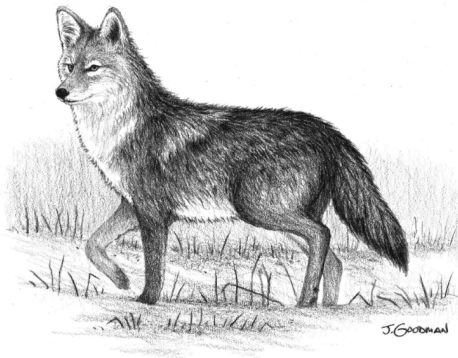


2026 Summary of Furbearer Trapping Regulations in the United States



ASSOCIATION *of*
FISH & WILDLIFE
AGENCIES



**Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Furbearer Conservation Technical Work Group**

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Introduction

Trapping is a heavily regulated activity in the United States. In a continuous effort to understand the full scope and breath of this activity across North America, surveys have intermittently been conducted by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. A “Summary of Trapping Regulations for Fur Harvesting in the United States and Canada” was originally conducted by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Furbearer Resources Technical Subcommittee in 1995. A second iteration was conducted in 2007 and a third in 2015. Throughout the evolution of this survey, trapping devices and methods, as well as the regulations that guide them, have undergone changes. The annual regulated harvest of wild furbearers occurs under the conditions set forth in regulations promulgated within each state. The summary data of furbearer trapping regulations contained in this report were gathered during the spring/summer of 2025 in an effort to examine current laws for the harvest of 26 species of furbearers by regulated trapping throughout the United States. The survey contains 242 questions. Response rate to the survey was 100%. Some responses were more thorough than others which added to the length of this survey.

An on-line survey was developed and distributed to wildlife agencies in 49 U.S. states (excluding Hawaii). Information was compiled under the following 11 general categories:

- 1) Licensing
- 2) Trapper Education
- 3) Best Management Practices for Trapping
- 4) General
- 5) Bodygrip traps
- 6) Foothold traps
- 7) Snares
- 8) Miscellaneous Trapping Devices
- 9) Capture Techniques for Mountain Lion and Black Bear
- 10) Furbearer Hunting
- 11) Tagging, Registration, and Management of Furbearers.

Readers should note that the comprehensive body of regulations set forth by state wildlife agencies for the trapping of furbearers is among the most complex and comprehensive of all laws concerning wildlife today. The environmental, climatological, social, cultural and economic conditions under which furbearers are harvested dictate that the methods and devices used to capture furbearers are flexible and diverse. No single device is appropriate to capture the wide diversity of furbearer species under the variety of conditions existing in the United States. Users of this data should be careful when drawing conclusions about trapping and harvest regulations. Due to the complexity of trapping regulations, analysis of this information should be discussed with state wildlife project leaders.

The underlying premise of what is lawful and the fundamental context in which regulations are constructed is important in understanding state trapping laws. For example, in some jurisdictions a technique or device is lawful, unless otherwise prohibited. In other jurisdictions, a technique or

device is prohibited unless specifically allowed by regulation. Thus, the reader is cautioned not to draw broad conclusions from any single response within this summary.

Information presented on any page of this report is only a single component within more comprehensive regulations. To understand the full relevance and importance of any response, the listed information needs to be examined within the context and in concert with all other existing regulations.

If viewed in this context the information within this report is very useful to wildlife managers to help examine technologies and initiate appropriate furbearer management decisions.

The Furbearer Conservation Technical Work Group of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies are grateful to all agencies for their cooperation in gathering this information and thank them for their assistance in these efforts. Thank you to Matt Lovallo, Daniel Adams, and Joshua Johnson with the Pennsylvania Game Commission for assisting in the distribution of the survey and in the collection of the responses. Thank you to Dr. Nathan Roberts and Jenna Shanks for assisting in the compilation of the survey responses onto this document.

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Results

Licensing

Trapping is a highly regulated activity and state wildlife agencies regulate trapping not only for fur harvest but also for nuisance and animal damage control. States require trapping license for residents and non-residents. In some states landowners are not required to have a license when trapping on their own property. States also vary in their resident and nonresident trapper license regulations based on cost and age thresholds. 48 states allow nonresidents to trap on state land.

1. What is the cost of your standard resident license required for trapping furbearers? (Please include the cost of additional required permits or stamps separately, e.g., \$30 license + \$1 habitat stamp) Note: For the duration of the survey, when we refer to “trapping license”, we will be referring to this license.
Answered Question 49
Skipped Question 0
AL - \$27.25
AK – Resident - \$25.00 and Nonresident (Hunting and trapping) - \$405.00
AZ – \$30.00
AR – \$0.00 for Resident Trapper Permit but must have a hunting license that can vary in cost depending on which one you have. The minimum cost for a hunting license is \$10.50
CA – No recreational (fur) trapping is allowed. A pest/nuisance wildlife trapping license costs \$154.24
CO – Colorado doesn't have a "trapping" license. To take furbearers as a resident you need either a furbearer license (\$35.00 annual + \$12.00 habitat stamp) to take just furbearers OR a small game license and furbearer harvest permit (\$35.00 annual + \$12.00 habitat stamps and \$10.00 for furbearer permit) which allows take of ALL small game, furbearers, waterfowl, etc)
CT - \$34.00
DE – \$10.00
FL – \$26.50
GA - \$40.00
IA - \$39.00
ID - \$29.75
IL - \$10.50 + Habitat Stamp (\$5.50)
IN – \$20.00
KS - \$27.50
KY - \$20.00
LA – \$40.00
MA - \$38.00 trapping license + \$17.00 trap registration permit (2 years) +\$5.00 land stamp
MD - Resident: Hunting license \$35.00 + furbearer stamp \$5.00 = \$40.00; Nonresident Hunting license \$160.00 + \$50.00 Nonresident trapping license + \$5.00 furbearer permit = \$215.00
ME – \$36.00

MI - \$11.00 base license + \$15.00 fur harvester license
MN - \$45.00 (\$23.00 for trapping license, \$22.00 for small game license that is also required (for most) to trap
MO – \$11.00
MS - License \$25.00, Processing Fee \$1.29 Agent Fee \$1.00
MT - \$20.00 license + \$4.00 conservation license
NC – \$38.00
ND - \$15.00 license + \$1.00 certificate
NE – \$18.00 fur harvest permit + \$25.00 habitat stamp
NH – \$36.00 + \$2.50 habitat fee
NJ - \$32.50
NM - For 2025-26 season: \$20.00 + \$4.00 Habitat Mgmt & Access Validation. *Note Legislation passed in 2025 will raise the trapper license fee to \$50.00 for the 2026-27 license year, and each year following license fees can be raised to adjust for inflation.
NV - \$40.00 License
NY – \$20.00
OH – \$19.00 adult resident hunting license + \$15.00 resident fur taker permit
OK - \$36.00
OR – \$54.50
PA – \$20.97 + \$6.97 bobcat permit + \$6.97 fisher permit + \$6.97 otter permit
RI - \$20.00
SC - \$25.00
SD – \$31.00 Furbearer License + \$10.00 Habitat Stamp
TN - \$33.00 base license + \$33.00 trapping supplemental. We are due for a license increase July 1
TX – \$19.00
UT - \$33.00 annual furbearer license
VA - \$46.00
VT – Resident: \$23.00 1-year, \$109.00 5-year. Can also have a permanent license that has trapping (\$60.00, 66 or older), or combination license (\$47.00 1-year, \$229.00 5-year)
WA - \$41.60
WI – \$20.00
WV - \$19.00 hunting and trapping license + \$5.00 conservation stamp
WY - \$45.00

2. Does your state offer a junior resident trapping license?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	53.06%	26
No	46.94%	23

3. At what age(s) is the junior resident trapping license available? (e.g., <16, 12-16, etc.)		
Answered Question 26		
Skipped Question 23		

AZ – 10 to 17
CA - No recreational (fur) trapping is allowed. A junior pest/nuisance wildlife trapping license is available to <16
CT – 12 to 15
ID - <18
IL - 18 and under
IN - <17 (combo with hunting)
KS – 15 and younger
KY- 12 to 15
MA – 12 to 17
ME – 10 to 15
MI – Mentored youth license 0 to 9 years old, Youth base license 10 to 16 years old
MN – 13 to 17
MT – 6
NH - <16
NM – <17
NV -12 to 17
NY – 12 to 15
OH - 17 years and younger
OK – <18
PA – 12 to 16
TN – 13 to 15
VA - <16
VT – <17
WA - <16
WV – 15 to 17
WY - <17

4. How much does the junior resident trapping license cost? (Please include the cost of additional required permits or stamps separately, e.g., \$10 license + \$10 habitat stamp)
Answered Question 26
Skipped Question 23
AZ - \$10.00
CA – No recreational (fur) trapping is allowed. A junior pest/nuisance wildlife trapping license is \$52.02
CT – \$11.00
ID – \$7.25
IL - \$7.50
IN – \$12.00
KS - \$15.00
KY – \$5.00
MA - \$6.50 + \$17.00 Trap registration (2 years) +\$5.00 land stamp
ME – \$10.00
MI – \$7.50 Mentored youth license if <10 years old OR \$6 base license + \$15 fur harvester license if 10+ years old

MN - \$5; 16 to 17 year olds also required to have \$5.00 junior small game license
MT – Free
NH – \$36.00 + \$2.50 habitat fee
NM - 2025-26 season: \$9.00 + \$4.00 Habitat Mgmt & Access Validation. *Note, legislation passed in 2025 will raise the price of a Junior Trapper License to \$20.00 for the 26-27 license year, and that fee can increase each following year to adjust for inflation.
NV - \$15.00
NY – \$5.00
OH - \$10.00 youth hunting license + \$8.00 youth fur taker permit
OK – \$26.00
PA - \$6.97 + \$6.97 bobcat permit + \$6.97 fisher permit + \$6.97 otter permit
TN - \$9.00 for the junior hunt, fish & trap
VA - \$11.00
VT – \$10.00
WA - \$18.50
WV - \$16.00
WY - \$6.00

5. Are some individuals exempt from buying a resident trapping license based on age? (e.g., no license required before age 12 or after age 65.)		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	57.14%	28
No	42.86%	21

6. At what age is a license required? (e.g., 12-65)
Answered Question 47
Skipped Question 2
AK – 18 to 60
AL – All ages
AZ – 10
AR – 16
CA – All ages
CO - All ages. Under 18 is \$1.46
CT – 0 to 64
DE – 13 to 64
FL – 0 to 65
GA – 16 and older
IA - Age 16 and older
IL – All ages
IN – All ages
KS - 14; exempt below that only if accompanied by license holder
KY – 12
LA – 18

MA – 12 to 69
MD –No minimum age
ME – 11 and older
MI – N/A
MN - 13 (junior license), 18 (regular license)
MO – 16 to 64
MS – 16
MT – 12 and over
NC – 16
ND – 16 and older
NE – 16
NH – All ages
NJ – 16
NM – 12
NV – 12
NY – 12+
OH - Free Senior for Ohio residents born on or before December 31, 1937.
OK - <18
OR – 12
PA – 12, but we offer mentored youth opportunities and senior lifetime furtaker and combo licenses
RI – 12
SC – All ages
SD –18 and older
TN – 12 to 99. statutory exemption for those born before 3-1-1926
UT – All ages
VA – No license shall be required of resident persons under 16 years of age to trap when accompanied by any person 18 years of age or older who possesses a valid state license to trap in this Commonwealth. No license shall be required of a resident person 65 years of age or over to hunt or trap on private property in the county or city in which he resides. A senior trapping license is required when trapping in other locations
VT – All ages
WA – All ages
WI – 16
WV – 15, or 65 or older who reached that age before Jan. 1, 2012 (born before Jan. 1, 1947)
WY – All ages

7. Does your state offer a nonresident trapping license?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	97.96%	48
No	2.04%	1

8. How much does your nonresident trapping license cost? (Please include the cost of additional required permits or stamps separately, e.g., \$300 license + \$10 habitat stamp)		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
AL – \$263.00		
AK -\$405.00 for combined hunting and trapping		
AZ - \$275.00		
AR – \$125.00 + a non-resident hunting license which can vary in cost. The cheapest alternative for an all-season license is \$110.00.		
CA –No recreational (fur) trapping is allowed. A nonresident pest/nuisance wildlife trapping license is available for \$760		
CO – Non-resident annual Furbearer License is \$99 + \$12 habitat stamp, NR Small Game is \$99, plus \$12 habitat stamps plus a \$10 furbearer harvest permit		
CT - \$250.00		
DE – \$75.00		
FL - \$26.50		
GA - \$325.00 plus		
IA - \$247.00		
ID – \$331.75		
IL - \$175.50 (with reciprocity) \$250.50 (without reciprocity)		
IN - \$140.00		
KS - \$252.50		
KY - \$130.00		
LA – \$160.00		
MA - \$212.00 +\$17.00 trap registration (2 years) + \$5.00 land stamp		
MD - Nonresident license \$160.00 + Nonresident trapping license \$50.00 +\$5.00 furbearer permit = \$215.00		
ME – \$318.00		
MI – \$151.00 base license + \$15.00 fur harvester license		
MO - \$208.50		
MS - License \$205.00, Processing Fee \$3.65, Agent Fee \$3.00		
MT- \$250.00 license + \$10.00 conservation license		
NC – \$158.00		
ND - \$350.00 license + \$2.00 certificate		
NE - \$227.00 permit +\$25.00 habitat stamp		
NH – \$301.00 + \$2.50 Habitat fee		
NJ - \$200.50		
NM - 2025-26 season: \$345.00 + \$4.00 Habitat Mgmt & Access Validation. *Note, legislation passed in 2025 will raise the price of a non-resident Trapper License to \$500.00 for the 26-27 license year, and that fee can increase each following year to adjust for inflation.		
NV - \$188.00		
NY – \$275.00		
OH - \$180.96 Nonresident hunting license + \$15.00 adult fur taker permit		
OK - \$209.00 - annual, \$75.00 - 5 day		

OR – \$407.00
PA - Adult = \$81.97 + \$6.97 bobcat permit + \$6.97 fisher permit + \$6.97 otter permit; junior non-res \$41.97
RI - \$75.00
SC - \$200.00
SD - \$325.00 license + \$25.00 habitat stamp
TN - \$200.00
TX - \$315.00
UT – \$195.00
VA - \$206.00
VT – \$305 for 1-year, \$1519 for 5-year
WA - \$200.00
WI - \$150.00
WV - \$119 license +\$13 conservation stamp
WY - \$249.00

9. Are there restrictions on who may get the nonresident license?		
Answered Question 46		
Skipped Question 3		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	30.43%	14
No	69.57%	32

Additional Comments
<i>Comments include yes and no responses.</i>
CA – May only be issued if the state in which the applicant resides provides for issuance of a nonresident trapping license to California residents.
CT – Must be at least 12 years old to purchase a non-resident trapping license
GA - Anyone who purchases a nonresident trapping license must post a \$2500 forfeiture bond.
IA - Reciprocity - Nonresident furharvesters wanting to purchase an Iowa nonresident Furharvester License may do so only if their state of residence also sells a nonresident Furharvester/Trapping License to Iowa residents.
IN - Nonresident landowners can hunt/trap/fish their own land without a license.
ME – Nonresidents who are citizens of the U.S. are not allowed to trap beaver unless their home state allows Maine residents to trap beaver. A nonresident who isn't a citizen of the U.S. cannot trap in Maine unless it is for beaver and their province of residency allows Maine residents to trap beaver in that province.
MI – Nonresidents under 17 years old may purchase a resident base license.
MT – Nonresident state must have trapping reciprocity with Montana. CA and HI don't.
ND – Reciprocity
NE – Reciprocity decided on case-by-case basis per rules of other states
NJ - First-time license must be obtained from a physical license agent by showing a trapper education course completion card or with a prior resident trapping license from any state.
NM - No nonresident who resides in a state that does not permit New Mexico residents to

procure nonresident trapper licenses may purchase a New Mexico nonresident trapper license.
NY - Nonresidents ages 12-15 can get a license for \$5.00
PA - Only restrictions are proof of HTE certification from another state, as well as minimum age restrictions
SD – Reciprocity required
VT - An applicant for a license must either have a previous or current license, a certificate or letter of proof showing successful completion of an approved trapper education course from Vermont or any other state or province, or a completed affidavit attesting to having a prior trapping license from Vermont or any other state or province.
WI - Wisconsin allows trapping by nonresident U.S. citizens from those states that allow Wisconsin residents to purchase nonresident licenses and trap in those states. This includes all states and districts except Hawaii, Minnesota and Washington, D.C.
WY - The department shall issue a trapping license to a nonresident only if his state issues licenses to Wyoming residents to trap the same species for which residents of that state may be licensed to trap in that state.

10. Are harvest restrictions placed on nonresidents that do not apply to residents (species they can trap, season dates, number of traps they can use, etc.)		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes. If yes, how are nonresidents regulated differently than residents?	22.92%	11
No	77.08%	37

If yes, how are nonresidents regulated differently than residents?
<i>Comments include yes and no responses.</i>
CA - No recreational (fur) trapping is allowed for any holders of trapping licenses. All trapping is limited to pest/nuisance wildlife control.
ID – Non-residents are only allowed to pursue species in Idaho that an Idaho resident could pursue in the state of the non-resident. For example, non-residents can't trap bobcats in NV so a NV resident cannot trap bobcats in ID.
MI – Nonresidents cannot harvest limited-take furbearer species (badger, bobcat, fisher, marten, and otter). Nonresidents have shorter beaver trapping season.
MT – Need to have completed a trapper education course deemed equivalent to MT's course regardless of the number of prior years' trapping. Can only trap species that MT residents are allowed to trap in their state. Can trap species that we have that the nonresident state does not have at all. (ex - nonresidents from Florida can trap fisher in MT since Florida doesn't have fisher).
ND – Nonresidents are not allowed to trap bobcats, fishers, or river otters
NE – Nonresidents may harvest up to 1,000 furbearers, with a fee for each additional 100 taken over 1,000
NH – During the open season beaver and otter shall be taken and possessed by resident

trappers only and taken only by means of traps.
NV – Non-residents may not harvest bobcat or gray fox
RI – Lower total beaver limit
SD – Limited to certain species and timeframes
WI - Wisconsin state statute requires the resident raccoon hunting and trapping season to start 2 weeks prior to the start of the nonresident raccoon seasons.

Trapper Education

The public who traps must be familiar with the many laws and regulations that govern trapping, as well as animal behavior, wildlife habitat, types of traps, trap preparation, sets and lures for different animals, and care of pelts. All these elements are taught in state or national trapper education courses. While some states do not require trappers to take a trapper education course, trapper education is offered by most states (73.47%) either through the state agency or a trapper association. Nationally a trapper education course entitled Best Management Practices for Trapping in the United States is offered as an online course. A National Trapper Education curriculum developed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies has been incorporated, at least in part, by a majority (61.22%) of state trapper education programs across the country.

11. Is a trapper education program offered in your state?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	73.47%	36
No	26.53%	13

12. Is trapper education mandatory for some trappers?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes. If yes, for whom? (e.g., everyone, all trappers born after a certain date, first time trappers, etc.)	48.98%	24
No	51.02%	25

If yes, for whom? (e.g., everyone, all trappers born after a certain date, first time trappers, etc.)
<i>Comments include yes and no responses.</i>
AK – Typically offered through local ATA or other organization
AZ - A person who is born before January 1, 1967 or who has completed, from and after December 31, 1987 and before March 1, 1993, the voluntary trapper education course on responsible trapping conducted in cooperation with the Arizona game and fish department is exempt.
CA - Successfully passing a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Trapping Examination

is a requirement for all prospective pest/nuisance wildlife trappers.
CT – All
DE – Resident and Non-resident trappers born on or after January 1, 1978 must take an approved trapper education course before being considered for a license.
ID - Anyone who has purchased their first trapping license on or after July 1, 2011 must take a trapper ed course. Wolf trapper ed is mandatory for everyone, regardless of age.
IL - First-time trappers born on or after January 1, 1998 are required to complete Trappers Ed. before purchasing a license. (Youth license they must be in direct supervision of a licensed adult (21 or older)).
KS – Persons born on or after July 1, 1966
MA – First-time trappers
MD – All those who did not hold a furbearer permit prior to August 1 2007
ME – When applying for any Maine trapping license (except a junior or apprentice trapping license), proof of having successfully completed a state-approved trapper education course is required OR proof of having held an adult trapping license (in Maine or in some other state, province or country) at some time since 1978. Exemption for Tribal Members: A person who is an enrolled member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Aroostook Band of Micmacs are exempt from the trapper education course requirements.
MN – All trappers born after Dec. 31, 1989. However, we allow a 'grace period' or "apprentice trapper" option whereby they can still trap (\$3.50 validation fee) in 2 different years without the education certificate, provided they are trapping with (in sight of) another licensed adult trapper.
MT – Trappers who have not held a trapping license in the US for any 3 prior years.
NH – I. No trapping license shall be issued to any resident or non-resident unless he presents to the person authorized to issue such license either: (a) A certificate of competency as provided by RSA 210:25; or (b) Satisfactory proof that he has successfully completed a trapper education course in any other state, province or country which is equivalent to the course as established by RSA 210:25; or (c) Satisfactory proof that he or she has held a trapping license issued to him or her in this state during any of the previous 3 years. II. In addition to penalties provided for in this chapter, the executive director may require a person in violation of this section or the trapping laws of the state to take the trapper education course established in RSA 210:25 as a condition to retain or reinstate a trapping license.
NJ – All
NM – All
NY – All
OH – To obtain a fur taker permit for trapping, applicants must do one of the following: Present a previously held trapping license (from any state).; Present evidence of having successfully completed a trapper education course.; Attest they are 21 years of age or older and previously held a legal trapping license (from any state).; Obtain an apprentice permit.
OR - All trappers born after June 30, 1968, and all first-time Oregon trappers of any age.

PA – Although there is a specific trapper education it is not currently required. However, in order to use cable restraints, a certification course is mandatory.
UT - All those who did not hold a furbearer permit prior to August 1 2007
VT - Everyone who traps in the state (with the exemption of trapping for property damage that is not for compensation). Similar to non-resident applicants, must show successful completion of course in Vermont or other state/ province.
WA – People buying a Washington State Trapping License for the first time must pass an exam in safe, humane, and proper trapping techniques.
WI - All trappers must complete the Wisconsin trapper education course prior to purchasing a license, unless trapping under youth supervised or mentored trapping program rules. Individuals who are actively engaged in farming or purchased a trapping license prior to May 12, 1992 are also exempt from the trapper education requirement.

13. Does your state recognize the AFWA North American Trapper Education Program as an alternative to your state's own trapper certification requirements ?		
Answered Question 46		
Skipped Question 3		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	30.43%	14
No	69.57%	32

How does your state use the AFWA North American Trapper Education program?
Answered Question 47
Skipped Question 2
AL – Does not use the program at all Not closed off to the use of it. AL had already produced its own content for course. However, the course is voluntary and not required.
AR - No trapper education is required. We encourage taking the AFWA course by linking to it on our web site.
AZ – Online course and written manual
CA - Does not use the program at all
CO – Does not use the program at all Given that trapping in Colorado is restricted to live traps only (box or cage traps), there isn't a focus on trapping education or certification.
CT - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
DE - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
FL - Currently Florida does not require any trapper training. However, we encourage trappers to take the AFWA NA Trapper Education Course.
IA - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
ID - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
IL – Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education

curriculum Hunter and Trapper Education are sperate from the Wildlife Division in Illinois...
IN - Does not use the program at all
KS – Online course
KY - Recommend the AFWA online course to people interested in learning about trapping.
LA – Online course and written manual
MA – Online course
MD - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
ME – Online course and written manual
MI – Online course and written manual
MN – Does not use the program at all In MN, the trapper's association is 100% in charge of implementing the trapper education course, per state statute. Trappers must take their course, though DNR was involved in early development of that course, and I believe some ideas from the AFWA course are now incorporated as well.
MO - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
MS - Does not use the program at all
MT – Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum We also have a required field day and use Kalkomey for the online portion.
NC – Online course Mandatory in-person portion of course required for NC Trapper Education certificate.
ND - Does not use the program at all
NE - We do not require trappers Ed. but do link to the excellent AFWA program on our website and it is our #1 suggestion for fur harvesters. We encourage its use and work with our Trapping Organization to promote its use.
NJ – Online course and written manual New Jersey recognizes the AFWA course as sufficient proof of trapper education for all trap types EXCEPT cable restraints. This is due to NJ Rev Stat § 23, which states that those using cable restraints "must carry with them proof of completion of a division approved cable restraints course." We don't at the moment have anything in writing that specifies if the AFWA course would meet our requirements for cable restraints.
NH – Does not use the program at all NH promotes AFWA and the BMP process and refers students to look into the AFWA website for additional resources. AFWA trapping communication strategies are also used and communicated in the NH trapper education programs.
NM – Online course NM requires those who have taken trapper education with another state or agency (including AFWA's North American course) to complete a short course on NM-specific regulations and species.
NV - Does not use the program at all
NY - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum

OH - Does not use the program at all
OK - Promotes and encourages the use of the AFWA North American Trapper Ed program.
OR - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
PA – Does not use the program at all I'm relatively certain we don't use this program, but currently HTE instruction curriculum is being updated.
RI - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
SC - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
SD - Does not use the program at all
UT - Does not use the program at all
TN – Online course and written manual Trapper Ed in TN is not mandatory, so we don't certify trappers
TX - Does not use the program at all
VA – Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum I'm not sure as I am not the lead on trapper education. Most classes run by the VTA, DWR leads training for own staff
VT – Online course and written manual
WA - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
WI - Has incorporated some aspects of the program into our own state's trapper education curriculum
WV - Does not use the program at all
WY – Online course Trapper education is not currently mandatory. 2 legislative attempts have recently failed. We promote the AFWA course in our furbearer hunting/trapping brochure as well as provide the info to those individuals purchasing furbearer/Trapping licenses.

14. Are Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Trapping in the U.S. used in any way in trapper education programs offered by your state agency or other trapper education providers?

Answered Question 46

Skipped Question 3

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes. If yes, please list briefly the ways in which they are being used.	78.26%	36
No	21.74%	10

If yes, please list briefly the ways in which they are being used.

Comments include both yes and no responses.

AL - Only BMP approved traps are used for demos during course. Students are educated about

BMPs
CO - Staff have begun developing what could be used as a CO trapping education program and BMPs are integrated in that draft.
CT - BMPs for 12 trappable species in CT are provided to all students.
DE – BMPs are defined and explained during the trapper education course, as well as being included in the associated student manual. Links to BMPs are presented. Our own website has links to BMPS for 12 species, as well as the AFWA BMP fact sheet.
IA - Instruction and education during course about BMP's. Guidelines and info provided on BMPs
ID – BMP process and resources for trap selection used in the Trapper Ed classroom.
IL – They are highlighted and referenced in the curriculum.
IN – Discussed briefly
KS – Basically promoted in our on-line course, which was designed similar to the AFWA course.
LA - Instructors only teach BMP recommended methods to students at the classes.
MA – Trappers are made aware of BMPs and BMP traps
MD – <i>left blank</i>
ME – Talking Points: The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) has developed Best Management Practices for 22 species of furbearers in the US. In Maine, black bears are not considered a furbearer, yet the Design and Deployment Standards for trapping bears, and specifications for approved trap designs serve as Maine's BMPs in regard to bear trapping. BMP criteria for evaluating trapping devices consider: Animal Welfare, Efficiency, Selectivity, Practicality, and Safety. BMPs are intended to inform the public about traps and trapping systems considered to be state of the art in animal welfare and efficiency. All Trapping in North America is heavily regulated by state and provincial wildlife agencies. More information on BMPs may be found at the link provided: www.fishwildlife.org/afwa-inspires/furbearer-management .
MI – Through AFWA online course and discussed by instructors in-person.
MN – See above comment about trapper ed course. DNR does use BMP info in some trapping programs, e.g., they are often used/referenced in permits we issue for nuisance trapping, research trapping, and other trapping programs. I do believe they are also discussed in the trapper education program implemented by the trapper's association. We also consider BMP results when considering various changes to trapping regulations.
MO - Joint education classes with local trapping association members.
MT - We have a section of the online and field day that talks about what BMPs are, why they were developed, and how to access them for each species.
NC - Trapping BMPs are incorporated into the NC state trapper's education program and Wildlife Control Agent certification program.
ND – Course curriculum. Referred to on our website.
NE – We support and promote BMPs but do not require or provide trappers ed. We work with our state trapping organization to ensure they are promoting BMPs when offering trappers ed.
NH – The overall BMP process is discussed in NH courses through the online course within person field day and the hard copy manual students receive at the traditional class. NH stresses the importance of the BMP program by showing students how equipment has improved for the animals trapped and for the trapper, through the extensive efforts of the BMP process.

Students are encouraged to visit the AFWA website to view the many resources provided there.
NJ - BMPs are mentioned in the trapper ed course. Also, most if not all of our regulations align with BMP standards.
NM - BMPs are included in the NM Trapper Education course content, and NMDGF employees include BMPs when doing training or workshops on trapping.
NY – Our trapper education course has a section on BMPs.
OK - BMPs are promoted and discussed in Land-trapping workshops and Youth Trapper camps.
OR – Study materials include BMP resources and some final exam questions
PA - BMPs are mentioned in the Successful Furtaking Course offered as well as cable restraint course.
RI – Offered as examples.
SC – Used in all trapping-related programs and presentations and also with trapper education
SD – <i>left blank</i>
TN – <i>left blank</i>
VA – I expect so
VT - The BMP's have been incorporated into rule revisions (2024), can provide more information if needed.
WI - The Wisconsin Trapper Education manual includes a chapter on BMPs and this information is covered by Wisconsin Cooperative Trapper Education Instructors during courses. This chapter is adopted directly from AFWA's written trapper ed manual. BMPs are also covered during train the trainer events, R3 Learn to Trap courses, and as part of local WI Trapping Matters and Fur School Workshops.
WV – Resources listed on the West Virginia Trappers Association website
WY - BMPs are promoted on our website and in our regulation brochure.

15. Are you aware that AFWA member states formally recognized by resolution (via all state fish and wildlife agency director vote) the AFWA North American Trapper Education course as a reciprocal course for the qualification of state licensing?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	47.92%	23
No	52.08%	25

16. Indicate furbearer species that are legal for harvest in your state		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Badger	44.90%	22
Beaver	97.96%	48
Bobcat	79.59%	39
Canada Lynx	2.04%	1

Coyote	95.92%	47
Fisher	32.65%	16
Fox (Gray)	83.67%	41
Fox (Red)	95.92%	47
Fox (Kit)	10.20%	5
Fox (Swift)	10.20%	5
Marten	24.49%	12
Mink	91.84%	45
Muskrat	95.92%	47
Nutria	40.82%	20
Opossum	85.71%	42
Raccoon	95.92%	47
Ringtail	16.33%	8
River Otter	85.71%	42
Skunk (Striped)	93.88%	46
Skunk (Spotted)	40.82%	20
Weasels (all)	85.71%	42
Wolf	8.16%	4

Best Management Practices for Trapping

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are based on the most extensive study of animal traps ever conducted in the United States, combining scientific research and professional experience related to traps and trapping technology. BMPs are based on five elements or criteria related to trap performance. These criteria include animal welfare, efficiency, selectivity, practicality, safety. Traps are tested and if they met benchmark criteria related to these performance elements, they are considered BMP traps. BMP traps are divided into killing devices and live restraining devices. BMP's serve as a framework for identifying and documenting trapping methods and equipment that improve trapping. BMPs are intended to complement and enhance trapper education programs, providing technical information to help managers and trappers alike to select the best traps available for 24 species of furbearers.

17. Over the past several years has your state used BMPs in management programs or promoted and implemented BMPs in any of the following ways (check all answers that apply):		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Media contacts (interviews, articles, etc.)	57.45%	27
At training sessions of state agency staff (handouts, posters, notices, presentations, etc)	68.09%	32
At training sessions for	72.34%	34

external audiences (e.g., NWCO courses, trappers, public)		
During professional conferences (posters, presentations, workshops, etc	21.28%	10
At fairs, sportsmen shows or trade shows	34.04%	16
At regional or statewide meetings	29.79%	14
Incorporated into administrative codes or policy	23.40%	11
Regulatory language or justification during implementation of regulations	46.81%	22
Legislative actions or Agency Commission actions (use BMP data in talking points for legislators and commissioners, demonstration of animal welfare to help pass regulations or statutes)	44.68%	21
Use when evaluating or issuing scientific collector permits related to furbearer	36.17%	17
Use or promote with Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees within your state	29.79%	14

Other Comments
FL – Currently proposing trapping rule changes that align better with the BMPs. BMPs are a main talking point.
GA - Linked on our website
NC – State trapper's convention, bi-annual state furbearer newsletter, state wildlife agency website

18. For any species or situation, are trappers in your state restricted to the use of BMP recommended trapping devices?
Answered Question 48
Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	27.08%	13
No	72.92%	35

19. Does the use of BMP recommended trapping devices only apply to certain species, users, or situations? Specify if so.

Answered Question 13

Skipped Question 36

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	46.15%	6
Yes (please specify)	53.85%	7

Yes (please specify)

CO - Only cage traps allowed for avocational take

DE - Pertaining to foot hold traps the size trap you're allowed to use is dictated by location, larger foot holds are allowed below the waterline. not based on species.

FL - Currently, only applies to foothold trap use (issued only through permit). Proposing rule changes that would apply it to include other traps.

IN – Coyotes and bobcat

PA - Cable restraints (but not all characteristics such as cable type)

SD - Snare hole diameter and break away strength

VA - We have many restrictions on the types of traps and snares used, many of which fall in line with BMP's. I believe our snares requirements follow BMP's.

20. Please explain what type of BMP traps are required (e.g., certain footholds, cable restraints, bodygrip, or cage traps).

Answered Question 13

Skipped Question 36

CT – All CT legal traps are BMP approved.

DE - Foot hold traps below waterline may be larger than those on land. Cable restraints require one swivel, a relaxing lock, and stop.

FL - Only issued by permit, all foot hold type steel traps must meet the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Best Management Practices (BMPs) criteria for trapping the target species and be commercially manufactured padded jaw or offset jaw or dog-proof racoon traps.

IN - For coyotes - footholds must be offset or padded. For bobcats - only cable devices, footholds, and cage traps may be used.

MO - Regulatory language about the types of traps that can legally be used are worded to follow BMP language.

NJ - Cable restraint regulations for coyote/fox generally follow BMP guidelines. Bodygrip traps follow BMPs for beaver and river otter. Foot-encapsulating (dog-proof) traps follow BMPs for raccoons.

PA - Cable restraints must use 7X7 or 7X19, utilize a relaxing lock, a loop stop, set no less than 6" from the surface, break-away device, and swivels

RI – Cable restraints, bodygrip, or cage traps

SD - Cable restraints
TN - We restrict foothold jaw spread and minimum thickness. We have restrictions for water (drowning) sets versus land sets. We restrict the types of cable restraints. We have size requirements for bodygrip traps
UT – Foothold, cable restraints and bodygrip traps.
VA - The use of body gripping traps with a jaw spread in excess of 7.5 inches is prohibited except when the trap is at least half submerged in water. No steel foothold trap may be set with teeth set upon the jaws and can be a maximum inside jaw spread of 6.5 inches measured perpendicular to the hinges. No ground body grip trap may be set with a jaw spread greater than 5 inches, unless set within an enclosure (in which case cannot be greater than 7.5 inches). Traps must be staked to prevent enclosures from turning over. No deadfall traps may be used. Snares set on land must have loops 38 inches or less in circumference (12 inches or less in diameter) with the bottom of the loop no more than 12 inches above the ground. Snares with the top of the snare set >12 inches above the ground must have a single-piece lock that is not power-assisted, a cable stop that prevents the snare loop from closing smaller than 2.5 inches in diameter, and a break-away device that has been tested to break or disassemble at no more than 285 lbs pull. Locks with moving parts (cam locks, Amberg wedge locks, and similar locks) and dispatch or compression springs may not be used on snares set with the top of the snare loop higher than 12 inches above the ground.
VT - 4.5 All foothold traps set on land must: a) Have base plates that feature a center chain mount with swivel, with free moving chain and at least two additional swivels that allow mobility for a captured animal; 4 b) Be anchored with a minimum of 12” chain and a maximum of 18” chain between the base plate and the start of the anchoring system. Extra swivel and/or shock springs can be added to the chaining system, but the additions cannot cause the chain to exceed the 18” length; c) Be padded, offset, laminated, or have a minimum jaw thickness of 5/16th of an inch, or fully encapsulate the foot; d) Have a spread of no more than 6 ¼ inches measured inside the widest expanse of the jaws; and e) If a foothold trap is triggered by downward pressure, it must be adjustable for pan tension.
4.6 No body-gripping trap shall be set on land unless: a) it is under 40 square inches, without the use of bait, or b) it is over 40 square inches and less than 60 square inches and is set 5’ or more above the ground, or c) it is over 40 square inches and less than 60 square inches and is in an anchored enclosure with openings no greater than 60 square inches and with a trap trigger that is recessed at least 12” from all openings. d) Any body-gripping traps over 60 square inches shall only be set in the water.

