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Summary of Trapping Regulations for Fur Harvesting in the United States

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Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

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Summary of
Trapping Regulations for Fur Harvesting in the United States

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Furbearer Conservation Technical Work Group



ASSOCIATION *of*
FISH & WILDLIFE
AGENCIES

2007

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Introduction

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 Fur Resources Technical Subcommittee in 1995. Over the last decade trapping devices and methods, as well as the regulations that guide them have undergone changes. The summary data of furbearer trapping regulations contained in this report were gathered during the summer/fall of 2007 in an effort to capture those regulation changes and report the current conditions and restrictions within existing laws for the harvest of 26 species of furbearers by regulated trapping throughout the United States. The annual harvest of wild furbearers occurs under the conditions set forth in regulations promulgated within each state.

An on-line survey was developed and distributed to wildlife agencies in 49 U.S. states (excluding Hawaii). Information was compiled under five major categories: 1) training and licensing 2) bodygrip traps 3) foothold traps 4) trap placement and 5) snares. Response rate to the survey was 100%. The survey contained 113 questions.

It should be noted that the body of regulations set forth by state wildlife agencies for the harvest 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 be 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 harvest regulations. Because of the complexity of trapping regulations, analysis of this information should be discussed with state fur managers.

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.

Despite these constraints, the information within this report is very useful to furbearer managers to help examine technologies and initiate and make furbearer management decisions. The Furbearer Conservation Technical Work Group of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies is grateful to all agencies for their cooperation in gathering this information.

Results

General Questions: Licensing, Age and Training requirements.

Trapping is a highly regulated activity and state wildlife agencies regulate trapping not only for fur harvest (100%) but for nuisance and damage control as well (98%). Trappers 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 learned in trapper education. While some states do not require trappers to take a trapper education course, trapper education is offered by most states (88%) either through the state agency or a trapper association. Best Management Practices for Trapping in the United States and the National Trapper Education curriculum developed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies have been incorporated, at least in part, by a majority (72% and 67% respectively) of trapper education programs across the country.

1) In your state, is there a minimum age for obtaining a trapping license?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	28.57%	14
No	71.43%	35
Additional Comment	53.06%	24
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
AR - No specific trapping license required but those over 16 must have a hunting license in order to trap.
CO - Colorado does not have a "trapping" license per se. Furbearer license allows the take of animals classed as furbearers. Some, but not all animals listed as furbearers may alternately be taken under a small game license.
CT - junior license required for those less than 16 years old
GA - Anyone trapping is required to have a trapping license.
IA - We have an under 16 year of age (\$6) and 16 and over(\$21) furharvester license that allow both hunting and trapping of furbearers plus the 16 and over have to purchase a habitat fee @\$8.50
IL - First-time trappers under 18 years of age must complete a trapper education course. People under 16 years of age must have parent's written permission to obtain a license. Landowners and their immediate family are exempt from trapping license requirements if trapping on the property where they reside, but must purchase a Habitat Stamp if >16 yrs of age.
LA - Resident Trappers Licenses: under 15 yrs. of age costs \$5.00, 15 yrs. of age or older is \$25.00
MA - Trapping licenses are required for anyone 12 years and older.
MN - Reduced fee "Junior trapping license" required at age 13, regular trapping license required at age 18.
MS - 16 or older
MT - Youth License - age 6-11 to only trap two furbearer species - mink & muskrat; General License - age 12 & over to trap all furbearers

NC - A youth under the age of 16 accompanied by properly licensed adult. If under 18 years, all dependents of landowner or lessee may trap on land primarily used for cultivation.
ND - 16
NE - residents 15 yrs of age and under do not need a license to trap
NJ - All persons 16 years of age or older must have a license to trap
NM - Junior Furbearer License available and required for 12 - 17 yr. olds. No requirements for 11 yr. olds or younger
NV - NRS 502.240 Fees for licenses and permits. The Department shall issue annual licenses and limited permits: 1. To any person who has not attained his 16th birthday and who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada for 6 months immediately preceding his application for a license, upon payment of a fee of \$10 for an annual trapping license.
NY - We sell a Junior Trapping license to those under 16 years (at a discount from the regular "Resident Trapping" license, but a Junior Trapper may apply at any age.
OH - Minimum age 21, but a restricted youth license is available with no age restriction.
SD - Any residents under 16 do not need furbearer license. Landowners do not need licenses if trapping on their own land.
TN - 13
VA - We have a special youth trapping license for residents under 16 years old.
VT - Must have completed a trapper education course
WV - No license necessary prior to age 15.

2) In your state, is there a minimum age to trap? (e.g., a youth can not trap until the age of 12, and may not need a license until they are 16 etc.)

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	4.08%	2
No	95.92%	47
Additional Comment	22.45%	10
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
FL - If using a firearm to dispatch animal, trapper must be 16 or older or have adult supervision.
LA - Resident Trappers Licenses: under 15 yrs. of age \$5.00, 15 yrs. of age or older \$25.00
MA - Trapping licenses are required for anyone 12 years and older. However, no trapping license is required by any legal resident of Massachusetts or member of his immediate family for trapping on land owned or leased by him which is used principally for agriculture, if he is actually domiciled on that land.
MI - Persons under eight years of age may not obtain a kill tag for bobcat, otter, fisher, or marten.
MN - Must be minimum age of 5 years in order to 'register' their own limit of quota species (fisher, marten, bobcat, otter)
MT - Refer to above comments but any age youth could trap predators & non-game species such as coyote and fox; licenses only required to trap furbearers
NC - If accompanying adult with license, youths do not need license until 16 years of age.
NJ - Youth Trapping License is free for persons age 12 to 15 years and is valid until Dec 31 of that year the youth attains 16 years of age.
OH - See comment above.
VA - No license necessary for residents under 16 years of age when accompanied by any

person 18 years or older who possesses a Virginia trapping license.
WV - No license necessary prior to age 15.

3) Is a trapper education program offered by your state agency? If No; if trapper education is offered by another organization(s) in your state, please specify by whom it is offered in the Additional Comment section.

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	51.02%	25
No	46.94%	23
Additional Comment	44.90%	23
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
AK - Alaska trappers association
AR - Arkansas Trappers Association. AGFC provides financial support.
CO - Trapping methods and periods are restricted by citizen initiative passed in 1997. Further questions which are inapplicable due to the initiate changes are indicated as N/A
GA - Georgia Trapper's Association
IA - Voluntary only
ID - A trapper education program is being developed with the intent to conduct a pilot class in fall 2007.
IL - Program is administered by DNR but courses are offered by trained, certified volunteers.
KS - It is actually furharvester ed., but I will respond from here on as if trapper ed. Also, course can be taken through mail, some classes are offered, but attending a class is not required.
KY - Trapping workshops offered voluntarily by KDFWR staff and state trapping organizations.
MI - State agency is currently developing a program. Individual trappers have conducted training programs in the past.
MN - Minnesota Trappers Assn.
MT - A voluntary course is provided through the Montana Trapper's Association with funding support by the state
NC - North Carolina Trappers Association (NCTA)
NE - Nebraska Fur Harvesters
NJ - NJ Trappers Association
NM - Have been in recent past. Currently offered occasionally by local trapping organizations such as the New Mexico Trappers Association (NMTA).
OK - 2 trappers associations offer some training though minimal
PA - Trappers Association also conducts trapper training schools
TN - Trapper Ed is in development in TN and should be available in 2007
TX - Available thru Texas Trappers and Fur Harvesters. TPWD trains hunter education instructors to incorporate IAFWA trapping materials
VA - Virginia Trappers Association
WI - We have an official Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Wisconsin Trappers Association (WTA) whereby we work together to complete all forms of trapper education.
WV - West Virginia Trappers Association.

4) Are Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Trapping in the U.S. used in trapper education programs offered in your state?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	57.45%	28
No	29.79%	13
Additional Comment	44.68%	22
answered question		47
skipped question		2

Additional Comment
AL - trapper education classes are not mandatory in this state
AR - Do not know.
CO - N/A
FL - In Florida, leg-hold & body-gripping traps are prohibited. Only snares and live traps may be used.
GA - They are mentioned by many trappers who conduct trapper education programs.
IA - Our voluntary furharvester program includes hunting furbearers as well.
ID - No current trapper ed program, however BMPs will be included in the trapper ed program that is currently being developed.
IL - Curriculum includes a section about BMPs. Devices and methods we advocate include BMPs but are not limited to them.
KS - BMP's are not in the curriculum, but are discussed by most instructors.
MI - We will be using the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' National Trapper Education curriculum, which includes a section on BMPs.
MN - they are referenced and discussed I believe, but not formally incorporated.
MO - We are just starting our new trapper education program designed by the AFWA, and we have not yet offered any with the BMP program- but that is the plan for the future.
MS - No education requirement.
MT - Specific trap BMPs are not presented in the voluntary MTA course
NC - Will start to discuss and implement BMPs in NCTA trapper ed. course and in the Wildlife Damage Control Agent certification course.
NE - Some
NJ - Most BMPs pertain to coil- or long- spring type traps that are illegal to use, set or possess.
NY - This is not yet uniformly applied across the State but we are working with instructors to teach them the new methods, so that they can be described in the classroom.
TN - the planned Trapper Education course is based on AFWA coursework and will contain BMPs
TX - Those materials have been provided to hunter education trainers and Texas Trapper and Fur Harvesters. It is unknown if those organizations use those documents.
WI - BMP's for Trapping are highlighted in our trapping regulations and in our mandatory trapper education classes.
WV - Trapper education not mandatory.

