a total of 25 points. To determine the letter grade for each category, the total points received (utilizing the Point Scale in Table 2 (right)) was divided by 25 and multiplied by 100. For example, Arizona received 15 out of a possible 25 points in the category "Trap Types and Killing", so the calculation is as follows:

$$15 / 25 = 0.6 * 100 = 60$$

This numerical score corresponds to a letter grade of C- (using the same weighted Grading Scale in Table 1 (left)) for that category.

The numerical scores for each category were then averaged to get the state's overall grade. For example, Arizona received numerical scores of 60 on "Trap Types and Killing," 96 on "Trapper Requirements," 100 on "Trap Check Times," and 58 on Species Requirements, so the calculation is as follows:

$$(60 + 96 + 100 + 58) / 400 = 78.5$$

This numerical score corresponds to a letter grade of B+ (using the same weighted Grading Scale in Table 1 (left)) for that state.

TABLE 1. GRADING SCALE

LETTER	POINTS
A+	87-100
Α	83-86
A-	80-82
B+	77-79
В	73-76
B-	70-72
C+	67-69
С	63-66
C-	60-62
D+	57-59
D	53-56
D-	50-52
F	49 & below

TABLE 2. POINT SCALE

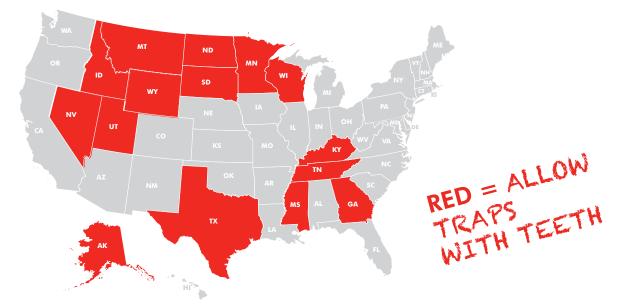
CATEGORY	NUMBER	POSSIBLE POINTS (If Yes)	PARTIAL POINTS (If No, But)			
	Leghold Trap Prohibited	6	$No^1 = 1.5$ $No^2 = 1.5$ $No^{1,2} = 3$			
Trap Types	Conibear Trap Prohibited	6	No^2 (only on land) = 1.5 No^2 (both) = 3 Prohibited only on land = 3 Prohibited on land and No^2 (water) = 4			
and Killing	Snares Prohibited	6	$No^2 = 3$			
	Bait Prohibited	6	$No^3 = 3$			
	Restrictions on How Trapped Animals can be Killed	1	N/A			
	Trapper License Required	6	N/A			
Trapper	Trapper Report Required	6	$No^4 = 2$ $No^5 = 2$			
Requirements	Trap ID Required	6	N/A			
	Trapper Education Required	6	N/A			
	Restriction on Number of Traps	1	N/A			
Trap Check	24hr or Daily Trap Check Time (Land)	12.5	$No^6 = 10$ $No^7 = 8$ $No^8 = 4$			
Times	24hr or Daily Trap Check Time (Water)	12.5	$No^6 = 10$ $No^7 = 8$ $No^8 = 4$			
	Are Non-Target Animals Reported	6.25	No ⁵ = 3			
Species Restrictions	Bobcat Trapping Prohibited	6.25	$No^9 = 1$ $No^{10} = 1$ $No^{11} = 1$ (Can be combined)			
	Bear Trapping Prohibited	6.25	$No^9 = 1$ $No^{10} = 1$ $No^{11} = 1$ (Can be combined)			
	Otter Trapping Prohibited	6.25	No ⁹ = 1 No ¹⁰ = 1 No ¹¹ = 1 (Can be combined)			

FOOTNOTES:

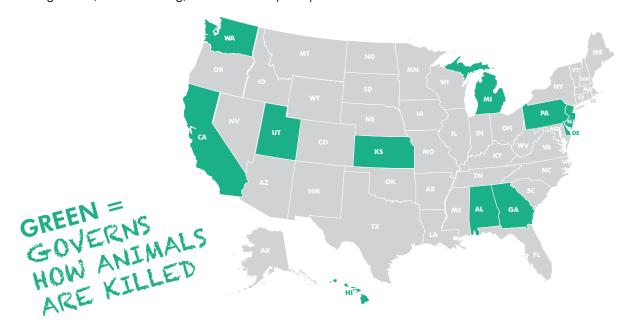
- 1 No teeth/serrated edges allowed
- 2 Size restrictions (at least on land)
- 3 Restrictions on bait type, placement, whether or not the bait is covered, and/or what type of trap it can be used with
- 4 Voluntary survey
- 5 Only for certain species
- 6 36 hours trap check time
- 7 48 hours trap check time
- 8 72 hours trap check time
- 9 Must get pelt tagged/sealed
- 10 Must have a special permit
- 11 Bag limit or quota

III. ANALYSIS

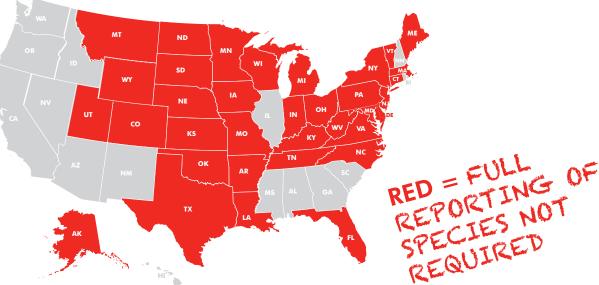
Based on our analysis (as set forth in the Trapping Report Card), the biggest challenge to the United States as a whole seems to be regulating the types of traps that are used on public and private lands. In this category, the average across the country was an F-letter grade. Surprisingly, 15 states do not restrict the use of leghold traps with teeth or serrated edges. These traps cause intense pain and suffering and increase the likelihood that a trapped animal will severely injure themselves before they are killed.



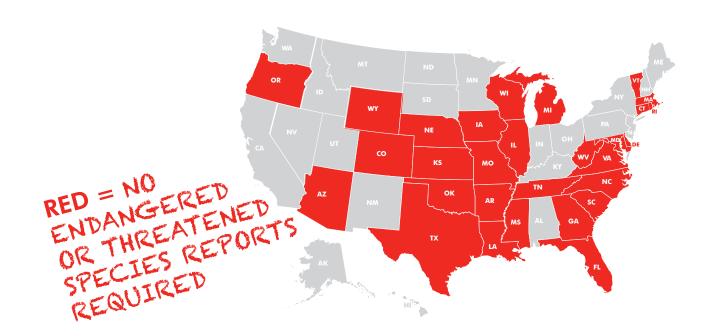
Furthermore, very few states have any regulations governing how trapped animals can be killed. This means that trappers can resort to extraordinarily cruel and inhumane methods of killing, including crushing, strangulation, and drowning, in order to keep the pelt intact.



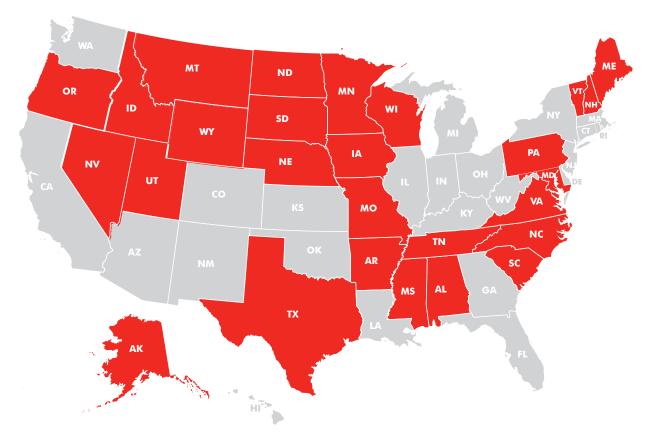
Over two-thirds of states do not require trappers to fully report the species and quantity of animals that they trapped. With very few states having bag limits or quotas, this means that it is extremely difficult to know how many furbearing and non-target animals are trapped each year. While these types of reports are not an accurate reflection of population, they are vital for keeping track of the number of animals injured or killed each year.



Perhaps even more surprising is that only four states require non-target animals to be reported each year: Alabama, Idaho, Nevada, and Washington. While additional states do require that certain endangered or threatened species are reported, most do not keep statistics on this type of information.



In better news, the country as a whole scored a B+ on trap check times. This is great progress, but there are still many straggling states that need to come on board with requiring traps to be checked at least once every 24 hours. By targeting trap check times in states that have not instituted a mandatory 24 hour or daily check time, we can significantly reduce animal suffering.



RED = STATES TO TARGET FOR REDUCED TRAP CHECK TIMES

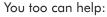
IV. CONCLUSION



PHOTO, IIM PORERTSON

We hope that this Report can be used both to guide individuals and organizations in their efforts to protect animals from inhumane traps and, eventually, bring an end to the cruel fur trade. States that received high marks should be proud of all they have accomplished and look to this Report to find the aspects of their regulations that still need some work. States that received lower marks can find inspiration in what their neighbors have achieved and use this Report to guide their next steps.

Born Free uses every tool at our disposal — from grassroots and retailer campaigns, to legislative advocacy, to community and consumer education, to courtroom litigation — to protect animals from cruel traps.



- Contact your legislators to take action on three important federal bills that would ban certain types of traps, and aim to get traps out of public lands and out of the hands of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. Visit bornfreeusa.org/traplegilsation.
- Work to end trapping at the local level. It's often easier and faster! to achieve change for animals by working in your local community. Learn more at bornfreeusa.org/trapcampaign.
- Shop Fur-Free. Visit furfreeretailer.com to explore hundreds of companies that have committed to a fur-free policy.
- Learn more about trapping with our groundbreaking Victims of Vanity investigations at bornfreeusa.org/victimsofvanity and bornfreeusa.org/victimsofvanity2.
- Join Born Free USA to support our mission to end trapping across the U.S. at www.bornfreeusa.org/join.

Together, let's end this cruel practice in each of our united states!



