



Policy Section
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To: Members of the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission
From: Jonathan Boydston, Policy and Engagement Specialist
Date: December 31, 2025

Re: Public and Stakeholder Engagement on Proposed Reptile and Amphibian Regulations

Background

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) is responsible for managing and conserving approximately 70 species of herpetofauna—reptiles and amphibians—in Colorado. Current CPW regulations allow for the collection and possession of a limited number of certain wild herpetofauna species native to the state. CPW regulations also dictate which species may be sold by commercial vendors and kept by the general public (these are typically non-native species).

Due to concerns over declining herpetofauna populations tied to increased trade and illegal trafficking, CPW developed a working group to review current regulations and develop recommendations on wild herpetofauna collection. Additional feedback from staff and stakeholders related to the sale and possession of captive bred herpetofauna prompted the CPW working group to evaluate rules governing unregulated wildlife species (animals allowed to be sold through the pet trade) and regulated wildlife species (prohibited with some exceptions).

Public and Stakeholder Engagement Process

To inform draft regulations, CPW staff sought public and stakeholder input on wild herpetofauna collection alternatives, possession related regulatory issues, and other topics related to reptile and amphibian regulations and management.



Laura Clellan, Acting Director, Colorado Parks and Wildlife
Parks and Wildlife Commission: Richard Reading, Chair · James 'Jay' Tutchton, Vice-Chair · Eden Vardy, Secretary · Jessica Beaulieu · Frances Silva Blayney · John Emerick · Tai Jacober · Dallas May · Jack Murphy · Gabriel Otero

Public Engagement

CPW launched an EngageCPW page with information on potential changes under consideration. The agency also held a public webinar on October 7, 2025 to provide an overview of current regulations and potential changes, gather initial data on public opinion related to wild herpetofauna collection, and answer questions. A recording of the webinar was then posted online along with a feedback form available online for 30 days. Respondents were asked about their preferred wild collection alternative and invited to provide general feedback.

Stakeholder Engagement

CPW staff held a stakeholder meeting on October 28th to discuss herpetofauna regulations and potential changes with stakeholders and experts. Attendees advised CPW staff on issues with current regulations and draft regulation development. Stakeholder participants included representatives from local and national organizations, including conservationists, reptile and amphibian rescue groups, reptile keepers, and animal welfare advocates. Technical experts in reptile and amphibian sciences and handling also participated and provided insights on topics including conservation efforts and venomous species.

Public Input Received

A total of 157 individuals submitted input through the feedback form on EngageCPW. An additional 24 responses were received during the public webinar.

Public Input on Wild Collection Alternatives

CPW developed three alternatives for wild herpetofauna collection:

- **Alternative one** - continue to allow for limited reptile and amphibian collection of some native species without a permit.
- **Alternative two** - allow limited reptile and amphibian collection of some native species with a mandatory education course, purchase of a permit, and reporting requirements.
- **Alternative three** - prohibit all native reptile and amphibian collection.

Members of the public were asked which collection alternative they would be most likely to support. Of the 180 total responses received from webinar attendees and EngageCPW respondents, 42% supported alternative one, 41% supported alternative two, and 17% supported alternative three.

Feedback on wild herpetofauna collection submitted through EngageCPW was also mixed. Out of 157 respondents, 12% encouraged CPW to further restrict wild collection or prohibit it entirely, with some noting that scientific collection should continue to be

permitted (4% of input). Respondents who shared feedback opposing wild collection or urging more regulation often noted that allowing wild collection of reptiles and amphibians is contradictory to how CPW manages other wildlife. Other feedback was more favorable of current regulations or suggested avoiding regulatory burdens (approximately 10% of input). Some respondents who advocated for fewer limitations on collection cited unintended consequences of overregulation (such as black markets) and the benefit of allowing wildlife enthusiasts to interact with wild reptiles and amphibians.

Public Input on Other Potential Changes

A significant number of respondents provided feedback encouraging CPW to loosen restrictions on the possession of some reptile species prohibited for captive breeding and commercial sales. Of the 157 responses, 24% of input suggested allowing possession of captive bred western hog-nosed snakes (*Heterodon nasicus*) and 18% encouraged CPW to generally allow for more species in the pet trade to be possessed. Other species that the public suggested allowing for possession included certain types of king snakes (12% of input), gila monsters (3% of input) and Mexican beaded lizards (3% of input).

Responses that advocated for fewer restrictions on possession of some reptile species often referenced the effect that possession regulations have on the wild collection of native reptiles. Several members of the public (10% of input) asserted that allowing for possession of captive bred species such as western hog-nosed snakes would discourage wild collection.

CPW also received feedback that supported the potential change related to invasive herpetofauna, specifically the designation of red-eared sliders as an invasive species. Approximately 3% of total public input, including feedback from animal rescue and welfare organizations, highlighted the ecological harms posed by invasive red-eared sliders, the overwhelming number of red-eared sliders turned into shelters and rescues, and other issues caused by their prevalence in the pet trade.

Stakeholder Input Received

At the October 28th stakeholder meeting, CPW staff provided a comprehensive overview of major changes being considered in draft regulations and invited stakeholders and technical experts to share feedback. Stakeholders were largely supportive of many CPW staff proposals, including the creation of a new herpetofauna regulation chapter, clarifying collection and possession regulations, restricting the release of captive herpetofauna, and adding invasive species regulations. In several cases, stakeholder feedback informed subsequent revisions to draft regulations proposed by CPW staff.

Stakeholder Input on Wild Collection Alternatives

Stakeholders generally supported more limitations and regulations around wild herpetofauna collection. Alternative two and alternative three were recommended over alternative one, though there was no clear consensus between alternatives two and three. While some stakeholders favored prohibiting wild collection entirely, many participants felt that the permitting, education, and reporting requirements suggested in alternative two could be effective if administered well. Alternative one was disfavored by the group, and stakeholders representing national organizations noted that Colorado is unique from other states for not currently requiring any permit to collect herpetofauna.

Additional feedback related to wild collection focused on the species allowed for collection from the wild. Due to concerns about overcollection of native turtle species amid competition with non-native turtles, and issues with collected turtles being released back into the wild, there was some agreement between stakeholders that painted and snapping turtles should be removed from the list of species that may be collected. The regulations being proposed by CPW reflect that suggestion and strike native turtles from the species allowed for collection in Appendix C.

Stakeholder Input on Herping Regulations

Herping, or the temporary handling of reptiles and amphibians in the wild, is a common practice among herpetofauna enthusiasts in Colorado. CPW is proposing to clarify in regulation that herping is generally allowed with certain restrictions, such as on the species that may be handled and the amount of time an individual animal may be handled.

Stakeholders were generally supportive of including best practices for herping in regulations and sharing more information and resources with the public on responsible herping. There was, however, some disagreement around the necessity of handling herpetofauna. Some stakeholders felt that handling wildlife poses an inherent risk to the animal and that watching wildlife without handling should be encouraged instead.

Stakeholder Input on Possession Related Potential Changes

Current regulations and proposed changes related to possession of captive bred herpetofauna were a major topic of discussion with stakeholders and technical experts. While there was support for clarifying the species that are allowed and prohibited for possession, stakeholders were split on how CPW regulations should identify those species. Some participants felt that identifying allowable species through an unregulated list (or “white list”) would be administratively burdensome while other

stakeholders suggested that an unregulated species appendix in regulation could be beneficial for clarity and would allow technical experts to weigh in on which species should be included and which should be prohibited from possession. Similarly, there was discussion about prohibiting venomous reptile species and whether CPW regulations should define “venomous” and generally prohibit species that fall under that definition, or instead leave venomous species that could cause a medically significant injury off of the unregulated list.

Stakeholders also discussed species that are common in the pet trade but are currently prohibited due to CPW regulations that generally restrict possession of species with home ranges outside of subtropical and tropical zones. In particular, king, corn, milk, and hog-nosed snakes were discussed at length. CPW staff initially proposed draft regulations that would revise current regulations and allow most captive bred king, corn, milk, and hog-nosed snakes to be possessed with documentation of purchase from an in-state or out-of-state vendor. Legacy reporting requirements would be required for individuals in possession of one of these species that was possessed prior to regulatory changes taking effect. Stakeholders suggested revising proposed regulations to specify the species of king, corn, milk, and hog-nosed snakes that cannot be possessed due to trafficking or other concerns, while generally allowing possession of other captive bred king, corn, milk, and hog-nosed snakes that are abundant in the pet trade and less of a management concern. The regulations being proposed by CPW in Appendix B now reflect that suggestion.

There was also discussion regarding legacy permitting of Mexican beaded lizards, which are currently allowed to be possessed but would become prohibited under proposed regulations, and gila monsters that are currently prohibited by CPW regulations. Stakeholders were largely supportive of allowing Mexican beaded lizards that are currently possessed to continue to be kept with a legacy permit and restrictions on transport and sale. Although gila monsters are currently prohibited under CPW regulations, stakeholders suggested including the species in the legacy permitting requirement for Mexican beaded lizards due to widespread possession of gila monsters by reptile keepers in the state. CPW’s proposed regulations would allow for such legacy permits for gila monsters.