5) Has your state incorporated the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' National Trapper Education curriculum in any way into your trapper education program?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.22%	31
No	34.78%	15
<i>answered question</i>		46
<i>skipped question</i>		3

6) Is trapper education mandatory for all trappers?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.50%	6
No	85.42%	41
Additional Comment	22.92%	12
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

Additional Comment

AZ - If over the age of 14 and not born before January 1, 1967
CO - n/a
DE - Anyone born after January 1, 1978 must complete the course
IA - Furharvester education
KS - It is required of all persons born after July 1, 1966.
MA - No, only for first-time trappers. Bailey and Hancock traps may not be used, set, tended, or placed unless the trapper has successfully completed a trapper education course.
ME - All licensed trappers except junior license trappers
MI - We will evaluate at a later date.
NH - all new trappers since about 1990, others grandfathered in
PA - Hunter trapper ed are currently combined
UT - anyone born after 1984
WI - The law went into effect in May, 1992. Those with prior trapping licenses and farmers are exempt.

7) Is trapper education mandatory for first time trappers?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	34.69%	17
No	63.27%	31
Additional Comment	20.41%	10
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment

AZ - If over the age of 14 and not born before January 1, 1967
CO - n/a

DE - Unless they are born after January 1, 1978
IA - Furharvester Education
KS - It is not mandatory if they were born before July 1, 1966, regardless of trapping experience.
MA - All first-time trappers must successfully complete the free trapper education course before they may obtain a trapping registration number or trap on the land of another.
MI - We will evaluate at a later date.
MT - Legislation to require this was not passed in the 2007 Montana legislative session, will likely submit bill again in 2009
PA – This training is combined with hunter education
UT – It is for anyone born after 1984

8) If trapper education is mandatory for some and not others, who is exempt? (i.e. landowners trapping on their own property, previous license holders)		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
None are exempt	3.57%	1
Some are exempt	64.29%	18
Please list those with exemption	96.43%	25
<i>answered question</i>		28
<i>skipped question</i>		21

Please list those with exemption
AL - N/A
AR - n/a
AZ - Anyone under the age of 14 or born before January 1, 1967
CT - Those grandfathered in by having a license within the past 5 years
DE - People born prior to January 1, 1978 are exempt.
IA - Voluntary Furharvesters Ed Program
IL - Landowners and their immediate family are exempt from license requirements (and therefore education requirements, which are a prerequisite for obtaining a license) when trapping on the property where they reside.
KS - Landowners while trapping on their own land and anyone born before July 1, 1966.
KY - N/A
MA - Any legal resident of Massachusetts or member of his immediate family for trapping on land owned or leased by him which is used principally for agriculture, if he is actually domiciled on that land.
ME - All licensed trappers except junior licensed trappers must have attended a trapper training course. Junior trappers may trap without an adult, only if they have completed a trapper education course. Children under 10 can trap but must be accompanied by an adult. Trappers can show proof of attending a trapper training course in another state, and obtain a license.
MI - N/A. No mandatory training.
MN - mandatory for anyone born after 12/31/89 and not previously issued a trapping license
MT - Montana does not require mandatory education
NH - previous license holders and land owners on their own land

NJ - Farmers trapping their own property.
NY - Farmers may trap SOME species on their own property without a trapping license, and therefore do not need trapper education. Resident Native Americans trapping on reservation lands do not need a trapping license, and therefore do not need trapper education.
OH – Trapping on one's own property is exempt.
OK - no requirement for anyone
OR - Landowners on their own property are exempt.
PA – Land owners are exempt when trapping on their own property
UT - anyone born after 1984
VA - Trapper education not required for anybody.
VT - Those with a previous or current trapping license from any state or Canadian Province and landowners on their own property.
WI - Those who purchased trapping licenses prior to May, 1992 and farmers.

9) Is there an age requirement associated with your trapper education program? (For example only first time trappers under the age of 18 are required to complete a trapper education class)?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
answer options		
Yes	17.07%	7
No	70.73%	29
Additional Comment	31.71%	13
<i>answered question</i>		41
<i>skipped question</i>		8

Additional Comment
AL - no trapper ed. program is in place at this time
AR - n/a
CO - n/a
IL - First-time trappers under 18 years of age must complete a trapper education course before obtaining a license.
KS - Those born after July 1, 1966 must have trapper education
MA - We suggest persons 12 years and older.
MI - Program not yet established.
MN - when a trapping license is first required (age 13), must have taken the trapper education program to obtain a license.
MT - Montana does not require mandatory education
NJ - All first time trappers must complete a trapper education class, regardless of age.
NJ - The course is required for those people born after January 1, 1978.
PA – Anyone 12 years of age and older is required to complete hunter education and trapper education
WI - There is no minimum age to trap, thus no minimum age for trapper education, however, we recommend students be at least 8 years of age.

10) Are trappers in your state restricted to the use of BMP approved trapping devices?		
	Response Percent	Response Count
answer options		

Yes	6.12%	3
No	91.84%	45
Additional Comment	14.29%	7
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
CA - Additional restrictions prevent even the use of some BMP devices (foothold traps).
CO - n/a
CT - Most if not all traps would fall under BMPs but BMPs are not the "guiding force" in our regs
LA - BMP's are recommended
MA - Box and cage traps only
PA - They are for cable restraints
TN - we use BMP devices but the AWFA BMPs are not what restrict what can legally be used

11) Does your agency/ department (e.g., Wildlife Division) regulate for trapping purposes other than fur harvest (i.e., damage control/nuisance/depredation trapping)? If NO, list which other agencies/departments regulate trapping for purposes other than fur harvest.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	97.96%	48
No	2.04%	1
Additional Comment	20.41%	10
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
AK - predator management (increase wolf and coyote take out of fur prime season to lower predation on ungulates) and human food (beaver and muskrat meat for food when pelts are not prime)
AR - Arkansas Plant Board has regulations that apply to some nuisance wildlife trapping situations.
CA - CA Dept. of Pesticide Regulation and Structural Pest Control Board also regulate damage control/nuisance/depredation trapping.
IA - We have a certified nuisance animal control program
KY - Nuisance Wildlife Control
MA - Problem Animal Control
ND - Under special circumstances Director's Permits are issued for aerial gunning (foxes and coyotes; livestock protection) and general predator trapping (increase waterfowl production).
NY - We regulate commercial nuisance wildlife control operators.
TX - We also allow nuisance removal of furbearing animals.
WI - There is no additional license or fee, but we do require trappers to have valid trapping licenses and take trapper education (unless exempt as above).

12) Is it legal to use traps with teeth or serrated edges? If YES, where can they be used?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count

No	68.75%	31
Yes	35.42%	17
land and water sets	18.75%	9
land sets only	0.00%	0
water sets only	4.17%	2
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

13) Do your regulations govern how trapped furbearers which are alive in traps must be dispatched?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.50%	6
No	87.50%	42
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

14) Can furbearers that are trapped alive be sold as live animals?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	20.41%	10
No	75.51%	37
Additional Comment	32.65%	16
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
AR - Only applies to Red Fox, Gray Fox, Coyote. Special permit required to sell these wild-caught animals.
FL - Licensed nuisance trappers may with an additional permit
GA - Only foxes and coyotes
IA - Coyotes only
ID - All animals trapped must be dispatched immediately or released immediately.
LA - With additional permits
MO - Only coyotes, red fox and gray fox can be sold alive- and only to holders of a valid "Hound Running Area Operator's Permit".
MS - Raccoon, muskrat, and opossum carcasses may be sold for human consumption.
NC - Fox and coyotes
ND - They can, but only with additional permits
NV - NRS 503.575 Sale of live beaver by Department. The Department, with the approval of the Commission, may sell live beaver.
OK - only coyote
PA - Foxes can be held during the season alive for urine collection purposes
VA - Can reimburse trappers for services for live foxes going to foxhound training preserves
WI - A new law pertaining to coursing pens will allow landowners who trap nuisance or damage coyotes to keep alive for up to 48 hours.

WV - Fox and raccoon can be sold live to authorized parties. Sale of raccoons suspended due to rabies epidemic.

15) Do you restrict the total number of traps a person can set?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	8.16%	4
No	91.84%	45
Additional Comment	8.16%	4
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
MN - but some National Wildlife Refuges do
NJ - Beaver trappers may use 5 traps per day. Otter trappers may use 3 traps per day.
OK - limit 20 traps unless purchased Professional License where # is unlimited
PA - Only for beaver trapping re: bodygrip traps

16) Do you prohibit the use of specific trap types (this does not include traps prohibited by size restrictions)? If YES, what types are prohibited?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	64.58%	31
No	35.42%	17
Additional Comment	60.42%	27
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

Additional Comment
AZ - Traps with teeth and snares are prohibited
CA - Foot/leg-hold
CO - Only cage, box, or Snead-design traps are permitted. Leghold, foothold, body gripping, and snares are prohibited except for damage control - then highly restricted.
CT - snares are prohibited by statute
FL - In Florida, leg-hold & body-gripping traps are prohibited. Only snares and live traps may be used.
GA - Snares only legal for beaver
IA - Ram Power Snare & traps with serrated teeth
IL - Traps with saw-toothed, spiked, or toothed jaws; repeating or colony traps; snares/cable restraints allowed for water sets but not land sets; deadfall, net and pit traps
IN - Traps with saw toothed or spiked jaws
KY - A person trapping on dry land shall not use a trap except a deadfall, wire cage or box trap, foothold trap with a maximum inside jaw spread of six (6) inches measured perpendicular to the hinges, body-gripping trap with a maximum inside jaw spread of seven and one-half (7.5)inches measured parallel with the trigger, or a non-locking snare.
MA - The only traps which may be used for the taking of fur-bearing mammals are cage or box type traps and common rat traps. There is a detailed procedure under state statute for obtaining

a special permit to use a body gripping trap (Conibear) for certain types of wildlife damage. Prohibited trapping devices may be used by federal and state departments of health or municipal boards of health for the purpose of protection from threats to human health and safety.
ME - snares on upland sites, Power Ram snares, size limits on body gripping and foothold traps used on upland sites, no toothed traps
MI - Leg snares, spring-powered snares
MO - Traps with teeth or serrated edges, snare set on dry land (Except Cable Restraint Devices), deadfalls, pitfalls, and nets; cable restraints with locking devices powered by springs, Ram snares, etc.
NC - Snares prohibited except for beaver.
NJ - Steel-jawed foothold traps
NY - Snares are not allowed.
OH - Deadfalls are illegal and traps with teeth on the jaws are prohibited, as are power snares.
OK - Body gripping traps are illegal except for certain beaver control and NWCO activities.
PA - Conibears on land are prohibited as are powered snares
RI - Foothold traps and snares are prohibited by state law. Provision allows property owner to request permit to use footholds to abate losses/damage caused by predators
SD - No barbed hooks.
TN - TN requires species specific traps (e.g., coon cuffs, Lil' Grizz) to be named by
VA - Deadfalls prohibited
VT - Toothed traps and snares are illegal.
WI - Colony traps and snares on dry land. We legalized cable restraints for dry land use.
WV - Relaxing-type locking systems on terrestrial snares only, and no spring-loaded snares allowed. No deadfalls allowed.