21. Have BMPs been used to expand the types of traps or methods that can be used in your state?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	72.92%	35
Yes (please specify)	27.08%	13
Yes (please specify)		
AR - Used as part of the justification for increasing the max size of footholds in land sets from		

6 to 6 1/4 inch in 2022.
AZ - Foothold powered cable device added as legal method of take in 2013-14.
CT – Padded footholds for land-trapping coyotes.
DE – <i>left blank</i>
FL - Currently using the BMPs to propose rule changes regarding all trap types in Florida.
LA - It was required that coyotes trapped for the live market had to be trapped using a padded 450 sized trap. The BMPs justified us to change that to a wider variety of traps.
MI - Non-lethal cable restraints for coyotes and fox.
MT - Snares for wolves. Conibears on land.
NJ - We are currently proposing adding snap traps to our list of approved methods for harvesting weasels. We used the BMP for weasels to help develop the proposal and subsequent draft regulation.
PA – We're currently working to include snap traps in our regulations on weasels, they were instrumental in allowing for cable restraints.
OH – We have some regulations that align with BMPs, others that do not
RI - Cable restraints for NWCS
WI - The BMP research program has been used to expand the use of cable restraints (early 2000s) and foot activated cable restraints (2016).

22. A number of states formed in-state BMP or “Trap Standard Committees” to help develop BMPs, participate in the BMP process, and to promote them within the state. Did your state form such a committee?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	97.92%	47
Yes. If yes, is this committee still active?	2.08%	1

If yes, is this committee still active?
VT – No?

23. What additional venues or strategies for promoting BMPs Does your state think would be effective?
Answered Question 22
Skipped Question 27
AL - Deer/Turkey Hunting Expos/Events/Public gatherings/Stores. Many hunters who are not educated on trapping laws/BMPs are beginning to use traps for raccoons at feeder sites and common predators (coyotes, bobcats, etc).
CO - Given the very restricted options for traps for avocational take, there are limited venues for BMP outreach or strategies
DE - Mailed surveys and brochures in accordance with DE Trappers' lack of interest in/access to web-based publications.
FL - In person training courses offered
IA – I guess more clarity from the folks working on BMPs on what you'd like us States to do

with it exactly. I completely understand its value, but it's murky on whether we're all encouraged to fully adopt these into our regs or just utilize them within currently existing frameworks?
KS – "Breaking news" releases of new BMP results (traps that pass), new publications developed, new survey results, etc. to send to trapping contacts, agency personnel and leadership and I&E. Develop this, so all the furbearer bio has to do is forward to an email group.
KY – Presentations at TWS/professional conferences, encouraging Director/Chief involvement in SEAFWA, MAFWA, etc. regional committees.
LA - standardization of trapper education across states.
MD - Mandating use in IACUC or furbearer research
ME – Getting more BMP messages to Trapper Education, Trapping magazines, presentations to trappers/hunters, etc.
MN – Increased collaboration/discussion/awareness with trap manufacturers and trapping supply businesses. Perhaps more trapper-focused social media presence or 'advertising', as well as with many hunting groups that are increasingly encouraging hunters to trap (control predators).
MT – Dog release courses. Courses on avoiding non-targets
NC – Social media platforms, trapping magazines, trappers' conventions
NV – Advertising in trapping publications such as Trapper's Post magazine. Advertise in state agencies regulation books
NM - AFWA is doing direct outreach to state legislators.
OH - Often I'm not the person in a position to promote BMPs to new audiences. We have communications staff who are generally the people setting up booths at events, giving presentations, writing articles, social media posts, etc. I share things like science briefs with them, but that doesn't mean any of those will be shared with the public. I wonder if these may be more effective if shared directly by AFWA with the communications folks. Maybe presentations/booths with info on BMPs at wildlife communication meetings/conferences. Also, our state trapping association has a lot of influence on what goes on in our trapper education, so maybe working with those trapping organizations.
PA - TWS events (National and State), Wildlife Academic Programs
SC – Outdoor events and other wildlife management-related meetings. College wildlife management courses.
UT - I try to point out how to access BMP documents whenever I can in relevant meetings with groups or with employees.
VA – Videos on how to use/set traps/snares according to BMPs
VT - Videos, joining a trapper in the field and producing a video of what specifically can be done to modify traps to make them BMP approved. More outreach or develop a portal where people can look up traps that are BMP approved (I think this exists I can't find it though)
WY – I can't think of anything additional

24. What outreach tools, techniques or strategies would be useful to your state to help promote BMPs?
Answered Question 25
Skipped Question 24

AL - Social media videos, print outs/videos at sporting good stores
DE – Mailed surveys and brochures in accordance with DE Trappers' lack of interest in/access to web-based publications. Physical brochures are available in more places, maybe sporting goods stores, state visitor centers, etc.
FL - Simplified (1 page) BMP education materials by species/trap type
GA - Expanding voluntary trapper education courses for the public (we currently offer one a year at which BMPs are introduced and promoted).
IA – There's good info provided. Perhaps just in-person contact with this whole topic more and what you'd like to see from us or provide us with more recommendations.
IL - Trapping Matters workshops are planned for June of this year.
KS – I have developed an email group of trapping interests, reporters, agency personnel, fed land mgrs, university wildlife professors, etc. that I can forward info to per Q26.
KY – We use the resources recently developed and posted on the AFWA furbearer management page. Short video clips would be useful.
LA – I'm not sure that there is more we could do. Trapper education has been very popular with the public and does a good job of talking about the BMPS and spreading awareness to the target audience.
MD - Sample products to compare against bad examples (side swivel Bridger #1.75 vs MB 450 OS)
ME – Species lists of approved traps, including those not tested but similar to approved devices
MI - Summary documents that are a quick-reference for trappers or for staff when talking to media, leadership, etc.
MN - Probably always more tools/videos/flyers that might be useful, but biggest challenge seems to be sustaining a marketing effort with agency O&E that routinely 'deploys' information on a pre-determined schedule to pre-determined outlets (media types, audiences, etc). Just a lot of competing O&E demands, changes in personnel, perhaps sometimes cost barriers.
MT - AFWA documents and a video on techniques to avoid non-target dog captures. Video on how to avoid wolverine, lynx, and mountain lion captures.
NC - Messaging (social media) that could be shared on state agency platforms; Key messages about BMPs
NJ - Trapping Matters Workshops hosted in our state. Possibly developing something similar in-house that we can present to wildlife control operators, trappers, and our own staff. What would be most useful would be Power Points, media, other outreach tools that we could incorporate into our own outreach efforts.
NM - AFWA is doing direct outreach to state legislators.
NY - One-page BMP summaries would be helpful for handing out at trapper ed courses, fur school, and conventions.
PA - I think a short but well-developed video as well as updated promotional materials may be very helpful with the key messages.
SC - Leaflets and brochures that are brief and to the point.
UT - I can't think of any additional things we need.
VA – Videos on how to use/set traps/snares according to BMPs or perhaps demo of the traps at events
VT - Doing a mini "trapping matters" workshop for conservation commissions, non-profit

collaborators (e.g., Audubon, nature conservancy, etc.) to help dialogue surrounding trapping and the importance of BMP's.
WA – More on cage trapping (techniques, humane use, etc.). Washington does not allow body gripping traps by state law (voter initiative) so most BMPs are not relevant.
WY - I can't think of anything additional

25. Have you shared information regarding BMPs with federal land managers in your state?		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	72.34%	34
Yes. If yes, what entities?	27.66%	13

If yes, what entities?
AL - USDA - NRCS, APHIS, Forest Service
CO - Again, with only cage traps legal on federal land (public) there hasn't been an issue
FL - USFS is a member of our trapping Technical Assistance Group where we discuss modernizing trapping in FL to better align with BMPs.
IL - USDA Wildlife Services
IN - When Fish & Wildlife Refuge managers in Indiana are reviewing guidelines for trapping, they will send to me and I encourage them to review/consider BMPs when setting guidance and restrictions.
KS - FWS managers (invited to Trapping Matters; sent press release)
LA – USFWS
ME – USFWS
MN - Have shared with some USFWS and USFS staff in the past but been quite some time and often more in a reactive and not proactive approach to some discussion or debate.
UT - They have come up in discussions from time to time with USFS and BLM.
VT - US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service.
WI – USDA WS, USFW, USFWS
WY - BLM, USFS, USFWS

General

The following section addresses other management program information of interest to wildlife managers. These include questions on the sale and export of wildlife, dispatch methods, public and private lands trapping.

26. Does your stater regulations govern how trapped furbearers which are alive in traps must be dispatched?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	71.43%	35
Yes. If yes, how must they be dispatched?	28.57%	14

If yes, how must they be dispatched?		
AL - When trapped fur-bearing animals are dispatched with a firearm, only standard .22 caliber rimfire firearms may be used		
CA – Immediately and humanely.		
CO - They may be dispatched using legal methods of take (archery, muzzleloader, pistol, rifle) or if firearms can't be used to due to safety, acceptable 2013/2020 AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia can be employed		
FL - Rule specifies that euthanasia of nuisance wildlife shall be humane as defined by the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians or the American Medical Veterinary Association.		
GA – Must use .22 rimfire to dispatch fur-bearing animals taken in a trap. We recently made a policy exception for Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators - do not have to carry a .22.		
IA – <i>left blank</i>		
KY - Only for Wildlife Control Operators, not for licensed trappers.		
MT – Wolves must be dispatched with a firearm.		
NM - Legal methods of taking furbearers shall include any sporting arm, falconry, traps and snares.		
RI - humanely dispatched; no specific way.		
UT – We state any legal means may be used. This is primarily with a firearm, or with a lethal set. We define legal methods of take in our guidebook.		
VA - It shall be lawful to kill wild animals legally captured in live traps using any humane method of dispatch not specifically prohibited by law.		
VT - 4.16 Dispatch of Trapped Animals: Upon discovery, a trapper shall immediately dispatch a live trapped furbearer with a muzzleloader or gun fired at arm's length; or a bow and arrow, or crossbow; or a carbon dioxide chamber in compliance with the American Veterinary Medical Association guidelines. This subsection shall not be interpreted to prevent a trapper from releasing an unharmed captured animal, or a domestic pet.		
WA – There is no specific regulations other than " Lawfully trapped wild animals must be lethally dispatched or immediately released. A firearm may be used to dispatch trapped animals". However, we do have guidance - When killing of live-captured nuisance wildlife is necessary, it must be done in a manner consistent with the euthanasia and depopulation guidelines of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/nuisance-wildlife/trapping		

27. Can furbearers that are trapped alive be sold as live animals?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	41.67%	20
No	58.33%	28

If yes, list what furbearer species can be sold live.
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Answered Question 17
Skipped Question 32
AR – Coyote, gray fox, red fox
CO - Yes, all furbearers can be live-trapped and sold live with a permit from the Commissioner.
GA – Foxes, coyote
IL – Coyote, red fox, and raccoon can be sold to Hound Running Areas and must come from in state (IL).
IN - Raccoons, coyote, foxes. Can only be sold to licensed fur buyers or license game breeders.
LA – red fox, grey fox, coyotes
MN - Only coyotes and striped skunks (because they are unprotected). Coyotes can't be imported to or exported from MN, only moved/sold within the state, but this doesn't apply to striped skunks.
MO – Fox, coyote
MT - Coyotes, Badgers, and Weasels (short-tailed, long-tailed, least).
NC – Coyote, gray fox, red fox
NY - Skunk, bobcat, mink, muskrat, fisher, beaver, otter, marten may be bought and sold, possessed and transported alive, by any means, during their respective open seasons. During the closed season such animals shall not be possessed or transported alive without permit or license from the department.
OK - Coyotes - but very restricted
SC – All technically, but primarily foxes and coyotes are being sold.
VA – I believe this is only the case for foxes captured specifically for fox training preserves - reporting is required for each fox
WI - In situations, yes. Our regulations are primarily on the source/possession of animals. In trapping situations such as regular seasons, nuisance removal, or trapping by landowners, all animals must be immediately killed so this would not be a legal source. WDNR does have an old law (trivia fact - I believe over 100 years old) that establishes something called wild fur farms which are basically a way to privatize certain wild furbearers. Certain furbearer species could be live trapped on a property licensed as a wild fur farm and, presumably, held live elsewhere under the authority of captive wild animal farm license. NR 16.18 (4) AUTHORIZATION. The wild fur farm license authorizes the taking of beaver, coyote, mink, muskrat, otter, opossum, raccoon, skunk and weasel on the licensed facility. NR 16.18(9) (c) Possession of live wild animals. Temporary possession of live captive wild animals authorized under this license is allowed for a period of 48 hours. Further possession requires either the permission of the department or a separate license issued under ch. 169, Stats., that authorizes continued possession of that species of live captive wild animal.
WV - Raccoons and foxes may be sold live to hound coursing pens.
WY – Special permit required-all furbearers in WY. badger, beaver, bobcat, marten, mink, muskrat, weasel.

28. Can they only be sold in-state, or are there any export restrictions?
Answered Question 17
Skipped Question 32

AR – No export restrictions. Sellers must have an additional \$25 Live Fox and Coyote Permit.
CT – Unclear
GA – No restrictions
IL – Only in state
IN - Purchaser must be licensed in Indiana - but could be sold to someone who is out of state.
LA – No export restrictions
MN - Only furbearers that can be sold live are striped skunks and coyotes (unprotected species). Only skunks could in theory be exported, not coyotes.
MO – Only in state sales
MT - Live coyotes, badgers, and weasels could be sold without restriction but would require a fur dealers license
NC – In-state only
NY - Bobcats, fishers, martens, and river otters must be sealed by DEC staff prior to being exported.
OK – No export allowed
SC – Yes
VA – Live furbearers cannot be sold out-of-state
WI - Wisconsin does not have specific export requirements for wild animals. Please contact the state or nation of destination to learn the import requirements.
WV – In-state only
WY – All importation and possession covered under Commission Regulation CH 10. No export restrictions. Chrome-extension://efaidnbmnribpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://wgfd.wyo.gov/media/23455/download?inline

29. Can legally live-trapped species be imported into your state from another state?		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	74.47%	35
Yes. If yes, what species are allowed?	25.53%	12

If yes, what species are allowed?
AR – Native furbearers (except raccoons) There are some restrictions on fox and coyote being brought from states with rabies issues.
CO - Not specifically addressed.
IN – Can only be imported with a special permit, any species but must be specified on permit
KY – Rabies vector species prohibited as well as otter and bobcat. There are permits that would need to be obtained and most species are highly restricted from possession.
MI - All furbearers that can be legally possessed, except not skunk or raccoon. Permits are typically only issued for fox and coyote coursing pens.
MN - I think import is only prohibited for coyotes, in large part because it was historically believed/assumed that most (nearby) states did not allow the export of other live protected furbearer species

MT - Only under a zoo permit, then any species.
NM - The Department has different species importation list groups that have varying degrees of requirements for importation. This law is complex and not within my purview. Here is the overarching statement in that rule: It shall be unlawful to import any live non-domesticated animal into New Mexico without first obtaining appropriate permit(s) issued by the director except those animals identified within the species importation list group I.
NY - Skunk, bobcat, mink, muskrat, fisher, beaver, otter, marten, or sable may be imported alive at any time without license or permit
VT - This is for any type of population augmentation, or reintroduction, but this is a very rare thing now. Technically it is legal but must have Department approval. If rehabbed animal, etc., then no.
WI - You must provide a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) when importing a wild species. A CVI is required for animals entering Wisconsin by any mode of transportation, such as automobile, airplane or rail.
WY - Yes-Mostly. Wolves can be trapped in the predatory area in WY, but they can't be possessed live, imported or exported. All importation and possession covered under Commission Regulation CH 10. No export restrictions. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfndmkaj/https://wgfd.wyo.gov/media/23455/download?inline

30. Is it legal to sell furbearer glands, including castor, skunk essence, etc.?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	6.25%	3
Yes. If yes, is a license required to sell these items?	93.75%	45

If yes, is a license required to sell those items?
AL – Yes
AR – No
AZ – No
CO – No
CT – No
DE – Yes
FL – No
GA – Yes
IA – Yes
ID – Yes
IL – Yes
IN – No
KS – No
KY – Yes

LA – Yes
MD – No
ME – Yes
MI – No
MN – No
MO – Yes
MS – No
MT – No
NC – No
ND – No
NE – Yes
NH – Yes
NJ – No
NM – No
NY – No
OH – Yes
OK – No
OR – No
PA – No
RI – Yes
SC – Yes
SD – Yes
TN – Yes
TX – Yes
UT - No
VA – No
VT – Yes
WA – No
WI – No
WV – Yes
WY – No

31. Is a license required to buy furbearer glands, including castor, skunk essence, etc.?		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	27.66%	13
No	72.34%	34

32. Is it legal to sell urine from furbearers?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	66.67%	3
Yes. If yes, is a license required to sell these items?	93.33%	42

If yes, is a license required to sell these items?		
AL – Yes		
AK – No		
AR – No		
CO – No		
CT – No		
DE – Yes		
FL – No		
GA – No		
IL – No		
IN – No		
KS – No		
KY - Yes		
LA – Yes		
MD - No		
ME – Yes		
MI – No		
MN – No		
MO – No		
MT – No		
NC – No		
ND – No		
NE – No		
NJ - Yes		
NJ – No		
NM – No		
NY – No		
OH – Yes		
OK – No		
OR – No		
PA – No		
RI – Yes		
SC – No		
SD – Yes		
TN – No		
TX – Yes		
UT – No		
VA – No		

VT – Yes
WA – No
WI – No
WV – Yes
WY – No

33. Is a license required to buy urine from furbearers?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.24%	6
No	73.47%	36

34. Is it legal to sell tanned furs?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.04%	1
Yes. If yes, is a license required to sell these items?	97.96%	48

If yes, is a license required to sell these items?		
AZ – Yes		
AL – Yes		
AK – Yes		
AR – No		
CO – No		
CT – No		
DE – Yes		
FL – Yes		
GA – No		
IA – Yes		
ID – No		
IL – No		
IN – No		
KS – No		
KY – No		
LA – No		
MA – Yes		
MD – No		
ME – Yes		
MI – No		

MN – No
MO – No
MS – Yes
MT – No
NC – Yes
ND – No
NE – No
NH – No
NJ – No
NM – No
NV – No
NY – No
OH – No
OK – No
OR – No
PA – No
RI – Yes
SC – No
SD – No
TN – No
TX – Yes
UT – Yes
VA – No
VT – Yes
WA – No
WI – No
WV – No
WY – No

35. Is a license required to buy tanned furs?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.50%	6
No	87.50%	42

36. Is it legal to sell skulls, bones, or meat from harvested furbearers?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	6.67%	3
Yes. If yes, is a license required to sell these	93.33%	42

items?		
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If yes, is a license required to sell these items?		
AL – Yes		
AK – Yes		
AR – Yes		
CO – No		
CT – No		
DE – Yes		
FL – Yes		
GA – Yes		
IA – Yes		
ID – Yes		
IL – Yes		
IN – No		
KS – No		
LA – Yes		
MD – No		
ME – Yes		
MI – No		
MN – No		
MO – Yes		
MS – Yes		
MT – No		
NC – No		
ND – No		
NE – Yes		
NH – Yes		
NJ – No		
NM – No		
NY – No		
OK – No		
OR – No		
PA – No		
SC – No		
SD – Yes		
TN – No		
TX – Yes		
UT – No		
VA – No		
VT – Yes		
WA – No		
WI – No		

WV – Yes
WY – No

37. Is a license required to buy skulls, bones, or meat from harvested furbearers		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	16.28%	7
No	83.72%	36

38. Does your State restrict the total number of traps a person can set?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes. If yes, what is the restriction?	8.33%	4
No	91.67%	44

If yes, what is the restriction?		
AL – 150		
KY - (1) A person trapping on private land shall not place traps used as dry land sets any closer than ten (10) feet apart unless possessing written permission from the landowner or the landowner's designee, except that there shall not be more than three (3) traps placed within any ten (10) foot spacing. (2) The trap spacing requirement established in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to: (a) Box or cage live traps; or (b) Properties of five (5) acres or less.		
NJ - Only for beavers (5 traps/day/management zone) and river otters (3 traps/day/zone).		
PA - Restrictions for both beaver and otter only. Beaver restrictions are dependent on Wildlife Management Unit (footholds, snares, and body-gripping), and otter restriction is 5 traps and snares, with no more than 2 body-gripping.		

39. Does your state prohibit the possession of specific trap types?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 5		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	53.33%	24
Yes. If yes, what types are prohibited?	46.67%	21

If yes, what types are prohibited?		
AR - We don't prohibit specific traps but do specify in our code the general types of traps that are legal and have size restrictions on some of them.		
CA - It is unlawful to use a steel-jawed leghold trap or use any trap with saw-toothed or spiked jaws.		

DE – Killer/ Body Gripping with jaw spread in excess of 5 inches.
LA – Foothold traps with teeth are the only illegal trap
MA – Body gripping traps, footholds, snares
MD – Snares in select counties
ME - No cable devices set on dry land.
MI – Traps with teeth or serrations are illegal.
MO – Limits on the size of traps used in dry land versus water sets.
NJ - Steel-jawed leghold trap (coilspring and longspring)
NV - No trap larger than a size 2 or an outside jaw spread of 5 1/2" can be used that does not have a lug, spacer or similar device of at least 3/16" along the entire service of the jaw
NY – Not necessarily possession, but snares are prohibited, as are cable restraints under most situations (only exception is if authorized on a nuisance beaver permit after the agent has completed training). Footholds with teeth are prohibited, as are traps over certain size (footholds must be 5 3/4" or smaller on land and 7 1/4" or smaller in water; body-gripping traps more than 7 1/2" may never be used on land). Colony traps for muskrats are prohibited.
OK - Snares, cable restraints, land set body-gripping traps
PA - powered snares or powered cable restraints
RI – Leg-holds and snares.
SC - Foothold traps >5.75" inside jaw spread for land sets, >7.25" inside jaw spread for water sets. Body gripping traps only in water or slide sets and only in a vertical position. Snares for water sets only.
SD – Pole traps
TN - We don't restrict possession but restrict use in field of trap types that do not meet the specifications listed in proclamation
VA - Body gripping traps with a jaw spread > 7.5 inches is prohibited if not at least half-submerged by water. It is unlawful to set on land any steel foothold trap with teeth or with a maximum inside jaw spread exceeding 6.5 inches. It is unlawful to set above the ground any body gripping trap with a jaw > 5 inches when using any bait, lure, or scent. traps with jaw spread > 5 inches but < 7.5 inches may be set if inside enclosure. No deadfall traps may be used. Snares set on land must have loops 38 inches or less in circumference (12 inches or less in diameter) with the bottom of the snare loop no more than 12 inches above ground level. Snares with the top of the snare loop set higher than 12 inches above ground level must include a single-piece lock that is not power assisted, a cable stop that prevents the snare loop from closing smaller than 2.5 inches in diameter, and a break-away device that has been tested to break or disassemble at no more than 285 lbs pull.
VT – There are certain traps that you cannot use (e.g., cable restraints) but if this is literally "possession" then sure, anyone can possess whatever trap they want. Only certain traps are legal to use.
WY – The possession is not prohibited, but the use of some traps is.

40. Is the use of visible/exposed bait (e.g., fur, feathers, flesh) allowed for land sets?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	34.69%	17

Yes	65.31%	32
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41. Is there a setback regulation regarding how close a trap can be placed to a carcass or other visual/exposed bait?

Answered Question 49

Skipped Question 0

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	51.02%	25
Yes. If yes, is there a setback regulation regarding how close a trap can be placed or other visual/exposed bait?	48.98%	24

If yes, what is the distance of visible/exposed bait (e.g., fur, feathers, flesh) allowed for land sets?

AR – 20 feet

AZ – 30 feet

CA – No recreational trapping is allowed. Furbearers may not be trapped within 400 yards of a baited area, or for 10 days after the removal of bait.

DE – No restriction on fur or feathers. Visibly exposed meat must be at least 10 feet away unless using a box or a cage trap.

ID – 30ft

IL – 30 feet

ME – 50 yards

MI - You cannot use foothold traps to trap furbearers within 20 feet of bait that is visible from more than 4 feet above the bait. Completely submerged foothold traps are exempt from this regulation.

MN – For footholds only, no exposed/visible from above bait within 20 feet of trap. In our Lynx Zone, this also applies to suspended or other visual sight attractants (flags/feathers/etc), and for snares.

MT – 30 feet

ND –25 feet.

NE - 30 feet for foothold traps

NH - 50 feet.

(h) “Exposed bait” means bait that is the body of any animal, including fish, or parts thereof including meat, organs, viscera, bones, or any other parts of an animal, that is visible from above, but does not include meat, organs, viscera, or bones totaling 4 ounces or less, or skin, hair, or feathers 25 square inches or less, droppings, urine, or living or dead animals held in a trap as the result of lawful trapping activity

NJ - 30 ft. setback for fish/bird/mammal carcasses or flesh. No mention of feathers in our regulations. See N.J.A.C. 7:25-5.12(f)6.

NM - It is unlawful to place, set or maintain any land set within 30 feet of any bait over two ounces in weight which is visible to airborne raptors. Bones that are entirely free of flesh are legal.

NV - Traps cannot be within 30 of exposed bait
OR – 15 feet
SD –30 feet
UT - 30 ft. And only white bleached bones with no hide of flesh attached or parts of legally taken furbearer of non-protected wildlife may be used as bait.
VA - It is unlawful to intentionally set foothold traps, body-gripping traps, or snares within 50 feet of an animal carcass or animal parts, unless the parts are completely covered at the time the trap is set or visited. A carcass is defined as the body, portions of the body, meat, organs, or viscera of any animal, including fish. Feathers, hair, and bones that include no attached meat, organs, or viscera are excluded from this definition.
WA - 30 feet of any exposed meat bait or nonedible game parts which are visible to flying raptors.
WI - 25 ft setback.
WV – 50’
WY – 30 feet

42. Does the setback only apply to certain trap types (e.g., snares or footholds)?		
Answered Question 25		
Skipped Question 24		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	48.00%	12
No	52.00%	13

43. Is trapper identification (e.g., name and/or address, license number, etc.) required on traps?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	10.20%	5
Yes. If yes, what is the requirement?	89.80%	44

If yes, what is the requirement?
AL – Name and Address or Conservation ID
AZ - A trapper shall ensure that each trap has either the name and address or the registration number of the trapper marked on a metal tag attached to the trap. The registration number assigned by the Department is the only acceptable registration number.
AR - It is unlawful to use any trap, snare or cable-restraint device for taking furbearing animals without affixing one of the following to the device, the user's legible: Name and address; Driver's license number; AGFC customer identification number; or Current vehicle license number (registered to the trap user) .
CA - Any person who traps furbearing mammals or nongame mammals shall obtain a trap number issued by and registered with the department. All traps, before being put into use, shall bear only the current registered trap number or numbers of the person using, or in possession of those traps. This number shall be stamped clearly on the trap or on a metal tag attached to

the chain of the trap or to any part of the trap.
CO - Customer ID number must be clearly labeled on live trap in a way it can be seen without moving trap
CT – Full name
DE – Trap tags must be placed on all traps besides those used for muskrats.
FL - Only for steel trap permits (foothold, body gripping, and foot enclosed traps) all traps must be tagged with the permittee's name or their FWC Recreational License number (Customer ID)
GA – Permanent trapper identification number or name.
IA – Name and address
ID – Trap tag with name and address or their trapper id # assigned to them by IDFG
IL – Name/address or customer ID#
KS – Name and address or KDWP #
KY – (1) Each trap shall have a metal tag attached to it that clearly shows: (a) The name and address of the person setting, using, or maintaining the trap; or (b) A wildlife identification number issued by the department and the 1-800-25ALERT department hotline phone number.
MA – Trap registration number if trapping off your own property
MD - Trapper tag with DNR ID must be attached to the trap
ME – Trapper name and address
MI – Name and address OR Michigan driver's license number OR DNR Sportcard number.
MN - Not required for traps set on your own land but otherwise does. Can be driver's license #/state, MN ID card number, name/address, or MNDNR #.
MO – Trapper ID and contact info must be on every trap.
MS – MDWFP Customer ID, Trappers Number
MT – Either name and address or their ALS # (Department-issued ID number).
NC – Traps must have a weather-resistant permanent tag attached legibly giving the trapper's name and address or the trapper's trapper identification number provided by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Wildlife Resources Commission's telephone number to report wildlife violations. If a trapper places a trap on the property of another that gives the trapper's trapper identification number instead of the trapper's name and address, the Wildlife Resources Commission shall disclose the identity of the trapper to the landowner upon the landowner's request.
ND – On all cable devices and any other traps placed in WMAs or WPAs.
NE – Driver's license # or state ID #
NH - Name must be clearly marked on tag or etched in trap.
NJ - All traps' sets must be tagged either with trapper's name and address or trappers CID.
NM – Each trap or snare must be either permanently marked, or have a tag securely attached, with an NMDGF-issued user identification number or the name and address of the trapper using the trap or snare. Trappers may use either their Trapper ID number, if issued, or their Customer Identification Number (CIN) as a trapper ID.
NV - When trapping on public land, each trap must have either a tag purchased from the Department with a trapper registration number, OR, each trap must be clearly marked with name and address of the owner

NY – Name and address or customer ID# must be on all traps.
OH – It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a trap or snare for the purpose of taking a wild animal, unless such trap or snare has attached thereto a durable waterproof tag bearing the name and mailing address or unique division of wildlife customer identification number of the user in English letters legible at all times, or which has the name and mailing address or unique division of wildlife customer identification number of the user stamped into such trap in English letters legible at all times.
OK – Name or Customer ID
OR – Brand Number
PA – Either name and full address or a unique identifier provided by the agency
RI – <i>Left blank</i>
SC – Name and address or Customer ID number.
TN - Name or license ID number
UT - Trap license number must be affixed to the trap.
VA – Must be marked by non-ferrous metal tag with name and address or permanent identification number issued by the Department. This is not required if trapping done by landowner or tenant.
VT – 4.3 A person shall not set a trap on lands other than their own which does not have their name and address permanently and legibly stamped or engraved thereon, or on a tag of rustless material securely attached thereto
WA - Trappers shall attach to the chain of their traps or devices a legible metal tag with either their WDFW identification number (trapper ID or Wild ID) or the name and address of the trapper in English letters not less than one-eighth inch in height.
WI - A metal tag must be attached to the trap. The tag must be stamped or engraved legibly with the name and address of the operator or with their customer ID number. Heavy-duty stamped tags are recommended.
WV – Owner's name and address OR owner's DNR ID number
WY – Permanently marked or tagged with the name and address of the owner or a trap ID number assigned by the Department

44. Is there a requirement for minimum spacing between traps?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	93.88%	46
Yes. If yes, how far apart do traps have to be set?	6.12%	3

If yes, how far apart do traps have to be set?
KY – (1) A person trapping on private land shall not place traps used as dry land sets any closer than ten (10) feet apart unless possessing written permission from the landowner or the landowner's designee, except that there shall not be more than three (3) traps placed within any ten (10) foot spacing. (2) The trap spacing requirement established in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to: (a) Box or cage live traps; or

(b) Properties of five (5) acres or less.
ME – Beaver traps must be spaced at least 5 ft from another person’s beaver trap.
VA – No

45. Is landowner/tenant permission required to trap on all private property?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	83.33%	40
No. If no, please clarify any exemptions.	16.67%	8

If no, please clarify any exemptions.
AZ – <i>Left blank</i>
FL – <i>Left blank</i>
MA – No, if not posted
MI - Not required to trap on private property enrolled in the Commercial Forest Act program. Permission required on all other private property.
MN - Required on all private AGRICULTURAL land (as defined in statutes). Otherwise, it must be legally posted, or else permission is not needed, though you must leave if landowner requests.
RI – <i>Left blank</i>
SC - Just required to have landowner or their agent's permission. No tenant permission required.
WV - Written permission is required for trapping on fenced, enclosed, purple paint marked or posted lands of another person without written permission of the landowner.

46. Is written permission required to trap on private property?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	40.82%	20
No	59.18%	29

47. Do trappers on any public lands need any additional permits not required on trap on private land?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	40.82%	20
Yes. If yes, please clarify details.	59.18%	29

If yes, please clarify details.
AR – On state-owned WMA they need a free WMA Permit

CA - Since no recreational trapping is allowed, a depredation permit or a memorandum of understanding would be required to mitigate nuisance wildlife on public lands.
CT – Trappers must purchase a State Land Trapping Permit
DE – Trappers need permits from land managers.
FL – \$26.50, Wildlife Management Area Permit
GA – Permit from Game Management regional office. Trapping on Specified WMAs only
IL – Requirements vary depending on site
IN – Public lands vary, some have draws or require authorization from the property. Depends on the public land. https://on.in.gov/trapping
KS - Generally, no, but there are a couple high-use public areas that require a permit.
KY – A permit is required for each wildlife management area.
LA - There is a Wildlife Management Area (WMA) use permit that is required for any visitation to a WMA
ME - Permit to trap on Wildlife Management Areas
MN – Only on some NWRs
MS – Permits are dependent of which type of public land is being used.
MT – If trapping on state-owned land, an additional license/permission is required.
NC - Game lands privilege (included with purchase of trapping license)
NE - Generally no, there are a very small number of federal lands that require special permits.
NH - Need permit from property management agency.
NJ - On certain areas of federal and/or municipal lands, trappers may be required to have additional permits.
NM - A habitat stamp (\$10) is needed for hunting and fishing on USFS and BLM lands. This used to be specified for trapping as well prior the legislation that banned trapping on public lands. Some trapping may still occur on public land under exemptions in that legislation. So, this stamp may still be required for those.
NY - Certain public properties (such as state parks and county or town lands) require permits to trap on for certain species.
OH - Trapping on public hunting areas is permitted without additional permits, with the exception that beaver and river otter trapping is prohibited without a special beaver and/or river otter trapping permit from the Division of Wildlife
RI – Public lands trapping permit
SC - No trapping on public lands is allowed.
TX - Hunter's license and maybe other permitting
VA - If trapping on National Forest lands, will need an additional permit (\$4/year) and state forest lands (\$16/year)
WI - Generally, there is no additional permit required to trap public land. A few exemptions exist. For example, permits are required to trap on some national wildlife refuges (Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge, Horicon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge) or state wildlife areas (Horicon Marsh SWA).
WV – Wildlife Management Area trapping permit (free) - allows DNR to manage number of trappers and close seasons as necessary (e.g., beaver). Requires a harvest report for each trapper.
WY - Permit required to trap on State Trust Lands

48. Is any public land divided to allow separate areas for hunting and trapping?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	67.35%	33
Yes, please explain.	32.65%	16

If yes, please explain.
DE - Hunting is restricted in certain areas, such as Wildlife Areas, while trapping is occurring.
CT - Some public land properties are open to trapping only and some are open to hunting only.
FL - Hunting and trapping regulations differ by WMA
GA - Some WMAs have restrictions on trapping locations, particularly areas heavily used for small game hunting.
IL - e.g. Some state sites are divided into zones and individual trappers are allowed to trap each zone.
IN - Some Fish & Wildlife Areas have units and do draw for those units. They can be set based upon natural features, needs to reduce a certain species, or to avoid conflicts.
LA - Some WMAs have restricted seasons on trapping so that it doesn't overlap with hunting seasons. Some WMAs are closed entirely to trapping but not hunting.
MN - Generally no, but some public land may allow only one activity or the other.
MT - Some state-owned land is separated for individual trappers that have permission.
NE - Most public lands do not separate. We have a public access program to allow hunting/trapping/fishing on private property, and the landowner can decide which types of recreation they will allow as part of the program.
NJ – Areas of certain WMAs that are stocked for pheasants and quail are off limits for trapping until January 1.
NM - Trapping is banned on all public lands under legislation passed a few years ago. Public land is still open to furbearer hunting.
NV - State Wildlife Management Areas may be divided into separate areas.
OH - Hunting and trapping is permitted on public hunting areas - not all public land is a public hunting area. In addition, some areas that are generally public hunting areas may have refuge areas that are not open to hunting trapping, or require a special permit for hunting/trapping
SC - No trapping on public lands is allowed.
SD - Permission is required to trap on CREP and Walk-in Areas from the landowner, but it's freely open to hunting

49. Does your state notify hunters/outdoor recreationists by signage or other means that trappers may be using a public area?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	71.43%	35
Yes. If yes, please explain details.	28.57%	14

If yes, please explain details.
CA - When any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at every entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs posted within a radius of 50 feet of the trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out." Signs shall be maintained and checked daily.
GA – Signs are required when trapping on WMAs
IL – Depends on the particular site
KS - It is posted on kiosks and stated in the regulation's summary.
MD - Yes, but dependent on the WMA or area. Not all areas that allow trapping advertise seasons or whether trappers may be active.
MI - We've recently begun placing signs at some offices and trailheads letting the public know that trapping occurs on public lands and providing a QR code to FTA's dog release video.
MN - Many WMAs or other public land signage may note whether trapping is allowed in that area, but not generally the case on county/state/national forests or some other public lands.
NH – Department owned properties have standard language stating the property is multi use, trapping, fishing, and hunting.
NY - DEC properties are managed individually by Regional DEC Offices. Some offices post signage, while others do not. It is not consistent.
OK - 5x8 signs with the word "TRAPS" posted at all entrances from maintained roadways.
SC – No trapping on public land is allowed
VT - Wildlife management areas have signs notifying them of hunting/trapping use with a QR code to the regulations.
WI - Many access points (parking lots, trail head, etc.) on state owned properties include signage as to what activities are allowed. For trapping, an image of a trapper with pack basket is posted. This signage is not included in all public land areas. Wisconsin has many large tracts of federal, state or county forests that are not signed.
WY - We have signs on Game and Fish Commission Owned Lands stating that hunting, fishing or trapping may be occurring at various times of the year. We do not separate out what activity may be occurring and when.