DRAFT REGULATIONS - CHAPTER W-7 – HERPETOFAUNA

ARTICLE I – General Provisions

#700 Definitions

As used in this Chapter:

- A. "Approved facility" means a licensed animal shelter or pet animal rescue as defined in section 35-80-102, C.R.S.
- B. "Herpetofauna" means reptile or amphibian.
- C. "Progeny" means offspring or descendant.
- D. "Propagate" means to cause the production of offspring in captivity.
- E. "Rehome" means to transfer herpetofauna to another person without monetary or other compensation, except that an approved facility may collect a reasonable rehoming fee.
- F. "Resident" has the meaning codified in section 33-1-102, C.R.S.
- G. "Tropical and subtropical region" means the region between 26.0 degrees north latitude and 26.0 degrees south latitude.

#701 Prohibition

- A. Except as provided in this chapter, Chapter W-1 (governing fishing), Chapter W-3 (governing small game), Chapter W-10 (governing nongame, threatened, and endangered wildlife), Chapter W-11 (governing wildlife parks), Chapter W-13 (governing scientific collection), Chapter W-14 (governing wildlife rehabilitation), and title 33, C.R.S., it is unlawful for any person to take, possess, sell, offer for sale, purchase, import, export, transport, or release any live herpetofauna in Colorado.
- B. This prohibition does not apply to:
 - 1. the Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Society, Denver Zoological Foundation, Landry's Downtown Aquarium, or Pueblo Zoological Society; or
 - 2. Division employees acting within the scope of their employment.

ARTICLE II – Exceptions

#702 Importation and Exportation

- A. A person may import a species listed in **Appendix A** or **Appendix B** as authorized by a valid importation license and provided a valid health certificate accompanies the shipment. The importation license and health certificate requirements may be satisfied by a valid Certificate of Veterinary Inspection with an entry permit number from the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
- B. A person may export a species listed in **Appendix A**, **Appendix B**, or **#707** in accordance with federal, state, and foreign law.

#703 Possession, Sale, Purchase, and Transportation

- A. A person may possess, sell, offer for sale, purchase, or transport a species listed in **Appendix A** without a license or documentation.
- B. A person may possess, sell, offer for sale, purchase, or transport a species listed in **Appendix B** only if the person has documentation in the form of a receipt or bill of sale, a donation certificate, or a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection used for importation, that reasonably identifies the animal possessed, sold, offered for sale, purchased, or transported.
- C. A person who possesses a species listed in **Appendix B** on May 1, 2026, may satisfy the documentation requirement in subsection B of this rule by completing a CPW Legacy Report on a form provided by the Division.

#704 Take, Possession, and Transportation of Native Herpetofauna

- A. A natural person may take from the wild, possess, and transport within Colorado a species listed in **Appendix C** only as authorized by a valid Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License.
- B. Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License
 - 1. The Division may issue a Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License that authorizes a Colorado resident to capture from the wild in Colorado, possess, and transport within Colorado any species listed in **Appendix C**.
 - 2. Application Requirements
 - a. The applicant must be a Colorado resident.
 - b. The applicant must complete a herpetofauna education course provided by the Division with a score of 75% or higher within the twelve months prior to submitting the application.
 - c. The applicant must apply online on a form provided by the Division.
 - d. The application must include payment in the amount of \$40. Applicants under the age of 16 shall be fee exempt.
 - 3. An application may be denied for the following reasons:
 - a. the application requirements in subsection B.2 of this rule are not satisfied;
 - b. the application is incomplete;
 - c. the applicant violated any provision of a prior Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License;
 - d. the applicant has been convicted of violating any provision of part 2 of article 9 of title 18, C.R.S. (cruelty to animals);
 - e. the Division finds denial necessary to avoid substantial danger to public health and safety; or
 - f. the Division finds denial necessary to further the purposes of articles 1 to 6 of title 33, C.R.S.
 - 4. If an application is denied, the Division will notify the applicant in writing and state the reasons for denial.

5. License Conditions

- a. A Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License shall include the following conditions:
 - i. the license is valid only when the license holder is a Colorado resident;
 - ii. the license is valid for no more than five years and will expire on March 31 of the expiration year;
 - iii. the license holder may take a total of no more than four individuals that belong to species listed in **Appendix C** in any calendar year;
 - iv. the license holder may take species listed in Appendix C only by hand, dip net, lizard noose, snake hook, or snake tong;
 - v. the license holder must satisfy the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in subsection 9 of this rule;
 - vi. the license holder may possess a total of no more than 12 individuals that belong to species listed in **Appendix C** or subsection B.7 of this rule (governing legacy possession), including their progeny, at the same time;
 - vii. the license holder must follow generally accepted husbandry practices for any animal possessed under the license, including:
 - (1) ensuring the animal receives appropriate veterinary care;
 - (2) housing the animal in a safe, secure, and appropriately sized enclosure;
 - (3) providing an appropriate temperature, thermal gradient, and humidity level for the animal; and
 - (4) ensuring the animal receives adequate food and water;
 - viii. the license holder may not propagate any species listed in **Appendix C**; and
 - ix. the license holder may dispose of a species listed in **Appendix C** only as provided in subsection 8 of this rule.
- b. A Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License may include any additional condition the Division finds will further the purposes of articles 1 to 6 of title 33, C.R.S., or finds necessary to ensure the welfare of animals possessed under the license.

6. License Suspension or Revocation

- a. The Division may suspend or revoke a Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License for the following reasons:
 - i. the license holder submitted an application with false information;
 - ii. the license holder violated any provision of the license;
 - iii. the license holder was convicted of violating any provision of articles 1 to 6 of title 33, C.R.S., after the license was issued;
 - iv. the license holder was convicted of violating any provision of part 2 of article 9 of title 18, C.R.S. (cruelty to animals), after the license was issued;

- v. the Division finds suspension or revocation reasonably necessary to avoid substantial danger to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - vi. the Division finds suspension or revocation reasonably necessary to further the purposes of articles 1 to 6 of title 33, C.R.S.; or
 - vii. the Division finds the license holder has been guilty of a deliberate and willful violation.
- b. If a Resident Herpetofauna Collection License is suspended or revoked, the Division will notify the applicant in writing and state the reasons for the suspension or revocation.

7. Legacy Possession

- a. A person who lawfully possesses a species listed in **Appendix C**, hog-nosed snake, ornate box turtle, painted turtle, or snapping turtle legally collected on or prior to May 1, 2026, may:
- i. continue to possess and transport the animal within the state for the life of the animal if, by July 30, 2026, the person completes a CPW Legacy Report online on a form provided by the Division; or
 - ii. dispose of the animal as provided in subsection 8 of this rule by July 30, 2026.

8. Disposition

- a. A person may lawfully dispose of a species listed in **Appendix C** only by rehoming the animal to a person with a valid Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License or an approved facility.

9. Reporting

- a. A Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License holder must report any of the following events to CPW within seven days:
- i. the license holder takes a species listed in **Appendix C** or otherwise acquires a species listed in **Appendix C** that was taken from the wild in Colorado;
 - ii. the license holder rehomes or otherwise transfers a species listed in **Appendix C**;
 - iii. a species listed in **Appendix C** in the license holder's possession dies, escapes captivity, or is lost or stolen.
- b. The report required by subsection 9.a of this rule shall include the following information:
- i. the license holder's Customer Identification Number (CID) and license number;
 - ii. the date of the take or acquisition;
 - iii. the species taken or acquired;
 - iv. the location of any take;

- v. a photo of the animal taken or acquired;
- vi. any CPW Wildlife Identification Number; and
- vii. any other information the Division finds will further the purposes of articles 1 to 6 of title 33, C.R.S.

c. A Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License holder shall keep a copy of all reports required by subsection 9 of this section for as long as the animal described in the report remains in the license holder's possession and five years thereafter.

C. Notwithstanding subsections A and B of this rule, an approved facility may possess and transport within Colorado a species listed in **Appendix C** for the purpose of rehoming the species to the holder of a valid Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License.

#705 Herping

A natural person may take and temporarily possess any wild herpetofauna not designated an endangered species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1531, *et seq.*, or Nongame, Endangered, or Threatened Wildlife and Rare Plant Conservation Act, § 33-2-101, C.R.S., *et seq.*, except prairie rattlesnakes (*Crotalus viridis*), midget faded rattlesnakes (*Crotalus oreganus concolor*), or Western massasaugas (*Sistrurus tergeminus*) for the limited purpose of identification or photography, provided the animal is not moved from the location it was taken and is released unharmed within 20 minutes.

#706 Relocation

A. A natural person may move any wild herpetofauna for the safety of the animal:

1. from a road, trail, or railway to an unconfined, adjacent location without harming the animal; or
2. from a house, building, or associated structure to an unconfined, adjacent location without harming the animal.

