

1 AN ACT concerning wildlife.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 Section 1-1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the
6 Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013.

7 Section 1-5. Purpose. For purposes of this Act, reptiles
8 and amphibians shall be exempt from the definition of "aquatic
9 life" under Section 1-20 of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code. All
10 rules and enforcement actions under the Illinois Conservation
11 Law and the dangerous animals provisions in Section 48-10 of
12 the Criminal Code of 2012 related to reptiles and amphibians
13 shall be covered exclusively by this Act.

14 Section 1-10. Administrative agency. This Act shall be
15 administered and under the direction of the Department of
16 Natural Resources.

17 Section 1-15. Home rule. A municipality or county may adopt
18 an ordinance governing amphibian and reptile species that is
19 more restrictive than this Act.

1 Section 1-20. Definitions. For the purposes of this Act,
2 unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following
3 terms are defined as:

4 "Administrative rule" means a regulatory measure issued by
5 the Director under this Act.

6 "Authorized law enforcement officer" means all sworn
7 members of the Law Enforcement Division of the Department and
8 those persons specifically granted law enforcement
9 authorization by the Director.

10 "Bona fide scientific or educational institution" means
11 confirming educational or scientific tax-exemption, from the
12 federal Internal Revenue Service or the applicant's national,
13 state, or local tax authority, or a statement of accreditation
14 or recognition as an educational institution.

15 "Contraband" means all reptile or amphibian life or any
16 part of reptile or amphibian life taken, bought, sold or
17 bartered, shipped, or held in possession or any conveyance,
18 vehicle, watercraft, or other means of transportation
19 whatsoever, except sealed railroad cars or other sealed common
20 carriers, used to transport or ship any reptile or amphibian
21 life or any part of reptile or amphibian life taken, contrary
22 to this Act, including administrative rules, or used to
23 transport, contrary to this Act, including administrative
24 rules, any of the specified species when taken illegally.

25 "Culling" means rejecting or discarding.

26 "Department" means the Illinois Department of Natural

1 Resources.

2 "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Department of
3 Natural Resources.

4 "Educational program" means a program of organized
5 instruction or study for providing education intended to meet a
6 public need.

7 "Endangered or threatened species" means any species
8 listed as endangered or threatened to the species level on
9 either the Illinois List of Endangered and Threatened Fauna or
10 the federal U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Threatened
11 and Endangered Species.

12 "Herptile" means collectively any amphibian or reptile
13 taxa, whether indigenous to this State or not.

14 "Indigenous or native taxa" means those amphibians and
15 reptiles to the subspecies level that can be found naturally in
16 this State.

17 "Individual" means a natural person.

18 "Medically significant" means a venomous or poisonous
19 species whose venom or toxin can cause death or serious illness
20 or injury in humans that may require emergency room care or the
21 immediate care of a physician. These species are categorized as
22 being "medically significant" or "medically important".

23 "Owner" means an individual who has a legal right to the
24 possession of a herptile.

25 "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation,
26 organization, trade or professional association, firm, limited

1 liability company, joint venture, or group.

2 "Possession limit" means the maximum number or amount of
3 herptiles that can be lawfully held or possessed by one person
4 at any time.

5 "Possessor" means any person who possesses, keeps,
6 harbors, brings into the State, cares for, acts as a custodian
7 for, has in his or her custody or control, or holds a property
8 right to a herptile.

9 "Reptile show" means any event open to the public, for a
10 fee or without a fee, that is not a licensed pet store, where
11 herptiles or herptiles together with other animals are
12 exhibited, displayed, sold, bought, traded, or otherwise made
13 available for public display.

14 "Resident" means a person who in good faith makes
15 application for any license or permit and verifies by statement
16 that he or she has maintained his or her permanent abode in
17 this State for a period of at least 30 consecutive days
18 immediately preceding the person's application, and who does
19 not maintain permanent abode or claim residency in another
20 state for the purposes of obtaining any of the same or similar
21 licenses or permits under this Act. A person's permanent abode
22 is his or her fixed and permanent dwelling place, as
23 distinguished from a temporary or transient place of residence.
24 Domiciliary intent is required to establish that the person is
25 maintaining his or her permanent abode in this State. Evidence
26 of domiciliary intent includes, but is not limited to, the

1 location where the person votes, pays personal income tax, or
2 obtains a drivers license. Any person on active duty in the
3 Armed Forces shall be considered a resident of Illinois during
4 his or her period of military duty.

5 "Special use herptile" means any taxa of amphibian or
6 reptile for which a Herptile Special Use permit is required.

7 "Take" means possess, collect, catch, detain, hunt, shoot,
8 pursue, lure, kill, destroy, capture, gig or spear, trap or
9 ensnare, harass, or an attempt to do so.

10 "Transport" or "ship" means to convey by parcel post,
11 express, freight, baggage, or shipment by common carrier or any
12 description; by automobile, motorcycle, or other vehicle of any
13 kind; by water or aircraft of any kind; or by any other means
14 of transportation.

15 "Turtle farming" means the act of breeding, hatching,
16 raising, selling turtles, or any combination commercially for
17 the purpose of providing turtles, turtle eggs, or turtle parts
18 to pet suppliers, exporters, and food industries.

19 "Wildlife sanctuary" means any non-profit organization
20 that: (1) is exempt from taxation under the federal Internal
21 Revenue Code and is currently confirmed as tax exempt by the
22 federal Internal Revenue Service; (2) operates a place of
23 refuge where wild animals are provided care for their lifetime
24 or released back to their natural range; (3) does not conduct
25 activities on animals in its possession that are not inherent
26 to the animal's nature; (4) does not use animals in its

1 possession for entertainment; (5) does not sell, trade, or
2 barter animals in its possession or parts of those animals; and
3 (6) does not breed animals in its possession.

4 Section 1-25. Administrative rules. The Department is
5 authorized to adopt administrative rules for carrying out,
6 administering, and enforcing the provisions of this Act. The
7 administrative rules shall be adopted in accordance with the
8 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

9 Rules, after becoming effective, shall be enforced in the
10 same manner as other provisions of this Act. It is unlawful for
11 any person to violate any provision of any administrative rule
12 adopted by the Department. Violators of administrative rules
13 are subject to the penalties in this Act.

14 Section 1-30. Conservation of reptiles and amphibians. The
15 Department shall take all measures necessary for the
16 conservation, distribution, introduction, and restoration of
17 reptiles and amphibians. The Department shall also bring or
18 cause to be brought actions and proceedings, in the name and by
19 the authority of the People of the State of Illinois, to
20 enforce this Act, including administrative rules, and to
21 recover any and all fines and penalties provided for in this
22 Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the
23 Department to change any penalty prescribed by law or to change
24 the amount of license fees or the authority conferred by

1 licenses prescribed by law. The Department is authorized to
2 cooperate with the appropriate Departments of the federal
3 government and other Departments or agencies of State
4 government and educational institutions in conducting surveys,
5 experiments, or work of joint interest or benefit.

6 Section 1-35. Peace officers. All employees of the
7 Department authorized by the Director shall have the power of,
8 and shall be, peace officers in the enforcement of this Act,
9 including administrative rules, and may carry weapons as may be
10 necessary in the performance of his or her duties.

11 Section 1-40. Arrests; warrants. All authorized employees
12 of the Department and all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and other
13 police officers shall arrest any person detected in violation
14 of any of the provisions of this Act, including administrative
15 rules. Any duly accredited officer of the federal Fish and
16 Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service may arrest any person
17 detected in violation of any of the provisions of this Act,
18 including administrative rules.

19 All officers shall make prompt investigation of any
20 violation of this Act, including administrative rules,
21 reported by any other persons and shall cause a complaint to be
22 filed when there seems just ground for a complaint and evidence
23 procurable to support the complaint.

24 Upon the filing of a complaint, the officers shall render

1 assistance in the prosecution of the party against whom the
2 complaint is made.

3 Peace officers, other than employees of the Department,
4 making arrests and serving warrants provided for by this Act
5 shall receive the fees and mileage as provided for by law for
6 sheriffs.

7 Each duly accredited officer and authorized employee of the
8 Department is empowered to execute and serve all warrants and
9 processes issued by the circuit court.

10 Section 1-45. Prosecutions; State's Attorneys. All
11 prosecutions shall be brought in the name and by the authority
12 of the People of the State of Illinois before the circuit court
13 for the county where the offense was committed.

14 All State's Attorneys shall enforce the provisions of this
15 Act, including administrative rules, in his or her respective
16 county and shall prosecute all persons charged with violating
17 its provisions when requested by the Department.

18 Section 1-50. Statute of limitations. All prosecutions
19 under this Act shall be commenced within 2 years after the time
20 the offense charged was committed.

21 Section 1-55. Collection of fines. All fines provided for
22 by this Act shall be collected and remitted to the Department's
23 Wildlife and Fish Fund, within 30 days after the collection of

1 the fine, by the clerk of the circuit court collecting the
2 fines who shall submit at the same time to the Department a
3 statement of the names of the persons so fined and the name of
4 the arresting officer, the offense committed, the amount of the
5 fine, and the date of the conviction.