50. Does your state have registered trap lines on public lands?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.00%	0
No	100.00%	49

51. Does your state have registered trap lines on private lands?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.00%	0
No	100.00%	49

52. Does your state recognize staking privileges (e.g., prior to the open season a trapper can mark or stake areas which then legally allow only his traps to be set at that location during the open season)?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	2.04%	1
No	97.96%	48

53. Does your state restrict how close a trap may be set to a beaver lodge?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	85.71%	42
Yes. If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the lodge?	14.29%	7

If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the lodge?		
CT – 10 feet		
ME – 5 ft		
MN – No trap may be set on beaver house above waterline.		
NY – A trap may not be set within 15 feet of a beaver lodge except under the following conditions: 1) any of the following traps may be set on or within 15 ft of a beaver lodge if the otter season is open or closed: - body-gripping trap that measures less than 5.5 inches; - foot-encapsulating trap; - foothold trap that measures 4 3/4" or less; - cage or box trap		
PA – 15 feet		
RI – They cannot be set "on" the lodge		
VT - A person shall not disturb or destroy a beaver or muskrat house or den or place a trap therein, thereon, or in the entrance thereof. A person shall not set a trap within 10 feet of the nearest point, above the water, of a beaver house or dam during the month of March.		

54. Does your state restrict how close a trap may be set to a beaver dam?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	91.84%	45
Yes. If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be	8.16%	4

set back away from the dam?		
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If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the dam?		
ME – 5 ft of an active beaver dam		
NY - A trap may not be set within 15 feet of a beaver dam except under the following conditions: 1) during an open otter season traps of any legal size may be set on or within 15 ft of a beaver dam. 2) any of the following traps may be set on or within 15 ft of a beaver dam if the otter season is open or closed: - body-gripping trap that measures less than 5.5 inches; - foot-encapsulating trap; - foothold trap that measures 4 3/4" or less; - cage or box trap		
PA – 15 feet		
VT - As long as it meets the following requirements: a) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps shall be set on or within 50' of the travelled portion of a legal trail, public trail or public highway, unless set in the water or under ice. Setbacks shall not apply to public trails on Wildlife Management Areas except those public trails the Department specifically designates as requiring a setback. The Department shall post signage on Wildlife Management Areas advising the public of hunting seasons and locations where setbacks apply. b) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps, unless set in the water or under ice. shall be set on or within 100 feet of the buildings, parking lots, and maintained (cleared, continuously maintained or landscaped) portions of designated wildlife viewing areas, visitor centers, parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, shelters, pavilions, schools, camps or campgrounds, and recreational facilities such as ball fields or tennis courts; owned and managed by municipal, state or federal entities except that trapping may occur with the explicit permission of schools, camps or campgrounds.		

55. Does your state restrict how close a trap may be set to a muskrat house or burrow?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	87.76%	43
Yes. If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the house or burrow?	12.24%	6

If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the house or burrow?		
CT – 10 feet		
ME – 5 ft		
ND - Beginning March 16th, trapping on the outside of any muskrat house or structure is		

prohibited.
NH – 15 feet
NY – 5 ft
VT - As long as it meets the following requirements: a) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps shall be set on or within 5’ of the travelled portion of a legal trail, public trail or public highway, unless set in the water or under ice. Setbacks shall not apply to public trails on Wildlife Management Areas except those public trails the Department specifically designates as requiring a setback. The Department shall post signage on Wildlife Management Areas advising the public of hunting seasons and locations where setbacks apply. b) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps, unless set in the water or under ice. shall be set on or within 100 feet of the buildings, parking lots, and maintained (cleared, continuously maintained or landscaped) portions of designated wildlife viewing areas, visitor centers, parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, shelters, pavilions, schools, camps or campgrounds, and recreational facilities such as ball fields or tennis courts; owned and managed by municipal, state or federal entities except that trapping may occur with the explicit permission of schools, camps or campgrounds.

56. Does your state restrict how close a trap may be set to a hole, burrow or den, or other similar animal dwelling on land?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	93.88%	46
Yes. If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the hole, burrow or den?	6.12%	3

If yes, what is the distance in feet it must be set back away from the hole, burrow or den?
IL – 10 feet
PA – 5'
VT - As long as it meets the following requirements: a) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps shall be set on or within 5’ of the travelled portion of a legal trail, public trail or public highway, unless set in the water or under ice. Setbacks shall not apply to public trails on Wildlife Management Areas except those public trails the Department specifically designates as requiring a setback. The Department shall post signage on Wildlife Management Areas advising the public of hunting seasons and locations where setbacks apply. b) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps, unless set in the water or under ice. shall be set on or within 100 feet of the buildings, parking lots, and maintained (cleared, continuously maintained or landscaped) portions of designated wildlife viewing areas, visitor centers, parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, shelters, pavilions, schools, camps or campgrounds, and recreational facilities such as ball fields or tennis courts; owned and managed by municipal, state or federal entities except that trapping may occur with the

explicit permission of schools, camps or campgrounds.

57. Is it legal to damage a house/dam to set muskrat/beaver traps?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	37.50%	18
Yes. If yes, please explain (e.g., some states allow muskrat huts to be opened up to set trap if hole is then closed)	62.50%	30

If yes, please explain (e.g., some states allow muskrat huts to be opened up to set trap if hole is then closed).

AR – It isn't prohibited, so it is legal.

CT – *Left blank*

DE – Unlawful to damage or dig out muskrat huts, but no regulations on beavers.

FL - Not addressed in rule.

GA – *Left blank*

KS – State law says may not "destroy" so one can trap if they don't destroy the house.

KY – No person shall use smoke or gas or in any other way molest or destroy the den, hole or nest of any wildlife

LA – There are no specific regulations banning this activity

MD – *Left blank*

MN - Allowed only with muskrat houses, provided any opening you make in the house to set trap is then plugged with same material after wetting it. Also, most minor 'damage' to a beaver dam to set a trap is not likely to be treated as a violation.

MS – *Left blank*

MT - Yes, if the hut is subsequently closed.

NC - It is unlawful to open or damage a beaver lodge without a permit from the agency.

ND - Muskrat huts may be opened to insert traps or cable devices. However, huts must be restored to their approximate original condition to prevent freeze-up.

NJ - There are no regulations prohibiting damaging a house/dam in the course of setting muskrat/beaver traps.

NM – There are no restrictions

NV – No restrictions

OH – There is no restriction against this, except, "It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, disturb, or destroy a beaver dam located on any division owned, administered or controlled area without permission from the chief of the division of wildlife or on any private land without permission of the landowner."

OK – No restrictions.

OR - A muskrat house can only be damaged or destroyed when it is an obstruction to a private or public ditch or watercourse.

PA - Illegal to damage a beaver dam to set traps.
RI – No restrictions.
SC – No prohibitions on beaver/muskrat dens.
TN - No restrictions on this
TX – <i>Left blank</i>
UT – There are no restrictions
VA – It is illegal to destroy or harass the nest, eggs, dens, or young of any wild bird or animal at any time without a permit as required by law
WA - WDFW has no regulations regarding the modification of beaver/muskrat houses for trapping. But there are hydraulic laws in place that prohibit modifications of dams without a permit.
WV – <i>Left blank</i>
WY – No requirements or restrictions

58. Has your state agency conducted any efforts specifically intended to recruit, retain, or reactivate trappers (i.e., R3)?		
Answered Question 46		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	56.52%	26
No	43.48%	20

59. What R3 efforts have your state agency conducted?
Answered Question 26
Skipped Question 23
AK - Recently hired a R3 coordinator to develop new programs.
AL - Trapping Education Workshops
AR – Sponsored trapping education classes taught by the Arkansas Trappers Association.
GA - SHARP Trapper Program - one-day educational program
IA - Beginner trapper education courses
IL - Trapping Workshops - Learn to Hunt grant
IN - A few Learn to Trap events
KS – Advanced fur harvesters ed courses teaching trapping and fur handling
LA – Trapper education and outreach is a priority for the education section
MD – Trapper outreach/increase in frequency of in person trapper ed courses
ME - Next Step Workshops (skinning, Fur Shed Fridays)
MI - Revised policy/direction on trapper’s education program, reduced license fees for youth and allowed new hunters/trappers to obtain license for up to 2 years as an apprentice without having to take hunter safety.
MN - Have done some public "How-To" presentations about trapping with the focus being to try and show potential new trappers how to trap. Not much trapping-specific R3 besides that.
MO - Social media posts, focal email blasts
MT - Trapper Ed courses, Trapper Apprentice program, state has helped instruct youth trapper

camp (put on my trapper association).
NE- Outdoor expos with tens of thousands of attendees, school programs, etc.
NJ - Several advanced trapping workshops hosted in collaboration with state trapping agencies. Topics have included fur handling, trap placement, and advanced techniques for cable restraints.
NY - We offer trapping courses at Becoming an Outdoorswoman workshops and offer a variety of next-step trapper courses. In addition, we have been conducting a wild fur school that is open for college students each spring. Although we are not directly involved, we also support the Pat Arnold Youth Trapping Camps.
OK – Constituent based surveys, social media education, land-trapping workshops for public on Department managed lands.
PA - 2-day trapping camps
RI – Created trapper 101 and 102 courses
SD - Bounty and trapping demonstrations
TN - Trapper ed courses, Becoming an Outdoor Woman trapping weekends, etc
VA – AFWA outreach Videos, work with Virginia Trappers Association to put on trapper trainings, booths at events with brochures, pelts, and Q & A
VT - Vermont Wild Kitchen program (local and wild food), Access the Outdoors Program (increasing access for folks who identify as disabled), Learn to Hunt on Campus: a college credit course for students at University of Vermont with hands-on hunting skills.
WI - Wisconsin held 25 R3 programs provided for beginner trappers. Eight R3 programs were provided for advanced trappers. 658 first time or mentored trapping licenses sold. Wisconsin also allows youth (15 and under) to trap without a license provided they are supervised by a licensed trapper.
WV – Video series hosted by AFWA ran on social media to increase interest and participation in trapping.

60. Did your state agency's R3 efforts focus on particular groups such as children, women, or families?		
Answered Question 27		
Skipped Question 22		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes (If so, what groups?)	44.44%	12
No	55.56%	15

61. If yes, what groups?
IL - New to trapping. Becoming an Outdoors Woman
ME - We have held Woman Trapper Education Courses.
MI - Children, new trappers.
MT - Trapper ed and the apprentice program and meant for any age but youth trapper camp is for the youth.
NJ - Women, families, children
NY - Women and college students, as well as children through the youth trapping camps.
PA – Women

RI – Families
SD – Youth
TN – Women
VT - Yes: adults, women, disabled, school-aged kids, and college-aged students. Women’s programming also has a childcare component for the one-day events.
WI – Women

62. Did your state agency evaluate the success of their R3 efforts?		
Answered Question 26		
Skipped Question 23		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes (If so, please explain the results briefly.)	30.77%	8
No	69.23%	18

63. If yes, please explain the results briefly?		
IA - License sales Surveys		
ME - Trapper Education survey of interests, motivations, feedback on the class, etc. We have also seen female trapping license holders increase.		
MN - Mostly just follow-up surveys on whether participants enjoyed the presentations, not later surveys to evaluate whether new trappers were recruited because of it.		
MO - Saw slight up ticks in focal groups outreach materials were sent to		
NJ - Generally R3 efforts specific to trapping are measured by attendance to events, follow-up surveys of attendees, and overall demand for trapping education courses.		
OK - Exit surveys from workshops - very high satisfaction rate, maintain contact with many attendees.		
RI – R3 coordinator evaluates the results.		
VT - Yes, we evaluate the program right after they occur and then follow up as we are able to follow their outdoor and license purchasing habits.		

64. Many state agencies have seen an increase in license sales and trapper participation over the last few years. Please provide the number of all licenses sold that confer the privilege of trapping furbearers during each of the following years:								
Answered Question 45								
Skipped Question 4								
State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AK	32375	31565	31067	33391	34449	31862	30098	27812
AL	897	909	846	819	824	755	642	715
AR	N/A	N/A	N/A	2147	18977	20434	15379	N/A
AZ	353	317	270	236	238	232	278	307
CA	575	625	609	609	634	635	624	619
CT	915	877	930	901	885	879	885	932
DE	630	599	638	458	366	451	430	394

FL	546	718	890	613	592	775	878	908
GA	1684	1464	1494	1560	1619	1741	1803	1772
IA	14493	14141	14536	15259	15286	15217	14968	15312
ID	1830	1793	2053	2246	2312	2129	2354	1917
IL	6036	6436	6718	7238	6708	6867	7145	7205
IN	4136	3958	4000	4408	4259	3534	3704	3282
KS	6297	7820	6220	6449	5888	5859	5987	6521
KY	2438	2487	2673	3128	3287	3336	3635	3679
LA	2133	2374	2572	2642	3127	3180	2989	2692
MA	651	492	819	896	973	1196	1182	1095
MD	12690	13040	13533	13645	14587	15094	15612	15189
ME	4070	4031	3985	4136	4282	4745	4870	4936
MI	22982	23758	23034	25991	26202	27057	UNK	UNK
MN	7163	6815	6217	7139	6435	5637	6019	6351
MO	7341	7573	6956	6952	8097	8410	9172	9821
MS	768	768	782	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MT	5704	5220	5763	6059	4495	3332	3350	3337
NC	2983	3006	2958	2992	3281	3508	3488	3919
ND	69821	68704	69330	74507	73100	70939	69859	69288
NH	454	463	420	422	416	393	421	412
NJ	1169	1101	1119	1123	1158	1203	1304	1345
NM	2037	2022	1626	1602	1241	1129	1226	N/A
NV	876	1115	998	1020	945	834	887	838
NY	15060	14201	14967	14912	14735	14660	13566	13198
OH	14477	13862	13296	13241	12263	11837	11382	11068
OK	480	518	N/A	446	548	554	587	557
OR	1045	1037	1004	931	889	765	819	900
PA	43329	43710	45871	50506	46516	46980	44559	51410
RI	188	166	172	387	343	245	250	223
SC	769	790	767	823	836	822	670	657
SD	3932	4168	4351	4704	4739	4028	4013	N/A
TN	230	276	262	295	330	322	303	311
UT	2132	2026	1880	1470	2333	1740	1780	1531
VA	1648	1634	1924	1812	1954	1947	1859	1773
VT	848	738	745	786	786	734	873	750
WA	515	567	579	804	860	798	792	750
WI	21249	21013	22041	23324	24726	23384	25141	25885
WY	2302	2565	2608	4546	4510	4128	3764	3855

Bodygrip Traps

Bodygrip traps are designed to kill an animal quickly when one or two rotating jaws strike an animal's neck or chest. States can regulate whether bodygrip traps are restricted to particular furbearer species (17.02%), and the legality of certain trap jaw spreads.

65. Is the use of any bodygrip traps allowed in your state?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	93.88%	46
No	6.12%	3

66. Is the use of bodygrip traps restricted to particular furbearer species?		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	87.23%	41
Yes. If yes, what species?	17.02%	8

If yes, what species?
CA - The use of body gripping traps, similar to all traps; is limited to depredation and nuisance wildlife control.
FL - Only issued for beaver by permit on case-by-case basis
GA - Only allowed to set bodygrip traps larger than 9 1/2 inches in water or within 10 feet of water
IN - Can use for any species except bobcat
MA - Beaver and muskrat, ONLY with an emergency permit. NOT allowed without an emergency permit.
NJ – Beaver, river otter, mink, muskrat, nutria
PA - Species restrictions come primarily by way of setting location and cubby restrictions. Technically all bodygrip traps are required to be set in a watercourse which would restrict most captures to mink, beaver, otter, muskrat, but some fisher are captured in these sets as well
RI - 220 + for aquatic species

67. Is use of any bodygrip traps limited to a narrower time frame than the overall open season for any species?		
Answered Question 46		
Skipped Question 3		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	91.30%	42
Yes. If yes, please explain.	8.70%	4

If yes, please explain?
CT - Bodygrip trips with an opening greater than 6.5 inches are only allowed during beaver season (12/1 - 3/31).
FL - Only issued by permit on case-by-case basis
KS - Bodygrips not allowed during the extended raccoon and opossum season (approx Mar 1- Nov 15)
NJ – Overall trapping season runs Nov. 15-Mar. 15. This includes mink/muskrat/nutria.

Beaver/river otter season currently runs Dec. 26-Feb. 9.

68. Within your regulations/state laws, how is the jaw-spread of bodygrip traps measured?

Answered Question 46

Skipped Question 3

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not stated	30.43%	14
Between the inside edges of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	45.65%	21
Between the midpoints of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	0.00%	0
Between the outside edges of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	6.52%	3
Other (please specify)	17.39%	8

Other (please specify)

AR - foothold - measured from the inside edge of the trap at the dog
body-grip - measured on the inside edge of the trap from hinge-to-hinge and from top-to-bottom at the dog and may not exceed the specified maximum size either horizontally or vertically

AZ - Body-gripping or other instant kill trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 5 inches for any land set or 10 inches for any water set;

MI – As measured inside the jaw hinges.

MT - We list the common conibear traps and their jaw spread (110, 120, 160, 220, 280, and 330).

NH - Measured inside the jaws perpendicular to the trap's pivoting joints

OR - Larger than 160 conibear

WI - The vertical measurement is taken from the widest points on the trap in the set position. Maximum square inches is determined by measuring an unset trap. The maximum square inches of a body-grip trap is taken on an unset trap by multiplying the maximum width of the trap jaws by the height of the trap jaws.

WY – Measured vertically at the widest part of the jaw

69. Is the use of at least some dryland bodygrip traps allowed in your state?

Answered Question 46

Skipped Question 3

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	13.04%	6
Yes	86.96%	40
Yes, but with restrictions	0.00%	0

(please explain).		
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Bodygrip Traps Set on Land

70. Is it legal to use #110/120 bodygrip traps (4 ½ inch jaw spread) on land?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.56%	1
Yes	71.79%	28
Yes, but with restrictions (please select options below)	17.95%	7
On private land?	17.95%	7
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	10.26%	4
On State/County Forests?	5.13%	2
In road right-of-ways?	7.69%	3
In baited cubbies?	17.95%	7
In culverts?	10.26%	4
In/near fencelines?	10.26%	4
Other restrictions? (please explain)	20.51%	8

Other restrictions (please explain)
AZ - Body-gripping or other instant kill trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 5 inches for any land set or 10 inches for any water set;
GA - Only bodygrip traps 9 1/2 inches or smaller are allowed beyond 10 ft away from water
IL - Some public sites have restrictions.
KY - Baited cubbies not allowed on public land.
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NY - Must not be set within 100 feet of a public trail except on wildlife management areas. Must not be set within 100 ft of a house, school, playground, or church unless you have permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set. Traps must not be set in a way that causes a captured animal to be fully suspended in the air.
PA – These sets must fall within a watercourse. watercourse is up to the definition of the State Game Warden within that district and may include up to the high water mark, including dry land to that point.
TN - Within 50' of the waterline, no more than 1/2' from the ground unless at least 12" in a baited cubby

71. Is it legal to use #150 bodygrip traps (5 inch jaw spread) on land?		
Answered Question 38		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	5.26%	2
Yes	78.95%	30
Yes, but with restrictions (please select options below)	13.16%	5
On private land?	15.79%	6
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	7.89%	3
On State/County Forests?	2.63%	1
In road right-of-ways?	7.89%	3
In baited cubbies?	15.79%	6
In culverts?	10.53%	4
In/near fencelines?	10.53%	4
Other restrictions? (please explain)	15.79%	6

Other restrictions (please explain)
CA – A conibear trap that is 6 inches by 6 inches or smaller may be used for dry land sets for the purpose of depredation or nuisance wildlife control.
IL - See restrictions above
KY - Baited cubbies not allowed on public land.
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NY - Must not be set within 100 feet of a public trail except on wildlife management areas. Must not be set within 100 ft of a house, school, playground, or church unless you have permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set. Traps must not be set in a way that causes a captured animal to be fully suspended in the air.
PA – Only when found within an artificial cubby within a watercourse.

72. Is it legal to use #160 bodygrip traps (6 inch jaw spread) on land?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	17.95%	7
Yes	53.85%	21
Yes, but with restrictions (please select options below)	25.64%	10
On private land?	25.64%	10
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	10.26%	4
On State/County Forests?	7.69%	3
In road right-of-ways?	10.26%	4
In baited cubbies?	23.08%	9
In culverts?	15.38%	6
In/near fencelines?	15.38%	6

Other restrictions? (please explain)	25.64%	10
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Other restrictions (please explain)		
CA - A conibear trap that is 6 inches by 6 inches or smaller may be used for dry land sets for the purpose of depredation or nuisance wildlife control.		
IL – See above		
MI - A body-gripping trap set without the use of bait, lure or other attractant on dry land or on ice that is publicly owned must be no greater than 6.5 inches in width. A body-gripping trap 5.5 inches to 7.5 inches in width wet with the use of bait, lure or other attractant on dry land or ice that is publicly owned can only be used in the following manner: In a container that has an opening height 6 inches or less, an 8-inch minimum spring trap placement slot and a trap trigger recessed a minimum of 6 inches OR in a container that has only once entrance facing the ground, set so the entrance is no more than 6 inches from the ground and a trap trigger recessed a minimum of 4 inches.		
MN - In Lynx Zone, must be either 3' off ground (tree, or leaning pole <6" diameter) or in a cubby with trap recessed 7" and cubby opening <=50 sq. inches		
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed		
NE - 001.03A5 to set a body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than five (5) inches, except when placed under water or at least six (6) feet above ground on any land owned or controlled by the Commission, including lands controlled for public access (018.14), land owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Harlan County Reservoir, Waterfowl Production Area lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. 001.03A6 to trap on any land in this state with a bodygripping trap with a jaw spread exceeding 8 inches unless such trap is placed completely under water, or at least 6 feet above ground. A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.		
NM - Be set recessed in a cubby with the trigger at least 8 inches from the entrance, if the inside jaw spread is 6 to 7 inches.		
NY - Must not be set within 100 feet of a public trail except on wildlife management areas. Must not be set within 100 ft of a house, school, playground, or church unless you have permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set. Traps must not be set in a way that causes a captured animal to be fully suspended in the air. Must be set so that no part of the trap is 8 inches or more above the ground. If set with bait or lure, the trap must be set at least four feet off the ground, in a container with an opening of 10 in or less with the trap recessed at least 18 in, in a container with an entrance facing the ground (no more than 6 in from ground) with the trap recessed at least 4 in, or in a container with an opening of 6 in or less with 8-in minimum spring notches and the trap recessed at least 4 in. In the Northern Zone, if the fisher/marten season is closed body-gripping traps set on land may		

not be set with bait or lure.
PA – Again, only when found within an artificial cubby within a watercourse.
VA - If baited, must be in enclosure and must have written permission from landowner

73. Is it legal to use #220 bodygrip traps (7 inch jaw spread) on land?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	33.33%	13
Yes	38.46%	15
Yes, but with restrictions (please select options below)	35.90%	14
On private land?	30.77%	12
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	12.82%	5
On State/County Forests?	10.26%	4
In road right-of-ways?	12.82%	5
In baited cubbies?	23.08%	9
In culverts?	17.95%	7
In/near fencelines?	17.95%	7
Other restrictions? (please explain)	33.33%	13

Other restrictions (please explain)
ID - must be set as a blind set, elevated a minimum of 3' off the ground, or in a box recessed 7" from top and front most portion of the enclosure. No restrictions is placed as water set.
IL - Some public sites have restrictions.
MI - A body-gripping trap larger than 7.5 inches in width cannot be set on dry land that is privately owned or over frozen submerged privately owned bottomlands unless the trap is 4 or more feet above dry ground or the frozen surface of ice. A body-gripping trap 5.5 inches to 7.5 inches in width wet with the use of bait, lure or other attractant on dry land or ice that is publicly owned can only be used in the following manner: In a container that has an opening height 6 inches or less, an 8-inch minimum spring trap placement slot and a trap trigger recessed a minimum of 6 inches OR in a container that has only once entrance facing the ground, set so the entrance is no more than 6 inches from the ground and a trap trigger recessed a minimum of 4 inches.
MN – In Lynx Zone, regardless of land ownership, must be set 3' above ground/snow or in a cubby recessed 7" from all sides and with cubby opening ≤50 sq. inches. In rest of state, on public land and waters only, must be set either 3' off ground, no bait or lure within 20', or in a cubby with trap recessed 7" at least from top-front of cubby (i.e., a 7" overhang is fine). Also, may not be set (statewide) in or within 3' of the opening of any culvert whose opening is <6' wide, unless completely underwater. Finally, may not be set (statewide) in a ROW within 500' of a building occupied by livestock or people without written permission, unless completely underwater.

MT - Has to be recessed 7" back from a maximum opening of 52 square inches or is greater than 48" off the ground. Some state-owned lands not allowed
NE – 001.03A5 to set a body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than five (5) inches, except when placed under water or at least six (6) feet above ground on any land owned or controlled by the Commission, including lands controlled for public access (018.14), land owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Harlan County Reservoir, Waterfowl Production Area lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. 001.03A6 to trap on any land in this state with a bodygripping trap with a jaw spread exceeding 8 inches unless such trap is placed completely under water, or at least 6 feet above ground. A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.
NH - (1) Five feet or more above the ground or surface of the snow unless there was a snowstorm during the previous 24 hours
NM - Be set recessed in a cubby with the trigger at least 8 inches from the entrance, if the inside jaw spread is 6 to 7 inches.
NY - Must not be set within 100 feet of a public trail except on wildlife management areas. Must not be set within 100 ft of a house, school, playground, or church unless you have permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set. Traps must not be set in a way that causes a captured animal to be fully suspended in the air. Must be set so that no part of the trap is 8 inches or more above the ground. If set with bait or lure, the trap must be set at least four feet off the ground, in a container with an opening of 10 in or less with the trap recessed at least 18 in, in a container with an entrance facing the ground (no more than 6 in from ground) with the trap recessed at least 4 in, or in a container with an opening of 6 in or less with 8-in minimum spring notches and the trap recessed at least 4 in. In the Northern Zone, if the fisher/marten season is closed body-gripping traps set on land may not be set with bait or lure.
PA – <i>Left blank</i>
VA - If baited, must be in enclosure and must have written permission from landowner
VT - 4.6 No body-gripping trap shall be set on land unless: a) it is under 40 square inches, without the use of bait, or b) it is over 40 square inches and less than 60 square inches and is set 5' or more above the ground, or c) it is over 40 square inches and less than 60 square inches and is in an anchored enclosure with openings no greater than 60 square inches and with a trap trigger that is recessed at least 12" from all openings. d) Any body-gripping traps over 60 square inches shall only be set in the water. *This will be revised to allow 160's
WI - In Wisconsin, body-gripping traps measuring greater than 60 but less than 75 square inches, measured from the widest points on the outside of the jaws can be set in the following

locations but include restrictions.

- Water set, unless at least half of the set trap is located underwater at all times;
- Elevated set, unless the trap is placed at least 5 feet above the surface;*
- Bottom entry enclosure set, unless the entire opening of the enclosure is no more than 7 inches above the surface;
- Baited and/or scented set in or on the ground, unless the trap trigger is within an enclosure with openings no greater than 50 square inches for a 7-inch recess or an opening of 8 inches high by 10 inches wide with a 10-inch minimum recess from the enclosure openings; or
- Unbaited and/or unscented trail set, unless the trap is within an enclosure that provides openings no greater than 10 inches high and 10 inches wide and is recessed a minimum of 15 inches from the enclosure openings.

*Surface is the first surface that is ground, ice, crusted or packed snow or any other hard material beneath the trap or opening. For the purposes of this section, “enclosure” means any single-unit device that creates a barrier to the trap allowing entry only through designated openings.

Also, body-gripping traps measuring between 60 and 75 square inches cannot be set:

Within 3 feet of any woven or welded wire fence; or

Within 100 yards of any building devoted to human occupancy without the owner’s consent.

74. Is it legal to use #280 bodygrip traps (8 inch jaw spread) on land?

Answered Question 39

Skipped Question 10

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	66.67%	26
Yes	20.51%	8
Yes, but with restrictions (please select options below)	12.82%	5
On private land?	7.69%	3
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	0.00%	0
On State/County Forests?	0.00%	0
In road right-of-ways?	0.00%	0
In baited cubbies?	0.00%	0
In culverts?	0.00%	0
In/near fencelines?	0.00%	0
Other restrictions? (please explain)	17.95%	7

Other restrictions? (please explain)

ID - Can only be set as a water set, or where it is a minimum of 30' from any bait, lure, or other attractant (i.e. a blind set).

MI - Unless the trap is 4 or more feet above dry ground or the frozen surface of ice.

MT - As long as it is recessed 7" back in a cubby with a maximum opening of 52 square

inches or is over 48" off the ground. Some state-owned lands not allowed
NE - 001.03A5 to set a body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than five (5) inches, except when placed under water or at least six (6) feet above ground on any land owned or controlled by the Commission, including lands controlled for public access (018.14), land owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Harlan County Reservoir, Waterfowl Production Area lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. 001.03A6 to trap on any land in this state with a bodygripping trap with a jaw spread exceeding 8 inches unless such trap is placed completely under water, or at least 6 feet above ground. A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.
NH - (1) Five feet or more above the ground or surface of the snow unless there was a snowstorm during the previous 24 hours
VT – Only in water
WI - Will depend on the overall measurements and manufacturer. See above restrictions for 220s and associated measurements for determining square inches and vertical measurements for use on dryland in WI.

75. Is it legal to use #330 bodygrip traps (10 inch jaw spread) on land?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	71.79%	28
Yes	12.82%	5
Yes, but with restrictions (please select options below)	15.38%	6
On private land?	10.26%	4
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	2.56%	1
On State/County Forests?	2.56%	1
In road right-of-ways?	2.56%	1
In baited cubbies?	2.56%	1
In culverts?	2.56%	1
In/near fencelines?	2.56%	1
Other restrictions? (please explain)	15.38%	6

Other restrictions? (please explain)

ID - Can only be set as a water set, or where it is a minimum of 30' from any bait, lure, or other attractant (i.e. a blind set).
MI – Unless the trap is 4 or more feet above dry ground or the frozen surface of ice.
MT - As long as it is recessed 7" back in a cubby with a maximum opening of 52 square inches or is over 48" off the ground. Some state-owned lands not allowed
NE - 001.03A5 to set a body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than five (5) inches, except when placed under water or at least six (6) feet above ground on any land owned or controlled by the Commission, including lands controlled for public access (018.14), land owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Harlan County Reservoir, Waterfowl Production Area lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. 001.03A6 to trap on any land in this state with a bodygripping trap with a jaw spread exceeding 8 inches unless such trap is placed completely under water, or at least 6 feet above ground. A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.
NH - (1) Five feet or more above the ground or surface of the snow unless there was a snowstorm during the previous 24 hours
VT – Only in water

76. Are there any other law(s) that regulate bodygrip trap placement on land?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	64.10%	25
Yes. If yes, please describe the law(s).	35.90%	14

If yes, please describe the law.
CA - There are zones where the use of Conibear-type traps and snares is prohibited. Traps of the conibear-type with a jaw opening larger than 8"x 8" may be used only in sets where the trap is wholly or partially submerged in water or is within 100 feet of permanent water; or within 100 feet of seasonally flooded marshes, pastures, agricultural lands or floodways when standing or running water is present.
ID - Please see above descriptions for 220, 280, and 330 body-grip traps.
IL - Proximity to dens, lodges, etc. (>10')
MS - Not on public land
NC - No one may take wild animals by trapping with any steel-jaw, leghold, or conibear trap unless it: (1) Has a jaw spread of not more than seven and one-half inches. (c) No person may set or otherwise use a trap so that animals or birds when caught will be

suspended.
ND - State wildlife management areas: Year-round: Body-gripping traps with greater than 6-inch inside jaw spread must: Be in 4 inches or more of water; or 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. All other lands: September 1 - October 25: Body-gripping traps with greater than 8-inch inside jaw spread and all water sets except those using enclosed footholds must: Be in 4 inches or more of water; or Be used in an upland set and recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening. October 26 - January 5: Body-gripping traps with greater than 8-inch inside jaw spread must: Be in 4 inches or more of water; or Be used in an upland set and recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening. January 6 - March 15: No restrictions on placement. March 16 - May 10: Footholds that are not enclosed and body-gripping traps placed in or on water, but not used on float sets, must: Have a protective covering; or Foothold traps not being used on a float set must be submerged under water; or Body-gripping traps less than 8 inches inside jaw spread must have no more than 2 inches of the trap above the water surface. Footholds that are not enclosed and body-gripping traps used on float sets must have a protective covering May 1 through May 10. May 11 - August 31: No restrictions on placement.
NE - 001.03A5 to set a body-gripping trap with jaw spread larger than five (5) inches, except when placed under water or at least six (6) feet above ground on any land owned or controlled by the Commission, including lands controlled for public access (018.14), land owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Harlan County Reservoir, Waterfowl Production Area lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. 001.03A6 to trap on any land in this state with a bodygripping trap with a jaw spread exceeding 8 inches unless such trap is placed completely under water, or at least 6 feet above ground. A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.

NM - Body-grip traps set on land must: Have an inside jaw spread of 7 inches or less Be set recessed in a cubby with the trigger at least 8 inches from the entrance, if the inside jaw spread is 6 to 7 inches. It is illegal to place traps or snares on public land, with few exemptions.
NY - Must not be set within 100 feet of a public trail except on wildlife management areas. Must not be set within 100 ft of a house, school, playground, or church unless you have permission from the owner of the land where the trap is set. Traps must not be set in a way that causes a captured animal to be fully suspended in the air.
SD - When used with lure it must be recessed or below the surface of water
TX - "It is unlawful to Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water."
VA - The use of a body gripping trap with a jaw spread in excess of 7.5 inches must be at least half submerged in water
VT - 4.7 All meat-based bait shall be covered at the time that a trap is set. Covering shall include, but are not limited to brush, branches, leaves, soil, snow, water, or enclosures constructed of wood, metal, wire, plastic, or natural materials.
WV - Illegal to set a trap, trapset, or snare upon a tree, post or other natural or man-made object at any point more than 3 linear feet from the surface of the earth (whether such surface is water, soil, or rock) measured at right angle from the surface to the trap or trapset. Traps may be set on natural earthen mounds, such as ant hills or muskrat houses, constructed without human assistance.