B. A natural person or the person's agent may take and immediately transport and release unharmed any wild herpetofauna not designated an endangered species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1531, *et seq.*, or Nongame, Endangered, or Threatened Wildlife and Rare Plant Conservation Act, § 33-2-101, C.R.S., *et seq.*, if:

1. the animal has caused substantial property damage or poses a substantial threat to the life or health of any person or domestic animal;
2. the animal is taken on land the person owns or leases;
3. the animal is released no more than two miles from the location it was captured unless authorized by the Division; and
4. the animal is released on land the person owns or leases or on land where the person has permission to release the animal.

#707 Other legacy possession

A person who lawfully possesses a Mexican beaded lizard (*Heloderma horridum*) or Gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum*) in Colorado on or before May 1, 2026, may:

- A. continue to possess and transport, but not propagate, the animal within Colorado for the remainder of the animal's life if, by July 30, 2026, the person completes a CPW Legacy Report online on a form provided by the Division;
- B. rehome the animal to an authorized facility; or
- C. export the animal in accordance with the laws of the receiving country, province, or state.

#708 Invasive herpetofauna

- A. The following invasive herpetofauna are detrimental to Colorado wildlife and habitat:
 - 1. Red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*)
 - 2. Bullfrogs (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)
- B. A natural person may take an unlimited number of invasive herpetofauna from the wild year-round using the following methods:
 - 1. Any invasive herpetofauna: artificial light and night vision equipment.
 - 2. Red-eared slider: hand or dip net.
 - 3. Bullfrog: hand, dip net, or gig.
- C. Except as provided in Chapter W-1 or this subsection C, any invasive herpetofauna taken from the wild must be immediately killed and may not be possessed, transported, or exported alive.
 - 1. A person may possess, transport, or export, but not propagate, a red-eared slider taken from the wild in Colorado for the life of the animal.

APPENDIX A – Species that may be possessed, sold, offered for sale, purchased, or transported without a license or documentation under #702.A.

- A. Any species of snake native only to the tropical and subtropical region from the following families:
 - 1. Acrochordidae (file and elephant trunk snakes)
 - 2. Aniliidae (pipe snakes)
 - 3. Boidae (giant snakes)
 - 4. Colubridae (modern snakes) except the genera Ahaetulla (vine/whip snakes), Boiga (cat snakes), Dispholidus (boomslangs), Rhabdophis (keelbacks), Thelotornis (twig snakes), or Hydrodynastes
 - 5. Pythonidae (giant snakes)
 - 6. Uropeltidae (shield-tailed snakes)
 - 7. Xenopeltidae (sunbeam snakes)
- B. Any species of lizard native only to the tropical and subtropical region from the following families:
 - 1. Agamidae (chisel-teeth lizards)
 - 2. Anelytropsidae (snake lizards)
 - 3. Anguidae (glass and alligator lizards)

4. Chamaeleonidae (chameleons)
 5. Cordylidae (girdle-tailed lizards)
 6. Corytophanidae (casquehead lizards)
 7. Crotaphytidae (collared and leopard lizards)
 8. Dactyloidae (anoles), except the Brown anole (*Anolis sagrei*)
 9. Dibamidae (blind lizards)
 10. Feyliniidae (African snake skinks)
 11. Iguanidae (iguanas)
 12. Lacertidae (wall lizards)
 13. Lanthanotidae (earless monitor)
 14. Phrynosomatidae (earless, spiny, and horned lizards)
 15. Pygopodidae (snake lizards)
 16. Scincidae (skinks)
 17. Teiidae (whiptail)
 18. Tropiduridae (neotropical ground lizards)
 19. Varanidae (monitor lizard)
 20. Xantusiidae (night lizard)
 21. Xenosauridae (knob-scaled lizards)
- C. Any species of turtle native only to the tropical and subtropical region from the following families:
1. Carettochelyidae (New Guinea softshell turtles)
 2. Dermatemydidae (central American river turtles)
 3. Kinosternidae (mud and musk turtles)
 4. Testudinidae (tortoises)
 5. Trionychidae (soft-shelled turtles)
- D. Any species of frog or toad native only to the tropical and subtropical region from the following families:
1. Bufonidae (true toads), except the *Rhinella marina* (cane toad)
 2. Centrolenidae (glass frogs)
 3. Dendrobatidae (poison dart frogs)
 4. Hylidae (tree frogs)

5. Leptodactylidae (tropical frogs)
 6. Microhylidae (narrow-mouthed toads)
 7. Pelobatidae (spadefoot toads)
 8. Pelodytidae (spadefoot toads)
 9. Phrynomeridae (snake-necked frogs)
 10. Pipidae (clawed frogs, Surinam toads)
 11. Pseudidae (Harlequin frogs)
 12. Ranidae (true frogs)
 13. Rhacophoridae (flying frogs)
 14. Rhinophrynidae (cone-nosed toads)
- E. Other Species:
1. Oriental fire-bellied toad (*Bombina orientalis*)
 2. Any species from the order Gymnophiona (caecilians)
 3. Any species from the order Urodela (salamanders and newts) except tiger salamanders (*Ambystoma tigrinum/mavortium*)
 4. Any species from the suborder Amphisbaenia (worm lizards)
 5. Any species from the subfamily Caimaninae (caimans)
 6. Any species from the families Diplodactylidae (eyelash geckos), Eublepharidae (eyelid geckos), or Gekkonidae (geckos) except Mediterranean house gecko (*Hemidactylus turcicus*)

APPENDIX B – Species that may be possessed, sold, offered for sale, purchased, or transported with documentation under #702.B.

- A. Any captive-bred species from the genus *Pantherophis* (cornsnakes, ratsnakes, and foxsnakes) except the *Pantherophis emoryi* (Great Plains ratsnake)
- B. Any captive-bred species from the genus *Lampropeltis* (kingsnakes and milksnakes) except the *Lampropeltis gentilis/Lampropeltis triangulum gentilis* (Western milksnakes) and *Lampropeltis holbrooki/Lampropeltis getula holbrooki* (Speckled kingsnake)
- C. Any captive-bred species from the genus *Heterodon* except the *Heterodon platirhinos* (Eastern hog-nosed snake), *Lystrophis*, or *Leioheterodon* (hog-nose snakes)

APPENDIX C – Species that may be captured from the wild within Colorado, possessed, and transported within Colorado as provided by a valid Resident Herpetofauna Collection and Possession License under #703.

- A. Plains spadefoot (*Spea bombifrons*)
- B. Woodhouse's toad (*Anaxyrus woodhousii*)
- C. Boreal chorus frog (*Pseudacris maculata*)

- D. Common sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*)
- E. Ornate tree lizard (*Urosaurus ornatus*)
- F. Common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*)
- G. Prairie lizard (*Sceloperus consobrinus*)
- H. Plateau fence lizard (*Sceloporus tristichus*)
- I. Gophersnake/bullsnake (*Pituophis catenifer deserticola/sayi*)
- J. Western tiger salamander (*Ambystoma mavortium*)
- K. Wandering gartersnake (*Thamnophis elegans vagrans*)
- L. Plains gartersnake (*Thamnophis radix*)
- M. Common lesser earless lizard (*Holbrookia maculata*)
- N. Tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris*)
- O. North American racer (*Coluber constrictor*)

Basis and Purpose:

Chapter W-7 "Herpetofauna" outlines collection and possession requirements for live reptiles and amphibians (collectively referred to as Herpetofauna) as found in Colorado wildlife law. Interest in the private possession of live herpetofauna wildlife has grown immensely since regulations pertaining to these species were last reviewed. Concurrently, there is considerable confusion over Colorado laws regarding such private possession. Prior to development of Chapter W-7, regulations pertaining to herpetofauna were found in eight Chapters (W-0, W-1, W-3, W-10, W-11, W-13, W-14), making them difficult to find and correctly interpret.

In conjunction with increased popularity of herpetofauna wildlife in the pet trade and growing interest in the private possession of herpetofauna, populations for many of these species are in decline and include some of the most threatened groups of animals on the planet. Associated with the pet trade, diseases and invasive species are also negatively impacting native herpetofauna populations. The Commission establishes these regulations in an effort to balance its mandate to protect native herpetofauna species of wildlife in Colorado from negative impacts, which could be caused by over collection, introduction of exotic (non-native) species, and disease, with the public interest and demand for the private possession of live herpetofauna wildlife.

Possession of captive-bred herpetofauna wildlife

Live possession of herpetofauna wildlife is allowed only under the exceptions noted in Chapters W-7, W-11, W-13 and W-14 and as further detailed in Commission regulations and Colorado statutes. Herpetofauna in Appendix A are typically sold, purchased, possessed and propagated as pets, and may be sold in the pet trade. Prior to the adoption of these regulations (2026), the herpetofauna species allowed for collection and possession were unclear, with several regulations that were contradictory across Chapters. No license is required for the private possession or purchase of herpetofauna included in Appendix A, but proof of purchase/manner of acquisition should be retained. These animals may be sold, bartered, traded, exchanged, propagated or purchased by any person provided that importation and disease requirements are met through the State Veterinarian's Office, that any licensing requirements are met through the Department of Agriculture (APHIS), and that all other federal, state or local requirements are met.