PHOTO: MICHELLE KWAJA

APPENDIX A - EXTENDED TRAPPING REPORT CARD

State	Born Free's 2017 Grade	Trap Types and Killing					Trapper Requirements					Trap Ch	neck Times	Species Restrictions				
		Leghold Trap Prohibited		Trap Prohibited	Snares Prohibited	Bait Prohibited	Restrictions on How Trapped Animal can be Killed	Trapper License Required	Trapper Report Required	Trap ID Required	Trapper Education Required	Restriction on Number of Traps	24-Hour or Daily Trap Check Time – Landsets	Trap Check Time –	Are Non-Target Animals Reported?	Bobcat Trapping Prohibited	Bear Trapping Prohibited	Otter Trapping Prohibited
		1.2	Full Ban	Only on Land		2								۰		0		0
Alabama	B- F	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²	Yes	No ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No ⁸	Yes	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Alaska	B+	No ²	No ²	No ²	No	No No ³	No	Yes	No⁴	No	Yes	No	No	No Var	No ⁵	Yes No ^{9,10}	Yes	No ⁹
Arizona	F	No ^{1,2}	No ²	No ²	Yes No ²	No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes No ⁸		No ⁹	Yes	Yes No ⁹
Arkansas California	A+		Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	No Yes	Yes	No Yes	Yes Yes	No	No No	Yes Yes		No No⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	A-	Yes Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	No ³	No	Yes	No ⁴	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No ⁹	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	B-	No ^{1,2}	No ²	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	No ^{9,11}
	B-	No ^{1,2}	No ²	No ²	No ²				No ⁵			No			No			No ⁹
Delaware Florida	D-	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	No	Yes No	Yes	No	Yes No	Yes No	No	Yes Yes		No	Yes No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Georgia	D	No ²	No	No ²	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Hawaii	A+			ional Trapping Al			1 (3)	1.03	1163	1 53	140	140	103	1 (5)	140	1140	1 53	1140
Idaho	F.	No ²	No	No	No ²	No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No ⁸	No ⁸	Yes	No ⁹	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Illinois	В	No ^{1,2}	No ²	No ²	No ²	No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No ^{9,10,11}	Yes	No ^{9,10,11}
Indiana	D+	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²	No ²	No	No	Yes	No ⁵	No	No	No	Yes		No ⁵	Yes	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Iowa	F	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²	No ²	No ³	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes			No ^{9,11}	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Kansas	D+	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No ⁹	Yes	No ¹¹
Kentucky	C-	No ²	No	No ²	No	No	No	Yes	No ⁵	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			No ^{9,11}	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Louisiana	F	No ¹	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Maine	D-	No ¹	No	No ²	No	No ³	No	Yes	No ⁵	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No ⁵		No ^{10,11}	No ⁹
Maryland	D+	No ^{1,2}	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	No ⁹
Massachusetts	B-	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes	No ⁵	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Michigan	D+	No ^{1,2}	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No ⁵	Yes	No	No	Yes		No	No ^{9,11}	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Minnesota	D+	No ²	No ²	No ²	No ²	No ³	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			No ^{9,11}	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Mississippi	D-	No	No	No ²		No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No ⁶	_	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Missouri	F	No ¹	No	No ²	No ²	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	-	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Montana	F	No	No	No	No	No ³	No	Yes	No ⁵	Yes	No	No	No ⁷		No ⁵	No ^{9,11}	Yes	No ⁹
Nebraska	D-	No ¹	No	No ²	No	No ³	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No ⁷	No	No ⁹	Yes	Yes
Nevada	F	No	No	No	No	No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No ⁸	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes	No
New Hampshire	С	4.3	No	No ²	No	_	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁸	_		Yes	No ⁹
New Jersey	В	Yes	No ²	Yes	No ²	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No⁵	Yes	Yes	No ^{9,10,11}
New Mexico	C+	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²		No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes			No ⁹	Yes	Yes
New York	C+	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²		No ³	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			No ^{9,10}	Yes	No ⁹
North Carolina	F	No ^{1,2}	No ²	No ²	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			_	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
North Dakota	F	No	No	No ²		No ³	No	Yes	No ⁵	Yes	No	No	No			No ⁹	Yes	Yes
Ohio	В	No ^{1,2}	No ²	No ²		No ³	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No ⁵		Yes	No ^{9,11}
Oklahoma		No ^{1,2}	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		Yes					Yes	No ^{9,11}
Oregon	D+	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²	No	No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No ⁷	7	No	No ^{9,10}	Yes	No ^{9,10}
Pennsylvania	С	No ^{1,2}	No	Yes	No ²	-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes				No ⁵	No ^{9,10,11}	Yes	No ^{9,10,11}
Rhode Island	B+	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No						Yes	Yes
South Carolina	D	No ^{1,2}	No	Yes	No	No ³	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No ⁷	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
South Dakota	F	No	No	No ²		No ³	No	Yes	No ⁴	No	No	No	No ⁷		No ⁵	No ⁹	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	D	No ²	No ²	No ²	No ²	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		_	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Texas	F	No	No	No ²	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		_	No	No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
Utah	D+	No ²	No ²		No ²	No ³	Yes		No ⁴	Yes	Yes	No	_			No ^{9,10,11}	Yes	Yes
Vermont	D	No ¹	No	No ²	Yes	No	No	Yes	No ⁴	Yes	Yes				No	_	Yes	No ⁹
Virginia	F	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²	No ²	No ³	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				No	No ⁹	Yes	No ^{9,11}
Washington	A	Yes	Yes	N/A			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		No ⁹	Yes	No ⁹
West Virginia	С	No ^{1,2}	No	No ²		No ³		Yes	No⁴	Yes	Yes	No					Yes	No ^{9,11}
Wisconsin	D	No ²	No	No ²		No ³		Yes	No ⁵	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			No ^{9,10,11}	Yes	No ^{9,10,11}
		No	No		No ²	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	No				_	Yes	Yes

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 No teeth/serrated edges allowed
- 2 Size restrictions (at least on land)
- 3 Restrictions on bait type, placement, whether or not the bait is covered, and/or what type of trap it can be used with
- 4 Voluntary survey
- 5 Only for certain species
- 6 36 hours trap check time
- 7 48 hours trap check time
- 8 72 hours rap check time
- 9 Must get pelt tagged/ sealed
- 10 Must have special permit
- 11 Bag limit or quota

APPENDIX BSTATE SUMMARIES

The below provides detailed information on each state's trapping regulations. However, we note that regulations change, so we recommend that you check the state Fish and Wildlife website for the most up-to-date information.

This is not intended to provide legal advice or interpretation.



<u>Links</u>

- Code of Alabama Trapping Regulations
 http://www.outdooralabama.com/sites/default/files/Trapping%20Regulations.pdf
- The Code of Alabama
 http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/CodeOfAlabama/1975/Coatoc.htm
- Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Administrative Code http://www.alabamaadministrativecode.state.al.us/docs/con /220-2.pdf

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps must not have a jaw width exceeding 6 inches and must not have teeth or serrated edges along the inside of one or both jaws.
 - o Conibear: Conibear or kill-type traps must not have a jaw width exceeding 5 inches on land.
 - o Snares: Only powered foot snares with a maximum loop of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches can be used to trap furbearing animals on land.
- Use of Bait: It is unlawful to hang or suspend bait over or within 25 feet of a steel trap.
- Killing Method: Must carry a choke stick while trapping. When killing a legally trapped animal with a firearm, only a standard .22 caliber or smaller rim fire firearm may be used.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$20, cost for non-residents is equal to the amount that
 a resident of Alabama would pay for a similar license in the non-resident's state. Cannot be less than
 \$200.
- Trapper Report: Required. Must report the number and type of animals trapped during the preceding season by county as well as the names and addresses of the persons or companies to whom the furs were sold.
 - o Incidental Catch: Only reported as part of larger trapper report.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born after August 1, 1977.

• Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Cannot set or have set more than 150 traps in one day.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must be checked once every 24 hours.
- Water: Must be checked once every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, nutria, opossum, otter, raccoon, and striped skunk.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelts tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelts tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

ALASKA:

Links

Alaska Trapping Regulations

http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/applications/web/nocache/regulations/wildliferegulations/pdfs/trapping.pdfE0BA5173E5215BFC7049C8655E478D9D/trapping.pdf

Alaska Statutes

http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp

Alaska Administrative Code

http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
- o Leghold: Must not have a jaw spread of over 9 inches.
- o Conibear: Must have a jaw spread of less than 13 inches.
- o Snares: Only restrictions are in Unit 1C: cable diameter must be less than 1/32 inch unless set in water.
- Use of Bait: Allowed.
- Killing Method: Not specified

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$25, cost for non-residents is \$405.
- Trapper Report: Unit/species specific.
 - o Incidental Catch: Only required to report incidental catch of caribou, moose, and deer.
- Trap ID: Not required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Only required to check traps once every 3 days in Unit 1C (no requirements outside of Unit 1C)
- Water: Only required to check traps once every 3 days in Unit 1C (no requirements outside of Unit 1C)

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, fisher, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river otter, squirrel, marmot (Alaska or hoary marmot and woodchucks), wolf, and wolverine.
- Bobcat Trapping: Bobcats do not live in Alaska.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

ARIZONA: B+

Links

- Arizona Fish and Game Commission Rules
 http://www.azgfd.gov/regs/2013-14%20Trapping%20Regs.pdf
- Arizona Revised Statutes
 - http://www.azleg.gov/arsDetail/?title=17
- Arizona Administrative Code
 - https://www.azsos.gov/rules/arizona-administrative-code#ID12

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps must not have a jaw spread over 7 ½ inches for any water set or over 6 ½ inches for any land set. They must not have teeth. Additional restrictions for land sets regarding padding, anchors, and other measures designed to prevent incidental catch.
 - o Conibear: Body-gripping or other instant kill traps cannot have a jaw spread that exceeds 5 inches for any land set or 10 inches for any water set.
 - o Snares: May only use a powered cable device with an inside frame hinge width not exceeding 6 inches. There must be a cable loop stop size of at least 2 inches in diameter, and the device must allow for a pan tension adjustment.
- Use of Bait: Cannot bait a trap with a live animal, any edible parts of game animals or fish, or any part of a game or nongame bird. Cannot set a leghold trap within 30 feet of exposed bait.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: License required. Cost for resident: \$30, cost for non-resident: \$275.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not reported. Only need to report trapped predatory, fur-bearing, and non-game animals on annual report.

- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born on or after January 1, 1967.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked daily.
- Water: Traps must be checked daily.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Coyote, bobcat, foxes, ringtail, badger, beaver, raccoon, skunks, weasels, and muskrats.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged and pay for a bobcat seal (issued on a first-come, first-served basis).
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.
- Other: It is illegal to take wildlife with any leghold trap, any instant kill body gripping design trap, or by a poison or a snare on any public land, including state owned or state leased land, lands administered by the United States Forest Service, the Federal Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the United States Department of Defense, the State Parks Board and any county or municipality.

ARKANSAS:

Links

- Furbearer Trapping Regulations
 https://www.agfc.com/en/hunting/furbearers/
- Arkansas Code
 - https://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/arcode/
- Arkansas Administrative Rules
 - http://www.sos.arkansas.gov/rules and regs/index.php/rules/search/new

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps must have a jaw spread no greater than 6 inches on land and 8.5 inches in water. They must be smooth-jawed, and must have offset or rubber-padded jaws if the jaw spread is greater than 5 inches.
 - o Conibear: Body-gripping traps must have a jaw spread no greater than 6 inches on land and no greater than 10 inches in water.
 - o Snares: Leg snares are illegal in Arkansas, but snares are allowed in water sets. Snares placed on land that are farther than 20 feet from a permanent body of water must have a functional "deer lock" that prevents them from closing smaller than 2.5 inches. Snares on land must have a single-piece lock and must be braided cable with a loop no larger than 12 inches in diameter and the bottom of the loop no higher than 10 inches from the ground. Snares cannot be set or maintained in a public road right-of-way or touch any fence when fully extended.

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- Use of Bait: Bait must be covered.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Trapping permits are required, but are free for residents with a \$25 hunting license. Trapping permits are \$125 for non-residents, who must also purchase a non-resident hunting license, costing between \$55 and \$350 depending on how long the license is good for.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 o Incidental Catch: Not required to report.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Leghold traps, snares, and box traps must be checked daily. Kill traps must be checked every 72 hours.
- Water: Must be checked every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, bobcat, coyote, eastern spotted skunk, gray fox, mink, muskrat, nutria, raccoon, red fox, river otter, striped skunk, Virginia opossum.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

CALIFORNIA: A+

<u>Links</u>

- Trapping Laws and Regulations
 - https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=45902&inline=true
- California Code of Regulations
 - https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=6114AB5D41374DB2A050891366C62542&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)
- California Administrative Procedure Act
 - https://oal.ca.gov/publications/administrative procedure act/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to trap any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal with anybody-gripping trap for the purposes of recreation or commerce in fur. A body-gripping trap is defined as a trap

that grips the mammal's body or body part, including, but not limited to, steel-jawed leghold traps, padded-jaw leghold traps, Conibear traps, and snares. These devices may be used by federal, state, county, or municipal government employees, or their duly authorized agents in the extraordinary case where the otherwise prohibited padded-jaw leghold trap is the only method available to protect human health or safety. Leghold traps that are used for this purpose must be padded, commercially manufactured, and meet additional equipment requirements. Additionally, it is unlawful for any person to use or authorize the use of any steel-jawed leg-hold trap, padded or otherwise, to capture any game mammal, furbearing mammal, nongame mammal, protected mammal, or any dog or cat.