Bodygrip Traps in Water Sets

77. Is the use of at least some bodygrip traps allowed in water sets in your state?		
Answered Question 46		
Skipped Question 3		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0
Yes	100.00%	46

78. To be considered a "water set", how must bodygrip traps be set?		
Answered Question 46		
Skipped Question 3		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Completed submerged	19.57%	9
At least half submerged	20.45%	4
Any part of trap placed in water	15.90%	7
Other (please specify)	59.09%	26

Other (please specify)

AK - No regulation discerning land versus water set traps.
AL - Not specifically stated
AR – Water set is not defined in our code.
AZ - Body-gripping or other instant kill trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 5 inches for any land set or 10 inches for any water set;
CA - For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use) conibear-type traps with a jaw opening larger than 8" x 8" may be used only in sets where the trap is wholly or partially submerged in water or is within 100 feet of permanent water, or within 100 feet of seasonally flooded marshes, pastures, agricultural lands or floodways when standing or running water is present.
CT - 110's must be touching water, anything larger must be fully submerged.
GA - "In water or on land within 10 feet of water"
ID – 1/3 of trap must be submerged.
KY – "Water set" means a trap placed in the water of a river, stream, pond, lake, wetland, or other water course so that a portion of the trap body is underwater.
MD - Set in a 'wetland' area, where water is covering the surface of the soil or the soil is waterlogged to the surface. In all other locations these traps may only be set if submerged partially or totally in water.
MI - For a trap greater than 5.5 inches between the jaw hinges, the trap must be at least half submerged to qualify as being in the water.
MN - We have 2 definitions - "waterset", which means at least half underwater, and "completely submerged waterset", which is self-explanatory. In some situations, or for certain trap sizes, a waterset may be legal, in others only a completely submerged waterset.
MT – One-third of the conibear is submerged.
NC - For traps greater than 7.5" jaw spread (i.e. 280 bodygrip or larger), must be set fully submerged unless trapping for beaver, in which case they must be at least 1/2 covered in water.
NH – Must be completely submerged when set in public water. In water when set on private property.
NJ - Must be completely set below water, or at below mean high tide in tidal areas.
NM - Must be submerged in water up to their jaw pivot or deeper if the inside jaw spread is 8 inches or larger. Otherwise, a water set must be fully in water (entire trap is within the bounds of the water body).
NV – No legal description of "water set"
NY - Any part of the trap placed in water but must be a permanent body of water.
OH - for traps >5 inches, but less than or equal to 7 inches in diameter, trap must be set in a natural body of water (but does not need to be fully submerged). for traps with a jaw spread >7 inches, trap must be completely submerged.
PA - Within a watercourse. Definition varies with State Game Warden.
TN – Any part in water or floating sets
TX – "it is unlawful to Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water."
VT - "Set in the water or under ice"
WI - In Wisconsin, a water set is defined as a trap or snare that is set or staked in a manner to permit the trap, snare or trapped animal to reach unfrozen water.
WY – Bottom of the trap must be partially submerged when set.

79. Is it legal to use #110/120 bodygrip traps (4 ½ inch jaw spread) as water sets?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0
Yes	86.67%	39
Yes, but with restrictions	15.56%	7
On private land?	11.11%	5
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	4.44%	2
On State/County Forests?	4.44%	2
In road right-of-ways?	4.44%	2
In baited cubbies?	2.22%	1
In culverts?	4.44%	2
In/near fencelines?	2.22%	1
Other restrictions? (please explain)	20.00%	9

Other restrictions? (please explain)
CA - For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use), when any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at each entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs within a radius of 50 feet of each trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out" Signs required to be posted by this subdivision shall be maintained and checked daily.
CT – 110's must be touching the water or they can be set anywhere within 100 feet of a house. 120's must be fully submerged or they can be set anywhere within 100 feet of a house.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis.
IL - Some public sites have restrictions.
MA - Only with emergency permit for muskrat
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NE - 001.10G Trapping on state parks and historical parks and within 100 yards of public-use facilities and activity areas on state recreation areas is authorized only by special permit and only at such times as when the Park Superintendent determines sufficient depredation is occurring to warrant the removal of surplus furbearers. Such special permit shall be granted to an applicant or applicants selected by a drawing.
NY - See muskrat and beaver dam/lodge restriction questions.
VT - For muskrat trapping for the month of March. 5 inches or less must be used.

80. Is it legal to use #150 bodygrip traps (5 inch jaw spread) as water sets?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0

Yes	88.89%	40
Yes, but with restrictions	11.11%	5
On private land?	11.11%	5
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	4.44%	2
On State/County Forests?	4.44%	2
In road right-of-ways?	4.44%	2
In baited cubbies?	4.44%	2
In culverts?	4.44%	2
In/near fencelines?	2.22%	1
Other restrictions? (please explain)	17.78%	8

Other restrictions? (please explain)

CA - For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use), when any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at each entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs within a radius of 50 feet of each trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out" Signs required to be posted by this subdivision shall be maintained and checked daily.

CT - Fully submerged or within 100 feet of a building.

FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis

IL - Some public sites have restrictions.

MA - Only with emergency permit

MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed

NY - See muskrat and beaver dam/lodge restriction questions.

VT - For muskrat trapping for the month of March. 5 inches or less must be used.

81. Is it legal to use #160 bodygrip traps (6 inch jaw spread) as water sets?

Answered Question 45

Skipped Question 4

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.22%	1
Yes	84.44%	38
Yes, but with restrictions	15.56%	7
On private land?	11.11%	5
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	4.44%	2
On State/County Forests?	4.44%	2
In road right-of-ways?	4.44%	2
In baited cubbies?	2.22%	1
In culverts?	4.44%	2
In/near fencelines?	2.22%	1
Other restrictions? (please explain)	20.00%	9

Other restrictions? (please explain)
CA - For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use), when any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at each entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs within a radius of 50 feet of each trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out" Signs required to be posted by this subdivision shall be maintained and checked daily.
CT - Fully submerged or within 100 feet of a building.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis
IL - Some public sites have restrictions.
MA - Only with emergency permit
MI - For a trap greater than 5.5 inches between the jaw hinges, the trap must be at least half submerged to qualify as being in the water.
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NY - See muskrat and beaver dam/lodge restriction questions.
VT – For muskrat trapping for the month of March. 5 inches or less must be used.

82. Is it legal to use #220 bodygrip traps (7 inch jaw spread) as water sets?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.22%	1
Yes	77.78%	35
Yes, but with restrictions	22.22%	10
On private land?	15.56%	7
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	6.67%	3
On State/County Forests?	6.67%	3
In road right-of-ways?	6.67%	3
In baited cubbies?	6.67%	3
In culverts?	6.67%	3
In/near fencelines?	4.44%	2
Other restrictions? (please explain)	26.67%	12

Other restrictions? (please explain)
CA – For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use), when any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at each entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs within a radius of 50 feet of each trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out." Signs required to be posted by this subdivision shall be maintained and checked daily.
CT – Fully submerged or within 100 feet of a building.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis

IL - Some public sites have restrictions.
MA - Only with emergency permit
MI - For a trap greater than 5.5 inches between the jaw hinges, the trap must be at least half submerged to qualify as being in the water.
MN - If in, or within 6' of, a 6' W or smaller culvert, it must be COMPLETELY SUBMERGED. If in ROW within 500' of a building occupied by livestock or people, must be COMPLETELY SUBMERGED unless you have written permission.
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NJ – Any trap larger than 6" inside jaw spread can only be used for beaver and river otter.
NY - See muskrat and beaver dam/lodge restriction questions.
VT – For muskrat trapping for the month of March. 5 inches or less must be used.
WI - Trap must be at least half-submerged. - May not place within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert unless completely submerged in water

83. Is it legal to use #280 bodygrip traps (8 inch jaw spread) as water sets?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	4.44%	2
Yes	65.53%	32
Yes, but with restrictions	31.11%	14
On private land?	15.56%	7
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	6.67%	3
On State/County Forests?	6.67%	3
In road right-of-ways?	6.67%	3
In baited cubbies?	6.67%	3
In culverts?	6.67%	3
In/near fencelines?	4.44%	2
Other restrictions? (please explain)	35.56%	16

Other restrictions (please explain)
CA - For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use), when any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at each entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs within a radius of 50 feet of each trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out." Signs required to be posted by this subdivision shall be maintained and checked daily.
CT – Fully submerged or within 100 feet of a building.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis
IL - Some public sites have restrictions.
MA - Only with emergency permit
MI - For a trap greater than 5.5 inches between the jaw hinges, the trap must be at least half

submerged to qualify as being in the water.
MN - If in, or within 6' of, a 6' W or smaller culvert, it must be COMPLETELY SUBMERGED. If in ROW within 500' of a building occupied by livestock or people, must be COMPLETELY SUBMERGED unless you have written permission.
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NC - For traps greater than 7.5" jaw spread (i.e. 280 bodygrip or larger), must be set fully submerged unless trapping for beaver, in which case they must be at least 1/2 covered in water.
NJ – Any trap larger than 6" inside jaw spread can only be used for beaver and river otter.
NM - Must be submerged to the jaw pivot or deeper.
NY - See muskrat and beaver dam/lodge restriction questions.
OH – (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a body gripping trap for the purpose of taking a wild animal with a jaw measurement of greater than seven inches unless completely submerged in water and only during the open trapping season for beaver or river otter.
VA – Must be half submerged
VT - For muskrat trapping for the month of March. 5 inches or less must be used.
WI - Trap must be at least half-submerged. - May not place within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert unless completely submerged in water

84. Is it legal to use #330 bodygrip traps (10 inch jaw spread) as water sets?		
Answered Question 45		
Skipped Question 4		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.22%	1
Yes	66.67%	30
Yes, but with restrictions	37.78%	17
On private land?	17.78%	8
On State Wildlife Management Areas?	8.89%	4
On State/County Forests?	8.89%	4
In road right-of-ways?	8.89%	4
In baited cubbies?	8.89%	4
In culverts?	8.89%	4
In/near fencelines?	6.67%	3
Other restrictions? (please explain)	37.78%	17

Other restrictions? (please explain)
CA - For purposes of depredation (the only lawful use), when any conibear trap is set on publicly owned land or land expressly open to public use, fail to post signs at each entrance and exit to the property indicating the presence of conibear traps and at least four additional signs within a radius of 50 feet of each trap, one in each cardinal direction, with lettering that is a minimum of three inches high stating: "Danger! Traps Set For Wildlife. Keep Out." Signs required to be posted by this subdivision shall be maintained and checked daily.

CT - Fully submerged or within 100 feet of a building. Can only be used during beaver trapping season (12/1-3/31).
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis
IL - some public sites have restrictions.
MA - Only emergency permit
MI - For a trap greater than 5.5 inches between the jaw hinges, the trap must be at least half submerged to qualify as being in the water.
MN - If in, or within 6' of, a 6' W or smaller culvert, it must be COMPLETELY SUBMERGED. If in ROW within 500' of a building occupied by livestock or people, must be COMPLETELY SUBMERGED unless you have written permission.
MT - Some state-owned lands not allowed
NC - For traps greater than 7.5" jaw spread (i.e. 280 bodygrip or larger), must be set fully submerged unless trapping for beaver, in which case they must be at least 1/2 covered in water.
NJ - Any trap larger than 6" inside jaw spread can only be used for beaver and river otter.
NM - Must be submerged to the jaw pivot or deeper.
NY - See muskrat and beaver dam/lodge restriction questions. If trapping in the southern zone when the otter season is closed, 330 traps must be set with an off-set, parallel trigger with the wires joined together and measuring 6 1/2" or less.
OH - (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a body gripping trap for the purpose of taking a wild animal with a jaw measurement of greater than seven inches unless completely submerged in water and only during the open trapping season for beaver or river otter.
VA - At least half submerged
VT - For muskrat trapping for the month of March. 5 inches or less must be used.
WI - Trap must be at least half-submerged. - May not place within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert unless completely submerged in water
WY - Bottom of the trap must be at least partially submerged when set.

85. Are there any other law(s) that regulate bodygrip trap placement in water?		
Answered Question 44		
Skipped Question 5		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	68.82%	30
Yes. If yes, please describe the law(s).	31.18%	14

If yes, please describe the law(s).
CA - There are zones that are closed to the use of conibear traps and snares. Trapping is only lawful for purposes of depredation and nuisance wildlife control.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis
IL - Nothing bigger than #330. Some public sites don't allow any body-grips.
KY - "Water set" means a trap placed in the water of a river, stream, pond, lake, wetland, or other water course so that a portion of the trap body is underwater.

MA - Law resulting from ballot referendum that made body gripping, foothold, and snares illegal. Except for body gripping for beaver/muskrat with an emergency permit from local BOH.
MD - Body gripping traps with a diameter of 8x8" must be set partially submerged, while smaller body gripping traps may be set above the ground but placed over hydrated soil (i.e. on a log over a creek crossing)
NC – (d) Conibear type traps that have an inside jaw spread or opening (width or height) greater than seven and one-half inches and no larger than 26 inches in width and 12 inches in height may only be set in the water and in areas in which beaver and otter may be lawfully trapped. For the purposes of this section: (1) A water-set trap is one totally covered by water with the anchor secured in water deep enough to drown the animal trapped quickly. (2) In areas of tidal waters, the mean high water is considered covering water. (3) In reservoir areas, covering water is the low water level prevailing during the preceding 24 hours. (4) Marshland, as defined in G.S. 113-229(n)(3), is not considered dry land.
ND - State wildlife management areas Year-round: Body-gripping traps with greater than 6-inch inside jaw spread must: Be in 4 inches or more of water; or 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. All other lands September 1 - October 25: Body-gripping traps with greater than 8-inch inside jaw spread and all water sets except those using enclosed footholds must: Be in 4 inches or more of water; or Be used in an upland set and recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening. October 26 - January 5: Body-gripping traps with greater than 8-inch inside jaw spread must: Be in 4 inches or more of water; or Be used in an upland set and recessed at least 10 inches in a plastic, wood or metal cubby with a maximum 80 square inch opening. January 6 - March 15: No restrictions on placement. March 16 - May 10: Footholds that are not enclosed and body-gripping traps placed in or on water, but not used on float sets, must: Have a protective covering; or Foothold traps not being used on a float set must be submerged under water; or Body-gripping traps less than 8 inches inside jaw spread must have no more than 2 inches of the trap above the water surface. Footholds that are not enclosed and body-gripping traps used on float sets must have a protective covering May 1 through May 10. May 11 - August 31: No restrictions on placement.
NH - No person shall set or arrange any trap in a public way, cart road or path commonly used as a passageway by human beings or domestic animals The executive director, with the approval of the commissioner of the department of

transportation in the case of Class I, II or III highways, and of the municipality in the case of Class IV, V or VI highways, is authorized to issue special permits allowing the setting of traps for a specified period of time and in a specific location under or in the vicinity of bridges or in artificial or natural ditches or drainage systems or in the vicinity of any combination of such within the limits of the right-of-way of any public highway if such trapping is desirable to protect the highway.

NJ - Trap tags on beaver and otter sets must be clearly visible above the water or ice.

NM - It is illegal to place traps or snares on public land, with few exemptions.

TX - "It is unlawful to Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water."

UT - Sets in certain waters must be modified to minimize risk of river otter take.

VT - Must visit traps at least once every 3 calendar days. All traps under the ice must have a tag visible above the ice. No restrictions to distance from a trail/ roadway, etc. compared to foothold traps that do have restrictions.

Foothold Traps

Foothold traps are live-restraining traps designed to close on an animal's foot across or just above the foot pad. Some combinations of foothold traps are allowed in 87.76% of states.

86. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in your state?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	87.76%	43
No	12.24%	6

87. Is the use of foothold traps restricted to particular furbearer species?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	93.02%	40
Yes. If yes, what species?	6.98%	3

If yes, what species?		
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis. Permits may be issued to take coyotes, red fox, gray fox, bobcats, beavers, raccoons, opossums, and otters.		
OH - All furbearers that can be legally harvested can be trapped with foothold traps		
VA - We have a closed season for spotted skunk and fisher.		

88. Is the use of any foothold traps limited to a narrower time frame than the overall open season for any species?		
Answered Question 43		

Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	86.05%	37
Yes. If yes, please explain.	13.95%	6

If yes, please explain.
CT – Padded footholds set on land for coyotes December 1 through January 31.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis
IL - Regular trapping season open Nov 10 - February 15. Beaver and otter open until March 31. Small traps not allowed during beaver & otter.
KS - Footholds not allowed during the extended raccoon and opossum season (approx Mar 1 - Nov 15)
MD - There are three species for which the trapping season is shorter than the hunting season; raccoon, opossum, and coyote. For all other furbearer species, the trapping season is concurrent to hunting seasons, or harvest is restricted to trapping only.
VT - No foothold traps can be used from Dec 31 to the fourth Saturday in October (beginning of land trapping season) unless set in the water or under ice. For otter muskrat and beaver, the season is the 4th sat of the month of October until March 31. Animal damage control is exempt from this.

89. Within your regulations/state laws, how is the jaw-spread of foothold traps measured?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not stated	23.26%	10
Between the inside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	46.51%	20
Between the midpoints of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	2.33%	1
Between the outside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	18.60%	8
Other (please specify)	9.30%	4

Other (please specify)
AL - Inside diameter jaw spread greater than six (6) inches as measured at the widest point perpendicular to the frame and parallel to the trap dog and for those traps without a dog, at the widest point parallel with the pan shank.
AR – Measured from the inside edge of the trap at the dog
AZ - Foothold trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 7 1/2 inches for any water set; Trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 6 1/2 inches for any land set.

MI - Foothold traps used for trapping mink or muskrat cannot exceed a jaw spread of a number 2 foothold trap.

90. Is the use of dryland foothold traps allowed in your state?

Answered Question 43

Skipped Question 6

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0
Yes.	69.77%	30
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	30.23%	13

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).

AZ - Trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 6 1/2 inches for any land set. It shall be unlawful 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.

CT – Padded footholds may be set for coyotes December 1 through January 31, or in the burrow of an animal during the regular season, or anywhere within 100 feet of a house.

DE - 6.5 inch maximum for dryland sets.

FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis

IA – You cannot set or maintain, on land, any foothold trap with serrated metal jaws, metal-toothed jaws or a spread inside the set jaws greater than 7 inches as measured to the outside edge

MD - Inside spread of foothold traps used may not exceed 5.75" (as opposed to 7.75" when submerged). Traps may not be set within 150 yards of an occupied dwelling without explicit permission. The use of foothold traps in select counties is prohibited except on private property with explicit permission.

ME – Footholds must be set at or below ground, ice or snow. No footholds with teeth allowed on dry land. Footholds set on dry land must have at least 3 swivels. In the lynx protection zone, use of drags is prohibited, clear catch circle, and no footholds with inside jaw spread more than 5 3/8".

MT - Two swivels, including a venter swivel on the base of the trap, are required for all ground set foothold traps. Swivel no more than 5 regular chain links from the base of the trap. Wolf footholds must have 10 pounds of pan tension.

NM - It is illegal to place traps or snares on public land, with few exemptions.

OH - (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a foothold trap, on land, for the purpose of taking a wild animal, that has an inside diameter jaw spread greater than five and three eighths inches, except foothold traps with a jaw spread not larger than six inches may be utilized when they meet the following:

(i) The jaws have a minimum of five-sixteenths inch gripping surface.

(ii) Each trap has a minimum of three swiveling points.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain any foothold trap on land or in water, for the purpose of taking a wild animal, that is not covered.
(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a foot encapsulating trap that has an opening that is greater than two inches in diameter or two inches along any one side.
(e) It shall be unlawful to set a foothold or foot encapsulating trap on land that has less than two swiveling points.
OK - 8-inch jaw spread or less.
UT - Must have a spacer that leaves a 3/15 inch opening when closed.
WV - It is illegal to set or use foothold traps with an open inside jaw spread of more than 6.5" unless the trap is used underwater.

Foothold Traps Set on Land

A majority of states allow the use of dryland foothold traps on private lands, State WMA's, state/county forests, and a variety of other settings.

91. Is the use of dryland foothold traps allowed on private land?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0
Yes.	95.35%	41
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	4.65%	2

Yes but with restrictions (please explain).
CT – Padded footholds may be set for coyotes December 1 through January 31, or in the burrow of an animal during the regular season, or anywhere within 100 feet of a house.
FL - Only by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis.

92. Is the use of dryland foothold traps allowed on State Wildlife Management Areas?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	9.30%	4
Yes.	69.77%	30
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	20.93%	9

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
CT – Must be set in the burrow of an animal.
GA – Only specified WMAs during specified timeframe with permit from regional Game Management office.
IL – restrictions vary by site
MD - Trapping on all state lands requires written permission from the land manager.

MS – <i>Left blank</i>
MT - Some only allow water sets.
OK - Certain management areas do not allow the use of foothold traps.
OR - Trapping is prohibited in many wildlife areas.
UT - Waterfowl management areas require special permission

93. Is the use of dryland foothold traps allowed on State/County Forests?		
Answered Question 41		
Skipped Question 9		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	14.63%	6
Yes.	60.98%	25
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	21.95%	9

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
CT – Must be set in the burrow of an animal.
IA - Some state/county forests have specific regs prohibiting it
IL – restrictions vary by site
IN - Could be, but need a permit from the Forest, which would specify trap types.
MD - Trapping on all state or public lands requires written permission from the land manager.
MT - Some don't allow land sets.
NH – Need trapping permit from agency managing property.
NY - County forests may have their own restrictions, but they are allowed on State Forests.
OH - Yes, if the area is a public hunting area

94. Is the use of dryland foothold traps allowed on in/near road right-of-ways?		
Answered Question 41		
Skipped Question 8		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	19.51%	8
Yes.	46.34%	19
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	34.15%	14

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
AZ – One-hundred yards of an interstate highway or any other highway maintained by the Arizona Department of Transportation. Seventy-five feet of any other road as defined under A.R.S. § 17-101.
CT - Padded footholds may be set for coyotes December 1 through January 31, or in the burrow of an animal during the regular season, or anywhere within 100 feet of a house.
FL - Footholds only allowed by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis.
ID – Dryland foothold sets must be underneath bridges and within and at culverts.
KY – With landowner permission - the applicable state or county entity.

MD - Trapping on all state or public lands requires written permission from the land manager.
MT - If the road is closed year-round or is 50 feet away from road for furbearer traps or 150 feet from road for wolf traps. Sanders and Ravalli counties do not have setbacks from roads.
NE - (2)(a) Any county may adopt a resolution having the force and effect of law to prohibit the trapping of wildlife in the county road right-of-way or in a certain area of the right-of-way as designated by the county. (b) A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.
NV – No trapping within 200 feet of public road (defined as federal, state defined roads and maintained county roads), but legal if along fencelines on private land
NY - Yes, just not on the traveled portion of a road.
SD - Permission from adjacent landowner
VT - It depends, must be at least 50 feet from a legal trail or public highway and within 100 feet of buildings, playgrounds, etc. This does not apply to WMA's.
WI - Most roadsides are owned either by the state or by the local unit of government. However, in some cases, the adjoining landowner still maintains ownership of the underlying land. Trappers must have permission from the owner of the land underlying any public road, street or highway right-of- way area before trapping the location. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) has a policy that trapping is not allowed on DOT-owned roads. Some DOT retention ponds may be open to trapping. Contact DOT for details.
WY - Yes, but animals must be killed or released at the trap site immediately and other regulations prohibit the killing of wildlife within the road right-of-way

95. Is the use of dryland foothold traps allowed on in or near fencelines?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0
Yes.	92.86%	39
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	7.14%	3

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
CT - Padded footholds may be set for coyotes December 1 through January 31, or in the burrow of an animal during the regular season, or anywhere within 100 feet of a house.
FL - Footholds only allowed by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis.
SD - Permission from adjacent landowner

96. Are there any setbacks from culverts, driveway entrances, houses or buildings, or trails that apply to dryland foothold traps?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	61.90%	26

Yes. If yes, please specify where and the required setback distance.	38.10%	16
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If yes, please specify where and the required setback distance.		
AK - Yes but only in GMU 7 and 15C. Setbacks from certain trails and campgrounds.		
AZ – One-half mile of any occupied farmhouse or other residence, cabin, lodge or building without permission of the owner or resident.		
DE - Unlawful to trap within 100 yards of an occupied structure (unless trapper is the owner or occupant or has permission from the owner or occupant).		
IL - No trapping public ROW. 100-yard setback from occupied dwellings. Closer with permission.		
KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.		
MD - 150 yards from a permanent human residence, except when explicit written permission is granted.		
ME – Trapping is only permitted within ½ mile of the built-up portion of a city or town with the use of cage-type live traps and drowning sets, unless trapping on property owned by the trapper.		
NE - 001.10F Trapping of furbearers, including unprotected species, is permitted on state recreation areas only during trapping seasons established annually by the Commission for protected species, subject to general trapping regulations for state-controlled lands unless prohibited or restricted by appropriate signs or specific area regulations. Trapping is prohibited within 100 yards of any public-use facility or activity area, including picnic areas, campgrounds, private cabin and concession areas, boat ramps and parking lots. (1) It shall be unlawful to hunt with a rifle within a two-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, to hunt without a rifle or trap any form of wild mammal or wild bird within a one-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, or to trap within a two-hundred-yard radius of any passage used by livestock to pass under any highway, road, or bridge. (2) This section shall not prohibit any owner, tenant, or operator or his or her guests from hunting or trapping any form of wild mammal or wild bird within such radius if the area is under his or her ownership or control. This section shall not prohibit duly authorized personnel of any county, city, or village health or animal control department from trapping with a humane live box trap or pursuing any form of wild mammal or wild bird, when conducting such activities within the scope of the authorization, within such radius if the area is under the jurisdiction of the county, city, or village.		
NM - No land set shall be placed on public land within one-half mile of: - a designated and signed trailhead. - an occupied dwelling without written permission of the occupant of the dwelling. It shall be unlawful to make a land set within 75 feet of the edge of any public road or trail (including any culvert or structure located beneath it) if no right of way fence is present, except on private land. No land set shall be made within any right of way fence on any public road.		
NV - Congested areas of Clark and Washoe Counties, no trapping, other than with a box trap, within 1/2 mile of residence. No trapping other than with a box trap, within 1000 feet of a long list of hiking trails		

NY - 100 ft, unless you have permission from the landowner.
OH - (4) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain, a trap or snare in or upon any path, or road ordinarily used by domestic animals or human beings. (6) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain any type of a trap on land, except a cage trap, for the purpose of taking a wild animal within one hundred fifty feet of an occupied residence without advising a person residing therein. Persons trapping on land that they own or where they reside are exempt from the provisions in this paragraph.
OK - No minimum setback distance, but traps shall not be placed in trails or roadways used for recreational purposes.
PA – 150-yard safety zone for all traps from occupied or potentially occupied buildings.
TX - "It is unlawful to Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school."
VT - No foothold traps or body-gripping traps shall be set on or within 50' of the travelled portion of a legal trail, public trail or public highway, unless set in the water or under ice. Setbacks shall not apply to public trails on Wildlife Management Areas except those public trails the Department specifically designates as requiring a setback. The Department shall post signage on Wildlife Management Areas advising the public of hunting seasons and locations where setbacks apply. b) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps, unless set in the water or under ice. shall be set on or within 100 feet of the buildings, parking lots, and maintained (cleared, continuously maintained or landscaped) portions of designated wildlife viewing areas, visitor centers, parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, shelters, pavilions, schools, camps or campgrounds, and recreational facilities such as ball fields or tennis courts; owned and managed by municipal, state or federal entities except that trapping may occur with the explicit permission of schools, camps or campgrounds.

97. Does your state restrict dryland foothold trap placement in other areas not yet addressed (e.g., not allowed near parking areas, boat launches)?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	64.29%	27
Yes (If so, please specify.)	35.71%	15

Yes (If so, please specify.)
AZ – One-half mile (880 yards) of any of the following areas developed for public use: i. Boat ramp or launching area, ii. Camping area, iii. Picnic area, iv. Roadside rest area, or v. Developed wildlife viewing platform.
FL - Footholds only allowed by permit, issued on a case-by-case basis.
ID – Can't set within 300' of any designated public campground, trailhead, paved trail or picnic area. Can't place set within 10' from the edge of any maintained public trail.
IL - Varies by site and land ownership.
KY – A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
MT - Campground and recreation sites - ground sets including snares are unlawful within

1,000 feet of a designate campground or recreation site that is accessible by highway vehicle at any time of the year. This includes areas such as, but not limited to, boat ramps, fishing access sites that have construction improvements or are accessible by highway vehicle at any time of the year. Trailheads - Grounds sets are unlawful within 300 feet and lethal ground sets and snares are unlawful within 1,000 feet of a designated marked trailhead that is accessible by a highway vehicle at any time of the year.
NE - 001.10F Trapping of furbearers, including unprotected species, is permitted on state recreation areas only during trapping seasons established annually by the Commission for protected species, subject to general trapping regulations for state-controlled lands unless prohibited or restricted by appropriate signs or specific area regulations. Trapping is prohibited within 100 yards of any public-use facility or activity area, including picnic areas, campgrounds, private cabins and concession areas, boat ramps and parking lots. (1) It shall be unlawful to hunt with a rifle within a two-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, to hunt without a rifle or trap any form of wild mammal or wild bird within a one-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, or to trap within a two-hundred-yard radius of any passage used by livestock to pass under any highway, road, or bridge. (2) This section shall not prohibit any owner, tenant, or operator or his or her guests from hunting or trapping any form of wild mammal or wild bird within such radius if the area is under his or her ownership or control. This section shall not prohibit duly authorized personnel of any county, city, or village health or animal control department from trapping with a humane live box trap or pursuing any form of wild mammal or wild bird, when conducting such activities within the scope of the authorization, within such radius if the area is under the jurisdiction of the county, city, or village.
NH - No person shall set or arrange any trap in a public way, cart road or path commonly used as a passageway by human beings or domestic animals
NM - No land set may be placed within 150 feet of any man-made livestock or wildlife catchment, pond or tank containing water, except on private land. No land set shall be placed on public land within one-half mile of: - an established and maintained public campground or boat-launching area; - a designated and signed roadside rest area, public picnic area
NV - Other than with box traps no trapping within 200 feet of certain US Forest Service Roads
OR - 50ft from public trail 300 feet from trailhead, public campground, or picnic area 500 ft from certain wildlife highway crossing structures
TX - "It is unlawful to: Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas. Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school. Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals. Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water.

Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."
VA - Counties/HOA's/Cities have much more restrictive rules on trapping
VT - Above question outlines all the restrictions.
WV – It is illegal to set traps or trapping devices of any kind in human foot trails or livestock paths.

98. Is it legal to set a foothold trap so the captured animal is suspended above the ground (e.g., pole set)?		
Answered Question 40		
Skipped Question 9		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	50.00%	20
Yes	50.00%	20

99. Is it legal to use foothold traps with teeth or serrated edges on land in your state?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	26.19%	11
No	73.81%	31

100. Is there a limit on the jaw spread or size of foothold traps which may be used for land sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	23.81%	10
Yes. If yes, please indicate in inches or specify trap size if stated in regulations.	76.19%	32

If yes, please indicate in inches or specify trap size if stated in regulations.		
AL – 6 inches		
AK – Inside jaw spread over 9" except for body grip traps can be used less than 13".		
AR - 6 1/4"		
AZ – A trapper shall not use any trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 6 1/2 inches for any land set. A padded or rubber-jawed trap or an unpadded trap with jaws permanently offset to a minimum of 3/16 inch and a device that allows for pan tension adjustment		
CT – Opening greater than 5 15/16 inches is prohibited during the coyote trapping season. Opening greater than 5 3/4 inches is prohibited in the burrow of an animal. Any CT legal foothold may be set anywhere within 100 feet of a building.		
DE - 6.5 Inches		

FL - All foot hold type steel traps must meet the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Best Management Practices (BMPs) criteria for trapping the target species.
GA – 5 3/4"
IA - You cannot set or maintain, on land, any foothold or leghold trap with metal serrated jaws, metal-toothed jaws or a spread inside the set jaws greater than 7 inches as measured to the outside edge
ID – 9"
IL – 6-1/2" spread
IN – No larger than 6.5 inches either across the width or dog, otherwise must be underwater.
KS – Outside jaw spread <7 inches
KY – Foothold trap with a maximum inside jaw spread of six (6) inches measured perpendicular to the hinges.
MD – 5.75" inside jaw spread
ME – Foothold trap must have no more than inside jaw spread 5 3/8" in parts of lynx protection zone.
MN – Max 8.75" jaw spread in most parts of state. In Lynx Zone, max 6.5" jaw spread.
MT – 9-inch inside jaw spread for wolves. No restriction for other species.
NC - 7.5" ("Has a jaw spread of not more than seven and one-half inches.")
NH – No foothold traps shall be set on land with an inside jaw spread greater than 6 ½ inches
NM - Foothold traps set on land must: - Have an outside jaw spread of 6 ½ inches or less, unless the trap is laminated on the outside surface of the jaw or has cast jaws, in which case the jaw spread must not exceed 7 inches - Be off-set with a 3/16 inch off-set, or be modified with padded (rubber, canvas, or other soft material) jaws, if the trap has a jaw spread of 5 ½ inches or larger
NY - Foothold traps larger than 4" must have a pan tension device and be covered when set. Foothold traps over 5 3/4" are not allowed on land.
OH - (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a foothold trap, on land, for the purpose of taking a wild animal, that has an inside diameter jaw spread greater than five and three eights inches, except foothold traps with a jaw spread not larger than six inches may be utilized when they meet the following: (i) The jaws have a minimum of five-sixteenths inch gripping surface. (ii) Each trap has a minimum of three swiveling points.
OK – 8-inch jaw spread.
OR – It is unlawful to use footholds with a jaw spread greater than 9 inches.
PA – 6.5"
SC – 5.75"
TN – 7"
VA - Maximum inside jaw spread of 6. 5 inches
VT - They must have a jaw spread no more than 6 1/4 inches. Jaw thickness must be a minimum of 5/16th of an inch.
WI - Maximum jaw spread for footholds set on dryland is 7" from the beginning of the season through November 30th. The maximum jaw spread for footholds set on dryland is 8" starting December 1st through the end of the season.
WV – Open inside jaw spread less more than 6.5" must be used underwater.

101. Does your state regulate how dryland foothold traps are secured?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	79.07%	34
Yes. If yes, explain what is allowed/required (e.g., double staked, drags).	20.93%	9

If yes, explain what is allowed/required (e.g., double staked, drags).
CT – Securely staked.
IL - Use the stake system that will hold the biggest animal you might catch in the set.
ME – No drags allowed in lynx protection zone.
MN - Only in our Lynx Zone, where drags are not allowed.
NC - A steel-jaw or leghold trap set on dry land with solid anchor may not have a trap chain longer than eight inches from trap to anchor unless fitted with a shock-absorbing device with at least 40 pounds and not more than 70 pounds of pull.
NH – When set, all traps shall be securely attached to the ground, to a fixed object, to a drag, or to a slide wire
NM - It is unlawful to set any trap or snare on land without stakes, chains, drags or other anchoring such that any furbearer, coyote or wolf caught will be prevented from escaping with the trap.
TN - All traps shall be attached to a stake, drag, or anchor with chain, wire at least sixteen (16) gauge in size, or cable at least 1/16 inch in size.
VT - They must be anchored with a minimum of 12" chain and maximum of 18" chain between the base plate and the start of the anchoring system. Extra swivels and/or shock springs can be added to the chaining system, but additions cannot cause it to exceed the 18".

102. Does your state regulate chain length or # of swivels for dryland foothold traps?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	76.74%	33
Yes. If yes, explain what is allowed/required (e.g., double staked, drags).	23.26%	10

If yes, what is the requirement?
AZ - A trapper who uses a foothold trap to take wildlife with a land set shall ensure that the trap has an anchor chain equipped with at least two swivels as follows: 1. An anchor chain 12 inches or less in length shall have a swivel attached at each end. 2. An anchor chain greater than 12 inches in length shall have one swivel attached at the trap and one swivel attached within 12 inches of the trap. The anchor chain shall be equipped with a shock-absorbing spring

that requires less than 40 pounds of force to extend or open the spring.
CT – Chain no longer than 6 inches. Swivel required on both ends of the chain.
ME – 3 swivels required statewide.
MN – Only in Lynx Zone, where chain must be ≤ 18 " and have 2 or more swivel points
MT - Two swivels, including a center swivel on the base of the trap, are required for all ground set foothold traps. The swivel can be attached directly to the base plate at the center, attached to a D0ring centered on the base plate, or can be included in the change at the point no more than 5 normal chain links from the center D-ring or base plate attachment point at the center.
NC - A steel-jaw or leghold trap set on dry land with solid anchor may not have a trap chain longer than eight inches from trap to anchor unless fitted with a shock-absorbing device with at least 40 pounds and not more than 70 pounds of pull.
NH – (j) The following restrictions on traps shall apply while trapping in WMU's A, B, C1, C2, D1, D2East, E, and F: Lynx Exclusion Zone (1) All foothold traps set on land must have one swivel in the chain or cable and one swivel connection to the trap
NM - Each foothold trap set on land must have at least two separate swivel points in the anchor chain. At least one of these swivel points must be within six inches of the trap.
OH - Must have at least 2 swiveling points
VT - Chain length described above (no more than 18" and no less than 12"). Base plates must have a center chain with a swivel, with free moving chain and at least two additional swivels that allow for animal mobility.