6 Section 1-60. Power of entry and examination; access to
7 lands and waters. Authorized employees of the Department are
8 empowered, under law, to enter all lands and waters to enforce
9 this Act. Authorized employees are further empowered to examine
10 all buildings, private or public clubs (except dwellings), fish
11 markets, reptile shows, pet stores, camps, vessels, cars
12 (except sealed railroad cars or other sealed common carriers),
13 conveyances, vehicles, watercraft, or any other means of
14 transportation or shipping, tents, bags, pillow cases, coats,
15 jackets, or other receptacles and to open any box, barrel,
16 package, or other receptacle in the possession of a common
17 carrier, that they have reason to believe contains reptile or
18 amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life taken,
19 bought, sold or bartered, shipped, or had in possession
20 contrary to this Act, including administrative rules, or that
21 the receptacle containing the reptile or amphibian is falsely
22 labeled.

23 Authorized employees of the Department shall be given free
24 access to and shall not be hindered or interfered with in
25 making an entry and examination. Any permit or license held by

1 a person preventing free access or interfering with or
2 hindering an employee shall not be issued to that person for
3 the period of one year after his or her action.

4 Employees of the Department, as specifically authorized by
5 the Director, are empowered to enter all lands and waters for
6 the purpose of reptile or amphibian investigations, State and
7 federal permit inspections, as well as reptile or amphibian
8 censuses or inventories, and are further empowered to conduct
9 examination of equipment and devices in the field, under law,
10 to ensure compliance with this Act.

11 Section 1-65. Prima facie evidence; confiscation. The
12 possession of any reptile or amphibian life or any part of
13 reptile or amphibian life protected under this Act is prima
14 facie evidence that the reptile or amphibian life or any part
15 of reptile or amphibian life is subject to the provisions of
16 this Act, including administrative rules.

17 Whenever the contents of any box, barrel, package, or
18 receptacle consists partly of contraband and partly of legal
19 reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian
20 life, the entire contents of the box, barrel, or package, or
21 other receptacle are subject to confiscation.

22 Whenever a person has in his or her possession in excess of
23 the number of reptile or amphibian life or any parts of reptile
24 or amphibian life permitted under this Act, including
25 administrative rules, the entire number of reptile or amphibian

1 life or any parts of reptile or amphibian life in his or her
2 possession is subject to confiscation.

3 Section 1-70. Search and seizure. Whenever any authorized
4 employee of the Department, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other
5 peace office of the State has reason to believe that any
6 person, owner, possessor, commercial institution, pet store,
7 or reptile show vendor or attendee possesses any reptile or
8 amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life
9 contrary to the provisions of this Act, including
10 administrative rules, he or she may file, or cause to be filed,
11 a sworn complaint to that effect before the circuit court and
12 procure and execute a search warrant. Upon execution of the
13 search warrant, the officer executing the search warrant shall
14 make due return of the search warrant to the court issuing the
15 search warrant, together with an inventory of all the reptile
16 or amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life
17 taken under the search warrant. The court shall then issue
18 process against the party owning, controlling, or transporting
19 the reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or
20 amphibian life seized, and upon its return shall proceed to
21 determine whether or not the reptile or amphibian life or any
22 part of reptile or amphibian life was held, possessed, or
23 transported in violation of this Act, including administrative
24 rules. In case of a finding that the reptile or amphibian life
25 was illegally held, possessed, transported, or sold, a judgment

1 shall be entered against the owner or party found in possession
2 of the reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or
3 amphibian life for the costs of the proceeding and providing
4 for the disposition of the property seized, as provided for by
5 this Act.

6 Section 1-75. Obstructing an officer. It shall be unlawful
7 for any person to resist or obstruct any officer or employee of
8 the Department in the discharge of his or her duties under this
9 Act. Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a
10 Class A misdemeanor.

11 Section 1-80. Posing as an officer or employee. It shall be
12 unlawful for any person to represent himself or herself falsely
13 to be an officer or employee of the Department or to assume to
14 act as an officer or employee of the Department without having
15 been duly appointed and employed. Any person who violates this
16 provision is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

17 Section 1-85. Confiscation of contraband. All reptile or
18 amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life taken,
19 bought, sold or bartered, shipped, or had in possession
20 contrary to any of the provisions of this Act, including
21 administrative rules, is contraband and subject to seizure and
22 confiscation by any authorized employee of the Department.

23 Contraband reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile

1 or amphibian life seized and confiscated shall be disposed of
2 as directed by the Department.

3 Section 1-90. Illegal collecting devices; public nuisance.
4 Every collecting device, including seines, nets, traps, pillow
5 cases, bags, snake hooks or tongs, or any electrical device or
6 any other devices including vehicles or conveyance,
7 watercraft, or aircraft used or operated illegally or attempted
8 to be used or operated illegally by any person in taking,
9 transporting, holding, or conveying any reptile or amphibian
10 life or any part of reptile or amphibian life, contrary to this
11 Act, including administrative rules, shall be deemed a public
12 nuisance and therefore illegal and subject to seizure and
13 confiscation by any authorized employee of the Department. Upon
14 the seizure of this item, the Department shall take and hold
15 the item until disposed of as provided in this Act.

16 Upon the seizure of any device because of its illegal use,
17 the officer or authorized employee of the Department making the
18 seizure shall, as soon as reasonably possible, cause a
19 complaint to be filed before the circuit court and a summons to
20 be issued requiring the owner or person in possession of the
21 property to appear in court and show cause why the device
22 seized should not be forfeited to the State. Upon the return of
23 the summons duly served or upon posting or publication of
24 notice as provided in this Act, the court shall proceed to
25 determine the question of the illegality of the use of the

1 seized property. Upon judgment being entered that the property
2 was illegally used, an order shall be entered providing for the
3 forfeiture of the seized property to the State. The owner of
4 the property may have a jury determine the illegality of its
5 use and shall have the right of an appeal as in other civil
6 cases. Confiscation or forfeiture shall not preclude or
7 mitigate against prosecution and assessment of penalties
8 provided in Article 90 of this Act.

9 Upon seizure of any property under circumstances
10 supporting a reasonable belief that the property was abandoned,
11 lost, stolen, or otherwise illegally possessed or used contrary
12 to this Act, except property seized during a search or arrest,
13 and ultimately returned, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of
14 under order of a court in accordance with this Act, the
15 authorized employee of the Department shall make reasonable
16 inquiry and efforts to identify and notify the owner or other
17 person entitled to possession of the property and shall return
18 the property after the person provides reasonable and
19 satisfactory proof of his or her ownership or right to
20 possession and reimburses the Department for all reasonable
21 expenses of custody. If the identity or location of the owner
22 or other person entitled to possession of the property has not
23 been ascertained within 6 months after the Department obtains
24 possession, the Department shall effectuate the sale of the
25 property for cash to the highest bidder at a public auction.
26 The owner or other person entitled to possession of the

1 property may claim and recover possession of the property at
2 any time before its sale at public auction upon providing
3 reasonable and satisfactory proof of ownership or right of
4 possession and reimbursing the Department for all reasonable
5 expenses of custody.

6 Any property forfeited to the State by court order under
7 this Section may be disposed of by public auction, except that
8 any property that is the subject of a court order shall not be
9 disposed of pending appeal of the order. The proceeds of the
10 sales at auction shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish
11 Fund.

12 The Department shall pay all costs of posting or
13 publication of notices required by this Section.

14 Section 1-95. Violations; separate offenses. Each act of
15 pursuing, taking, shipping, offered or received for shipping,
16 offering or receiving for shipment, transporting, buying,
17 selling or bartering, or having in one's possession any
18 protected reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or
19 amphibian life, seines, nets, bags, snake hooks or tongs, or
20 other devices used or to be used in violation of this Act,
21 including administrative rules, constitutes a separate
22 offense.

23 Section 1-100. Accessory to violation. Any person who aids
24 in or contributes in any way to a violation of this Act,

1 including administrative rules, is individually liable, as a
2 separate offense under this Act, for the penalties imposed
3 against the person who committed the violation.

4 Section 1-105. Permit fraudulently obtained. No person
5 shall at any time:

6 (1) falsify, alter, or change in any manner, or provide
7 deceptive or false information required for any permit issued
8 under the provisions of this Act;

9 (2) falsify any record required by this Act;

10 (3) counterfeit any form of permit provided for by this
11 Act;

12 (4) loan or transfer to another person any permit issued
13 under this Act; or

14 (5) use any permit issued to another person under this Act.

15 It is unlawful to possess any permit issued under the
16 provisions of this Act that was fraudulently obtained or which
17 the person or permittee knew, or should have known, was
18 falsified, altered, changed in any manner, or fraudulently
19 obtained.

20 The Department shall revoke all permits and suspend all
21 privileges under this Act of any person violating this Section
22 for a period of not less than 3 years. The procedures for
23 suspension under this Section shall be as provided for in
24 administrative rule. Anyone who violates a provision of this
25 Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

1 Section 1-110. Wildlife and Fish Fund; disposition of money
2 received. All fees, fines, income of whatever kind or nature
3 derived from reptile and amphibian activities regulated by this
4 Act on lands, waters, or both under the jurisdiction or control
5 of the Department and all penalties collected under this Act
6 shall be deposited into the State Treasury and shall be set
7 apart in a special fund known as the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

8 Section 1-115. Ownership and title of wild indigenous
9 reptiles and amphibians. The ownership of and title to all wild
10 indigenous reptile and amphibian life within the boundaries of
11 the State are hereby declared to be in the State and no wild
12 indigenous reptile and amphibian life shall be taken or killed,
13 in any manner or at any time, unless the person or persons
14 taking or killing the wild indigenous reptile and amphibian
15 life shall consent that the title to the wild indigenous
16 reptile and amphibian life shall be and remain in the State for
17 the purpose of regulating the taking, killing, possession, use,
18 sale, and transportation of wild indigenous reptile and
19 amphibian life after taking or killing, as set forth in this
20 Act.