- o Conibear: It is illegal to trap any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal with any body-gripping trap for the purposes of recreation or commerce in fur. A body-gripping trap is defined as a trap that grips the mammal's body or body part, including, but not limited to, steel-jawed leghold traps, padded-jaw leghold traps, Conibear traps, and snares. Conibear traps can be used for purposes unrelated to commercial or recreational trapping, such as protection of property. Additionally, it is unlawful to use a Conibear trap that is larger than 6 inches by 6 inches, unless partially or wholly submerged in water. When any Conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, it is illegal to fail to post signs at every entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of Conibear traps and at least 4 additional signs posted within a 50-foot radius of the trap.
- o Snares: It is illegal to trap any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal with any body-gripping trap for the purposes of recreation or commerce in fur. A body-gripping trap is defined as a trap that grips the mammal's body or body part, including, but not limited to, steel-jawed leghold traps, padded-jaw leghold traps, Conibear traps, and snares. Snares can be used for purposes unrelated to commercial or recreational trapping, such as protection of property.
- Use of Bait: Bait is prohibited.
- Killing Method: It is unlawful to kill any trapped mammal by intentional drowning, injection with any
 chemical not sold for the purpose of euthanizing animals, or thoracic compression, commonly known
 as chest crushing. This does not prohibit the use of lawfully set Conibear traps set partially or wholly
 submerged in water for beaver or muskrat or the use of lawfully set colony traps set in water for
 muskrat.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: License required. Cost is \$117.16 for residents and \$577.50 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Required to report incidental catch of bear and bobcat. Trappers must also report the total number of incidental catch but not the species.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: All traps must be checked daily.
- Water: All traps must be checked daily.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, coyote, gray fox, muskrat, mink, beaver, raccoon, longtailed weasel, opossum, short-tailed weasel, spotted skunk, striped skunk.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

COLORADO: A-

Links

- Trapping Laws and Regulations
 - http://cpw.state.co.us/Documents/RulesRegs/Regulations/Ch03.pdf
- Colorado Revised Statutes
 - http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/Colorado/
- Colorado Administrative Code
 - https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/CCR/CCRHome.html

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to take wildlife with any leghold trap, any instant kill body-gripping design trap, or by poison or snare in the state of Colorado. This does not apply to the taking of birds or of rodents, other than beaver or muskrat, as authorized by law; or the taking of fish or other non-mammalian aquatic wildlife by the Division. This does not apply to the taking of wildlife by federal, state, county, or municipal departments of health for the purpose of protecting human health or safety. Nonlethal snares, traps specifically designed not to kill, or nets may also be used to take wildlife for the purposes of scientific research; falconry; relocation permitted in accordance with rules of the division; or medical treatment of the animal being captured.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to take wildlife with any leghold trap, any instant kill body-gripping design trap, or by poison or snare in the state of Colorado. This does not apply to the taking of birds or of rodents, other than beaver or muskrat, as authorized by law; or the taking of fish or other non-mammalian aquatic wildlife by the Division. This does not apply to the taking of wildlife by federal, state, county, or municipal departments of health for the purpose of protecting human health or safety. Nonlethal snares, traps specifically designed not to kill, or nets may also be used to take wildlife for the purposes of scientific research; falconry; relocation permitted in accordance with rules of the division; or medical treatment of the animal being captured.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to take wildlife with any leghold trap, any instant kill body-gripping design trap, or by poison or snare in the state of Colorado. This does not apply to the taking of birds or of

rodents, other than beaver or muskrat, as authorized by law; or the taking of fish or other non-mammalian aquatic wildlife by the Division. This does not apply to the taking of wildlife by federal, state, county, or municipal departments of health for the purpose of protecting human health or safety. Nonlethal snares, traps specifically designed not to kill, or nets may also be used to take wildlife for the purposes of scientific research; falconry; relocation permitted in accordance with rules of the division; or medical treatment of the animal being captured.

- Use of Bait: Prohibited in the Canada lynx recovery area or on properties known to be occupied by Canada lynx. Allowed everywhere else.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20 for residents and \$55 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: All furbearer hunters must register with the Harvest Information Program (HIP), a joint USFWS/CPW program. When registering, furbearer hunters are specifically asked if they intend to harvest swift fox, gray fox, or pine martens. This data is used to conduct surveys. Outside of these surveys, no report is required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Non-target animals that are captured in a trap must be released if possible. If the animal is dead, the carcass must be delivered to a Division of Wildlife officer or office within five days.
- Trap ID: Required on live traps (limited to cage and box traps).
- Trapper Education: Required if born after January 1, 1949. Please note, a hunter education course is required. It is not noted if this education covers trapping specific topics or not.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked daily.
- Water: Traps must be checked daily.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Mink, pine marten, badger, gray fox, red fox, swift fox, raccoon, ring-tailed cat, striped skunk, western spotted skunk, long-tailed weasel, short-tailed weasel, opossum, muskrat, bobcat, coyote, and beaver.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt sealed.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

CONNECTICUT: B-

Links

- Furbearer Trapping Seasons and Regulations

 http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2700&q=584948&deepNav_GID=1633#LEGALTRAP
- General Statutes of Connecticut https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/titles.htm
- Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies https://eregulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Padded and unpadded metal traps are both allowed, however there are size and placement restrictions for each. Unpadded metal traps may only be used below the surface of the water and an opening greater than 5 ¾ inches is prohibited, except that traps with an opening of up to 7 ½ inches may be set for beaver in waters frequented by beaver. Padded metal traps may only be used in the burrow of a wild animal or below the surface of the water, except that, any person who has completed an approved special land trapping course and received written permission from the landowner may use padded metal traps on or below ground from December 1 through January 31 for the taking of coyotes on private land parcels of at least 10 contiguous acres. When trapping coyotes in this way, visible bait cannot be used, pan tension must be two pounds or more, and traps must be securely anchored to the ground. Opening greater than 5 15/16 inches is prohibited, except that traps with an opening of up to 7 ½ inches may be set for beaver in waters frequented by beaver. Traps with serrations or teeth are prohibited.
 - o Conibear: Smooth wire traps, including Conibear type traps, may only be used below the surface of the water, except, those having an opening of 4 ¾ inches or less may extend above the surface of the water as long as a portion of the trap frame remains in contact with the water. Opening greater than 6 ½ inches is prohibited, except that those with an opening of up to 10 inches may be set for beaver in waters frequented by beaver.
- o Snares: Prohibited.Use of Bait: Not specified.Killing Method: Not specified.
- Trapper Requirements
 - Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$24 for residents and \$250 for non-residents.
 - Trapper Report: Not required, but must have the pelts of all beaver, river otter, red fox, gray fox, wild mink, coyote, and fisher properly tagged before they can be sold, exchanged, given away, otherwise disposed of, or retained for personal use.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not required.

- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: To obtain a trapping license, a person must show proof that they have held a resident trapping license within the last five years OR the person must have a certificate indicating successful completion of a Connecticut Conservation Education/Firearms Safety course in trapping.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must be checked within a 24-hour period.
- Water: Must be checked within a 24-hour period.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: River Otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, weasel, coyote, gray fox, red fox, raccoon, opossum, skunk, and fisher.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged. Limit: 8.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

DELAWARE: B-

Links

- Delaware Furbearer Hunting and Trapping Regulations
 http://www.eregulations.com/delaware/hunting/furbearer-trapping-hunting/
- Delaware Code

http://delcode.delaware.gov/title7/index.shtml#TopOfPage

• Delaware Administrative Code

 $http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/3000/3900\%20Wildlife/index.shtml\\ \#TopOfPage$

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps with toothed or serrated jaws are prohibited. It is illegal to set leghold traps with a jaw spread greater than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the waterline or 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the waterline. It is also illegal to set leghold traps in areas above the waterline if they do not have offset, laminated, or padded jaws.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to use or possess Conibear traps with a jaw spread greater than 5 inches.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to set snares unless they meet the following criteria: 1) must be comprised of stranded steel cable with a diameter of at least 5/64 inches; 2) must have a relaxing-type lock; 3) must not exceed 7 feet in length from the anchor point to the relaxing-type lock; 4) must have at least one swivel device that allows for 360° rotation between the loop and the anchor; and 5) must have stops affixed to the cable to ensure the loop does not have a circumference greater than 38 inches when fully open or a circumference less than 6 ½ inches when fully closed (snares with a maximum loop circumference of 12 ½ inches do not require cable stops.

- Use of Bait: It is illegal to set traps (except box/cage traps) within 10 feet of exposed meat used as bait. The use of animal fur or feathers without an attached flesh is not restricted.
- Killing Method: A .22 caliber rimfire pistol may be used to kill animals lawfully confined or restrained by a trap or snare.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required if under the age of 65. Cost for residents is \$3.50, cost for non-residents is \$25.
- Trapper Report: Not required (except for coyote, grey fox, and nutria).
 Incidental Catch: Not required.
- Trap ID: Required (except for traps set for muskrat).
- Trapper Education: Required if born after January 1, 1978.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Muskrats, mink, otter, beaver, raccoons, opossum, groundhogs, nutria, red foxes, and coyotes.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

FLORIDA: D-

<u>Links</u>

- Florida Furbearer Trapping Regulations
 - http://myfwc.com/hunting/regulations/furbearer-falconry/
- Florida Statutes
 - http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0300-0399/0379/0379ContentsIndex.html
- Florida Administrative Code
 - https://www.flrules.org/gateway/Department.asp?toType=r&DeptID=16

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: The use of leghold traps is prohibited except when permitted by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

- o Conibear: The use of Conibear traps is prohibited, except when permitted by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- o Snares: Allowed.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for both residents and non-residents is \$26.50.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 o Incidental Catch: Not required.
- Trap ID: Not required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must be checked every 24 hours.
- Water: Must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, otter, raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, skunk, and nutria.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

GEORGIA: D

Links

- Georgia Trapping Regulations
 - http://georgiawildlife.com/Trapping
- Georgia State Code
 - http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/gacode/Default.asp
- Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia
 - http://rules.sos.state.ga.us/gac/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to set a trap with a jaw opening larger than $5\,^3\!\!/_4$ inches on land. There are no restrictions for leghold traps used in water.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to set a Conibear trap in excess of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches square except in water or on land within ten feet of water.

- o Snares: Snares may be used to trap beaver as long as they are set in water or on land within ten feet of water.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: It is illegal to fail to carry a weapon of .22 cal. rimfire while tending traps and to use that weapon to dispatch any furbearing animal to be taken.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$30 for residents and \$295 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not required to report.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be inspected every 24 hours.
- Water: Traps must be inspected every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Mink, otter, raccoon, fox, opossum, muskrat, skunk, bobcat, and weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged if it is leaving the state.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged if it is leaving the state.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

HAWAII: A+

There is no commercial or recreational trapping allowed on public lands in Hawaii. However, trapping is allowed on private land, provided the trapper has received permission from the landowner and the trapping is done in "a humane way." Trapping is also permitted by certain individuals for nuisance control or wildlife management.