103. Does your state require pan tension devices on dryland foothold traps?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	85.71%	36
Yes. If yes, specify any required pan tension (e.g., 4 lbs)	14.29%	6

If yes, specify any required pan tension (e.g., 4 lbs)
AZ – <i>Left blank</i>
CT – Two pounds or greater.
MT – 10 pounds for wolves. No other restrictions.
NY – <i>Left blank</i>
VT - IF a foothold trap is triggered by downward pressure, pan tension must be adjustable.
WI - Only within our Marten Protection Areas in northern Wisconsin. At least 4 lbs. of pan tension is required for footholds set on dryland within the MPA boundaries.

104. Does your state regulate the number or strength of springs (e.g., prohibit “4-coiling”, require tempered springs) on dryland foothold traps?
Answered Question 43

Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	93.02%	40
Yes. If yes, please specify.	6.98%	3

If yes, please specify.
AZ – An anchor chain greater than 12 inches in length shall have one swivel attached at the trap and one swivel attached within 12 inches of the trap. The anchor chain shall be equipped with a shock-absorbing spring that requires less than 40 pounds of force to extend or open the spring.
CT – No greater than 55 foot pounds closed, 85 foot pounds open.
VT - No, just if they are added to the chain, can't exceed the 18" chain length.

105. Does your state require offset jaws on dryland foothold traps?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	71.43%	30
Yes. If yes, specify any offset spacing (e.g., 1/8")	28.57%	12

If yes, specify any offset spacing (e.g., 1/8")
AR - Yes, if above 5" in size, then foothold traps must be offset or be rubber padded
AZ - A padded or rubber-jawed trap or an unpadded trap with jaws permanently offset to a minimum of 3/16 inch and a device that allows for pan tension adjustment;
CT – No less than a quarter inch wide and 4 inches long.
FL - Offset OR padded jaws required. Offset size not specified.
IN – On traps over 5 3/4 inches (either across levers/springs or dog), must be offset at least 1/8 of an inch or padded.
NC - Dryland foothold traps must be horizontally offset with closed jaw spread of at least three sixteenths of an inch for a trap with a jaw spread of more than five and one-half inches.
NM – Foothold traps set on land must be off-set with a 3/16 inch off-set, or be modified with padded (rubber, canvas, or other soft material) jaws, if the trap has a jaw spread of 5 ½ inches or larger
NV – 3/16"
OK - Double spring and coil spring traps must have an offset of at least 1/8".
OR – 3/16 of one inch for any foothold with an inside jaw spread greater than 6 inches
UT - 3/16" unless rubber padded jaws are used.
VT - Must be" Be padded, offset, laminated, or have a minimum jaw thickness of 5/16th of an inch, or fully encapsulate the foot"

106. If yes, does the offset requirement include all foothold traps or only certain sized traps? Specify.
Answered Question 11
Skipped Question 38

AR – 5-6 1/4"
CT – All footholds placed on dryland
IN – Certain sizes, >5 3/4, but less than 6.5 inches (bigger than 6.5 not allowed on dryland)
FL - All foothold traps, only issued by permit, must have padded or offset jaws.
NC – Dryland foothold traps must be horizontally offset with closed jaw spread of at least three sixteenths of an inch for a trap with a jaw spread of more than five and one-half inches.
NM - Foothold traps set on land must be off-set with a 3/16 inch off-set, or be modified with padded (rubber, canvas, or other soft material) jaws, if the trap has a jaw spread of 5 ½ inches or larger
NV - Any foothold trap larger than size 2 or jaw with greater than 5 1/2"
OK – On double-spring and coil-spring style traps.
OR - Any foothold with an inside jaw spread greater than 6 inches.
UT - All foothold traps with jaw spread over 4.25" or with rubber padded jaws or are completely submerged in water.
VT - All footholds set on land are legal as long as they are padded, offset, laminated, or have a minimum jaw thickness of 5/16th of an inch, or fully encapsulate the foot.

107. Does your state require the use of padded jaws on dryland foothold traps?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	81.40%	35
Yes. If yes, specify any limitations if used (e.g., only specific locations, certain sized traps, sets for certain species, etc.)	18.60%	8

If yes, specify any limitations if use (e.g., only specific locations, certain sized traps, sets for certain species, etc.)
AR – Either rubber jawed or offset for traps 5-6 1/4"
AZ - A padded or rubber-jawed trap or an unpadded trap with jaws permanently offset to a minimum of 3/16 inch and a device that allows for pan tension adjustment
CT – Unless set in the burrow of an animal or within 100 feet of a building.
FL - All foothold traps, only issued by permit, must have padded or offset jaws.
IN - certain sizes, >5 3/4, but less than 6.5 inches (bigger than 6.5 not allowed on dryland)
NC - Padded jaws required in some counties via local law.
NM - Foothold traps set on land must be off-set with a 3/16 inch off-set, or be modified with padded (rubber, canvas, or other soft material) jaws, if the trap has a jaw spread of 5 ½ inches or larger
VT - All footholds set on land are legal as long as they are padded, offset, laminated, or have a minimum jaw thickness of 5/16th of an inch, or fully encapsulate the foot.

108. Does your state require any minimum jaw thickness for dryland foothold traps?
Answered Question 42

Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	90.48%	38
Yes. If yes, please specify.	9.52%	4

If yes, please specify.

DE - smooth jaw traps require a minimum thickness of 5/16 inch, with the exception being that coil spring traps with a jaw spread of 4 inches or less and long-spring traps with a jaw spread of 4 ½ inches or less do not need to be padded or have offset jaws but must have a minimum jaw thickness of 1/8 inch.

OH - It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a foothold trap, on land, for the purpose of taking a wild animal, that has an inside diameter jaw spread greater than five and three eighths inches, except foothold traps with a jaw spread not larger than six inches may be utilized when they meet the following:

- (i) The jaws have a minimum of five-sixteenths inch gripping surface.
- (ii) Each trap has a minimum of three swiveling points.

TN - 1/4"

VT - 5/16th of an inch minimum.

109. Are there any other law(s) that regulate the foothold trap design when used on land?

Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	90.70%	39
Yes. If yes, please specify.	9.30%	4

If yes, please specify.

CT – Yes, the coyote land trapping season requires the use of padded footholds.

NE - 001.03A2 to trap or take any fur-bearing animal 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, except raccoon, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, badger, long-tailed weasel, striped skunk, mink, and opossum may also be taken with a firearm or bow, and beavers, beaver dens, muskrats and other furbearers authorized for take by a damage control permit may be destroyed in any other legal manner authorized by that permit.

NM - Must not have toothed jaws.

Foothold Traps in Water Sets

110. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in water sets?

Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	43
No	0.00%	0

111. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in water sets on private land?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	43
No	0.00%	0

112. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in water sets on State Wildlife Management Areas?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	88.37%	38
No	11.63%	5

113. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in water sets on State/County Forests?		
Answered Question 41		
Skipped Question 9		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	92.11%	34
No	7.89%	6

114. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in water sets allowed in/near road right-of-ways?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	81.40%	35
No	18.60%	8

115. Is the use of at least some foothold traps allowed in water sets allowed in or near fencelines?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	43
No	0.00%	0

116. Are there any setbacks from culverts, driveway entrances, houses or buildings, or trails that apply to foothold traps set as water sets?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	72.09%	31
Yes. If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.	27.91%	12

If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.		
AK - In GMU 7 and 15C, 100 yds from trails or campground unless elevated 3 ft above hard ground, enclosed, underwater, or under ice.		
AZ – Same as dry		
FL - 100 yards from occupied dwellings and no trapping in ROW.		
KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.		
ME – 5 ft from another persons beaver trap, beaver house, muskrat house, or beaver dam.		
MS – <i>Left blank</i>		
NE - Same rules as stated previously for other trap types.		
NY - Must be at least 100 ft of a house, school, playground, or church unless you have permission from the property owner.		
OH - (6) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain any type of a trap on land, except a cage trap, for the purpose of taking a wild animal within one hundred fifty feet of an occupied residence without advising a person residing therein. Persons trapping on land that they own or where they reside are exempt from the provisions in this paragraph.		
PA – 150-yard safety zone to occupied or potentially occupied buildings.		
TX - "It is unlawful to Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school."		
VT - No foothold traps or body-gripping traps shall be set on or within 50' of the travelled portion of a legal trail, public trail or public highway, unless set in the water or under ice. Setbacks shall not apply to public trails on Wildlife Management Areas except those public trails the Department specifically designates as requiring a setback. The Department shall post signage on Wildlife Management Areas advising the public of hunting seasons and locations where setbacks apply. b) No foothold traps or body-gripping traps, unless set in the water or under ice. shall be set on or within 100 feet of the buildings, parking lots, and maintained (cleared, continuously maintained or landscaped) portions of designated wildlife viewing areas, visitor centers, parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, shelters, pavilions, schools, camps or campgrounds, and recreational facilities such as ball fields or tennis courts; owned and managed by municipal, state or federal entities except that trapping may occur with the explicit permission of schools, camps or campgrounds.		

117. Does your state restrict foothold trap placement as water sets in other areas not yet addressed (e.g., not allowed near parking areas, boat launches)?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	76.19%	32
Yes. If yes, please specify.	23.81%	10

If yes, please specify.
AZ – Same as dry
FL - Footholds only issued by permit on a case-by-case basis.
IL - Public sites may have restrictions on trap types and use.
KY – A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
NE – Same rules as stated previously for other trap types.
NH - The executive director, with the approval of the commissioner of the department of transportation in the case of Class I, II or III highways, and of the municipality in the case of Class IV, V or VI highways, is authorized to issue special permits allowing the setting of traps for a specified period of time and in a specific location under or in the vicinity of bridges or in artificial or natural ditches or drainage systems or in the vicinity of any combination of such within the limits of the right-of-way of any public highway if such trapping is desirable to protect the highway.
NV - Congested areas of Clark and Washoe County restriction on foothold traps in waterways
TX – "It is unlawful to: Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas. Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school. Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals. Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water. Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."
VA - Can only set traps in water from December 1 through the last day of February except that they can be set at any time in specific counties
WV - Illegal to set traps or trapping devices in human foot trails or livestock paths.

118. Are 'submersion sets' with foothold traps allowed for furbearers?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	0.00%	0
Yes. If yes, is it allowed for all species, or only some? Specify.	100.00%	42

If yes, is it allowed for all species or only some? Specify.
AL – <i>Left blank</i>
AK – All
AR – <i>Left blank</i>

AZ – <i>Left blank</i>
CT – All
DE – <i>Left blank</i>
FL - Footholds only issued by permit on a case-by-case basis.
GA – <i>Left blank</i>
IA – All
ID – All
IL – In water sets.
IN – All
KS – <i>Left blank</i>
KY – All
LA – All
MD – <i>Left blank</i>
ME – Muskrat and beaver
MI – All
MN – All
MO – <i>Left blank</i>
MT – All
NC – All
ND – <i>Left blank</i>
NE – <i>Left blank</i>
NH – <i>Left blank</i>
NM – All
NV – Otter, Mink, Beaver
NY – <i>Left blank</i>
OH – <i>Left blank</i>
OK – All
OR – All
PA – All
SC – All
SD – <i>Left blank</i>
TN – <i>Left blank</i>
TX – All
UT – All
VA – <i>Left blank</i>
VT – All
WI – Allowed for all species. To be considered a submersion set, the set must be capable of submersing the captured animal. A body-grip trap is not a submersion set when more than one-half of the trap is located above water after the trap has been fired.
WV – All
WY – All

119. Is it legal to use foothold traps with teeth or serrated edges in water sets?

Answered Question 42

Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	40.48%	17
No	59.52%	25

120. Is there a limit on the jaw spread or size for foothold traps used in water sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	50.00%	21
Yes. If yes, please indicate in inches or specify trap size if stated in regulations.	50.00%	21

If yes, please indicate in inches or specify trap size if stated in regulations.		
AK – Same for all foothold traps, <9".		
AR – 8.5"		
AZ - Foothold trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 7 1/2 inches for any water set;		
CT – 5 3/4 inches maximum except up to 7.5 inches allowed during beaver season.		
DE - 7.75		
FL - All foot hold type steel traps must meet the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Best Management Practices (BMPs) criteria for trapping the target species.		
IL – Up to 7.5"		
MD – 7.75"		
ME - Muskrat traps must have inside jaw spread between 3 11/16" and 5 3/8".		
MI - Foothold traps used for trapping mink or muskrat cannot exceed a jaw spread of a number 2 foothold trap.		
MN – Max 8.75" jaw spread (6.5" dryland max jaw spread in Lynx Zone does NOT apply for watersets).		
NM - The maximum jaw spread for foothold traps set fully in water is 7 ½ inches.		
NY - Under 7 1/4"		
OH – (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain a foothold trap, submerged in the water, for the purpose of taking a wild animal, that has an inside diameter jaw spread greater than eight and one-quarter inches.		
OK - 8.5"		
OR – No larger than 9 inches		
PA – 6.5"		
SC – 7.25"		
TN – 9"		
VT - If I am interpreting water set to be a submersion set then it is the same rules as dryland footholds.		
WI – Maximum jaw spread of 8" for footholds used as water sets.		

121. Does your state regulate how foothold traps used in watersets are secured?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	93.02%	40
Yes. If yes, explain what is allowed/required (e.g., double staked, drags)	6.98%	3

If yes, explain what is allowed/required (e.g., double staked, drags)
NC - Same anchoring requirements as dryland foothold traps. (A steel-jaw or leghold trap set on dry land with solid anchor may not have a trap chain longer than eight inches from trap to anchor unless fitted with a shock-absorbing device with at least 40 pounds and not more than 70 pounds of pull.) OR set in a manner that allows or causes the captured animal to become irreversibly submerged in water
NH - When set, all traps shall be securely attached to the ground, to a fixed object, to a drag, or to a slide wire
VT - If I am interpreting water set to be a submersion set then it is the same rules as dryland footholds.

122. Does your state regulate chain length or # of swivels for foothold traps in water sets?		
Answered Question 43		
Skipped Question 6		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	95.35%	41
Yes. If yes, what is the requirement?	4.65%	2

If yes, what is the requirement?
NC – Same anchoring requirements as dryland foothold traps. (A steel-jaw or leghold trap set on dry land with solid anchor may not have a trap chain longer than eight inches from trap to anchor unless fitted with a shock-absorbing device with at least 40 pounds and not more than 70 pounds of pull.) OR set in a manner that allows or causes the captured animal to become irreversibly submerged in water
VT - If I am interpreting water set to be a submersion set then it is the same rules as dryland footholds.

123. Does your state require pan tension device on foothold traps set as water sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	97.62%	41
Yes. If yes, specify any required pan tension (e.g., 4 lbs)	2.38%	1

If yes, specify any required pan tension (e.g. 4 lbs)

VT - If I am interpreting water set to be a submersion set then it is the same rules as dryland footholds.

124. Does your state regulate # or strength of springs for foothold traps used in water sets (e.g., prohibit “4-coiling”, require tempered springs?)

Answered Question 43

Skipped Question 6

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.00%	0
No	100.00%	43

125. Does your state require offset jaws on foothold traps used in water sets?

Answered Question 42

Skipped Question 7

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	92.86%	39
Yes. If yes, specify any offset spacing (e.g., 1/8”)	7.14%	3

If yes, specify any offset spacing (e.g., 1/8”)

FL - All foothold traps, only issued by permit on a case-by-base basis, must have commercially manufactured padded jaw or offset jaws.

OK – Double-spring and coil-spring traps offset of at least 1/8"

VT - If I am interpreting water set to be a submersion set then it is the same rules as dryland footholds.

126. If yes, does the offset requirement include all foothold traps or only certain sized traps? Specify.

Answered Question 3

Skipped Question 46

FL – All

OK – Double-spring or coil-spring traps

VT – No

127. Does your state require the use of padded jaws on foothold traps in water sets?

Answered Question 42

Skipped Question 7

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	95.24%	40

Yes. If yes, specify any limitations if used (e.g., only specific locations, certain sized traps, sets for certain species, etc.)	4.76%	2
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If yes, specify any limitations if used [e.g., only specific locations, certain sized traps, sets for certain species, etc.]
FL - All foothold traps, issued only by special use permit on a case-by-base basis, require commercially manufactured padded jaw or offset jaws
VT - All footholds (on land) must be padded, offset, laminated, or have a minimum jaw thickness of 5/16th of an inch, or fully encapsulate the foot. I am interpreting this as submersion sets. Otherwise, no rules.

128. Does your state require any minimum jaw thickness for foothold traps used in water sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	95.34%	40
Yes. If yes, please specify	4.76%	2

If yes, please specify
TN - 1/4"
VT - If I am interpreting this as submersion sets, then it must be a minimum of 5/16th of an inch. Same as footholds on land...

129. Are there any other law(s) that regulate foothold trap design in water sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	95.34%	40
Yes. If yes, please describe the law(s).	4.76%	2

If yes, please specify
ME - After February 28, on covered muskrat floats, only 1 foothold trap per float, trap must be recessed at least 3" or great from any opening, and trap chain or wire must be at least 3 ft long when targeting muskrat in late muskrat season.
NY - See muskrat house/beaver dam/house section.

Snares

85.71% percent of states allow at least some snare usage to capture furbearers.

130. Is the use of at least some snares (any trapping device using a cable to capture a furbearer) allowed in your state?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	85.71%	42
No	14.29%	7

131. Is the use of snares restricted to particular species?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	76.19%	32
Yes. If yes, please list those species.	23.81%	10

If yes, please list those species?
GA – Beaver
IL - Half of snare must be underwater. Effectively restricting species to beaver, otter.
ME – Beaver
MI – Snares - beaver. Non-lethal cable restraints - coyote, red fox, gray fox.
MN - Legal for all furbearers but not bears.
NC – Beaver, coyote with Collarum-type trap only
NH – (a) In addition to any other requirements pertaining to trapping beaver and otter, the following rules shall apply to the taking of beaver and otter by snares: (1) Snares shall only be set in water or under the ice; (2) Each individual snare, whether set singularly or in the aggregate, shall be affixed with a durable tag denoting the name of the licensed trapper who sets, arranges, or tends the snare; (3) All wildlife species other than beaver and otter taken alive shall be released at the snare site. If dead, the animal shall be turned over to the fish and game department within 72 hours; and (4) Trappers shall be able to account for all snares out at any time.
PA - Snares only used for beaver and otter, cable restraints used only for canids but incidental captures in season may be retained.
RI - Focus on coyotes. not limited though
WI - On dryland, cable restraints are currently restricted to fox, coyote and bobcat.

132. Are trappers who set snares required to a snare-specific education class before using them?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	71.43%	3
No	92.86%	39

133. Is use of snares limited to a narrower time frame than the overall season for any species?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	83.33%	35
Yes. If yes, please explain.	16.67%	7

If yes, please explain.
ID - Snare seasons for wolves is shorter than with furbearers and predatory wildlife.
KS - Snare use is prohibited during the extended raccoon and opossum season (approx Mar 1- Nov 15).
MI – Non-lethal cable restraints can only be used on private property during Jan 1 - Mar 1. Only legal for coyote, red fox, and gray fox.
ND – Late-November (after deer gun season) through mid-March.
NJ - Snares set for beavers or river otters must be between Dec. 26-Feb. 9.
PA - Canids have a shorter cable restraint specific season.
SD - Prohibited May 1- Nov 1 on ROW and public lands

134. Are at least some snares (any trapping device using a cable to capture a furbearer legal for use in land sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	83.33%	35
No	16.67%	7

Use of Snares on Land

135. Are both neck/body and foot/leg snares legal in land sets?		
Answered Question 35		
Skipped Question 14		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	77.14%	27
No (please clarify)	22.86%	8

No (please clarify)
AZ – Only foothold
AR – Neck/body only
IA - All snares must have a functional deer lock which will not allow the snare loop to close smaller than 2 1/2 inches.
IN - Neck/body only
MI – Only neck/body non-lethal cable restraints legal.

MO - Snare cannot be used in dry land sets, only cable restraints can be used in dry land sets
NJ – Neck/body cable restraints
PA – Only neck/body

136. Is the use of dryland snares allowed on private land?		
Answered Question 35		
Skipped Question 14		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.86%	1
Yes	82.86%	29
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	14.29%	5

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
CA - Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening to damage crops or property. Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps.
IA - 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 horizontal measurement, except for snares with at least one-half of the loop under water. All other snares must have a loop size of 8 inches or less in horizontal measurement, except for snares with at least one-half of the loop under water.
IN – With written permission
KY - "Snare" means a wire, cable, or string with a knot, loop, or a single piece closing device, the deployment of which is or is not spring-assisted, but any spring-assisted device is not for the purpose of applying tension to the closing device.
PA - Only cable restraints, not snares

137. Is the use of dryland snares allowed on State Wildlife Management Areas?		
Answered Question 35		
Skipped Question 14		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	20.00%	7
Yes	45.71%	16
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	34.29%	12

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
FL - Only some WMAs allow trapping.
IA - 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 horizontal measurement. All other snares must have a loop size of 8 inches or less in horizontal measurement, except for snares with at least one-half of the loop under water

IN - Depends on the property.
KY - "Snare" means a wire, cable, or string with a knot, loop, or a single piece closing device, the deployment of which is or is not spring-assisted, but any spring-assisted device is not for the purpose of applying tension to the closing device.
MD - Possession or use of snares is illegal in select Maryland counties
MN - In our Farmland Zone, not allowed on public lands except on frozen surface of public waters
MT - Some state-managed land does not allow snaring.
ND - Only after upland game bird seasons have ended (early-January through mid-March).
NE - 001.03A9 to set a snare trap during any upland game bird season on any land owned or controlled by the Commission, including lands controlled for public access (018.14), land owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Harlan County Reservoir, or Waterfowl Production Area lands owned or controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, unless the snare is set completely under water.
OH - It shall be unlawful to set, use, or maintain any snare on any area designated as a public hunting area except on those areas listed in paragraph (L)(1) of this rule and then only when beaver or river otter trapping. A snare shall have a minimum loop diameter of at least ten inches and the bottom of the snare must be covered with not less than one inch of water at all times while set on those areas listed in paragraph (L)(1) of this rule.
PA - Only cable restraints, not snares
SD – Dates

138. Is the use of dryland snares allowed on State/County Forests?		
Answered Question 32		
Skipped Question 17		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	18.75%	6
Yes	50.00%	16
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	31.25%	10

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
Fl - Only some WMAs allow trapping.
IA – 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 horizontal measurement. All other snares must have a loop size of 8 inches or less in horizontal measurement, except for snares with at least one-half of the loop under water
IN - Depends on the property - they could allow it, but most don't.
MD - Possession or use of snares is illegal in select Maryland counties. Written permission is required to trap any public property.
MN - In our Farmland Zone, not allowed on public lands except on frozen surface of public waters
MT - Some state-managed land does not allow snaring.
OH - It shall be unlawful to set, use, or maintain any snare on any area designated as a public hunting area except on those areas listed in paragraph (L)(1) of this rule and then only when

beaver or river otter trapping. A snare shall have a minimum loop diameter of at least ten inches and the bottom of the snare must be covered with not less than one inch of water at all times while set on those areas listed in paragraph (L)(1) of this rule.
PA - Only cable restraints, not snares
SD – Dates
VA – Depends on the forest whether trapping is allowed

139. Is the use of dryland snares allowed in/near road right-of-ways?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	23.53%	8
Yes	29.41%	10
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	47.06%	16

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
AZ - same as foothold traps
CA - Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening to damage crops or property. Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps.
IA - No person shall set or maintain any snare in any public road right-of-way so the snare, when fully extended, can touch any fence.
ID – If a dryland set must be laced underneath bridges and within and at culverts.
KS - Only by landowners and their agents; others may not set within 5ft of a fence bordering a public road or within 50ft of the road edge
KY – With landowner permission. "Snare" means a wire, cable, or string with a knot, loop, or a single piece closing device, the deployment of which is or is not spring-assisted, but any spring-assisted device is not for the purpose of applying tension to the closing device.
MD - Possession or use of snares is illegal in select Maryland counties. Written permission is required to trap any public property.
MI – On private lands
MN - In our Farmland Zone, not allowed in ROWs
MT - As long as they are set past the setback distances or on roads that are closed to highway vehicles year-round.
NE - (1) It shall be unlawful to shoot at any wildlife from any highway or roadway, which includes that area of land from the center of the traveled surface to the right-of-way on either side. Any person violating this subsection shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor and shall be fined at least five hundred dollars. (2)(a) Any county may adopt a resolution having the force and effect of law to prohibit the trapping of wildlife in the county road right-of-way or in a certain area of the right-of-way as designated by the county. (b) A person trapping wildlife in a county road right-of-way is not allowed to use traps in the

county road right-of-way that are larger than those allowed by the commission as of February 1, 2009, on any land owned or controlled by the commission.
NV – No trapping within 200 feet of public road (defined as federal, state defined roads and maintained county roads), but legal if along fencelines on private land
PA - Only cable restraints, not snares
SD – Dates
WI - It is illegal to set, place or operate any cable restraint, regardless of the size of the loop, in the following locations: - Within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert; - Within 3 feet of any woven or welded wire fence; or - Within 100 yards of any building devoted to human occupancy without the owner's consent.
WY - Kill snares are prohibited to be set within road right-of-ways.

140. Is the use of dryland snares allowed in or near fencelines?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	8.82%	3
Yes	64.71%	22
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	26.47%	9

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).
AR - May not touch a fence
CA - Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening to damage crops or property. Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps.
IA – No person shall set or maintain any snare in any public road right-of-way so the snare, when fully extended, can touch any fence.
KS - Limited along roadways per above.
KY - "Snare" means a wire, cable, or string with a knot, loop, or a single piece closing device, the deployment of which is or is not spring-assisted, but any spring-assisted device is not for the purpose of applying tension to the closing device.
MI - Cable restraints cannot be attached to a fence or set in a manner that would allow an animal to become entangled in a fence.
MN - In our Farmland Zone, not allowed in ROW fencelines.
PA - Only cable restraints, not snares, and only if entanglement is avoided
RI - Private land

141. Is the use of dryland snares allowed in culverts?		
Answered Question 33		
Skipped Question 16		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	15.15%	5
Yes	63.64%	21
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	21.21%	7

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).

CA - Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening to damage crops or property. Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps.

KY – "Snare" means a wire, cable, or string with a knot, loop, or a single piece closing device, the deployment of which is or is not spring-assisted, but any spring-assisted device is not for the purpose of applying tension to the closing device.

MI – Private land only

MN - To be inside a culvert, must be a completely submerged waterset.

PA - Only cable restraints, not snares, and only if entanglement is avoided

RI – Private land

TX – Not specified

142. Are there restrictions on placing dryland snares near brush or other natural resources of entanglement?

Answered Question 34

Skipped Question 15

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	82.35%	28
Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).	17.65%	6

Yes, but with restrictions (please explain).

MI - Cable restraints can be anchored to woody vegetation provided that the stem is free of branches and stubs to a height of 5 feet above the ground or compacted snow. Branches and stubs must be cut flush with the outer bark of the stem.

MO – When talking about cable restraints we have limits on entanglement

MN - Only in Lynx Zone, where they may not be anchored to a fence or tree and may not reach when extended any fence or rooted vegetation >0.5" in diameter.

PA - Must be placed where entanglement won't occur or where animal is suspended.

RI – Private land

WI - It is illegal to stake a cable restraint in a manner that allows the restraint device to reach any part of a fence, rooted woody vegetation greater than ½ inch diameter or any other immovable object or stake that could cause entanglement.

143. Are there any setbacks from culverts, driveway entrances, houses, or buildings that

apply to dryland snares?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	58.82%	20
Yes. If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.	44.12%	15

If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.
AZ – Same as footholds
CA - Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps. Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening damage to crops or property.
IA - You cannot set or maintain any snare or bodygripping-type trap within any public road right-of-way within 200 yards of the entry to a private drive serving a residence or buildings inhabited by humans unless a resident of the dwelling adjacent to the public road right-of-way has given permission, or unless the body-gripping or conibear-type trap is completely under water or at least one-half of the loop of the snare is under water. This does not limit the use of foothold traps, box-type live traps or dog proof traps in public road right-of-ways.
ID - No ground set within 10' of edge of any public maintained trail or within 300' of any designated public campground, trailhead, paved trail, or picnic area.
KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
MN - May not be set inside a culvert.
MT - Occupied dwellings - All neck snares and body gripping ground sets set for animals larger than ground squirrels are unlawful within 1,000 feet of an occupied dwelling without written notification to the inhabitant.
NE – Same as mentioned previously for other trap types. (1) It shall be unlawful to hunt with a rifle within a two-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, to hunt without a rifle or trap any form of wild mammal or wild bird within a one-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, or to trap within a two-hundred-yard radius of any passage used by livestock to pass under any highway, road, or bridge. (2) This section shall not prohibit any owner, tenant, or operator or his or her guests from hunting or trapping any form of wild mammal or wild bird within such radius if the area is under his or her ownership or control. This section shall not prohibit duly authorized personnel of any county, city, or village health or animal control department from trapping with a humane live box trap or pursuing any form of wild mammal or wild bird, when conducting such activities within the scope of the authorization, within such radius if the area is under the jurisdiction of the county, city, or village.
NM – No land set shall be placed on public land within one-half mile of: - a designated and signed trailhead. - an occupied dwelling without written permission of the occupant of the dwelling.

It shall be unlawful to make a land set within 75 feet of the edge of any public road or trail (including any culvert or structure located beneath it) if no right of way fence is present, except on private land. No land set shall be made within any right of way fence on any public road.

NV - 1/2 mile from residence in congested areas of Clark and Washoe Counties

OH - It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain any type of a trap on land, except a cage trap, for the purpose of taking a wild animal within one hundred fifty feet of an occupied residence without advising a person residing therein. Persons trapping on land that they own or where they reside are exempt from the provisions in this paragraph.

PA – 150-yard safety zone restriction to occupied dwellings

RI – Private land

TX - "It is unlawful to:

Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas. Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department.

Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest.

Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school.

Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals.

Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water.

Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."

WI - It is illegal to set, place or operate any cable restraint, regardless of the size of the loop, in the following locations:

- Within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert;
- Within 3 feet of any woven or welded wire fence; or
- Within 100 yards of any building devoted to human occupancy without the owner's consent.

144. Does your state restrict snare placement in other areas not yet addressed? (e.g., not allowed near boat launch or parking areas)?

Answered Question 33

Skipped Question 16

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	57.58%	19
Yes. If yes, please explain.	42.42%	14

If yes, please explain.

AK - Same as for body grip and foothold in GMU 7 and 15C.

AR – Snares more than 20' from a body of water must have a deer lock.

AZ – Same as footholds

CA - There are zones where the use of snares and other body gripping traps is unlawful. Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening to damage crops or property.

KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
MN - May not be set in "deer trails".
MT - Same setback distances at footholds.
NE - Yes, same as previously mentioned. (1) It shall be unlawful to hunt with a rifle within a two-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, to hunt without a rifle or trap any form of wild mammal or wild bird within a one-hundred-yard radius of an inhabited dwelling or livestock feedlot, or to trap within a two-hundred-yard radius of any passage used by livestock to pass under any highway, road, or bridge. (2) This section shall not prohibit any owner, tenant, or operator or his or her guests from hunting or trapping any form of wild mammal or wild bird within such radius if the area is under his or her ownership or control. This section shall not prohibit duly authorized personnel of any county, city, or village health or animal control department from trapping with a humane live box trap or pursuing any form of wild mammal or wild bird, when conducting such activities within the scope of the authorization, within such radius if the area is under the jurisdiction of the county, city, or village.
NJ - Cable restraints set for mink and muskrat must be set within 50 feet of the mean high water line.
NM - No land set may be placed within 150 feet of any man-made livestock or wildlife catchment, pond or tank containing water, except on private land. No land set shall be placed on public land within one-half mile of: - an established and maintained public campground or boat-launching area; - a designated and signed roadside rest area, public picnic area
OR - 50ft from public trail 300 feet from trailhead, public campground, or picnic area 500 ft from certain wildlife highway crossing structures
TX - "It is unlawful to: Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas. Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school. Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals. Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water. Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."
VA - Written permission is required before setting land snares on private property. not allowed to set snares within 50 feet of visible carcass or animal parts
WV - It is illegal to set traps or trapping devices in human foot trails or livestock paths. Snares must be fastened to an immovable object - drags are illegal.

145. Is it legal to use neck/body snares set on land as live restraining devices?

Answered Question 35

Skipped Question 14

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	97.14%	34
No	2.86%	1

146. Is it legal to use neck/body snares set on land as killing devices?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	73.53%	25
No	26.47%	9

147. Are there restrictions on the types of snare locks (e.g., cam locks, washer locks) that may be used in land sets?		
Answered Question 35		
Skipped Question 14		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	54.29%	19
Yes. If yes, please explain your state regulations.	45.71%	16

If yes, please explain your state's regulations.
AR - Only snares with single-piece locks may be used on land
DE - Relaxing-type lock required.
IN – If loop is larger than 15 inches circumference must be a relaxing lock unless half-submerged in water.
KY - "Snare" means a wire, cable, or string with a knot, loop, or a single piece closing device, the deployment of which is or is not spring-assisted, but any spring-assisted device is not for the purpose of applying tension to the closing device.
MI – Cable restraints must be equipped with a relaxing lock. A relaxing lock is defined as a lock that allows the loop to loosen slightly to reduce the possibility of strangulation.
MN - Only in Lynx Zone, where 2-part (cam) locks and 'kill springs' are prohibited, and any other locks must be minimum of 0.5" wide (side that contacts animal).
MT – Within our lynx protection zones, bobcat snares must have a relaxing lock.
NJ – For coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, and skunk, as well as restraints not submerged for beaver and river otter, only relaxing locks are permitted. Cam-locks and spring-assisted locks are prohibited.
There are no restrictions on lock type for weasels.
OH - It shall be unlawful for a person to set, use, and maintain a snare for the purpose of taking furbearing animals that does not have a relaxing lock and a stop to prevent the opening of the snare from closing to a diameter of less than two and one half inches in diameter, or a relaxing lock system with a breaking point of not greater than three hundred fifty pounds. Relaxing lock is defined as a lock that stops tightening the snare loop when the captured animal stops pulling against the snare.
PA – 5 different locks (Reichard 180, Penny, BMI slide free, Kaatz relax a lock, Berkshire 90

degree, micro
SD - loop cannot be less than 2.5 inches
UT - With loop sizes over 3 inches, must have a breakaway lock mechanism that will release when any force greater than 300 lbs is applied to the loop
VA - Snares with the top of the loop set higher than 12 inches above the ground must include a single-piece lock that is not power-assisted, a cable stop that prevents the snare loop from closing smaller than 2.5 inches in diameter, and a break-away device that has been tested to break or disassemble at no more than 285 lbs pull. Locks with moving parts and dispatch or compression springs may not be used on snares set with the top of the snare loop higher than 12 inches above the ground
WI - Neck/body snares (Cable restraints) set on dryland must include a relaxing reverse-bend washer lock with a minimum outside diameter of 1¼ inches.
WV - Terrestrial body-gripping snares must have a relaxing-type lock system with either a breaking point of 350 pounds or less or a stop with a minimum loop diameter of at least 2 inches.
WY - Power activated snares with a spring greater than 3 inches on length when fully extended may only be set on private land.

148. Are 'kill springs' allowed on snares set on land?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	55.88%	19
No	44.12%	15

149. Is it legal to set a snare so the captured animal is suspended above the ground (e.g., pole or spring-pole set)?		
Answered Question 32		
Skipped Question 17		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	53.13%	17
No	46.88%	15

150. Are there restrictions on the type, length, or diameter of cable that may be used for snares on land?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	55.88%	19
Yes. If yes, please explain.	44.12%	15

If yes, please explain.		
AR - Land snares must be constructed of braided cable with a loop no more than 12 inches in diameter (side-to-side) and a lower loop no more than 10 inches off the ground		
AZ - A powered cable device with an inside frame hinge width no wider than 6 inches, a cable		

loop stop size of at least 2 inches in diameter to prevent capture of small non-target species, and a device that allows for a pan tension adjustment.
DE - Cable must be stranded steel cable with a minimum diameter of 5/64 inches. The cable may not exceed 7 feet in length from the anchor point to the relaxing lock
MI – Cable restrains must be made of steel cable 1/16 inch or larger in diameter. Cable restrains can be up to 60 inches in length, not including a cable anchor extension. A cable anchor extension can be up to 36 inches in length.
MN - Only in Lynx Zone; must not exceed 7' when fully extended.
MT – Within the lynx protection zones snare must have a cable diameter greater than or equal to 5/64 inch, have loops that are larger than 8 inches measured from side to side, are equipped with a breakaway lock device designed to release when more than 350 pounds of force is applied are equipped with a relaxing snare lock, all snares in LPZs must be equipped with a relaxing device, and wolf snaring is prohibited on public lands in the LPZs. Wolf snares must have a loop stop at 2.5 inches in diameter and a maximum of a 1,000 pound breakaway. Power-assisted snare locks are prohibited on wolf snares on public lands.
ND - 1/16-inch diameter or larger
NJ - For coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, and skunk, as well as sets not submerged for beaver and river otter, restraint must be made of aircraft cable or crucible wire between 5/64" and 3/16" in diameter. For weasel, muskrat, and mink, restraints must be made of aircraft cable or crucible wire measuring 1/32, 3/64 or 1/16" in diameter.
OH – It shall be unlawful to use any snare that is constructed of any material other than multi strand steel cable.
PA - Not less than 3/32, not to exceed 7'
RI – <i>Left blank</i>
SD – <i>Left blank</i>
TN – 5/64"-3/32"
WV - Snares must be made of multi-strand steel cable.
WI - The cable must be made of multiple strands of wire, with a diameter of 3/32 inches or larger. - The cable must be galvanized aircraft cable - The cable length may not exceed 7 feet

151. Are there restrictions on the minimum loop size (i.e., minimum loop stops) for snares set on land?		
Answered Question 35		
Skipped Question 14		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	62.86%	22
Yes. If yes, what is the smallest diameter to which the loop is allowed to close?	37.14%	13

If yes, what is the smallest diameter to which the loop is allowed to close?

