

Research and Analysis of Policy and Law to Prevent Translocation of Live Feral Swine



Produced by the Wildlife Management Institute in partnership with Southwick Associates

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Introduction

The willful or accidental introduction of feral swine into suitable habitats across North America is perhaps one of our most serious conservation issues (VerCauteren et al 2020). Inconsistencies in state policies and laws regarding the transport/translocation of feral swine undermine state agencies' efforts to prevent expansion and reduce the impact of these animals (Smith 2020). Agencies with jurisdiction requested a study to identify these inconsistencies, gaps, and trends that hamper their ability to effectively control the human-induced spread of feral swine. There is also a need to assess the effectiveness of these policies, regulations, and statutes for their ability to effectively control the movement and spread of feral swine.

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) Feral Swine Working Group was established in 2020 to further AFWA's purpose of promoting the conservation and management of wildlife resources by: "Developing effective, science-based management recommendations for stakeholders, implementing recommendations and advising Agency Directors on issues relating to feral swine policy and administration, funding opportunities, research and management opportunities ([Feral Swine Working Group :: Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies \(fishwildlife.org\)](https://fishwildlife.org))." The first objective of the AFWA Feral Swine Working Group is to "Encourage uniform policies that prohibit the interstate movement of feral swine and translocation of feral swine."

To accomplish this objective, state agencies must have a comprehensive, systematic evaluation of the current policies and laws related to transport or translocation of feral swine that identifies inconsistencies that impact efforts to preclude spread of feral swine. The states also would benefit from recommendations for changes to policies or laws to increase consistency among states and improve efforts to detect and prevent the translocation of feral swine. The overarching objective of this project was to research and analyze the current statutes, regulations, and policies on the translocation, movement, hunting, and disease testing of feral swine for the 50-state wildlife and agriculture/animal health agencies and provide general recommendations that will help them to control feral swine more effectively.

This project was primarily funded by a competitive multistate grant from AFWA, with a supporting grant from the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Methods

First, we reviewed the literature on nationwide feral swine policy and regulations. Previous surveys conducted by the Southeast AFWA Wild Hog Working Group (SEAFWA-WHWG) and the Midwest AFWA ad-hoc Feral Swine Committee (MAFWA-FSC) informed the questionnaire used in this study. Those surveys evaluated regional policies and regulations for their respective jurisdictions and provided many of the questions used in this National survey. Prior to fielding, we tested the survey using 4 external reviewers and adjusted questions and flow as needed.

Our intended survey population was, 1) the State natural resource agency point person for feral swine in all 50 states, and 2) the State Veterinarian for all 50 states, usually located in an agricultural agency or animal health agency. Three state natural resource agencies (Connecticut, Idaho, New Hampshire) informed us that all matters concerning feral swine were handed over to the state agricultural agency; thus, the respective natural resource agencies were dropped from the survey. Our final survey population were 97 individuals, who all received a survey (Appendix 10).

We emailed each member of our survey population noting that a feral swine questionnaire would soon be arriving in their inbox. In that email, we also requested recipients notify us if there was a more appropriate point of contact. As a result, we updated our database to reflect the current staffing situation for those states. With those updates in place, we administered the survey beginning 25 August 2022.

The email-based survey was administered using the Qualtrics survey platform. We contacted agency representatives up to 4 times, generally on a weekly basis, using a personalized email that was adjusted slightly with each attempt. We concluded the collection of survey information on 27 September 2022.

We used the survey responses to guide a more in-depth look at the administrative statutes/code and regulations for each state. The official administrative code and regulations in each state were generally available online. Our priority in searching administrative code and regulations was to obtain information for non-responding states as well as to confirm survey responses and to augment survey results as needed. We concluded our systematic search by examining administrative code and regulations in all 50 states.

Survey Response

We received completed surveys from 78 of 97 individuals (80.4% response). Ultimately, we received at least one response from 47 of the 50 states surveyed. Thirty-nine responses (of 47 surveyed) from State Fish and Wildlife agencies were received, compared to 33 responses (of 50 surveyed) from State Agricultural or Animal Health agencies. We received complete information (both agencies or one response if only one agency surveyed) from 32 states (64%).

Chapter 1: State Agency Jurisdiction and Regulations concerning Importation, Possession, Transportation, and Release of Feral Swine/Wild Boar

Distribution of Feral Swine

Nineteen states reported having no feral swine in their state (using a definition that includes escaped domestic swine (*Sus scrofa domesticus*), Russian or Eurasian wild boar (*Sus scrofa scrofa*), Russian boar hybrids (hybrids wild boar x feral x domestic) or escaped pot-bellied pigs (likely one of the Southeast Asian subspecies or hybridized with domestic pigs) (Table 1). Nineteen states also reported feral Russian boar or Russian boar hybrids. Seventeen states reported the presence of feral pot-bellied pigs (or another similar breed). Many states reported more than one category of feral swine. These values do not include states that did not respond. The United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS, 2022) reports up to 35 states with feral hogs in recent years but 31 states in 2021, which is consistent with our survey results.

Table 1. Types of feral swine reported in states. Data from survey results.

Type of feral swine reported	Number of states reporting
Escaped domestic swine	23 (AZ, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, NH, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)
Russian boar	7 (AZ, LA, MI, MN, NH, NC, NY)
Russian boar hybrids	18 (AZ, CA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, NV, NC, NY, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, WV)
Potbellied pigs (or similar species)	17 (AZ, IA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, NC, NH, NY, OH, OK, OR, TX, VA)
Other	0
Feral swine not present	19

Definition of Feral Swine and State Authorities

Respondents and statute reviews provided a wide variety of definitions of feral swine that are used by states (Appendix 1). Most common were definitions including Russian boar or European (Old World) swine and their hybrids. However, many definitions included domesticated swine that had escaped confinement. Some used descriptions of animal physiology while others used behaviors of swine such as “that is or has been roaming freely upon public land or private land.(Louisiana)” A key point from this review is that any Suidae subspecies, including free-ranging Russian boar, associated hybrids, free-ranging domestic swine species, and escaped pot-bellied pigs are significant concerns for both agriculture and wildlife in all states to warrant definitions and clarification of oversight in state laws and regulations. Worth noting is that some states have also included members of the Family *Tayassuidae* (peccaries or javelinas) in feral swine regulations, while the same species are protected as native wildlife species in other states. Figure 1, excerpted from Anonymous (2010), may help with

understanding the phylogeny of pigs. The phylogeny figure may have been updated since that report was published.

Under the United States system of divided federal/state authority, regulatory authority over feral swine/wild pigs resides primarily with states (Smith 2020, see also West et al. 2009, USDA APHIS 2015). At the state level, multiple agencies may share authority and responsibilities for management and enforcement of regulations (Appendices 2 - 5). State agricultural agencies and/or livestock boards are concerned with managing the health and proper care of livestock, taking steps to prevent or eliminate introduction or reemergence of diseases of swine as part of the agency's overall duties. Agricultural livestock regulations in some states apply to any swine entering or occurring in the state, while other states livestock regulations exclude feral or wild boars by separating domestic swine from wild/feral animals. In these cases, management and control largely fall under regulations in a separate section of livestock regulations addressing exotic animals or in fish and wildlife agency regulations. In other states, feral swine are wild animals managed under the authorities of fish and wildlife agencies. Fish and wildlife agencies have defined feral swine and/or wild boar as game species, invasive species, and/or exotic wildlife when developing regulations within their designated authority.

The Washington Administrative Code 16-80-005 (Department of Agriculture) definition may be the most thorough of the 50 state regulation definitions. "Feral swine" means animals included in any of the following categories:

- Animals of the genus *Sus* that are free roaming on public or private lands and do not appear to be domesticated;
- Swine from domesticated stocks that have escaped or been released or born into the wild state;
- European wild hogs and their hybrid forms (also known as European wild boars or razorbacks), regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement; or
- Animals of the family Tayassuidae, such as peccaries and javelinas, regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement.

In addition to this definition, the state of Washington also lists wild boar (*Sus scrofa* and all wild hybrids) as deleterious, exotic wildlife in the Department of Fish and Wildlife Administrative Code Section 232-12-017.

Regulations Concerning Importation of Feral Swine

"Importation" means to provide entry of an animal into a state or to bring an animal into a state. The Code of Federal Regulations allows movement of wild pigs among states if in compliance with federal and state laws where the animal originated (Smith, 2020: page 252). For compliance (Smith, 2020: page 252), wild pigs must be:

- 1) Permanently marked by an identification tattoo or other approved swine identification tag,
- 2) Moved directly to slaughter (or other authorized location), avoiding physical contact with other livestock while enroute,
- 3) Accompanied by a permit issued by the APHIS representative or state animal health official from where it originated, and
- 4) Found to be negative of disease from an official test within 30 days prior to interstate movement (9 C.F.R. §§ 78.30).

Most, if not all, states agricultural agencies/livestock boards have adopted similar language in addition to other regulations concerning importation of swine. Most states require a certificate of veterinary inspection in addition to federal requirements. The critical distinction is whether the state agricultural agency/livestock board includes or omits feral swine/wild boar in importation rules for swine in agriculture. In some cases (e.g., Utah, North Carolina) feral swine are expressly prohibited in livestock importation regulations while other swine are allowed. Other states (e.g., Georgia) may allow importation with a permit but they expressly limit the types of operations where the feral swine can be received. The Texas Animal Health Commission generally prohibits importation of feral swine unless meeting specific requirements for importation, the specific language is “tested negative to pseudorabies and brucellosis with 30 days prior to entry or originate from a brucellosis validated free and pseudorabies qualified free herd, in addition to an entry permit and a certificate of veterinary inspection” (Appendix 2). Texas rules about the destination of such animals are specific as well (see below section on release of feral swine).

In our review of state regulations where feral swine are considered wild animals regulated by a fish and wildlife agency (Appendix 2), most if not all of these states prohibit importation of native wildlife species unless the species is specifically noted in regulations (e.g., white-tailed deer in captivity are allowed to be imported in some states). When considered as a non-native species, various terms define feral swine as detrimental species (e.g., Tennessee), exotic wildlife (e.g., Kentucky), or invasive species (e.g., Ohio) and have prohibitions in place for importation for feral swine. Overall, 44 states prohibit the importation of feral swine although 28 of these states have exceptions to the prohibition in law. In practice, likely several other states do not allow any importation of feral swine (i.e., in states with authority to allow some importation, the governing authority has not allowed any additional importation).

Smith (2020) discusses the importance of distinction of “restrictive” transport policies and “prohibitive” transport policies. Restrictive policies regulate feral swine being transported through specific criteria while prohibitive policies adopt a zero-tolerance policy on transport. In our assessment of state regulations, most states' importation policies would be considered restrictive. Generally, both restrictive and prohibitive regulations contain a clause that allows consideration of a special permit for research, exhibition, or education purposes (or other purposes defined by the commission or department). However, 16 states prohibit any importation and did not have any exceptions to allow importation of feral swine (Appendix 2). These states would best fit the definition of “prohibitive” transport policies. It appears that more strongly worded regulations trending towards prohibition have been adopted in recent years.

Regulations Concerning Possession of Feral Swine

Three states generally allow possession of feral swine by members of the private sector (Table 2, see also Appendix 3). In addition, five states generally prohibit possession but allow possession in certified facilities including processing facilities, hunting facilities, and/or confined facilities. Conversely 11 states specifically prohibit possession of feral swine with no exceptions. The remaining states prohibit possession unless certain conditions are met. The two most common conditions are:

- 1) An allowance for purpose of scientific, education, exhibition, research uses, and management uses (including the use of radio-marked feral swine to locate free-ranging feral swine), and

- 2) A specific permit issued by the state, and which usually has specific conditions. Four states generally prohibit but allow possession of feral swine by private owners whose feral swine operations were in existence before new prohibitive rules were put in place (grandfather clause with certain conditions).

Table 2. Types of possession (including exemption types) and number of states.

Type of possession	Number of states
Possession generally allowed without conditions	3 AZ, MA, PA
Possession prohibited with no exceptions	11 HI, KS, MD, MO, MT, NM, NC, ND, NY, SC, SD, WV
Possession generally prohibited but allowed for purpose of scientific research, exhibition, educational, or management purposes (judas pig)	13 AK, CT, ID, IN, KY, MI, MN, NE, NV, UT, VT, WA, WI
Possession generally prohibited but allowed with permit issued by state authority	12 CA, DE, IL, ME, MS, NH, NJ, OH, OR, RI, TN, VA
Possession generally prohibited but allowed for certified facilities.	5 FL, GA, LA, OK, TX
Possession generally prohibited but allowed for certain facilities that were in existence before more prohibitive rules were implemented (grandfather clause)	4 AL, AR, CO, IA

We also attempted to document penalties for violations of feral swine possession policies. Penalties were either misdemeanors (with fines and/or jail time) or civil penalties (Appendix 3). In several cases, the penalty was not specified in the regulation we researched.

Regulations Concerning the Transportation of Feral Swine

While movement of wild pigs through human-mediated activities has undoubtedly occurred over the last several hundred years in North America, only recently has it been attributed as a primary catalyst for the accelerated range expansion seen during the last couple of decades (Smith 2020, citing Bevins et al 2014 and Mayer 2014). Many states enacted relatively prohibitive regulations for all swine to prevent the spread of domestic swine diseases, such as pseudorabies. Several states in recent years have enacted more explicit prohibitions on transportation to discourage movement and release of feral swine for recreational purposes and to prevent the spread of swine diseases.

Four states (AZ, FL, GA, MA) generally allow transportation of feral swine with some conditions on destination, marking, quarantining, etc. (Appendix 4). Thirteen (13) states prohibit transportation of feral swine within their borders and have no exceptions. The remaining 33 states generally prohibit transportation unless the transporter obtains a permit from the state and usually also must have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection before transporting. A few states have a specific transporter license for those desiring to transport feral swine.

We also attempted to document penalties for violations of feral swine transportation policies. Penalties were either misdemeanors (with fines and/or jail time) or civil penalties (Appendix 4). In several cases, the penalty was not specified in the regulation we researched.

Smith (2020: Section 11.2) makes a good argument that restrictive transportation regulations are relatively ineffective in slowing the establishment of feral swine populations unless the receiving state tracks the disposition of feral swine coming into the state. The concern is that the receiving owner may have inadequate facilities or inadvertently (perhaps intentionally) release legally transported feral swine into unenclosed properties.

Regulations Concerning Release of Feral Swine

We defined release as unloading transported animals from an enclosed mobile pen into a physical location that may be a building, pen, fenced hunting facility, or into a setting where the animal is essentially at large. No state allows feral swine transported within or into a state to be released into a setting where the animal is essentially at large (Appendix 5). Thirty-two states prohibit release of feral swine under any conditions while 18 states allow release into certified facilities with permit (and generally upon satisfying other conditions of permit such as a CVI or quarantine). It is very likely that many of the 18 states requiring a permit for release have not issued a permit in recent years, although we have no data to confirm or refute this statement.

We also attempted to document penalties for violations of feral swine release policies. Penalties were either misdemeanors (with fines and/or jail time) or civil penalties (Appendix 5). In some states the fines may be as high as \$10,000 per incident. In several cases, the penalty was not specified in the regulation we researched.

Chapter 1 Recommendations

- 1) *Definitions.* Review your state's definition of feral swine to ensure the definition is broadly inclusive of Suidae and Tayassuidae species for future management needs. In some states, Taassuidae are native species and should not be considered feral swine when within historic range. Available information suggests that any free-ranging Suidae and Tayassuidae species may become problematic to natural resources and swine disease management.
- 2) *Importation.* While a complete prohibition of importation of feral swine is most desirable, review your state regulations and rules to ensure importation of feral swine is adequately regulated to prevent spread of feral swine and feral swine diseases.
- 3) *Possession.* Work with swine owners, including those who have Suidae as pets, to ensure facilities are professionally managed and capable of preventing escape of Suidae. Inspection of facilities and records should be a routine activity of the state agency with appropriate authority. Records, especially of disposition of animals, will benefit future disease management as agencies attempt to link point of origin with point of delivery to manage potential disease outbreaks.
- 4) *Transportation.* Clearly the gold standard of regulations regarding transportation is to require an intrastate transportation license/permit for transporting feral hogs combined with adequate

tracking of the license/permit use. While many would consider this burdensome, such requirements are very appropriate during periods when a disease outbreak is identified, and increased vigilance is necessary.

- 5) *Release*. Release regulations seem adequate. Increasing penalties for intentional release to include loss of hunting privileges (or other harsher penalties) may provide added incentive to compliance. These steps would require additional outreach to prosecutors and judges to ensure they understand the serious consequences of intentionally releasing feral swine into the environment.

Chapter 2: Feral Swine Hunting and Disease Testing

Feral Swine as Game Animals

For the states with a viable feral swine population, only 6 classified them as a game animal (Alabama, California, Florida, Hawaii, Ohio, and West Virginia). In Pennsylvania, protection was largely removed and is only retained in counties that are under an eradication plan. More often, they are classified as a deleterious exotic species (e.g., Idaho), invasive/nuisance species (e.g., Arkansas), non-game (e.g., North Carolina), or unprotected (e.g., Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina). Louisiana, Oregon, and Tennessee consider them as an 'outlaw quadruped', predatory, and a destructive species, respectively. In Iowa, swine are considered owned by someone and can be killed while doing damage or causing harm (Appendix 6).

Feral Swine Hunting

Seasons, methods of take, license requirements and whether take is even legal vary significantly by state. For example, Kansas¹, Minnesota, Missouri², North Dakota, Utah, and Vermont all prohibit hunting or taking feral swine. These regulations are implemented generally to encourage reporting and removal by USDA or other experts. The belief is feral swine that are not conditioned to avoid hunters would be more susceptible to other types of removal. Conversely, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources "promotes aggressive removal anywhere feral pigs are reported" and allows individuals to remove animals at any time of the year, provided they have a small game license and landowner permission. Most commonly, feral swine are managed through regulated take either year-round or during established hunting seasons.

Bag limits are nearly universally unlimited, with the exception of West Virginia, where 'wild boar' are protected and the bag limit is one per year.

Despite not being classified as game or a protected species, most states require some sort of hunting license before they can be taken. However, that is often dependent on whether the individual is on public or private land. Similarly, most seasons are year-round on private land, while public land seasons are generally restricted to established dates. For example, Georgia restricts public land hunting to established big game seasons, New Jersey allows harvest in deer zones 25 and 65 during the deer season by people with a deer license, and Oklahoma hunters must possess a valid license during the season they are hunting (Appendix 7). Likely, public land restrictions are a manifestation of the desire to not promote conflicts with other hunters.