17) Do you prohibit the possession of specific trap types? If YES, what types are prohibited?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.24%	7
No	87.76%	42
Additional Comment	16.33%	9
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
DE - No one can set or possess a killer, body-gripping trap with a jaw spread in excess of 5 inches
KY - A person trapping on dry land shall not use a trap except a deadfall, wire cage or box trap, foothold trap with a maximum inside jaw spread of six (6) inches measured perpendicular to the hinges, body-gripping trap with a maximum inside jaw spread of seven and one-half (7.5) inches measured parallel with the trigger, or a non-locking snare.
MA - Steel-jaw foothold traps, padded foothold traps, body-gripping, snares, deadfalls, and any traps other than those specified in question #16. Prohibited traps may not be tended, used or possessed in the field except as specified or referenced in question #16.
MS - Considering restrictions in the future. Especially, dryland conibear type sets.
NC- By statute, no one may take wild animals by trapping with any steel-jaw, leghold, or conibear trap unless it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Has a jaw spread of not more than seven and one-half inches. (2) Is horizontally offset with closed jaw spread of at least three sixteenths of an

<p>inch for a trap with a jaw spread of more than five and one-half inches. This subdivision does not apply if the trap is set in the water with quick-drawn type of set.</p> <p>(3) Is smooth edged and without teeth or spikes.</p>
<p>NJ - Steel-jawed leghold traps.</p> <p>This prohibition does not apply to the use of said traps for the purpose of exhibition by humane or education institutions or organizations; or, by a person in the act of turning over said traps to a law enforcement agency.</p>
<p>NM - Tooth jawed traps are unlawful. No leghold traps with jaw spread larger than 6.5" unlaminated may be used in land sets.</p>
<p>OR - Use of non-padded and non-offset traps is prohibited, some specific sets are also prohibited.</p>
<p>SD - snares with max. breakaway >350#</p>

18) Is landowner/tenant permission required to trap on private property?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	85.71%	42
No	14.29%	7
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

19) Is written permission required to trap on private property?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	39.58%	19
No	60.42%	29
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

20) Is the use of visible/exposed bait (e.g., fur, feathers, flesh) prohibited for land sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	35.42%	17
No	64.58%	31
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

21) Is there a set-back regulation regarding how close a trap can be placed to a carcass or other visual/exposed bait? If YES, please indicate the set back distance in the Additional Comment section.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count

Yes	40.82%	20
No	59.18%	29
Additional Comment	38.78%	19
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
AR - 20 feet
AZ - 30 feet
CA -30 feet
CO - 30 feet
ID - 30 feet
IL - 30 feet
ME - 50 yards
MN – for footholds only, 20 feet
MS - Lure or bait within 20 feet of any type trap must be covered and not visible from above. Lure or bait within 20 feet of any trap is limited to 2.5 cu. in. (the equivalent volume of a regulation golf ball.
MT - 30 feet
NE - 30 feet
NJ - 30 feet
NM - No closer than 25'. Cubby sets may contain legal baits that can be seen no more than 3' off the ground w/in 25' of the set. Bones completely free of flesh, hide, fur, viscera or feathers may be used.
NV - 30 feet
OH - Visible flesh baits are prohibited.
SD – 30feet
WI - 25 feet
WV - 50 feet
WY - 30 feet

22) Is trapper identification (i.e., name and/or address tags, license number) required on traps?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	85.71%	42
No	14.29%	7
Additional Comment	16.33%	9
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Additional Comment
KS - name and address
MA - All traps used on the land of another must have a valid registration number embedded or cut into the trap. The trap must also have attached a metal tag bearing the owner's name, town and registration number.
MN - unless on land owned or occupied by person
ND - Trapper identification IS required on snares

NV - trappers may register their traps
PA - anonymous id numbers provided upon request
SD - Will be developing volunteer trapper ID on-line registration system later in 2007
TX - Trapping on some lands (Corp Engineers, TPWD management Areas) may be allowed and may require id on the trap but this is not a statewide regulation.
VA - Landowners exempt when trapping on own land

23) Within your regulations, how is the jaw-spread of a foothold trap measured?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not stated in regulations	63.27%	31
From the inside edge of the jaws when the trap is the in the open/set position	16.33%	8
Midway across the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	2.04%	1
From the outside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	6.12%	3
Other (please explain)	12.24%	6
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Other (please explain)
AR - "measured from the inside edge of the trap at the dog".
FL - In Florida, leg-hold & body-gripping traps are prohibited. Only snares and live traps may be used.
IL - Not stated specifically in regulations, but, for uniformity, law enforcement officers use a standard of from the inside edge of the jaws when the trap is set in the open/set position.
MO - Inside width at the jaw post (as in the BMP documents)
MS - No jaw-spread restriction.
UT - from post to post

24) Within you regulations, how is the jaw-spread of a bodygrip trap measured?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not stated in regulations	51.02%	25
From the inside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	26.53%	13
Midway across the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	2.04%	1
From the outside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the open/set position	2.04%	1
Other (please explain)	18.37%	9
<i>answered question</i>		49
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Other (please explain)
FL - In Florida, leg-hold & body-gripping traps are prohibited. Only snares and live traps may be used.
IL - Not stated specifically in regulations, but, for uniformity, law enforcement officers use a standard of from the inside edge of the jaws when the trap is in the set/open position.
MA - Midway across jaws then the trap is in the open / set position.
MI - Inside the jaw hinges
MS - No restriction.
OR - By trap size #.
SD - 8 inch threshold divides 220's and below from 300's and larger.
TX - diagonally
WI - New in 2008 we will no longer refer to bodygrip traps by jaw-spread, but instead, by square inches measured at right angles to the maximum outside dimension.

25) From which direction(s) are the measurements on bodygrip traps taken?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not stated in regulations	62.50%	30
Both vertically and horizontally	6.25%	3
Only vertically	2.08%	1
Only horizontally	6.25%	3
Only diagonally	2.08%	1
Other (please explain)	20.83%	9
<i>answered question</i>		48
<i>skipped question</i>		1

Other (please explain)
FL - In Florida, leg-hold & body-gripping traps are prohibited. Only snares and live traps may be used.
IL - Distance "on a side if square" or diameter if round
KY - measured parallel with the trigger
MA - At right angles to the hinges between the extreme outside edges.
MN - from "body-gripping portions of the jaws" - which I guess means vertical if set in typical fashion
MS - No restriction.
NH - traps the size of conibear 220 and larger cannot be set on the ground
NY - Our law accommodates both circular and rectangular traps (including square traps). Circular traps--maximum distance in any dimension; rectangular traps--vertical distance.
OR - BY trap size #.
SD - "By jaw spread"

Various Trapping Devices:

Most states permit the use of bodygrip traps (89%), foothold traps (89%) and snares (81%) for fur harvesting and other purposes. Bodygrip traps (15%) are restricted to water sets and snares (13%) are not permitted for use on land in some states. Daily or 24 hour trap check is required for traps set on land in most states; foothold traps (69%), bodygrip traps (67%) and snares (60%). Eighty-six percent of states require trapper identification on trapping devices. Of those states that allow the use of foothold traps, most do not regulate trap staking, chain length or require pan tension devices, but some states require the use of padded jaws (7%) and offset jaws (19%). Thirty-two percent of states that permit snaring, require snares set on land to have a “break-away” that will cause the cable to release at a certain weight of pull. Of those states that require “break-aways”, the majority require the break away to release at 350 pounds.

Bodygrip Traps

26) Is the use of bodygrip traps for fur harvesting allowed in your state?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	89.36%	42
No	10.64%	5
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

27) Is the use of bodygrip traps restricted to particular furbearer species?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	4.76%	2
No	92.86%	39
Other (please specify)	7.14%	3
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
NJ - All Conibear or killer-type trap sets must be completely underwater, so their use is restricted to muskrat, beaver, otter.
PA - Only used in watercourse
WV - Water sets only.

28) Is the use of bodygrip traps restricted to water sets only?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	14.63%	6
No	82.93%	34
Other (please specify)	7.32%	4
<i>answered question</i>		41
<i>skipped question</i>		8

Other (please specify)
AL - body gripping traps that exceed a 5 ½ inch jaw spread may only be used in water sets
MA - Used only when completely submerged in water or when set inside a dwelling or other building with the permission of the owner or occupant.
TN - can be used inside den, log etc.
TX - Conibears less then 10 inches in width may be dry set.