IDAHO:

Links

- Idaho Trapping Rules https://idfg.idaho.gov/trap
- Idaho Statutes

https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title36/

• Idaho Administrative Code https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: All ground sets must have an inside jaw spread less than 9 inches.
 - o Conibear: There are no restrictions on the use of Conibear traps, however there are recommendations for how to avoid catching dogs with them. These recommendations include: only setting Conibear traps under water or at least 4 feet above the ground when used on land; only using small Conibear traps that are set 7 inches back inside a long hard box that is no larger than 7 inches in width (preferably with a lid); posting signs; and always looking for places without human or dog activity for setting traps.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to place or set any ground set without a break-away or cable stop within the loop of the snare and to set any wolf snare without a diverter.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to use any part of a domestic or wild game bird, big game, upland game, game fish, protected non-game wildlife, or live animals as bait. It is also illegal to set a trap within 30 feet of any visible bait or to use a dirt hole set with bait unless the bait remains covered at all times.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$26.75 for residents and \$301.75 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required. o Incidental Catch: Required to report incidental catch as part of larger trapper report.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must check traps every 72 hours.
- Water: Must check traps every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, bobcat, red fox, marten, mink, muskrat, river otter, coyote, striped skunk, long-tailed weasel, raccoon, and ermine.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged; prohibited in some areas.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

ILLINOIS: B

Links

- Illinois Trapping Regulations
 https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/hunting/Pages/Trapping.aspx
- Illinois Compiled Statutes
 http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp
- Illinois Administrative Code ftp://www.ilga.gov/jcar/admincode/titles.html

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: On land, it is illegal to use a leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In water, it is illegal to use a leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Except during the open season for trapping muskrats, it is illegal to trap beaver or river otter with a leghold trap with a jaw spread of less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 - o Conibear: On land, it is illegal to use a Conibear trap with a jaw spread greater than 7 inches on a side, if square, and 8 inches, if round. In water, it is illegal to use a Conibear trap with a jaw spread greater than 10 inches on a side, if square, and 12 inches, if round.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to place, set, use, or maintain a snare unless half of the loop is underwater. When set, snares must have a loop that is 15 inches or less in diameter, and they must be constructed of cable that is at least 5/64 inch, but no more than 1/8 inch in diameter. Snares must have a mechanical lock, anchor swivel and stop device that prevents the snare loop from closing to less than 2-1/2 inches in diameter. It is illegal to use or possess cable or wire snares constructed of stainless steel metal.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to place, set or maintain any leghold trap within 30 feet of bait placed in such a manner or position that is not completely covered and concealed from sight. This does not apply to water sets.
- Killing Method: Beaver, river otter, weasel, mink, and muskrat can be shot with a firearm, pistol, or air gun of a caliber not larger than a .22 long rifle to remove the animal from the trap.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$10.50 for residents and \$175.50 for non-residents (with state reciprocity; cost is \$250.50 without state reciprocity).
- Trapper Report: Required.
 o Incidental Catch: Not required.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born after January 1, 1998.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must check traps once every calendar day.
- Water: Must check traps once every calendar day.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Raccoon, opossum, skunk, weasel, mink, muskrat, fox (red and gray), coyote, badger, bobcat, woodchuck, beaver, and river otter.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must buy a \$5.50 bobcat hunting and trapping permit before trying to take a bobcat. There is a bag limit of 1 per season, and after take the trapper must buy another \$5.50 registration permit and get the pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must buy a \$5.50 otter registration permit and get the pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

INDIANA: D+

Links

- Indiana Furbearer Hunting and Trapping Regulations
 http://www.eregulations.com/indiana/hunting/furbearer-hunting-trapping/
- Indiana State Code
 - http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2016/ic/titles/014/
- Indiana Administrative Code
 http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/iac title?iact=310

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use leghold traps with saw-toothed or spiked jaws. It is illegal to use a leghold trap has a jaw spread of greater than $5\,\%$ inches and less than or equal to $6\,\%$ inches, unless the jaws are offset by at least 1/8 of an inch, the gap of the offset is filled with rubber pads, or the trap is completely submerged in water. The trap's hinge posts must be maintained at a 90-degree angle to the trap's base plate.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to use a Conibear trap on land if the widest inside jaw-spread measured at the horizontal center of the trap's jaws and the widest horizontal inside jaw-spread measured at the vertical center of the trap's jaws are larger than 7.5 inches if square or larger than 8 inches if round. Otherwise, the trap must be completely submerged in water.
 - o Snares: It is only legal to use a snare to trap a wild animal on land you own or with the written permission of the landowner. The circumference of a snare loop must not exceed 15 inches, unless at least half of the snare loop is covered by water or if the snare employs a relaxing snare lock.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

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Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$17.00 for residents and \$140 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Only required to report river otter take.
 o Incidental Catch: Only the incidental take of bobcat and badgers must be reported.
- Trap ID: Not specified.
- Trapper Education: Not specified.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must check traps every 24 hours.
- Water: Must check traps every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, coyote, gray fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, red fox, river otter, striped skunk.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: Limit of 2 per season; must get the pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.



Links

- Iowa Trapping and Fur Harvesting
 - http://www.iowadnr.gov/Hunting/Trapping-Fur-Harvesting
- Iowa Code
 - https://www.legis.iowa.gov/law/iowaCode/chapters?title=XI&year=2017
- Iowa Administrative Code
 - https://www.legis.iowa.gov/law/administrativeRules/agencies

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use a leghold trap with metal serrated or toothed jaws. It is also illegal to use a leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 7 inches.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to use Conibear traps on any public road right-of-way within 5 feet of any fence. Conibear traps with a jaw spread greater than 8 inches can only be used if they are entirely submerged in water.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to set or maintain any snare in any public road right-of-way so the snare touches any fence. A snare set on private land other than roadsides within 30 yards of a pond, lake, creek, drainage ditch, stream or river must have a loop size of 11 inches or less in diameter. All other snares must have a loop size of 8 inches or less in diameter, except for snares that are at least half submerged in water. Snares cannot be attached to a drag. All snares must have a lock which

will not allow the snare loop to close smaller than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is illegal to set any mechanically-powered snare designed to capture an animal by the neck or body unless the snare is completely submerged in water.

- Use of Bait: It is illegal to set or maintain a leghold or Conibear trap within 20 feet of exposed bait on land anywhere in the state or over water in certain areas
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$33.50 for residents and \$213 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 o Incidental Catch: Not required.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.
- Water: No mandatory trap check time.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Coyote, mink, muskrat, weasel, striped skunk, badger, opossum, fox (red and gray), raccoon, beaver, otter, bobcat,
- Bobcat Trapping: Certain counties are closed to bobcat trapping. For all others, there is a season bag limit of 1, and the pelt must be tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Bag limit of 2 and must get the pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

KANSAS: D+

<u>Links</u>

- Kansas Furbearer Regulations
 - http://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Law-Enforcement/Regulations
- Kansas Statutes
 - http://www.kslegislature.org/li 2014/b2013 14/statute/032 000 0000 chapter/
- Kansas Administrative Regulations
 - http://www.kssos.org/Pubs/pubs kar.aspx

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Only smooth-jawed leghold traps can be used on land, but all types may be used in water. Leghold traps on land cannot have an outside jaw spread greater than 7 inches.

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- o Conibear: Conibear traps on land cannot have a jaw spread greater than 8 inches.
- o Snares: No restrictions listed.
- Use of Bait: Allowed.
- Killing Method: Any .22 or .17 caliber rimfire rifle or handgun can be used to take trapped furbearers or trapped coyotes when using a light to check traps. No other restrictions mentioned.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$27.50 for residents and \$252.50 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 o Incidental Catch: Not required.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born after July 1, 1966.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked at least once each calendar day.
- Water: Traps must be checked at least once each calendar day.

Species Specific Requirements

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, badger, bobcat, coyote, red fox, swift fox, gray fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, striped skunk, least weasel and long-tailed weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Limit 2.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

KENTUCKY: C-

<u>Links</u>

- Kentucky Furbearer Hunting and Trapping Regulations
 https://fw.ky.gov/Hunt/Pages/Furbearer-Hunting-and-Trapping.aspx
- Kentucky Revised Statutes

http://www.lrc.ky.gov/statutes/chapter.aspx?id=37729

• Kentucky Administrative Regulations

http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/frntpage.htm

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Traps must be set at least 10 feet apart. Leghold traps set on land must have a maximum jaw spread of no more than 6 inches. There are no restrictions for leghold traps used in water.
 - o Conibear: Traps must be set at least 10 feet apart. Conibear traps set on land must have a maximum jaw spread of no more than $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are no restrictions for Conibear traps used in water.

- o Snares: Snare are legal as long as they are not large enough to take deer, elk, or bear.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20 for residents and \$252.50 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required; only need to report bobcat and otter catch. o Incidental Catch: Must report incidental catch of spotted skunks.
- Trap ID: Required
- Trapper Education: Required to take a hunter education course if born after January 1, 1975. It is not noted if this includes information on trapping.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must be checked every 24 hours
- Water: Must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Raccoon, Opossum, Coyote, Bobcat, River Otter, Muskrat, Mink, Beaver, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Weasel & Striped Skunk.
- Bobcat Trapping: Limit 5. Must get tele-checked and must get the pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Limit 10. Must get tele-checked and must get the pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

LOUISIANA:

<u>Links</u>

- Louisiana Trapping Regulations
 - http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/publication/2016-2017-trapping-regulations
- Louisiana Revised Statutes
 - http://www.legis.la.gov/legis/laws_Toc.aspx?folder=75&level=Parent
- Louisiana Administrative Code
 - http://www.doa.la.gov/Pages/osr/lac/books.aspx

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Any type of trap with permanent teeth or inserted teeth is illegal.
 - o Conibear: Not specified.
- o Snares: Not specified.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

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Trapper Requirements

• Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$25, cost for non-residents is \$200.

• Trapper Report: Not specified. o Incidental Catch: Not specified.

• Trap ID: Not specified.

• Trapper Education: Not specified.

Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

• Land: Must be checked every 24 hours.

• Water: Must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

• Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, mink, muskrat, nutria, opossum, river otter, red fox, raccoon and skunk.

Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.

• Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.

• Bear Trapping: Prohibited.



Links

• Maine Trapping Regulations

http://www.maine.gov/IFW/hunting_trapping/trapping/index.htm

Maine Revised Statutes

http://legislature.maine.gov/statutes/

• Maine Administrative Code

http://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/rules.html

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use a leghold trap with teeth unless the trap is placed completely under water. Leghold traps cannot be set above ground or snow level. All landsets must have at least three swivel points and the chain must be centrally mounted at the base.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps with jaw spread of 8 inches or less must be set within an exclusion device unless they are completely under water or if the jaw spread is less than 5 inches and is either partially submerged in water, set under overhanging stream banks, or used as a blind set. It is illegal to use a Conibear trap with a jaw spread larger than 8 inches, except during the open season on beaver.
 - o Snares: Snares may only be used to trap for beaver (as long as they are completely underwater) or to trap for bear.

- Use of Bait: Leghold and Conibear traps cannot be set within 50 yards of bait that is visible from above. Bait may be used for trapping if it is completely covered to prevent it from being seen from above, and it must be covered in such a way as to withstand wind action and other normal environmental conditions.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$36 for residents and \$318 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Must report certain species.
 - o Incidental Catch: Must report all incidental catch that is found dead in the trap. Must report all lynx and eagles that are caught in traps immediately.
- Trap ID: Required
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: All traps must be checked daily, except for Conibear traps, drowning sets, and under-ice drowning sets, which must be checked at least once every three calendar days. In unorganized towns, the check time for Conibear and other killer-type traps is extended to 5 days.
- Water: Must be checked at least once every three calendar days.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, red squirrel, marten, skunk, weasel, fisher, beaver, and bear.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Must obtain a "Bear Trapping Permit" (\$27 for residents and \$67 for non-residents). Limit 1 by trapping and 1 by hunting. Only snares and live box traps are permitted for use.