Method of take also vary considerably by state. All states with feral swine allow take by archery or firearm; we could find only a couple that allow other weapons, such as knives or atlatls. Night hunting (along with the use of night vision/infrared technology) and baiting are most frequently allowed on private land. Hunting with hounds appears to be specific to the southeastern states, as is trapping and aerial removal of feral swine (Appendix 8). State regulations related to confined harvesting operations vary, with 20 allowing the practice in some form. Of note, two states (New Hampshire, Oregon) each have only one facility.

¹ Landowners can shoot feral swine on their own property.

² Take is only prohibited on lands administered by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

For the responding states, shooting and trapping were most frequently used to remove feral swine. A few states indicated they either used or would use aircraft to facilitate swine removal (Appendix 9).

Disease Testing³

Feral swine represents a significant wildlife disease challenge to the public and the agencies that regulate the species. They are known to carry at least 30 diseases and almost 40 different parasites that impact humans, livestock, and wildlife. The National Feral Swine Damage Management Program (NFSP) was established in 2014 and provided a mechanism to streamline and expand feral swine disease management (Brown et al. 2020). This appropriation has allowed testing of over 3,000 samples per year for classical swine fever, swine brucellosis, and pseudorabies.

African swine fever (ASF), a re-emergent disease, is highly pathogenic to domestic pigs and has the potential to severely impact domestic pork production. Although ASF has not been detected in the United States, there is substantial risk from illegal importation of swine products. Given feral swine can carry and transmit the disease, there is the potential for severe economic consequences. In fact, USDA estimates the disease could cost widespread disruptions in pork productions and losses of \$50 billion dollars over 10 years ([USDA, Protect our Pigs program](#)).

Feral swine management is integral to a comprehensive disease response and would be the most problematic component of a comprehensive response strategy. As outlined in Section 3.3.6 of the draft [USDA African Swine Fever Response Plan](#), eradication is a primary control strategy. However, elimination of wildlife populations provides challenges that do not exist in domestic situations. These challenges are not limited to their free-ranged status; they also include public support, consistent, reliable, and enduring funding, access to private land to do removals, among others. Examples of the challenges related to managing diseases at the wildlife-domestic interface include chronic wasting disease, bovine tuberculosis, and avian influenza. All of these require biosecurity measures on the part of industry, along with a comprehensive and integrated disease response from wildlife and agricultural agencies.

Overall, 62% (n = 22) of responding wildlife agencies indicated they conducted some sort of feral swine disease testing. Opportunistic surveillance was done by the most agencies (n = 18), followed by USDA-led surveillance (n = 10), and routine hunter-harvested surveillance (Table 3). Because swine diseases are generally reported through the state agricultural/animal health, we asked those respondents which diseases had been discovered in their respective state. Of the responding agencies, pseudorabies was documented most often (n = 13), followed by swine brucellosis (n = 10), and leptospirosis (n = 4) (Table 4). One state (Texas) reported Tularemia as having been detected.

³ These data should not be viewed as complete because we did not receive 100% response coverage for both wildlife and agricultural/animal health staff.

Table 3. Feral swine disease testing, as noted by state wildlife survey respondents.

State	Routine hunter- harvest surveillance	Opportunistic disease surveillance	Research projects	Disease outbreaks	USDA- led
California	*	*	*	*	
Colorado		*			*
Illinois	*	*		*	
Iowa		*			*
Kansas		*			*
Kentucky		*			
Louisiana	*	*	*	*	
Maine					*
Michigan		*			*
Minnesota		*			*
Nebraska		*			
New Hampshire	*	*			
New York		*			
North Carolina		*			*
North Dakota		*			
Ohio		*			*
Oklahoma					*
Oregon		*			
South Carolina					*
Vermont					*
Virginia		*			
West Virginia		*			
Total	4	18	2	3	10

Table 4. Diseases of feral swine detected, as reported by state agricultural/animal health respondents.

State	Swine Brucellosis	Pseudorabies	Leptospirosis	Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Virus	Trichinosis	Toxo- plasmosis	Swine Influenza Virus
Alaska							
Arkansas	*	*	*				
Colorado		*					
Hawaii	*	*	*				
Idaho							
Illinois		*					
Kansas	*	*					*
Kentucky	*	*					
Louisiana	*	*	*				
New Hampshire		*					
Oklahoma	*	*	*	*			*
Oregon	*	*					
Tennessee	*	*					
Texas	*	*					
Virginia	*	*					
Total	10	13	4	1	0	0	2

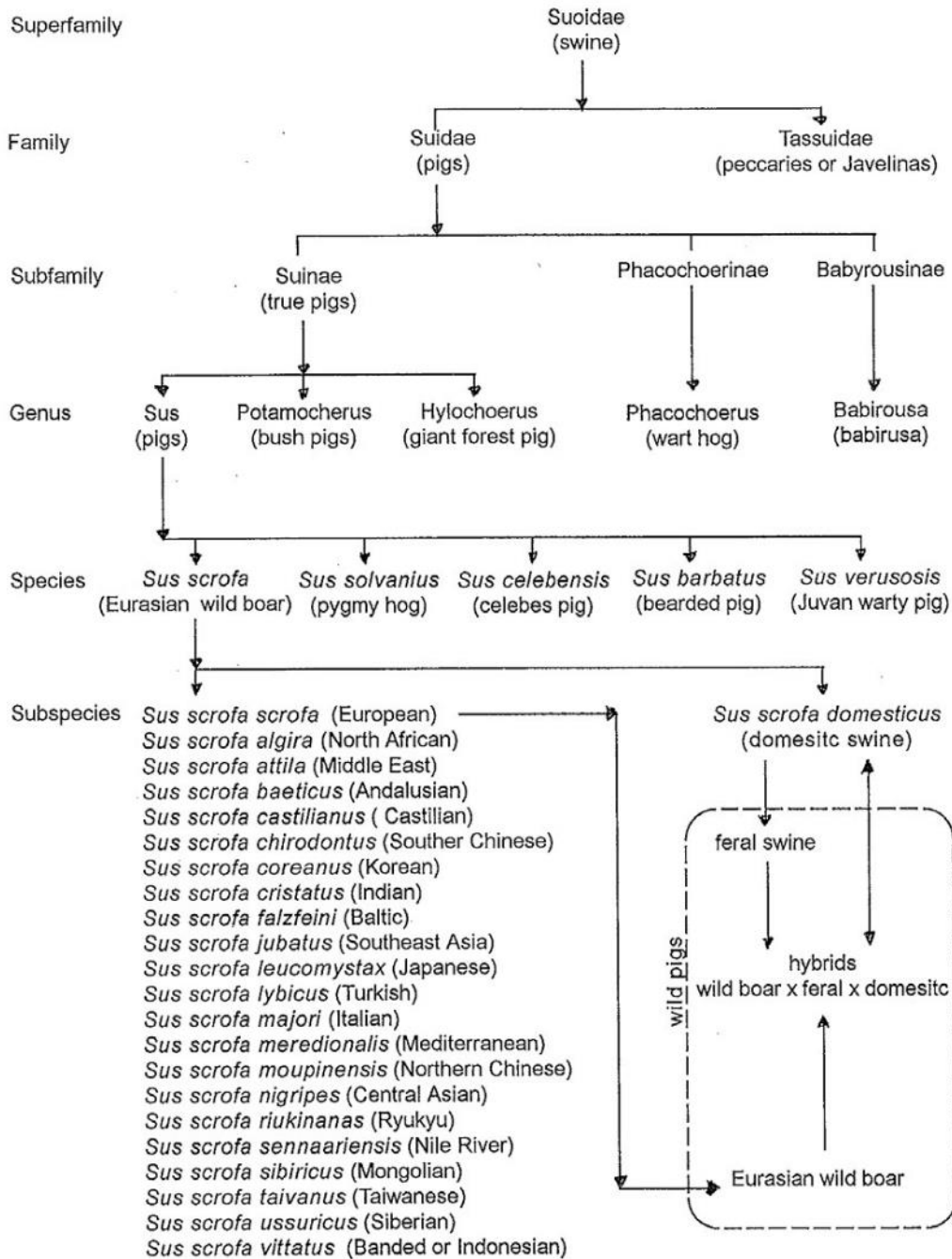
Chapter 2 Recommendations

- 1) Reconsider the need for a hunting license to remove feral swine. Although there are implications related to hunting and firearm safety, states could examine how and when feral swine are removed and determine if a hunting license is necessary, especially for states that allow removal outside the regular hunting seasons.
- 2) Active disease response will require close coordination and participation by state wildlife agency personnel. As USDA disease response plans focus primarily on domestic production, the role of free-ranging wildlife is important. Additionally, once established, a disease is nearly impossible to eradicate from wild populations. Wildlife staff should be present for tabletop exercises and plan development to ensure their interests (and expectations) are represented.
- 3) The United States Department of Agriculture should assess whether the current threat of African Swine Fever is sufficient to implement more limiting regulations concerning interstate transport of all *Sus* species.

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Figure 1. Phylogeny of pigs. Copied from Anonymous (2010).



Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state.

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Alabama	Alabama Admin Code R 220-2-.26 prohibits any nondomestic member of the families Suidae or Tayassuidae. Feral swine are classified as non-indigenous animals with an exemption that allows feral swine to be hunted. Feral swine classified as a game species and managed by Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.
Alaska	5 AAC 92.029 (d)(1): game animal defined as deleterious exotic wildlife or nonindigenous gallinaceous bird is feral if the animal is not under direct control of an owner, including being confined in a cage or other physical structure, or being restrained on a leash. Feral swine listed as deleterious exotic wildlife in 5 AAC 92.990 (a)(21).
Arizona	Arizona Admin Code § R3-2-613 defines feral swine as a hog, boar, or pig that appear to be untamed, undomesticated, or in a wild state; or appear to be contained for commercial hunting or trapping.
Arkansas	Arkansas Code § 2-38-501 “Feral hog” means an animal or hybrid animal of either the family Suidae, including without limitation a wild hog, Russian or European wild boar, and Old World swine, or the family Tayassuidae, including without limitation peccary, javelina, and New World swine, that is or has been roaming freely upon public land or private land. Feral hog does not include: A stray domestic hog that escaped domestic confinement for less than 5 calendar days, a hog held by AZA or by the designated caretakers of the University of Arkansas mascot, or a hog being transported to a market or for slaughter and having a premise ID tag or other official ear tag.
California	Wild pigs, as used in this chapter, means free-roaming pigs not distinguished by branding, ear marking, or other permanent identification methods. CA Fish and Game Code § 4650 (2021). Regulations concerning importation, transportation, and sheltering of restricted live wild animals apply to all Suidae except domestic swine of the family. (CA Fish and Game Code § 2118 (2021)).

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Colorado	<p>“Feral Hog” means any species or hybrid of species from the family Suidae (European boar, Eurasian boar, Russian boar, feral hog) or the family Tayassuidae (javelina and peccary), which possesses one or more morphological characteristic distinguishing it from domestic swine including, but not limited to, an elongated snout, visible tusks, muscular shoulders with small hams and short loins, coarse hair, or a predominant ridge of hair along its back. For the purposes of these regulations, any swine running at large which possesses one or more of the above characteristics, may be presumed to be a feral hog, unless a person has received actual notice that the swine has escaped containment and its return is actively sought, in which case the person should report its location to the owner, if known, and the Division and the Department of Agriculture. 2 CCR 406-O-VI-000. 2 CCR 406-0-VI-008 lists “all wild species and hybrids in the family Suidae (European boar, Eurasian boar, feral hog) and the family Tayassuidae (javelina and peccary)” as species determined to be detrimental to existing wildlife and their habitat in Colorado.</p>
Connecticut	<p>Wild boar considered Category Two wild animals: “including any member within the suborder Suiformes (including, but not limited to, wild boar, warthog, hippopotamus, and peccary)” in Department of Energy and Environmental Protection regulations 26-55-6(3)(b). Category Two wild animals are injurious species from a list of family, order, suborder, genus, or subgenus specified in this section.</p>
Delaware	<p>Feral swine are not explicitly defined but the following two definitions would provide a definition: (4) “Livestock” means domesticated species including: bovine, camelid, cervid, equine, swine, ruminants, ratites, rabbits, poultry, and other animals harvested for food, fiber, fur, or leather. AND (2) “At large” means livestock that strays from confinement or restraint and from the property of the owner including livestock that strays into a confined area that is owned by a person other than the owner of the livestock. Delaware Dept of Agriculture regulates possession of mammals or reptiles exotic to Delaware (3DE Code § 7201) and Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife regulates feral swine as invasive wildlife (7 DE Admin Code 3900-23.0).</p>

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Florida	FL Admin Code Ann. R 5C-3.001 definition: Swine that have lived all (wild) or any part (feral) of their lives as free-roaming. This definition does not include those exotic swine maintained by a zoo or aquarium accredited by the Association of Zoos & Aquariums.
Georgia	GA Comp. R. & Regs. r. 40-13-2-.01 Definitions (7): "Feral swine" mean swine that have lived any part of their lives as free-roaming animals. Georgia Code 27-1-2 (28) "Feral hog" means any hog which has lived any part of its life in a wild, free-ranging state and is currently in such state or has been taken.
Hawaii	HI Rev Stat § 183D-51 (2021) definition: the following named mammals are hereby designated as game mammals when living in a wild or feral state not under domestication: deer (family Cervidae), pronghorn (family Antilocapridae), goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>), sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>), cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>), pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>), and any other mammal that may be or has been introduced into the State and released for hunting and for which a hunting season is established by law or by rule of the department.
Idaho	Idaho Administrative Code 02:24:07 411.01 lists Suidae (European or Russian wild boar (<i>Sus Scrofa</i>)) and Tayassuidae (peccary) as deleterious exotic animals.
Illinois	IL Admin Code 17:700.20 Wild swine are defined as feral swine, Eurasian wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i> , including subspecies), and hybrids between feral swine and Eurasian wild boar. Populations or individuals of any swine that are unrestrained and have adapted to living in a wild or free-roaming environment are considered feral swine.

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Indiana	<p>312 IN Admin Code 312 IAC 9-3-18.6(a) "wild pig" means any feral, untamed, or undomesticated hog from the family Suidae or family Tayassuidae that has one (1) or more of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Has acclimated to living in a wild or free-roaming environment; (2) Was born in the wild; (3) Is free roaming without any visible tags, markings, or behavioral characteristics that would indicate a domestic state or private ownership; (4) Has skeletal characteristics indicative of a wild or Eurasian origin including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) skull characteristics of an elongated snout or sloping appearance with little or no stop at the eye line; (B) a shoulder structure with a steep or razorback (predominate ridge along the back) appearance; (C) hindquarters proportionally smaller than the forequarters lacking natural muscling found in commercial species; or (D) visible tusks.
Iowa	<p>Iowa Admin code: 21-77.1 includes Swine as a "Dangerous wild animal" and defines swine as "Swine which is a member of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus, including but not limited to swine commonly known as Russian boar or European boar of either sex." This section also states: "Agricultural animal" does not mean a swine which is a member of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus, including but not limited to swine commonly known as Russian boar or European boar of either sex.</p>

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Kansas	<p>KS Stat § 47-1809-a. As used in this section, "feral swine" means any untamed or undomesticated hog, boar or pig; swine whose reversion from the domesticated state to the wild state is apparent; or an otherwise freely roaming swine having no visible tags, markings or characteristics indicating that such swine is from a domestic herd, and reasonable inquiry within the area does not identify an owner. Feral swine includes members of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus, including, but not limited to, swine commonly known as old world swine, Russian wild boar, European wild boar, Eurasian wild boar and razorbacks. Feral swine does not include members of the species <i>sus domestica</i> which are involved in domestic hog production.</p>
Kentucky	<p>301 KAR 2.082 defines prohibited species and exotic wildlife, including Suidae (pigs or hogs), except for domestic swine, that are considered potentially injurious to native ecosystems. 301 KAR 2.082 defines "Exotic wildlife" means wildlife species that have never naturally existed in the wild in Kentucky, including species introduced by man that have become naturalized. KY Rev Stat § 246.010 defines "Livestock" means cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, llamas, buffaloes, or any other animals of the bovine, ovine, porcine, caprine, or equine species, deer and elk, whose regulatory requirements are under KRS Chapters 150 and 246, that are privately owned and raised in a confined area for breeding stock, food, fiber, and other products. KY Rev Stat § 150.186 has prohibitions for any wild or feral pig, Eurasian or Russian Boar, or any hybrid of these, whether born in the wild or in captivity.</p>
Louisiana	<p>LA Admin Code XXI-1301 A. Definitions: Feral Swine—any hog, pig, or swine species (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) including, but not limited to, Russian and European wild boar and their hybrids that are running at large, free roaming, or wild upon public or private lands in this state, and shall also include any hog, pig, or swine species that has lived any part of its life running at large, free roaming, or wild. The term feral swine shall also include any feral phenotype swine, whether or not running at large, free roaming, or wild.</p>
Maine	<p>09 ME Code Rules § 137-7-18 lists any member of the family Suidae (Pigs, including but not limited to Eurasian Wild Boar, <i>Sus scrofa</i>) as a Category 1 restricted species.</p>

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Maryland	MD Code Reg 15.11.16.01 defines Feral Swine in List of Prohibited Animals. A. Feral swine of the Genus/species <i>Sus scrofa</i> , also known as wild pigs, European wild boars, Russian wild boars; and B. The offspring of the feral swine of the Genus/species <i>Sus scrofa</i> .
Massachusetts	Code of Massachusetts 321 CMR 9.01. An individual can possess domestic swine (<i>Sus domesticus</i>), including breeds and varieties derived from the wild hog (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) but not including captive European wild hog, or free-living or feral wild hogs or wild swine. Thus, feral swine are considered non-domestic animals covered by MA Gen L ch 131 § 23 (2021).
Michigan	MI Comp L § 287.703 defines: "Feral swine" means swine that have lived their life or any part of their life as free roaming. MI Comp L § 324.41303: Russian Boar are a prohibited species in Michigan and possession is not allowed.
Minnesota	MN Stat 97A.56 (2021): For purposes of this section, "feral swine" means a member of the genus and species <i>Sus scrofa</i> that lives in the wild. MN Admin Rules 6216.0250 declares Eurasian swine, European wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa scrofa</i>) Linnaeus as prohibited invasive species.
Mississippi	Mississippi Administrative Code (MAC) 49-7-1 classifies wild hogs as nuisance animals. MAC 40-2-7.1 defines wild hogs. "For the purpose of this rule, "wild hogs" are hereby defined as any feral hog, wild swine, Russian boar, or any pig that is not a domesticated pet or livestock or has a wild-looking appearance or behavior." In MAC 49-7-140, feral hogs are also defined. For the purposes of this section, "feral hogs, wild swine or Russian Boar" are defined as any hog that is not a domesticated pet or livestock; and "released into the wild" is defined as being able to move about freely to adjoining land.
Missouri	MO Rev Stat 270.400 (2021): Any swine that is born, living, or has lived in the wild, and the offspring of such swine. For the purpose of this subdivision, "in the wild" means not confined by humans to pens, houses, or other facilities designed to hold swine and prevent their escape. MO 2 CSR 30-2.010 classifies feral swine as any swine that are free roaming or Russian and Eurasian that are confined. This also includes javelinas and peccaries.