29) Is it legal to use #110/120 bodygrip traps (4 ½ inch jaw spread) on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	97.30%	36
No	2.70%	1
<i>answered question</i>		37
<i>skipped question</i>		12

30) Is it legal to use #160 bodygrip traps (6 inch jaw spread) on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	86.49%	32
No	13.51%	5
<i>answered question</i>		37
<i>skipped question</i>		12

31) Is it legal to use #220 bodygrip traps (7 inch jaw spread) on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	83.78%	31
No	16.22%	6
<i>answered question</i>		37
<i>skipped question</i>		12

32) Is it legal to use #280 bodygrip traps (8 inch jaw spread) on land?		
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answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	45.95%	17
No	54.05%	20
<i>answered question</i>		37
<i>skipped question</i>		12

33) Is it legal to use #330 bodygrip traps (10 inch jaw spread) on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	36.11%	13
No	63.89%	23
<i>answered question</i>		36
<i>skipped question</i>		13

34) What is the jaw spread of the largest bodygrip trap which may be legally used for land sets?		
answer options	Response Count	
	36	
<i>answered question</i>	36	
<i>skipped question</i>	13	

Respondent	
	AK - 13 inches
	AL - may not exceed 5 and one half inches
	AR - Size 160 (6 inches)
	AZ - 5 inches
	GA - Any bodygrip trap over 9.5 inches has to be set in the water or within 10 feet of water.
	IA - Under 8 inches
	ID - no limitation
	IL - 7 inches if square; 8 inches if round
	IN - 7.5 inches
	KS - must be less than 8 inches

	KY - 7.5 inches
	LA - N/A
	ME - 7 inches. Note: In Maine the Department is currently proposing the following: No person may set, place, or operate any killer-type trap in Wildlife Management Districts 1-11 unless set completely underwater or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level, except that killer-type traps with a jaw spread not to exceed 5 inches may also be set under overhanging stream banks or partially covered by water. All killer-type traps that are not set under overhanging banks or under water must be affixed to a pole or tree that is at an angle of 45° or greater to the ground that is no greater than 4 inches in diameter at 4 feet above the ground surface.
	MI - Illegal to set trap >6 inches in width (as measured inside the jaw hinges) on dry lands that are publicly owned, or over frozen submerged publicly owned bottomlands or on commercial forest lands (CFL) unless 4 ft above ground or placed in dog-proof box.
	MN - 7.5"
	MO - No conibear trap with a jaw spread greater than five inches (5") shall be used in any land set, except that conibear traps up to 8 inches (8") jaw spread can be set six feet (6') or greater from ground level in buildings (barn lofts, attics, etc.). Conibears of any size can be set under water.
	MS - No restrictions.
	MT - No size restriction
	NC - Jaw spread cannot exceed 7.5 inches. 330 Conibear-type and size can be used but must be minimum one-half submerged in water.
	ND - No maximum size
	NE - 8 inches

	NH - conibear traps size 220 and larger must be set in water or five feet above ground or surface of the snow
	NJ - Does not apply - land sets prohibited.
	NM - 7" inside jaw spread
	NV - no prohibitions
	NY - 7.5 inches.
	OH - Inside diameter of no more than 5 inches.
	OR - Jaw spread of nine inches or more is prohibited for land sets of body gripping traps.
	RI - 10 inches
	SD - < 8 inches
	TN - "not allowed" for typical land set OR "10x10" for a den/hole set
	TX - 8 inch
	VA - 7 1/2"
	VT - From December 17-December 31 body grip traps with a spread (inside jaw) of greater than 6 inches must be 5 feet or more above the ground. Traps with a jaw spread over 8 inches must always be 5 feet or more above the ground.
	WI - Bodygrip traps that are greater than 60 square inches, but less than 75 square inches can be used on land, but must be: cubbied (specific regulations that differ if bait or lure are used), off the ground at least 5', or if bottom entry, entrance opening no more than 7 inches above the surface.
	WY - N/A

35) If bodygrip traps are legal for land sets, is there a restriction on how close to the ground they may be set (e.g., cannot be set less than six feet above ground level)? If YES; what is the distance?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	19.44%	7
No	77.78%	28
Other (please specify)	25.00%	9
<i>answered question</i>		36
<i>skipped question</i>		13

Other (please specify)
ME - 4 ft unless set under an overhanging bank
MI - Can't set trap >6 inches in width on dry lands that are publicly owned, or over frozen submerged publicly owned bottomlands or on CFL unless 4 ft above ground or in dog-proof box
MO - No conibear trap with a jaw spread greater than five inches (5") shall be used in any land set, except that conibear traps up to 8 inches (8") jaw spread can be set six feet (6') or greater from ground
NC - No person may set or otherwise use a trap so that animals or birds when caught will be suspended.
NH - see above
RI - 6 feet
SD - All pole traps are illegal; no distance specified
VT - From December 17-December 31 body grip traps with a spread (inside jaw) of greater than 6 inches must be 5 feet or more above the ground. Traps with a jaw spread over 8 inches must always be 5 feet or more above the ground.
WI - One requirement is to be at least 5' above ground. If closer, then other requirements must be met.

36) If bodygrip traps are legal for land sets, are there restrictions that require some sizes must be set in cubbies that intentionally restrict the entrance of larger animals (i.e., dog proofed)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	16.22%	6
No	83.78%	31
<i>answered question</i>		37
<i>skipped question</i>		12

37) What is the smallest size bodygrip trap that must be set in a cubby with restricted entrance?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Restricted entrances are not required for any size	79.41%	27
All sizes must have a restricted entrance	2.94%	1
110	0.00%	0
160	5.88%	2
220	11.76%	4
280	0.00%	0
330	0.00%	0

<i>answered question</i>	34
<i>skipped question</i>	15

38) Do your regulations require bodygrip traps set on dry land to be recessed from the opening of a cubby? If YES, what distance is required (in inches) from the opening to the set trap?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	13.89%	5
No	83.33%	30
Distance in inches	19.44%	7
<i>answered question</i>		36
<i>skipped question</i>		13

Distance in inches
MT - 7
ND - 10
NM - 8
TN - 12
UT - 8
VA - 12
WI - Traps of the 220-size must be recessed 7" or 10", based on the size of opening and presence of bait or lure.

39) Are there restrictions on placing bodygrip traps near or in fences?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	5.56%	2
No	94.44%	34
Other (please specify)	5.56%	2
<i>answered question</i>		36
<i>skipped question</i>		13

Other (please specify)
IA - On public road right-of-way
WI - Not legal within 3' of any woven or welded wire fence.

40) Is it legal to set a bodygrip trap so the captured animal is suspended above the ground (e.g., pole set)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	77.78%	28
No	22.22%	8
<i>answered question</i>		36
<i>skipped question</i>		13

41) What time checking interval is required for bodygrip traps set on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Daily	22.22%	8
24 hours	30.56%	11
36 hours	8.33%	3
48 hours	2.78%	1
72 hours	2.78%	1
96 hours	5.56%	2
none	11.11%	4
Other (please specify)	22.22%	8
answered question		36
skipped question		13

Other (please specify)
IL - Once each calendar day
ME - 3 days organized towns; 5 days in unorganized towns
MN - once each 3rd calendar day
NM - All traps every 24 hours by agent (licensed trapper) and every other calendar day by actual trapper.
NY - 24 hours except some areas--48 hours.
SD - by midnight of the 2nd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked East of Missouri River (48 hours max.); by midnight of the 3rd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked West of Missouri River (72 hours max.).
VT - specified as "daily"
WY - 84 hours

42) What is the jaw spread of the largest bodygrip trap which may be legally used for water sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
6 inches	0.00%	0
7 inches	0.00%	0
8 inches	0.00%	0
10 inches	31.71%	13
Other (please specify)	73.17%	31
answered question		44
skipped question		5

Other (please specify)
AK - 13
DE - 5 inches
GA - No maximum size listed.
IA - Must be set completely under water
ID - no limitation
IL - 10 inches if square; 12 inches if round
IN - No upper limit if trap is completely covered by water.

KS - unspecified
KY - There are no restrictions on a trap set as a water set.
LA - No restrictions
MA - not greater than 7 inches or not greater than 10 inches, beaver only.
MI - Not specified in regulations
MN - no size limit for bodygrip traps as water sets.
MO - No size limit
MS - No restrictions.
MT - No size restrictions
NC – Statute prohibits a bodygrip trap from having a jaw spread greater than 7.5 inches. However, statute allows the use of 330-type and size trap as long as half of it is covered by water. This means that 280-type traps are prohibited, but 330-type traps are allowed.
ND - There is no legal restriction on maximum jaw spread size for bodygrip traps
NE - not stated
NM - 12" inside jaw spread
NV - we only have regulations on steel leg-hold traps
NY - There is no restriction on size of body-gripping traps when set IN WATER for beaver or otter.
OH - Regulations do not specify upper limit for bodygripping traps completely submerged in water.
OR - No regulation for water sets.
SC - no restriction
SD - No limit on max size
TX - Conibear of 10 inches or greater are legal with no max size but must be set in a minimum 6 inch water depth.
UT - No restriction
VA - No specified maximum size.
WI - If set with at least 1/2 of the jaw opening under water, there is no maximum size. The new "suitcase" bodygrip traps would be legal in Wisconsin.
WV - No regulation.
WY - N/A

43) Do you require bodygrip traps set in water to be completely submerged?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	19.05%	9
No	73.81%	31
Other (please specify)	28.57%	13
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
AK - No for 99% of the state and seasons, but yes during some late and early beaver seasons in the more urban units. The idea is to reduce conflicts with pets and humans when they might also be using the water.
CT - those with opening of 4 3/4 inches or less may extend above the water but must have a portion of the trap frame submerged
IA - Only the 330

IL - No restrictions except on public lands where trapping is allowed; on such areas, 330 bodygrip traps must be completely submerged
MN – If larger than 7.5 inch opening, must be at least half-submerged. If larger than 6.5 inches, must be completely submerged if within 3 feet of a culvert
OH - All bodygripping traps with inside diameters >7 inches must be completely submerged in water.
OR - No regulation.
RI - 220 size or larger must be completely submerged
SD - Only the bottom surface of trap must be completely submerged at all times.
VA - Only for bodygrip traps greater than 7 ½ " spread.
VT - However, if not submerged, must be checked daily.
WI - If they are 220 or larger, than 1/2 of the jaw opening must be under water; if they're smaller, than no requirements when set in water.
WV – Only during March portion of beaver season.