Species in Appendix B must be captive-bred and have proof of lawful possession. . Captive bred plains hog-nosed snakes and California kingsnakes, species native to Colorado but ubiquitous in the pet trade, are included in Appendix B in addition to several North American species of milk, corn, and rat snakes, with the latter unlikely to survive in Colorado if containment is violated.

Possession of native herpetofauna wildlife

Colorado laws restrict the private use/collection and possession of all native wildlife, including those herpetofauna outlined in this Chapter. Prior to the adoption of these regulations (2026), collection and possession of native herpetofauna species in Chapter W-10 did not require licensing or reporting. The Division recognizes that experiences with native herpetofauna can have a profound impact on the public and help inspire awe and wonder with our natural world. Yet, the Division also recognizes the need to protect and restrict the private use/collection of these species to protect wildlife populations.

In 2026, a license requirement for resident private use/collection and possession of Colorado herpetofauna was adopted. Residents are eligible to acquire a Resident Herpetofauna Collection/Possession License after successfully passing an online herpetofauna education course. Any animals collected must be reported online, with documentation retained for verification of possession. This chapter outlines those species of native herpetofauna that may be collected from the wild in Colorado and possessed for private use only by Colorado residents. Wild populations of these species cannot withstand the pressures of the pet trade, so the Commission only issues licenses to Colorado residents and prohibits all commercial activity involving these species. Specifically, the Commission prohibits selling (which title 33 defines to include bartering, exchanging, or trading), offering for sale, purchasing, importing, or exporting any species listed on Appendix C. Plains and Eastern hog-nosed snakes and ornate box turtles were removed from the list of native Colorado species allowed for private use/collection in an effort to protect their declining populations. Tiger salamanders have been added to the list to allow for limited take. In addition, unlimited take of snapping turtles (Chapter W-3) is now restricted, with a daily bag and possession limit. Legacy reporting is required for possession of species noted in the Chapter acquired prior to May 1, 2026. A strict no release policy is in place due to increasing concern of herpetofauna diseases and the introduction of invasive species. Instead, native species collected from the wild must be rehomed. Bullfrogs and red-eared sliders are now classified as Invasive Herptile species.

Chapter W-7 provides clarity on which herpetofauna species are legal to acquire through commercial means and possess in Colorado. These regulations also explain which native herpetofauna can be collected and possessed after citizens pass an education training. Reporting requirements for native herpetofauna allows the Division to track the numbers of animals being taken from the wild, providing the ability to make appropriate changes over time. Legacy reporting allows individuals to continue possession of species no longer covered after changes went into effect May 1, 2026. The activity of "Herping" is encouraged as an alternative to collection and can provide the Division with valuable records of species occurrence. This regulation chapter clarifies that it is unlawful to release any herpetofauna wildlife unless authorized by the Division under W-13 or W-14., or as authorized by the Division. These regulations also address concerns tied to relocations, disease transmission, and invasive species.

The statements of basis and purpose for these regulations can be obtained from the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Office of the Regulations Manager by emailing dnr_cpw_planning@state.co.us or by visiting the Division of Parks and Wildlife headquarters at 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO, 80216.

The primary statutory authority for these regulations can be found in § 33-6-109(1), C.R.S.; § 33-2-104(3), C.R.S. § 33-6-113(1)(a), C.R.S.; § 33-6-114, C.R.S. .

EFFECTIVE DATE - THESE REGULATIONS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE May 1, 2026 AND SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNTIL REPEALED, AMENDED OR SUPERSEDED.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO THIS 4TH DAY OF MARCH 2026.

**APPROVED:
Richard Reading
Chair**

ATTEST:
Eden Vardy
Secretary

DRAFT REGULATIONS - CHAPTER W-0 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I - Definitions

#002 - License Requirements

- A. Except as otherwise provided by these regulations any person who takes or possesses any wildlife shall have in possession the appropriate and valid Colorado resident or non-resident license as provided in §33-4-102, C.R.S, or as licensed as provided in Chapter W-7. and shall only take wildlife of the species and type as indicated on the license. In addition to the required license, the taking of some species may also require a permit.
- B. Except as otherwise provided, any person who hunts or fishes in Colorado shall have in possession the appropriate and valid Colorado resident or nonresident hunting, fishing or furbearer license including a customer identification number.

A customer identification number is not required for the following license categories:

1. Senior Lifetime licenses issued prior to 1990.
 2. Senior Lifetime Low-Income licenses issued prior to 1994.
- C. Except for licenses that require a carcass tag, all telephone and internet license, pass, or permit sales where a physical license, pass or permit is requested to be mailed or picked up at an agent by the customer may be issued a Temporary Authorization Number (TAN). This number allows the license, pass or permit holder to exercise the benefits of that license, pass or permit prior to receiving or picking up the physical license, pass or permit but not to exceed 45 days from the date of purchase. Any person who purchases a 1- or 5-day license by phone or internet will not be issued a physical license unless the valid dates for the license are more than fourteen days out from the date of purchase.
 - D. All annual resident and nonresident licenses authorized in 33-4-102 (1.4), C.R.S., including fishing, small game hunting, furbearer, and combination fishing and small game hunting shall be valid and otherwise in effect from March 1st to March 31st of the following year.
 1. The Colorado wildlife habitat stamp shall be valid and otherwise in effect for the same license year as the license to which it was originally associated. If purchased independently of a license, the Colorado wildlife habitat stamp shall be valid and otherwise in effect from March 1st to March 31st of the following year.
 - E. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, any person who hunts or fishes in Colorado shall be physically present in the immediate vicinity of the activity. Internet or other computer-assisted remote hunting or fishing is prohibited.
 - F. Any person who hunts big game or turkey in a game management unit, or portions thereof, for which the Wildlife Commission has established limited license quotas must have a limited license valid for that unit. General season, over-the-counter licenses may not be used in a limited license unit unless validated by the Division.
 - G. Any person possessing a license or permit restricted to a specific game management unit or portions thereof, may only hunt that unit or area for which his license or permit is issued.
 - H. Duplicate small game, fishing, furbearers, senior citizen lifetime licenses and combination small game licenses may be obtained from the Division by submitting an affidavit on forms provided by the Division and payment of a \$5.00 fee. All other license duplicates may be

obtained from the Division by submitting an affidavit on forms provided by the Division and payment of a fee of fifty percent of the cost of the original license, not to exceed \$25.00.

- I. All license exchanges will be charged a fee of \$5.00.
- J. Any person who is authorized to hunt, fish, ~~or~~ trap, collect, or possess wildlife in Colorado pursuant to a license or permit issued by the Division shall comply with all of the terms and conditions of that license or permit.
- K. The Director is hereby authorized to issue the following licenses.
 - 1. Licenses for law enforcement investigative purposes to District Wildlife Managers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife (USFWS) Service Special Agents, or other persons cooperating with them or otherwise participating in a wildlife-related law enforcement activity authorizing them to hunt or fish as an appropriate element of an investigation of violation of Articles 1 through 6 of Title 33 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, regulations issued pursuant thereto, or federal wildlife laws; provided however, that no wildlife shall be taken with such a license if the taking would jeopardize the maintenance of populations at viable self-sustaining levels.

A written report shall be provided by the Director to the Wildlife Commission annually specifying the total number of licenses issued under this authority during the previous calendar year.

L. Turning In Poachers (TIPS) Reward Program

- 1. The Director is authorized to award licenses and preference points in accordance with this regulation to otherwise eligible persons that report the illegal take or possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey in Colorado to the Division.
- 2. Any person who voluntarily provides information that results in a person being charged with the illegal take or possession of big game or turkey may be awarded a preference point for the wildlife species of their choice or an over-the-counter license for the same species reported. As an alternative to the above reward options, and except as provided below, any person who voluntarily provides information that results in a person being charged with willful destruction of big game or turkey or assessment of a § 33-6-109(3.4), C.R.S., penalty may be awarded a limited license for the same species and unit reported.
 - a. In limited license units where less than 10 licenses (total) are allocated annually for all manners of take, only one reward license can be issued in any three year period.
 - b. In limited license units where less than 20 licenses (total) are allocated annually for all methods of take, only one reward license may be issued per year.
 - c. In limited license units where the reward license has already been issued the person may:
 - 1. wait until the next reward license in that unit is available, or
 - 2. select another limited license unit for which a reward license is available.
 - d. If the violation(s) reported occurred within a game management unit, which is closed to hunting the species reported, the person may select another limited license unit for which a reward license is available.