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Montana	MT Code § 81-29-101 defines: "Feral swine" means a hog, boar, or pig that appears to be untamed, undomesticated, or in a wild state or appears to be contained for commercial hunting or trapping. MT Admin Rules 12.6.1540 classifies prohibited species that includes "All wild species in the family Suidae (Russian boar, European boar) and hybrids thereof; and (d) In the family Tayassuidae, the collared peccary (javelina) (<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>) and hybrids thereof."
Nebraska	NE Stat 37-524.01 For purposes of this section, feral swine means swine whose reversion from the domesticated state to a wild state is apparent or an otherwise freely roaming swine having no visible tags, marking, or characteristics indicating that it is from a domestic herd, and reasonable inquiry within the area does not identify an owner.
Nevada	NRV. Rev. Stat 569.0085 defines livestock to include "all swine or animals of the porcine species." NRS 569.008 "Feral livestock" means any formerly domesticated livestock or progeny of domesticated livestock which have become wild and are running at large upon public or private lands in the State of Nevada, and which have no physical signs of domestication. NRS 569.0075 "Estray" defined. "Estray" means any domesticated livestock or progeny of domesticated livestock showing signs of domestication, running at large upon public or private lands in the State of Nevada, whose owner is unknown in the section where the animal is found. NAC 503.110 restricts the importation, transportation, and possession of certain species, including (d) Mammals (12) Wild pigs and hogs "All species in the family Suidae, except domestic breed of <i>Sus scrofa</i> ."
New Hampshire	Survey response: 467:3 Wild Boar. – Any person or corporation owning or possessing wild boar in this state shall at all times keep such wild boar in a safe and suitable enclosure so that they may not run at large or damage the person or property of others. Author notes: It appears that wild boars are considered escaped private property. No mention of feral swine found.
New Jersey	No definition. It appears that feral swine would fall under live exotic animal and is likely regulated under NJ Admin Code 7:25-4.5, which requires a permit to possess any species not previously listed as exempted species or prohibited species. New Jersey Revised Statutes 23:4-63 specifies possession and release of certain animals.

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
New Mexico	New Mexico Stat § 77-18-6: "As used in this section, feral hog" means a pig that exists in an untamed state from domestication."
New York	New York Env Conservation L § 11-0514 (2021): "Eurasian boar" shall mean any subspecies, breed, or hybrid of swine recognized as Eurasian boar, Russian boar, wild boar, wild hog, razorback, or feral swine. "Eurasian boar" shall not include domestic pigs (<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>) possessed for meat production or as pets, or animals possessed or owned by a zoological park accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.
North Carolina	North Carolina Gen Stat § 113.129 defines feral swine as any free-ranging member of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> . During transport, domestic swine must be tagged with official identification or else are presumed to be feral (NC Gen Stat § 106-798). Feral swine are classified as nongame, wild animals (NC Gen Stat 113-129). 02 NCAC 52B .0207: As used in this Section, "feral swine" means any untamed or undomesticated hog, boar, or pig; swine whose reversion from the domesticated state to the wild state is evident; or an otherwise freely roaming swine having no visible tags, marking, or characteristics indicating that such swine is from a domestic herd. Feral swine includes members of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus, including swine commonly known as old world swine, Russian wild boar, European wild boar, Eurasian wild boar, and razorbacks.
North Dakota	North Dakota Cent. Code 36-26-01: Feral swine means a hog, boar, or pig that: appears to be untamed or undomesticated, appears to have reverted from a domesticated to a wild state, and is free roaming.
Ohio	Ohio Admin Code 901:1-11-02: "Feral swine" is any swine that has lived any part of its life free roaming. Ohio Admin Code 1501:31-1-02 (DDDDDD): "Wild Boar" or "feral swine" means members of the Suidae family to include but not limited to wild pig, wild hog, feral hog, feral pig, Old world swine, razorbacks, European wild boar, Russian wild boar, and members of the Tayassuidae family to include but is not limited to collared peccary or javelina. Ohio includes wild boar and feral swine as "game quadrupeds." Feral swine are listed as an invasive species on Ohio DNR website.

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Oklahoma	<p>2 Oklahoma Stat 2-6-603 (2021): "Feral swine" means any hog, pig, or swine species (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) including, but not limited to, Russian and European wild boar that are running at large, free roaming, or wild upon public or private lands in this state.</p> <p>OAC 35:15-34-2: "Feral swine" means any hog, pig, or swine species (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) including, but not limited to, Russian and European wild boar that are running at large, free roaming, or wild upon public or private lands in this state and shall also include any hog, pig, or swine species that has lived any part of its life running at large, free roaming, or wild. The term feral swine shall also include any feral phenotype swine, whether or not running at large, free roaming, or wild.</p>
Oregon	<p>Oregon Rule 603-010-0055 defines Feral Swine. Feral swine are animals of the genus <i>Sus</i> which meet the following conditions: (1) The animals are free roaming on public or private lands and not being held under domestic management confinement; (2) No notification to the land owner, manager, or occupant has been made by the swine owner or their representative of specifically identified and described swine having escaped domestic management confinement within a radius of five (5) miles during the past five (5) days; (3) The swine under consideration do not appear to be domesticated and are not tame; and (4) The swine under consideration do not meet the identification and description of escaped swine in section (2) above. Oregon Rule 635-056-0050 lists wild boar as <i>Sus scrofa</i> (except <i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>) as prohibited species.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Pennsylvania Game Commission Order #2 of 2011: Feral Swine Response – Removal of Protection: For the purposes of this Order, the term “Feral Swine” shall include any animal that is a member of the Family Suidae that is found roaming freely upon public or private lands within this Commonwealth. Under law, all animals held in captivity are domestic (source: Domestic Animal Importation Regulations into Pennsylvania).</p>
Rhode Island	<p>250-RICR-40-05-3.6(A)(27) "Wild swine" or "Feral swine" means any animal of the genus and species (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) that is not intended for commercial agricultural purposes such as breeding or meat production, for pet ownership, or for biomedical research. A wild/feral swine can also refer to a domestic pig that has escaped from captivity or has been released into the wild (accidentally or otherwise), or one that is descended from such animals.</p>

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
South Carolina	South Carolina Code § 50-16-20: a nondomestic member of the families Suidae (pigs). SC Code § 50-16-25 concerns unlawful release of pigs. It is unlawful to (1) import, possess, buy, sell, offer for sale, transfer, or transport a live member of the family Suidae (pig) taken from the wild; (2) release a live member of the family Suidae (pig) into the wild.
South Dakota	No definition found in rules and regulations although South Dakota Feral Swine Response Plan defines “Feral swine (genus <i>Sus</i>), often referred to as wild boar, wild hog, feral pig, feral hog, feral swine, Old World swine, razorback, Eurasian wild boar, or Russian wild boar, are not known to have established populations within South Dakota. The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) and the South Dakota Animal Industry Board (AIB) have the following concerns regarding non-domestic and domestic swine establishing feral populations in South Dakota.”
Tennessee	Tennessee Comp Rules and Regs 80-02-01-.01(s) Feral or Wild Swine - Swine that have lived part (feral) or all (wild) of their lives as free roaming animals. TN Comp Rules and Regs 80-02-01-.01(mm) Sporting Swine – swine that are intended to be used solely for hunting. TN Rules and Regs 0080-02-010.07 (6) defines "wild-appearing swine" means swine that are, at maturity, two feet to three feet tall and three and one half feet to five feet long and, at maturity, have the following physical features in comparison to domestic swine: 1. Massive heads with smaller, pointed and heavily-furred ears; 2. Heavier shoulders that slope down to small hips, giving the animal an outline similar to an American bison; 3. long and thin snouts'; 4. upper tusks or whitters that curl up and out and rub against the lower tusks, making a knifelike edge against the lower tusks; and 5. Straight tails that are tufted at the tip. TN Code § 70-4-403 classifies semi-domestic hogs as Exotic Wildlife Class III species.
Texas	Texas Admin Code Title 4 § 55.9: Swine that have lived all (wild) or any part (feral) of their lives free-roaming.

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
Utah	Utah Administrative Code R58-1-8 (2)(a) Prohibition of Non-domestic and Non-native Suidae and Tayassuidae. (a) Javelina or peccary, and feral or wild hogs such as Eurasian or Russian wild hogs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) are considered invasive species in Utah, capable of establishing wild reservoirs of disease such as Brucellosis and Pseudorabies. Utah Administrative Code R657-3-24(1)(n)(xxiv): Wild boar or pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>), including hybrids, are prohibited for collection, importation and possession.
Vermont	10 V.S.A. § 4709(f)(1): A feral swine is: (A) a domestic pig that is outside of an enclosure for more than 96 hours and is free roaming on public or private land; (B) an animal that exhibits at least one of the following skeletal characteristics: (i) skull characteristics of an elongated snout or sloping appearance with little or no stop at the eye line; (ii) a shoulder structure with a steep or predominate ridge along the back appearance, known as a razorback; (iii) hindquarters proportionally smaller than the forequarters lacking natural muscling found in commercial species; or (iv) visible tusks; or (C) an animal that is genetically determined to be a Eurasian wild boar or Eurasian wild boar-domestic pig hybrid as characterized with an appropriate genome-wide molecular tool.
Virginia	4 Virginia Admin Code 4VAC15-30-20: Feral swine/hog (wild with no proof of ownership) are listed as undesirable animals in species list associated with this regulation in 4VAC15-30-40.
Washington	<p>Washington Administrative Code 16-80-005 definition: "Feral swine" means animals included in any of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals of the genus <i>Sus</i> that are free roaming on public or private lands and do not appear to be domesticated; • Swine from domesticated stocks that have escaped or been released or born into the wild state; • European wild hogs and their hybrid forms (also known as European wild boars or razorbacks), regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement; or • Animals of the family Tayassuidae such as peccaries and javelinas, regardless of whether they are free roaming or kept in confinement. <p>Washington also lists feral swine as deleterious, exotic wildlife in WAC 220-640-200.</p>

Appendix 1. State definitions of feral swine. Information from legislation, rules and/or regulations of each state. (Continued)

State	Definition of Feral Swine
West Virginia	61 West Virginia Code of State Rules 61-1-3 defines feral swine are “Populations or individuals of swine that are unrestrained and have adapted to living in the wild or are free-roaming in the environment, excluding wild boar.” WVA code 20-1-2 has wild boar defined as game species.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Administrative Code defines in NR 16.11(3) designating harmful wild animals. Suidae. Members of the family Suidae including pure wild strains of swine commonly known by the name European, Eurasian, Russian or hybrids with domestic strains. Feral domestic strains include animals which are confined but which exhibit characteristics of being in an untamed state, and hybrids of wild or feral with domestic swine. Included in this definition are any swine which is captured in the wild or from an unconfined environment after it has existed in the wild or unconfined environment outside of an enclosure for more than 7 days, regardless of its physical characteristics, except that in emergency situations the department may designate a period of less than 7 days.
Wyoming	Wyoming Statute 11-48-101 defines “Feral”: Feral means a <u>domestic</u> animal that is not under the control of nor cared for by a person and which has returned to a wild or semi-wild state. A feral animal may or may not be owned by a person. Feral swine are managed by the Wyoming Livestock Board. For all members of the family Suidae (including “wild boar” except domestic pigs, the jurisdiction would fall under the authority of the WY Game and Fish Commission per WY Statute 23-3-402, Commission Regulation Chapter 10, Section 11.

Appendix 2. State-by-state regulations concerning importation of feral swine.

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Alabama	No. Any nondomestic member of the families Suidae (pigs) or Tayassuidae (peccaries) prohibited and cannot be possessed, sold, offered for sale, imported, brought into, released, or caused to be brought or imported into the state of Alabama.	Yes. Importation is permitted with written permission of the Commissioner or his designee for accredited educational, research, or rehabilitation facilities.	Alabama Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources	Alabama Admin Code Rule 220-2-.26	9/30/1982 (most recent version effective 8/31/2020)	Fine of \$250
Alaska	No. 5 AAC §92.029(d)(1), 5 AAC §92.990(a)(21)	Yes. The department may issue a permit for the taking, possessing, importing, or exporting of game for scientific, educational, propagative, or public safety purposes (5 AAC §92.033).	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	5 AAC §92.029 and 5 AAC §92.033	7/5/1985 (most recent version effective 6/23/2022)	Not specified by law
Arizona	No. Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	No	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	8/19/1983 (most recent version effective 6/8/2020)	Animals will be placed under a hold order by the state. The owner of the animal will be required to return the animal to its state of origin within a specified time period. Any expense on behalf of the animal will be billed to the owner (Arizona Admin Code §3-2-605).

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Arkansas	No. Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	No	Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	7/30/1999 (most recent version effective 7/28/2021)	A violator will be guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. The violator can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The violator can be subject to a fine of \$1,000 per hog. If jail time is assessed, it will not exceed 30 days.
California	No. California Fish and Game Code §2118	Yes. The department may issue a permit for the import into, possession, or transportation within California of feral hogs upon a determination that the animal is not detrimental or that no damage or detriment can be caused to agriculture, native wildlife, the public health or safety, or the welfare of the animal, as a result of the importation, transportation, or possession.	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	California Fish and Game Code §2118 and §2150	2/22/1984 (most recent version effective 4/1/2017)	Any animal in violation of this section shall be disposed of in accordance with California regulations. The owner of the animal must pay the expenses related to the seizure, care, holding, transfer, and destruction of the animal (California Fish and Game Code §2189)
Colorado	No. 2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	No	Colorado Parks and Wildlife	2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	3/2/2021 (most recent version effective 3/2/2022)	Any person who violates this rule shall be punished by a fine of no less than \$250 and no more than \$1,000. Additionally, a violator will be assessed 10 suspension points per incident (Colorado Revised Statutes §33-6-109).

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Connecticut	No. Connecticut Revisited Statutes §26-55	Yes. There is an exemption to this rule for organizations or institutions such as municipal parks, zoos, laboratories, or research facilities maintained by scientific or educational institutions, museums, public nonprofit aquaria or nature centers where live fish, wild birds, wild mammals, reptiles, amphibians, or invertebrates are held in strict confinement.	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Connecticut Revisited Statutes §26-55	3/5/2012	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a class C misdemeanor and can be assessed a civil penalty of less than \$1,000 for each offense.
Delaware	No. 3 DE Code §7201	Yes. The department may issue permits for the possession and importation of wild mammals in Delaware as long as the animal does not represent a significant threat to community interests.	Delaware Department of Agriculture	3 DE Code §§ 7201 and 7203	4/18/2000	A violator may be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The fine cannot be more than \$500. Jail time assessed cannot exceed 30 days imprisonment.
Florida	No. Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-3.007	No. Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-3.007	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-3.007	3/24/1965 (most recent version effective 8/19/2019)	Fine of \$500 per animal on first offense, \$2,500 per animal on second offense, \$5,000 per animal on third offense, and \$10,000 per animal on fourth offense and all subsequent offenses within the following 36 months (Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-30.003).