44) What time checking interval is required for bodygrip traps in water sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Daily	14.29%	6
24 hours	26.19%	11
36 hours	9.52%	4
48 hours	7.14%	3
72 hours	11.90%	5
96 hours	7.14%	3
none	11.90%	5
Other (please specify)	23.81%	10
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
DE - traps set for muskrats do not have to be tended within 24 hours
IL - Once each calendar day
MA - Daily, traps must be checked and animal removed at least once in each calendar day between 4:00am and 10:00pm.
ME - None for beaver and muskrat, five days for drowning sets in unorganized towns
MN - once every 3rd calendar day
NM - Every 24 hrs. by agent (must be licensed trapper), every other calendar day by actual trapper.
NY - It is 24 hours except in some areas--48 hours.
SD - by midnight of the 2nd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked East of Missouri River (48 hours max.); by midnight of the 3rd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked West of Missouri River (72 hours max.).
VT - During the beaver season body traps in the water or under ice shall be checked every three days. Water sets outside the beaver season must be checked daily.
WI - If under ice, there is no time check interval.
WY – 84 hours

45) Is there a difference in checking intervals for bodygrip traps used in open water sets and under ice sets? If YES, what is the check interval for under ice sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.14%	3
No	92.86%	39
Under Ice Check Interval (please specify)	9.52%	4
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Under Ice Check Interval (please specify)
MN - no trap check requirement for under ice
NH - 72 hours
VT - Not during the beaver season. During the beaver season body traps in the water or under ice shall be checked every three days. Water sets outside the beaver season must be checked daily.
WI - None.

Foothold Traps

46) Is the use of foothold traps completely prohibited in your jurisdiction?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	10.64%	5
No	89.36%	42
Other (please specify)	2.13%	1
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
RI - Only under special provision in statute for damage/losses

47) Is the use of foothold traps restricted to particular species? If YES; please list these species.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	2.38%	1
No	97.62%	41
Other (please specify)	2.38%	1
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
DE - Red foxes may not be trapped in Delaware unless a landowner receives a Fox Control permit from the Division of Fish and Wildlife

48) Is the use of foothold traps limited to water sets only?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.00%	0
No	100.00%	42
Other (please specify)	4.76%	2
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
DE - A landowner can receive a fox control permit which would allow them to use a foothold trap not larger than a 1.5
WI - Toothed footholds must be set under water.

49) What is the jaw spread of the largest foothold trap which may be used for land sets? Please indicate in inches.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No limit stated in regulations	42.86%	18
Please indicate in inches	57.14%	24
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Please indicate in inches
AK - 9
AL - 6 inch jaw spread
AR - 6
AZ - 6.5 inches
CT - 5 15/16
DE - 4" - coil spring, 4 3/4" - long spring traps
GA - 5.75
IA - 7 inches inside spread
IL - 6.5
KY - 6
MN - 8.75
NC - 7.5 inches
NM - 6 1/2" unlaminated, 7" laminated
NV - NAC 503.155 Steel leghold traps: Spacers. (NRS 501.105, 501.181) All steel leghold traps of size number 2 or larger or with an outside jaw spread of 5 1/2 inches or larger used in the taking of any
NY - 5 3/4"
OH - inside diameter jaw spread of 5 5/8 inches

OK - 8'
OR - Nine inches
PA - 6.5
SC - 5.75
TN - 7.5
VA - 6 1/2"
WI - 8 inches.
WV - 6 1/2 inches

50) What time checking interval is required for foothold traps set on land?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
None stated in regulations	7.14%	3
Daily	28.57%	12
24 hours	30.95%	13
36 hours	9.52%	4
48 hours	4.76%	2
72 hours	4.76%	2
96 hours	2.38%	1
Other (please specify)	11.90%	5
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
IL - Once each calendar day
MI - Daily in southern part of state; at least once within each 48-hour period in northern part of state
NM - All traps every 24 hours by agent (licensed trapper) and every other calendar day by actual trapper.
NY - 24 hours except some areas--48 hours.
SD - by midnight of the 2nd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked East of Missouri River (48 hours max.); by midnight of the 3rd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked West of Missouri River (72 hours max.).

51) What is the jaw spread of the largest foothold trap which may be used for water sets?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
None specified	61.90%	26
Other (please specify in inches)	38.10%	16
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify in inches)
AR - 8 1/2
AZ - 7.5 inches
CT - 7 1/2
DE - 4" - coil spring, 4 3/4" - long spring traps

IL - 7.5
MN - 8.75
NC - 7.5 inches
NM - 7 1/2"
NV - NAC 503.155 Steel leghold traps: Spacers. (NRS 501.105, 501.181) All steel leghold traps of size number 2 or larger or with an outside jaw spread of 5 1/2 inches or larger used in the taking of any...
NY - 7 1/4"
OK - 8" However separate system for beaver control exists which allows body gripping traps in water sets. There is no distinction about water vs land sets for sport trappers.
OR - Nine inches
PA - 6.5 inches
SC - 6.50
TN - 7.5
WI - 8 inches.

52) What time checking interval is required for foothold traps set in water sets with the intent of submersion?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
None specified	11.90%	5
Daily	21.43%	9
24 hours	19.05%	8
36 hours	9.52%	4
48 hours	4.76%	2
72 hours	11.90%	5
96 hours	7.14%	3
Other (please specify)	14.29%	6
answered question		42
skipped question		7

Other (please specify)
IL - Once each calendar day
ME - under ice, for beaver or muskrat no tending requirement, drowning sets for other species have a 3 day tend in organized towns and a 5 day tend in unorganized towns
MN - once every 3rd calendar day
NM - All traps every 24 hours by agent (licensed trapper) and every other calendar day by actual trapper.
NY - 24 hours except in some areas--48 hours.
SD - by midnight of the 2nd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked East of Missouri River (48 hours max.); by midnight of the 3rd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked West of Missouri River (72 hours max.).

53) If foothold traps are used for semi-aquatic furbearers (muskrat, mink, beaver, otter, nutria), is use restricted to submersion sets only?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.00%	0
No	97.62%	41
Other (please specify)	2.38%	1
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
 AK - 99%no, 1% yes. No for 99% of the state and seasons, but yes during some late and early beaver seasons in the more urban units. The idea is to reduce conflicts with pets and humans when they might also be using the water.

54) Do you regulate how foothold traps are secured (e.g., double staked, drags)?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	9.52%	4
No	90.48%	38
Other (please specify)	4.76%	2
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
 CT - this is regulated only for land sets during the coyote trapping season, these traps must be securely staked to the ground
 SD - No drags.

55) Do you regulate chain length for foothold sets?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	4.76%	2
No	95.24%	40
Other (please specify)	4.76%	2
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
 CT - those placed on land or in the burrow of an animal can have a chain up to 6 inches long
 NC - Allow steel-jaw or leghold traps with a chain longer than eight inches in length to be set on dry land as long as each trap of this type is fitted with a shock absorbing device with at least 40 and not more than 75 pounds of pull

56) Do you require pan tension devices on foothold traps?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
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Yes	7.14%	3
No	92.86%	39
Other (please specify)	2.38%	1
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
 CT - for those place on land or in the burrow of an animal, not for those below water

57) Do you regulate spring strength (i.e., prohibit beefed springs, require tempered springs)?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	2.38%	1
No	97.62%	41
Other (please specify)	2.38%	1
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
 CT - our definition of padded traps includes spring strength specs, padded traps are required in the burrow of an animal or on land

58) Do you require offset jaws on foothold traps?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	19.05%	8
No	73.81%	31
Other (please specify)	16.67%	7
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
 AR - For footholds on land in excess of 5 inches
 AZ - if not offset they must be padded
 CT - only for padded traps required in burrows or in land sets
 IN - For number 3 or larger traps.
 NC - Horizontally offset with a closed jaw offset of at least 3/16 of an inch for a trap with jaw spread of more than 5.5 inches. Provision does not apply if trap set in water with quick-drown type set.
 NM - All foothold traps w/inside jaw measure > 5 1/2" must be offset
 RI - If special permit is issued, we would require that only traps that have met BMP standards for the target species be used

59) Do you require foothold traps for certain species to be padded (e.g., soft catch)?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.14%	3
No	90.48%	38
Other (please specify)	7.14%	3
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Other (please specify)
AZ - Padded, Rubber jawed or Offset for all species
CT - we have a specified coyote trapping season, which allow land sets with padded traps
RI - If special permit is issued, we would require that only traps that have met BMP standards for the target species be used

60) Is it legal to set a foothold trap so the captured animal is suspended above the ground (e.g., pole set)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	71.43%	30
No	28.57%	12
<i>answered question</i>		42
<i>skipped question</i>		7

Trap Placement

61) Does your jurisdiction have registered trap lines on public lands?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	10.64%	5
No	85.11%	40
Other (please specify)	10.64%	5
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
CO - n/a trapping on public land is prohibited
CT - we do sell annually authorizations for trapping on specified state land parcels
IA - Not on state lands but some required for federal lands.

IN - On some state lands.
WV - Free permit required for trapping on state owned wildlife management areas.