MARYLAND: D+

Links

• Maryland Furbearer Hunting and Trapping Regulations http://www.eregulations.com/maryland/hunting/furbearers/

Maryland Statutes

http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/webmga/frmStatutes.aspx

Code of Maryland Regulations

http://lib.guides.umd.edu/c.php?g=326466&p=2197150

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use traps with toothed or serrated jaws. Traps set above the waterline must have a maximum jaw spread of 5 ¾ inches. Traps that are completely submerged cannot exceed a maximum jaw spread of 7 3/4 inches. In some counties, leghold traps can only be set if they are completely submerged in water.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps with a diameter of greater than 8 inches can be set when partially or totally submerged in water. Conibear traps with a diameter of 8 inches or less can be set above ground in areas where water covers the surface of the soil, or in areas where the soil is waterlogged to the surface. In all other areas these traps can be set when partially or totally submerged in water.
- o Snares: Illegal in some counties.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$29 (\$5 furbearer permit + \$24 resident hunting license) and \$165.50 (\$25.50 non-resident trapping license + \$5 individual furbearer permit + \$130 non-resident hunting license) for non-residents
- Trapper Report: Not specified. o Incidental Catch: Not specified.
- Trap ID: Not specified.
- Trapper Education: Required unless the person held a furbearer permit prior to August 1, 2007.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked once per calendar day.
- Water: Traps must be checked once per two calendar days.

Species Specific Restrictions

- · Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Coyote, fisher, gray fox, nutria, opossum, raccoon, red fox, skunk, beaver, long-tailed, weasel, mink, muskrat, river otter.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: Residents must get pelt tagged. Otter trapping is illegal for non-residents.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

MASSACHUSETTS: B-

Links

• Massachusetts Trapping Information

http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/hunting-fishing-wildlife-watching/trappinginformation.html

- Massachusetts General Laws
 - https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws
- Code of Massachusetts Regulations
 - http://www.mass.gov/courts/case-legal-res/law-lib/laws-by-source/cmr/

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Prohibited
 - o Conibear: Prohibited. There is a detailed procedure for obtaining a special permit to use Conibear traps to address certain types of wildlife damage.
 - o Snares: Prohibited.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$35.50, cost for non-residents is \$200.
- Trapper Report: Coyote, fox, fisher, beaver, bobcat, river otter, and mink pelts must be checked within 4 working days of the end of their respective seasons.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not specified.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked within a 24-hour period.
- Water: Traps must be checked within a 24-hour period.

Species Specific Requirements

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, coyote, fox, weasel, fisher, mink, river otter, beaver, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, and skunk.
- Bobcat Trapping: Bobcat can only be taken in certain wildlife management zones and the pelt must be tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

MICHIGAN: D+

<u>Links</u>

Michigan Trapping Regulations

http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-10363 10880---,00.html

- Michigan Compiled Laws
 - http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(0uk4sqqumapaiqj4wsjqioon))/mileg.aspx?page=chapterindex
- Michigan Administrative Code
 - http://www.michigan.gov/opt/0,5880,7-338-35738_5698---,00.html

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use a leghold trap with teeth or serrations. It is illegal to use a leghold trap with a jaw spread exceeding a number 2 leghold trap when taking mink or muskrat.
 - o Conibear: Allowed.
 - o Snares: Allowed.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: It is illegal to shoot a muskrat, beaver, otter, mink, fisher or marten, except under
 Department of Natural Resources permit. However, coyote, fox, raccoon, bobcat and badger may be
 killed in traps using .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearms. Requires the use of a .22 caliber or smaller
 rimfire firearm to dispatch coyote, fox, raccoon, bobcat and badger from Nov. 15-30 in the limited
 firearm deer zone unless the firearm is loaded at the point of kill only.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$15 for both residents and non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required for some species. Bobcats, fisher, marten, otter, and incidental catches must be presented to a Department of Natural Resources office for registration.
- o Incidental Catch: Reported.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required but it is offered.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 24 hours in Zones 2 and 3 and every 48 hours in Zone 1.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 24 hours in Zones 2 and 3 and every 48 hours in Zone 1.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, bobcat, coyote, red fox, gray fox, fisher, marten, muskrat, mink, otter, and raccoon.
- Bobcat Trapping: Only residents can trap bobcat. Bag limit 2, must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Only residents can trap otter. Bag limit 3, must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

MINNESOTA: D+

<u>Links</u>

- 2016 Minnesota Hunting and Trapping Regulations
 - http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/rlp/regulations/hunting/2016/full_regs.pdf#view=fit&pagemode =bookmarks
- Minnesota Statutes
 - https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/
- Minnesota Administrative Rules
 - https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps cannot have a jaw opening greater than 8 ¾ inches.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps cannot have a jaw opening greater than 7 ½ inches except in water. A person cannot set a Conibear trap with a jaw spread greater than 6 ½ inches and less than 7 ½ inches on public lands and waters. Other restrictions apply.
 - o Snares: The diameter of the snare loop may not exceed 10 inches, and the diameter of the cable or wire cannot have a diameter exceeding 1/8 inch.
- Use of Bait: Leghold traps cannot be placed within 20 feet of bait that is located in a way that can be seen by birds.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$23, cost for non-residents is \$84.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 - o Incidental Catch: Must report lynx or furbearers killed lawfully or accidentally while doing damage.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born after December 31, 1989, and if the person has not been issued a trapping license in a previous license year.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked each calendar day, except Conibear traps which can be checked every third calendar day.
- Water: Any trap capable of drowning the captured animal must be checked at least once every third calendar day.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Raccoon, red fox, gray fox, badger, opossum, bobcat, fisher, pine marten, mink, muskrat, beaver, and otter.
- Bobcat Trapping: Limit 5. Must present pelt, carcass, and head for registration.
- Otter Trapping: Limit 4. Must have a site validation coupon and must register the pelt.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

MISSISSIPPI: D-

Links

- Mississippi Trapping Regulations
 - https://www.mdwfp.com/wildlife-hunting/furbearer-trapping/trapping-regulations.aspx
- Mississippi Code
 - http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/mscode/
- Mississippi Administrative Code
 - http://www.sos.ms.gov/adminsearch/default.aspx

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Not specified.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps must not have a jaw spread that exceeds 7 inches unless partially submerged in water.
 - o Snares: Not specified.
- Use of Bait: Bait is allowed for trapping furbearers, beaver, nutria, coyote, skunk, and fox, as long as no more than 2 ½ cubic inches of such bait may be placed or located within 20 feet of any trap. All bait within 20 feet of any trap must be covered and not visible from above. There are no restrictions for bait used inside live-cage type traps that do not exceed 42 inches in length, 15 inches in width, and 20 inches in height.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$25, cost for non-residents is \$205.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not specified.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must check traps every 36 hours.
- Water: Must check traps every 36 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- · Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, and weasel, beaver, coyote, fox, nutria, and skunks.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

MISSOURI:

Links

- Missouri Trapping Regulations
 - https://huntfish.mdc.mo.gov/hunting-trapping/regulations/trapping-regulations
- Missouri Code of State Regulations
 - http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3csr.asp
- Missouri Administrative Rules
 - https://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps must have smooth or rubber jaws.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps set on land must not have a jaw spread that exceeds 5 inches. Conibear traps with a jaw spread that does not exceed 8 inches may be set 6 feet or more above the ground. Conibear traps of any size can be set underwater.
 - o Snares: Snares must be set under water. They must have a loop that does not exceed 15 inches in diameter and must have a stop device that prevents the snare from closing to less than 2 ½ inches in diameter. Snares must be made with cable that is between 5/64 inch and 1/8 inch in diameter and have a mechanical lock and anchor swivel.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$10 for residents and \$130 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 - o Incidental Catch:
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked daily.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 48 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, mink, opossum, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk, otter, muskrat, beaver, and nutria.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.



Links

- Montana Trapping Regulations
 http://fwp.mt.gov/hunting/trapping/
- Montana Code
 - http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/index.html
- Administrative Rules of Montana http://mtrules.org/

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Within Lynx Protection Zones, leghold traps are only allowed if they have an inside jaw spread less than or equal to 5 3/8 inches; are placed in a leaning pole set with a pole diameter of no larger than 4 inches and with trap and bait sets at least 48 inches above the ground; or have a minimum 10-pound pan tension device.
 - o Conibear: Within Lynx Protection Zones, Conibear traps can only be used if they are placed under water; they are placed as part of an elevated set that does not include a leaning pole; they have a jaw spread of less than or equal to 5 inches; they are placed in a leaning pole set with a pole diameter of no larger than 4 inches and with trap and bait set at least 48 inches above the ground; or they are placed with a trigger recessed a minimum of 7 inches and contained in an enclosure with an opening no larger than 52 square inches.
 - o Snares: Snares must have a breakaway lock device designed to release when more than 350 pounds of force is applied. These snares must be anchored solidly to the ground. Within Lynx Protection Zones, snares must be equipped with a relaxing device, have a cable diameter greater than or equal to 5/64 inch, and have loops that are larger than 8 inches in diameter.
- Use of Bait: Traps may not be set within 30 feet of an exposed carcass or bait which is visible from above.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

• Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$28 (\$20 + \$8 Conservation License pre-requisite) for residents and \$260 (\$250 + \$10 Conservation License pre-requisite) for non-residents.

- Trapper Report: Must report bobcat, otter, marten, fisher, and swift fox at the time the pelt is presented for tagging.
 - o Incidental Catch:
- Trap ID: Required
- Trapper Education: Not required, but it is suggested.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps should be checked at least once every 48 hours.
- Water: Traps should be checked at least once every 48 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, marten, fisher, bobcat, swift fox, badger, raccoon, red fox, coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat (spotted skunk).
- Bobcat Trapping: Limits vary from 7-unlimited depending on the district. State-wide quota is 1675.
 Must get the pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Limit 2. Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NEBRASKA: D-

<u>Links</u>

- Nebraska Trapping Regulations
 http://outdoornebraska.gov/trapping/
- Nebraska Revised Statutes
 - http://www.nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/browse-statutes.php
- Nebraska Administrative Rules
 - http://www.sos.ne.gov/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/index.cgi

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Must have smooth jaws.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to trap any furbearer with any device other than a snare, or a metal spring trap with smooth jaws, or a box trap under the authority of a fur harvesting permit. It is illegal to set a Conibear trap with jaw spread exceeding 5 inches, except when placed under water or at least 6 feet above ground on any land owned or controlled by the Commission. It is illegal to trap on any land in this state with a Conibear trap with a jaw spread exceeding 8 inches unless such trap is placed completely under water, or at least 6 feet above ground.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to trap or take any fur-bearing animal with any device other than a snare, or other legal devices.

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- Use of Bait: It is illegal to place or maintain steel leghold traps within 30 feet of sight exposed bait on any dryland set. This does not apply to government officials acting in their official capacity.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$18 for residents. Nonresidents must call to find out cost.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 - o Incidental Catch:
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every calendar day.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 2 calendar days.

Species Specific Restrictions

- · Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, bobcat, mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, red fox, gray fox, striped skunk and long-tailed weasels.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NEVADA:

Li<u>nks</u>

- Nevada Trapping Regulations
 - http://www.ndow.org/Hunt/Seasons and Regulations/Furbearer/Trapping in NV/
- Nevada Revised Statutes
 - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/Index.cfm
- Nevada Administrative Code
 - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/CHAPTERS.HTML

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: All steel leghold traps with a jaw spread of 5 ½ inches or more must have lugs, spaces, or similar devices attached so as to maintain a minimum trap opening of 3 1/16 inch.
 - o Conibear: Not specified.
 - o Snares: Not specified.