21 The regulation and licensing of the taking of wild
22 indigenous reptile and amphibian life in the State are
23 exclusive powers and functions of the State. A home rule unit
24 may not regulate or license the taking of wild indigenous

1 reptile and amphibian life. This Section is a denial and
2 limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection
3 (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

4 Section 1-120. Application. This Act shall apply to reptile
5 and amphibian life or any part of reptile and amphibian life
6 (i) in or from any of the waters or lands wholly within the
7 boundaries of the State or over which the State has concurrent
8 jurisdiction with any other state or (ii) which may be
9 possessed in or brought into the State.

10 Section 1-125. Taking on private property. It is unlawful
11 for any person to take or attempt to take any species of
12 reptile or amphibian, or parts thereof, within or upon the land
13 of another, or upon waters flowing over or standing on the land
14 of another, without first obtaining permission from the owner
15 or the owner's designee. For the purposes of this Section, the
16 owner's designee means anyone who the owner designates in a
17 written authorization and the authorization must contain (i)
18 the legal or common description of property for which the
19 authority is given, (ii) the extent that the owner's designee
20 is authorized to make decisions regarding who is allowed to
21 take or attempt to take any species of reptiles or amphibians,
22 or parts thereof, and (iii) the owner's notarized signature.
23 Before enforcing this Section, the law enforcement officer must
24 have received notice from the owner or the owner's designee of

1 a violation of this Section. Statements made to a law
2 enforcement officer regarding this notice shall not be rendered
3 inadmissible by the hearsay rule when offered for the purpose
4 of showing the required notice. Any person who violates this
5 Section shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

6 Section 1-130. Financial value of herptiles.

7 (a) For purposes of this Section, the financial value of
8 all reptiles and amphibians described under this Act taken,
9 possessed, or used in violation of this Act, whether in whole
10 or in part, is as follows:

11 (1) for processed turtle parts, \$8 for each pound or
12 fraction of a pound; for each non-processed turtle, \$15 per
13 whole turtle or fair market value, whichever is greater;

14 (2) for frogs, toads, salamanders, lizards, and
15 snakes, \$5 per herptile or fair market value, whichever is
16 greater, in whole or in part, unless specified as a special
17 use herptile;

18 (3) for any special use herptile, the value shall be no
19 less than \$250 per special use herptile or fair market
20 value, whichever is greater; and

21 (4) any person who, for profit or commercial purposes,
22 knowingly captures or kills, possesses, offers for sale,
23 sells, offers to barter, barter, offers to purchase,
24 purchases, delivers for shipment, ships, exports, imports,
25 causes to be shipped, exported, or imported, delivers for

1 transportation, transports, or causes to be transported,
2 carriers or causes to be carried, or receives for shipment,
3 transportation, carriage, or export any reptile or
4 amphibian life, in part or in whole, of any of the reptiles
5 and amphibians protected by this Act, and that reptile or
6 amphibian life, in whole or in part, is valued at or in
7 excess of a total of \$300 or fair market value, whichever
8 is greater, as per value specified in paragraphs (1), (2),
9 and (3) of this subsection commits a Class 3 felony.

10 (b) The trier of fact may infer that a person "knowingly
11 possesses" a reptile or amphibian, in whole or in part,
12 captured or killed in violation of this Act, valued at or in
13 excess of \$600, as per value specified in paragraphs (1), (2),
14 and (3) of subsection (a) of this Section.

15 ARTICLE 5. INDIGENOUS OR
16 NATIVE HERPTILE TAXA

17 Section 5-5. Possession limits.

18 (a) The possession limit for indigenous amphibian and
19 reptile taxa (excluding common snapping turtles and bullfrogs)
20 is 8 total collectively with no more than 4 per taxa. Captive
21 born offspring of a legally held reptile or amphibian, not
22 intended for commercial purposes, is exempt from the possession
23 limits for a period of 30 days. Young of gravid wild-collected
24 amphibians and reptiles shall be released at site of adult

1 capture after birth.

2 (b) Only residents may possess herptiles collected from the
3 wild within this State under a valid sport fishing license;
4 non-residents may not possess herptiles collected from the wild
5 within this State except for scientific purposes, with a
6 Herptile Scientific Collection permit.

7 (c) All herptile species (other than bullfrogs and common
8 snapping turtles) may be captured by hand. This shall not
9 restrict the use of legally taken herptiles as bait by anglers.
10 Any captured herptiles that are not to be retained in the
11 possession of the captor shall be immediately released at the
12 site of capture, unless taken with a lethal method such as bow
13 and arrow, gig, spear, or pitchfork which does not permit
14 release without harm. All common snapping turtles and bullfrogs
15 taken for personal consumption must be kept and counted in the
16 daily catch creel or bag. No culling of these 2 species for
17 personal consumption is permitted.

18 (d) The trier of fact may infer that a person is collecting
19 from the wild within this State if he or she possesses
20 indigenous reptiles or amphibians, in whole or in part, if no
21 documentation exists stating that the animals were legally
22 collected from the wild outside of this State.

23 (e) Residents may possess a total of 8 native herp
24 specimens collectively, with no more than 4 per taxa, without
25 obtaining and possessing either a Herptile Scientific
26 Collection permit or Herpetoculture permit from the

1 Department, regardless of the origin of the species. A sport
2 fishing license is required for residents to legally collect
3 any native herp taxa on private land, with the landowner's
4 permission. Collecting herptiles on public lands shall require
5 additional permits.

6 (f) Any resident wishing to possess more than his or her
7 allowed possession limit shall first apply to the Department
8 for a Herptile Scientific Collection permit or Herpetoculture
9 permit to do so. Issuance, modification, or denial of any and
10 all of these permits shall be at the sole discretion of the
11 Department.

12 (g) Due to the similarity of appearance (S/A) of certain
13 intergrade or hybrid specimens, the Department retains the
14 authority to enforce any and all provisions under this Act.
15 Specimens determined by the Department, or its agents, to fit
16 into this S/A category shall receive all benefits of this Act,
17 as well as the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act if
18 applicable, and shall be included in an individual's overall
19 possession limit.

20 Section 5-10. Commercialization; herpetoculture.

21 (a) It is unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, offer to
22 buy or sell or barter any reptile, amphibian, or their eggs,
23 any resulting offspring, or parts taken from the wild in this
24 State for commercial purposes unless otherwise authorized by
25 law.

1 (b) The trier of fact may infer that a person is collecting
2 from the wild within this State for commercial purposes if he
3 or she possesses indigenous reptiles or amphibians, in whole or
4 in part, for which no documentation exists stating that the
5 animals were legally collected from the wild outside this
6 State.

7 (c) Due to the similarity of appearance (S/A) of certain
8 intergrade or hybrid specimens, the Department retains the
9 authority to enforce any and all provisions under this Act.
10 Specimens determined by the Department, or its agents, to fit
11 into this S/A category shall receive all benefits of this Act,
12 as well as the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act if
13 applicable, and shall be included in an individual's overall
14 possession limit.

15 (d) A valid, Department-issued Herpetoculture permit shall
16 apply only to indigenous herp taxa. A Herpetoculture permit
17 shall not be required in order to commercialize non-indigenous
18 herp taxa except as required under Section 5-20 of this Act.

19 Section 5-15. Protection of habitat. Habitat features that
20 are disturbed in the course of searching for reptiles and
21 amphibians shall be returned to as near its original position
22 and condition as possible, for example overturned stones and
23 logs shall be restored to their original locations.

24 Section 5-20. Taking of endangered or threatened species.

1 (a) No person shall take or possess any of the herptiles
2 listed in the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act or
3 subsequent administrative rules, except as provided by that
4 Act.

5 (b) Any Department-permitted threatened or endangered
6 (T/E) herptile species shall be exempt from an individual's
7 overall possession under the permitting system set forth in
8 this Act. However, any and all T/E specimens shall be
9 officially recorded with the Department's Endangered Species
10 Conservation Program. Any species occurring on the federal T/E
11 list also requires a Department permit for possession,
12 propagation, sale, or offer for sale unless otherwise permitted
13 through the Department.

14 (c) Due to the similarity of appearance (S/A) of certain
15 intergrade or hybrid specimens, the Department retains the
16 authority to enforce any and all provisions under this Act.
17 Specimens determined by the Department, or agents, to fit into
18 this S/A category shall receive all benefits of this Act, as
19 well as the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act if
20 applicable, and shall be included in an individual's overall
21 possession limit.

22 (d) Federally licensed exhibits shall not be exempt from
23 the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act.

24 (e) Any changes in T/E permit numbers for herptiles by
25 current, existing permit holders shall be reported to the
26 Department in writing no later than the first business day

1 after that change occurred. Requests for permits by any
2 resident acquiring a T/E species who is not permitted shall not
3 be issued after-the-fact.

4 (f) Annual reports are due by January 31 of each year for
5 the preceding year's activities. Failure to submit the annual
6 report by the due date shall result in a permit violation.