AZ - A powered cable device with an inside frame hinge width no wider than 6 inches, a cable loop stop size of at least 2 inches in diameter to prevent capture of small non-target species, and a device that allows for a pan tension adjustment.
DE - 6.25 inch minimum.
IA – 2.5”
MI – Cable restraints must be equipped with a stop to prevent the loop from closing to a diameter less than 4.25 inches.
MN - Only in Lynx Zone, where minimum loop stop must prevent closure of loop to no less than 3.25". Also, loops when set, must be a minimum of 8" in diameter in Lynx Zone.
MT – Wolf snares must be placed such that the bottom of the snare loop is at least 18 inches above the surface. Have a loop stop at 2.5 inches in diameter.
NJ – For snares set for coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, and skunk, as well as sets not submerged for beaver and otter, cable restraints must be equipped with a deer stop 6" from the end of the loop. No such regulation for weasels.
OH - It shall be unlawful for a person to set, use, and maintain a snare for the purpose of taking furbearing animals that does not have a relaxing lock and a stop to prevent the opening of the snare from closing to a diameter of less than two and one half inches in diameter, or a relaxing lock system with a breaking point of not greater than three hundred fifty pounds.
PA - Not less than 8"
RI - 2.5 inches
SD – 2.5 inches
WI – 8”
WV - 2" A minimum loop size is not required if the snare has a relaxing-type lock with a breaking point of 350 pounds.

152. If yes, what is the rationale for the required size?
Answered Question 9
Skipped Question 40
AZ – Size of small mammals
IA - No, we just require a functional deer lock
MI – It was looked at as a deer stop, to allow a deer to pull its leg free.
MN - In Lynx Zone, 3.25" minimum loop STOP designed to minimize risk of death to accidental lynx captures. Requiring minimum 8" loop when set thought to increase chance lynx (cats) would be more likely to step through snare, and at worst be body/hip caught with reduced risk of death.
MT - To release ungulates.
NJ – Allow escape of deer or similar animals that were incidentally caught.
PA – To prevent non-target captures
WI - The minimum loop size is set by a ferrule and is often called a foot-stop. The rationale for the minimum loop stop is to more easily allow unintended species (deer a potentially others) to pull their foot from the loop. Our dryland cable restraint regulations are intended to capture fox, coyote or bobcat by the neck/body.
WV – Allow a deer to shake a snare off its foot should a deer get its foot caught in the snare.

153. Are there restrictions on the maximum loop size for snares set on land?		
Answered Question 35		
Skipped Question 14		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	60.00%	21
Yes. If yes, are maximum loop stops, which mechanically prevent the snare loop from opening larger than a certain diameter, required on snares set on land?	40.00%	14

If there are restrictions on the maximum loop size for snares set on land, what is the largest diameter the loop is allowed to open?
AR – 12”
DE - 38 inch maximum.
IA – 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 horizontal measurement. All other snares must have a loop size of 8 inches or less in horizontal measurement, except for snares with at least one-half of the loop under water
MI – 15 inches in diameter.
MN – 10”
ND – 12”
NJ – For coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, and skunk, as well as sets not submerged for beaver and river otter, average loop diameter cannot exceed 12 inches. For weasels, mink, and muskrat, average loop diameter may not exceed 4" in diameter.
OH – It shall be unlawful to set a snare with a loop diameter of greater than fifteen inches.
PA – 38”
RI - Cable restraint loop shall not exceed 12 inches in diameter
VA - 12 inches or less
WI – 38”
WV – Terrestrial body-gripping snares are legal when the snare is set with an average loop diameter not greater than 15". Foot snares are legal when the snare loop does not exceed 6.5" in diameter.
WY – 12”

154. If there are restrictions on the maximum loop size for snares set on land, what is the rationale for the required limit?
Answered Question 11
Skipped Question 38
AR – Unknown
IA - Limit non-target catches
MI – To avoid non-target animals, such as deer and wolves.

MN – Reduce risk of capture for wolves, bears, and ungulates.
ND – Large enough to catch coyotes, but small enough to avoid some deer and livestock.
NJ – To allow for more targeted, species-specific trapping and to avoid incidental capture of deer, bears, domestic dogs, etc.
PA – To prevent large animal captures
VA – To limit captures of non-target species
WI – Rationale is to reduce chances of capturing deer or other non-target species.
WV – To reduce non-target animal captures such as deer and livestock
WY – Small enough to avoid nontarget catches

155. If there are restrictions on the maximum loop size for snares set on land, are maximum loop stops, which mechanically prevent the snare loop from opening larger than a certain diameter, required?

Answered Question 14

Skipped Question 35

AR – No
DE - Cable restraints with a maximum loop circumference of 12 ½ inches do not require cable stops
IA – No
MI – No
MN – No
ND - One stop must be affixed to each cable device on land to prevent the loop from opening to a diameter greater than 12 inches.
NJ – No
OH – No
PA – No
RI – No
VA – <i>Left blank</i>
WI - The set must include cable stops affixed to the cable to ensure that the portion of the cable that makes up the noose loop may not be longer than 38 inches or less than 8 inches.
WV – No
WY – No

156. Are snares used in land sets required to interview have a “break-away” device (e.g., J hook, S hook, etc) that will allow the loop to break open at a certain weight rating?

Answered Question 34

Skipped Question 15

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	55.88%	19
Yes. If yes, at what weight rating must devices release?	44.12%	15

If yes, at what weight rating must devices release?

AZ - Only legal on land sets.

ID – Any snare set as a ground set must have either a breakaway device (poundage not specified) or a minimum loop stop (diameter not specified).
MI – 285 lbs, and break-away device must be attached to the relaxing lock.
MN - <=350 lbs
MT – Wolf snare < 1,000 pounds Furbearers (not including coyote, red fox, raccoon, skunk, weasels, or badger) snare < 350 pounds.
ND – 350 pounds or less
NM - Any snare set on land must have a lock or break-away device which is designed to release or fail when a maximum of 350 pounds of pressure is applied to it. Locks or break-away devices must be attached in a way which leaves no part of the snare attached to an animal when it releases or fails.
OH – It shall be unlawful for a person to set, use, and maintain a snare for the purpose of taking furbearing animals that does not have a relaxing lock and a stop to prevent the opening of the snare from closing to a diameter of less than two and one half inches in diameter, or a relaxing lock system with a breaking point of not greater than three hundred fifty pounds.
PA – 375 lbs. or less
RI – 285 pounds
SD – 350 pounds
UT - 300lbs on loops over 3 inches
VA - Yes if the top of the snare loop is higher 12 inches above the ground
WI – 350 pounds or less.
WY – 295 pounds.

157. If yes, what species are the primary focus of the avoidance (e.g. deer)?
Answered Question 14
Skipped Question 35
ID – Ungulates
MI – Deer
MN - Larger mammals, including wolves, bears, and ungulates
MT – Moose, Elk, Deer, Grizzly bear, Black bear, Mountain Lion
ND – Deer, cattle
NM - Wolves, deer, elk.
OH – Deer
PA – Deer, bear
RI – Deer
SD – Deer
UT – Ungulates
VA – Deer and dogs
WI – Wolves, deer, and small bear
WY – Ungulates

158. If yes, does your state have a required procedure in place to measure “break-away strength? If so, describe briefly.
Answered Question 14

Skipped Question 35		
ID – No		
MI – No		
MN - We specify "static load test" and will test snares on our machine if asked by a trapper. Otherwise, they must at least demonstrate what they bought/used was sold as being <=350 breakaways. We are unlikely to ever test/confirm unless a problem arose (e.g., a trapper caught a bear or elk), or there was no detectable breakaway on a snare during a check.		
MT – No		
ND – The Testing Standard for Breakaway Cable Devices determines the pounds of pull for disassembly (gf.nd.gov/hunting/cable-testing-standards).		
NM – No		
OH – No		
PA – No		
RI – No		
SD – Department rep will test		
UT – No		
VA – Must break away at no more than 285 lbs pull		
WI – No		
WY – No		

159. Are swivels required on neck/body or foot/leg snares set on land?		
Answered Question 33		
Skipped Question 16		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	75.76%	25
Yes. If yes, are there any restrictions on number or swivel location (e.g., end swivel, in-line swivel)?	24.24%	8

If yes, are there any restrictions on number or swivel location (e.g., end swivel, in-line swivel)?		
DE - At least one swivel must exist between the loop and anchor.		
MI – Cable restraints require 2 swivels one at anchor point		
MN - Only in Lynx Zone, where they must have at least 1 swivel.		
NJ – Snares must have at least 1 swivel.		
PA – At least one swivel		
RI – 2		
SD – <i>Left blank</i>		
WI – No requirement for swivel placement, but at least one swivel is required.		

160. Does your state regulate how a snare set on land may be secured? (e.g., not on a drag)?		
Answered Question 33		

Skipped Question 16		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	39.39%	13
No	60.61%	20

161. Does your state regulate or restrict the BOTTOM height of dryland snare placement (e.g., bottom of loop may not be less than 6 inches from the ground/snow)?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	85.29%	29
Yes. If yes, what is the minimum height (in inches) allowed for the bottom of the loop?	14.71%	5

If yes, what is the minimum height (in inches) allowed for the bottom of the loop?		
AR – 10"		
MT - 18 inches from surface for wolf snares.		
ND - Cable devices must be set so the bottom of the loop is no greater than 12 inches from the ground; or when the ground is snow covered, no greater than 12 inches above the bottom of an adult's footprint in the snow beneath the cable device with the full body weight on the foot.		
PA – 6"		
WI – 6 inches		

162. If yes, what is the rationale?		
Answered Question 5		
Skipped Question 44		
AR – Unknown		
MT - To avoid capture of smaller animals.		
ND - Avoid larger non-targets (e.g., deer, cattle, mountain lions).		
PA – To avoid non-target catches		
WI – Minimize the capture of non-target species including raccoon, opossum, woodchuck.		

163. Does your state regulate or restrict the TOP height of snare placement (e.g., top of loop may not be more than 20 inches from the ground/snow)?		
Answered Question 34		
Skipped Question 15		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	76.47%	26
Yes. If yes, what is the minimum height (in inches) allowed for the bottom of the loop?	23.53%	8

If so, what is the maximum height (in inches) allowed for the top of the loop?
DE – 12”
MI – The TOP of the loop cannot be placed more than 24 inches above the ground. In snow, 24 inches is measured from the compacted snow in a trapper's footprint established by the full body weight of the trapper.
MN – 20 inches above ground/snow.
NJ - For coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, and skunk, as well as sets not submerged for beaver and river otter, distance from the walking surface to the top of the loop may not exceed 24 inches. For weasels, mink and muskrat, distance from the walking surface to the top of the loop may not exceed 7 inches.
PA – 12”
RI – 24
VA – The bottom of the snare loop may not be more than 12 inches above the ground
WI – 12 inches.

164. If yes, what is the rationale?
Answered Question 7
Skipped Question 42
MI – Avoid non-targets such as deer, wolves.
MN – Reduce risk of capture for wolves, bears, and ungulates
NJ - To avoid incidental capture of large mammals.
PA - To avoid non-target captures
RI – Reduce bycatch
VA – Potential capture of dogs
WI – Reduce incidental capture of non-target species including deer, wolves, and small bear

165. Are there any other law(s) that regulate dryland snare design?		
Answered Question 33		
Skipped Question 16		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	78.79%	26
Yes. If yes, please describe the law(s).	21.21%	7

If yes, please describe the law(s).
CA - Recreational trapping is unlawful in California, but snares may be used for taking nuisance wildlife when damaging or threatening to damage crops or property. There are zones where the use of snares and other body gripping traps is prohibited.
DE - Must be maintained in good condition.
MN - Cable may not be >1/8" diameter (statewide). In Lynx Zone, may not be >5/64" diameter.
NM - All snares must be securely anchored and cannot be attached to a drag. Exception: foot snares.
RI - Cable restraints may be up to 60 inches in length, not including a cable anchor extension.

(xiv)A cable restraint anchor extension may be up to 36 inches in length.
(xv)Cable restraints shall not be attached to a fence or set in a manner that would allow an animal to become entangled in any man-made structure.
(xvi)Cable restraints may be anchored to woody vegetation provided that the stem is free of branches and stubs to a height of 5 feet above the ground. Branches and stubs must be cut flush with the outer bark of the stem. The catch circle must also be cleared of vegetation.
(xvii)Cable restraints shall not be set so that a restrained animal is suspended with two or more feet off the ground.
(xviii)All bobcats that are captured must be immediately released and DEM - DFW must be notified within 24 hours. Any bobcat that is expired must be delivered to the Great Swamp Headquarters within 7 days.
WI - Cable restraints can only be used for the removal of nuisance wildlife during the open seasons for coyote and fox. A permit is required to use a cable restraint outside of the trapping season dates.
WV - It is illegal to set a trap, trapset, or snare upon a tree, post, or other natural or man-made object at any point more than 3 linear feet from the surface of the earth (whether such surface is water, soil, or rock) measured at right angle from the surface to the trap or trapset. Traps may be set on natural earthen mounds, such as ant hills or muskrat houses, constructed without human assistance.

Use of Snares in Water

166. Are snares (any trapping device using a cable to capture a furbearer) legal for use in water sets?		
Answered Question 42		
Skipped Question 7		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	95.24%	40
No	4.76%	2

167. Are snares set in water required to be completely submerged?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	5.13%	2
No	94.87%	37

168. Is the use of snares in water sets allowed on private land?		
Answered Question 40		
Skipped Question 9		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	40
No	0.00%	0

169. Is the use of snares in water sets allowed on State Wildlife Management Areas?		
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Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	92.31%	36
No	7.69%	3

170. Is the use of snares in water sets allowed on State/County Forests?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	89.19%	33
No	10.81%	4

171. Is the use of snares in water sets allowed in/near road right-of-ways?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	74.36%	29
No	25.64%	10

172. Is the use of snares in water sets allowed in culverts?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	89.19%	33
No	10.81%	4

173. Are there any setbacks from culverts, driveway entrances, houses, or buildings that apply to snares in water sets?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	71.79%	28
Yes. If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.	28.21%	11

If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.		
CA - Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps. The only lawful purpose for trapping is for purposes of depredation and wildlife control.		
IA - You cannot set or maintain any snare or bodygripping-type trap within any public road right-of-way within 200 yards of the entry to a private drive serving a residence or buildings inhabited by humans unless a resident of the dwelling adjacent to the public road right-of-way		

has given permission, or unless the body-gripping or conibear-type trap is completely under water or at least one-half of the loop of the snare is under water
IL - No trapping in ROW or within 100 yards of occupied dwellings (unless you have permission to be closer)
KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
NE – Same as other trap types mentioned previously.
NH - The executive director, with the approval of the commissioner of the department of transportation in the case of Class I, II or III highways, and of the municipality in the case of Class IV, V or VI highways, is authorized to issue special permits allowing the setting of traps for a specified period of time and in a specific location under or in the vicinity of bridges or in artificial or natural ditches or drainage systems or in the vicinity of any combination of such within the limits of the right-of-way of any public highway if such trapping is desirable to protect the highway.
NV - No snares allowed in waterways in congested areas pf Clark and Washoe County
OH - It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain any type of a trap on land, except a cage trap, for the purpose of taking a wild animal within one hundred fifty feet of an occupied residence without advising a person residing therein. Persons trapping on land that they own or where they reside are exempt from the provisions in this paragraph.
PA – 150 yards from occupied or potentially occupied building
TX – "It is unlawful to: Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas. Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest. Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school. Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals. Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water. Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."
WI - Snare set in water cannot be set: - Within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert unless completely submerged in water; - Within 3 feet of any woven or welded wire fence; or - Within 100 yards of any building devoted to human occupancy without the owner's consent.

174. Are there restrictions on placing snares in water near natural resources of entanglement?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	97.44%	38
Yes. If yes, explain.	2.56%	1

If yes, please explain

TX - "It is unlawful to:

Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas.
Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department.

Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest.

Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school.

Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals.

Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water.

Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."

175. Does your state restrict snare placement as water sets in other areas not yet addressed (e.g., not allowed near boat launch or parking areas)?**Answered Question 39****Skipped Question 10**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	74.36%	29
Yes. If yes, please explain law(s).	25.64%	10

If yes, please explain law(s).

AK – See previous responses for GMU 7 and 15C.

FL - Trapping is only allowed on specific WMAs.

IL – Some state sites and other public areas may have restrictions on use of snares.

KY – A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.

MN - May not be set inside a culvert unless COMPLETELY submerged.

NE - Same as other trap types mentioned previously

NJ - Mink and muskrat cable restraints must be set within 50 feet of the mean high water line.

OR - 50ft from public trail

300 feet from trailhead, public campground, or picnic area

500 ft from certain wildlife highway crossing structures

TX - "It is unlawful to:

Shoot at, take or attempt to take any fur-bearing animal from a boat on public waters in Texas.
Take fur-bearing animals by means of falconry without a valid falconry permit issued by the department.

Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap except during the season for commercial harvest.

Take fur-bearing animals with a foothold or body grip trap within 400 yards of any school.

Use smoke, explosives or chemical irritants of any kind to harry or flush fur-bearing animals.

Take fur-bearing animals with body grip traps with a diagonal opening greater than 10 inches set on land or in less than 6-inch deep water.
Take fur-bearing animals with snare, foothold, body grip traps, and live or box trap unless such devices are examined at least once every 36 hours and animals are removed."
VA – Water sets only allowed from Dec. 1 to the end of February, but at any time in certain counties

176. What time checking interval is required for snares set as live-restraining (not submersion) sets in water? (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?
Answered Question 39
Skipped Question 10
AL – Water sets are require to be checked ever 72 hours
AK – No requirements
AR – Daily
CA- Every 24 hours. The only lawful purpose for trapping is for purposes of depredation and wildlife control.
DE – 24 hours
FL – 24 hours
GA – 24 hours
IA – All animals or animal carcasses caught in any type of trap or snare, except those that are placed entirely under water and designed to drown the animal immediately, must be removed from the trap or snare by the trap or snare user immediately upon discovery and within 24 hours of the time the animal is caught
IL – Once each calendar day
IN – Every 24 hours
KS – Each calendar day
KY – Every 24 hours.
LA – Daily
MD – 48 hours
ME – Not legal
MI – Not applicable
MN – Once each calendar day
MO – 24
MS - 36 hours
MT – 48 hours for wolves - 48 hours for bobcat snares in the Lynx Protection Zones - No other requirements
NC – Daily
ND – No requirement.
NE – Daily
NH – Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a person shall visit his or her traps at least once in each calendar day, provided, however, that a person trapping for beaver through the ice during the open season therefor, shall visit his or her traps once in each 72 hours.

NJ – Traps in tidal water must be checked once per day. All other traps must be checked once every 24 hours. This requirement pertains to all trap types legal in NJ.
NM – Every other calendar day
NV – 72 hours
OH – Daily
OR – 48 hours
PA – 36 hours
SC – Daily between 2hrs before sunrise to 2hrs after sunset
SD – 5 days
TN – 36 hours
TX – 36 hours if trapping for the fur (versus nuisance)
UT – 48 hours
VA – Daily
WI – Daily
WV – Daily
WY – Once a week with maximum of every 13 days.

177. Are ‘submersion sets’ with snares allowed for furbearers?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.56%	1
Yes. If yes, is it allowed for all species, or only some. Specify.	97.44%	38

If "submersion sets" with snares are allowed, is their use restricted to particular species?
AL – No
AK – No
AR – No
CA – No
DE – No
FL – No
GA – Beaver
IA – No
ID – No
IL – No
IN – No
KS – No
KY – No
LA – No
MD – No

ME – Beaver only
MI – Only beaver
MN – No
MO – No
MT – No
ND – No
NE – No
NH – Beaver and otter
NJ – No
NM – No
NV – No
OH – No
OR – No
PA – Beaver and otter
SC – No
SD – No
TN – No
TX – No
UT – No
VA – No
WI – No
WV – No
WY – No

178. Is it legal to use neck/body snares set in water as killing devices?		
Answered Question 39		
Skipped Question 10		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	39
No	0.00%	0

179. Is it legal to use snares set in water as live restraining devices?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	91.89%	34
No	8.11%	3

180. Are there restrictions on the types of snare locks (e.g., cam locks, washer locks) that may be used in water sets?		
Answered Question 38		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	86.84%	33
Yes. If yes, please specify.	13.16%	5

If yes, please specify.
NJ - Cable restraints set underwater or for weasel, mink or muskrat do not have restrictions on types of snare locks. All other snare locks must be of the relaxing type; no cam-locks or spring-assisted locks are allowed. No restrictions for beaver/otter if set completely submerged.
OH – A relaxing lock must be used, defined as a lock that stops tightening the snare loop when the captured animal stops pulling against the snare
PA – Reichart 180, Penny, BMI slide free, Kaatz relax a lock, Bercshire 90 degree, micro
UT - 300 lbs breakaway lock on anything with a loop size over 3 inches.
WY - Power-activated snares with a spring greater than 3 inches in length when fully extended may only be set on private land.

181. Are 'kill springs' allowed on snares set as water sets?		
Answered Question 38		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.79%	25
No	34.21%	13

182. Are there restrictions on the type, length, and diameter of cable that may be used for snares in water sets?		
Answered Question 38		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	73.68%	28
Yes. If yes, please explain.	26.32%	10

If yes, please explain.
IL – The snare loop must be 15” or less in diameter. Snares must be constructed of cable that is at least 5/64 inch but no more than 1/8 in diameter, and must be equipped with a mechanical lock, anchor swivel and stop device that prevents the snare loop from closing less than 2 ½” in diameter. It is unlawful to use or possess cable or wire snares constructed of stainless steel metal (like piano wire).
MI – 1/16 inch or larger diameter cable.
MN - Max 1/8" cable
ND - Cable devices must be constructed of single-strand (1x19) or multi-strand (7x7) or (7x19) carbon or stainless steel cable of 1/16-inch diameter or larger.
NJ – Weasel, mink, and muskrat capture cable restraints must be constructed of aircraft cable or crucible wire measuring 1/32, 3/64, or 1/16 inches in diameter. There are no specifications for beaver/otter if snares are completely submerged. For beaver/otter sets that are not submerged, the restraints must be made of aircraft cable or crucible wire between 5/64" and 3/16" in diameter.

OH – It shall be unlawful to use any snare that is constructed of any material other than multi strand steel cable.
PA – 3/32 inch or larger
TN - 5/64" - 3/32"
WI - The cable length may not exceed 5 feet; The cable must be galvanized aircraft cable; The cable or wire diameter may not exceed 1/8 inch; and
WV - Snares cannot consist of only one strand of cable.

183. Are there restrictions on the minimum loop size (i.e., required minimum loop stops) for snare set in water sets?		
Answered Question 38		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	84.21%	32
Yes. If yes, what is the smallest diameter to which the loop is allowed to close?	15.79%	6

If yes, what is the smallest diameter to which the loop is allowed to close?
IA – 2.5
IL – 2-1/2" deer stop.
MO – 2.5"
OH - It shall be unlawful for a person to set, use, and maintain a snare for the purpose of taking furbearing animals that does not have a relaxing lock and a stop to prevent the opening of the snare from closing to a diameter of less than two and one half inches in diameter, or a relaxing lock system with a breaking point of not greater than three hundred fifty pounds. Also: (c) It shall be unlawful to set, use, or maintain any snare on any area designated as a public hunting area except on those areas listed in paragraph (L)(1) of this rule and then only when beaver or river otter trapping. A snare shall have a minimum loop diameter of at least ten inches and the bottom of the snare must be covered with not less than one inch of water at all times while set on those areas listed in paragraph (L)(1) of this rule.
PA – 7"
WI - There are no restrictions on the minimum loop size for snares set in water. But, dryland cable restraint regulations apply to cable restraints set as watersets. See previous sections for min and max loop diameters.

184. If yes, what is the rationale for the required size?
Answered Question 3
Skipped Question 46
IA - Functional deer lock for all snares
IL – Deer stop (in case deer get a foot in).
PA – Avoiding non-target incidental captures

185. Are there restrictions on the maximum loop size for snares set in water sets?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	81.08%	30
Yes. If yes, are maximum loop stops, which mechanically prevent the snare loop from opening larger than a certain diameter, required on snares set as water sets?	18.92%	7

If yes, are maximum loop stops, which mechanically prevent the snare loop from opening larger than a certain diameter, required on snares set as water sets?
IL – 15” max
MN – 10" max loop, but no mechanical stop to prevent larger is required
MO – 15”
ND - One stop must be affixed to each cable device on land to prevent the loop from opening to a diameter greater than 12 inches.
NJ - Maximum loop stops are not required
OH – No
WY – No

186. If yes, what is the largest diameter the loop is allowed to open?
Answered Question 6
Skipped Question 43
IL – 15”
MN – 10 inches
ND – 12 inches
NJ – If not submerged for beaver/otter, average loop diameter may not exceed 12". If not submerged for mink and muskrat, average loop diameter may not exceed 4".
OH – 15 inches
WY – 12 inches

187. If yes, what is the rationale for the required limit?
Answered Question 4
Skipped Question 45
MN – Perhaps an oversight at the time, but will say that wolves, bears, moose, and ungulates also use trails to/into/through water.
ND - Avoid larger non-targets.
NJ – Avoid incidental capture of non-target animals
WY – The requirements for water sets and dry land sets do not differ.

188. Are snares used in water sets required to have a “break away” device (e.g., J hook, S hook, etc.) that will allow the loop to break open at a certain weight rating?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	78.38%	29
Yes. If yes, at what weight rating must devices release?	21.62%	8

If yes, at what weight rating must devices release?
MN - But not if under the ice. If just in water, same as land - <=350 lb breakaway
MT – 350 lbs
ND – 350 pounds
OH – It shall be unlawful for a person to set, use, and maintain a snare for the purpose of taking furbearing animals that does not have a relaxing lock and a stop to prevent the opening of the snare from closing to a diameter of less than two and one half inches in diameter, or a relaxing lock system with a breaking point of not greater than three hundred fifty pounds.
NJ – <i>Left blank</i>
SD – 350 lbs.
UT - If less that 3 inch loop, 300lbs breakaway lock required.
WY – 295 pounds

189. If yes, what species are the primary focus of the avoidance?
Answered Question 6
Skipped Question 43
MN – Wolves, beard, ungulates
MT – Moose, elk, deer
ND – Deer and cattle
OH – Deer
UT - Ungulates
WY – Ungulate species-snare requirements do not differ between dry land or water sets.

190. If yes, does your state have a required procedure in place to measure “break-away” strength? Describe briefly, if so.
Answered Question 6
Skipped Question 43
MN - We specify "static load test" and will test snares on our machine if asked by a trapper. Otherwise, they must at least demonstrate what they bought/used was sold as being <=350 breakaways. We are unlikely to ever test/confirm unless a problem arose (e.g., a trapper caught a bear or elk), or there was no detectable breakaway on a snare during a check.
MT – No
ND – Cable devices must possess a lock or breakaway device that allows the cable loop to

disassemble at no more than 350 pounds pull. The Testing Standard for Breakaway Cable Devices determines the pounds of pull for disassembly (gf.nd.gov/hunting/cable-testing-standards).
OH – No
UT – No
WY – No

191. Are swivels required on snares set as water sets?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	91.89%	34
Yes. If yes, any restrictions on number or swivel location (e.g., end swivel, in-line swivel)?	8.11%	3

If yes, please specify any requirements on number or swivel location [e.g., end swivel, in-line swivel].
IL – Anchor swivel
NJ – All snares not completely submerged must be equipped with at least 1 swivel.
WI - A swivel is required, but no specification as far as the location.

192. Does your state regulate how a snare set as a water set may be secured (e.g., not on a drag)?		
Answered Question 38		
Skipped Question 11		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	18.42%	7
No	81.58%	31

193. Are there any other law(s) that regulate snare design when used as water sets?		
Answered Question 37		
Skipped Question 12		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	81.08%	30
Yes. If yes, please describe the law(s).	18.92%	7

If yes, please describe the law(s).
CA - The only lawful purpose for trapping is for purposes of depredation and wildlife control. There are zones that are closed to the use of snares and other body gripping traps.
FL - No specifications on water sets are specified in rule

IL - The snare loop must be 15” or less in diameter. Snares must be constructed of cable that is at least 5/64 inch but no more than 1/8 in diameter, and must be equipped with a mechanical lock, anchor swivel and stop device that prevents the snare loop from closing less than 2 ½” in diameter. It is unlawful to use or possess cable or wire snares constructed of stainless steel metal (like piano wire).

ME - Cable devices may be used to trap beaver, but they must be set completely underwater and be set in a way to ensure drowning.

MI – Snares not under ice must have a loop that is at least half submerged and must be set in a fashion to hold the beaver completely submerged.

PA - Must be partially or completely submerged

WI - Regardless of the noose size, all snares must be half submerged.

Miscellaneous Trapping Devices

194. Is the use of cage/box or culvert traps allowed in your state?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	47
No	0.00%	0

195. Is the use of box/cage traps restricted to particular species?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	97.92%	47
Yes. If yes, please list those species.	2.08%	1

If yes, please describe the law(s).

DE - Cannot be used for muskrat.

196. Is the use of cage/box traps limited to a narrower time frame than the overall season for any species?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.00%	0
No	100.00%	48

197. Is the use of cage/box traps allowed on private land?

Answered Question 49

Skipped Question 0

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	49
No	0.00%	0

198. Is the use of cage/box traps allowed on State Wildlife Management Areas?

Answered Question 47

Skipped Question 2

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	95.74%	45
No	4.26%	2

199. Is the use of cage/box traps allowed on State/County Forests?

Answered Question 46

Skipped Question 3

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	89.13%	41
No	10.87%	5

200. Is the use of cage/box traps allowed in/near road right-of-ways?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	81.25%	39
No	18.75%	9

201. Are there any setbacks from culverts, driveway entrances, houses, or buildings that apply to cage/box traps on land?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	81.25%	39
Yes. If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.	18.75%	9

If yes, specify where and the required setback distance.

CA - Traps may not be set within 150 yards of any structure used as a permanent or temporary residence, unless such traps are set by a person controlling such property or by a person who has and is carrying with him written consent of the landowner to so place the trap or traps. Trapping is lawful only for purposes of depredation and nuisance wildlife control.

ID - Any ground set (no matter trap type) set within a public right of way on a road must be placed underneath bridges and within and at culverts.

IL - No trapping in ROW, no trapping within 100 yards of occupied dwelling, closer with permission.

KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
NE – Same as other trap types mentioned previously.
NH - The executive director, with the approval of the commissioner of the department of transportation in the case of Class I, II or III highways, and of the municipality in the case of Class IV, V or VI highways, is authorized to issue special permits allowing the setting of traps for a specified period of time and in a specific location under or in the vicinity of bridges or in artificial or natural ditches or drainage systems or in the vicinity of any combination of such within the limits of the right-of-way of any public highway if such trapping is desirable to protect the highway.
NM – No land set shall be placed on public land within one-half mile of: - a designated and signed trailhead. - an occupied dwelling without written permission of the occupant of the dwelling. It shall be unlawful to make a land set within 75 feet of the edge of any public road or trail (including any culvert or structure located beneath it) if no right of way fence is present, except on private land. No land set shall be made within any right of way fence on any public road
OH – It shall be unlawful for any person to set, use, or maintain any type of a trap on land, except a cage trap, for the purpose of taking a wild animal within one hundred fifty feet of an occupied residence without advising a person residing therein. Persons trapping on land that they own or where they reside are exempt from the provisions in this paragraph.
PA - 150 yards from occupied or potentially occupied building

202. Does your state restrict cage/box traps placement in other areas not yet addressed (e.g., not allowed near boat launch or parking areas)?

Answered Question 48

Skipped Question 1

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	79.17%	38
Yes. If yes, explain.	20.83%	10

If yes, explain.

AZ – One-half mile (880 yards) of any of the following areas developed for public use: i. Boat ramp or launching area, ii. Camping area, iii. Picnic area, iv. Roadside rest area, or v. Developed wildlife viewing platform.

FL - Only some WMAs allow trapping

IL – See above

KY – A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.

MT - 50 feet from roads/tails

300 feet from trailhead

1,000 feet from campground or high recreation area such as boat launch.

NE - Same as other trap types mentioned previously.

NM – No land set may be placed within 150 feet of any man-made livestock or wildlife catchment, pond or tank containing water, except on private land.

No land set shall be placed on public land within one-half mile of:
- an established and maintained public campground or boat-launching area;
- a designated and signed roadside rest area, public picnic area
OR - 50ft from public trail
300 feet from trailhead, public campground, or picnic area
500 ft from certain wildlife highway crossing structures
WA – <i>Left blank</i>
WV - It is illegal to set traps or trapping devices in human foot trails or livestock paths.

203. Are multi-catch ‘colony’ cage traps allowed for use on land?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	83.33%	40
No	16.67%	8

204. Are multi-catch ‘colony’ cage traps allowed for use in underwater submersion sets?		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	85.11%	40
No	14.89%	7

205. Is trap setting/checking limited to only certain times of the day?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	97.92%	47
Yes (If so, what times?)	2.08%	1

If yes, what times?
MN - 5am to 10pm, except opening day which is 9am to 10pm

206. Is your state's trap-check interval consistent across all trap types (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	34.69%	17
Yes (If so, please state the trap-check interval.)	65.31%	32

If yes, what times?

AK – No requirement
AZ – <i>Left blank</i>
CA – 24 hours
CO - Visual check once per day, but in lynx recovery areas must be every 24 hrs
CT – 24 hours
DE – 24 hours
FL – 24 hours
GA – 24 hours
ID – 72 hours
IL – Once each calendar day
KS – Once each calendar day
KY - At least once every 24 hours
LA – Daily
MA – 24 hours
MD - 24 hours for all traps set on land, 48 hours for all traps set in tidal areas or in water
ME - Live traps: tended once per calendar day; Killer-type Traps:tended every 3-5 calendar days
MO – 24 hours
MS – <i>Left blank</i>
MT - Wolf traps = 48 hours, no other requirement
ND – No requirement
NH - Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a person shall visit his or her traps at least once in each calendar day, provided, however, that a person trapping for beaver through the ice during the open season therefore, shall visit his or her traps once in each 72 hours.
NJ - In tidal areas, once daily. For all others, once every 24 hours.
NV – 72 hours
OH – Daily
OK - Every 24-hour period
OR - 48 hours for furbearers and live sets, 14 days for non-furbearer kill sets
PA – 36 hours
RI – <i>Left blank</i>
SC - Body gripping traps and others used in submersion sets can be checks once every 48 hours. All others are daily trap checks.
SD - 48 hours east of Missouri River, 72 hours west of the Missouri River
TX - 36 hours if trapping for fur (versus nuisance)
WV - Traps must be checked and tended daily.