- Use of Bait: It is illegal to place, set or maintain a steel leghold trap within 30 feet of exposed bait. It is also illegal to use any part of a game mammal, game bird, game fish, game amphibian or protected species of wildlife for bait.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$42 for residents and \$192 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required. o Incidental Catch: Required.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not specified
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps that are not designed to cause the immediate death of a trapped animal must be checked
- Water: Traps that are not designed to cause the immediate death of a trapped animal must be checked every 96 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, mink, muskrat, otter, kit fox, red fox, gray fox, and bobcat. Gray fox and bobcat are closed to nonresidents. Some species can be can be hunted in Nevada without a hunting license, but a trapping license is required to trap them. These include the coyote, black-tailed jackrabbit, badger, weasel, spotted skunk, striped skunk, raccoon and the ringtailed cat.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must purchase a \$5 bobcat seal, submit an additional report, and get the pelt sealed.
- Otter Trapping: Allowed.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: C

Links

- New Hampshire Trapping Regulations
 - http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/hunting/trapping.html
- New Hampshire Statutes
 - http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/nhtoc.htm
- New Hampshire Administrative Rules
 - http://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/About Rules/listagencies.htm

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use leghold traps with teeth. Leghold traps set on land must not have a jaw spread greater than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are additional restrictions in Lynx Protection Zones.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps with a jaw spread greater than or equal to 6 ½ inches may only be set 1) 5 feet or more above the ground or surface of snow; or 2) in water for beaver or otter. Additional restrictions apply in Lynx Protection Zones
 - o Snares: Snares may only be set in water or under ice to take beaver and/or otter. It is illegal to set snares on land.
- Use of Bait: Traps cannot be set within 50 feet of exposed bait but can be set any distance from covered bait
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$36 for residents and \$301 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 o Incidental Catch: Only need to report bobcats.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked each calendar day.
- Water: Traps must be checked each calendar day, unless trapping for beaver under the ice. These traps must be checked every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, weasel, fisher, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, opossum, skunk, coyote
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NEW JERSEY: 8

<u>Links</u>

- New Jersey Trapping Regulations
 http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/pdf/2016/trapping_summary16-17.pdf
- New Jersey Legislative Statutes

http://lis.njleg.state.nj.us/nxt/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=Publish:10.1048/Enu

 New Jersey Administrative Code http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/njcode/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
- o Leghold: It is illegal to possess or use any steel-jawed leg-hold type. Foot-encapsulating traps may be possessed and used.
- o Conibear: It is illegal to use a Conibear trap shall be used in non-tidal waters unless completely submerged underwater when the water is at the normal level. In tidal water, such traps must be completely covered at normal high tide. It is illegal to use, set or maintain a Conibear trap having a jaw spread greater than 6 inches without a permit for beaver or river otter. A Conibear trap with a jaw spread of no more than 10 inches may be used for beaver or river otter.
- o Snares: Snares are illegal to use or maintain unless the trapper passes a trapper education course. All live capture snares must include a relaxing-type lock, except when submerged underwater or when set for mink, muskrat, nutria or weasel. These snares must meet requirements, including: being constructed of aircraft cable or crucible wire measuring 1/32, 3/64 or 1/16 inches in diameter and being equipped with a swivel. Other material, placement, and species specific requirements also exist
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Licensed trappers may use the following firearms to dispatch legally trapped animals other than muskrat: 1) an air gun not smaller than .177 caliber nor larger than .22 caliber; or 2) a .22 caliber rifle using only .22 caliber short ammunition when in possession of a valid rifle permit. Firearms may not be loaded with more than three rounds.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$32.50 for residents and \$200.50 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 o Incidental Catch: Must report incidental catch of bobcats.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, river otter, coyote, fox (red and gray), opossum, raccoon, skunk, weasel, mink, and nutria.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: To trap otter, a special permit must be obtained through a lottery system, only three traps can be used daily, there is a season limit of 1 otter, and the pelt must get tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NEW MEXICO: C+

Links

- New Mexico Trapping Regulations
 http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/publications/rib/2016/hunting/28-Furbearers.pdf
- New Mexico Statutes
 - http://www.nmonesource.com/NMPublic/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm
 - http://www.sos.state.nm.us/Legislation_And_Resources/NM_Administrative_Code_Rules.aspx

Trap Types/Killing

• Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:

New Mexico Administrative Code

- o Leghold: Leghold traps used on land cannot have a jaw spread greater than 7 inches, if laminated above the jaw surfaces. It is illegal to use leghold traps with teeth. Leghold traps that have a jaw spread greater than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches must be offset unless the jaws are padded. Steel traps with a jaw spread greater than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches cannot be used in water sets.
- o Conibear: Conibear traps with a jaw spread greater than 7 inches may not be set on land. Conibear traps with jaw spreads of 6–7 inches set on land shall be used in conjunction with a cubby set, such that the trap trigger is recessed in the cubby at least 8 inches from an entrance.
- o Snares: Not specified.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to place, set or maintain any steel trap or snare within 25 feet (visible from any angle) of bait unless the trap or snare is used in conjunction with a cubby set—where the bait cannot be seen, except from a height of 3 feet or less above ground level and at a maximum distance of 25 feet. Additional restrictions on the use of animal parts in bait.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20 for residents and \$345 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Must report incidental take of protected animals, including river otter, lynx, coatamundi, mink, pine martin, and black-footed ferret.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every calendar day.
- Water: Traps must be checked every calendar day.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Raccoon, badger, weasel, fox, ringtail, bobcat, muskrat, coyote, skunk, beaver and nutria.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NEW YORK: C+

Links

- New York Trapping Regulations
 - http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9209.html
- Laws of New York
 - http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/lawssrch.cgi?NVLWO:
- New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations
 https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/index?__lrTS=20170710185359712&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps with teeth are prohibited. On land, leghold traps must be 5 3 /4 inches or smaller. Those that are larger than 4 inches must have a pan tension device and be covered when set. During beaver or otter season, leghold traps up to 7 1 /4 inches are allowed if set under water. When the beaver or otter season is closed, leghold traps set in water for mink or muskrat may not be larger than 5 3 /4 inches. A leghold trap larger than 7 1 /4 inches is never legal to use.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps larger than 7 ½ inches are prohibited on land. Traps larger than 7 ½ inches may be used only in water during an open beaver or otter season. Conibear traps set on land without bait must be 6 inches or less, and can only be set such that no part of the bodygripping surface is more than 8 inches above the ground. Conibear traps 5 ½ inches to 7 ½ inches set with the use of bait, lure, or other attractants may only be used according to certain specifications.
 - o Snares: Prohibited.
- Use of Bait: Any carcass used as bait and placed or used in conjunction with a leghold trap must be completely covered at the time the trap is set or visited.
- Killing Method: Trappers may use any legal method to kill a trapped animal. A hunting license is not needed to use a firearm to kill a legally trapped animal.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20 for residents and \$275 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not specified.

- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Trap check times depend on the zone. In the Southern Zone, traps must be checked every 24 hours. In most other zones, they must be checked every 48 hours.
- Water: Trap check times depend on the zone. In the Southern Zone, traps must be checked every 24 hours. In most other zones, they must be checked every 48 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red fox, gray fox, skunk, coyote, opossum, and weasel
- Bobcat Trapping: Need a furbearer possession permit and must get the pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Need a furbearer possession permit and must get the pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Links

- North Carolina Trapping Regulations
 - http://www.ncwildlife.org/Trapping/Trapping-in-North-Carolina
- North Carolina General Statutes
 - http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/Statutes.asp
- North Carolina Administrative Code
 - http://www.dor.state.nc.us/practitioner/administrativecode.html

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps cannot have teeth or spikes. The jaw spread cannot be greater than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. If the leghold trap is on land and the jaw spread is between 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the jaws must be offset by 3 /16 of an inch. Other restrictions apply to chain length and anchor.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps set on land, cannot have a jaw spread greater than 7½ inches. If the Conibear trap is totally covered by water, it can have an inside jaw spread greater than 7½ inches and no larger than 26 inches in width and 12 inches in height. In areas of tidal waters, the mean high water is considered covering water. In reservoir areas, covering water is the low water level prevailing during the preceding 24 hours. In addition, if trapping for beaver, Conibear traps can be set one-half covered by water.
 - o Snares: Snares can only be used to trap beaver except where allowed by local law. Must have a weather-resistant permanent tag attached legibly with the trapper's name and address.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$30 for residents and \$125 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 - o Incidental Catch:
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked daily.
- Water: Conibear traps set under water must be checked every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- · Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, groundhog, mink, muskrat, nutria, opossum, river otter, raccoon, red fox, spotted skunk, striped skunk, long-tailed weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get each pelt tagged. \$2.20/tag.
- Otter Trapping: Must get each pelt tagged. \$2.20/tag.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

NORTH DAKOTA:

Links

- North Dakota Furbearer Hunting and Trapping Guide http://www.dor.state.nc.us/practitioner/administrativecode.html
- North Dakota State Code
 - http://www.legis.nd.gov/general-information/north-dakota-century-code
- North Dakota Administrative Code
 - http://www.legis.nd.gov/agency-rules/north-dakota-administrative-code

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: No specifications.
 - o Conibear: Within state wildlife management areas, Conibear traps with a jaw spread that is greater than 6 inches must be in 4 inches of water or more, be recessed at least 7 inches in a plastic, wood, or metal cubby with a maximum 50 square inch opening, or be recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood, or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening. Additional size and recessing requirements for all other lands, depending on the time of year.

- o Snares: Snares are allowed on state wildlife management areas and federal waterfowl production areas after the close of small game seasons. Relaxing cable devices are permitted, and one stop must be affixed to each cable device on land to prevent the loop from opening to a diameter greater than 12 inches. All snares must be anchored to the ground. Snares must be set so the bottom of the loop is never more than 12 inches from the ground. Snares must be constructed of carbon or stainless steel cable with at least a 1/16-inch diameter. Cable devices must possess a lock or breakaway device that allows the cable loop to disassemble at no more than 350 pounds pull.
- Use of Bait: Traps cannot be placed within 25 feet of any sight exposed bait.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$15 for residents and \$40 or \$350 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
- o Incidental Catch: Must report the incidental catch of furbearers for which there is no season; protected species must be reported within 12 hours of capture.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Hunter education is required if born after December 31, 1961. There is no mention as to whether or not this covers trapping topics.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Recommend (but do not require) that traps are checked every 48 hours.
- Water: Recommend (but do not require) that traps are checked every 48 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, fox, coyote, beaver, raccoon, bobcat, fisher, mink, muskrat, and weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Only residents are allowed to trap bobcats. Bobcat trapping is only allowed in certain areas, and only cable devices may be used. Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

оню: В

<u>Links</u>

- Ohio Trapping Regulations
 - http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/hunting-trapping-and-shooting-sports/hunting-trapping-regulations/trapping-regulations
- Ohio Revised Code

http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/

 Ohio Administrative Code http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: All leghold traps set on land must be covered and have at least two swiveling points. Leghold traps set underwater cannot have a jaw spread that is greater than $8 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. Leghold traps that are between $5 \frac{3}{8}$ inches and 6 inches must have a minimum of three swiveling points and the gripping surface is $\frac{5}{16}$ in or greater. No teeth or serrated edges. Trappers can attach a drag.
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps set on land must have a jaw spread greater than 5 inches in diameter. Traps with a jaw spread between 5 inches and 7 inches must be set in water. Traps with a jaw spread greater than 7 inches must be completely submerged and can only be used during the beaver or otter season.
 - o Snares: All snares must have a relaxing lock and a stop to prevent the opening of the snare from closing to a diameter of less than 2 ½ inches, or a relaxing lock system with a breaking point of not greater than 350 pounds. Must be less than 15 inches in diameter.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost both residents and non-residents is \$15. Must also purchase a hunting license (\$19 for residents and \$125 for non-residents).
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 - o Incidental Catch:
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked once every calendar day.
- Water: Traps must be checked once every calendar day.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Fox (red and gray), raccoon, skunk, opossum, weasel, mink, muskrat, beaver, and river otter.
- Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.
- Otter Trapping: No more than 3 otters may be taken by any trapper in Zone C, and no more than 1 otter may be taken by any trapper from Zone B. The total season bag limit is 3. Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

OKLAHOMA: C

Links

• Oklahoma Trapping Regulations

http://www.eregulations.com/oklahoma/hunting/furbearer-regulations/

• Oklahoma Statutes

http://www.oklegislature.gov/osstatuestitle.html

• Oklahoma Administrative Code

http://www.oar.state.ok.us/oar/codedoc02.nsf/frmMain?OpenFrameSet&Frame=Main&Src=75tnm2shfcdnm8pb4dthj0chedppmcbq8dtmmak31ctijujrgcln50ob7ckj42tbkdt374obdcli00

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Smooth-jawed, single-spring, steel leghold traps with a jaw spread no greater than 8 inches and smoothed-jawed, double-spring offset jawed, steel leghold traps with a jaw spread no greater than 8 inches are legal.
 - o Conibear: Prohibited.
- o Snares: Prohibited.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Must get both a hunting license (\$25 for residents and \$142 for non-residents) and a fur license (\$10 for residents and \$51 for non-residents).
- Trapper Report: Not specified.
 o Incidental Catch: Not specified.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: No, but must have taken hunting education (to obtain required hunting license) or be over 31.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Residents trapping under the general annual resident trapping license may use no more than 20 traps. Residents possessing a lifetime hunting license or a professional trapping license, and nonresident trapping license holders have no limit on the number of traps.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

 Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Raccoon, bobcat, badger, gray fox, red fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, river otter, weasel, beaver, nutria, striped skunk, swift fox, spotted skunk, ringtail, and coyote.