7 (g) An annual fee for herptile T/E species permits, per
8 permittee, shall be set by administrative rule.

9 (h) Procedures for sales and acquisition of T/E herptile
10 species shall be set forth in administrative rule.

11 (i) Record keeping requirements for T/E herptile species
12 shall be set forth in administrative rule.

13 Section 5-25. Taking of snakes. Unless otherwise provided
14 in this Act, any non-threatened or non-endangered snake may be
15 taken by the owners or bona fide tenants of lands actually
16 residing on the lands and their children, parents, brothers,
17 and sisters permanently residing with them.

18 Section 5-30. Taking of turtles or bullfrogs; illegal
19 devices.

20 (a) No person shall take turtles or bullfrogs by commercial
21 fishing devices, including dip nets, hoop nets, traps, or
22 seines, or by the use of firearms, airguns, or gas guns.
23 Turtles may be taken only by hand or means of hook and line.

24 (b) Bullfrog; common snapping turtle; open season.

1 (1) All individuals taking bullfrogs shall possess a
2 valid sport fishing license and may take bullfrogs only
3 during the open season to be specified by administrative
4 rule. Bullfrogs may only be taken by hook and line, gig,
5 pitchfork, spear, bow and arrow, hand, or landing net.

6 (2) The daily catch limit and total possession limit
7 for all properly licensed persons shall be specified by
8 administrative rule.

9 (3) All persons taking common snapping turtles shall
10 possess a valid sport fishing license and may take common
11 snapping turtles only during the open season to be
12 specified by administrative rule. Common snapping turtles
13 (*Chelydra serpentina*) may be taken only by hand, hook and
14 line, or bow and arrow, except in the counties listed in
15 Section 5-35 where bowfishing for common snapping turtles
16 is not allowed.

17 (4) The daily catch limit and total possession limit
18 for all properly licensed persons shall be specified by
19 administrative rule.

20 (c) The alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*)
21 is protected and may not be taken by any method including, but
22 not limited to, any sport fishing method.

23 Section 5-35. Areas closed to the taking of reptiles and
24 amphibians. Unless otherwise allowed by law or administrative
25 rule, the taking of reptiles and amphibians at any time and by

1 any method is prohibited in the following areas:

2 The LaRue-Pine Hills or Otter Pond Research Natural Area in
3 Union County. The closed area shall include the Research
4 Natural Area as designated by the U.S. Forest Service and
5 the right-of-way of Forest Road 345 with Forest Road 236 to
6 the intersection of Forest Road 345 with the Missouri
7 Pacific railroad tracks.

8 In the following counties bowfishing for common snapping
9 turtles is not permitted: Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton,
10 White, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Johnson,
11 Pope, Hardin, Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander, or in any
12 additional counties added through administrative rule.

13 Section 5-40. Additional protective regulations.

14 (a) Except as otherwise allowed by law or administrative
15 rule, taking of the following species of reptiles and
16 amphibians is prohibited:

17 Copperbelly water snake (*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*)
18 in Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson,
19 Lawrence, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Richland, Rock Island,
20 Saline, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties.

21 (b) Under this Act, the copperbelly water snake shall be
22 treated as a listed threatened or endangered species within
23 this State. The copperbelly water snake shall receive all
24 protection benefits and incidental take regulations as
25 described under the Illinois Endangered Species Protection

1 Act.

2 (c) Because the range of the 2 subspecies of *Nerodia*
3 *erythrogaster* overlap in southern Illinois, and the meristic
4 characters that separate these 2 subspecies is often
5 problematic, the Department retains the authority to classify
6 water snake specimens as similar in appearance (S/A) to the
7 subspecies: *neglecta*. Specimens determined by the Department,
8 or its agents, to fit into this *neglecta* S/A category shall
9 receive all benefits of this Act, as well as the Illinois
10 Endangered Species Protection Act.

11 Section 5-45. Translocation and release of herptiles.

12 (a) No herptile indigenous species may be moved,
13 translocated, or populations repatriated within this State
14 without approval of the Department, after review of a proposal
15 complete with long-term monitoring plan at least 5 years
16 post-release.

17 (b) It shall be unlawful to intentionally or negligently
18 release any non-indigenous herptile species into this State.

19 ARTICLE 10. VENOMOUS REPTILES

20 Section 10-5. Venomous reptile defined. Venomous reptiles
21 include, but are not limited to, any medically significant
22 venomous species of the families or genera of the Order
23 Squamata: Helodermatidae, such as gila monsters and beaded

1 lizards; Elapidae, such as cobras and coral snakes;
2 Hydrophiidae, such as sea snakes; Viperidae and Crotalinae,
3 such as vipers and pit vipers; Atractaspididae, such as
4 burrowing asps; Colubridae in the following genera that shall
5 be determined by administrative rule: West Indian racers
6 (Alsophis); boigas and mangrove snakes (Boiga); road guarders
7 (Conophis); Boomslangs (Dispholidus); false water cobras
8 (Hydrodynastes); varied or hooded keelbacks (Macropisthodon);
9 Malagasy cat-eyed snakes (Madagascarophis); Montpellier snakes
10 (Malpolon); kukri snakes (Oligodon); collared snakes
11 (Phalotris); palm snakes or green racers (Philodryas); sand
12 snakes or racers (Psammophis); keelbacks (Rhabdophis); beaked
13 snakes (Rhamphiophis); twig snakes (Thelotornis); black tree
14 snakes (Thrasops); Pampas snakes (Tomodon); Wagler's snakes
15 (Waglerophis); false fer-de-lances (Xenodon); specimens or
16 eggs of the brown tree snake (Boiga irregularis); and any other
17 species added through legislative process designated.

18 Section 10-10. Surgically altered venomous reptiles. It is
19 not a defense to a violation of Article 65 that the person
20 violating that Article has had the venomous reptile surgically
21 altered to render it harmless.

22 Section 10-15. Venomous reptile permit requirements. In
23 addition to those requirements listed in Articles 60 and 65 of
24 this Act, Herptile Special Use permits may be issued to

1 residents using approved venomous reptile species only for bona
2 fide educational programs, following an inspection and
3 approval of the proposed facilities. A minimum of 6 documented
4 programs shall be required of each permittee per calendar year.
5 Unless addressed or exempted by administrative rule, annual
6 permit renewal must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as
7 set by the Department by administrative rule and documented
8 proof of educational programs completed on the recipient's
9 letterhead. Prospective permittees must have 250 documented
10 hours of experience with venomous reptiles. The Department or
11 the Department of Agriculture reserves the right to inspect
12 permittees and facilities during reasonable hours. Additions
13 to permits must be approved prior to acquisition of additional
14 venomous reptiles, and any changes shall be reported to the
15 Department in writing no later than the first business day
16 after that change occurred.

17 Section 10-20. Approved venomous reptiles. Permittees may
18 keep legally obtained venomous reptile specimens native to the
19 United States, except the following species: Eastern
20 diamondback rattlesnakes (*Crotalus adamanteus*); Western
21 diamondback rattlesnakes (*Crotalus atrox*); Mojave rattlesnakes
22 (*Crotalus scutulatus*); Southern Pacific rattlesnakes (*Crotalus*
23 *oreganus helleri*); Eastern and Texas coral snakes (*Micrurus*
24 *fulvius*); Sonoran coral snakes (*Micruroides euryxanthus*); and
25 timber/canebrake rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*) from the

1 southern portions of their range (Oklahoma, southern Arkansas,
2 Louisiana, and also southeastern South Carolina south through
3 eastern Georgia to northern Florida), known as "Type A" and
4 containing canebrake toxin.

5 Except for Boomslangs (Dispholidus), twig snakes
6 (Thelotornis), keelbacks (Rhabdophis), Lichtenstein's green
7 racer (Philodryas olfersii), and brown tree snake (Boiga
8 irregularis) and medically significant snakes in the family
9 Colubridae defined in Section 10-5 of this Article may be
10 possessed by permit.

11 Section 10-25. Maintenance of venomous reptiles.
12 Permittees shall keep approved venomous reptiles in strong
13 escape-proof enclosures that at a minimum are: impact
14 resistant, locked at all times, prominently labeled with the
15 permittee's full name, address, telephone number, list of cage
16 contents by scientific and common names, and a sign labeled
17 "venomous". The signage shall also include the type and
18 location of antivenom and contact information of the person or
19 organization possessing the antivenom.

20 Section 10-30. Educational programs with approved venomous
21 reptiles. Permittees shall keep approved venomous reptiles in
22 strong escape-proof enclosures that at a minimum are: impact
23 resistant, locked at all times, prominently labeled with the
24 permittee's full name, address, telephone number, list of cage

1 contents by scientific and common names, and a sign labeled
2 "venomous". Labeling shall also include the type and location
3 of antivenom and contact information of the person or
4 organization possessing the antivenom. Interiors of enclosures
5 may not be accessible to the public.

6 Section 10-35. Transport of approved venomous reptiles.
7 During transport of any approved venomous reptile, it must be
8 kept out of sight of the public in an escape-proof enclosure at
9 all times that is labeled "venomous". Transport of any venomous
10 reptile to any public venue, commercial establishment, retail
11 establishment, or educational institution shall only be for
12 bona fide educational programs or veterinary care.