3. Limited licenses awarded as part of the TIPs Reward Program shall be in addition to the number of licenses generally available through or allocated as part of the Division's limited license draw.
4. Licenses for use on properties participating in the Division's Ranching for Wildlife program are not available as part of the TIPs Reward Program.
5. Licenses awarded as part of the TIPs Reward Program do not confer or otherwise guarantee access to any property for the purpose of exercising the benefits of the license. Securing such access is the responsibility of the license holder.
6. Except as provided in 2(c)(1), all licenses awarded as part of the TIPs Reward Program must be for a season occurring within 18 months of the final judicial disposition of the charges.
7. Licenses and preference points issued as part of the TIPs Reward Program are nontransferable.
8. For the purposes of the TIPs Reward Program, "charging" means the issuance of a penalty assessment or summons and complaint and such charging decision is at the sole discretion of the investigating officer or District Attorney.
9. While conviction is not necessary to support the awarding of a preference point or license, no applications for TIPs rewards will be accepted and no such rewards will be issued until final judicial disposition of the charges.
10. Only one TIPs reward will be issued per poaching incident, no matter how many animals are illegally taken. Further, if more than one person reports the violation(s) and files an application, the TIPS reward will be awarded to the person the Director finds to have provided the most pertinent information regarding the violation.
11. Applications for TIPs rewards must be made on forms provided by the Division, must be filed within 90 days of the judicial disposition of the charges and all applicants are subject to the following eligibility requirements:
 - a. To be eligible for a TIPs reward, a person must voluntarily come forward and report the violation, and must be willing to testify, and testify if requested, in any subsequent criminal prosecution. Information obtained through criminal investigation or court process is not considered "voluntary" for the purposes of the TIPs Reward Program.
 - b. A person is eligible for only one TIPs reward per year.
 - c. A person is ineligible to receive a TIPs reward if they have received any other reward for reporting the violation(s), including but not limited to a monetary payment under the Operation Game Thief program.
 - c. A person must be eligible to apply for, possess or exercise the benefits of any license or preference point conferred through the TIPs Reward Program and must otherwise comply with all other generally applicable hunting requirements and restrictions.
 - d. All Division employees, and peace officers that report violation(s) to the Division as part of their law enforcement duties, are ineligible for the TIPs Reward Program.

M. Terrestrial Invasive Species

1. The following terrestrial invasive species are hereby declared to be detrimental to Colorado's wildlife and habitat. They may be seized, captured or destroyed by the Division or its authorized agents whenever and wherever found.
 - a. Feral hog
 - b. Eurasian collared-dove
 - c. European starling
 - d. House (English) sparrow
2. No license is required for a person to hunt or take terrestrial invasive species. However, commercial hunting or taking of terrestrial invasive species is prohibited. No person shall receive compensation or attempt to receive compensation from the hunting of terrestrial invasive species in Colorado. Terrestrial invasive species may be taken year-round in any number by any method allowed for the take of big or small game. In addition, terrestrial invasive species may be taken at night with the use of artificial light and night vision equipment.
 - a. Except when counted as part of the bag and possession limit for doves in #508 of these regulations, while in the field and during transport all Eurasian collared-doves shall be fully feathered.
3. Except as authorized in writing by the Director when such release is determined to be biologically non-detrimental to Colorado's wildlife and habitats, no person shall release terrestrial invasive species or hybrids of terrestrial invasive species in Colorado for the purpose of allowing them to run at large or otherwise facilitate the distribution or abundance of these species in Colorado.

N. Hunter Education

1. For the purpose of this regulatory provision, the following terms have the following definitions:
 - a. **"Active Duty"** means a person who is a full time employee of a U.S. military service branch under the Department of Defense and can be deployed at any time.
 - b. **"National Guard"** means the Army National Guard or Air National Guard that is part of an organized militia of any state within the United States of America. National Guard members are not considered active duty military personnel.
 - c. **"Reserve Duty"** means a person who is trained and qualified by a U.S. military Reserve Component to be available for active duty in the armed forces when needed. Reserve members are not considered active duty military personnel.
 - d. **"Veteran"** means a person who served in the Active Duty or Reserve Duty military or the National Guard and who was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable.
2. As authorized and in accordance with §33-6-107(8) and §33-6-107(10) C.R.S, these regulations establish requirements for Colorado's hunter education certification program. Hunter education classes within this state must include a minimum of 10 hours of instruction, including, but not limited to, the topics of wildlife management, wildlife identification, firearms safety, ethics, and laws and regulations. A portion of

the course curriculum must also include hands-on activities where students demonstrate, at a minimum, safe firearms handling and a live fire exercise. Students must also pass a written test to successfully complete the course. Except as provided in regulation #002(N)(3) below, any person born on or after January 1, 1949, must have a valid hunter education certificate prior to hunting, trapping, or purchasing any hunting license in accordance with §33-6-107(8) and §33-6-107(10) C.R.S.

3. Allowable hunter education course delivery options and methods are as follows:
 - a. Traditional class- 10 hours, minimum, in a standard classroom setting that includes hands-on learning activities. Additional time beyond the 10 hour requirement is also necessary to complete the written test and live fire exercise.
 - b. Internet course with conclusion class- The internet portion of the class is credited with 6 hours of study. A 4-6 hour, in-person, conclusion class is required and will cover laws and regulations, wildlife identification, and hands-on firearms activities. Additional time beyond the 4-6 hour requirement is also necessary to complete the written test and live fire exercise.
 - c. A person age 50 and older may complete a one-time test-out of the hunter education certification requirements by passing a timed hunter education test online with a score of 90% or above. This online test can only be taken once.
 - d. U.S. military veterans, active duty, reserve duty and National Guard members may complete a one-time test-out of the hunter education certification requirements by passing a timed hunter education test online with a score of 90% or above. This online test can only be taken once. Military personnel must bring test certificate and military identification to a CPW office to verify military status and obtain a hunter education certificate. To qualify, a veteran must be discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. Acceptable forms of military identification include:
 - i. DD 214;
 - ii. DD Form 2;
 - iii. DD Form 2765;
 - iv. Active, retired, veteran military identification card;
 - v. A current Colorado Drivers License or state issued identification card with the word "veteran" printed on it as specified in 42-2-303(5)(a) C.R.S.;
 - vi. VA medical card.
 - e. The Director is authorized to grant temporary exemptions that allow hunter education to be delivered online when the Director determines such exemptions are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with applicable public health directives related to extreme unforeseen circumstances or where otherwise necessary for the protection of public health, safety and welfare. Such exemptions shall be dated, contain an expiration date and be posted on the CPW website. Such exemptions shall be effective upon posting to the CPW website.
4. Exceptions to the hunter education certification requirements are as follows:

- a. A person 10 years of age or older who obtains an apprentice certificate. An apprentice certificate can only be obtained twice and is valid for a one year period, identified as April 1-March 31 annually. Apprentice certificate holders must be personally accompanied by, and in voice and visual contact with a mentor while hunting. A mentor may oversee no more than 2 apprentices at a time and must carry proof of hunter education and age while in the field.

O. Antler and Horn Collection

These regulations govern the collection of shed antlers, shed horns, or antlers or horns naturally attached to skull plates.

1. On any lands east of I-25, any person may, with lawful access, collect shed antlers or horns at any time. On private lands west of I-25, any person may, with lawful access, collect shed antlers or horns at any time. Public lands west of I-25 are closed to collection from January 1 through April 30, annually. On public lands west of I-25, any person may collect shed antlers or horns from May 1 through December 31, annually, except in GMUs 54, 55, 66, 67, and 551 where the collection of shed antlers or horns shall further be prohibited between legal sunset and 10:00 AM from May 1 through May 15 annually.
2. Possession of antlers or horns on public lands west of I-25 from January 1 through April 30 is prohibited. Possession of antlers or horns on public lands in GMUs 54, 55, 66, 67, and 551 between legal sunset and 10:00 AM from May 1 through May 15 annually is prohibited. Possession of antlers or horns on private property without lawful access is prohibited. Each antler or horn will be treated singularly for the purpose of this regulation, unless naturally attached together on a skull plate.
3. For the purpose of this regulatory provision, the following terms have the following definitions:
 - a. **“Antlers”** means the bony, deciduous appendages protruding from the heads of members of the deer family (Cervidae), including deer, elk, and moose.
 - b. **“Collect”** means to search for, locate, stockpile, or possess shed antlers, shed horns, or antlers or horns naturally attached to skull plates of big game animals on public land or attempt to search for, locate, stockpile, or possess shed antlers, shed horns, or antlers or horns naturally attached to skull plates of big game animals on public land.
 - c. **“Horns”** means the hard, permanent or deciduous appendages protruding from the heads of bighorn sheep, wild bison, mountain goats, or pronghorn.
 - d. **“Public land(s)”** means federal lands and lands owned or administered by the Division.
 - e. **“Shed antler”** or **“shed horn”** means one or more antlers and/or horns having become naturally separated from the skull.

P. Wildlife License Prices

Upon the effectiveness of SB 18-143, wildlife license prices will remain at the price provided in Appendix F, until further amended by regulation.