62) Does your jurisdiction have registered trap lines on private lands?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	6.38%	3
No	93.62%	44
Other (please specify)	2.13%	1
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
AK - no, except some military lands have registered trap lines

63) Does your jurisdiction 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)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	2.13%	1
No	97.87%	46
Other (please specify)	2.13%	1
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
IA - Cannot set prior to opening on public lands or road right-of-ways

64) Is it legal to trap along or from any public right-of-way (e.g., in a culvert under a road)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.96%	31
No	25.53%	12
Other (please specify)	34.04%	16
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
AK - some small portions of the state have "setbacks" away from the beach or a road system.
AR - No snares allowed in any public road right of way.
AZ - Must be a confinement trap
CO - if under a damage control trap permit, at least 50 feet from the traveled portion of a road
CT - land owner permission required, landowner may be a public entity

IA - Cannot set along interstate right a ways
KS - Permission from landowners on both sides of road required.
KY - with permission
LA - With permission from landowner.
ME - There are trapping restrictions in built up urban areas
MI - Yes, if adjoining property is publicly owned. If privately owned, permission of landowner is required.
MN - snares not legal in road rights-of-way in the Farmland Zone; depending on the nature of the 'easement', not all rights-of-way may be open to trapping
MT - Larger conibears restricted
NM - No traps w/in 25 yards of public rights of way, land sets are legal outside right of way fence if it occurs.
NV - NRS 503.580 Unlawful to set trap within 200 feet of public road or highway; exception.
VT - Culverts and bridges may be trapped with the consent of adjoining landowner. Town or municipal land requires town or municipal notification

65) Specifically, is it legal to trap on a public roadway?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	51.11%	23
No	42.22%	19
Other (please specify)	35.56%	16
<i>answered question</i>		45
<i>skipped question</i>		4

Other (please specify)
AR - No snares allowed in any public road right of way.
AZ - Must be a confinement trap
IA - Cannot set along interstate right a ways
KS - Permission from landowners on both sides of road required.
KY - with permission
LA - With permission from landowner.
MI - Yes, if adjoining property is publicly owned. If privately owned, permission of landowner is required.
MN - Yes, but snares not legal in road rights-of-way in the Farmland Zone; depending on the nature of the 'easement', not all rights-of-way may be open to trapping.
MO - Yes, but does not allow use of conibear traps along road right-of-way, unless under water in permanent waters.
MT - Larger conibears restricted
NV - NRS 503.580 Unlawful to set trap within 200 feet of public road or highway; exception.
OH - Cannot trap in or upon any path ordinarily used by domestic animals or human beings
VA - No trapping within 50 feet of roadway in 3 counties
VT - Culverts and bridges may be trapped with the consent of adjoining landowner. Town or municipal land requires town or municipal notification
WI - It's legal, but requires landowner permission (towns, counties, state, or private landowners)
WV - Specifically stated, no trapping on human foot paths or livestock paths.

66) Specifically, is it legal to trap on the adjacent shoulder or apron of the roadway?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	65.22%	30
No	30.43%	14
Other (please specify)	30.43%	14
<i>answered question</i>		46
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Other (please specify)
AR - No snares allowed in any public road right of way.
AZ - Must be a confinement trap
CT - if landowner permission has been granted
IA - legal but not the smart thing to do
KS - Permission from landowners on both sides of road required.
KY - with permission
LA - With permission from landowner.
MI - Yes, if adjoining property is publicly owned. If privately owned, permission of landowner is required.
MN - yes, but snares not legal in road rights-of-way in the Farmland Zone; depending on the nature of the 'easement', not all rights-of-way may be open to trapping
MS - Not within 100 ft. of any public road.
MT - Larger conibears restricted
NE - if private land
VA - No trapping within 50 feet of roadway in 3 counties
WI - With landowner permission.

67) Is there any restriction (distance) on how close traps may be set to an occupied dwelling?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	29.79%	14
No	63.83%	30
Other (please specify)	29.79%	15
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
AZ - no restriction if using confinement traps, half mile restriction if using any other trap and must have permission of resident
DE - Can't trap within 100 yards of an occupied dwelling without permission from the owner
IA - Conibear-type traps and snares must not be set on the right-of way of a public road within 200 yards of the entry to a private drive serving a residence without the permission of the occupant.
IL - Unlawful to set a trap within 100 yards of an inhabited dwelling without first obtaining permission from the landowner or tenant
KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
MN - No, but restrictions are being discussed for some bodygrip traps.

MO - Only cage-type traps or foot-enclosing-type traps may be set within one hundred fifty feet (150') of any residence located within cities or towns of 10,000 people.
MT - 1000 feet
NE - 100 yards on Wildlife Management areas
OH - Except for live traps, no traps or snares may be set within 150 feet of another person's occupied residence without advising the resident.
PA - safety zones require specific permission
SD - Need permission to trap w/in 660' of occupied dwelling
TX - No trap may be set within 400 yards of a school building
VT - need landowner permission
WI - Without permission, 100 yards.

68) Is there any requirement that if you are trapping within a specific distance of an occupied dwelling, written permission from the landowner/tenant is required?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	25.53%	12
No	63.83%	30
Other (please specify)	25.53%	13
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
AL - written permission is required from landowners if you trap in this state
AZ - If using anything other than a confinement trap
DE - verbal permission is acceptable
KY - Verbal landowner permission is required.
MN – No, but restrictions are being discussed for some bodygrip traps.
ND - Written permission from the landowner is always required
NM - 1/4 mi. w/o written permission
OH - Except for live traps, no traps or snares may be set within 150 feet of another person's occupied residence without advising the resident.
OK - All trapping requires written permission.
RI - Landowner permission required for trapping private property
SD - Need permission to trap w/in 660' of occupied dwelling
UT - written permission required on all private property
WI - Verbal permission is OK.

69) Do you restrict trap placement in other areas (e.g., not allowed at boat launch, not allowed on pathways commonly used by humans or domestic animals)?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	41.30%	19
No	52.17%	24
Other (please specify)	28.26%	13
<i>answered question</i>		46
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Other (please specify)
AL - illegal to trap from the right of way of any public roadway
ID - identified parks and recreational sites are closed to trapping.
IN - Varies for different state properties.
KY - A trap shall not be set in a trail or path commonly used by a human or a domestic animal.
MA - It is prohibited to trap in a public way, cart road or path commonly used by humans or domestic animals.
ME - if within 1/2 mi of an urban area trappers can only use drowning sets or box traps
MN - snares not allowed on public land in Farmland Zone
MO - traps cannot be set in pathway used by people or domestic animals
OK - No trap may be set in the open or in paths, roads, or runways commonly used by persons, dogs, or other domestic animals.
OR -Trapping prohibited in cities/towns
RI - "so as not to be accessible to domestic animals"
SD - Must have state issued permit to trap in a state park or recreation area
WY - WGFD habitat management areas

70) Do you restrict how close a trap may be set to a beaver lodge? If YES; what is the distance it must be set back away from the lodge? Please indicate number of feet.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	12.77%	6
No	87.23%	41
Other (please specify in feet)	21.28%	9
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify in feet)
CT – 10 feet
IA - We used to at our river otter release sites.
MI - Must be totally submerged below the water.
MN - may not set a trap inside a beaver house, or on a beaver house above waterline
NY - 15 feet
PA – Traps must be set at least 15 feet away from a lodge or dam in some management units
RI - 10 feet
SD - Cannot dig or molest beaver lodge
VT - 10 feet

71) Do you restrict how close a trap may be set to a beaver dam? If YES; what is the distance it must be set back away from the dam? Please indicate number of feet.

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	8.70%	4
No	91.30%	42
Other (please specify)	13.04%	6
<i>answered question</i>		46
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Other (please specify)

IA - We used to at our river otter release sites
MI - Must be totally submerged below the water.
NY - 15 feet except during open otter seasons.
PA - 15 ft
VT - 10 feet
WI - No closer than 15 feet.

72) Do you restrict how close a trap may be set to a muskrat house or burrow? If YES; what is the distance it must be set back away from house or burrow? Please indicate number of feet.

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	10.64%	5
No	87.23%	41
Other (please specify)	19.15%	9
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)

CT - 10
ID - traps can not be placed on or in muskrat house
ME - 10 ft
MI - Illegal to destroy, disturb, or molest at any time a muskrat house or burrow
NH - 15 feet
NJ - May not disturb or destroy any muskrat lodge or nesting chamber.
NY - 5 feet
RI - 8 feet
VT - A person shall not place a trap there in, there on, or at the entrance there of, or in the entrance or inside a muskrat burrow.

73) Do you restrict how close a trap may be set to a hole, burrow, or den on land?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	8.51%	4
No	91.49%	43
Other (please specify)	12.77%	6
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Other (please specify)
CT - one option for land sets is to place padded traps within the burrow of an animal
IL - 10 feet
MN - No snares or bodygrippers (>6.5") set in or within 3 feet of a culvert unless completely submerged.
NH - 15 feet muskrat burrow/den
PA – Traps must be set at least 5 feet away from a hole, burrow, or den on dry land
VT - A person shall not take raccoons or foxes from holes or dens by cutting, digging, smoking, trapping, snaring

74) Are there any other law(s) that regulate trap placement on land? Please describe law.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	30.43%	14
No	69.57%	32
Other (please specify)	30.43%	14
<i>answered question</i>		46
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Other (please specify)
AR - Snares may not be placed so as to touch any fence
CA - Title 14 Section 465.5 and Fish and Game Code Section 4004.
CO - Trapping with box type traps is allowed in seasons on public land with few restrictions. All other traps are prohibited on public land and restricted to certain times/conditions on private land.
CT - footholds (fhs) on land allowed within 100 feet of a permanent building, padded fhs allowed in the burrow of an animal , and padded fhs can be set on land of 10 or more acres during the coyote season
DE - Without a landowner fox control permit, no foothold trap shall be set in any area above high tide line. Foothold traps are not legal in upland areas.
IA - You cannot maintain or set any body-gripping or Conibear-type trap on any public road right of way within 5 feet of any fence.
MN - may not set snares in 'deer trails'
MT – Ground sets 50 foot setback from roads and trails on public lands; Ground sets setback 300 feet from trailheads on public lands; Ground sets setback 1000 feet from campgrounds on public land

NE - conibears with jaw-spread larger than 8 inches must be completely submerged of 6 ft or more above the ground
OH - You cannot set, maintain, or use a trap or snare in or upon any cart or wagon road, or in or upon any path ordinarily used by domestic animals or human beings.
OK - There are signage requirements for properties being trapped but not about trap placement other than comments above in question 69
SD - muskrat colony sets cannot exceed 12" diameter & 36" in length.
WI - We have specific requirements when using cable restraints on dry land.
WV - It is illegal to set a trap at any point more than three linear feet from the surface of the earth.