13 Section 10-40. Additional regulations. Venomous reptiles
14 shall not be bred, sold, or offered for sale within this State.
15 The Department may approve limited transfers among existing
16 permittees at the sole discretion of the Department.

17 As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply
18 for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to use venomous
19 reptiles in bona fide educational programs. The fee for the
20 permit shall be set by administrative rule, and all fees shall
21 be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

22 ARTICLE 15. BOAS,
23 PYTHONS, AND ANACONDAS

1 Section 15-5. Boas, pythons, and anacondas. Nothing shall
2 prohibit lawfully acquired possession of any of the Boidae
3 family, such as boas, pythons, and anacondas, provided captive
4 maintenance requirements from the Department as set forth in
5 this Act are met. All boas, pythons, and anacondas referenced
6 in this Act are exempt from the permit process, associated
7 annual fee, and liability insurance coverage.

8 Section 15-10. Maintenance of boas, pythons, and
9 anacondas. Any species of boa, python, or anaconda, regardless
10 of length, must be properly maintained in suitable, strong,
11 impact resistant, escape-proof enclosures at all times unless
12 being used for bona fide educational programs or trips for
13 veterinary care.

14 Section 15-15. Educational programs with boas, pythons,
15 and anacondas. During any bona fide educational program
16 involving boas, pythons, or anacondas, the owner or affiliated
17 agent must maintain physical possession of the snake at all
18 times if removed from a container or cage. Interiors of cages
19 or containers used during educational programs may not be
20 accessible to the public.

21 Section 15-20. Transport of boas, pythons, and anacondas.
22 During transport of any boa, python, or anaconda, the snake

1 must be kept out of sight of the public in an escape-proof
2 enclosure at all times.

3 Section 15-25. Use of boas, pythons, and anacondas at
4 reptile shows. An owner or affiliated agent must have physical
5 possession and control of any boa, python, or anaconda at all
6 times if removed from a container or cage. Uncontained boas,
7 pythons, or anacondas removed from cages for examination or
8 onlooker interaction must be kept confined either behind or at
9 a display table. Interiors of cages or containers may not be
10 accessible to the public.

11 ARTICLE 20. CROCODILIANS

12 Section 20-5. "Crocodilians" means any species of the Order
13 Crocodilia, such as crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and
14 gavials.

15 Section 20-10. Crocodilian permit requirements. In
16 addition to the requirements listed in Articles 60 and 65 of
17 this Act, Herptile Special Use permits may be issued to
18 residents using crocodilian species only for bona fide
19 educational programs, following an inspection and approval of
20 the proposed facilities. A minimum of 6 documented programs
21 shall be required of each permittee per calendar year. Unless
22 addressed or exempted by administrative rule, annual permit

1 renewal must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as set by
2 the Department and documented proof of educational programs
3 completed on the recipient's letterhead. The Department or the
4 Department of Agriculture reserves the right to inspect
5 permittees and facilities during reasonable hours. Additions
6 to permits must be approved prior to acquisition of additional
7 crocodilians, and any changes shall be reported to the
8 Department in writing no later than the first business day
9 after that change occurred.

10 Section 20-15. Maintenance of crocodilians. Permittees
11 shall keep crocodilians maintained in suitable, strong, impact
12 resistant, escape-proof enclosures at all times unless being
13 used for bona fide educational programs or trips for veterinary
14 care.

15 Section 20-20. Educational programs with crocodilians.
16 During any bona fide educational program involving
17 crocodilians, the owner or affiliated agent must maintain
18 physical possession and control of the crocodilian at all times
19 if removed from a container or cage. Interiors of cages or
20 containers used during educational programs may not be
21 accessible to the public. Crocodilians removed from their cage
22 or enclosure for educational programs must have either the
23 mouth banded or taped shut or kept at a minimum of 10 feet from
24 the public and also kept out of direct contact with the public.

1 Section 20-25. Transport of crocodilians. During transport
2 of any crocodilian, it must be kept out of sight of the public
3 in an escape-proof enclosure at all times. Transport of any
4 crocodilian to any public venue, commercial establishment,
5 retail establishment, or educational institution shall only be
6 for bona fide educational programs or veterinary care.

7 Section 20-30. Additional regulations. Crocodilians shall
8 not be bred, sold, or offered for sale within this State.

9 As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply
10 for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to use
11 crocodilians in bona fide educational programs. The fee for
12 this permit shall be set by administrative rule, and all fees
13 shall be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

14 ARTICLE 25. MONITOR LIZARDS

15 Section 25-5. "Monitor lizards" means the following
16 members of the Varanidae family, specifically crocodile
17 monitors as well as Komodo dragons.

18 Section 25-10. Monitor lizard permit requirements. In
19 addition to those requirements listed in Articles 60 and 65 of
20 this Act, Herptile Special Use permits may be issued to
21 residents using monitor lizard species only for bona fide

1 educational programs, following an inspection and approval of
2 the proposed facilities. A minimum of 6 documented programs on
3 the family Varanidae shall be required of each permittee per
4 calendar year. Unless addressed or exempted by administrative
5 rule, annual permit renewal must be accompanied by a
6 non-refundable fee as set by the Department and documented
7 proof of educational programs completed on the recipient's
8 letterhead. The Department or the Department of Agriculture
9 reserves the right to inspect permittees and facilities during
10 reasonable hours. Additions to permits must be approved prior
11 to acquisition of additional monitor lizards, and any changes
12 shall be reported to the Department in writing no later than
13 the first business day after that change occurred.

14 Section 25-15. Maintenance of monitor lizards. Permittees
15 shall keep monitor lizards maintained in suitable, strong,
16 impact resistant, escape-proof enclosures at all times unless
17 being used for bona fide educational programs or trips for
18 veterinary care.

19 Section 25-20. Educational programs with monitor lizards.
20 During any bona fide educational program involving monitor
21 lizards, the owner or affiliated agent must maintain physical
22 possession and control of the monitor lizard at all times if
23 removed from a container or cage. Interiors of cages or
24 containers used during educational programs may not be

1 accessible to the public. Monitor lizards removed from their
2 cage or enclosure for educational programs must have either the
3 mouth banded or taped shut, or kept at a minimum of 10 feet
4 from the public and also kept out of direct contact with the
5 public.

6 Section 25-25. Transport of monitor lizards. During
7 transport of any monitor lizard, it must be kept out of sight
8 of the public in an escape-proof enclosure at all times.
9 Transport of a monitor lizard to any public venue, commercial
10 establishment, retail establishment, or educational
11 institution shall only be for bona fide educational programs or
12 veterinary care.

13 Section 25-30. Additional regulations. Monitor lizards
14 shall not be bred, sold, or offered for sale within this State.

15 As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply
16 for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to use monitor
17 lizards in bona fide educational programs. The fee for the
18 permit shall be set by administrative rule, and all fees shall
19 be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

20

ARTICLE 30. TURTLES

21 Section 30-5. Turtles. It is unlawful to buy, sell, or
22 offer to sell, or otherwise commercialize (including, but not

1 limited to, offering as a commercial incentive, trading, or
2 otherwise use for the purpose of profit or pecuniary gain) any
3 species of aquatic or semi-aquatic turtles in the Order
4 Testudines (except for the terrestrial tortoises in the family
5 Testudinidae) with a carapace length of 4 inches or less or
6 their eggs within this State. With prior approval from the
7 Department, in its sole discretion, sales or offers for sale of
8 aquatic or semi-aquatic turtles with a carapace length of 4
9 inches or less or their eggs may be allowed to bona fide
10 scientific or educational institutions.

11 Section 30-10. Turtle farming. Turtles shall not be
12 commercially farmed in this State.

13 ARTICLE 35. AMPHIBIANS

14 Section 35-5. "Amphibians" means those medically
15 significant poisonous amphibians capable of causing bodily
16 harm to humans or animals, including, but not limited to, cane
17 or marine toads (*Bufo marinus*) and Colorado river toads (*Bufo*
18 *alvarius*), or any other amphibian found to be medically
19 significant and shall only be allowed for bona fide educational
20 purposes or research purposes by exempted institutions.

21 Poison dart frogs bred and raised in captivity shall be
22 exempt from the permit process.

1 ARTICLE 40. HERPTILE SCIENTIFIC
2 COLLECTION PERMITS

3 Section 40-5. Permit issuance. Herptile Scientific
4 Collection permits may be granted by the Department, in its
5 sole discretion, to any properly accredited person at least 18
6 years of age, permitting the capture, marking, handling,
7 banding, or collecting (including hide, skin, bones, teeth,
8 claws, nests, eggs, or young), for strictly scientific
9 purposes, of any of the herptiles not listed as endangered or
10 threatened but now protected under this Act. A Herptile
11 Scientific Collection permit may be granted to qualified
12 individuals for purpose of salvaging dead, sick, or injured
13 herptiles not listed as endangered or threatened but protected
14 by this Act for permanent donation to bona fide public or state
15 scientific, educational, or zoological institutions.
16 Collecting herptiles on public lands shall require additional
17 permits.

18 Section 40-10. Permit requirements. The criteria and
19 standards for a Herptile Scientific Collection permit shall be
20 provided by administrative rule. The Department shall set forth
21 applicable rules covering qualifications and facilities needed
22 to obtain a permit. Disposition of herptiles taken under the
23 authority of this Article shall be specified by the Department.
24 The holder of each permit shall make to the Department a report

1 in writing upon forms furnished by the Department. These
2 reports shall be made (i) annually if the permit is granted for
3 a period of one year or (ii) within 30 days after the
4 expiration of the permit if the permit is granted for a period
5 of less than one year. These reports shall include information
6 that the Department considers necessary.