Q. Lifetime Resident Licenses

1. **Veterans Resident Lifetime License** - Any resident of the state who has received a purple heart for service in the United States armed forces or who is a disabled veteran as defined in state statute 33-4-104 (3) (b) may obtain, free of charge, a veterans resident lifetime combination small game hunting and fishing license, pursuant to 33-4-104 (3), C.R.S. The lifetime license will only remain valid as long as the individual maintains their Colorado residency as defined in 33-1-102 (38) (a), C.R.S.
 - a. In order to qualify for a veterans resident lifetime combination license, a resident must provide the following written proof to the Division:
 - i. A letter from the Veterans Administration indicating a 50% or greater overall-combined rating for service connected disability; or
 - ii. A Purple Heart award certificate; or
 - iii. A DD214 Form from the United States Defense Department showing decoration of a Purple Heart.
 - b. Proof of hunter education certification is also required for the small game hunting component of this license. A veteran's resident lifetime fishing license alone will be issued in the absence of hunter education certification, until such certification is provided to the Division.
2. **Disabled Resident Lifetime Fishing License** – Any resident of the state who is totally and permanently disabled may obtain, free of charge, a disabled resident lifetime fishing license. The lifetime license will only remain valid as long as the individual maintains their Colorado residency as defined in 33-1-102 (38) (a), C.R.S.
 - a. In order to qualify for a disabled resident lifetime fishing license, a resident must provide the following written proof to the Division:
 - i. A “Final Admission of Liability” form from the Division of Workers Compensation that indicates a total and permanent disability; or
 - ii. A fully completed Division “Physician’s Affidavit” signed by a licensed physician attesting that the resident meets the definition of a total and permanent disability. A “**total and permanent disability**” shall mean any physical or mental impairment which prevents substantial gainful employment, but only if it is reasonably certain that such a disability will continue throughout the lifetime of the disabled person.
3. **First Responder Resident Lifetime License** - Any resident of the state who is a first responder with a permanent occupational disability as defined in state statute 33-4-104.5 (2) may obtain, free of charge, a lifetime resident combination small game hunting and fishing license. The lifetime license will only remain valid as long as the individual maintains their Colorado residency as defined in 33-1-102 (38) (a), C.R.S.
 - a. In order to qualify for a first responder lifetime combination license, a resident must provide the following written proof to the Division:
 - i. The “Initial Disability Administration Decision” form from the Fire and Police Pension Association that specifies a permanent occupational disability; or
 - ii. For residents that are not members of the Fire and Police Pension Association, a fully completed Division “First Responder Affidavit” signed by the applicant attesting to the fact that their permanent disability or disease was obtained while on active-duty.

- b. Proof of hunter education certification is also required for the small game hunting component of this license. A first responder resident lifetime fishing license alone will be issued in the absence of hunter education certification, until such certification is provided to the Division.

R. Mandatory Reporting

For all species requiring mandatory reporting, to include questionnaires and mandatory inspections, electronic or paper forms shall be accurately completed by the hunter.

ARTICLE IV - Manner of Taking Wildlife

#004 - Aids In Taking Wildlife

- A. Aids Used in Taking Big Game, Small Game, **Herpetofauna**, and Furbearers - Except as expressly authorized by these regulations, the use of baits and other aids in hunting or taking big game, small game, **herpetofauna**, and furbearers is prohibited.
 1. Baits
 - a. Furbearers may be taken with the aid of baiting. Where permitted, baits shall consist solely of material of animal or plant origin and shall not contain any materials of metal, glass, porcelain, plastic, cardboard or paper. Wildlife used as bait shall be the carcass, or parts thereof, of legally taken furbearers, carp, shad, white and longnose suckers, and nonedible portions of legally obtained game mammals, birds and game fish.
 2. Dogs
 - a. Use of dogs in the taking of wildlife is prohibited except as authorized in Commission Regulations. (See also: §33-4-101.3, C.R.S.)
 1. Dogs may be used to hunt or take mountain lion, small game, waterfowl, and furbearers, only as an aid to pursue, bring to bay, retrieve, flush or point, but not otherwise. Except as provided in (3) of this subsection, dogs shall not be used to hunt or take cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, and tree squirrels where a regular deer, elk, pronghorn or moose season is in progress.
 2. A leashed dog may be used as an aid in locating and recovering wounded big game wildlife, except for black bears, with the purchase of an annual tracking permit. Tracking permits can be purchased for \$40.00 from any Colorado Parks and Wildlife Office by the dog handler. Prior to using the permit, the dog handler must notify a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Office and provide the following information: the dog handler's name, hunter's name (if different than the handler), hunter's CID number, location of use, species to recover, and time of use. Within five business days of using the permit, the handler must also notify the Division regarding whether they recovered the carcass. A dog may only be used to pursue or locate wounded big game during legal big game hunting hours. Provided however, that such pursuit may continue after legal big game hunting hours if the handler contacts and obtains the permission of a Wildlife Officer prior to continuing such pursuit. In acting on any such request, the Wildlife Officer shall consider the general public safety and may authorize the dispatch of the wounded animal after legal hunting hours. The dog must be leashed at all times and can not be used to kill, chase, or harass wildlife. The properly licensed hunter is required to be present while the dog is tracking and the animal must be dispatched by the hunter using a legal method of take based on their license. The dog handler is required to wear daylight fluorescent orange or fluorescent pink while tracking, unless the handler is tracking an animal shot on an archery license.
 3. Organized dog pursuit events involving the hunting of rabbits or hares conducted by state or nationally-recognized sporting associations may be conducted on

- private lands or public lands not concurrently open to big game hunting during the extended dog pursuit season for such species.
4. A valid small game license is required for all dog handlers participating in any dog pursuit event involving the hunting of rabbits or hares, in accordance with regulation #004(A)(2)(a)(3).
3. Other Aids
 - a. Mechanical calls may be used to take all species of wildlife during established seasons.
 - b. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, electronic calls may only be used as an aid in taking furbearers.
 - c. Decoys may be used.
 - d. European ferret may be used as an aid in taking small game only in conjunction with hawking. All ferrets used in this activity must be neutered, permanently tattooed on the left inguinal area and dyed along one-fourth (1/4) of their body length for easy field identification.
 - e. Manner of take accommodations may be issued to persons with disabilities, in accordance with #1680.
 - B. It shall be unlawful to hunt any game birds, small game mammals or furbearers, with a centerfire rifle larger than .23 caliber during the regular deer and elk seasons west of Interstate 25, unless the hunter holds an unfilled deer or elk license for the season he is hunting.
 - C. It shall be unlawful to use a drone to look for, scout, or detect wildlife as an aid in the hunting or taking of wildlife.
 1. For the purposes of this regulation, drone shall be defined as including, without limitation, any contrivance invented, used or designed for navigation of, or flight in the air that is unmanned or guided remotely. A drone may also be referred to as "Unmanned Aerial Vehicle" (UAV) or "Unmanned Aerial Vehicle System" (UAVS).
 - D. Smart Rifles
 1. All firearms used to take or attempt to take wildlife shall be fired only by humanly controlled, manually-operated mechanical triggers. No person shall use a smart rifle to take or attempt to take wildlife.
 2. "**Smart Rifle**" means any firearm that is equipped with one or more of the following:
 - a. A target tracking system;
 - b. An electronically-controlled, electronically-assisted, or computer-linked trigger;
 - c. A ballistics computer.
 - E. Live-Action Game Cameras
 1. No person shall use a live-action camera to locate, surveil, or aid or assist in any attempt to locate or surveil any game wildlife for the purpose of taking or attempting to take said wildlife during the same day or following day.
 2. "**Live-Action Game Camera**" means any device capable of recording and transmitting photographic or video data wirelessly to a remote device, such as a computer or smart phone. "Live-action game camera" does not include game cameras that merely record photographic or video data and store such data for later use, as long as the device cannot transmit data wirelessly.
 - F. **Aircraft**, by permit only.
 1. The Division may issue permits for the taking wildlife by aircraft when it is determined by the Director that such a permit is necessary for the protection of wildlife populations or for depredation purposes. Applicants shall fill out applications furnished by the Division and shall give such information thereon as may be required by the Division; including, if requested, a map of the area where control of animal damage is needed.
 2. Permits shall not be issued for longer than a thirty (30) day period. A permit may, however, be renewed without submitting a new application unless deemed necessary by

- the Director. Any such permit may be revoked by the Director at any time. Permittees shall abide by restrictions and conditions set forth on the permit.
3. Permits to use aircraft will be issued only upon authority of the Director.
 4. Reporting.
 - i. Within ten (10) days after expiration of an aircraft permit the permittee shall file a report on forms provided by the Division. The report shall contain all information the Division may request, including but not limited to: a) number of wildlife killed, b) location of each kill, and c) number of hours flown.

ARTICLE VI - Terrestrial Wildlife

#006 – Transportation

A. Harvested Terrestrial Wildlife

1. Wildlife for which a carcass tag is required by statute or by Commission Regulation must have such tag properly attached to the wildlife unless the wildlife consists of twenty (20) pounds or less of big game meat and is accompanied by a donation certificate.
2. Processed big game meat shall be accompanied by the carcass tag, or in the case of donated meat a donation certificate.
3. Except as provided in subsection four (4) below, wildlife for which no carcass tag is required must be personally accompanied by the license holder.
4. Wildlife shipped by common carrier must be accompanied by either the license, a photo copy of the license, or appropriate carcass tag, and if applicable, a donation certificate.
5. Evidence of sex regulations as provided in #003 shall apply while transporting any wildlife except for processed big game meat.