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Georgia	Yes. Georgia Rules and Regulations Rule 40-13-2-.09	Conditions for feral swine entering Georgia: must not have been fed garbage; must be accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; must originate from a brucellosis free herd, or are permitted on an approved slaughter establishment, or are permitted on an approved hunting preserve; must be isolated for at least 30 days following entry into Georgia.	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Georgia Rules and Regulations Rule 40-13-2-.09	2/6/2003 (most recent version effective 9/22/2011)	Any person violating these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor (Georgia Rules and Regulations Rule 40-13-2-.21).
Hawaii	No. Haw. Code R. §4-71-6 prohibits introduction of live animals or live non-domestic animals as defined in this chapter.	No.	Hawaii Department of Agriculture/ Hawaii Animal Industry Division.	Haw. Code R. §4-71-6	2022	Not specified by law

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Idaho	No. Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	Yes. Feral swine may be imported into Idaho with a possession permit issued by the Administrator. To obtain this permit, the importer must have a USDA exhibitor's license for the facility where deleterious exotic animals will be possessed and that facility must be AZA accredited. Additionally, for importation the swine must be accompanied by an official certificate of veterinary inspection (Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.110)	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	7/1/2021	Not specified by law.
Illinois	No. Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	Yes. Live wild swine can be possessed, transported, and imported into the state with a permit obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. The requirements for this permit can be found in IL Admin Code §17-700.40.	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	3/28/2014	Anyone who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Additionally, they may lose any licenses or permits.
Indiana	No. 312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6.	Yes. Exemption for zoo, research institution, Purdue Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab, or a person after written request of the department	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6	12/10/2010 (most recent version effective 9/18/2019)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Iowa	No. Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	No	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	9/25/2013	A violator may be assessed a civil penalty for violating this section. Additionally, the state will dispose of the swine.
Kansas	No. Kansas Statute §47-1809	No	Kansas Department of Agriculture	KS Stat §47-1809	1995 (most reason version effective 1/1/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty of no less than \$1,000 and no more than \$5,000 for each violation. If the violation continues, every day the violation continues is considered a separate violation.
Kentucky	No Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186	Yes. 301 KAR §2:082 provides an exception for accredited zoos and aquariums and anyone with a written exemption from the Commissioner.	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186 and 301 KAR §2:082	7/12/2012; 5/3/2022	Any person convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall, whether licensed or license-exempt, forfeit his or her right to hunt, fish, trap, or be licensed as a commercial guide for a period of ten years.
Louisiana	No. Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	Yes. Live feral swine may be imported directly to a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment, a quarantine swine feedlot, or a feral swine approved holding facility in a sealed trailer accompanied by a USDA VS Form 1-27 permit for the movement of restricted animals.	Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	3/1/2016	Not specified by law.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Maine	No. Maine Code §09-137-7-18	Yes. Restricted species can be possessed, imported, exhibited, propagated, or rehabilitated with permit issued by the Department (Maine Code §09-137-7-6). As a Category 1 Restricted Species, feral swine cannot be made accessible for handling or contact by the general public unless the Department specifically authorizes that contact. To obtain a permit, the owner must satisfy all requirements listed in Maine Code §09-137-7-6.	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Maine Code §09-137-7-6; Maine Code §09-137-7-18	6/6/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021); 7/25/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021)	Any violation of this section may subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties, revocation of any wildlife captivity permit, suspension of any wildlife captivity permit, confiscation of any restricted wildlife species in possession of the violator, or suspension of public visitation to any wildlife exhibition facility.
Maryland	No. Maryland Code Regulation §15.11.16.01	No	Maryland Department of Agriculture	MD Code Reg §15.11.16.01	7/6/1992	A violator may be fined up to \$10,000 for each act that violates this section.
Massachusetts	Yes. 321 Code of Massachusetts Regulations §9.02.	No. There is no requirement for a propagator's license for feral swine.	Massachusetts Dept of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.	321 CMR §9.02	1/3/2014	Not specified by law.
Michigan	No. Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41305.	Yes. The Department of Natural Resources may issue a permit for the introduction of prohibited or restricted species into Michigan.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41305	3/30/2004 (most recent version effective 4/15/2015)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be imprisoned for no more than 6 months and shall be fined no less than \$500 or no more than \$10,000.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Minnesota	No. Minnesota Statute §84D.05	Yes. The Commissioner may issue a permit for the propagation, possession, importation, purchase, or transport of a prohibited invasive species for the purposes of disposal, decontamination, control, research, or education (Minnesota Statute §84D.11).	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	MN Stat §84D.05	3/27/1996 (most recent version effective 5/30/2017)	Any person who imports a prohibited invasive species in violation of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor (Minnesota Statute §84D.13).
Mississippi	No. Mississippi Code §49-7-140.	No. No person may import into the state or release into the wild any live feral hog, wild swine, or Russian Boar.	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks	Mississippi Code §49-7-140	7/1/2005	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a Class I violation and shall be fined no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$5,000. Additionally, the person shall be imprisoned in county jail for 5 days and must forfeit all hunting, trapping, and fishing privileges for a period of no less than 12 months (Mississippi Code §49-7-141).
Missouri	Yes. §2 Code of State Regulations 30-2.010.	Yes. All feral swine entering Missouri must obtain an interim permit, be officially identified, be listed individually on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, be from a validated and qualified herd, or have had two negative tests sixty days apart for brucellosis and pseudorabies within 30-60 days prior to movement.	Missouri Department of Agriculture	§2 CSR 30-2.010	2/3/1975 (most recent version effective 8/31/2020)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Montana	No. Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	No	Montana Board of Livestock	Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	5/5/2015	Any person who violates this regulation is subject to a fine of no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$10,000 for each violation. The violator is also liable for the repayment of costs incurred by a state or federal agency for the control or eradication of a feral swine as a result of the person's violation (Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-105).
Nebraska	No. Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	Yes. Importation and possession is allowed for educational or scientific purposes with written authorization from the commission.	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	1957 (most recent version effective 11/14/2020)	Any violator is guilty of a Class II misdemeanor (NE Rev. Stat §37-524.01).
Nevada	No. NAC §503.110	Yes. The Department may issue a scientific permit for the importation, transportation, or possession of feral hogs only to an accredited zoo or aquarium; someone who displays, exhibits, or uses the species for entertainment or commercial photography; a college, university, or governmental agency for scientific or public health research; a scientific institution for research; a person engaged in commercial aquaculture; or a tax-exempt nonprofit organization that exhibits wildlife for educational or scientific purposes.	Nevada Department of Wildlife	NAC § 503.110	10/1/1976 (most recent version effective 12/30/2011)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
New Hampshire	Yes. New Hampshire Code Admin Rule Fish §804.05 requires a permit to possess wildlife.	Permit is required for possession of any controlled species.	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department	NH Code Admin R. Fish §804.05	7/9/2015 (most recent version effective 1/26/2016)	Not specified by law.
New Jersey	Yes. New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5 require a permit issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.	Permit is required for possession of any exotic mammals.	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5	7/25/1962 (most recent version effective 6/10/2003); 3/18/1991	Any violator is liable to a civil penalty of no less than \$100 and no more than \$500 for the first offense. For any subsequent offense, the fine shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000 (New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.4).
New Mexico	No. New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	No. No person is allowed to import into the state, transport within the state, hold for breeding, release, or sell a live feral hog or operate a commercial feral hog hunting enterprise in New Mexico.	New Mexico Livestock Board	New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	6/19/2009	Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The violator can either be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If the violator is given a fine, it will not be more than \$1,000. If the violator is given jail time, it will not be more than one year.
New York	No. New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	No. No person is permitted to import, allow to breed, introduce into the wild, possess, sell, offer for sale, distribute, transport, or otherwise market or trade live feral hogs in New York.	New York Department of Environmental Conservation	New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	9/22/2014	Not specified by law.
North Carolina	No. 02 NCAC §52B.0207	No.	North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission	02 NCAC §52B.0207	4/1/1984 (most recent version effective 7/1/2019)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
North Dakota	No	No	North Dakota State Board of Animal Health	North Dakota Century Code 36-26-03	N/A	Civil penalty in an amount not exceeding \$5,000 per violation.
Ohio	No. Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	Yes. Feral swine may be imported into Ohio with a permit and certificate of veterinary inspection, with no evidence any contagious or infectious disease, and must follow the specific requirements that are listed in Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12.	Ohio Division of Wildlife	Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	12/28/1976 (most recent version effective 2/12/2018)	Not specified by law.
Oklahoma	No. Oklahoma Administrative Code §35:15-34-3	Yes. Live feral swine may be imported directly to a slaughter facility in a sealed trailer accompanied by a written consent order to enter the state signed by the state veterinarian.	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	OAC §35:15-34-3	7/1/2008 (most recent version effective 9/11/2016)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Oregon	No. Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	Yes. The department may issue a permit for the importation, possession, sale, purchase, exchange, or transportation of prohibited species. To receive a permit, the department must find that seven standards listed in Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050(2) have been met.	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	12/20/1996 (most recent version effective 9/11/2014)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
Pennsylvania	Yes. 7 PA Code §3.142	Yes. Feral swine imported into Pennsylvania must be accompanied by a permit obtained from the Department of Agriculture.	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	7 PA Code §3.142	4/12/1975 (most recent version effective 8/17/1991)	Not specified by law.
Rhode Island	No. 250-RICR-40-05-3.7	Yes. Importation or possession of feral swine is allowed if used for agricultural purposes, for use as meat producing animals raised in an agricultural setting, for pet ownership, or for biomedical research.	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management	250-RICR-40-05-3.7	7/11/2021	Any person violating this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If given a fine, it will be no more than \$500. If given jail time, it will be no longer than 90 days.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
South Carolina	No. South Carolina Code §50-16-20	Yes. Hogs can be imported into South Carolina with a permit obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. However, wildlife imported for exhibition purposes by state wildlife departments, municipal zoos or parks, public museums, public zoological parks, and public scientific or nonprofit educational institutions are not required to possess a permit.	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	South Carolina Code §50-16-20	1979 (effective date May 17,2021)	Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If a fine is assessed, it will be no more than \$1,000. If jail time is assessed, it will be no longer than 6 months. Each animal is a separate offense.
South Dakota	No	No	South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department	South Dakota does not have an official state law surrounding feral swine, but the state's policy is to prohibit these actions.	N/A	Not specified by law.
Tennessee	No. TN Code § 70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	Yes. Sporting swine or wild appearing swine may be imported with CVI and permit requirements.	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and Tennessee Department of Agriculture	TN Code §70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	6/25/1991 (most recent version effective 11/4/2014); original rule 6/4/1974-6/20/1983, revived 7/20/1983 (most recent version 6/28/2017)	Any person who violates this section is subject to prosecution as provided by Tennessee law. Additionally, all expenses and costs for damages, feed, water, tests, and veterinary inspections are the responsibility of the owner of the livestock.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Texas	No. 4 TX Admin Code §55.9	Yes. Texas allows importation of feral swine with negative pseudorabies and brucellosis tests, an entry permit, and CVI.	Texas Animal Health Commission	4 TX Admin Code §55.9	10/1/2008 (most recent version effective 10/21/2021)	A person who violates this section is subject to administrative penalties, criminal penalties, sanctions, and civil remedies. An administrative penalty for a violation will not exceed \$5,000. Each day the violation occurs is considered a separate violation (4 TX Admin Code §55.10).
Utah	No. Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	Yes. Feral swine are permitted in the state only when approved by special application for purposes of exhibition. These swine must meet all applicable testing requirements.	Utah Department of Agriculture and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	8/12/2015 (most recent version 9/8/2021)	Not specified by law.
Vermont	No. 10 V.S.A. §4709	Yes. Importation, transportation, and possession is allowed with authorization from the Commissioner. A permit will only be issued for feral swine if the swine is collared and used by state or federal wildlife damage management entities, such as the USDA.	Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	10 V.S.A. §4709	5/9/1961 (most recent version effective 6/7/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
Virginia	No. 4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	Yes. Importation, release, transportation, and import is allowed with special permit from the board.	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources	4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	7/15/1992	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Washington	No. WA Admin Code §220-640-200	Yes. The director may authorize by written approval a person to import, hold, possess, or propagate live feral swine for scientific research or for display by accredited zoos or aquariums as long as the animals are confined to a secure facility and will not be transferred to any other location in the state other than another accredited facility. The animals must be euthanized at the end of the project and the owner must comply with all state requirements.	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Agriculture.	WA Admin Code §220-640-200	2/19/2010	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
West Virginia	No	No	West Virginia Department of Agriculture and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources	WV Administrative Rule §61-1-5	4/8/2020	Any person violating this section shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than \$100, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense fined not more than \$500, and in addition to such fine may be confined in the county jail for not more than 90 days. WV Code §19-9-40
Wisconsin	No. Wisconsin NR §40.04	Yes. Wisconsin NR §40.06 allows a permit for research, public display, or other purposes defined by the department.	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Wisconsin NR §40.04	9/1/2009 (most recent version effective 6/1/2011)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 2. State by state regulations concerning importation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Importation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for importation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Wyoming	No. Wyoming Statute §11-48-102	No. See Wyoming definitions for feral swine (<i>Sus domesticus</i>) in Appendix 1, Importation prohibited for all other members of the family Suidae which are regulated under Wyoming Statute §11-48-102	Feral swine (<i>Sus domesticus</i>) under Wyoming Livestock Board. All other members of the family Suidae are under Wyoming Game and Fish Commission	Wyoming Statute §11-48-102 for feral swine (<i>Sus domesticus</i>) and WY Statute 23-3-402 (all other members of family Suidae)	7/1/2011	For all members of family Suidae except <i>Sus domesticus</i> : Per WY Statute 23-6-202 (a) Any person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense under this act may be fined, sentenced to county jail, or both, as follows: (v) up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to which may be added imprisonment up to six (6) months when the offense is a low misdemeanor.

Appendix 3. State-by-state regulations concerning possession of feral swine.

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Alabama	No. Any nondomestic member of the families Suidae (pigs) or Tayassuidae (peccaries) prohibited and cannot be possessed, sold, offered for sale, imported, brought into, released, or caused to be brought or imported into the state of Alabama.	Yes. Any person who was in lawful possession of a nonindigenous game animals prior to May 1, 2006, may possess these animals and buy or sell them as was lawful prior to May 1, 2006. This exception only applies to the animals that were lawfully in the state prior to May 1, 2006, and their offspring.	Alabama Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources	Alabama Admin Code Rule 220-2-.86	10/18/1985 (most recent version effective 6/24/2014)	Fine of \$250.
Alaska	No. 5 AAC §92.029(d)(1), 5 AAC §92.990(a)(21)	Yes. The Department may issue a permit for the taking, possessing, importing, or exporting of game for scientific, educational, propagative, or public safety purposes (5 AAC §92.033).	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	5 AAC §92.029 and 5 AAC §92.033	7/5/1985 (most recent version effective 6/23/2022)	Not specified by law.
Arizona	Yes. Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	All feral swine must at all times be kept in a safe and suitable enclosure so that it cannot run at large or damage the person or property of others.	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	8/19/1983 (most recent version effective 6/8/2020)	Not specified by law

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Arkansas	No. Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	Yes. A person is permitted to possess hogs on a certified hog-hunting facility that was established before August 16, 2013 and has continued to operate since that date.	Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	7/30/1999 (most recent version effective 7/28/2021)	A violator will be guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. The violator can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The violator can be subject to a fine of \$1,000 per hog. If jail time is assessed, it will not exceed 30 days.
California	No. California Fish and Game Code §2118	Yes. The department may issue a permit for the import into, possession, or transportation within California of feral hogs upon a determination that the animal is not detrimental or that no damage or detriment can be caused to agriculture, native wildlife, the public health or safety, or the welfare of the animal, as a result of the importation, transportation, or possession.	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	California Fish and Game Code §2118 and §2150	2/22/1984 (most recent version effective 4/1/2017)	Any animal in violation of this section shall be disposed of in accordance with California regulations. The owner of the animal must pay the expenses related to the seizure, care, holding, transfer, and destruction of the animal (California Fish and Game Code §2189)

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Colorado	No. 2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	Yes. Possession is permitted as long as the owner can provide proof that they owned the animal prior to September 1, 1990. The owner may possess the animal for the lifetime of that animal. They cannot transport, import, sell, barter, or trade the animal within the state of Colorado. The animal may be transported out of the state according to state and federal regulations.	Colorado Parks and Wildlife	2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	3/2/2021 (most recent version effective 3/2/2022)	Any person who is violates this rule shall be punished by a fine of no less than \$250 and no more than \$1,000. Additionally, a violator will be assessed 10 suspension points per incident (Colorado Revised Statutes §33-6-109).
Connecticut	No. Connecticut Revised Statutes §26-55	Yes. There is an exemption to this rule for organizations or institutions such as municipal parks, zoos, laboratories, or research facilities maintained by scientific or educational institutions, museums, public nonprofit aquaria or nature centers where live fish, wild birds, wild mammals, reptiles, amphibians or invertebrates are held in strict confinement.	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Connecticut Revised Statutes §26-55	3/5/2012	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a class C misdemeanor and can be assessed a civil penalty of less than \$1,000 for each offense.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Delaware	No. 3 DE Code §7201	Yes. The department may issue permits for the possession and importation of wild mammals in Delaware as long as the animal does not represent a significant threat to community interests.	Delaware Department of Agriculture	3 DE Code §§ 7201 and 7203	4/18/2000	A violator may be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The fine cannot be more than \$500. Jail time assessed cannot exceed 30 days imprisonment.
Florida	Yes. Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-21.015	Feral swine moved to a recognized slaughtering establishment, an approved game reserve, or to an approved feral swine holding facility do not have to be tested prior to transportation. Feral swine moved to other locations must be segregated from all other swine and be tested negative for pseudorabies on two consecutive tests conducted at least 60 days apart.	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-21.015	10/23/1994 (most recent version effective 1/30/2005)	Fines are imposed for movement of animals showing signs of illness, movement or commingling of animals in violation of quarantine, and failure to properly test animals and maintain records. These fines increase per offense and are assessed according to the guidelines found in Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-30.003.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Georgia	Yes. Only directly to slaughter, to a slaughtering facility, or any other type of facility approved and licensed by the department	Transporter must be authorized to do so pursuant to a feral hog transport permit, which permits transportation of live feral hogs directly to slaughter, to a slaughtering facility, or to any other type of facility approved and licensed by the department, unless otherwise allowed by order from the state veterinarian.	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Georgia Code §2-7-201	7/1/2015	Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. Fine, jail time, or both can be assessed against the violator. If a fine is imposed, it will not be less than \$1,500 and will not be more than \$5,000. If jail time is imposed, it will not exceed 12 months. Additionally, the violator's transportation license will be revoked and will not be reissued for three years following the conviction.
Hawaii	No.	Yes. the department may issue permits to any person to take wildlife in any part of the State, for scientific, educational, or propagation purposes, except as prohibited by chapter 195D and subject to the rules adopted by the department.	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources.	HI Rev Stat 183D-6	2022	1) For a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$100, or imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both; (2) For a second conviction within five years of a previous conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both,

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
						<p>and all firearms used in the commission of the violations shall be considered contraband to be forfeited to and disposed of by the State; and (3) For a third or subsequent conviction within five years of the first two or more convictions, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both, and all firearms used in the commission of the violations shall be considered contraband to be forfeited to and disposed of by the State</p>

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Idaho	No. Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	Yes. Feral swine may be possessed in Idaho with a possession permit issued by the Administrator. To obtain this permit, the possessor must have a USDA exhibitor's license for the facility where deleterious exotic animals will be possessed and that facility must be AZA accredited.	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	7/1/2021	Not specified by law.
Illinois	No. Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	Yes. Live wild swine can be possessed, transported, and imported into the state with a permit obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. The requirements for this permit can be found in IL Admin Code §17-700.40.	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	3/28/2014	Anyone who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Additionally, they may lose any licenses or permits.
Indiana	No. 312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6.	Yes. Exemption for zoo, research institution, Purdue Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab, or a person after written request of the department	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6	12/10/2010 (most recent version effective 9/18/2019)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Iowa	No. Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	Yes. A person who owned a dangerous wild animal on July 1, 2007, may continue to own or possess the dangerous wild animal as long as that person is 18 years old or older and meets the requirements of Iowa Admin Code §21-77.3	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	9/25/2013	A violator may be assessed a civil penalty for violating this section. Additionally, the state will dispose of the swine.
Kansas	No. Kansas Statute §47-1809	No.	Kansas Department of Agriculture	KS Stat §47-1809	1995 (most reason version effective 1/1/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty of no less than \$1,000 and no more than \$5,000 for each violation. If the violation continues, every day the violation continues is considered a separate violation.
Kentucky	No. Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186	Yes. 301 KAR §2:082 provides an exception for accredited zoos and aquariums and anyone with a written exemption from the Commissioner.	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186 and 301 KAR §2:082	7/12/2012; 5/3/2022	Any person convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall, whether licensed or license-exempt, forfeit his or her right to hunt, fish, trap, or be licensed as a commercial guide for a period of ten years.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Louisiana	No. Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	Yes. Live feral swine may be possessed by a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment, a quarantine swine feedlot, or a feral swine approved holding facility.	Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	3/1/2016	Not specified by law.
Maine	No. Maine Code §09-137-7-18	Yes. Restricted species can be possessed, imported, exhibited, propagated, or rehabilitated with permit issued by the Department (Maine Code §09-137-7-6). As a Category 1 Restricted Species, feral swine cannot be made accessible for handling or contact by the general public unless the Department specifically authorizes that contact. To obtain a permit, the owner must satisfy all requirements listed in Maine Code §09-137-7-6.	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Maine Code §09-137-7-6; Maine Code §09-137-7-18	6/6/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021); 7/25/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021)	Any violation of this section may subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties, revocation of any wildlife captivity permit, suspension of any wildlife captivity permit, confiscation of any restricted wildlife species in possession of the violator, or suspension of public visitation to any wildlife exhibition facility.
Maryland	No. Maryland Code Regulation §15.11.16.01	No.	Maryland Department of Agriculture	MD Code Reg §15.11.16.01	7/6/1992	A violator may be fined up to \$10,000 for each act that violates this section.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Massachusetts	Yes. 321 Code of Massachusetts Regulations §9.02.	No. There is no requirement for a propagator's license for feral swine.	Massachusetts Dept of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.	321 CMR §9.02	1/3/2014	Not specified by law.
Michigan	No. Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41303.	Yes. Possession is permitted for lawful eradication, education, or research.	Michigan Department of Natural Resources.	Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41303	3/30/2004 (most recent version effective 3/21/2019)	A person who violates this section is subject to a civil fine of not more than \$100 (Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41309).
Minnesota	No. Minnesota Statute §84D.05	Yes. The commissioner may issue a permit for the propagation, possession, importation, purchase, or transport of a prohibited invasive species for the purposes of disposal, decontamination, control, research, or education (Minnesota Statute §84D.11).	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	MN Stat §84D.05	3/27/1996 (most recent version effective 5/30/2017)	Any person who possesses, transports, or introduces a prohibited invasive species in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor (Minnesota Statute §84D.13).