207. What is the trap-check interval for bodygrip traps set on land in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?
Answered Question 16
Skipped Question 33
AL – 24 hours

AR – 72 hours
IA – 24 hours
IN – 48 hours
MI - No requirement
MN - Once each 3rd calendar day
NC – Daily
NE – Once a day
NM – Every calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours in Southern Zone, every 48 hours in Northern Zone
TN – 72 hours
UT – 96 hours
VA – Daily
VT – Once a day
WI – Daily
WY - 1 time/week (up to 13 days)

208. What is the trap-check interval for bodygrip traps set in open water in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 16

Skipped Question 33

AL – 72 hours
AR – 72 hours
IA – No requirement
IN – 48 hours
MI - No requirement
MN - Once each 3rd calendar day
NC – Daily unless completely submerged, then 72-hours
NE – Once every two calendar days
NM – Every other calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours in Southern Zone, every 48 hours in Northern Zone
TN – 72 hours
UT – 96 hours
VA – Every 72 hours if completely submerged
VT – Once every 3 days
WI – 4 days
WY - 1 time/week (up to 13 days)

209. What is the trap-check interval for bodygrip traps set in water under ice in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 16

Skipped Question 33

AL – 72 hours
AR – 72 hours
IA – No requirement

IN – 48 hours
MI - No requirement
MN - Once each 3rd calendar day
NC – 72 hours
NE – Once every 2 calendar days
NM – Every other calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours in Southern Zone, every 48 hours in Northern Zone
TN – 72 hours
UT – 96 hours
VA – Every 72 hours if completely submerged
VT – Once every 3 days
WI – None
WY - 1 time/week (up to 13 days)

210. What is the trap-check interval for foothold traps set on land (live-restraining) in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 16

Skipped Question 33

AL – 24 hours
AR – 24 hours
IA – 24 hours
IN – 24 hours
MI - Upper Peninsula - once every 48 hours, Lower Peninsula - once daily
MN – Daily
NC – Daily
NE – Once a day
NM – Every calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours except in certain WMUs where it is within 48 hrs.
TN – 36 hours
UT – 48 hours
VA – Daily
VT – Once a day
WI – Daily
WY – 72 hours

211. What is the trap-check interval for foothold traps set in water (live-restraining) in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 16

Skipped Question 33

AL – 72 hours
AR – 24 hours
IA – 24 hours
IN – 24 hours
MI - Upper Peninsula - once every 48 hours, Lower Peninsula - once daily

MN – Daily
NC – Daily
NE – Once a day
NM – Every other calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours except in certain WMUs where it is within 48 hrs.
TN – 36 hours
UT – 48 hours
VA – Daily
VT – Once every 3 days
WI – Daily
WY – 72 hours

212. What is the trap-check interval for foothold traps set in water (“submersion sets”) in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 16

Skipped Question 33

AL – 72 hours
AR – 72 hours
IA – No requirement
IN – 48 hours
MI – No requirement
MN – Once each 3 rd calendar day
NC – 72 hours
NE – Once every 2 calendar days
NM – Every other calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours except in certain WMUs where it is within 48 hrs.
TN – 72 hours
UT – 96 hours
VA – Daily
VT – Once every 3 days
WI – 4 days
WY – 72 hours

213. What is the trap-check interval for snares set on land in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 12

Skipped Question 37

AR – 24 hours
IA – 24 hours
IN – 24 hours
MI - Upper Peninsula - once every 48 hours, Lower Peninsula - once daily
MN – Daily
NE – Once a day
NM – Every calendar day

TN – 36 hours
UT – 48 hours
VA – Daily
WI – Daily
WY – 1 time/week (up to 13 days)

214. What is the trap-check interval for snares set in water (“submersion sets”) in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 13

Skipped Question 36

AL – 72 hours
AR – 72 hours
IA – No requirement
IN – 48 hours
MI – No requirement
MN – Once each 3 rd calendar day
NE – Once every 2 calendar days
NM – Every other calendar day
TN – 72 hours
UT – 96 hours
VA – Daily
WI – 4 days
WY – 1 time/week (up to 13 days)

215. What is the trap-check interval for snares set in water under ice in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 13

Skipped Question 36

AL – 72 hours
AR – 72 hours
IA – No requirement
IN – 48 hours
MI – No requirement
MN – Once each 3 rd calendar day
NE – Once every 2 calendar days
NM – Every other calendar day
TN – 72 hours
UT – 96 hours
VA – Daily
WI – None
WY – 1 time/week (up to 13 days)

216. What is the trap-check interval for box/cage traps on land in your state (e.g., daily, every 24 hours, 48 hours, no requirement)?

Answered Question 16
Skipped Question 33
AL – 24 hours
AR – 24 hours
IA – 24 hours
IN – 24 hours
MI - Statewide - once daily
NC – Daily
NE – Once a day
NM – Every calendar day
NY - Every 24 hours except in certain WMUs where it is within 48 hrs.
TN – 36 hours
UT – 48 hours
VA – Daily
VT – Once a day
WA – Daily
WI – Daily
WY – 72 hours

217. Does your state have regulations regarding the use of remote methods (i.e., using drones, wireless/cellular trail cameras, etc.) for checking traps?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	32.65%	16
No	67.35%	33

218. Does your state's regulations allow for traps to be checked remotely (i.e., using drones, wireless/cellular trail cameras, etc.)?		
Answered Question 44		
Skipped Question 5		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	70.45%	31
Yes (If so, what remote methods are specifically allowed)	29.55%	13

If yes, what remote methods are specifically allowed?
DE - No specific definition of "check" in state code.
GA - It is not in regulation, but it is policy that remote trap checking is considered a legal trap check as long as the trapper can prove the remote system is operational.
LA - There are no specific regulations banning this
MN - It is currently being debated whether it is legal under current rule wording. Plan is likely to allow cameras (e.g., require they retain a daily (or every 3rd day for lethal sets) picture of

trap site while trap is set) if the interpretation is that it is not already legal.
MT - Drones - cell camera – binoculars
NC - Drones are not permitted but certain cellular trail cameras are allowed. Remote trap checking systems may be used in lieu of visiting the trap, provided the system has the following features: a control unit that monitors the trap in real time and reports trap status and unit status to a centralized application database at least once every 12 hours; a software application that notifies the user of unit status, trap activity, and system health issues within 10 minutes of these events via text-based messaging systems, or an in-application notification; and on-demand test procedure that is used at each deployment of a unit to confirm that the unit is placed in a location where its wireless communication can be received and processed.
ND - Not applicable because we don't have a trap check requirement.
NE – <i>Left blank</i>
OR - Allowed but nothing specified
TX – Any
UT - Drones or wireless cell cameras if not otherwise prohibited
VA - Remote trap-checking may be used in lieu of physical trap visit but must provide notifications of trap closures or activity at the trap site once every 24 hours. Platforms must display status of signal strength and battery conditions. If the device fails and does not report its status within a 24 hr check period, the user is required to physically check the trap within 24 hrs of the last communication with the device or platform
WA – Traps must be visually checked (via binoculars, trail camera, spotting scope, or in person)

219. In your state, is it legal for a hunter to be assisted by a drone (including drones with thermal/infrared cameras) in the recovery of a wounded big game animal?		
Answered Question 41		
Skipped Question 8		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	26.83%	11
No	73.17%	30

Capture Techniques for Mountain Lion and Black Bear

220. Is there an open season for the harvest of mountain lions in your state?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	32.65%	16
No	67.35%	33

221. Is the take of mountain lion (sport harvest or damage control) allowed with trapping devices?

Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.24%	6
No	87.76%	43

222. What types of traps can be used for sport harvest of mountain lions during the legal season for this animal?		
Answered Question 4		
Skipped Question 45		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Foothold	75.00%	3
Cage/box/culvert	75.00%	3
Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.)	100.00%	4

If snares can be used, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.		
IA - Mt lions are not protected, so there's no specific laws prohibiting the take of mt lions neck/body		
NM – Traps cannot be used for sport harvest of mountain lions		
TX – Both		
UT – Both		

223. What types of traps can be used for damage control of mountain lions?		
Answered Question 6		
Skipped Question 43		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Foothold	100.00%	6
Cage/box/culvert	100.00%	6
Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.)	100.00%	6

If snares can be used, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.		
AZ – Foothold		
IA - Neck/body		
NM – The use of traps for damage control or depredation is on a limited basis through department procedures.		
OR – Both		

TX – <i>Left blank</i>
UT – Both

224. Is there an open season for the harvest of black bear in your state?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.31%	32
No	34.69%	17

225. Is the take of black bear (sport harvest or damage control) allowed with trapping devices?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.50%	6
No	87.50%	42

226. What types of traps can be used for sport harvest of black bears during the legal season for this animal?		
Answered Question 2		
Skipped Question 47		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Foothold	50.00%	1
Cage/box/culvert	100.00%	2
Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.)	100.00%	2

If snares can be used, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.		
IA - Neck/body		
Black bears are not protected, so there's no specific laws prohibiting the take of black bears		
ME - Foothold cable restraint		

227. What types of traps can be used for damage control of black bears?		
Answered Question 5		
Skipped Question 44		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Foothold	60.00%	3
Cage/box/culvert	100.00%	5
Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot	80.00%	4

snare, neck/body snare, or both may be used.)		
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If snares can be used, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used.
AZ – Foothold
IA - Neck/body
ME - Foothold cable restraint
OR – Both

Furbearer Hunting

228. Is it legal in your jurisdiction to harvest furbearers by hunting (i.e., use of firearms)?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	49
No	0.00%	0

229. Is hunting of furbearers allowed during night time hours?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.04%	1
Yes. If yes, what species may be hunted at night?	97.96%	48

If yes, what species may be hunted at night?
AK – All Alaskan furbearers
AL – Coyotes, feral swine, raccoon. Fox
AR – Raccoon, opossum, bobcat in general furbearer hunting season
AZ – Coyote and raccoon
CA - All furbearers may be taken at night except within a zone described in our regulations that is closed to the night hunting of furbearers. In these areas, furbearers may be taken from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.
CO – Artificial light (private land) may be used at night to take beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk and swift fox on private land with written permission of the landowner, designated agent, lessee, or authorized employee. Artificial light (public land) may be used at night to take beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk and swift fox on public lands by permit only
CT – Raccoons and opossums
DE – Raccoons and opossums

FL – Coyote, raccoon, opossum
GA – Raccoon, fox, opossum, bobcat, coyote (though coyotes are not furbearers in GA)
IA – Bobcat, coyotes, raccoons, red fox, gray fox
ID - Any predatory wildlife (coyote, striped skunk, spotted skunk, short and long-tailed weasels, and raccoon) and wolves.
IL - Raccoon, opossum, coyote, red and gray fox, striped skunk, bobcat, (with a permit)
IN – Any
KS – All huntable furbearers and coyotes
KY – Coyote
LA – Coyotes, nutria, beaver
MA – Coyote, raccoon, opossum, fox
MD – Fox, Raccoon, Opossum, Coyote
ME – Coyote and raccoon
MI – Coyote, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, opossum
MN – Raccoon, red/gray fox, coyote
MO – <i>Left blank</i>
MS – <i>Left blank</i>
MT - Coyote, Badger, Raccoon, Red fox, Weasels, Skunk, Wolves on private land
NC – Coyotes OR opossum/raccoon if using dogs
ND – Red fox, gray fox and coyote may be taken with firearms and pre-charged pneumatic air guns at any hour during the night hunting season from November 25 through March 15. Beginning January 6, hunters can also use archery equipment (including crossbows) for night hunting of red fox, gray fox and coyotes. Any person who engages in the hunting of red fox, gray fox or coyotes during the time from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise must hunt exclusively on foot. Red fox, gray fox and coyote may be hunted on foot with the use of an artificial light, night vision, thermal vision or infrared light with a power source of not more than 6 volts. The artificial light must produce a red, green or amber color. Beaver and raccoon may also be taken at any hour of the day, while hunting on foot, with the aid of artificial lights, night vision, thermal vision or infrared light with a power source of not more than 6 volts. The artificial light must produce a red, green or amber color except when taking a raccoon treed or at bay.
NE - Badger, bobcat, gray fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, opossum, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk (and coyote - which are nongame and not listed as furbearers).
NH –In addition to the provisions of Fis 303.03 (b), raccoons may be taken at night during the open season in accordance with the provisions of RSA 210:2. Coyote may be taken by hunting at night in accordance with RSA 208:1-e and as follows: (1) The open season shall be from January 1 through March 31; (2) Artificial lights, except lights from a motor vehicle or OHRV or snowmobile, may be used to illuminate coyotes; (3) Electronic calling devices may be used; (4) No person shall bait coyote on ice-covered public waters; and (5) In towns restricted to weapon types pursuant to RSA 208:3, 208:3-b, and 208:3-c, only pistols permitted under RSA 208:3-d, .17 and .22 caliber rimfire rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading rifles, crossbow, or bow and arrow shall be permitted for the taking of coyote at night.

(c) Any person hunting coyote at night shall obtain a written landowner permit described in Fis 1102.11 for the property on which he or she takes or attempts to take coyote or when hunting coyote over bait, a permit described in Fis 1102.04 or Fis 307.05.
NJ – Coyote, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, and opossum.
NM - A licensed furbearer hunter is authorized by the department to hunt for and take raccoons by use of artificial light while hunting at night with a rim-fire rifle or handgun no greater in size than a .22 caliber, shotgun, bow or crossbow during open season. The artificial light used for raccoon hunting must be a headlamp or hand-held flashlight. It is unlawful for any artificial light to be cast from a vehicle while raccoon hunting.
NV – All furbearers
NY - Bobcat, coyote, weasel, opossum, skunk, raccoon, red & gray fox
OH – Fox, raccoon, skunk, opossum, and weasel; Also coyote, except that if hunted during the deer gun season, hours are the same as for deer gun season
OK – All furbearers and coyotes
OR – Bobcat, opossum, and raccoon
PA - Coyotes, foxes, bobcats, raccoon, opossum, striped skunk, weasel
RI – Raccoon
SC – Coyotes on registered properties. Raccoons, opossums, foxes, mink, and skunk may be hunted at night during the open hunting season for those species; however, they may not be hunted with artificial lights except when treed or cornered with dogs
SD – <i>Left blank</i>
TN – Bobcat, coyote, raccoon, and opossum
TX – Any species, Furbearers may be hunted at night on private property with the aid of an artificial light.
UT - For unprotected wildlife (coyotes, striped skunk, racoon) if night hunting is authorized by the county.
VA – <i>Left blank</i>
VT – All huntable furbearer
WA – Only species of furbearers that are also listed as small game or unclassified species (bobcat, raccoon, fox, nutria, opossum, coyote, skunks) can be hunted and all of those can be hunted at night with exception of fox and of bobcat in lynx occupied areas
WI – Unprotected species (as well as coyote, fox and raccoon) may be hunted without shooting hour restrictions except if hunting with a bow or crossbow during certain times of the year. If hunting for these species with a bow or crossbow during the bear and archery/crossbow deer seasons, then shooting hour restrictions apply.
WV – Raccoon, opossum, gray fox, red fox, coyote

230. If yes, is it legal to use artificial lights to assist with night time shooting?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	93.75%	45
No	6.25%	3

231. If yes, are there restrictions on the types of weapons that may be used at night?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	56.25%	27
No	43.75%	21

232. If yes, are there other night time restrictions not yet described? Specify.
Answered Question 47
Skipped Question 2
AK - Not currently open throughout whole state and new regulations just adopted allowing thermal scopes and similar technology.
AL - Lights may be used only on foot and may not be attached to a vehicle or boat.
AR – Dogs required
AZ – The light may not be attached to or operated from a vehicle.
CA - There is a zone that is closed to night hunting. In the remainder of the State, lights may be used to take furbearers at night except that: Only 9 volt lights or smaller, hand-held or worn on the head are permitted. Persons using such lights must be on foot. Lights may not be used in or from a vehicle and may not be attached or powered from any source other than self-contained batteries.
CO - Each permit shall be valid only for the time, species, and location specified on the permit. No permit will be valid during any deer, elk or pronghorn rifle season or during the 24-hour period prior to the opening weekend; nor during the opening weekend of any grouse, pheasant, quail, turkey, or waterfowl season in those areas where such seasons are in progress. b. An artificial light which is permanently attached to, or projected from within a vehicle, is prohibited. c. Taking shall not be permitted within 500 yards of a dwelling, building, or other structure, or in any area of public concentration where human safety would be jeopardized. d. Such permit shall be carried while hunting and available for inspection upon demand. e. Area wildlife managers and district wildlife managers may deny a permit where there is a potential that night hunting activities may result in significant adverse impact on wildlife resources by causing movement of large numbers of big game or otherwise. f. Provided further that night hunting permits for bobcat will not be issued on public lands in the Canada lynx recovery area where Canada lynx are known to be present. When one Canada lynx has been taken by a bobcat hunter during the current year's hunting season no night hunting permits for bobcat will be issued for the remainder of the calendar year in the Canada lynx recovery area or in the area outside the 7 Canada lynx recovery area where the Canada lynx was taken. In such instance, any night hunting permits for bobcat already issued under this provision shall be terminated.

g. A permit shall not be required of any person, member of the person's family, lessee, designated agent, authorized employee, or identified designee with written authorization when necessary to protect such person's property. Refer to Chapter W-17, Damage Caused by Wildlife for applicable regulations
CT - No use of lights from vehicles, no hunting on Sundays.
DE – No
FL - Only .22-caliber rimfire firearms (other than .22-magnums) or single-shot .410-gauge shotguns (using shot not larger than size 6) may be used to hunt raccoons and opossums at night. Hunting raccoons or opossums by displaying or using lights from moving vehicles, vessels or animals is prohibited.
GA – No
IA – This rule does not apply to hunting raccoons or other furbearing animals when they are treed with the aid of dogs
ID – No
IL - Source of light cannot be connected to a vehicle.
IN - Must carry a continuously burning light that can be seen for 500 feet
KS - Only coyotes (not a furbearer) may be taken with lights, night vision or thermals. This equipment may not be used on public lands or from vehicles and has a limited season.
KY - A person may take a coyote after daylight hours year-round, except that: (a) It shall not be allowed in a county or area where a deer or elk firearm season is open; (b) Artificial light or other means designed to make wildlife visible at night shall only be used from December 1 through March 31, and from May 16 through June 30 on public and private land; (c) Any artificial light or other means designed to make wildlife visible at night shall not be connected to or cast from a mechanized vehicle; (d) A holder of a valid Mobility-Impaired Access Permit or Hunting Methods Exemption - Vehicle Permit may use a stationary vehicle as a hunting platform and may cast lights or other means designed to make wildlife visible at night so long as the means used are not connected to the vehicle; (e) On public land, a person shall not use any equipment other than a bow, crossbow, or shotgun and shall not use a shotgun shell with a single-projectile; (f) On private land, a person shall not use any equipment other than a bow, crossbow, or shotgun and shall not use a shotgun shell with a single-projectile, except that from December 1 through March 31 and May 16 through June 30 a person may also use a muzzleloader of .54 caliber or less, a shotgun shell with a single projectile, or any modern firearm, including any rifle, pistol, or shotgun loaded from the rear of the barrel.
LA – No
MA - Lights only for raccoon and opossum. Limits to size of ammunition.
MD – No
ME - Raccoon hunter must be accompanied by a dog and can only load the gun when dispatching a raccoon that is treed. Coyote hunters must have a coyote night hunt permit and predator calling device. The use of dogs to hunt coyote at night is prohibited.
MI - A fur harvester hunting furbearers at night must use a game call, predator call or the aid of dogs. Additional weapon restrictions to avoid poaching of deer.
MN - Laws are 'weird' and currently attempting to streamline. With standard lights, can only

use shotgun for fox/coyote, but .17 and .22 also legal for raccoons; lights for raccoons during full coon season, but only Jan. 1 - March 15 for fox/coyote; can't use light for raccoon unless already treed; must have a calling device if hunting fox/coyotes; not in or within 200' of vehicle or in a ROW when shooting fox/coyote (must be 'on foot' for raccoons). For thermal/night vision, can only be used for fox/coyote, but during full open season (except during firearms deer season) for these species. No other special restrictions as there are for regular lights.
MO – No
MT – No
NC - Night hunting restricted to coyotes only; OR opossum/raccoon can be hunted with dogs at night with artificial light
ND – Legal firearms for flashlight hunting of beaver and raccoon are rifles or handguns firing a rimfire cartridge no larger than .22 caliber, or shotguns no larger than .410 gauge. Rifled slugs are not legal.
NE – Lights may be used only on foot and may not be attached to a vehicle or boat.
NH - Firearms type/caliber restricted in shotgun only deer hunting towns.
NJ - There is a special permit season for coyote, red fox, and gray fox that runs Jan. 1 - Mar. 15 and includes day and night portions. The night portion is restricted to 10-12 ga. shotgun only, using #4 fine to T shot.
NM - A licensed furbearer hunter is authorized by the department to hunt for and take raccoons by use of artificial light while hunting at night with a rim-fire rifle or handgun no greater in size than a .22 caliber, shotgun, bow or crossbow during open season. The artificial light used for raccoon hunting must be a headlamp or hand-held flashlight. It is unlawful for any artificial light to be cast from a vehicle while raccoon hunting.
NV - Artificial light use for nighttime hunting is controlled by individual counties and not the DOW
NY – No
OH - It shall be unlawful for any person to pursue, hunt, or trap furbearing animals from sunset to sunrise, without carrying a continuous white light visible for a distance of at least one-quarter of a mile. However, persons hunting fox, raccoon or coyote with a call from a stationary position may use a continuous single beam light of any color. When two or more persons are hunting or trapping together for such animals, one light only is required and may be carried by any member of the party.
OK – Must be with pursuit of hounds
OR – No
PA – No
RI – Only raccoon and limited light power
SC - Raccoons, opossums, foxes, mink, and skunk may be hunted at night during the open hunting season for those species; however, they may not be hunted with artificial lights except when treed or cornered with dogs and no buckshot or any shot larger than #4, or any rifle ammunition larger than a twenty-two rimfire may be used. Devices that amplify light using any type of power source including any having an electronic screen other or similar digital viewfinder, are considered artificial light (including night vision or infrared/thermal imaging equipment)
SD – Landowner present with so many guests

TN – No
TX – No
UT - Night hunting is regulated by county sheriffs in Utah. If the county allows it it is legal.
VA – Lights may be used as long as the light is not attached to or cast from a vehicle. night vision scopes and laser sights may be used. Electronic calls may be used on private lands for bobcat, coyote, fox, and raccoon with written permission of the landowner and on public lands except where specifically prohibited
VT – No
WA - It is unlawful to hunt bobcat and raccoon at night during modern firearm deer or elk general seasons that occur in October and November in eastern and western Washington
WI - A flashlight or firearm-mounted light may be used at the point of kill while hunting on foot for coyote, raccoon, fox or unprotected species. Lights may not be used to shine for these animals while in possession of firearm, bow or crossbow.
WV – No

233. Are electronic calls allowed during furbearer hunting?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	95.83%	46
No	4.17%	2

234. Are the use of dogs/hounds allowed in furbearer hunting?		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	2.08%	1
Yes. If yes, what furbearers may be hunted with dogs?	97.92%	47

If yes, what furbearers may be hunted with dogs?
AL- Feral swine and raccoon
AR – Bobcat, raccoon, opossum, coyote
AZ – <i>Left blank</i>
CA –Furbearers with open seasons may be taken with dogs. There are dog control zones where the use of dogs to take mammals is prohibited from the first Saturday in April through the day preceding the opening of the general deer season. Pursuits may not be started within 400 yards of a baited area
CO -All 17 furbearers. Dogs may be used as an aid to pursue, bring to bay, retrieve, flush or point, but not otherwise
CT – Raccoons
DE – Raccoons
FL – All legal to take species

GA – Foxes, raccoon, coyote
IA – Bobcats, raccoons, coyotes, red fox, gray fox
ID - Any predatory wildlife, red fox, and bobcats.
IL – All the above
IN – Raccoon, opossum, fox, coyote
KS – All huntable species
KY – All
LA – Raccoon
MA – Coyotes, raccoon, opossum, foxes
MD – Fox, Coyote, Raccoon, Opossum
ME – Coyote, Raccoon, Bobcat, Fox
MI - Bobcat, coyote, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, and opossum.
MN – Raccoons, foxes, coyotes, and bobcats, badgers, opossum, striped skunk
MO – <i>Left blank</i>
MT – Bobcats, coyotes, raccoons, skunk, badger, weasels, red fox
NC – All
ND - Raccoons, bobcats, mountain lions, coyotes, foxes, badgers
NE - All with hunting season allowed: badger, bobcat, gray fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, opossum, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk (and coyote - which are nongame and not listed as furbearers).
NH – Raccoon, Eastern Coyote, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Fisher
NJ – Coyotes, red fox, gray fox, racoon and opossum can be hunted with dogs, except during the special permit season for coyote/fox.
NM – All species with an open season.
NV – All furbearer species
NY - Bobcat, coyote, foxes, raccoons, weasel, opossum, skunk
OH - All furbearers that can be legally hunted
OK – All
OR - All furbearers legal to harvest
PA - Bobcat, foxes, coyotes, raccoon, opossum, striped skunk, weasels, porcupine
RI – Raccoons
SC – All
SD – Raccoons
TN – Raccoon opossum, coyote, fox, bobcat
TX – All
UT -Legal for all species of furbearers.
VA – <i>Left blank</i>
VT - Raccoon, coyotes
WA – Raccoons
WI - Dogs are legal to use for hunting all furbearers with open season and unprotected species.
WV – Raccoon, opossum, coyote, bobcat
WY – Bobcats

235. Is it legal to hunt furbearers over bait (carcass piles, etc.)?		
Answered Question 47		
Skipped Question 2		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	25.53%	12
Yes. If yes, are there restrictions on types or amounts of baits? Specify.	74.47%	35

If yes, are there restrictions on types or amounts of baits? Specify.
AK - Typically can only use non-salvageable bait (e.g., moose gut pile), naturally killed animals, or any carcass with a permit from ADFG.
AR – No
CO - Furbearers may be taken with the aid of baiting. Where permitted, baits shall consist solely of material of animal or plant origin and shall not contain any materials of metal, glass, porcelain, plastic, cardboard or paper. Wildlife used as bait shall be the carcass, or parts thereof, of legally taken furbearers, carp, shad, white and longnose suckers, and nonedible portions of legally obtained game mammals, birds and game fish.
CT – No
IA – No
ID – No
IL – Any bait must be legally taken.
IN – No
KS – No
KY – No baiting on public areas
MA – No
MD – Prohibited on State Land
ME – No
MI - You can use the parts of game animals as bait if the game animal used as bait was lawfully trapped or hunted during the open season for that game animal. No restrictions on other baits.
MN – Not really, but can't involve wanton waste of other game species, bait piles are not supposed to be left on public land when done.
MT - Can't hunt bobcats over bait.
NC – Bait not allowed to hunt game or furbearer species on game lands.
ND – No
NE – No
NH – No
NJ - No restrictions on types or amounts of baits. However, bait must be a min. of 300' away when in tree stand or ground blind.
NM – No
NV – No
NY – No

OK – No
OR – No
PA – No
RI – No
SC – No
SD – <i>Left blank</i>
TX – No
VT – No
WA – No
WV – No
WY – No

Tagging, Registration and Management of Furbearers

27 states (58.70%) currently collect teeth or carcasses of furbearers for biological analysis, a mandatory practice for most. 42 states (91.30%) collect information to estimate harvests levels, for all or specific species.

236. Is pelt tagging (other than CITES tagging) required for any harvested furbearers?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	44.90%	22
Yes. If yes, what species?	55.10%	27

If yes, what species?
AK - Beaver, lynx, wolverine, marten, wolf, river otter, and fisher
AL – Bobcat and river otter
CT – Beaver, mink, fisher, red fox, gray fox, coyote
DE – River otter
ID – Bobcat and river otter
IN - Otter, bobcat as of this fall
KS – Swift fox
MA – Coyote, fox, mink, fisher, beaver
MD – Otter
ME – Beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, marten, mink, river otter
MI – State seals required for marten and fisher.
MN – Fisher and marten
MO – River otter, bobcat
MS – Otter and bobcat
MT – Marten, swift fox, fisher
NC – Gray and red fox, dependent on local laws.

ND - Fishers and mountain lions (in addition to bobcats and river otters).
NE – Gray Fox
NH – Fisher
NJ – Beaver and river otter
NY – Bobcat, otter, fisher, marten
RI – Fisher and beaver
SD – Bobcat and otter
VT – Fisher, otter and bobcat
UT - Marten. Cougars must also be tagged but aren't considered furbearers.
WA – Bobcat and river otter
WV – Bobcat, beaver, river otter, & fisher must be electronically checked in

237. How are CITES tags provided to successful harvesters of CITES species? (Please select all answers that apply)		
Answered Question 48		
Skipped Question 1		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Tags are mailed	20.83%	10
Tags must be applied to the carcass by a representative of your department	77.08%	37
Other (please specify)	8.33%	4

Other (please specify)
GA – Handed out at regional offices
MS – Point of sale at main offices, parks, regional office
RI – NA no CITES
SD - Carcass are checked in and CITES tag is given

238. Does your agency currently collect teeth or carcasses of any species of furbearer from hunters/trappers for biological analysis?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	30.61%	15
Yes. If yes, what species and what samples?	69.39%	34

If yes, what species and what samples?
AK - Teeth from Black bear and wolves in specific areas
AZ – Bobcat teeth
CT – Fishers carcasses
DE - River otter, mink, weasel. Gray fox new this year.

IA – Bobcats and river otters
ID – Bobcat
IL – Bobcat and otter teeth have been sampled for research but are currently not being collected. May start again in the next couple years.
IN – Otter
KY – Bobcat, river otter
LA - Muskrats for the AFWA project
MD – Otter carcass submission in select counties
ME - Bobcat, fisher, marten, and river otter tooth samples. We also collect tissue from bobcat to determine sex from genetics.
MI - Entire skulls are collected from all harvested marten, fisher, otter, and bobcat for ageing and genetic sexing (bobcats).
MN – Fisher, marten, bobcat
MO – River otter, bobcat, black bear
MT – Bobcat - Lower jaw (mandatory) - Muscle sample (voluntary) Fisher - Whole carcass (mandatory) after skinned for teeth and liver sample Swift fox and otter - lower jaw (mandatory) Marten - muscle sample (voluntary) Wolf - tooth and tissue
NC – Bobcat, otter (teeth/jawbone submissions); all other furbearers (carcass submissions)
ND – Entire carcasses from bobcats, fishers, mountain lions, and river otters.
NH – Fisher
NJ - River otter: carcasses. We process them internally to collect morphometric measurements and teeth.
NM - We have been working with trappers to collect tissue samples from swift fox and kit fox across the state to look at genetics. This is not required, and we collect a small sample from the footpad or nose/lips of dried and stretched fur typically.
NV – Bobcat, lower jaw (for canine teeth)
OH – Request voluntary submission of otter carcasses from trappers for collection of teeth and ovaries
OR – Teeth/jaws of bobcat and river otter (required) whole marten carcasses (voluntary)
PA – Currently fisher, gray fox, and weasels for a variety of samples health related
RI – Fisher teeth
SD – Bobcat and otter
UT - Bobcat lower jaw. Cougars also require tooth submission.
VA - Only opportunistically for health studies
VT – Fisher, otter and bobcat
WA - Bobcat lower jaws for canine for ageing
WI – Bear, bobcat, fisher and river otter. Samples from wolves are also collected when the state has management authority. Currently, a tooth (age) and tissue (genetic and sex) sample are collected.
WV – River otter carcasses - teeth and reproductive tracts, additional samples for regional projects.

Gray fox and fisher carcasses for regional NE project.
Muskrat carcasses for SE project.
WY - Bobcat jaws and marten skulls

239. If yes, is it mandatory or voluntary?
Answered Question 34
Skipped Question 15
AK – Voluntary
AZ – Mandatory for trappers; voluntary for hunters
CT – Mandatory for fishers, voluntary for gray fox.
DE – Voluntary
IA – Voluntary
ID – Voluntary
IL – Previously, it was voluntary. We did not collect enough samples and are considering changing that to mandatory. No rules established yet.
IN – Mandatory
KY – Voluntary
LA – Voluntary
MD –Mandatory
ME – Mandatory
MI – Mandatory
MN – Mandatory
MO – Black bear - mandatory river otter and bobcat, voluntary
MT – Mandatory for bobcats, otters, swift fox, and wolves
NC – Voluntary
ND – Mandatory
NH – Mandatory
NJ – Mandatory carcass submission for river otters.
NM – Voluntary
NV – Mandatory
OH – Voluntary
OR – Mandatory
PA – Voluntary
RI – Mandatory
SD – Mandatory
UT – Mandatory
VA – Voluntary
VT – Mandatory for bobcats, otter and fisher, but can be voluntary for any carcasses of other species if the Department asks for assistance with a study.
WA – Mandatory
WI – Mandatory

WV – Voluntary
WY – Voluntary

240. Does your state currently have restricted per-trapper quotas for any species?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	44.90%	22
Yes. If yes, please list the species.	55.10%	27

If yes, please list the species.
AK – Wolverine and beaver
CT – Fisher 2, otter 8
IA – Bobcats and river otters
ID – Otter
IL – Bobcat we issue 2000 permits and have a harvest cap of 1000. River otter have a limit of 5 per trapper statewide. Badger have a limit of one in south zone and 2 in north zone.
IN – River otter, bobcat as of this fall
KS – Otter
ME - Marten- 25 bag limit; Fisher- 25 bag limit
MI – Marten, fisher, otter, bobcat, and badger.
MN – Bobcat, fisher, marten, and otter
MT – Bobcat, swift fox, otter, marten in northwestern MT, fisher, and wolves.
ND – Fishers (1 per person) River otters (1 per person) Mountain lions (1 per person) Bobcats (1 per person in Zone 2)
NE - 1 otter per harvester per year
NH – River Otter and Fisher
NJ - Beavers: 8 animals per permit. 10 animals per damage control permit. Otters: 1 animal per permit. For both species, no restrictions on number of permits allowed to be possessed by one person.
NY - There is a bag limit of 6 marten
OH – Otter
OK - Bobcat – 20 River Otter - 6 Gray/Red Fox - Combined limit of 6, no more than 2 red foxes
OR – Bobcat
PA - Only one of each bobcat, fisher, otter are permitted with a permit, and depending upon wildlife management unit beavers have a season limit per trapper
RI – Fisher and beaver
SD – Bobcat and otter

UT – 6 bobcat per trapper
VA - 4 otters allowed to be trapped per season for west of the blue ridge counties. daily limits for gray fox, bobcat, and raccoon hunting
WI – Bobcat, fisher (and bear - not considered a furbearer species in WI) have annual quotas and a limited number of permits are issued by the department, annually. River otter also have a quota and there is currently a seasonal bag limit of 2 otter per trapper.
WV - Bobcat - 3 per trapper/hunter per season River otter - 1 per trapper per season Fisher - 1 per trapper per season Raccoon - 4 per hunting party per day, unlimited season; unlimited for trapping per day/season
WY – Beaver but only in certain areas of the state

241. If yes, does your state allow “party-trapping” (i.e., another licensed trapper can help fill the quota of another trapper)?		
Answered Question 26		
Skipped Question 23		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	3.85%	1
No	96.15%	25

242. If yes, specify any conditions that must be met to qualify as legal “party trapping”.		
Answered Question 1		
Skipped Question 47		
MN - Trappers whose tags are being used must be present when removing limited-quota species from traps. If a trapper is checking another's trapper's traps in their absence (requires their written permission), then the trapper checking traps must site tag the animals with their own tags.		

243. Does your agency collect information to estimate harvest levels for furbearers?		
Answered Question 49		
Skipped Question 0		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	6.12%	3
Yes. If yes, what species (ALL or list if a subset)?	93.88%	46

If yes, what species (ALL or list if a subset)?		
AK - Only those that require sealing (e.g., wolf, wolverine, lynx, marten, beaver, fisher, and river otter).		
AL – All		
AR – All		
AZ – All		
CO - Currently in 2024-2025 our furbearer harvest survey includes: beaver, swift fox, red fox, gray fox, mink, ring-tailed cat, coyote, badger and pine marten.		