B. Live Terrestrial Wildlife

1. Intrastate transportation of those species of live wildlife listed in #008(B) is prohibited.
2. Any exportation of live wildlife held under authority of **Chapter W-7** or Colorado Wildlife Parks or Lakes licenses shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the receiving country, state or province.
3. All wild ungulates transported within Colorado must be marked with a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) official identification device pursuant to 9 C.F.R. § 77.33 (effective July 29, 2014) and/or eartags provided or approved by the Division. CPW incorporates 9 C.F.R. § 77.33 (effective July 29, 2014) by reference, but not later amendments or editions. Such document can be viewed, and copies obtained from the Division as set forth in the "Incorporated References" section of Chapter 0 of these regulations or from the USDA at 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737.
4. CWD Surveillance
Commercial Wildlife Parks facilities seeking to move live cervids within Colorado must obtain written authorization from the Director and shall request such authorization from the Division at least 30 days prior to the proposed movement date. Cervids from alternative livestock facilities licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture being transferred into Commercial Wildlife Parks are included in this requirement. Provided further that no such captive cervid transportation will be permitted anytime a new CWD diagnosis is made in any such facility, until all tracebacks have been completed and CWD-free facility status has been confirmed.
 - a. Criteria for approval or denial:

1. Written authorization will be based on compliance with a sixty (60) month surveillance requirement for CWD including a review of inventory records for all cervids, except fallow deer, on the facility. Such review shall include proof of individual animal identification; all additions, exports and mortalities; and copies of the results of any animal inventory or records of audits and verification records; for at least the previous sixty (60) months, and laboratory reports documenting the absence of CWD lesions, after microscopic evaluation of brain tissues by an accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratory, or a negative result from another CWD diagnostic test conducted by an accredited laboratory, which test has been approved by the Director and State Veterinarian as having equal or greater diagnostic reliability, in all adult (12 months of age or older) cervids, except fallow deer, dying of any cause over the required surveillance period. Determination of when a facility meets the sixty (60) month minimum surveillance period shall be based on the age of the animals on the facility, the source facility of the animals, and the length of the surveillance program of the source facility(ies). Every individual in the source herd must meet the sixty month surveillance requirement, except for fallow deer and young born into a herd during the sixty month surveillance period, provided that all other cervids, except fallow deer, in the facility during that time period and all cervids, except fallow deer, imported into the facility during that time period also meet the sixty (60) month requirement, unless the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree that movement does not present a substantial risk of moving CWD based on the location of the source and receiving facilities, length of surveillance at the source facility, fencing at the receiving facility and other relevant factors.
2. For the purpose of determining and maintaining 60 months CWD-free status, records must positively account for all animals and cause of death, unless the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree otherwise. If any animals remain untested or unaccounted for or cause of death is otherwise unknown or in question, status is adversely impacted and reduced to the date the untested or unaccounted for animal or animal with the unknown or questionable cause of death was introduced into the herd, unless the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree that the associate risk is negligible, taking into consideration the possibility of predation, theft, or other relevant factors. Provided, however, that anytime a facility receives animals from another in-state facility with lower CWD status, the receiving facility shall assume the lower CWD status level. Any cervids, except fallow deer, transported within Colorado as described in 4 above in violation of this standard, or any pre-existing standard, or for which documentation does not exist which clearly establishes compliance with said standard, must be immediately destroyed and tested for CWD. In addition, the status of the receiving herd may be reduced up to 0 months. Both the source facility and the receiving facility are quarantined upon discovery of the violation, until test results show that CWD was not detected in any of the subject animals. If CWD is detected in any of them, the quarantines remain in effect.
3. Except fallow deer, all cervid mortalities of animals 12 months of age or older shall be submitted for CWD testing. If CWD is detected in any animal, the status of the herd exposed to such animal shall be reduced to 0 months.
4. Upon receipt of any request to move captive wildlife or alternative livestock to a captive wildlife facility within the state, the Division shall forward the request and all necessary documentation, including but not limited to, the status records for the facilities involved, to the Dept. of Agriculture for review and approval. The Dept. of Agriculture and the Division shall have 5 business days to review all necessary surveillance documents.

5. No evaluation of determination of CWD risk is required for alternative livestock or captive wildlife shipped directly to slaughter or to a biosecure facility approved by the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture.

#012 – Possession of Aquatic Wildlife

- A. Except as provided in these regulations or authorized by the Division or under Title 33 or Title 35 C.R.S., it shall be unlawful for any person to possess any live native or nonnative aquatic wildlife in Colorado.
- B. No person shall, at any time, have in possession or under their control any wildlife caught, taken or killed outside of this state which were caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner, for a purpose, or in any other respect which is prohibited by the laws of the state, territory or country in which the same were caught, taken or killed; or which were shipped out of said state, territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.
- C. The following aquatic wildlife may be possessed by any person in the State of Colorado:
 1. Amphibians
 - a. Bullfrogs. Possession of this species is subject to the restrictions set forth in Chapter W-1, #104.H.4 and #107.A.1.m of these regulations.
 - b. Aquatic gilled forms of tiger salamanders. Possession of this species is subject to the restrictions set forth in Chapter W-1, #104.H.4 and #107.A.1.o of these regulations.
 - c. Any amphibians allowed under Chapter W-7-10, #1000.A.6 of these regulations.
 - d. ~~Any amphibian designated as unregulated wildlife under Chapter W-11, #1103.B of these regulations.~~
 2. Crustaceans
 - a. The following crustaceans may be possessed east of the Continental Divide:
 - i. Virile crayfish
 - ii. Waternymph crayfish
 - iii. Calico crayfish
 - iv. Ringed crayfish
 - v. Southern plains crayfish
 - b. The following crustaceans may be possessed on either side of the Continental Divide:
 - i. Freshwater shrimp
 - ii. Commercially available brine shrimp
 - iii. Commercially available krill
 - iv. Subject to the requirements of #010 and #011, red swamp crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) for purposes of importing, transporting, or possessing the species for human consumption, provided the following criteria are satisfied:
 - a. no person may possess an individual of the species alive for more than 72 hours; and
 - b. any person who possesses the species alive must have:
 - i. a copy of an importation license issued under #011 that authorizes the importation of the crayfish in the person's possession; and
 - ii. a receipt or delivery confirmation reflecting the date the person took possession of the crayfish.
 3. Fish. Possession of these species is subject to the restrictions set forth in Chapter W-1 of these regulations.
 - a. Brown, brook, cutthroat, golden, lake and rainbow trout, and their hybrids
 - b. Arctic char
 - c. Grayling

- d. Kokanee salmon
- e. Whitefish
- f. Sculpin
- g. Smallmouth, largemouth, spotted, striped, and white bass
- h. Wipers
- i. Common carp
- j. Triploid grass carp
- k. Bullhead, blue, channel, and flathead catfish
- l. Black and white crappie
- m. Drum
- n. Northern pike
- o. Tiger muskie
- p. Sacramento and yellow perch, and their hybrids
- q. Sauger and saugeye
- r. Speckled dace
- s. Rainbow smelt
- t. Tench
- u. Walleye
- v. Bluegill and bluegill hybrids
- w. Green, redear and pumpkin-seed sunfish
- x. Gizzard shad
- y. Longnose and white suckers
- z. Fathead minnow
- aa. Families of fish classified Cyprinidae except for bighead carp, black carp, and silver carp.
- bb. Any fish designated as unregulated wildlife under Chapter W-11, #1103.B of these regulations.

D. In addition to those species identified in Chapter W-0, #012.C, any Food Production Facility may possess the following aquatic wildlife in the State of Colorado:

- 1. Fish
 - a. Blue tilapia and their hybrids
 - b. Mozambique tilapia and their hybrids
 - c. Nile tilapia and their hybrids
 - d. Barramundi
 - e. Any other fish that the Division, after consultation with the Colorado Fish Health Board determines can securely be kept within a Food Production Facility and which does not present a risk to native species, their habitat, the aquatic environment, or other Food Production Facilities.
- 2. Crustacea
 - a. Redclaw crayfish

E. The possession of any aquatic wildlife in the State of Colorado not listed in this section #012 is unlawful unless otherwise authorized by the provisions of Chapter W-11 of these regulations pertaining to unregulated wildlife, or Chapter W-13 of these regulations ("Possession of Wildlife, Scientific Collecting and Special Licenses"). Any person who takes any fish species from the wild in Colorado not listed in this section may take and possess them year round and in any quantity for personal use, provided that the fish are not listed as nongame, threatened, or endangered under Chapter W-10 and provided that the fish are killed prior to transportation from the point of take.

F. No person shall import, transport, possess, or release any aquatic nuisance species (ANS) except as authorized by the Division or permit issued under Title 35 C.R.S.