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Mississippi	No. Mississippi Code §49-7-140.	Yes. Wild hogs may be caught or trapped and transported within the state of Mississippi with a permit issued by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks. These hogs may not be released or removed alive from any mobile device or vehicle except for the purpose of slaughter into an enclosure or facility to prepare the hog for slaughter.	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks	Mississippi Code §49-7-140	7/1/2005	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a Class I violation and shall be fined no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$5,000. Additionally, the person shall be imprisoned in county jail for 5 days and must forfeit all hunting, trapping, and fishing privileges for a period of no less than 12 months (Mississippi Code §49-7-141).
Missouri	No. Missouri Revised Statute §270.270.	No	Missouri Department of Agriculture	Missouri Revised Statute §270.270	8/28/2010. Most recent version effective 2021	Any person possessing or transporting live feral swine is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. If a person is found guilty of this offense more than once in a 10-year period, they are guilty of a class E felony.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Montana	No. Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	No	Montana Board of Livestock	Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	5/5/2015	Any person who violates this regulation is subject to a fine of no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$10,000 for each violation. The violator is also liable for the repayment of costs incurred by a state or federal agency for the control or eradication of a federal swine as a result of the person's violation (Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-105).
Nebraska	No. Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	Yes. Importation and possession is allowed for educational or scientific purposes with written authorization from the commission.	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	1957 (most recent version effective 11/14/2020)	Any violator is guilty of a Class II misdemeanor (NE Rev. Stat §37-524.01).

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Nevada	No. NAC §503.110	Yes. The Department may issue a scientific permit for the importation, transportation, or possession of feral hogs only to an accredited zoo or aquarium; someone who displays, exhibits, or uses the species for entertainment or commercial photography; a college, university, or governmental agency for scientific or public health research; a scientific institution for research; a person engaged in commercial aquaculture; or a tax-exempt nonprofit organization that exhibits wildlife for educational or scientific purposes.	Nevada Department of Wildlife	NAC § 503.110	10/1/1976 (most recent version effective 12/30/2011)	Not specified by law.
New Hampshire	Yes. New Hampshire Code Admin Rule Fish §804.05 requires a permit to possess wildlife.	Permit is required for possession of any controlled species.	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department	New Hampshire Code Admin Rule Fish §804.05	7/9/2015 (most recent version effective 1/26/2016)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
New Jersey	Yes. New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5 require a permit issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.	Permit is required for possession of any exotic mammals.	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5	7/25/1962 (most recent version effective 6/10/2003); 3/18/1991	Any violator is liable to a civil penalty of no less than \$100 and no more than \$500 for the first offense. For any subsequent offense, the fine shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000 (New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.4).
New Mexico	No. New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	No. No person is allowed to import into the state, transport within the state, hold for breeding, release, or sell a live feral hog or operate a commercial feral hog hunting enterprise in New Mexico.	New Mexico Livestock Board	New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	6/19/2009	Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The violator can either be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If the violator is given a fine, it will not be more than \$1,000. If the violator is given jail time, it will not be more than one year.
New York	No. New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	No. No person is permitted to import, allow to breed, introduce into the wild, possess, sell, offer for sale, distribute, transport, or otherwise market or trade live feral hogs in New York.	New York Department of Environmental Conservation	New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	9/22/2014	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
North Carolina	No. North Carolina General Statute §113.291.12	No.	North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission	North Carolina General Statute §113.291.12	1941	Any person violating this section is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
North Dakota	No	No	North Dakota State Board of Animal Health	North Dakota Century Code 36-26-03	N/A	Civil penalty in an amount not exceeding \$5,000 per violation.
Ohio	No. Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	Yes. Feral swine may be possessed in Ohio with a permit and certificate of veterinary inspection, with no evidence any contagious or infectious disease, and must follow the specific requirements that are listed in Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12.	Ohio Division of Wildlife	Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	12/28/1976 (most recent version effective 2/12/2018)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Oklahoma	No. OAC 35:15-34-5	Yes. Possession is allowed in licensed sporting facility or licensed handling facilities that existed prior to 2015. Possession not allowed in Feral Swine Free Zone	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	OAC §35:15-34-5	7/1/2008 (most recent version effective 9/11/2017)	Not specified by law.
Oregon	No. Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	Yes. The Department may issue a permit for the importation, possession, sale, purchase, exchange, or transportation of prohibited species. To receive a permit, the department must find that seven standards listed in Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050(2) have been met.	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	12/20/1996 (most recent version effective 9/11/2014)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
Pennsylvania	Yes. 3 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statute §2390.	Yes. Male swine cannot be released onto a swine hunting preserve if they have not been sterilized.	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	3 PA Cons Stat §2390	8/23/2013	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Rhode Island	No. 250-RICR-40-05-3.7	Yes. Importation or possession of feral swine is allowed if used for agricultural purposes, for use as meat producing animals raised in an agricultural setting, for pet ownership, or for biomedical research.	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management	250-RICR-40-05-3.7	7/11/2021	Any person violating this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If given a fine, it will be no more than \$500. If given jail time, it will be no longer than 90 days.
South Carolina	No. South Carolina Code §50-16-25. It is unlawful to possess, buy, sell, offer for sale, transfer, release, or transport for the purpose of release feral hogs into the wild.	No.	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	SC Code §50-16-25, 47-4-65, and 50-9-655	6/8/2010 (most recent version effective 5/17/2021)	Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. Each animal is a separate offense. If a fine is assessed, it will be no more than \$1,000. If jail time is assessed, it will be no longer than 6 months.
South Dakota	No	No	South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department	South Dakota does not have an official state law surrounding feral swine, but the state's policy is to prohibit these actions.	N/A	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Tennessee	No. TN Code § 70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	Yes. Sporting swine or wild appearing swine may be possessed with CVI and permit requirements.	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and Tennessee Department of Agriculture	TN Code §70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	6/25/1991 (most recent version effective 11/4/2014); original rule 6/4/1974-6/20/1983, revived 7/20/1983 (most recent version 6/28/2017)	Any person who violates this section is subject to prosecution as provided by Tennessee law. Additionally, all expenses and costs for damages, feed, water, tests, and veterinary inspections are the responsibility of the owner of the livestock.
Texas	No. 4 TX Admin Code §55.9	Yes. Texas allows possession in approved holding facilities or, for males only, authorized hunting preserves.	Texas Animal Health Commission	4 TX Admin Code §55.9	10/1/2008 (most recent version effective 10/21/2021)	A person who violates this section is subject to administrative penalties, criminal penalties, sanctions, and civil remedies. An administrative penalty for a violation will not exceed \$5,000. Each day the violation occurs is considered a separate violation (4 TX Admin Code §55.10).
Utah	No. Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	Yes. Feral swine are permitted in the state only when approved by special application for purposes of exhibition. These swine	Utah Department of Agriculture and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	8/12/2015 (most recent version 9/8/2021)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
		must meet all applicable testing requirements.				
Vermont	No. 10 V.S.A. §4709	Yes. Importation, transportation, and possession is allowed with authorization from the Commissioner. A permit will only be issued for feral swine if the swine is collared and used by state or federal wildlife damage management entities, such as the USDA.	Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	10 V.S.A. §4709	5/9/1961 (most recent version effective 6/7/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
Virginia	No. 4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	Yes. Importation, release, transportation, and import is allowed with special permit from the board.	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources	4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	7/15/1992	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Washington	No. Washington Admin Code §220-640-200	Yes. The Director may authorize by written approval a person to import, hold, possess, or propagate live feral swine for scientific research or for display by accredited zoos or aquariums as long as the animals are confined to a secure facility and will not be transferred to any other location in the state other than another accredited facility. The animals must be euthanized at the end of the project and the owner must comply with all state requirements.	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Agriculture.	Washington Admin Code §220-640-200	2/19/2010	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
West Virginia	No	No	West Virginia Department of Agriculture and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources	WV Administrative Rule §61-1-5	4/8/2020	Any person violating this section shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than \$100, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense fined not more than \$500, and in addition to such fine may be confined in the county jail for not more than 90 days. WV Admin Rule §19-9-40

Appendix 3. State by state regulations concerning possession of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Possession of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for possession?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Wisconsin	No. Wisconsin NR §40.04	Yes. Wisconsin NR §40.06 allows a permit for research, public display, or other purposes defined by the department.	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Wisconsin NR §40.04	9/1/2009 (most recent version effective 6/1/2011)	Not specified by law.
Wyoming	No for all members of the family Suidae except domestic pigs Wyoming Statute §11-48-102. Owners of domestic pigs that are feral are told to take possession. If the owner repeatedly refuses to take possession, disposal may be ordered.	No.	Wyoming Game and Fish Commission for all members of the family Suidae except domestic pigs and Wyoming Livestock Board for domestic pigs that are determined feral.	Wyoming Statute §11-48-102 and Wyoming Statute §23-3-402	7/1/2011	Per WY Statute 23-6-202 (a) Any person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense under this act may be fined, sentenced to county jail, or both, as follows: (v) up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to which may be added imprisonment up to six (6) months when the offense is a low misdemeanor.

Appendix 4. State-by-state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine.

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Alabama	No. It is unlawful to release or transport any live feral swine. That feral swine must be killed on site upon taking or capturing.	No	Alabama Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources	Alabama Admin Code Rule 220-2-.86	10/18/1985 (most recent version effective 6/24/2014)	Fine of \$250.
Alaska	No. 5 AAC §92.029(d)(1), 5 AAC §92.990(a)(21)	Yes. The Department may issue a permit for the taking, possessing, importing, or exporting of game for scientific, educational, propagative, or public safety purposes (5 AAC §92.033).	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	5 AAC §92.029 and 5 AAC §92.033	7/5/1985 (most recent version effective 6/23/2022)	Not specified by law.
Arizona	Yes. Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	All feral swine must at all times be kept in a safe and suitable enclosure so that it cannot run at large or damage the person or property of others.	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	8/19/1983 (most recent version effective 6/8/2020)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Arkansas	No. Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	Yes. A person is permitted to transport hogs to a certified hog-hunting facility that was established before August 16, 2013 and has continued to operate since that date.	Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	7/30/1999 (most recent version effective 7/28/2021)	A violator will be guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. The violator can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The violator can be subject to a fine of \$1,000 per hog. If jail time is assessed, it will not exceed 30 days.
California	No. California Fish and Game Code §2118	Yes. The Department may issue a permit for the import into, possession, or transportation within California of feral hogs upon a determination that the animal is not detrimental or that no damage or detriment can be caused to agriculture, native wildlife, the public health or safety, or the welfare of the animal, as a result of the importation, transportation, or possession.	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	California Fish and Game Code §2118 and §2150	2/22/1984 (most recent version effective 4/1/2017)	Any animal in violation of this section shall be disposed of in accordance with California regulations. The owner of the animal must pay the expenses related to the seizure, care, holding, transfer, and destruction of the animal (California Fish and Game Code §2189)

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Colorado	No. 2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	Yes. Possession is permitted as long as the owner can provide proof that they owned the animal prior to September 1, 1990. The owner may possess the animal for the lifetime of that animal. They cannot transport, import, sell, barter, or trade the animal within the state of Colorado. The animal may be transported out of the state according to state and federal regulations.	Colorado Parks and Wildlife	2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	3/2/2021 (most recent version effective 3/2/2022)	Any person who violates this rule shall be punished by a fine of no less than \$250 and no more than \$1,000. Additionally, a violator will be assessed 10 suspension points per incident (Colorado Revised Statutes §33-6-109).
Connecticut	No. Connecticut Revised Statutes §26-55	Yes. There is an exemption to this rule for organizations or institutions such as municipal parks, zoos, laboratories, or research facilities maintained by scientific or educational institutions, museums, public nonprofit aquaria or nature centers where live fish, wild birds, wild mammals, reptiles, amphibians, or invertebrates are held in strict confinement.	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Connecticut Revised Statutes §26-55	3/5/2012	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a class C misdemeanor and can be assessed a civil penalty of less than \$1,000 for each offense.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Delaware	No. 3 DE Code §7201	Yes. The Department may issue permits for the possession and importation of wild mammals in Delaware as long as the animal does not represent a significant threat to community interests.	Delaware Department of Agriculture	3 DE Code § 7201 and §7203	4/18/2000	A violator may be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The fine cannot be more than \$500. Jail time assessed cannot exceed 30 days imprisonment.
Florida	Yes. Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-21.015	Feral swine moved to a recognized slaughtering establishment, an approved game reserve, or to an approved feral swine holding facility do not have to be tested prior to transportation. Feral swine moved to other locations must be segregated from all other swine and be tested negative for pseudorabies on two consecutive tests conducted at least 60 days apart.	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-21.015	10/23/1994 (most recent version effective 1/30/2005)	Fines are imposed for movement of animals showing signs of illness, movement or commingling of animals in violation of quarantine, and failure to properly test animals and maintain records. These fines increase per offense and are assessed according to the guidelines found in Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-30.003.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Georgia	Yes. Only directly to slaughter, to a slaughtering facility, or any other type of facility approved and licensed by the department	Transporter must be authorized to do so pursuant to a feral hog transport permit, which permits transportation of live feral hogs directly to slaughter, to a slaughtering facility, or to any other type of facility approved and licensed by the department, unless otherwise allowed by order from the state veterinarian.	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Georgia Code §2-7-201	7/1/2015	Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. Fine, jail time, or both can be assessed against the violator. If a fine is imposed, it will not be less than \$1,500 and will not be more than \$5,000. If jail time is imposed, it will not exceed 12 months. Additionally, the violator's transportation license will be revoked and will not be reissued for three years following the conviction.
Hawaii	No.	Yes. the department may issue permits to any person to possess game mammals in any part of the State, for scientific, educational, or propagation purposes, except as prohibited by chapter 195D and subject to the rules adopted by the department.	Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Hawaii Animal Industry Division.	HI Rev Stat 183D-6. Hawaii Admin Rules 13-124-6	2022	1) For a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$100, or imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both; (2) For a second conviction within five years of a previous conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both,

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Idaho	No. Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	Yes. Feral swine may be transported throughout Idaho with a possession permit issued by the Administrator. To obtain this permit, the transporter must have a USDA exhibitor's license for the facility where deleterious exotic animals will be possessed, and that facility must be AZA accredited.	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	7/1/2021	Not specified by law.
Illinois	No. Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	Yes. Live wild swine can be possessed, transported, and imported into the state with a permit obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. The requirements for this permit can be found in IL Admin Code §17-700.40.	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	3/28/2014	Anyone who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Additionally, they may lose any licenses or permits.
Indiana	No. 312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6.	Yes. Exemption for zoo, research institution, Purdue Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab, or a person after written request of the department	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6	12/10/2010 (most recent version effective 9/18/2019)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Iowa	No. Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	No	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	9/25/2013	A violator may be assessed a civil penalty for violating this section. Additionally, the state will dispose of the swine.
Kansas	No. Kansas Statute §47-1809	No	Kansas Department of Agriculture	KS Stat §47-1809	1995 (most reason version effective 1/1/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty of no less than \$1,000 and no more than \$5,000 for each violation. If the violation continues, every day the violation continues is considered a separate violation.
Kentucky	No. Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186	Yes. 301 KAR §2:082 provides an exception for accredited zoos and aquariums and anyone with a written exemption from the Commissioner.	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186 and 301 KAR §2:082	7/12/2012; 5/3/2022	Any person convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall, whether licensed or license-exempt, forfeit his or her right to hunt, fish, trap, or be licensed as a commercial guide for a period of ten years.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Louisiana	No. Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	Yes. Live feral swine may be imported directly to a state or federally inspected slaughter establishment, a quarantine swine feedlot, or a feral swine approved holding facility in a sealed trailer accompanied by a USDA VS Form 1-27 permit for the movement of restricted animals.	Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	3/1/2016	Not specified by law.
Maine	No. Maine Code §09-137-7-18	Yes. Restricted species can be possessed, imported, exhibited, propagated, or rehabilitated with a permit issued by the Department (Maine Code §09-137-7-6). As a Category 1 Restricted Species, feral swine cannot be made accessible for handling or contact by the general public unless the Department specifically authorizes that contact. To obtain a permit, the owner must satisfy all requirements listed in Maine Code §09-137-7-6.	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Maine Code §09-137-7-6; Maine Code §09-137-7-18	6/6/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021); 7/25/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021)	Any violation of this section may subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties, revocation of any wildlife capacity permit, suspension of any wildlife captivity permit, confiscation of any restricted wildlife species in possession of the violator, or suspension of public visitation to any wildlife exhibition facility.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Maryland	No. Maryland Code Regulation §15.11.16.01	No	Maryland Department of Agriculture	MD Code Reg §15.11.16.01	7/6/1992	A violator may be fined up to \$10,000 for each act that violates this section.
Massachusetts	Yes. 321 Code of Massachusetts Regulations §9.02.	No. There is no requirement for a propagator's license for feral swine.	Massachusetts Dept of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.	321 CMR §9.02	1/3/2014	Not specified by law.
Michigan	No. Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41305.	Yes. The Department of Natural Resources may issue a permit for the introduction of prohibited or restricted species into Michigan.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41305	3/30/2004 (most recent version effective 4/15/2015)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be imprisoned for no more than 6 months and shall be fined no less than \$500 or no more than \$10,000.
Minnesota	No. Minnesota Statute §84D.05	Yes. The Commissioner may issue a permit for the propagation, possession, importation, purchase, or transport of a prohibited invasive species for the purposes of disposal, decontamination, control, research, or education (Minnesota Statute §84D.11).	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	MN Stat §84D.05	3/27/1996 (most recent version effective 5/30/2017)	Any person who possesses, transports, or introduces a prohibited invasive species in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor (Minnesota Statute §84D.13).