Snares

75) Do you allow the use of snares (any device using a cable to capture a furbearer)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	80.85%	38
No	19.15%	9
<i>answered question</i>		47
<i>skipped question</i>		2

76) Are there restrictions on the diameter of snares (i.e., loop size) that may be set?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	34.21%	13
No	65.79%	25
Other (please specify)	21.05%	8
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Other (please specify)
AK - when wolf season is the only season open, snares must be 3/32 or larger in some areas
AR - No more than 12 inches on land sets.
IA - Yes 11 inch loop size, horizontal measurement) or less cannot be set along roadside
IL - Maximum loop diameter is 15 inches
MN - maximum 10 inch loop
MO - Fifteen inches or less under water; 12 inches or less on land (Cable restraints)
NH - snares allowed only for beaver and otter in water or under ice
WI - None on water sets; 12" on dry land cable restraints.

77) Are there restrictions on the type or size of cable that may be used for snares?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count

Yes	28.95%	11
No	71.05%	27
Other (please specify)	7.89%	3
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Other (please specify)
IL - Cable must be at least 5/64 inch but no more than 1/8 inch
MN - cable may not exceed 1/8 inch diameter
MO - has to be at least 5/64 inch diameter

78) Are trappers who set snares required to take a special education class before using them?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.89%	3
No	92.11%	35
Other (please specify)	2.63%	1
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Other (please specify)
MO - Trappers have to take a mandatory "Cable Restraint Class" prior to purchasing and setting cable restraints

79) Are snares legal for use in land sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	86.84%	33
No	13.16%	5
Other (please specify)	10.53%	4
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Other (please specify)
AL - Only power snares may be used on land sets.
MO - Snares set on dry land are referred to as "Cable Restraints", not snares.
NC - Snares only legal for trapping beaver. However, we do not have specific laws or regulations that restrict someone from setting snares for beaver on land.
TN – Varies within the state

80) Are snares used in land sets required to have a "break-away" (i.e., J hook, S hook, end ferrule) that will cause the snare to release at a certain weight? If YES; at what weight must snares release?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	70.59%	23
Yes and the minimum break-away weight is:	29.41%	11
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes and the minimum break-away weight is:
MI - 285 lbs.
MO - 350 lbs.
MT - 350 lbs.
ND - 350 lbs.
OH - 350 lbs.
PA - 375 lbs.
SD - 350 lbs. or have a stop with minimum loop diameter of 2 ½ inches.
UT – 300 lbs. for snares with a loop diameter >3 inches
WI - 285 lbs.
WV - 350 lbs. or have a stop with minimum loop diameter of 2 ½ inches.
WY - 295 lbs.

81) If your state requires the use of break-aways, does your state have a required procedure in place to measure “break-away” strength? If YES, please describe briefly.

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Does not require break-aways	60.00%	18
Require break-aways but no procedure is in place to test them	30.00%	9
Requires break-aways and our procedure to measure them is as follows; describe briefly	10.00%	3
<i>answered question</i>		30
<i>skipped question</i>		19

Requires break-aways and our procedure to measure them is as follows; describe briefly
AR - n/a
ND - The Department, at the request of the trapper, will send a sample of snares to NDSU, Department of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanics to be tested to measure break-away strength.
SD - Administrative Rule is in proposal stage, cannot answer for sure at this time.

82) Are neck/body snares allowed on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	91.43%	32
No	8.57%	3
<i>answered question</i>		35
<i>skipped question</i>		14

83) Are foot/leg snares allowed on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	82.86%	29
No	17.14%	6
<i>answered question</i>		35
<i>skipped question</i>		14

84) Is it legal to use neck/body snares set on land as live restraining devices?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	82.35%	28
No	5.88%	2
Other (please specify)	20.59%	6
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Other (please specify)
AL - only power snares may be used
MO - Can only be set as live-restraining devices.... mandatory setting requirements and lock type provide for live capture
MS - No restrictions against it.
ND - Relaxing snares are permitted
OR - not specified
WI - But all animals must be either released or dispatched immediately unless a nuisance or damage coyote, which is 48 hours.

85) Is it legal to use neck/body snares set on land as kill devices?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count

Yes	74.29%	26
No	25.71%	9
<i>answered question</i>		35
<i>skipped question</i>		14

86) Are there restrictions on the types of locks (e.g., cam locks, washer locks) that may be used in land sets? If YES; please explain your state regulations.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	70.59%	24
Yes there are restrictions on locks as follows:	29.41%	10
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes there are restrictions on locks as follows:
AR - Single-piece locks only.
IN - Must have a relaxing lock.
KY – Non-locking snare.
LA - Locks are required when snares are set in bear country.
MI - Relaxing locks must be used. A relaxing lock is defined as a snare lock that allows the snare loop to loosen slightly to reduce the possibility of strangulation.
MO - Locks must be "relaxing type locks only"
OH - Must be a relaxing lock.
PA – Lock must be a relaxing type. Washer locks must 1.25 inches in diameter or larger. Locks can have no moving parts.
WI - Must be a reverse-bend washer lock with a minimum outside diameter of 1 1/4 inches.
WV - Relaxing-type only for body-gripping snares.

87) Are spring powered snares legal for land sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	67.65%	23
No	32.35%	11
Other (please specify)	2.94%	1
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Other (please specify)
TN - only "Collarum" allowed

88) Are locking devices (i.e., a lock which prevents the snare from opening when an animal is captured) required on neck/body snares?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	23.53%	8
No	76.47%	26
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

89) Are locking devices (i.e., a lock which prevents the snare from opening when an animal is captured) required on foot/leg snares?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	15.62%	5
No	84.38%	27
<i>answered question</i>		32
<i>skipped question</i>		17

90) Are minimum loop stop devices (deer stops) which prevent the snare loop from closing smaller than a certain diameter required on snares set on land? If YES; what is the smallest diameter the loop is allowed to close to?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	70.59%	24
Yes, and the smallest diameter the loop may close to is:	29.41%	10
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes, and the smallest diameter the loop may close to is:
AR - 2 1/2 inches
IA - 2 1/2 inches
MI - 4 1/4 inches
MO - 2 1/2 inches
NJ - 1.9 inches
OH - 2.5 inches
PA - 8" of cable
SD - 2.5 inches
WI - 2 1/2 inches
WV - Only required if break-away of lock is greater then 350 pounds. Smallest diameter shall be 2 1/2 inches.

91) If minimum loop stops are required, what is the rationale for the required size?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count

There is no minimum loop stop requirement	66.67%	22
The rationale is as follows:	33.33%	11
<i>answered question</i>		33
<i>skipped question</i>		16

The rationale is as follows:
AR - To allow escape of deer if place their feet in snare.
IA - reduce the capture of deer and basically it is a public relations regulation.
MI - decrease the potential lethality of snares for non-target species
MO - Allows for a foot-captured deer to escape
MT - Not required
NJ - Deer should be able to pull its foot out of device.
OH - prevent injury to deer
PA - release deer leg captures
SD - deer leg can escape, neck snared coyote cannot.
WI - Allow the release of all foot held animals - especially white-tailed deer.
WV - Allow deer to escape.

92) Are maximum loop stop devices, which prevent the snare loop from opening larger than a certain diameter, required on snares set on land? If YES; what is the largest diameter the loop is allowed to open to?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	82.35%	28
Yes and the largest diameter is:	17.65%	6
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes and the largest diameter is:
ND - 12 inches.
NJ - 12"
OH - 15 inches
PA - Cable loop may have a maximum circumference of 38 inches.
VA - 12 inches
WI - 12 inches

93) Is a swivel required on neck/body snares? If YES; at what point must the swivel be placed?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	82.86%	29
Yes, and the swivel must be placed:	17.14%	6
<i>answered question</i>		35
<i>skipped question</i>		14

Yes, and the swivel must be placed:

MI - 2 swivels required (one at anchor point)
MO - An anchor swivel is required- within 5 feet of the end of the snare (<5 feet from the loop)
NJ - Placement not stated in regulations
PA - between anchor and loop
SD - on the anchor end, swivel may not be >4" long.
WI - At any point, but we recommend as an in-line swivel.

94) Is a swivel required on foot/leg snares? If YES; at what point must the swivel be placed?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	96.97%	32
Yes, and the swivel must be placed at:	3.03%	1
<i>answered question</i>		33
<i>skipped question</i>		16

Yes, and the swivel must be placed at:
NJ - Placement not stated in regulations.
SD – Swivel device must be placed on the anchor end of the cable, swivel can not be >4" long, and must operate freely when set.

95) Does your jurisdiction regulate how a snare may be secured (e.g., not on a drag)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	70.59%	23
Yes, and snares must be secured by:	29.41%	11
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes, and snares must be secured by:
IA - Snares cannot be attached to a drag.
MI - Stake or object sufficient to hold a fox or coyote (illegal to use any type of drag)
MO - Cable Restraints and snares underwater must be staked- no use of drags allowed.
MT - Breakaway snares must be fastened to an immovable object solidly secured to the ground. The use of drags is prohibited.
ND - affixing to an immovable object solidly attached to the ground. The use of drags is prohibited.
OH - Regulations only specify that snares cannot be used with a drag and that they must be staked or otherwise attached to an immovable object.
PA - staking
SD - No drags.
UT – Snares with a loop diameter > 3 inches must be solidly anchored.
WI - Although we do not require exactly how to secure, we do require "non-entanglement", which means a person must use stakes, earth anchors, or another similar device.
WV - Must be anchored at the trap site.