7 ARTICLE 45. HERPTILE SCIENTIFIC

8 COLLECTION PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES

9 Section 40-5. Permit application and fees. An applicant for
10 a Herptile Scientific Collection permit must file an
11 application with the Department on a form provided by the
12 Department. The application must include all information and
13 requirements as set by administrative rule. The application for
14 these permits shall be reviewed by the Department to determine
15 if a permit should be issued.

16 Unless addressed or exempted by administrative rule,
17 annual permit renewal must be accompanied by non-refundable fee
18 as set by the Department. The annual fee for a Herptile
19 Scientific Collection permit shall be set by administrative
20 rule. The Department shall adopt, by administrative rule, any
21 additional procedures for the renewal of a Herptile Scientific
22 Collection permit. All fees shall be deposited into the Fish
23 and Wildlife Fund.

1 ARTICLE 50. HERPETOCULTURE PERMITS

2 Section 50-5. Permit issuance. Any person or business who
3 engages in the breeding, hatching, propagation, sale, or offer
4 for sale of any indigenous herptile, regardless of origin,
5 shall procure a permit from the Department. Herptiles
6 specified, which are bred, hatched, propagated, or legally
7 obtained by a person or business holding a permit as provided
8 for in this Article, may be transported and sold or offered for
9 sale within this State.

10 Section 50-10. Permit requirements. Herpetoculture permit
11 holders shall maintain written records of all herptiles
12 indigenous to this State bought, sold, hatched, propagated,
13 sold, or shipped for a minimum of 2 years after the date of the
14 transaction and shall be made immediately available to
15 authorized employees of the Department upon request. These
16 records shall include the name and address of the buyer and
17 seller, the appropriate permit number of the buyer and seller,
18 the date of the transaction, the species name (both common and
19 scientific), and the origin of herptile involved. Records of
20 the annual operations, as may be required by the Department,
21 shall be forwarded to the Department upon request.

22 The criteria and standards for a Herpetoculture permit
23 shall be provided by administrative rule. The Department shall
24 set forth applicable rules, including a list of herptiles

1 indigenious to this State.

2 ARTICLE 55. HERPETOCULTURE

3 PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES

4 Section 55-5. Permit application and fees. An applicant
5 for a Herpetoculture permit must file an application with the
6 Department on a form provided by the Department. The
7 application must include all information and requirements as
8 set forth by administrative rule. The application for these
9 permits shall be reviewed by the Department to determine if a
10 permit should be issued.

11 Unless addressed or exempted by administrative rule,
12 annual permit renewal must be accompanied by a non-refundable
13 fee as set by the Department. The annual fee for a residential
14 Herpetoculture permit shall be set by administrative rule. The
15 Department shall adopt, by administrative rule, any additional
16 procedures for the renewal of a Herpetoculture permit. All fees
17 shall be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

18 As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply
19 for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to commercialize
20 herptiles indigenious to this State as outlined in this Article.
21 The fee for the permit shall be set by administrative rule, and
22 all fees shall be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

23 The Department shall adopt, by administrative rule,
24 additional procedures for the renewal of annual Herpetoculture

1 permits.

2 Section 55-10. Additional regulations. Nothing in
3 Articles 50 and 55 shall be construed to give permittees
4 authority to breed, hatch, propagate, sell, offer for sale, or
5 otherwise commercialize any herptile or parts thereof from
6 herptiles indigenous to this State, either partially or in
7 whole, that originate from the wild in this State.

8 Any offspring resulting from the breeding of herptiles
9 where one parent has been taken from the wild in this State and
10 the other parent from non-Illinois stock or captive bred stock
11 may not be legally sold or otherwise commercialized and shall
12 be treated as indigenous or native Illinois herp taxa subject
13 to Article 5 of this Act.

14 Color or pattern variations (morphs) of any herptile
15 indigenous to this State are not exempt from this Article.

16 Due to the similarity of appearance (S/A) of certain
17 intergrade or hybrid specimens, the Department retains the
18 authority to enforce any and all provisions under this Act.
19 Specimens determined by the Department, or its agents, to fit
20 into this S/A category shall receive all benefits of this Act,
21 as well as the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act if
22 applicable.

23 ARTICLE 60. HERPTILE SPECIAL

24 USE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

1 Section 60-5. Permit requirements. Prior to any person
2 obtaining a Herptile Special Use permit, the following criteria
3 must be met:

4 (1) the person was in legal possession and is the legal
5 possessor of the herptile prior to the effective date of
6 this Act and the person applies for and is granted a
7 Personal Possession permit for each special use herptile in
8 the person's possession within 30 days after the enactment
9 of this Act; or

10 (2) prior to acquiring a Herptile Special Use permit,
11 the person must provide the name, address, date of birth,
12 permit number, telephone number of the possessor, type or
13 species, and the date the herptile is to be acquired.

14 The applicant must comply with all requirements of this Act
15 and the rules adopted by the Department to obtain a Herptile
16 Special Use permit. Prior to the issuance of the Herptile
17 Special Use permit, the applicant must provide proof of
18 liability insurance or surety bond, either individually, or in
19 the name of the entity giving the bona fide educational
20 programs, in the amount of \$100,000 for each special use
21 herptile up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 and the insurance or
22 surety bond is to be maintained during the term of the permit
23 for liability for any incident arising out of or relating to
24 the special use herptile.

1 ARTICLE 65. HERPTILE SPECIAL USE

2 PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES

3 Section 65-5. Permit application and fees. An applicant for
4 a Herptile Special Use permit must file an application with the
5 Department on a form provided by the Department. The
6 application must include all information and requirements as
7 set forth by administrative rule.

8 The annual fee for a residential Herptile Special Use
9 permit shall be set by administrative rule on a per person
10 basis. The Herptile Special Use permit shall not be based on
11 the number of special use herptile kept by an owner or
12 possessor. All fees shall be deposited into the Wildlife and
13 Fish Fund.

14 The Department shall adopt, by administrative rule,
15 procedures for the renewal of annual Herptile Special Use
16 permits.

17 Any person possessing and in legal possession of a special
18 use herptile as stipulated in this Article that no longer
19 wishes to keep the herptile may be assisted by the Department,
20 at no charge to them and without prosecution, to place the
21 special use herptile in a new home, within 30 days after the
22 effective date of this Act.

23 The Department may issue a Limited Entry permit to an
24 applicant who: (i) is not a resident of this State; (ii)
25 complies with the requirements of this Act and all rules

1 adopted by the Department under the authority of this Act;
2 (iii) provides proof to the Department that he or she shall,
3 during the permit term, maintain sufficient liability
4 insurance coverage; (iv) pays to the Department, along with
5 each application for a Limited Entry permit, a non-refundable
6 fee as set by administrative rule, which the Department shall
7 deposit into the Wildlife and Fish Fund; and (v) uses the
8 herptile for an activity authorized in the Limited Entry
9 permit. A Limited Entry permit shall be valid for not more than
10 30 consecutive days unless extended by the Department, however,
11 no extension shall be longer than 15 days.

12 ARTICLE 70. SUSPENSION OF
13 PRIVILEGES AND REVOCATION OF
14 HERPTILE SPECIAL USE PERMITS

15 Section 70-5. Suspension of privileges and revocation of
16 permits. A person who does not hold a Herptile Special Use
17 permit or Limited Entry permit and who violates a provision of
18 this Act or an administrative rule authorized under this Act
19 shall have his or her privileges under this Act suspended for
20 up to 5 years after the date that he or she is in violation of
21 an initial offense, for up to 10 years after the date that he
22 or she is in violation of a second offense, and for life for a
23 third or subsequent offense. Department suspensions and
24 revocations shall be addressed by administrative rule.

1 A person who holds a Herptile Special Use permit or Limited
2 Entry permit and who violates the provisions of this Act shall
3 have his or her permit revoked and permit privileges under this
4 Act suspended for a period of up to 2 years after the date that
5 he or she is found guilty of an initial offense, for up to 10
6 years after the date that he or she is found guilty of a second
7 offense, and for life for a third offense. Department
8 suspensions and revocations shall be addressed by
9 administrative rule.

10 A person whose privileges to possess a special use herptile
11 have been suspended or permit revoked may appeal that decision
12 in accordance with the provisions set forth in administrative
13 rule.

14 ARTICLE 75. RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS
15 OF SPECIAL USE HERPTILES

16 Section 75-5. Record keeping requirements. A person who
17 possesses a special use herptile must maintain records
18 pertaining to the acquisition, possession, and disposition of
19 the special use herptile as provided by administrative rule.
20 These records shall be maintained for a minimum of 2 years
21 after the date the special use herptile is no longer in
22 possession of the permit holder. All records are subject to
23 inspection by authorized law enforcement officers. In addition
24 to maintaining records, all special use herptiles must be

1 either pit-tagged or microchipped to individually identify
2 them and the pit-tag or microchip numbers are also to be
3 maintained as other pertinent records, unless otherwise
4 provided by administrative rule.