CT – All
DE – All
FL - Harvest information is collected at WMA check stations, as well as required reporting for all steel trap permits.
GA – All
IA – All
ID – All
IL – All
IN – All
KS – All
KY – All
LA – All
MA – Mandatory reporting of beaver, mink, bobcat, otter, coyote, fox, fisher.
MD –All
ME – All
MI – All
MN – All
MO – All
MT – All
NC – All
ND – All
NE – All
NH – All
NJ – All
NM – All
NV – All
NY – All
OH – All
OK – All
OR – All
PA – All
RI – All
SC – All
SD – All.
TN – All
UT – All
VA – All
VT – All
WA – All
WI – All
WV – All
WY – All

244. If yes, what methods does your agency use (mandatory/voluntary mail survey of all/sample of trappers, mandatory registration, etc).
Answered Question 46
Skipped Question 3
AK - Voluntary trapper questionnaire for the remaining species.
AL – Mandatory harvest report
AR – Record of purchases by furdealers. Occassional estimates based on trapper harvest surveys.
AZ - Mandatory trapping reports; voluntary hunting reports
CO – Voluntary phone/text/email survey
CT – Voluntary mail survey, pelt tagging
DE - Voluntary mail survey. Harvest report required for coyote and gray fox.
FL - Mandatory reporting only for steel trap permits. When WMA check stations are operating, harvests must be checked there.
GA – Mandatory post-season survey
IA – Mandatory report from furbuyers furharvester survey
ID – Mandatory harvest report forms for all license holders annually, all bobcats and river otters are sealed and age/sex/harvest date and location recorded.
IL – Voluntary mail survey of a sample of trappers who purchase trapping license. The Illinois Natural History Survey administers the survey as part of a grant with IDNR.
IN – Trapper survey for most species, mandatory registration for otters and bobcats
KS – Voluntary survey of a sample of furharvesters
KY – Mail/email trapper/hunter surveys, mandatory telecheck for bobcat and otter. Voluntary jaw submission for bobcat and otter.
LA – Voluntary trapper harvest survey
MA – Voluntary trapper survey estimates weasel, skunk, raccoon, and opossum trapping
MD – Voluntary randomized mail survey of purchasers of the furbearer permit.
ME - Mandatory mail/online survey of all trappers, mandatory registration and tagging of 9 species.
MI - Mandatory registration - marten, fisher, otter, bobcat. Voluntary mail survey - all species (including mandatory registration species).
MN – Mandatory registration for fisher, marten, bobcat, otter. Voluntary trapper survey (sent to all trappers) for all other species.
MO – Fur books, hunter surveys
MT – Mandatory registration for wolves, bobcat, otter, swift fox, fisher, and marten Voluntary mail survey for all species.
NC – Voluntary trapper harvest survey by mail; Voluntary hunter harvest survey by mail
ND – Mandatory registration (bobcats, fishers, mountain lions, and river otters). Harvest surveys (all species). Fur buyer reports (all species).
NE – Voluntary mail survey
NH – Mandatory trapper report
NJ - Voluntary mail survey of all trappers.

NM – Mandatory harvest reporting for all trapper license holders.
NV - Mandatory, on-line survey for all licensed trappers
NY – Mandatory sealing/registration of fishers, martens, bobcats & otters. When these animals are sealed the hunter/trapper must submit a possession tag recording the sex, harvest location, and harvest date of the animal. Voluntary mail survey of 4,500 trappers to collect information for all species.
OH – Voluntary survey of all fur taker permit holders (asks about all species). Mandatory fur dealer reports (all species). Mandatory registration for river otter.
OK – Surveys, fur dealer/auction records
OR – Mandatory reporting through use of website or mail-in form
PA – Voluntary mail survey to sample of trappers
RI - Mandatory fur harvest reports
SC – Mandatory reporting for licensed trappers
SD – Harvest survey to licensed furbearer holders
TN - Surveys at irregular intervals
UT - Phone surveys of sample of trappers
VA – Voluntary survey mailed to a sample of trappers
VT – Mandatory trapper mail survey of trapping licence holders, even if they did not trap that season.
WA – Mandatory online or mail in activity reports. In 2023 we also implemented follow up calls to all unreported trappers, it is unknown at this point if this will occur every year
WI – Mandatory online or call in registration for bobcat, fisher and river otter (bear as well). Bobcat also require mandatory in person certification (CITES sealing). Voluntary mail survey for a furbearer species (including species with mandatory registration).
WV - Mandatory electronic check-in for bobcat, beaver, fisher, and river otter Mandatory WMA harvest surveys Voluntary trapper effort & harvest surveys
WY – Voluntary survey

Appendix A.

Individual Question Responses

1	Open-ended response: See survey question. Skipped: None
2	Yes: AZ, CA, CT, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, MA, ME, MI, MN, MT, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, TN, WA, WV, WY, VA, VT No: AK, AL, AR, CO, DE, FL, GA, IA, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NJ, OR, RI, SC, SD, TX, UT, WI Skipped: None
3	Open-ended response: See survey question.
4	Open-ended response: See survey question.
5	Yes: AK, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, MA, ME, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, SD, TN, VA, WI, WV No: AL, CA, CO, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MS, NH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TX, UT, VT, WA, WY Skipped: None
6	Open-ended response: See survey question.
7	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: MN Skipped: None
8	Open-ended response: See survey question.
9	Yes: CA, CT, GA, IA, ME, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, SD, VT, WI, WY No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, DE, FL, ID, IL, IN, KS, NY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NH, NV, NY, OK, OR, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV Skipped: MN, OH, PA Open-ended response: See survey question.
10	Yes: CA, ID, MI, MT, ND, NE, NH, NV, RI, SD, WI No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, NM, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY Skipped: MN Additional comments: See survey question.
11	Yes: AK, AL, AZ, CT, DE, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI No: AR, CA, CO, FL, GA, KY, MS, NE, OK, RI, TX, WV, WY Skipped: None

12	Yes: AK, AZ, CA, CT, DE, ID, IL, KS, MA, MD, ME, MN, MT, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, PA, UT, VT, WA, WI No: AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, IA, IN, KY, LA, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WV, WY Skipped: None Additional comments: See survey question.
13	Yes: AZ, DE, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MI, MT, NC, NM, SC, VT, WY No: AK, AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, FL, IA, ID, IL, IN, MD, MN, MO, MS, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, WA, WI, WV Skipped: GA, TN, VA Additional comments: See survey question.
14	Yes: AL, CO, CT, DE, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY No: AK, AR, CA, FL, MS, NV, OH, TX, UT, WA Skipped: AZ, GA, KY Additional comments: See survey question.
15	Yes: AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, KS, KY, ME, MN, MT, NC, NE, NV, OK, OR, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, WA No: AL, AR, IA, ID, IL, IN, LA, MA, MD, MI, MO, MS, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: GA
16	Badger: AR, AZ, CO, IA, ID, IL, KS, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, WY Beaver: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Bobcat: AL, AR, AZ, CO, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Canada Lynx: AK Coyote: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Fisher: AK, CT, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, ND, NH, NY, PA, RI, VT, WI, WV Fox (Gray): AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV Fox (Red): AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Fox (Kit): AZ, NM, NV, TX, UT Fox (Swift): CO, KS, MT, NM, TX Marten: AK, CO, ID, ME, MI, MN, MT, NY, OR, UT, WA, WY Mink: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA,

	MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Muskrat: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Nutria: AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IL, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NM, OK, OR, TN, TX, VA, WA Opossum: AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Raccoon: AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Ringtail: AZ, CO, LA, ID, NM, NV, TX, UT River Otter: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV Skunk (Striped): AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skunk (Spotted): AR, AZ, CO, FL, ID, LA, MS, MT, NC, ND, NM, NV, OR, SC, TX, UT, WA, WV, WY Weasels (all): AK, AR, AZ, CO, CT, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Wolf: AK, ID, MT, WY
17	Media contacts (interviews, articles, etc.): AL, CA, CT, DE, FL, IA, ID, IN, KY, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, VT, WI, WV, WY At training sessions of state agency staff (handouts, posters, notices, presentations, etc.): AL, CA, CO, DE, GA, IA, ID, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, VA, VT, WI, WY At training sessions for external audiences (e.g., NWCO courses, trappers, public): AL, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, WI, WV, WY During professional conferences (posters, presentations, workshops, etc.): AL, LA, IL, MD, MT, NC, NM, OK, SC, WI At fairs, sportsmen shows or trade shows: AL, LA, IN, MD, ME, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NY, OH, OK, TN, VT, WI, WY At regional or statewide meetings: FL, IA, IL, KS, KY, ME, MI, MN, MT, OK, SD, VT, WI, WY Incorporated into administrative codes or policy: DE, FL, LA, IL, IN, NJ, NM, UT, VA, VT, WI Regulatory language or justification during implementation of regulations:

	AL, CO, CT, DE, FL, IN, LA, ME, MI, MO, MT, NH, NJ, NM, NV, RI, TN, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV Legislative actions or Agency Commission actions (use BMP data in talking points for legislators and commissioners, demonstration of animal welfare to help pass regulations or statutes): AL, AR, DE, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MN, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OR, VT, WI, WV, WY Use when evaluating or issuing scientific collector permits related to furbearer: CA, FL, IN, LA, MD, ME, MN, MT, NC, NM, OH, OK, RI, VA, VT, WA, WI Use or promote with Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees within your state: CT, IA, IN, KY, MD, MN, NY, SC, SD, UT, VT, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
18	Yes: CO, CT, DE, FL, IN, MO, NJ, PA, RI, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT No: AK, AL, AR, CA, GA, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, SC, TX, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AZ Additional comments: See survey question
19	Yes: CO, DE, FL, IN, PA, SD, VA No: CT, MO, NJ, TN, UT, VT Skipped: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, GA, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, RI, SC, TX, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question
20	Open-ended response: See survey question.
21	Yes: AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, LA, MI, MT, NJ, OH, PA, RI, WI No: AK, AL, CA, CO, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY Skipped: VA Additional comments: See survey question.
22	Yes: VT No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: VA Additional comments: See survey question.
23	Open-ended response: See survey question.
24	Open-ended response: See survey question.
25	Yes: AL, CO, FL, IL, IN, KS, LA, ME, MN, UT, VT, WI, WY No: AK, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, KY, MA, MD, MI, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, WA, WV Skipped: MO, VA Additional comments: See survey question.
26	Yes: AL, CA, CO, FL, GA, IA, KY, MT, NM, UT, VA, VT, WA

	No: AK, AR, AZ, CT, DE, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
27	Yes: AR, CT, GA, IL, IN, LA, MN, MO, MT, NC, NY, OK, SC, VA, WI, WV, WY No: AK, AL, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, IA, ID, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MS, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA Skipped: ID
28	Open-ended question: See survey question.
29	Yes: AR, CT, IN, KY, MI, MN, MT, NM, NY, VT, WI, WY No: AK, AL, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV Skipped: ID, OH Additional comments: See survey question.
30	Yes: AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: AK, CA, MA Skipped: NV Additional comments: See survey question.
31	Yes: IA, ID, KY, LA, MI, MO, MS, NE, OH, PA, TN, VT, WV No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, MA, MD, ME, MN, MT, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WY Skipped: CA, NV
32	Yes: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: CA, IA, MA Skipped: AZ, ID, MS, NV Additional comments: See survey question.
33	Yes: KY, LA, NM, OH, VT, WV No: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, UT, VA, WA, WI, WY Skipped: AZ, CA, ID, MS, NV, TN, TX
34	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No : CA Additional comments: See survey question.
35	Yes: AZ, FL, MA, MS, UT, VT No: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA,

	RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA
36	Yes: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: CA, MA, RI Skipped: AZ, KY, OH, NV Additional comments: See survey question.
37	Yes: ID, LA, MI, MO, NE, VT, WV No: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, MD, ME, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WY Skipped: AZ, CA, KY, MA, NV, OH
38	Yes: AL, KY, NJ, PA No: AK, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: TX Additional comments: See survey question.
39	Yes: AR, CA, DE, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, NJ, NV, NY, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WY No: AK, AL, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, OR, UT, WI, WV Skipped: AZ, OH, TX, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
40	Yes: AK, AL, AR, CO, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WA, WY No: AZ, CA, CT, ID, IL, MD, ME, MN, MO, NH, NY, OH, PA, VA, VT, WI, WV Additional comments: See survey question.
41	Yes: AR, AZ, CA, DE, IA, ID, IL, ME, MI, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OR, SD, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY No: AK, AL, CO, CT, FL, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MN, MO, MS, NC, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT Additional comments: See survey question.
42	Yes: AZ, DE, IA, IL, ME, MI, MN, NE, NJ, NV, OR, WI No: AR, CA, ID, MT, ND, NH, NM, SD, UT, VA, WA, WV, WY Skipped: AK, AL, CO, CT, FL, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT
43	Yes: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: AK, IN, LA, SD, TX Additional comments: See survey question.
44	Yes: KY, ME, VA No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA,

	MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
45	Yes: AZ, FL, MA, MI, MN, RI, SC, WV No: AK, AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WY Skipped: MS Additional comments: See survey question.
46	Yes: AL, CA, CT, DE, GA, MD, ME, MS, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, UT, VT No: AK, AR, AZ, CO, FL, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NY, OR, PA, RI, SD, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY
47	Yes: AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MN, MS, MT, NC, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, RI, SC, TX, VA, WI, WV, WY No: AK, AL, AZ, CO, IA, ID, MA, MD, MI, MO, ND, NV, OK, OR, PA, SD, TN, UT, VT, WA
48	Yes: CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, LA, MN, MT, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, SC, SD No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, IA, ID, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NH, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
49	Yes: CA, GA, IL, KS, MD, MI, MN, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WI, WY No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, IA, ID, IN, KY, LA, MA, ME, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV Additional comments: See survey question.
50	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
51	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
52	Yes: IA No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
53	Yes: CT, ME, MN, NY, PA, RI, VT No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
54	Yes: ME, NY, PA, VT No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY,

	LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
55	Yes: CT, ME, ND, NH, NY, VT No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
56	Yes: IL, PA, VT No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
57	Yes: AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MT, NC, ND, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WY No: AK, AL, CA, CO, IA, ID, IL, IN, MA, ME, MI, MO, NE, NH, NY, SD, VT, WI Skipped: AZ Additional comments: See survey question.
58	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NJ, NY, OK, PA, RI, SD, TN, VA, VT, WI, WV No: CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, ID, MA, MS, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, OH, OR, SC, TX, UT, WA, WY Skipped: AZ, KY
59	Open-ended question: See survey question.
60	Yes: IL, ME, MI, MT, NJ, NY, PA, RI, SD, TN, VT, WI No: AK, AL, AR, GA, IA, IN, KS, LA, MD, MN, MO, NE, OK, VA, WV Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, ID, KY, MA, MS, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, OH, OR, SC, TX, UT, WA, WY
61	Open-ended question: See survey question.
62	Yes: IA, ME, MO, MN, NJ, OK, RI, VT No: AK, AL, AR, GA, IL, IN, KS, LA, MD, MI, MT, NY, SD, TN, VA, WI, WV Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, IA, ID, KY, MA, ME, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TX, UT, VT, WA, WY
63	Open-ended question: See survey question.
64	Open-ended question: See survey question.
65	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY No: CO, ME, WA
66	Yes: CA, FL, GA, IN, MA, NJ, PA, RI No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY

	Skipped: CO, ME, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
67	Yes: CT, FL, KS, NJ No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CO, ME, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
68	Not stated: AK, CA, FL, GA, LA, MA, MS, NE, NV, OK, RI, SC, TX, UT Between the inside edges of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position: AL, CT, DE, ID, IL, IN, KY, MD, MN, MO, NC, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, VA, VT, WV Between the outside edges of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position: IA, PA, TN Other (please specify): AR, AZ, MI, MT, NH, SD, WI, WY Skipped: CO, ME, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
69	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY No: CT, FL, MA, MD, OK, SC Skipped: CO, ME, WA
70	No: NJ Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, ID, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, RI, SD, TX, VA, WA, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: IA, IL, KS, KY, MS, NM, TN On private land?: IA, IL, KS, KY, MS, NM, TN On State Wildlife Management Areas?: IA, KS, KY, TN On State/County Forests?: KS, TN In road right-of-ways?: IA, KS, KY In baited cubbies?: IA, IL, KS, KY, NM, TN, UT In culverts: IA, KS, KY, NM In/near fencelines?: IL, KS, KY, NM Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
71	No: NJ, TN Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, RI, SD, TX, VA, VT, WI, WV Yes, but with restrictions: IA, IL, KY, MT, NM On private land?: IA, IL, KS, KY, MS, MN On State Wildlife Management Areas?: IA, KS, KY On State/County Forests?: KS In road right-of-ways?: IA, KS, KY In baited cubbies?: IA, IL, KS, KY, NM, UT In culverts: IA, KS, KY, NM In/near fencelines: IL, KS, KY, NM Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.

72	No: AL, DE, MO, NJ, OH, TN, WV Yes: AK, AR, CA, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, OR, RI, SD, VT, WI, WY Yes, but with restrictions: IA, IL, KY, MI, MN, MT, NE, NM, NY, VA On private land?: IA, IL, KS, KY, MI, MN, MS, NE, NM, NY On State Wildlife Management Areas?: IA, KS, MN, NY On State/County Forests?: KS, MN, NY In road right-of-ways?: IA, KS, KY, MN In baited cubbies?: IA, IL, KS, KY, MN, NM, NY, UT, VA In culverts?: IA, KS, KY, MN, NM, NY In/near fencelines?: IL, KS, KY, MN, NM, NY Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
73	No: AL, AR, CA, DE, MO, NJ, OH, PA, RI, SD, TN, UT, WV Yes: AL, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, TX, VT, WY Yes, but with restrictions: IA, ID, IL, KY, MI, MN, MT, NH, NM, NY, SD, VA, VT, WI On private land?: IA, IL, KS, KY, MI, MN, MS, NE, NM, NY, SD, VT On State Wildlife Management Areas?: IA, KS, MN, NY, VT On State/County Forests?: KS, MN, NY, VT In road right-of-ways?: IA, KS, KY, MN, VT In baited cubbies?: IA, IL, KY, MN, NE, NM, NY, VT, WI In culverts?: IA, KS, KY, MN, NM, NY, VT In/near fencelines?: IL, KS, KY, MN, NM, NY, VT Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
74	No: AK, AR, CA, DE, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NC, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, TN, UT, VA, VT, WV Yes: AL, GA, LA, ND, NE, NV, TX, WY Yes, but with restrictions: ID, MT, NH, SD, WI On private land?: MS, NE, SD Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
75	No: AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, NC, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, TN, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV Yes: AK, LA, NV, SD, TX Yes, but with restrictions: ID, MT, ND, NH, SD, WY On private land?: MS, ND, SD, WY On State Wildlife Management Areas?: ND On State/County Forests?: ND In road right-of-ways?: ND In baited cubbies?: ND In culverts?: ND In/near fencelines?: ND Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question:
76	Yes: CA, ID, IL, MS, NC, ND, NE, NM, NY, SD, TX, VA, VT, WA No: AK, AL, AR, CO, DE, GA, IA, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NH, NJ, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, TN, UT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, FL, MA, MD, ME, OK, SC

	Additional comments: See survey question.
77	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CO, ME, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
78	Completely submerged: FL, IA, MA, MO, NE, OK, RI, SD, UT At least half submerged: IN, KS, MS, VA Any part of trap placed in water: DE, IL, LA, ND, OR, SC, WV Skipped: CO, ME, WA Other (please specify): AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, GA, ID, KY, MD, MI, MN, MT, NC, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, PA, TN, TX, VT, WI, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
79	Yes: AK, AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CA, CT, FL, IL, MA, MT, OK On private land?: CT, IL, KS, OK, SC On State Wildlife Management Areas?: CT, KS On State/County Forests?: CT, KS In road right-of-ways?: CT, KS In baited cubbies?: KS In culverts?: CT, KS In/near fencelines?: KS Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
80	Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL, IL, MA, MT On private land?: CT, IL, KS, OK, SC On State Wildlife Management Areas?: CT, KS On State/County Forests?: CT, KS In road right-of-ways?: CT, KS In baited cubbies?: IL, KS In culverts?: CT, KS In/near fencelines?: KS Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
81	No: DE Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL, IL, MA, MI, MT, OK On private land?: CT, IL, KS, OK, SC On State Wildlife Management Areas?: CT, KS On State/County Forests?: CT, KS In road right-of-ways?: CT, KS

	In baited cubbies?: KS In culverts?: CT, KS In/near fencelines?: KS Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
82	No: DE Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL, IL, MA, MN, MT, NJ, OK, SD, WI On private land?: CT, IL, KS, MN, OK, SC, SD On State Wildlife Management Areas?: CT, KS, MN On State/County Forests?: CT, KS, MN In road right-of-ways?: CT, KS, MN In baited cubbies?: IL, KS, MN In culverts?: CT, KS, MN In/near fencelines?: KS, MN Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question
83	No: CA, DE Yes: AK, AL, AR, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL, IL, MA, MN, MT, NC, NJ, NM, OH, OK, VA, WI On private land?: CT, IL, KS, MN, OK, SC, SD On State Wildlife Management Areas?: CT, KS, MN On State/County Forests?: CT, KS, MN In road right-of-ways?: CT, KS, MN In baited cubbies?: IL, KS, MN In culverts?: CT, KS, MN In/near fencelines?: KS, MN Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
84	No: DE Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WV Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL, IL, MA, MN, MT, NC, ND, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, SD, VA, WI, WY On private land?: CT, IL, KS, MN, ND, OK, SC, WY On State Wildlife Management Areas?: CT, KS, MN, ND On State/County Forests?: CT, KS, MN, ND In road right-of-ways?: CT, KS, MN, ND In baited cubbies?: IL, KS, MN, ND In culverts?: CT, KS, MN, ND In/near fencelines?: KS, MN, ND Other restrictions? (please explain): See survey question.
85	Yes: CA, FL, IL, KY, MA, MD, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NM, TX, UT, VT No: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NE, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, WI, WV, WY

	Skipped: AZ, CO, IA, ME, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
86	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY No: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
87	Yes: FL, OH, VA No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
88	Yes: CT, FL, IL, KS, MD, VT No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
89	Not stated: FL, GA, MO, MS, ND, NE, SD, TX, UT, WY Between the inside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position: AK, CT, DE, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA, ME, MN, MT, NC, NH, NY, OH, OK, OR, SC, VA, WV Between the midpoints of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position: MD Between the outside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position: IA, KS, NM, NV, PA, TN, VT, WI Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Other (please specify): See survey question.
90	Yes: AK, AL, AR, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NV, NY, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, WY Yes, but with restrictions: AZ, CT, DE, FL, IA, MD, ME, MT, NM, OH, OK, UT, WV Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
91	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
92	No: AZ, FL, NM, SC Yes: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, GA, IL, MD, MS, MT, OK, OR, UT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA

	Additional comments: See survey questions.
93	No: AZ, FL, GA, NM, OK, SC Yes: AK, AL, AR, DE, ID, KS, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NV, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, IA, IL, IN, MD, MT, NH, NY, OH Skipped: CA, CO, KY, MA, MS, NE, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
94	No: DE, GA, IL, MS, NH, NM, OK, SC, TX Yes: AL, AR, IA, IN, KS, LA, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, TN, UT, WV Yes, but with restrictions: AK, AZ, CT, FL, ID, KY, MD, MT, NE, NV, NY, SD, VT, WI, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA, VA Additional comments: See survey question.
95	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CT, FL, SD Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
96	No: AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, OR, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: AK, AZ, DE, IL, KY, MD, ME, NE, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, TX, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
97	No: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, IA, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, WI, WY Yes: AZ, FL, ID, IL, KY, MT, NE, NH, NM, NV, OR, TX, VA, VT, WV Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
98	No: AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, IA, IL, IN, KY, ME, MI, NC, NY, OK, PA, SD, TN, VA, WI, WV Yes: AK, FL, ID, KS, LA, MD, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OR, SC, TX, UT, VT, WY Skipped: CA, CO, GA, MA, MS, NJ, OH, RI, WA
99	No: AK, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MO, NC, NE, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV Yes: AL, GA, ID, MN, MT, ND, NH, SC, TN, TX, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA
100	No: LA, MI, MO, ND, NE, NV, SD, TX, UT, WY Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MN, MT, NC, NH, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WI, WV Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.

101	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: CT, IL, ME, MN, NC, NH, NM, TN, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
102	No: AK, AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, ND, NE, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: AZ, CT, ME, MN, MT, NC, NH, NM, OH, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
103	No: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: AZ, CT, MT, NY, VT, WI Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
104	No: AK, AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: AZ, CT, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
105	No: AK, AL, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NH, NY, OH, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: AR, AZ, CT, FL, IN, NC, NM, NV, OR, RI, UT, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, OK, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
106	Open-ended question: See survey question.
107	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: AR, AZ, CT, FL, IN, NC, NM, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
108	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: DE, OH, TN, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
109	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes: CT, NE, NM, VA

	Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
110	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
111	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
112	No: AZ, FL, NM, OR, SC Yes: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
113	No: AZ, FL, GA, NM, OK, SC Yes: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, KY, MA, MS, NE, NJ, RI, WA
114	No: DE, GA, IL, NH, SC, TX, VA, VT Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TN, UT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
115	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
116	No: AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, OK, OR, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: AK, AZ, IL, KY, ME, MS, NE, NY, OH, PA, TX, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
117	No: AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VT, WI, WY Yes: AZ, FL, IL, KY, NE, NH, NV, TX, VA, WV Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
118	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
119	No: AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, IA, IL, IN, LA, MD, MI, MO, NC, NE, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, UT, VA, VT, WV

	Yes: AK, GA, ID, KS, KY, ME, MN, MT, ND, NH, NM, SC, TN, TX, WI, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA
120	No: AL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NV, SD, TX, UT, VA, WV Yes: AK, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, IL, MD, ME, MI, MN, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, VT, WI, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA
121	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: NC, NH, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
122	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: NC, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
123	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, NJ, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
124	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, NJ, RI, WA
125	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: FL, OK, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
126	Open-ended question: See survey question.
127	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: FL, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
128	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY

	Yes: TN, VT Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
129	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY Yes: ME, NY Skipped: CA, CO, MA, MS, RI, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
130	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY No: CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, WA
131	Yes: GA, IL, ME, MI, MN, NC, NH, PA, RI, WI No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Skipped: CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
132	Yes: NJ, PA, RI No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OH, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, VT, WA
133	Yes: ID, KS, MI, ND, NJ, PA, SD No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, NE, NH, NM, NV, OH, OR, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
134	Yes: AK, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY No: AL, GA, IL, ME, NC, NH, SC Skipped: CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, VT, WA
135	Yes: AK, CA, DE, FL, ID, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OR, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY No: AR, AZ, IA, IN, MI, MO, NJ, PA Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
136	No: MO Yes: AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, ID, KS, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CA, IA, IN, KY, PA Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
137	No: AZ, CA, MI, MO, MS, NM, RI

	Yes: AK, AR, DE, ID, KS, LA, NJ, NV, OR, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: FL, IA, IN, KY, MD, MN, MT, ND, NE, OH, PA, SD Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
138	No: AZ, CA, MI, MO, NM, RI Yes: AK, AR, DE, ID, KS, LA, ND, NJ, NV, OR, TN, TX, UT, WI, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: FL, IA, IN, MD, MN, MT, OH, PA, SD, VA Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, KY, MA, ME, MS, NC, NE, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT Additional comments: See survey question.
139	No: AR, DE, MO, MS, NM, RI, TX, VA Yes: AK, FL, IN, LA, ND, NJ, OR, TN, UT, WV Yes, but with restrictions: AZ, CA, IA, ID, KS, KY, MD, MI, MN, MT, NE, NV, PA, SD, WI, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OH, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
140	No: MO, NV, WI Yes: AK, AZ, DE, FL, ID, IN, LA, MD, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, OH, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: AR, CA, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, PA, RI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
141	No: AR, AZ, MO, NV, WI Yes: AK, AL, DE, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OR, SD, TN, UT, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: CA, KY, MI, MN, PA, RI, TX Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VA, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
142	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes, but with restrictions: MI, MN, MO, PA, RI, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
143	No: AK, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, KS, LA, MD, MI, MO, ND, NJ, OR, SD, TN, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: AZ, CA, IA, ID, KY, MN, MT, NE, NM, NV, OH, PA, RI, TX, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
144	No: AK, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OK, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI,

	WV, WY Yes: AK, AR, AZ, CA, KY, MN, MT, NE, NJ, NM, OR, TX, VA, WV Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OH, RI, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
145	No: CA Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA
146	No: AR, AZ, DE, MI, MO, NJ, PA, RI, WI Yes: AK, CA, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MS, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OH, OK, SC, VT, WA
147	No: AK, AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, MO, MS, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, RI, TN, TX, WV, WY Yes: AR, DE, IN, KY, MI, MN, MT, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
148	No: AR, AZ, DE, IA, IN, KY, MI, MO, NJ, OH, PA, RI, TN, WI, WV Yes: AK, CA, FL, ID, KS, LA, MD, MN, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, SD, TX, UT, VA, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA
149	No: AR, AZ, DE, IA, IN, MI, MO, MN, NJ, PA, RI, SD, TN, WI, WV Yes: AK, CA, FL, ID, KS, KY, LA, MS, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, TX, VT, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OH, OK, SC, VA, VT, WA
150	No: AK, CA, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, NE, NM, NV, OR, TX, VA, WY Yes: AR, AZ, DE, MI, MN, ND, NJ, OH, PA, RI, SD, TN, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
151	No: AK, AR, CA, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: AZ, DE, IA, MI, MN, MT, NJ, OH, PA, RI, SD, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
152	Open-ended question: See survey question.
153	No: AK, AZ, CA, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, MT, NE, NM, NV, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA Yes: AR, DE, IA, MI, MN, ND, NJ, OH, PA, RI, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA

	Additional comments: See survey question.
154	Open-ended question: See survey question.
155	Open-ended question: See survey question.
156	No: AK, AR, CA, DE, FL, IA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, NE, NJ, NV, OR, TN, TX, WV Yes: AZ, ID, MI, MN, MT, ND, NM, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, VA, WI, WY Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
157	Open-ended question: See survey question.
158	Open-ended question: See survey question.
159	No: AK, AR, CA, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OR, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: DE, MI, MN, NJ, PA, RI, SD, WI Skipped: AL, AZ, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
160	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, DE, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, NE, NJ, NV, OR, TN, TX, VA, WI Yes: IA, MN, MT, ND, NM, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, WV, WY Skipped: AL, AZ, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA
161	No: AK, AL, AZ, CA, DE, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: AR, MT, ND, PA, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
162	Open-ended question: See survey question.
163	No: AK, AR, AZ, CA, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, WV, WY Yes: DE, MI, MN, NJ, PA, RI, VA, WI Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
164	Open-ended question: See survey question.
165	No: AK, AR, AZ, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NV, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: CA, DE, MN, NM, RI, WI, WV Skipped: AL, CO, CT, GA, IL, MA, ME, MS, NC, NH, NY, OH, OK, SC, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
166	No: AZ, RI Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC,

	SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, VT, WA
167	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, WI, WV, WY Yes: ME, SD Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, RI, VA, VT, WA
168	Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA
169	Yes: AK, AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, OH, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WY No: CA, NM, SC Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA, WV
170	Yes: AK, AL, AR, DE, FL, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NV, OH, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY No: CA, GA, NM, SC Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, KY, MA, MS, NE, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA
171	Yes: AK, AL, CA, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SD, TN, UT, WV, WY No: AR, DE, GA, IL, MO, NH, SC, TX, VA, WI Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA
172	Yes: AK, AL, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, WV, WY No: AR, MO, NH, WI Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, TX, VA, VT, WA
173	No: AK, AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NJ, NM, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: CA, IA, IL, KY, NE, NH, NV, OH, PA, TX, WI Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
174	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Yes: TX Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
175	No: AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, OH, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, WI, WV, WY Yes: AK, FL, IL, KY, MN, NE, NJ, OR, TX, VA Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.

176	Open-ended question: See survey question.
177	No: NC Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
178	Yes: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA
179	No: CA, ME, MI Yes: AK, AL, AR, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VA, VT, WA
180	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV Yes: NJ, OH, PA, UT, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
181	No: AL, IA, IL, IN, ME, MI, MO, OH, PA, SD, WI, WV Yes: AK, AR, CA, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
182	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MO, MT, NC, NE, NH, NM, NV, OR, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WY Yes: IL, MI, MN, ND, NJ, OH, PA, TN, WI, WV Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
183	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: IA, IL, MO, OH, PA, WI Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
184	Open-ended question: See survey question.
185	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MT, NC, NE, NH, NM, NV, OR, PA, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV Yes: IL, MN, MO, ND, NJ, OH, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, TN, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
186	Open-ended question: See survey question.
187	Open-ended question: See survey question.
188	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI,

	MO, NC, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV Yes: MN, MT, ND, OH, NJ, SD, UT, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, GA, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
189	Open-ended question: See survey question.
190	Open-ended question: See survey question.
191	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: IL, NJ, WI Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, SD, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
192	No: AK, AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI Yes: MT, ND, OH, SD, UT, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, RI, VT, WA
193	No: AK, AL, AR, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WY Yes: CA, FL, IL, ME, MI, PA, WI Skipped: AZ, CO, CT, DE, MA, MS, NY, OK, RI, SD, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
194	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: MN
195	Yes: DE No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: MS Additional comments: See survey question.
196	No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: MS
197	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
198	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: NM, SC Skipped: CA, MS
199	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD,

	ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: CA, GA, NM, OK, SC Skipped: KY, MS, NE
200	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, UT, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: DE, GA, IL, NH, NM, OK, SC, TX, VA Skipped: MS
201	Yes: CA, ID, IL, KY, NE, NH, NM, OH, PA, No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NJ, NV, NY, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: MS Additional comments: See survey question.
202	Yes: AZ, FL, IL, KY, MT, NE, NM, OR, WA, WV No: AK, AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI, WY Skipped: MS Additional comments: See survey question.
203	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY No: IA, IL, MA, ME, MI, NY, PA, WI Skipped: MS
204	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, RI, SC, SD, TX, UT, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: CO, DE, IL, MA, NY, PA, TN Skipped: MS, VA
205	Yes: MN No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: MS Additional comments: See survey question.
206	Open-ended question: See survey question.
207	Open-ended question: See survey question.
208	Open-ended question: See survey question.
209	Open-ended question: See survey question.
210	Open-ended question: See survey question.
211	Open-ended question: See survey question.
212	Open-ended question: See survey question.
213	Open-ended question: See survey question.
214	Open-ended question: See survey question.

215	Open-ended question: See survey question.
216	Open-ended question: See survey question.
217	Yes: AK, AZ, CO, IA, ID, IL, MA, MT, NC, NM, NV, VA, WA, WI, WV No: AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WY
218	Yes: DE, GA, LA, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, OR, TX, UT, VA, WA No: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, IA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, VT, WI, WV, WY Skipped: FL, ID, KS, SD, TN Additional comments: See survey question.
219	Yes: CA, GA, IN, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, SC, TN, WI No: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, FL, IA, IL, KS, MA, ME, MI, MN, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, TX, UT, VA, VT, WV, WY Skipped: AZ, DE, ID, KY, MT, OH, SD, WA
220	Yes: AZ, CO, IA, ID, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OR, SD, UT, WA, WV, WY No: AK, AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI
221	Yes: AZ, IA, NM, OR, TX, UT No: AK, AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
222	Foothold: IA, TX, UT Cage/box/culvert: IA, TX, UT Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used): IA, NM, TX, UT Skipped: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
223	Foothold: AZ, IA, NM, OR, TX, UT Cage/box/culvert: AZ, IA, NM, OR, TX, UT Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used): AZ, IA, NM, OR, TX, UT Skipped: AK, AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Additional comments: See survey question.
224	Yes: AK, AR, AZ, CA, CO, GA, IA, ID, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, UT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: AL, CT, DE, FL, IL, IN, KS, MS, NC, ND, NE, OH, RI, SD, TX, VA, VT
225	Yes: AZ, CA, IA, ME, OR, RI No: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD,

	MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: SD
226	Foothold: IA Cage/box/culvert: IA, ME Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used): IA, ME Skipped: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
227	Foothold: AZ, IA, OR Cage/box/culvert: AZ, CA, IA, ME, OR Snares (If selected, please specify whether foot snares, neck/body snares, or both may be used): AZ, IA, ME, OR Skipped: AK, AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
228	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
229	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV No: WY
230	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV No: IA, KS, NV Skipped: WY
231	Yes: AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MA, ME, MI, MN, MS, ND, NH, NJ, NM, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV No: AK, AZ, CO, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, MD, MO, MT, NC, NE, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, TX, UT Skipped: WY
232	Open-ended question: See survey question.
233	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: CA, MO Skipped: MS
234	Yes: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: AK Skipped: MS

	Additional comments: See survey question.
235	Yes: AK, AR, CO, CT, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, WA, WV, WY No: AL, AZ, CA, DE, FL, GA, IN, LA, UT, VA, WI Skipped: MO, MS, OH Additional comments: See survey question.
236	Yes: AK, AL, CT, DE, ID, IN, KS, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, RI, SD, UT, VA, VT, WV, WY No: AR, AZ, CA, CO, FL, GA, IA, IL, KY, LA, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI Additional comments: See survey question.
237	Tags are mailed: FL, GA, IL, KY, LA, NC, PA, SC, VA, WI Tags must be applied to the carcass by a representative of your department: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, IA, ID, IN, KS, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV Other (please specify): GA, MS, RI, SD Additional comments: See survey question.
238	No: AL, AR, CA, CO, FL, GA, KS, MA, MS, NE, NY, OK, SC, TN, TX Yes: AK, AZ, CT, DE, IA, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY
239	Open-ended question: See survey question.
240	Yes: AK, CT, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, ME, MI, MN, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY No: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, NV, SC, TN, TX, VT, WA Additional comments: See survey question.
241	Yes: MN No: AK, CT, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, ME, MI, MN, MT, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, UT, VA, WI, WV, WY Skipped: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, NV, OH, SC, TN, TX, VT, WA
242	Open-ended question: See survey question.
243	Yes: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY No: CA, MS, TX
244	Open-ended question: See survey question.