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Mississippi	No. Mississippi Code §49-7-140.	Yes. Wild hogs may be caught or trapped and transported within the state of Mississippi with a permit issued by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks. These hogs may not be released or removed alive from any mobile device or vehicle except for the purpose of slaughter into an enclosure or facility to prepare the hog for slaughter.	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks	Mississippi Code §49-7-140	7/1/2005	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a Class I violation and shall be fined no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$5,000. Additionally, the person shall be imprisoned in county jail for 5 days and must forfeit all hunting, trapping, and fishing privileges for a period of no less than 12 months (Mississippi Code §49-7-141).
Missouri	No. Missouri Revised Statute §270.270.	No	Missouri Department of Agriculture	Missouri Revised Statute §270.270	8/28/2010 (most recent version effective 2021)	Any person possessing or transporting live feral swine is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. If a person is found guilty of this offense more than once in a 10-year period, they are guilty of a class E felony.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Montana	No. Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	No	Montana Board of Livestock	Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	5/5/2015	Any person who violates this regulation is subject to a fine of no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$10,000 for each violation. The violator is also liable for the repayment of costs incurred by a state or federal agency for the control or eradication of a federal swine as a result of the person's violation (Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-105).
Nebraska	No. Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	Yes. Transportation is allowed for educational or scientific purposes with written authorization from the commission.	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	1957 (most recent version effective 11/14/2020)	Any violator is guilty of a Class II misdemeanor (NE Rev. Stat §37-524.01).

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Nevada	No. NAC §503.110	Yes. The Department may issue a scientific permit for the importation, transportation, or possession of feral hogs only to an accredited zoo or aquarium; someone who displays, exhibits, or uses the species for entertainment or commercial photography; a college, university, or governmental agency for scientific or public health research; a scientific institution for research; a person engaged in commercial aquaculture; or a tax-exempt nonprofit organization that exhibits wildlife for educational or scientific purposes.	Nevada Department of Wildlife	NAC § 503.110	10/1/1976 (most recent version effective 12/30/2011)	Not specified by law.
New Hampshire	No	Yes. Wildlife for which a permit to possess has been issued shall not be removed from the premises described on the permit except to a licensed veterinarian in New Hampshire for medical reasons or under a permit to release (New Hampshire Code Admin Rule Fish §804.17).	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department	NH Code Admin R. Fis §804.17	7/9/2015 (most recent version effective 1/26/2016)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
New Jersey	Yes. New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5 require a permit issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.	Permit is required for possession and movement of any exotic mammals.	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5	7/25/1962 (most recent version effective 6/10/2003); 3/18/1991	Any violator is liable to a civil penalty of no less than \$100 and no more than \$500 for the first offense. For any subsequent offense, the fine shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000 (New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.4).
New Mexico	No. New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	No. No person is allowed to import into the state, transport within the state, hold for breeding, release, or sell a live feral hog or operate a commercial feral hog hunting enterprise in New Mexico.	New Mexico Livestock Board	New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	6/19/2009	Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The violator can either be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If the violator is given a fine, it will not be more than \$1,000. If the violator is given jail time, it will not be more than one year.
New York	No. New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	No. No person is permitted to import, allow to breed, introduce into the wild, possess, sell, offer for sale, distribute, transport, or otherwise market or trade live feral hogs in New York.	New York Department of Environmental Conservation	New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	9/22/2014	Not specified by law.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
North Carolina	No. North Carolina General Statute §106-798.1	No.	North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission	North Carolina General Statute §106-798.1	4/1/1984 (most recent version effective 7/1/2019)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
North Dakota	No	No	North Dakota State Board of Animal Health	North Dakota Century Code 36-26-03	N/A	Civil penalty in an amount not exceeding \$5,000 per violation.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Ohio	No. Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	Yes. Feral swine may be possessed in Ohio with a permit and certificate of veterinary inspection, with no evidence any contagious or infectious disease, and must follow the specific requirements that are listed in Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12.	Ohio Division of Wildlife	Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	12/28/1976 (most recent version effective 2/12/2018)	Not specified by law.
Oklahoma	No. Oklahoma Administrative Code §35:15-34-5	Yes. Transportation is allowed when first obtaining a transporter license and a 24-hour permit issued by the Department of Wildlife Conservation.	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	OAC §35:15-34-3	7/1/2008 (most recent version effective 9/11/2016)	Not specified by law.
Oregon	No. Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	Yes. The Department may issue a permit for the importation, possession, sale, purchase, exchange, or transportation of prohibited species. To receive a permit, the department must find that seven standards listed in Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050(2) have been met.	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	12/20/1996 (most recent version effective 9/11/2014)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Pennsylvania	Yes. 7 PA Code §3.172	Swine being transported must be identified in a manner identified in 7 PA Code §3.172.	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	7 PA Code §3.172	3/28/1929 (most recent version effective 8/17/1991)	Not specified by law.
Rhode Island	No. 250-RICR-40-05-3.7	Yes. Importation or possession of feral swine is allowed if used for agricultural purposes, for use as meat producing animals raised in an agricultural setting, for pet ownership, or for biomedical research.	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management	250-RICR-40-05-3.7	7/11/2021	Any person violating this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If given a fine, it will be no more than \$500. If given jail time, it will be no longer than 90 days.
South Carolina	No. South Carolina Code §50-16-25. It is unlawful to possess, buy, sell, offer for sale, transfer, release, or transport for the purpose of release feral hogs into the wild.	No	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	SC Code §50-16-25	6/8/2010 (most recent version effective 5/17/2021)	Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. Each animal is a separate offense. If a fine is assessed, it will be no more than \$1,000. If jail time is assessed, it will be no longer than 6 months.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
South Dakota	No	No	South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department	South Dakota does not have an official state law surrounding feral swine, but the state's policy is to prohibit these actions.	N/A	Not specified by law.
Tennessee	No. TN Code § 70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	Yes. Sporting swine or wild appearing swine may be transported with Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and permit requirements.	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and Tennessee Department of Agriculture	TN Code §70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	6/25/1991 (most recent version effective 11/4/2014); original rule 6/4/1974-6/20/1983, revived 7/20/1983 (most recent version 6/28/2017)	Any person who violates this section is subject to prosecution as provided by Tennessee law. Additionally, all expenses and costs for damages, feed, water, tests, and veterinary inspections are the responsibility of the owner of the livestock.
Texas	No. 4 TX Admin Code §55.9	Yes. Texas allows transportation to an approved holding facility or authorized hunting preserve.	Texas Animal Health Commission	4 TX Admin Code §55.9	10/1/2008 (most recent version effective 10/21/2021)	A person who violates this section is subject to administrative penalties, criminal penalties, sanctions, and civil remedies. An administrative penalty for a violation will not exceed \$5,000. Each day the violation occurs is considered a separate violation (4 TX Admin Code §55.10).

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Utah	No. Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	Yes. Feral swine are permitted in the state only when approved by special application for purposes of exhibition. These swine must meet all applicable testing requirements.	Utah Department of Agriculture and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	8/12/2015 (most recent version 9/8/2021)	Not specified by law.
Vermont	No. 10 V.S.A. §4709	Yes. Importation, transportation, and possession is allowed with authorization from the Commissioner. A permit will only be issued for feral swine if the swine is collared and used by state or federal wildlife damage management entities, such as the USDA.	Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	10 V.S.A. §4709	5/9/1961 (most recent version effective 6/7/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
Virginia	No. 4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	Yes. Importation, release, transportation, and import is allowed with special permit from the board.	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources	4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	7/15/1992	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Washington	No. Washington Admin Code §220-640-200	Yes. The Director may authorize by written approval a person to import, hold, possess, or propagate live feral swine for scientific research or for display by accredited zoos or aquariums as long as the animals are confined to a secure facility and will not be transferred to any other location in the state other than another accredited facility. The animals must be euthanized at the end of the project and the owner must comply with all state requirements.	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Agriculture.	Washington Admin Code §220-640-200	2/19/2010	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
West Virginia	No	No	West Virginia Department of Agriculture and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources	WV Administrative Rules §61-1-5	4/8/2020	Any person violating this section shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than \$100, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense fined not more than \$500, and in addition to such fine may be confined in the county jail for not more than 90 days. WV Admin Rule §19-9-40
Wisconsin	No. Wisconsin NR §40.04	Yes. Wisconsin NR §40.06 allows a permit for research, public display, or other purposes defined by the department.	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Wisconsin NR §40.04	9/1/2009 (most recent version effective 6/1/2011)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 4. State by state regulations concerning transportation of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Transportation of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for transportation?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Wyoming	<p>No. Wyoming Statute §11-48-102 No for all members of the family Suidae except domestic pigs. Wyoming Statute §11-48-102. Owners of domestic pigs are told to take possession. If the owner repeatedly refuses to take possession, disposal may be ordered.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Feral swine (Sus domesticus) under Wyoming Livestock Board. All other members of the family Suidae are under Wyoming Game and Fish Commission</p>	<p>Wyoming Statute §11-48-102 for feral swine (Sus domesticus) and WY Statute §23-3-402 (all other members of family Suidae)</p>	<p>7/1/2011</p>	<p>For all members of family Suidae except Sus domesticus: Per WY Statute §23-6-202 (a) Any person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense under this act may be fined, sentenced to county jail, or both, as follows: (v) up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to which may be added imprisonment up to six (6) months when the offense is a low misdemeanor.</p>

Appendix 5. State-by-state regulations concerning release of feral swine.

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Alabama	No. It is unlawful to release or transport any live feral swine. That feral swine must be killed on site upon taking or capturing.	No	Alabama Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources	Alabama Admin Code Rule 220-2-.86	10/18/1985 (most recent version effective 6/24/2014)	Fine of \$250.
Alaska	No. 5 AAC §92.029(d)(1), 5 AAC §92.990(a)(21)	No	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	5 AAC §92.029 and 5 AAC §92.033	7/5/1985 (most recent version effective 6/23/2022)	Not specified by law.
Arizona	No. Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	No.	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Arizona Admin Code §3-2-613(D)	8/19/1983 (most recent version effective 6/8/2020)	Animals will be placed under a hold order by the state. The owner of the animal will be required to return the animal to its state of origin within a specified time period. Any expense on behalf of the animal will be billed to the owner (Arizona Admin Code §3-2-605).
Arkansas	No. Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	Yes. A person is permitted to release hogs onto a certified hog-hunting facility that was established before August 16, 2013 and has continued to operate since that date.	Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	Arkansas Code § 2-38-504	7/30/1999 (most recent version effective 7/28/2021)	A person who knowingly releases or attempts to release a live hog onto public or private land is guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. The violator can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The violator can be subject to a fine not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000. If jail time is given, it will not exceed 90 days.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
California	No. California Fish and Game Code §2118	No	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	California Fish and Game Code §2118 and §2150	2/22/1984 (most recent version effective 4/1/2017)	Any animal in violation of this section shall be disposed of in accordance with California regulations. The owner of the animal must pay the expenses related to the seizure, care, holding, transfer, and destruction of the animal (California Fish and Game Code §2189)
Colorado	No. 2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	No	Colorado Parks and Wildlife	2 CCR §406-0-VI-008	3/2/2021 (most recent version effective 3/2/2022)	Any person who violates this rule shall be punished by a fine of no less than \$250 and no more than \$1,000. Additionally, a violator will be assessed 10 suspension points per incident (Colorado Revised Statutes §33-6-109).
Connecticut	No. Connecticut Revised Statutes §26-55	No	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Connecticut Revised Statutes §26-55	3/5/2012	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a class C misdemeanor and can be assessed a civil penalty of less than \$1,000 for each offense.
Delaware	No. 7 Delaware Admin Code §3900-23.2.2	No	Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife	7 Delaware Admin Code §3900-23.2.2	8/1/1999 (most recent version effective 3/1/2019)	A violator may be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. The fine cannot be more than \$500. Jail time assessed cannot exceed 30 days imprisonment.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Florida	No. Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-21.015	No	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-21.015	10/23/1994 (most recent version effective 1/30/2005)	Fines are imposed for movement of animals showing signs of illness, movement or commingling of animals in violation of quarantine, and failure to properly test animals and maintain records. These fines increase per offense and are assessed according to the guidelines found in Florida Admin Code Rule 5C-30.003.
Georgia	No	Yes. Release only directly to slaughter, to a slaughtering facility, or any other type of facility approved and licensed by the department	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Georgia Code §2-7-201	7/1/2015	Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. Fine, jail time, or both can be assessed against the violator. If a fine is imposed, it will not be less than \$1,500 and will not be more than \$5,000. If jail time is imposed, it will not exceed 12 months. Additionally, the violator's transportation license will be revoked and will not be reissued for three years following the conviction.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Hawaii	No	No	Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Hawaii Animal Industry Division.	Hi Admin Rules 13-124-3	N/A	1) For a first conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$100, or imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both; (2) For a second conviction within five years of a previous conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both,
Idaho	No. Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	No	Idaho Department of Agriculture	Idaho Admin Code §02.04.27.100	7/1/2021	Not specified by law.
Illinois	No. Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	Yes. Release to enclosed facilities is allowed with permit obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. The requirements for this permit can be found in IL Admin Code §17-700.40.	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	Illinois Admin Code §17-700.30	3/28/2014	Anyone who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Additionally, they may lose any licenses or permits.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Indiana	No. 312 Ind. Admin Code §9-3-18.6.	Yes. Exemption for zoo, research institution, Purdue Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab, or a person after written request of the department	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	312 Indiana Admin Code §9-3-18.6	12/10/2010 (most recent version effective 9/18/2019)	Not specified by law.
Iowa	No. Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	No	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Iowa Admin Code §21-77.2	9/25/2013	A violator may be assessed a civil penalty for violating this section. Additionally, the state will dispose of the swine.
Kansas	No. Kansas Statute §47-1809	No	Kansas Department of Agriculture	KS Stat §47-1809	1995 (most recent version effective 1/1/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty of no less than \$1,000 and no more than \$5,000 for each violation. If the violation continues, every day the violation continues is considered a separate violation.
Kentucky	No. Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186	No	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Kentucky Revised Statute §150.186 and 301 KAR §2:082	7/12/2012; 5/3/2022	Any person convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and shall, whether licensed or license-exempt, forfeit his or her right to hunt, fish, trap, or be licensed as a commercial guide for a period of ten years.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Louisiana	No. Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	No	Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Louisiana Admin Code §XXI-1312	3/1/2016	Not specified by law.
Maine	No. Maine Code §09-137-7-18	No	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Maine Code §09-137-7-6; Maine Code §09-137-7-18	6/6/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021); 7/25/1979 (most recent version effective 2/23/2021)	Any violation of this section may subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties, revocation of any wildlife capacity permit, suspension of any wildlife captivity permit, confiscation of any restricted wildlife species in possession of the violator, or suspension of public visitation to any wildlife exhibition facility.
Maryland	No. Maryland Code Regulation §15.11.16.01	No	Maryland Department of Agriculture	MD Code Reg §15.11.16.01	7/6/1992	A violator may be fined up to \$10,000 for each act that violates this section.
Massachusetts	No. 321 Code of Massachusetts Regulations §9.02.	No. No person shall liberate or cause to be liberated any domesticated animal. Under this chapter, feral swine that have been in captivity are considered domesticated animals.	Massachusetts Dept of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.	321 CMR §9.02	1/3/2014	A violator may have to pay reimbursement costs for damages caused by their violation.
Michigan	No. Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41305.	Yes. The Department of Natural Resources may issue a permit for the introduction of prohibited or restricted species into Michigan.	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Michigan Act 451 of 1994 §324.41305	3/30/2004 (most recent version effective 4/15/2015)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be imprisoned for no more than 6 months and shall be fined no less than \$500 or no more than \$10,000.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Minnesota	No. Minnesota Statutes §84D.05	No	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	Minnesota Statutes §84D.05	3/27/1996 (most recent version effective 5/30/2017)	Any person who possesses, transports, or introduces a prohibited invasive species in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor (Minnesota Statute §84D.13).
Mississippi	No. Mississippi Code §49-7-140.	No. No person may import into the state or release into the wild any live feral hog, wild swine, or Russian Boar.	Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks	Mississippi Code §49-7-140	7/1/2005	Any person who violates this regulation is guilty of a Class I violation and shall be fined no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$5,000. Additionally, the person shall be imprisoned in county jail for 5 days and must forfeit all hunting, trapping, and fishing privileges for a period of no less than 12 months (Mississippi Code §49-7-141).
Missouri	No. Missouri Revised Statute §270.260.	No.	Missouri Department of Agriculture	Missouri Revised Statute §270.260	8/28/2010 (most recent version effective 2021)	Any person who recklessly or knowingly releases any swine into the wild in an area not completely enclosed by a fence capable of containing such animals is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and may be sentenced to pay a fine up to \$2,000 per pig. A person guilty of violating this provision more than once within a 10-year period is guilty of a class E felony.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Montana	No. Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	No	Montana Board of Livestock	Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-104.	5/5/2015	Any person who violates this regulation is subject to a fine of no less than \$2,000 and no more than \$10,000 for each violation. The violator is also liable for the repayment of costs incurred by a state or federal agency for the control or eradication of a federal swine as a result of the person's violation (Montana Code Annotated 2021 §81-29-105).
Nebraska	No. Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	Yes. Release is permitted with written authorization from the commission.	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Nebraska Revised Statute §37-524	1957 (most recent version effective 11/14/2020)	Any violator is guilty of a Class II misdemeanor (NE Rev. Stat §37-524.01).
Nevada	Yes. NAC §503.135 requires a permit to release wildlife.	Permit is required for release of any wildlife.	Nevada Department of Wildlife	NAC §503.135	8/21/1997	Not specified by law.
New Hampshire	No	Yes. Wildlife for which a permit to possess has been issued shall not be removed from the premises described on the permit except to a licensed veterinarian in New Hampshire for medical reasons or under a permit to release (New Hampshire Code Admin Rule Fish §804.17).	New Hampshire Fish and Game Department	NH Code Admin R. Fis §804.17	7/9/2015 (most recent version effective 1/26/2016)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
New Jersey	Yes. New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5 require a permit issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.	Permit is required for release of any exotic mammals.	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.3 and New Jersey Admin Code §7:25-4.5	7/25/1962 (most recent version effective 6/10/2003); 3/18/1991	Any violator is liable to a civil penalty of no less than \$100 and no more than \$500 for the first offense. For any subsequent offense, the fine shall be no less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000 (New Jersey Revised Statute §23:4-63.4).
New Mexico	No. New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	No. No person is allowed to import into the state, transport within the state, hold for breeding, release, or sell a live feral hog or operate a commercial feral hog hunting enterprise in New Mexico.	New Mexico Livestock Board	New Mexico Statute §77-18-6	6/19/2009	Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The violator can either be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If the violator is given a fine, it will not be more than \$1,000. If the violator is given jail time, it will not be more than one year.
New York	No. New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	No. No person is permitted to import, allow to breed, introduce into the wild, possess, sell, offer for sale, distribute, transport, or otherwise market or trade live feral hogs in New York.	New York Department of Environmental Conservation	New York Environmental Conservation Law §11-0514	9/22/2014	Not specified by law.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
North Carolina	No. NC General Statute 113-291.12	No.	North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission	NC General Statute 113-291.12	2/1/1976 (most recent version 8/1/2022)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
North Dakota	No	No	North Dakota State Board of Animal Health	North Dakota Century Code 36-26-03	N/A	Civil penalty in an amount not exceeding \$5,000 per violation.
Ohio	No. Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	No	Ohio Division of Wildlife	Ohio Admin Rule §901:1-17-12	12/28/1976 (most recent version effective 2/12/2018)	Not specified by law.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Oklahoma	No. OAC 35:15-34-5	Yes. Release is allowed onto licensed sporting facility or licensed handling facilities that existed prior to 2015. Release is not allowed in Feral Swine Free Zone	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	OAC §35:15-34-5	7/1/2008 (most recent version effective 9/11/2017)	Not specified by law.
Oregon	No. Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	Yes. The Department may issue a permit for the importation, possession, sale, purchase, exchange, or transportation of prohibited species. To receive a permit, the department must find that seven standards listed in Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050(2) have been met.	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Oregon Admin Rules §635-056-0050	12/20/1996 (most recent version effective 9/11/2014)	A person who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
Pennsylvania	No. 58 PA Code §137.2	Yes. Swine may be released to swine hunting preserves with a permit. Males must be sterilized before release.	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	58 PA Code §137.2	1/9/1947 (most recent version effective 11/17/2018)	Not specified by law.
Rhode Island	No. 250-RICR-40-05-3.7	No	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management	250-RICR-40-05-3.7	7/11/2021	Any person violating this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. If given a fine, it will be no more than \$500. If given jail time, it will be no longer than 90 days.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
South Carolina	No. South Carolina Code §50-16-25. It is unlawful to possess, buy, sell, offer for sale, transfer, release, or transport for the purpose of release feral hogs into the wild.	No	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	SC Code §50-16-25	6/8/2010 (most recent version effective 5/17/2021)	Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be assessed a fine, jail time, or both. Each animal is a separate offense. If a fine is assessed, it will be no more than \$1,000. If jail time is assessed, it will be no longer than 6 months.
South Dakota	No	No	South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department	South Dakota does not have an official state law surrounding feral swine, but the state's policy is to prohibit these actions.	N/A	Not specified by law.
Tennessee	No. TN Code § 70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	Yes. Sporting swine or wild appearing swine may be released to enclosed facility with CVI and permit requirements.	Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and Tennessee Department of Agriculture	TN Code §70-4-403; TN Comp Rules and Regs §0080-02-01-.07	6/25/1991 (most recent version effective 11/4/2014); original rule 6/4/1974-6/20/1983, revived 7/20/1983 (most recent version 6/28/2017)	Any person who violates this section is subject to prosecution as provided by Tennessee law. Additionally, all expenses and costs for damages, feed, water, tests, and veterinary inspections are the responsibility of the owner of the livestock.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
Texas	No. 4 TX Admin Code §55.9	Yes. Texas allows release to approved holding facilities or, for males only, authorized hunting preserves.	Texas Animal Health Commission	4 TX Admin Code §55.9	10/1/2008 (most recent version effective 10/21/2021)	A person who violates this section is subject to administrative penalties, criminal penalties, sanctions, and civil remedies. An administrative penalty for a violation will not exceed \$5,000. Each day the violation occurs is considered a separate violation (4 TX Admin Code §55.10).
Utah	No. Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	No	Utah Department of Agriculture and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	Utah Admin Code §58-1-8	8/12/2015 (most recent version 9/8/2021)	Not specified by law.
Vermont	No. 10 V.S.A. §4709	No	Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	10 V.S.A. §4709	5/9/1961 (most recent version effective 6/7/2013)	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
Virginia	No. 4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	Yes. Importation, release, transportation, and import is allowed with special permit from the board.	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources	4 Virginia Admin Code §15-30-20	7/15/1992	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.
Washington	No. WA Admin Code §220-640-200	No	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Department of Agriculture.	WA Admin Code §220-640-200	2/19/2010	Any person violating this section is subject to a civil penalty.