5 ARTICLE 80. INJURY TO A
6 MEMBER OF PUBLIC BY
7 SPECIAL USE HERPTILES

8 Section 80-5. Injury to a member of public by special use
9 herptiles. A person who possesses a special use herptile
10 without complying with the requirements of this Act and the
11 rules adopted under the authority of this Act and whose special
12 use herptile harms a person when the possessor knew or should
13 have known that the herptile had a propensity, when provoked or
14 unprovoked, to harm, cause injury to, or otherwise
15 substantially endanger a member of the public is guilty of a
16 Class A misdemeanor. A person who fails to comply with the
17 provisions of this Act and the rules adopted under the
18 authority of this Act and who intentionally or knowingly allow
19 a special use herptile to cause great bodily harm to, or the
20 death of, a human is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

21 ARTICLE 85. PROHIBITED ACTS WITH
22 SPECIAL USE HERPTILES

1 Section 85-5. Prohibited acts. Except as otherwise
2 provided in this Act or by administrative rule, a person shall
3 not own, possess, keep, import, transfer, harbor, bring into
4 this State, breed, propagate, buy, sell, or offer to sell, or
5 have in his or her custody or control a special use herptile.

6 A person shall not release any special use herptile into
7 the wild at any time unless authorized by the Director in
8 writing. The possessor of a special use herptile must
9 immediately contact the animal control authority or law
10 enforcement agency of the municipality or county where the
11 possessor resides if a special use herptile escapes or is
12 released.

13 The possessor of a special use herptile shall not keep,
14 harbor, care for, transport, act as the custodian of, or
15 maintain in his or her possession the special use herptile in
16 anything other than an escape-proof enclosure.

17 The possessor of a special use herptile shall not transport
18 the special use herptile to or possess the special use herptile
19 at a public venue, commercial establishment, retail
20 establishment, or educational institution unless specifically
21 authorized by permit or required to render veterinary care to
22 the special use herptile.

23 The possessor of a special use herptile, at all reasonable
24 times, shall not deny the Department or its designated agents
25 and officers access to premises where the possessor keeps a
26 special use herptile to ensure compliance with this Act.

1 Except as otherwise provided in this Act or by
 2 administrative rule, a person shall not buy, sell, or barter,
 3 or offer to buy, sell, or barter a special use herptile.

4 ARTICLE 90. PENALTIES

5 Section 90-5. Penalties. A person who violates Article 85
 6 of this Act is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first
 7 offense and a Class 4 felony for a second or subsequent offense
 8 occurring within one year after a finding of guilt on a first
 9 offense. A person who violates Article 75 of this Act is guilty
 10 of a Class B misdemeanor. Each day of a violation constitutes a
 11 separate offense. Any other violation of this Act is a Class A
 12 misdemeanor unless otherwise stated.

13 All fines and penalties collected under the authority of
 14 this Act or its administrative rules shall be deposited into
 15 the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

16 ARTICLE 95. CIVIL
 17 LIABILITY AND IMMUNITY

18 Section 95-5. Assumption of risk. Each person who owns,
 19 possesses, or keeps a herptile expressly assumes the risk of
 20 and legal responsibility for injury, loss, or damage to the
 21 person or the person's property that results from the
 22 ownership, possession, or keeping, of the herptile. Each owner,

1 keeper, or possessor of a herptile shall be solely liable to
2 manage, care for, and control a particular species, and it
3 shall be the duty of each owner, keeper, or possessor, to
4 maintain reasonable control of the particular herptile at all
5 times, and to refrain from acting in a manner that may cause or
6 contribute to the injury of person, whether in public or on
7 private property.

8 Section 95-10. Civil liability and immunity. If any
9 herptile escapes or is released, the owner and possessor of the
10 herptile shall be strictly liable for all costs incurred in
11 apprehending and confining the herptile, including any
12 injuries incurred to humans or damage to property, both real
13 and personal, including pets and livestock, and the owner shall
14 indemnify any animal control officer, police officer, or
15 Department employee acting in his or her official capacity to
16 capture or control an escaped herptile.

17 The owner, keeper, or possessor of an escaped herptile
18 shall be solely responsible for any and all liabilities arising
19 out of or in connection with the escape or release of any
20 herptile including liability for any damage, injury, or death
21 caused by or to the herptile during or after the herptile's
22 escape or release or as a result of the apprehension or
23 confinement of the herptile after its escape or release. In
24 addition, the owner, keeper, or possessor of an escaped
25 herptile shall be solely responsible for any and all costs

1 incurred by an animal control officer, police officer, or
2 Department employee acting in his or her official capacity to
3 capture or control an escaped herptile.

4 A licensed veterinarian who may have cause to treat a
5 special use herptile that is in violation of this Act shall not
6 be held liable, except for willful and wanton misconduct, under
7 this Act provided that the veterinarian (i) promptly reports
8 violations of this Act of which he or she has knowledge to a
9 law enforcement agency within 24 hours after becoming aware of
10 the incident; (ii) provides the name, address, and phone number
11 of the person possessing the special use herptile at time of
12 incident or treatment; (iii) provides the name and address of
13 the owner of the special use herptile if known; (iv) identifies
14 the kind and number of special use herptiles being treated; and
15 (v) describes the reason for the treatment of the special use
16 herptile.

17 ARTICLE 100. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

18 Section 100-5. Seizure and forfeiture. If any person is
19 found to possess a special use herptile that is in violation of
20 this Act, including any administrative rules, then the special
21 use herptile and any equipment or items used contrary to this
22 Act shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture by the
23 Department. Any special use herptile seized in violation of
24 this Act may immediately be placed in a facility approved by

1 the Department.

2 If a person's special use herptile has been seized by the
3 Department, then the owner and possessor of the special use
4 herptile is liable for the reasonable costs associated with the
5 seizure, placement, testing, and care for the special use
6 herptile from the time of confiscation until the time the
7 special use herptile is relocated to an approved facility or
8 person holding a valid Herptile Special Use permit or is
9 otherwise disposed of by the Department.

10 Any special use herptile and related items found abandoned
11 shall become the property of the Department and disposed of
12 according to Department rule.

13 The circuit court, in addition to any other penalty, may
14 award any seized or confiscated special use herptiles or items
15 to the Department as provided for in Section 1-215 of the Fish
16 and Aquatic Life Code and Section 1.25 of the Wildlife Code.
17 Further, the court, in addition to any other penalty, may
18 assess a fee upon a person who pleads guilty to the provisions
19 of this Act equal to the amount established or determined to
20 maintain the special use herptile until it is permanently
21 placed in a facility approved by the Department or otherwise
22 disposed of.

23 ARTICLE 105. EXEMPTIONS

24 Section 105-5. Exemptions. When acting in their official

1 capacity, the following entities and their agents are exempt
2 from Articles 75 and 85 of this Act:

3 (1) public zoos or aquaria accredited by the
4 Association of Zoos and Aquariums;

5 (2) licensed veterinarians or anyone operating under
6 the authority of a licensed veterinarian;

7 (3) wildlife sanctuaries;

8 (4) accredited research or medical institutions;

9 (5) licensed or accredited educational institutions;

10 (6) circuses licensed and in compliance with the Animal
11 Welfare Act and all rules adopted by the Department of
12 Agriculture;

13 (7) federal, State, and local law enforcement
14 officers, including animal control officers acting under
15 the authority of this Act;

16 (8) members of federal, State, or local agencies
17 approved by the Department;

18 (9) any bona fide wildlife rehabilitation facility
19 licensed or otherwise authorized by the Department; and

20 (10) any motion picture or television production
21 company that uses licensed dealers, exhibitors, and
22 transporters under the federal Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C.
23 2132.

24 Section 105-10. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by
25 changing Section 48-10 as follows:

1 (720 ILCS 5/48-10)

2 Sec. 48-10. Dangerous animals.

3 (a) Definitions. As used in this Section, unless the
4 context otherwise requires:

5 "Dangerous animal" means a lion, tiger, leopard,
6 ocelot, jaguar, cheetah, margay, mountain lion, lynx,
7 bobcat, jaguarundi, bear, hyena, wolf or coyote, ~~or any~~
8 ~~poisonous or life threatening reptile.~~ Dangerous animal
9 does not mean any herptiles that are found in the
10 Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013.

11 "Owner" means any person who (1) has a right of
12 property in a dangerous animal or primate, (2) keeps or
13 harbors a dangerous animal or primate, (3) has a dangerous
14 animal or primate in his or her care, or (4) acts as
15 custodian of a dangerous animal or primate.

16 "Person" means any individual, firm, association,
17 partnership, corporation, or other legal entity, any
18 public or private institution, the State, or any municipal
19 corporation or political subdivision of the State.

20 "Primate" means a nonhuman member of the order primate,
21 including but not limited to chimpanzee, gorilla,
22 orangutan, bonobo, gibbon, monkey, lemur, loris, aye-aye,
23 and tarsier.

24 (b) Dangerous animal or primate offense. No person shall
25 have a right of property in, keep, harbor, care for, act as

1 custodian of or maintain in his or her possession any dangerous
2 animal or primate except at a properly maintained zoological
3 park, federally licensed exhibit, circus, college or
4 university, scientific institution, research laboratory,
5 veterinary hospital, hound running area, or animal refuge in an
6 escape-proof enclosure.

7 (c) Exemptions.