- Bobcat Trapping: No daily limit, season limit 20, must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: No daily limit, season limit 4.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

OREGON: D+

Links

• Oregon Trapping Regulations

http://www.dfw.state.or.us/resources/hunting/small_game/regulations/

Oregon Revised Statutes

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/ORS.aspx

Oregon Administrative Rules

http://sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/oregon administrative rules.aspx

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use a steel leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 9 inches. It is illegal to use any toothed trap. It is illegal to use a No. 3 or larger leghold trap or any leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 6 inches that does not have a jaw spacing of at least 3/16 of an inch when the trap is sprung and when the set is not capable of drowning the trapped animal.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to use a Conibear trap that has a jaw spread of 9 inches or more on land or to use any Conibear trap with a jaw spread between 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 9 inches on public land more than 50 feet away from a water source.
 - o Snares: No specifications.
- Use of Bait: It is unlawful for any person to trap for furbearers, predatory animals, and/or unprotected mammals using: The flesh of any game bird, game fish or game mammal for trap bait.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$47, cost for non-residents is \$352.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not specified.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born after June 30, 1968.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 48 hours for fur-bearing mammals. For predatory animals, traps must be checked every 76 hours for leghold or snares and every 30 days for Conibear.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 48 hours for fur-bearing mammals. For predatory animals, traps must be checked every 76 hours for leghold or snares and every 30 days for Conibear.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, red fox, gray fox, marten, muskrat, mink, raccoon, river otter, badger, coyote, nutria, opossum, porcupine, spotted skunk, striped skunk, weasel, rabbits, and rodents.
- Bobcat Trapping: Before trapping for bobcat, trappers must secure a bobcat record card (\$35 per card). Each western Oregon bobcat record card has spaces for recording 15 bobcats. No limit on how many cards may be purchased. Each eastern Oregon bobcat record card has spaces for recording 5 bobcats. Each trapper may only obtain 1 eastern Oregon bobcat record card. A single person cannot possess both eastern and western Oregon bobcat record cards. Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Before trapping for otter, trappers must secure an otter record card (\$35 per card).
 Each card has spaces for recording 15 otters. No limit on the purchase of record cards. Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

PENNSYLVANIA: C

Links

- Pennsylvania Hunting and Trapping Digest
 http://www.pgc.pa.gov/HuntTrap/Law/Pages/HuntingandTrappingDigest.aspx
- Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes
 http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/LI/Public/cons index.cfm
- Pennsylvania State Code
 http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/CH/Public/pcde index.cfm

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use jaw-toothed traps or to use traps with a jaw spread exceeding 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to set Conibear traps outside a watercourse, waterway, marsh, pond or dam.
 - o Snares: Snares are only permitted for trapping foxes and coyotes during the winter. Snares must be made of a galvanized stranded steel cable with a diameter of not less than 3/32 of an inch. The cable cannot exceed 7 feet in length, must be equipped with a swivel device, and must have stops affixed to the cable to ensure that the circumference of the cable that makes up the loop may not be greater than 38 inches when fully open, or less than 8 inches when fully closed. The snare must be set so that the bottom of the loop is between 6 and 12 inches off the ground. The snare must also include a breakaway device. To use snares, trappers must first complete a certified cable restraint training course.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to set a trap with bait visible from the air.
- Killing Method: There are some restrictions on what type of gun trappers may use when dispatching a trapped animal during deer season.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20.90 for residents and \$81.90 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Must report bobcat, fisher, and otter take.
 - o Incidental Catch:
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 36 hours.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 36 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Foxes, coyotes, raccoons, opossums, striped skunks, weasels, minks, muskrats, bobcats, beavers, fishers, and river otters.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must obtain a special permit (\$6.90), limit 1. Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must obtain a special permit (\$6.90), limit 1. Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

RHODE ISLAND: 8+

Links

- Rhode Island Trapping Regulations
 http://www.eregulations.com/rhodeisland/hunting/
- The State of Rhode Island General Laws http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/
- Rhode Island Administrative Code http://sos.ri.gov/rules/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Prohibited.
 - o Conibear: On private land, or in water on private land, Conibear traps must have a jaw spread less than or equal to 6 ½ inches. Conibear traps greater than 6 ½ inches but less than 8 inches can only be set if they are completely submerged in water or set no less than 6 feet above the ground. Conibear traps that are greater than 8 inches but less than 10 inches may only be used if they are completely submerged in water. On state land, Conibear traps with a jaw spread of up to 6 ½ inches are only allowed in water sets or if placed 6 feet above the ground. Conibear traps that are greater than 6 ½ inches but less than 10 inches can only be set if they are completely submerged in water.
 - o Snares: Prohibited.

• Use of Bait: Not specified.

• Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

• Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$10, cost for non-residents is \$30.

• Trapper Report: Required. o Incidental Catch:

• Trap ID: Required.

• Trapper Education: Not required.

• Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

• Land: All traps must be checked every 24 hours.

• Water: All traps must be checked every 24 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

• Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon, opossum, weasel, red fox, gray fox, rabbit, coyote, beaver, fisher.

Bobcat Trapping: Prohibited.

• Otter Trapping: Prohibited.

• Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

SOUTH CAROLINA: D

<u>Links</u>

South Carolina Trapping Regulations

http://www.dnr.sc.gov/regs/furharvest.html

South Carolina Code of Laws

http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/statmast.php

• South Carolina Code of Regulations

http://www.scstatehouse.gov/coderegs/statmast.php

Trap Types/Killing

• Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:

o Leghold: Leghold traps with a jaw spread of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches or less on land and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches or smaller for water sets are legal.

o Conibear: Conibear traps are legal for use in water only.

o Snares: Snares may be used in water sets only.

• Use of Bait: Bait is prohibited for Conibear sets.

• Killing Method: Not specified.

Trapper Requirements

• Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$25, cost for non-residents is \$200.

• Trapper Report: Required.

o Incidental Catch: Not specified.

• Trap ID: Required.

• Trapper Education: Must complete hunter education to get a commercial fur license. There is no mention if this education covers trapping topics or not.

• Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

• Land: Traps must be checked every 24 hours.

Water: Traps must be checked every 48 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

• Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, red fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, spotted skunk, striped skunk, and weasel.

• Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.

• Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.

• Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Links

South Dakota Trapping Regulations
 http://gfp.sd.gov/hunting/trapping/regulations.aspx

• South Dakota Codified Laws

http://sdlegislature.gov/statutes/Codified Laws/

• South Dakota Administrative Code

http://sdlegislature.gov/Rules/default.aspx

Types of Traps/Killing

• Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:

o Leghold: Not specified.

o Conibear: Conibear traps with a jaw spread greater than 8 inches may only be used in water sets.

The bottom surface of these traps must remain completely submerged at all times.

o Snares: Snares must have a mechanical lock, swivel device on the anchor end, and stop device to prohibit the loop from closing to a diameter of less than 2 ½ inches. Attaching a drag is prohibited. Must have a breaking strength of 350 pounds or less.

• Use of Bait: Prohibited for use in conjunction with a Conibear trap that has a jaw spread greater than 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and is set on public land unless the trap is recessed in a cubby or set below the water's edge. Traps may not be set within 30 feet of exposed bait visible to airborne raptors.

Killing Method: Not specified.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$30 for residents and \$275 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Reports of incidentally caught live otter should be submitted.
- Trap ID: Not required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked prior to midnight of the second full calendar day (from the time the trap was initially set or last checked) east of the Missouri River and prior to midnight of the third full calendar day west of the Missouri River.
- Water: Traps must be checked prior to midnight of the fifth full calendar day statewide.

Species Specific Restrictions

- · Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Muskrat, mink, weasel, beaver, bobcat, fox, badger, raccoon, skunk, opossum, jackrabbit, and coyote.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt sealed.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

TENNESSEE: D

Links

- Tennessee Trapping Regulations
 - https://www.tn.gov/twra/article/hunting-guide
- Tennessee Code
 - https://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/tncode/
- Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee
 - https://sos.tn.gov/effective-rules

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps with a jaw spread of 9 inches or less are legal to use. They must be placed at least 12 inches inside the entrance to a burrow or hole or used as a water set.
 - o Conibear: Square Conibear traps that have a jaw-spread of 16 inches or less and circular Conibear traps that have a jaw-spread of 12 inches or less are legal to use.
 - o Snares: Snares must have a minimum cable diameter of 5/64 of an inch and maximum cable diameter of 3/32 on an inch. Spring activated snares, except Collarum snares, are prohibited
- Use of Bait: Prohibited.
- Killing Method: Not specified

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$34 for residents and \$201 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not required.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: All traps must be checked every 36 hours.
- Water: All traps must be checked every 36 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, coyote, groundhog, bobcat, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, skunk, and weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

TFXAS:

Links

- Texas Furbearer Regulations
 - https://tpwd.texas.gov/regulations/outdoor-annual/hunting/fur-bearing-animal-regulations/
- Texas Statutes
 - http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/
- Texas Administrative Code
 - https://www.sos.state.tx.us/tac/index.shtml

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to use leghold traps within 400 feet of a school.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to use Conibear traps within 400 feet of a school. It is illegal to use a Conibear trap with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch-deep water.
 - o Snares: No restrictions.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$19, cost for non-residents is \$315.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Not required.

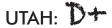
- Trap ID: Not required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 36 hours.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 36 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, fox, mink, muskrat, nutria, opossum, otter, raccoon, ring-tailed cat, skunk and civet cat (spotted skunk).
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.