96) Does your jurisdiction regulate or restrict the distance of snare placement (e.g., bottom of loop 10 inches) from the ground? If YES, What is the minimum height allowed to the bottom of the loop, in inches? What is the maximum height allowed to the top of the loop, in inches?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No restriction or regulation	70.59%	24
Yes, the minimum and maximum respectively are:	29.41%	10
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes, the minimum and maximum respectively are:
AR - Lower loop can be no more than 10 inches off ground.
MI - Top of snare loop - not higher than 24 inches above ground. The bottom of the snare loop is not specified.
MN – Top of snare loop no more than 16 inches above ground; with maximum loop size of 10 inches.
MO - The bottom of the loop must be at least 6 inches from the ground. No upper height in regulation.
ND - Snares cannot be set so the bottom of the loop is higher than 12 inches off the ground.
NJ - No minimum height. For mink, muskrat the maximum height is 7 inches. For all other furbearers the maximum height is 24 inches.
PA - 6" and 12"
VA - Top of snare loop can be no more than 12" above the ground.
WI - Bottom of the loop must be 6 inches above but no greater than 12 inches, where the surface is ground, ice, crusted or packed snow or any other hard surface.
WV - Only restriction is same as for all other traps - shall not be more than three linear feet from surface of earth.

97) Does your jurisdiction regulate placement of snares on land in a general way (e.g., must be within 20 feet of water)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	64.71%	22
Yes, as follows:	35.29%	12
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes, as follows:
AL - the use of snares on land sets is illegal, with the exception of power snares
AR - Deer stops required if snare is more than 20 feet from a permanent body of water.
GA - Only legal for beaver and must be set in water or within 10 feet of water.
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 inch or less. All other snares must have a loop size of 8 inches or less in horizontal measurement, except for snare with at least 1/2 of the loop under water.

KY - A person trapping on dry land shall not set traps closer than ten (10) feet apart.
MN - May not be on 'deer trails' or in or within 3 feet of culvert (unless submerged); may not be set in rights-of-way or public land in farmland zone.
MO - Cable Restraint devices may not be used within 150 feet of any residence, occupied building or driveway leading to a residence.
MT - Included as ground sets for setback requirements stated in previous foothold section pages
NJ - Mink and muskrat snares must be set within 50 feet of mean high water line.
SD - snares prohibited May 1 - Nov 13 on section line road rights-of-way and on all public lands statewide.
VA - Private lands only with written permission of the landowner.
WI - Cannot entangle regardless of set location.

98) Are there restrictions on placing snares in or near fences?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	73.53%	25
Yes, as follows:	26.47%	9
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes, as follows:
AL - snares are illegal on land sets
AR - When fully extended the snare may not touch a fence.
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 - Snares are prohibited in dry land sets within 50 ft of the outside edge of a public road or within 5 ft of a fence bordering a public road.
MI - They may not be attached to a fence or set in a manner that would allow an animal to become entangled in a fence.
MN - may not be set in road right-of-way fence lines in Farmland zone
MO - Cable restraint devices must be used in a location not allowing entanglement (such as rooted, woody vegetation greater than 1/2 inch in diameter, and shall not be capable of extending to within 12 inches of a fence.
PA - No entanglement is allowed including fences
WI - Cannot stake in a manner that allows the animal or the restraint device to reach any part of a fence, rooted woody vegetation greater than 1/2 inch diameter, or any other immovable object or stake that could cause entanglement.

99) Are there restrictions on placing snares near brush or other natural sources of entanglement?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	85.29%	29
Yes, as follows:	14.71%	5
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Yes, as follows:

AL - snares are illegal on land sets
MI - A snare shall not be attached to a fence or set in a manner that would allow an animal captured in the snare to become entangled with a fence. Snares may be anchored to woody vegetation provided that it is clear of branches or stubs up to a height of 5 feet above the ground or compacted snow. Stubs and branches must be cut flush with the outer bark of the main stem. Snares may not be set in a manner that would allow a snared animal to be suspended with two or more feet off the ground.
MO - Cable restraint devices must be used in a location not allowing entanglement (such as rooted, woody vegetation greater than 1/2 inch in diameter, and shall not be capable of extending to within 12 inches of a fence.
PA - No entanglement is allowed by regulation
WI - Cannot stake in a manner that allows the animal or the restraint device to reach any part of a fence, rooted woody vegetation greater than 1/2 inch diameter, or any other immovable object or stake that could cause entanglement.

100) What time checking interval is required for snares set on land?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
None	11.76%	4
Daily	26.47%	9
24 hours	26.47%	9
36 hours	11.76%	4
48 hours	2.94%	1
72 hours	2.94%	1
96 hours	2.94%	1
Other (please specify)	14.71%	5
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

Other (please specify)
AL - illegal to use snares on land
MI - Daily in southern part of state; at least once every 48 hours in northern part of state.
NM - All traps every 24 hours by agent (licensed trapper) and every other calendar day by actual trapper.
SD - by midnight of the 2nd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked East of Missouri River (48 hours max.); by midnight of the 3rd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked West of Missouri River (72 hours max.).
UT - 96hrs for lethal sets, 48hrs for others.

101) Is it legal to set a land snare so the captured animal is suspended above the ground (e.g., pole set)?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	61.76%	21
No	38.24%	13
<i>answered question</i>		34
<i>skipped question</i>		15

102) Are snares legal for use in water sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.00%	38
No	0.00%	0
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

103) Are snares used in water sets required to have a “break-away” (i.e., J hook. S hook, end ferrule) that will cause the snare to release at a certain weight? If YES; at what weight must snares release?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	86.84%	33
Yes, and the break-away weight is:	13.16%	5
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Yes, and the break-away weight is:
MT - 350 lbs.
ND – 350 lbs.
OH - 350 lbs.
SD – 350 lbs.
WY – 295 lbs.

104) Does your jurisdiction require snares set in water to be completely submerged?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.89%	3
No	92.11%	35
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

105) What time checking interval is required for snares set in the water?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Daily	23.68%	9
24 hours	18.42%	7
36 hours	10.53%	4
48 hours	2.63%	1
72 hours	5.26%	2
96 hours	5.26%	2

none	13.16%	5
Other (please specify in hours)	21.05%	8
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Other (please specify in hours)
IA - None for those set completely under water.
IL - Once each calendar day
MN - if "capable of drowning", must be checked once every 3rd calendar day; if not, daily.
NE - 48 hrs if drowning set
NH - daily except for beaver and otter under ice at 72 hours
NM - All traps every 24 hours by agent (licensed trapper) and every other calendar day by actual trapper.
SD - by midnight of the 2nd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked East of Missouri River (48 hours max.); by midnight of the 3rd full calendar day from time was initially set or last checked West of Missouri River (72 hours max.).
UT - 96 hrs for lethal sets 48hrs for others

106) Does your jurisdiction allow a different check requirement if snares are set under ice? If so, what is the check interval?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	89.47%	34
Yes, and the check interval is:	10.53%	4
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Yes, and the check interval is:
MI - N/A. Snares in water must be under ice.
MN - no time limit under ice
NH - 72 hours
WI - No check requirements if under ice.

107) Is it legal to use snares set in the water as live restraining devices?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	94.74%	36
No	5.26%	2
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

108) Are locking devices (i.e., a lock which prevents the snare from opening when an animal is captured) required on snares used in water sets?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	13.16%	5
No	86.84%	33

<i>answered question</i>	38
<i>skipped question</i>	11

109) Are there restrictions on the types of locks (e.g., cam locks, washer locks) that may be used on snares set in the water? If YES; please explain your state regulations.		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	92.11%	35
Yes, and regulations specify:	7.89%	3
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Yes, and regulations specify:
IL - Mechanical lock (i.e., not spring-loaded or assisted)
LA - When snares are set in bear country, locks are required.
OH - Relaxing lock

110) Are minimum loop stop devices (deer stops) which prevent the snare loop from closing smaller than a certain diameter required on snares set in water? If YES; what is the smallest diameter the loop is allowed to close to?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	81.58%	31
Yes, and the smallest diameter the loop may close to is:	18.42%	7
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Yes, and the smallest diameter the loop may close to is:
IA - 2 1/2 inches
IL - 2.5 inches
MO - 2 1/2 inches
NJ - 1.9 inches; however, no loop stops are required if set completely underwater or when set for mink and muskrat.
OH - 2.5 inches
PA - 7 inches of cable
SD - 2.5 inches

111) Are maximum loop stop devices, which prevent the snare loop from opening larger than a certain diameter, required on snares in water sets? If YES; what is the largest diameter the loop is allowed to open to?

answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	92.11%	35
Yes, and the largest diameter the loop may open to is:	7.89%	3
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Yes, and the largest diameter the loop may open to is:
ND - 12 inches
NJ - 12 inches; however loop stop not required if set completely underwater or when set for mink and muskrat.
OH - 15 inches

112) Is a swivel required on snares used in water sets? If YES; at what point must the swivel be placed?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes, but the location of the swivel is not stated	7.89%	3
No, a swivel is not required	86.84%	33
Yes, and the swivel must be placed at:	5.26%	2
<i>answered question</i>		38
<i>skipped question</i>		11

Yes, and the swivel must be placed at:
IL - Anchor point
SD - at anchor end

113) Did you find this survey easy to take in electronic format?		
answer options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	97.83%	45
No	2.17%	1
<i>answered question</i>		46
<i>skipped question</i>		3