8 (1) This Section does not prohibit a person who had
9 lawful possession of a primate before January 1, 2011, from
10 continuing to possess that primate if the person registers
11 the animal by providing written notification to the local
12 animal control administrator on or before April 1, 2011.

13 The notification shall include:

14 (A) the person's name, address, and telephone
15 number; and

16 (B) the type of primate, the age, a photograph, a
17 description of any tattoo, microchip, or other
18 identifying information, and a list of current
19 inoculations.

20 (2) This Section does not prohibit a person who is
21 permanently disabled with a severe mobility impairment
22 from possessing a single capuchin monkey to assist the
23 person in performing daily tasks if:

24 (A) the capuchin monkey was obtained from and
25 trained at a licensed nonprofit organization described
26 in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of

1 1986, the nonprofit tax status of which was obtained on
2 the basis of a mission to improve the quality of life
3 of severely mobility-impaired individuals; and

4 (B) the person complies with the notification
5 requirements as described in paragraph (1) of this
6 subsection (c).

7 (d) A person who registers a primate shall notify the local
8 animal control administrator within 30 days of a change of
9 address. If the person moves to another locality within the
10 State, the person shall register the primate with the new local
11 animal control administrator within 30 days of moving by
12 providing written notification as provided in paragraph (1) of
13 subsection (c) and shall include proof of the prior
14 registration.

15 (e) A person who registers a primate shall notify the local
16 animal control administrator immediately if the primate dies,
17 escapes, or bites, scratches, or injures a person.

18 (f) It is no defense to a violation of subsection (b) that
19 the person violating subsection (b) has attempted to
20 domesticate the dangerous animal. If there appears to be
21 imminent danger to the public, any dangerous animal found not
22 in compliance with the provisions of this Section shall be
23 subject to seizure and may immediately be placed in an approved
24 facility. Upon the conviction of a person for a violation of
25 subsection (b), the animal with regard to which the conviction
26 was obtained shall be confiscated and placed in an approved

1 facility, with the owner responsible for all costs connected
2 with the seizure and confiscation of the animal. Approved
3 facilities include, but are not limited to, a zoological park,
4 federally licensed exhibit, humane society, veterinary
5 hospital or animal refuge.

6 (g) Sentence. Any person violating this Section is guilty
7 of a Class C misdemeanor. Any corporation or partnership, any
8 officer, director, manager or managerial agent of the
9 partnership or corporation who violates this Section or causes
10 the partnership or corporation to violate this Section is
11 guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. Each day of violation
12 constitutes a separate offense.

13 (Source: P.A. 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13.)

14 Section 105-15. The Fish and Aquatic Life Code is amended
15 by changing Sections 1-20, 5-25, 10-30, 10-35, 10-60, 10-65,
16 and 10-115 as follows:

17 (515 ILCS 5/1-20) (from Ch. 56, par. 1-20)

18 Sec. 1-20. Aquatic life. "Aquatic life" means all fish,
19 ~~reptiles, amphibians,~~ crayfish, and mussels. For the purposes
20 of Section 20-90, the definition of "aquatic life" shall
21 include, but is not limited to, all fish, ~~reptiles, amphibians,~~
22 mollusks, crustaceans, algae or other aquatic plants, and
23 invertebrates. Aquatic life does not mean any herptiles that
24 are found in the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013.

1 (Source: P.A. 89-66, eff. 1-1-96.)

2 (515 ILCS 5/5-25) (from Ch. 56, par. 5-25)

3 Sec. 5-25. Value of protected species; violations.

4 (a) Any person who, for profit or commercial purposes,
5 knowingly captures or kills, possesses, offers for sale, sells,
6 offers to barter, barter, offers to purchase, purchases,
7 delivers for shipment, ships, exports, imports, causes to be
8 shipped, exported, or imported, delivers for transportation,
9 transports or causes to be transported, carries or causes to be
10 carried, or receives for shipment, transportation, carriage,
11 or export any aquatic life, in part or in whole of any of the
12 species protected by this Code, contrary to the provisions of
13 the Code, and that aquatic life, in whole or in part, is valued
14 at or in excess of a total of \$300, as per species value
15 specified in subsection (c) of this Section, commits a Class 3
16 felony.

17 A person is guilty of a Class 4 felony if convicted under
18 this Section for more than one violation within a 90-day period
19 if the aquatic life involved in each violation are not valued
20 at or in excess of \$300 but the total value of the aquatic life
21 involved with the multiple violations is at or in excess of
22 \$300. The prosecution for a Class 4 felony for these multiple
23 violations must be alleged in a single charge or indictment and
24 brought in a single prosecution.

25 Any person who violates this subsection (a) when the total

1 value of species is less than \$300 commits a Class A
2 misdemeanor except as otherwise provided.

3 (b) Possession of aquatic life, in whole or in part,
4 captured or killed in violation of this Code, valued at or in
5 excess of \$600, as per species value specified in subsection
6 (c) of this Section, shall be considered prima facie evidence
7 of possession for profit or commercial purposes.

8 (c) For purposes of this Section, the fair market value or
9 replacement cost, whichever is greater, must be used to
10 determine the value of the species protected by this Code, but
11 in no case shall the minimum value of all aquatic life and
12 their hybrids protected by this Code, whether dressed or not
13 dressed, be less than the following:

14 (1) For each muskellunge, northern pike, walleye,
15 striped bass, sauger, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass,
16 spotted bass, trout (all species), salmon (all species
17 other than chinook caught from August 1 through December
18 31), and sturgeon (other than pallid or lake sturgeon) of a
19 weight, dressed or not dressed, of one pound or more, \$4
20 for each pound or fraction of a pound. For each individual
21 fish with a dressed or not dressed weight of less than one
22 pound, \$4. For parts of fish processed past the dressed
23 state, \$8 per pound.

24 (2) For each warmouth, rock bass, white bass, yellow
25 bass, sunfish (all species except largemouth, smallmouth,
26 and spotted bass), bluegill, crappie, bullheads,

1 pickerels, yellow perch, catfish (all species), and
2 mussels of a weight, dressed or not dressed, of one pound
3 or more, \$4 for each pound or fraction of a pound of
4 aquatic life. For each individual aquatic life with a
5 dressed or not dressed weight of less than one pound, \$4.
6 For aquatic life parts processed past the dressed state, \$8
7 per pound.

8 (3) (Blank). ~~For processed turtle parts, \$6 for each~~
9 ~~pound or fraction of a pound. For each non processed~~
10 ~~turtle, \$8 per turtle.~~

11 (4) (Blank). ~~For frogs, toads, salamanders, lizards,~~
12 ~~and snakes, \$8 per animal in whole or in part.~~

13 (5) For goldeye, mooneye, carp, carpsuckers (all
14 species), suckers (all species), redhorse (all species),
15 buffalo (all species), freshwater drum, skipjack, shad
16 (all species), alewife, smelt, gar, bowfin, chinook salmon
17 caught from August 1 through December 31, and all other
18 aquatic life protected by this Code, not listed in
19 paragraphs (1), (2), or (5) ~~(3), or (4)~~ of subsection (c)
20 of this Section, \$1 per pound, in part or in whole.

21 (6) For each species listed on the federal or State
22 endangered and threatened species list, and for lake and
23 pallid sturgeon, \$150 per animal in whole or in part.

24 (Source: P.A. 95-147, eff. 8-14-07.)

25 (515 ILCS 5/10-30) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-30)

1 Sec. 10-30. Bullfrog; open season. Bullfrog open season is
2 found in Section 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013. ~~All~~
3 ~~individuals taking bullfrogs shall possess a valid sport~~
4 ~~fishing license and may take bullfrogs only during the~~
5 ~~following open season of June 15 through August 31, both~~
6 ~~inclusive.~~

7 (Source: P.A. 87-833.)

8 (515 ILCS 5/10-35) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-35)

9 Sec. 10-35. Daily limit; bullfrogs. Bullfrog daily limit is
10 found in Section 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013. ~~The~~
11 ~~daily limit for all properly licensed individuals is 8~~
12 ~~bullfrogs. The possession limit total is 16 bullfrogs.~~

13 (Source: P.A. 87-833.)

14 (515 ILCS 5/10-60) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-60)

15 Sec. 10-60. Taking of turtles or bullfrogs; illegal
16 devices. Taking of turtles or bullfrogs is found in Section
17 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013. ~~No person shall take~~
18 ~~turtles or bullfrogs by commercial fishing devices, including~~
19 ~~hoop nets, traps, or seines, or by the use of firearms,~~
20 ~~airguns, or gas guns.~~

21 (Source: P.A. 87-833.)

22 (515 ILCS 5/10-65) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-65)

23 Sec. 10-65. Taking of snakes. Taking of snakes is found in

1 Section 5-25 of the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013. ~~Unless~~
2 ~~otherwise provided in this Code, snakes may be taken by the~~
3 ~~owners or bonafide tenants of lands actually residing on the~~
4 ~~lands and their children, parents, brothers, and sisters~~
5 ~~actually permanently residing with them.~~

6 (Source: P.A. 87-833.)

7 (515 ILCS 5/10-115) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-115)

8 Sec. 10-115. Taking of turtles. Taking of turtles is found
9 in Section 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013. ~~Turtles may~~
10 ~~be taken only by hand or means of hook and line. The provisions~~
11 ~~of this Section are subject to modification by administrative~~
12 ~~rule.~~

13 (Source: P.A. 87-833.)