Links

- Utah Furbearer Regulations
 https://wildlife.utah.gov/hunting-in-utah/hunting-information/furbearer.html
- Utah Code
 - https://le.utah.gov/xcode/code.html
- Utah Administrative Code https://rules.utah.gov/publications/utah-adm-code/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Leghold traps must have spacers on the jaws that leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed. Traps with rubber-padded jaws, traps with jaw spreads less than 4 ½ inches, and traps that are completely submerged in water do not need to meet this requirement.
 - o Conibear: In certain areas, modifications to the trigger assemblies on Conibear traps must be made. In certain areas, only Conibear traps with a body-gripping area less than 30 square inches can be used.
 - o Snares: All snares, except those set in water or with a loop size less than three inches in diameter, must have a breakaway lock mechanism that will release when any force greater than 300 pounds is applied to the loop. Breakaway cable devices must be anchored to the ground. The use of drags is prohibited.
- Use of Bait: Trappers may not use any protected wildlife or their parts—except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached—as bait. Trappers may use parts of legally taken furbearers and non-protected wildlife as bait. Traps cannot be set within 30 feet of any exposed bait. Traps may be placed near carcasses of protected wildlife provided the carcass has not been moved or relocated for the purpose of trapping furbearers and the trap is not located within 30 feet of the carcass. White-

bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached may be set within 30 feet of traps. Bait used inside an artificial cubby set must be placed at least eight inches from the opening.

• Killing Method: Furbearers caught in a trapping device may be taken by shooting at any time.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost for residents is \$29, cost for non-residents is \$154.
- Trapper Report: Voluntary random surveys.
 - o Incidental Catch: Only required to report protected/endangered species.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required if born after December 31, 1984.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

- Land: Traps must be checked every 48 hours, except Conibear traps, drowning sets, and lethal cable devices, which must be checked every 96 hours.
- Water: Traps must be checked every 96 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, kit fox, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, red fox, ringtail, spotted skunk, striped skunk, and weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Bag limit: one per permit up to six. Must get pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

VERMONT: D

Links

Vermont Trapping Regulations

http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com/hunt/furbearers_and_trapping/trapping_rules_and_restrictions/

• Vermont Statutes

http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/

• Vermont Administrative Code

https://www.sec.state.vt.us/administrative-rules.aspx

Types of Traps/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: Toothed leghold traps are illegal.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to use a Conibear trap with a jaw spread over 8 inches unless the trap is set five feet or more above the ground or in water.
 - o Snares: Prohibited.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

• Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$23 for residents and \$305 for non-residents.

• Trapper Report: Voluntary survey. o Incidental Catch: Not specified.

• Trap ID: Required.

• Trapper Education: Required.

Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

• Land: Traps must be checked once every calendar day.

• Water: Traps must be checked once every three calendar days.

Species Specific Restrictions

· Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, otter, marten, mink, raccoon, fisher, fox, skunk, muskrat, bobcat, coyote, weasel, opossum, lynx, and wolf.

Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.

• Otter Trapping: Must get pelt tagged.

• Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

VIRGINIA:

Links

• Furbearer Trapping Regulations

https://www.dgif.virginia.gov/hunting/regulations/furbearertrapping/

Code of Virginia

https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode

• Virginia Administrative Code

https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode

Trap Types/Killing

• Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:

o Leghold: Leghold traps with teeth or a jaw spread that exceeds 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches are prohibited on land.

- o Conibear: Conibear traps with a jaw spread that exceeds 7 ½ inches are prohibited unless they are at least half submerged by water. It is also illegal to use Conibear traps with a jaw spread greater than 5 inches when using any bait, lure, or scent, however Conibear traps that are between 5 and 7 ½ inches may be used within an enclosure with openings no greater than 60 square inches and the trap trigger recessed at least 12 inches from all openings.
- o Snares: On land, snares must have loops 12 inches or less in diameter with the bottom of the snare loop no more than 12 inches above the ground. Snares with the top of the snare loop set higher than 12 inches above ground must include a single-piece lock, a cable stop that prevents the loop from closing smaller than 2 ½ inches in diameter, and a break-away device. Land snares may only be used with written permission of the landowner.

- Use of Bait: It is unlawful to set leghold or Conibear traps, or snares within 50 feet of an animal carcass or animal parts, unless the carcass or parts are completely covered at the time the trap is set or visited.
- Killing Method: May use any humane method not specifically prohibited by laws.

Trapper Requirements

• Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$46 for residents and \$206 for non-residents.

• Trapper Report: Not required o Incidental Catch: Not required.

• Trap ID: Required.

Trapper Education: Not required.

• Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified

Trap Check Times

• Land: Must check traps once per day.

• Water: Must check traps every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- · Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Beaver, bobcat, fisher, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, skunk, and weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Trapped bobcats must be reported within 24 hours and some bobcats required a CITES tag.
- Otter Trapping: Must get a CITES tag for otter pelts that are sold, traded, or transported out of state. Season bag limit is 4 in all counties west of the Blue Ridge. There is no bag limit in counties east of the Blue Ridge.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

WASHINGTON: A

Links

• Washington Small Game & Trapping Regulations

http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/smallgame_trapping/

• Revised Code of Washington

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/

Washington Administrative Code

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/

Trap Types/Killing

• Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:

o Leghold: It is unlawful to trap for wild animals with body-gripping traps except by permit to abate an animal problem. This includes, but is not limited to, padded leghold traps, unpadded leghold traps, all snares, and Conibear trap types.

- o Conibear: It is unlawful to trap for wild animals with body-gripping traps except by permit to abate an animal problem. This includes, but is not limited to, padded leghold traps, unpadded leghold traps, all snares, and Conibear trap types.
- o Snares: It is unlawful to trap for wild animals with body-gripping traps except by permit to abate an animal problem. This includes, but is not limited to, padded leghold traps, unpadded leghold traps, all snares, and Conibear trap types.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to use any game birds, game fish, or game animals for bait (except the use of nonedible parts is permitted). It is also illegal to trap for wild animals within 30 feet of any exposed meat bait or nonedible game parts which are visible to flying raptors.
- Killing Method: A firearm may be used to dispatch trapped animals.

Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$41.60 for residents and \$200 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Required to report all catch, including incidental.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: Must check all non-killing traps every 24 hours. Must check all killing traps every 72 hours.
- Water: Must check all non-killing traps every 24 hours. Must check all killing traps every 72 hours.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, bobcat, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, red fox, river offer and weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get pelt sealed.
- Otter Trapping: Must get pelt sealed.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

WEST VIRGINIA: C

<u>Links</u>

- West Virginia Trapping Regulations http://www.wvdnr.gov/Hunting/hunting regs.shtm
- West Virginia State Code http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm
- West Virginia Administrative Code

http://www.sos.wv.gov/administrative-law/Pages/adlawpages.aspx

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is unlawful to set or use a leghold trap with a jaw spread that is greater than 6 ½ inches unless the trap is set under water. It is illegal to use a trap with any teeth attached
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to set Conibear traps with a jaw spread of more than 5 inches when set on land. They may be set in water.
 - o Snares: Foot snares must have a loop that does not exceed 6 ½ inches in diameter, is at ground level, and is horizontal to the ground. Body-gripping snares must have a relaxing-type lock system with a breaking point of 350 pounds or less or a stop with a minimum loop diameter of at least 2 inches. They must also have an average loop diameter that is less than 15 inches and must be anchored to the trap site.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to use exposed animal or bird carcasses (or parts) as bait within 50 feet of a trap. Animal or bird carcasses (or parts) may be used as bait if they are completely covered.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Residents must obtain and hunting and trapping license (\$19) and nonresidents must obtain a non-reside hunting and trapping license (\$119).
- Trapper Report: Not required. o Incidental Catch: Not reported.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Hunter education is required. It is not specified whether or not this covers trapping
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: All traps must be checked daily.
- Water: All traps must be checked daily.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Raccoon, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, mink, muskrat, fisher, beaver, otter, skunk, opossums, coyotes, and weasels.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must get the pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must get the pelt tagged
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

WISCONSIN: D

<u>Links</u>

- Wisconsin Trapping Regulations
 http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/trap/regulations.html
- Wisconsin State Statutes
 http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes
- Wisconsin Administrative Code http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold: It is illegal to set, place, or operate any jaw traps with a jaw spread of less than 5 ½ inches in water. It is also unlawful to set, place, or operate any jaw traps with teeth unless they are completely submerged in water. It is illegal to set a leghold trap with a jaw spread of more than 7 inches from October 15-Nover 30 unless it is a water set or with a jaw spread of more than 8 inches at any other time or as a water set.
 - o Conibear: It is illegal to set, place or operate any water set Conibear traps that are 60 square inches or less, except when the muskrat or mink season is open in the zone in which the trap is set. It is also illegal to set, place or operate any Conibear trap that is 75 square inches or larger unless ½ of the trap is located underwater at all times, and to set, place or operate any Conibear trap greater than 60 square inches in certain locations. Additional size and placement restrictions may apply.
 - o Snares: It is illegal to set, place or operate any snare or cable restraint, regardless of the size of the loop, in the following locations in certain locations. It is also illegal to set, place or operate any snare, regardless of the loop size, unless half of the snare loop is located underwater at all times. The loop cable and loop attachments must conform to the following specifications: the cable length may not exceed 5 ft.; the cable must be galvanized aircraft cable; the cable or wire diameter may not exceed 1/8 inch; and it must be non-spring activated. Additional size and placement restrictions may apply.
- Use of Bait: It is illegal to use sight-exposed bait consisting of feathers, animal flesh, fur, hide or entrails within 25 ft. of any trap, snare or cable restraint.
- Killing Method: It is illegal to dispatch a fisher, mink, muskrat, or otter by means of a firearm or spear.

<u>Trapper Requirements</u>

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20 for residents and \$150 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Required.
 - o Incidental Catch: Must report incidental catch of protected species.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: All land sets must be checked at least once a day except for weasel boxes, which can be checked every 4 days.
- Water: All water sets (except drowning sets) must be checked at least once a day. Drowning sets must be checked every 4 days. There are no mandated trap checking periods for sets under the ice.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Bobcat, fisher, otter, coyote, raccoon, red fox, gray fox, mink, muskrat, beaver, skunk, weasel, and opossum.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must obtain a bobcat permit (\$6) and get the pelt tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Must obtain an otter permit (\$3) and get the pelt tagged.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

WYOMING:

Links

- Wyoming Trapping Regulations
 https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Regulations/Regulation-PDFs/REGULATIONS_CH4.pdf
- Wyoming State Statutes

http://legisweb.state.wy.us/LSOWeb/wyStatutes.aspx

 Wyoming Administrative Rules https://rules.wyo.gov/

Trap Types/Killing

- Trap Specifications: Leghold, Conibear, and Snares:
 - o Leghold:
 - o Conibear: Conibear traps must have a jaw spread of 10 inches or less unless it is set on private land or the bottom of the trap is at least partially submerged in water.
 - o Snares: All snares must have a break-away device that releases at 295 pounds of pressure or less at the point of the snare lock. The loop size must not exceed 12 inches in diameter.
- Use of Bait: Not specified.
- Killing Method: Not specified.

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Trapper Requirements

- Trapping License: Required. Cost is \$20 for residents and \$242 for non-residents.
- Trapper Report: Not required.
 - o Incidental Catch: If a big or trophy game animal, game bird, protected animal, or raptor is trapped and has been injured in such a way that the injury may result in death or if the animal has been killed, the trapper must report it to the Department.
- Trap ID: Required.
- Trapper Education: Not required.
- Restriction on Number of Traps that May Be Set: Not specified.

Trap Check Times

- Land: All leghold and live traps must be checked at least every 72 hours. All snares and Conibear traps must be check at least once each week except during the initial week they were set.
- Water: All leghold and live traps must be checked at least every 72 hours. All snares and Conibear traps must be check at least once each week except during the initial week they were set.

Species Specific Restrictions

- Animals that May Legally Be Trapped: Badger, beaver, bobcat, marten, mink, muskrat, or weasel.
- Bobcat Trapping: Must be registered with the Department and the pelt must be tagged.
- Otter Trapping: Prohibited.
- Bear Trapping: Prohibited.

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Born Free USA is a national animal advocacy nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, contributions to which are tax-deductible.