Appendix 5. State by state regulations concerning release of feral swine. (Continued)

State	Release of live feral swine or wild boar allowed?	Any exceptions for release?	Jurisdiction	Citation	Citation Effective Date	Violation Penalty
West Virginia	No	No	West Virginia Department of Agriculture and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources	WV Administrative Rules § 61-1-5	4/8/2020	Any person violating this section shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than \$100, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense fined not more than \$500, and in addition to such fine may be confined in the county jail for not more than 90 days. WV Admin Rule §19-9-40
Wisconsin	No. Wisconsin NR §40.04	No	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Wisconsin NR §40.04	9/1/2009 (most recent version effective 6/1/2011)	Not specified by law.
Wyoming	No for all members of the family Suidae except domestic pigs. Wyoming Statute 11-48-102. Owners of domestic pigs are told to take possession. If the owner repeatedly refuses to take possession, disposal may be ordered.	No.	Feral swine (Sus domesticus) under Wyoming Livestock Board. All other members of the family Suidae are under Wyoming Game and Fish Commission	Wyoming Statute §11-48-102 for feral swine (Sus domesticus) and Wyoming Statute §23-3-402 for all other members of family Suidae	7/1/2011	For all members of family Suidae except Sus domesticus: Per WY Statute 23-6-202 (a) Any person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense under this act may be fined, sentenced to county jail, or both, as follows: (v) up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to which may be added imprisonment up to six (6) months when the offense is a low misdemeanor.

Appendix 6. General legal classifications of feral swine, by state.

State	Protected (Game) Species	Unprotected	Invasive Species	Livestock	Other	Comments
Alabama	*					
Alaska		*			*	
Arizona		*	*			
Arkansas					*	Nuisance species
California	*				*	Depredation Permit Species
Colorado		*	*			Considered detrimental to Colorado's wildlife and habitat
Connecticut						
Delaware				*		
Florida	*					
Georgia					*	They fall into their own category. Not classified with wildlife, game animals, non- game animals, or unprotected species.
Hawaii	*					
Idaho			*			From Idaho Administrative Code - 02:24:07 411.01 lists European or Russian wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) as deleterious exotic animals.
Illinois			*		*	Feral swine may only be shot by hunters who are deer hunting during the firearm deer seasons, including the late winter and CWD seasons.
Indiana			*			
Iowa				*	*	Swine are considered to be owned by someone. They can be killed if doing damage or causing harm.
Kansas			*		*	Unprotected with Conditions: No hunting of feral swine allowed. Landowners can shoot on sight. Landowners can designate agents to shoot swine.
Kentucky					*	Prohibited exotic species that can be hunted year-round during daylight hours with a hunting license
Louisiana			*		*	Listed as outlaw quadruped. Can take at any time with a basic hunting license
Maine				*		
Maryland						
Massachusetts						

Appendix 6. General legal classifications of feral swine, by state. (Continued)

State	Protected (Game) Species	Unprotected	Invasive Species	Livestock	Other	Comments
Michigan		*	*	*	*	Unprotected (e.g., can take with a license or CPL on public land; or private land with owner permission)
Minnesota		*	*		*	Unprotected, But must be surrendered to DNR or will be prosecuted for hunting feral swine. A person may not hunt or trap feral swine, except as authorized by the commissioner for feral swine control or eradication. It is not a violation of this section if a person shoots a feral swine and reports the taking to the commissioner within 24 hours. All swine taken in this manner must be surrendered to the commissioner.
Mississippi						
Missouri			*		*	Unprotected on private land. It is illegal to take on public land except for opportunistic take during deer and turkey seasons
Montana						
Nebraska					*	Special case NGPC shall destroy but private citizens cannot unless they become "agents"
Nevada					*	Feral livestock
New Hampshire					*	Shoot with owners permission
New Jersey					*	Can be taken under Special Wildlife Management Permit
New Mexico		*				
New York			*		*	Not designated as protected or unprotected. However, they cannot be taken without a permit.
North Carolina					*	Designated as a non-game wild animal (not protected but requires a hunting or trapping license to harvest), and not labelled as "invasive" in law but treated as such.
North Dakota			*			
Ohio	*				*	Defined as "game quadruped" in our code. Can be hunted year-round, but hunting license is required (unless you are on your own property). There are some exceptions/restrictions during the firearms portions of deer season (no night hunting of feral swine allowed during deer seasons)

Appendix 6. General legal classifications of feral swine, by state. (Continued)

State	Protected (Game) Species	Unprotected	Invasive Species	Livestock	Other	Comments
Oklahoma		*	*		*	Hunting license is needed on public lands
Oregon			*		*	Classified as a predatory species on private property and can be taken at any time and any method. On Public property you would need a license, and follow normal hunting regulation but no limit on number harvested
Pennsylvania	*	*				
Rhode Island				*		
South Carolina					*	Unprotected can take anytime during daytime but must have license if hunting. Night hunting provisions are available. No restrictions on trapping.
South Dakota		*				
Tennessee					*	Species deemed destructive
Texas		*				
Utah			*			
Vermont		*			*	
Virginia			*			Considered a nuisance species
Washington			*			Considered an invasive species
West Virginia	*					
Wisconsin			*			Considered a prohibited invasive species
Wyoming				*		

Appendix 7. Hunting regulations and season restrictions for feral swine.

State	Considered game species	Season	License Requirement	Bag limit	Website
Alabama	Yes	Yes. Year-round on private land. Established seasons on public land.	Small game license (Resident and Non-Resident). Public land: Also requires WMA permit and management area license	Unlimited	https://www.outdooralabama.com/what-hunt/feral-hog-hunting-alabama
Alaska		No Viable Population			
Arizona		No Viable Population			
Arkansas	No	Yes. Year-round on private land. Specific locations on public land from Oct. to Dec.	Yes. Resident: Sportsman's license. Non Resident: Game hunting license.	Unlimited	https://www.agfc.com/en/hunting/feral-hogs/
California	Yes	Year-round	Yes. Resident and Non-Resident: Hunting license and wild pig tag.	Unlimited	https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Hunting/Wild-Pig
Colorado (eradicated in 2018)	No	Year-round	No	Unlimited	https://cpw.state.co.us/
Connecticut		No Viable Population			
Delaware		No Viable Population			
Florida	Yes	Yes. Year-round on private land. During most hunting seasons on public land.	None on private land. Public land requires annual hunting license.	Unlimited on private land. Public land varies by season.	https://myfwc.com/hunting/wild-hog/

Appendix 7. Hunting regulations and season restrictions for feral swine. (Continued)

State	Considered game species	Season	License Requirement	Bag limit	Website
Georgia	No	Year-round on private land. During big game seasons on public land.	None on private land. Hunting license required on public land.	Unlimited	https://georgiawildlife.com/non-native-and-invasive-species-info
Hawaii	Yes	Yes. Island dependent.	Yes. Hunting license for residents and non-residents.	Unlimited	https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/recreation/hunting/mammal/
Idaho (last detected in 2011)	No	Year-round	None on private land. Hunting license required on public land.	Unlimited	https://idfg.idaho.gov/rules/big-game
Illinois	No	Yes. Only during firearm deer season	Yes. Hunting license for residents and non-residents.	Unlimited	https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/OI/Pages/BAFeralHogsInIllinois.aspx
Indiana	No	Year-round on private land with written landowner permission.	No	Unlimited	https://www.in.gov/dnr/fish-and-wildlife/wildlife-resources/animals/feral-wild-hog/
Iowa	No	Year-round. Any private land. Any public land that allows hunting.	Yes. Hunting license for residents and non-residents.	Unlimited	https://www.iowadnr.gov/portals/idnr/uploads/hunting/huntingregs.pdf
Kansas	No	No. It is illegal to hunt feral hogs. Landowners may shoot feral hogs on their property.	No	Unlimited	http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/
Kentucky	No	Year-round except season on Big South Fork National Area	Yes. Hunting license for residents and non-residents.	Unlimited	https://fw.ky.gov/InvasiveSpecies/Pages/Wild-Pig-Home.aspx
Louisiana	No	Year-round	Yes. Hunting license for residents and non-residents.	Unlimited	https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/page/feral-hogs
Maine		No Viable Population			
Maryland		No Viable Population			
Massachusetts		No Viable Population			

Appendix 7. Hunting regulations and season restrictions for feral swine. (Continued)

State	Considered game species	Season	License Requirement	Bag limit	Website
Michigan	No	Year-round	Public land: Can take with a hunting license or concealed pistol license Private land: With landowner permission	Unlimited	https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/dnr/Documents/LED/digests/hunting_digest.pdf
Minnesota	No	No. Recreational hunting feral swine is prohibited	Removal of feral swine may be done under a permit issued by the Commissioner.	Unlimited	https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/terrestrialanimals/eurasianswine.html
Mississippi	No	Yes. Year-round on private land. Public lands regulated by agency in charge of that land.	Yes. Hunting license for residents and non-residents.	Unlimited	https://www.mdwfp.com/wildlife-hunting/wild-hog-program/wild-hog-regulations-in-mississippi/
Missouri	No	No. Hunters are encouraged to contact the Department. Shooting is discouraged. Take is prohibited on state lands.	N/A	N/A	https://mdc.mo.gov/wildlife/invasive-animals/feral-hogs-missouri
Montana		No Viable Population			
Nebraska	No	No. Hunting of feral swine is illegal	N/A	N/A	https://neinvasives.com/species/wildlife/feral-hog
Nevada	No	No. Hunting of feral swine is illegal	N/A	N/A	https://agri.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/agrinvgov/Content/Protection/Resource_Protection/Wildpigs.pdf
New Hampshire	No	Year-round. Considered escaped private property and can only be hunted with permission from the owner.	Yes. Hunting license required after securing landowner permission	Unlimited	https://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/wildlife/feral-hogs.html

Appendix 7. Hunting regulations and season restrictions for feral swine. (Continued)

State	Considered game species	Season	License Requirement	Bag limit	Website
New Jersey	No	Yes. Can be taken in deer zones 25 and 65 during the regular deer season	Yes. Deer firearm hunting license and deer permit.	Unlimited	https://nj.gov/dep/fgw/qr/hogs.htm
New Mexico	No	Year-round. Permission required on private land.	No	Unlimited	https://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/hunting/information-by-animal/nongame/
New York	No	No. Hunting of feral swine is illegal	N/A	N/A	https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/70843.html
North Carolina	No	Year-round	Basic hunting license required	Unlimited	https://www.ncwildlife.org/Hunting/Hunting-in-North-Carolina#89841754-additional-hunting-resources-
North Dakota	No	No. Hunting of feral swine is illegal	N/A	N/A	https://gf.nd.gov/magazine/2016/oct/feral-pigs
Ohio	Yes	Year-round	Yes. Hunting license required.	Unlimited	https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/wildlife-management/invasive-species/feral-swine
Oklahoma	No	Year-round on private land. Established seasons on public land.	Generally, no. If pursuing swine during an open big game season, must possess a valid license for that season.	Unlimited	https://www.wildlifedepartment.com/hunting/regs/hog-feral-swine-regulations
Oregon	No	Year-round	Hunting license required on public land only.	Unlimited	https://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/invasive_species/feral_swine.asp
Pennsylvania	No, except protection exists in counties under eradication plan.	Year-round in counties where swine are unprotected.	Must comply with whatever license is required during that time.	Unlimited	https://www.pgc.pa.gov/HuntTrap/Hunting/Documents/Stop%20Feral%20Swine.pdf

Appendix 7. Hunting regulations and season restrictions for feral swine. (Continued)

State	Considered game species	Season	License Requirement	Bag limit	Website
Rhode Island		No Viable Population			
South Carolina	No	Year-round on private land. Established seasons on public land.	Yes. Hunting license required.	Unlimited	https://www.dnr.sc.gov/wildlife/hog/index.html
South Dakota		No Viable Population			
Tennessee	No	Year-round on private land. Established seasons on public land.	Hunting license required on public land only.	Unlimited on private land. Public land varies by season.	https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/twra/wildlife/mammals/large/wild-hog.html
Texas	No	Year-round	Hunting license required on public land. No hunting license is required to hunt feral swine on private property with landowner authorization.	Unlimited	https://tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/nuisance/feral_hogs/
Utah	No	No. Hunting of feral swine is illegal	N/A	N/A	https://wildlife.utah.gov/r657-3.html
Vermont	No	No. Hunting of feral swine is illegal	N/A	N/A	https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/10/113/04709
Virginia	No	Year-round	Yes. Hunting license required.	Unlimited	https://dwr.virginia.gov/wildlife/feral-hogs/hunting-faq/
Washington	No	No viable population. Individual animals have been removed as discovered.			https://invasivespecies.wa.gov/priorityspecies/feral-swine/
West Virginia	Yes	Yes. Hunting allowed only during established seasons.	Yes. Hunting license required, along with special permit on public land.	Yes. One wild boar per year.	https://wvdnr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2023.01.20-DNR_Hunting-Trapping-Regulations-Summary.pdf

Appendix 7. Hunting regulations and season restrictions for feral swine. (Continued)

State	Considered game species	Season	License Requirement	Bag limit	Website
Wisconsin	No	Year-round	Yes. Valid small game license required. Landowners on their own land do not need a license.	Unlimited	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/hunt/feralpig.html
Wyoming		No Viable Population			None found

Appendix 8. Allowable methods of feral swine take.

State	Archery	Firearm	Other Weapon	Night hunting	Night Vision / Infrared	Baiting	Aerial Removal	Trapping	Hounds	Confined facilities
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes. Spear on private land	Yes. Special permit required.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes. Private land only	No
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Arizona	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	On private land only. On public land, hogs must be hunted from 30 minutes before to 30 minutes after sunset.	Yes	Yes. Private land only	Yes. Helicopter	Yes. Private land only	Yes. Private land only	No
California	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Colorado (eradicated in 2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Florida	Yes	Yes	Air gun / Air bow	Yes. Private land with landowner permission	Yes	Yes. Private land only	No	Yes. Private land only	Yes. Private land only	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes. Private land only	Unknown	Yes. Private land only	No	Yes. Private land only	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unknown	Yes	No	No	No	No
Idaho (last detected in 2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Appendix 8. Allowable methods of feral swine take. (Continued)

State	Archery	Firearm	Other Weapon	Night hunting	Night Vision / Infrared	Baiting	Aerial Removal	Trapping	Hounds	Confined facilities
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes. Private land only	Unknown	Yes. Private land only	No	Yes. Private land only	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Unknown	Yes. Private land only	No	No	No	Yes
Kansas				On your own property		On your own property				No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	No. Shooting hours 30 minutes before to 30 minutes after sunrise	No	Yes. Private land only	No	Yes	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Private land only	Yes	Yes	Yes Helicopter and fixed wing	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Massachusetts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes. When hunting other species. Must follow regulations for that species.	Unknown	Yes. No more than 2 gallons	No	No	No	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Appendix 8. Allowable methods of feral swine take. (Continued)

State	Archery	Firearm	Other Weapon	Night hunting	Night Vision / Infrared	Baiting	Aerial Removal	Trapping	Hounds	Confined facilities
Mississippi	Yes	Yes		Yes. Private land only	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes. Daylight hours in February only.	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes. Private land only	No	No	No	Yes (1 facility)
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, except during deer gun and muzzleloader seasons, when feral hogs must be hunted from 30 minutes before to 30 minutes after sunset.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Appendix 8. Allowable methods of feral swine take. (Continued)

State	Archery	Firearm	Other Weapon	Night hunting	Night Vision / Infrared	Baiting	Aerial Removal	Trapping	Hounds	Confined facilities
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Generally, one half hour before sunrise to one half hour after sunset. Night hunting allowed with landowner permission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes (1 facility)
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency.	Yes	Yes. Private land only	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	No	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency	No	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes. Atlatl, Knife	Yes. Private land only with approval of Agency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Appendix 8. Allowable methods of feral swine take. (Continued)

State	Archery	Firearm	Other Weapon	Night hunting	Night Vision / Infrared	Baiting	Aerial Removal	Trapping	Hounds	Confined facilities
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	No	No. Must be hunted from 30 minutes before to 30 minutes after sunset.	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Appendix 9. Methods animal damage control personnel are allowed to use to remove feral swine.

State	Shooting	Trapping	Helicopter pursuit and capture	Shooting from a helicopter	Fixed wing pursuit and capture	Shooting from a fixed wing aircraft	Other	Other: Agency Comments
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	F&G or Wildlife Troopers would likely remove them ASAP if they were discovered. Any deleterious wildlife is authorized for legal take without a license by a member of the public.
Arkansas	*	*		*				
Arizona	*	*		*		*		
California	*	*						
Colorado	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Delaware	*	*						
Illinois	*	*		*				
Indiana	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Iowa	*	*					*	We do not have any direct rules to the elimination of feral swine. Opportunistic shooting is used when needed.
Kansas	*	*		*			*	Night and Day Shooting
Kentucky	*	*						
Louisiana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Maine							*	None, handled as domestic animals
Michigan	*	*						
Minnesota	*	*						
Missouri							*	On private land they can be removed by shooting and trapping. Only government employees are allowed to remove them on public land.
Nebraska	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Appendix 9. Methods animal damage control personnel are allowed to use to remove feral swine. (Continued)

State	Shooting	Trapping	Helicopter pursuit and capture	Shooting from a helicopter	Fixed wing pursuit and capture	Shooting from a fixed wing aircraft	Other	Other: Agency Comments
Nevada	*	*	*	*	*	*		
New Hampshire	*	*						
New Jersey	*	*						
North Carolina	*	*		*		*		Only USDA APHIS may pursue or take feral swine by aircraft.
North Dakota	*	*		*		*		
Ohio	*	*	*	*				
Oklahoma	*	*		*			*	
Oregon	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Pennsylvania	*	*						
Rhode Island							*	
South Carolina	*	*		*			*	Snaring
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Tennessee							*	
Texas	*	*		*		*		Data were used from the 2015 SEAFWA feral swine report
Utah	*	*						
Vermont	*	*						
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*		
West Virginia	*	*						

Appendix 10. Questionnaire used to survey fish and wildlife and agriculture/animal health agency staff about feral swine in their state.

Start of Block: Introduction

The purpose of this project is to survey wildlife and agriculture professionals on the status of feral swine in their state. The project is being conducted by the Wildlife Management Institute and was funded by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. We intend to develop a policy document that could be used for consistent and effective policies for feral swine across the US. We recognize rules vary across the states, along with regulatory authorities and we ask that you answer the questions to the best of your ability. As you go through the questions, feel free to include rule or statute links where appropriate.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Bill Moritz at bmoritz@wildlifemgt.org.

1. Which state do you represent?

▼ Alabama ... Wyoming

2. If someone other than $\{e://Field/Full_Name\}$ is completing the survey, please enter your name, current position, and email address. Otherwise, please leave blank.

- Name _____
- Current Position _____
- Email Address _____

3. Which type of Agency do you represent?

- State Fish and Wildlife Agency
- State Agricultural or Animal Health Agency

End of Block: Introduction

Start of Block: Wildlife Questions

This next series of questions pertain to management of feral swine by your state fish and wildlife agency. We recognize you may have a national role in feral swine management; however, we ask that you constrain your answers to your state only.

4. Which agencies have jurisdiction over feral swine in your state? Please check all that apply.

- State Fish and Wildlife
- State Agricultural or Animal Health
- Federal agencies

5. What is your State's legal definition of feral swine? Feel free to cut and paste the definition from your statute. If your state has no legal definition, please write 'none'. If possible, please also provide the statutory reference.

- Legal Definition _____
- Statutory Reference _____

6. What types of feral swine are present in your state?

- There are no feral swine in my state
- Escaped domestic swine
- Russian boar
- Russian boar hybrids
- Escaped pot-bellied pigs (or other similar breed)
- Other: _____

7. What is the current legal status of feral swine in your state? Please check all that apply.

- Designated as invasive species
- Designated as livestock
- Unprotected (e.g., can take at any time without a license)
- Protected (e.g., regulated game species)
- Other: _____

8. Have there been any changes to the legal status of feral swine in your state in the past 2 years? (for example, a change from game species to invasive or nuisance species).

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Have there been any changes to the legal status of feral swine in your state in the past 2 years?... = Yes

9. Please describe the changes in feral swine legal status over the last 2 years.

- What was the previous status of feral swine? _____
- What is the current status of feral swine? _____

Display This Question:

If Have there been any changes to the legal status of feral swine in your state in the past 2 years?... = Yes

10. What has changed (politically or biologically) to result in the new legal status?

11. What is the origin of feral swine in your state? Please check all that apply.

- Escaped domestic stock
- Escaped from shooting preserve
- Intentionally released
- Ingress from neighboring state(s)
- Other: _____

12. Approximately how many years have feral swine been present in your state?

13. To the best of your ability, please describe the county-level distribution of feral swine are in your state.

	Number
Approximately, how many counties in your state currently have feral swine?	
Approximately, how many counties in your state had feral swine 10 years ago?	
How many counties are in your state?	

14. Over the last 10 years, have there been changes in relative abundance of feral swine?

- Increasing
- Stable
- Decreasing

15. What is the present distribution of feral swine in your state? Examples would be widely distributed throughout state; isolated pockets with concentrations in NE and SW regions.

16. Over the last 10 years, please describe any differences regionally in feral swine populations/distributions (e.g. increasing in one area, but decreasing in another).

Display This Question:

If Over the last 10 years, have there been changes in relative abundance of feral swine? = Increasing

Or Over the last 10 years, have there been changes in relative abundance of feral swine? = Decreasing

17. You said there have been changes in relative abundance and distribution, please provide the reason for changes.

18. Does your state currently conduct disease testing from feral swine?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Does your state currently conduct disease testing from feral swine? = Yes

19. When do you conduct disease testing of feral swine?

- Routine hunter-harvest surveillance
- Opportunistic disease surveillance
- Research projects
- Disease outbreaks
- Other: _____

20. What types of habitat do feral swine typically occupy in your state and which of those habitats have sustained environmental damage? Please check 'Yes' where applicable, otherwise leave blank.

	Habitat occupied (Yes)	Environmental damage (Yes)
Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest/Timber Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grasslands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Residential properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coastal Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please describe)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

21. Have feral swine been found responsible for contamination of water sources in your state?

- Yes
- No

22. Does your agency have any monetary damage estimates from feral swine?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Does your agency have any monetary damage estimates from feral swine? = Yes

23. What is the approximate amount of annual monetary damages attributed to feral swine?

24. Within the last 5 years, has your state allowed public recreational hunting of feral swine?

- Yes
- No

Skip To: Captive_shoot If Within the last 5 years, has your state allowed public recreational hunting of feral swine? = No

25. Does your state require a hunting license to recreationally pursue feral swine?

- Yes
- No

26. Is there an established season for recreationally hunting feral swine?

- Yes, no differences between public and private land
- Yes, with differences between public and private land
- No established season, feral swine can be taken at any time of the year
- There is no feral swine season
- Other: _____

27. Is recreational hunting for feral swine allowed on: Please check all that apply.

- Publicly-owned land
- Privately-owned land
- Privately owned fenced facilities
- Other: _____

28. Is there a restriction on the time of day when feral swine recreational hunting can occur?

- No restrictions (includes hunting at night on public and private land)
- No restrictions, night hunting allowed only on private land
- Approximately sunrise to sunset (may include 1/2 hour before/after)
- Other (please describe) _____

29. Are firearms allowed to recreationally take feral swine?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Are firearms allowed to recreationally take feral swine? = Yes

30. Are there restrictions on the types of firearms that may be used to take feral swine?

- Yes (please describe the restrictions): _____
- No

31. Is archery equipment allowed to recreationally take feral swine?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Is archery equipment allowed to recreationally take feral swine? = Yes

32. Are there restrictions on the types of archery equipment that may be used to take feral swine?

- Yes (please describe the restrictions): _____
- No

33. Are other weapons allowed to recreationally take feral swine? Examples might be air rifles or spears.

- Yes
- No

34. Which of the following are legal in the recreational pursuit of feral swine. Please check all that apply.

- Bait
- Dogs
- Artificial light
- Night vision and/or infrared devices
- Trail cameras
- Trapping
- Fixed wing aircraft
- Helicopters
- Drones
- Other: _____

35. Does your state have businesses that provide guiding services for the recreational pursuit of feral swine on non-enclosed public or private land? Yes/no

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Does your state have businesses that provide guiding services for the recreational pursuit of fer... = Yes

36. Are these guiding businesses regulated by the state?

- Yes
- No

37. Are captive feral swine hunting facilities allowed in your state?

- Yes
- No

38. What methods are authorized animal damage control personnel allowed to use to remove feral swine? Please select all that apply.

- Shooting
- Trapping
- Helicopter pursuit and capture
- Shooting from a helicopter
- Fixed wing pursuit and capture
- Shooting from a fixed wing aircraft
- Other: _____

End of Block: Wildlife Questions

Start of Block: Ag/Animal Health Questions

This next series of questions pertain to management of feral swine by your Agricultural or Animal Health Agency. We recognize you may have a National role in feral swine management; however, we ask that you constrain your answers to your state only.

39. Does your state allow importation of live feral swine into the state?

- Yes
- No

Skip To: Intrastate If Does your state allow importation of live feral swine into the state? = No

40. Is a permit/license required to import feral swine?

- Yes
- No

41. Is a disease test required for importation?

- Yes
- No

42. Does your state allow **intrastate** transportation of live feral swine to: Please check all that apply

- Intrastate transportation not allowed
- Slaughter facility
- Licensed and enclosed hunting reserves
- Privately-owned properties
- Publicly-owned properties

Skip To: Public_Release If Does your state allow intrastate transportation of live feral swine to: Please check all that apply = Intrastate transportation not allowed

43. Does the state require the transporter to be licensed and insured to transport feral swine?

- Yes
- No

44. Is the release of feral swine in your state **allowed** on:

	Yes	No
Publicly owned lands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Privately owned lands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enclosed hunting reserves	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Secure swine facility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Skip To: Public_Release If Is the release of feral swine in your state allowed on: [No] (Count) = 4

45. Are there any restrictions on the age of feral swine that can be released?

- Yes
- No

46. Are there any other restrictions on the type of feral swine that can be released? Examples are only sterile animals, only males.

- Yes (what type of restrictions) _____
- No

47. Is a negative disease test required before feral swine are released?

- Yes
- No

48. Is a permit/license from another state agency (e.g., fish and wildlife) required before feral swine can be released?

- Yes
- No

49. Can any member of the public possess live feral swine?

- Yes
- No

50. Can any of the following operations possess live feral swine? Please select yes or no for each row.

	Yes	No
Commercial agricultural (non-hunting)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial hunting reserves	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Educational/Research facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accredited Zoo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Skip To: Abattoirs If Can any of the following operations possess live feral swine? Please select yes or no for each row. [No] (Count) = 4

51. Is a permit/license required to possess live feral swine?

- Yes
- No

52. Is disease testing required to possess live feral swine?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Is disease testing required to possess live feral swine? = Yes

53. What is the frequency of required disease testing? Please check all that apply

- Whenever an animal dies
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Annually
- Every 2 or more years

54. Is a facility inspection required as part of the permitting process?

- Yes. Please provide the Statutory language if possible (a hyperlink is fine):

- No

Skip To: Records If Is a facility inspection required as part of the permitting process? = No

55. What is the frequency of inspections that are required?

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Annually
- Every 2 years
- More than 2 years

56. Records Is record keeping of individual animals required?

- Yes
- No

57. Are individual animals required to be uniquely marked (such as, tattoo, eartag, ear notch, microchip)?

- Yes
- No

58. Does your state have a premise identification system for livestock that includes feral swine?

- Yes
- No

59. Does your state allow commercial abattoirs (lockers, meat processing facilities, butcher shops) to process feral swine for private consumption?

- Yes
- No

60. Do landfills in your state accept dead feral swine intact or their parts?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Do landfills in your state accept dead feral swine intact or their parts? = Yes

61. Are there any differences in how landfills accept feral swine carcasses or their parts?

- No, all landfills operate under the same state rules
- Yes, landfills have individual discretion as to what they can accept
- No sure

62. Does your state **prohibit** disposal of feral swine on private or public land (such as exist for some livestock in some states)?

- Yes
- No

63. What diseases/parasites have been documented for feral swine in your state?

- Swine Brucellosis
- Pseudorabies
- Leptospirosis
- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Virus
- Trichinosis
- Toxoplasmosis
- Swine Influenza Virus
- Other: _____
- No diseases have been documented

Display This Question:

If What diseases/parasites have been documented for feral swine in your state? != No diseases have been documented

*And And What diseases/parasites have been documented for feral swine in your state?
q://QID73/SelectedChoicesCount Is Greater Than or Equal to 1*

64. Have any of the diseases/parasites identified in the previous question impacted the domestic livestock industry in your state?

- Yes
- No

65. Have any of the diseases/parasites identified in the previous question impacted human health in your state?

- Yes
- No

End of Block: Ag/Animal Health Questions

Start of Block: Questions for both agencies

66. Are loose domestic swine (e.g., pot-bellied pigs) covered by the feral swine statutes and rules in your state?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Are loose domestic swine (e.g., pot-bellied pigs) covered by the feral swine statutes and rules i... = No

67. What statute addresses loose domestic swine? Please provide the statutory link.

Display This Question:

If Are loose domestic swine (e.g., pot-bellied pigs) covered by the feral swine statutes and rules i... = No

68. What agency is responsible for loose domestic swine? Please check all that apply.

- Fish and Wildlife
- Agriculture or Animal Health
- Sheriff or other Enforcement Agency
- Other: _____

69. Does your agency have a feral swine management plan?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Does your agency have a feral swine management plan? = Yes

70. Please briefly describe the primary goals of this plan. If possible, please provide a weblink to the plan if that is more efficient.

71. What are the current primary management actions for your agency? Please check all that apply.

- Nothing, feral swine are well established
- Feral swine are not present in my state
- Provide technical guidance and information
- Eradication efforts
- Hunting seasons
- Trap and kill
- Trap and transfer
- Manage for tolerable levels of impact
- Other: _____

72. What is the approximate annual amount of money spent by your agency on feral swine management/control? We realize funds may come from USDA. Please include those funds.

73. Does your agency provide education and outreach about feral swine?

- Yes
- No

74. Do you have any additional comments regarding feral swine in your state?

End of Block: Questions for both agencies