McElmo 14080202: entire drainage

Montezuma 14080203: entire drainage

Maps depicting the above drainages have been prepared and copies may be obtained from the Division.

ARTICLE XI - Special Restrictions

#020 -

- A. Most restrictive Federal or State law - In all cases of licensing, taking, possession, importation, exportation, release, marking and sale of any wildlife, irrespective of current status (threatened, endangered, game or nongame), the most restrictive state or federal regulation shall apply by species.
- B. ~~Live Capture — Common snapping turtles may be taken in any number and maintained alive.~~
- C. Tagging and carcass tag requirements.
 - 1. A carcass tag is required for all big game and for turkey.
 - 2. When any person kills a wildlife species for which a carcass tag is required such person must immediately void the carcass tag by signing, dating and detaching it. Such tag must be attached to the carcass immediately prior to and during transportation in any vehicle or while in camp or at a residence or other place of storage. Such tag, when so dated, signed and attached to the species lawfully taken or killed and lawfully in possession, authorizes the possession, use, storage, and transportation of the carcass, or any part thereof.
 - 3. If the carcass tag and/or license are inadvertently or accidentally detached, lost or destroyed, the licensee must obtain a duplicate carcass tag and/or license before he can lawfully hunt with such license. The duplicate carcass tag may be obtained upon furnishing satisfactory proof as to the inadvertent or accidental nature of detachment, loss, or destruction to the Division.
- D. Waste of Wildlife
 - 1. Except for furbearers, Terrestrial Invasive Species listed in Commission Regulation #002(M)(1), wildlife listed in Commission Regulation #300(D)(3), or any wildlife taken under the authority of §33-6-107(9), C.R.S., all edible portions of game wildlife taken under the authority of a license shall be properly prepared to provide for human consumption. For the purpose of this restriction edible portions shall not include internal organs.
 - 2. Any consumption or spoilage of game wildlife by a falconry raptor upon the raptor's capture of the game wildlife shall not be considered waste of wildlife, provided the falconer makes a reasonable and timely attempt to retrieve the game wildlife and prepare some remaining edible portion for human consumption.
- E. Closures
 - 1. Federal fish hatcheries and rearing units except that persons designated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may take fish or amphibians within the boundaries of said hatcheries or rearing units.
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations all Division hatcheries, rearing units and holding basins shall be closed to the taking of fish and amphibians.
 - 3. State Refuges, Parks and Monuments - Public access to any refuge, park or monument, the jurisdiction over which is by law given to any federal or state agency or municipality,

may be limited by order of said agency or municipality to the same extent as if said agency or municipality were a private person.

4. Hunting with rifles, handguns or shotguns firing a single slug, or archery equipment is prohibited within an area fifty (50) feet on each side of the center line of any state highway or municipal or county road as designated by the county. In the case of a divided road or highway this shall include the entire median area and the fifty (50) feet shall be measured from the center line of both roads.
5. Hunting is prohibited on Mt. Blue Sky Summit Lake cirque, and within 1/4 (one-quarter) mile of either side of the centerline of Mt. Blue Sky Highway (Colo 5) while the road is open to motor vehicle traffic, from its intersection with Colo 103 to the summit of Mt. Blue Sky. When Colo 5 is closed to motor vehicle traffic at the entrance gates at the intersection of Colo 5 and Colo 103, this hunting closure is lifted. Hunting is prohibited within 1/2 (one-half) mile of Colo 5 at all times for ptarmigan. (Information note: maps are available from the Division, Northeast Region Office, 6060 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80216.)
6. All lands in the Gore Creek Drainage south of I-70 from Lions Head Ski Lift at Vail to the intersection of I-70 and US 24, and all lands on the north side and within one-half (1/2) mile of I-70 from the main Vail exit (exit 176) west to the intersection of I-70 and US 24 shall be closed to all hunting during the regular rifle deer and elk seasons each year.
7. Hunting is prohibited, year-round, along Kenosha Pass within 1/4 (one-quarter) mile of either side of the centerline of U.S. Highway 285 between mile marker 203 and mile marker 206 located within Park County, excluding private lands.
8. Hunting is prohibited within 1/4 (one-quarter) mile of either side of the centerline of Guanella Pass Road (Clear Creek County Road 381 and Park County Road 62) while the road is open to motor-vehicle traffic, from mile marker 12.5 to mile marker 19 (which is located at the intersection of Guanella Pass Road and Clear Lake picnic area), also to include a 1/4 (one-quarter) mile closure around and including Deadman's Lake located to the east of Guanella Pass Road and to the North of Mt. Bierstadt Trail (USFS trail #711), excluding private lands. When Guanella Pass Road is closed to motor-vehicle traffic, this hunting closure is lifted.

F. Director's Authority

1. The Director of the Division may establish and enforce temporary closures of, or restrictions on, lands and waters of the state to hunting, fishing or other wildlife-related recreation, including but not limited to the collection of shed antlers, for a period not to exceed 9 months. Such temporary closures may be established and enforced only where necessary to protect public safety, protect threatened or endangered wildlife species, protect wildlife resources from significant natural or manmade threats, such as the introduction or spread of disease or nuisance species, changing environmental conditions or other similar threats, protect time-sensitive wildlife use of lands or waters, protect against additional and significant environmental damage after an area has sustained a natural or manmade disaster, or to facilitate Division-sponsored wildlife research projects or management activities. Whenever such closure is established, public notice of the closure shall be given, including the posting of the lands and waters affected, indicating the nature and purpose of the closure. Upon posting, it shall be unlawful to hunt, fish or engage in any other designated wildlife-related recreation on such lands or waters or enter the lands or waters for the purpose of hunting, fishing or any other designated wildlife-related recreation.

G. Incorporated References

1. Materials incorporated by reference in these regulations only include the edition of the material specifically identified by date in the incorporation by reference. The incorporation by reference does not include later amendments to, or editions of, the incorporated materials. Information regarding how and where the incorporated materials may be examined, or copies obtained, is available from:

Regulations Manager
Policy and Planning Unit
Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife
6060 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80216

2. In addition, materials incorporated by reference in these regulations are maintained by, and available for examination at, any state publications depository library.

H. Possession of Edible and Non-edible Portions of Mountain Lions and Bears

The possession of the carcass, hide, skull, claws, or any part of any bear or lion is prohibited unless the animal was taken by a licensed hunter during an established hunting season or unless specifically authorized by the Division.

I. Chronic Wasting Disease Reporting

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is classified as a disease which, whenever detected in the wild or in a commercial park, must be reported to the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife Veterinarian, 317 W. Prospect, Ft. Collins 80526, within 24 hours of the receipt of any CWD positive test result. As a condition of issuance of a license or permit, any hunter, commercial park licensee, other license holder or permittee of the Division, or any member of the public who submits a deer or elk head for CWD testing grants consent for the lab to report the test results to the Division. A written copy of the test report shall be provided to the Division at the above address within 10 days of test completion, either by the lab or by the person who submits the sample.

J. Electronic Ignition Muzzle Loaders

It is unlawful for any person, except a person authorized by law or by the division, to possess or have under his control a loaded electronic-ignition muzzle loader in or on any motor vehicle unless the chamber of such firearm is unloaded or unless the battery is disconnected and removed from its compartment.

DRAFT REGULATIONS - CHAPTER W-3 - FURBEARERS and SMALL GAME, EXCEPT MIGRATORY BIRDS

ARTICLE II - Small Game Season Dates, Units (as Described in Chapter 0 of These Regulations), Bag and Possession Limits, Limited Licenses and Permits

#310 – Common Snapping Turtle

A. Season Dates and Units

1. Statewide: April 1 - October 31 annually.

B. Daily Bag and Possession Limits

1. ~~There shall be no bag or possession limit.~~ Daily Bag Limit - Three (3) turtles. No live possession unless authorized by Chapter W-7.
- 1.2. Possession Limit - Six (6) turtles.

DRAFT REGULATIONS - CHAPTER 10 - NONGAME WILDLIFE

ARTICLE I - General Provisions

#1000 - Protected Species

A. Nongame species and subspecies, including threatened or endangered wildlife are protected and their harassment, taking or possession is prohibited except as follows:

- 1. Under a scientific collecting license.
- 2. Under a rehabilitation license.
- 3. Under a license for zoological, educational, propagation or other special purposes.
- 4. Allowed species of raptors under a falconry license.
- 5. Bats, mice except Preble’s meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*), voles, rats, porcupines, and ground squirrels may be captured or killed when creating a nuisance or causing property damage.
- 6. ~~Except as provided in #020.A. of these regulations, up to four individuals of each of the following species and/or subspecies of reptiles and amphibians may be taken annually and held in captivity, provided that no more than twelve in the aggregate may be possessed at any time~~Under a resident herpetofauna collection and possession license, or legacy possession as authorized in Chapter W-7:

- ~~Plains spadefoot~~
- ~~Woodhouse’s toad~~
- ~~Boreal chorus frog—~~
- ~~Painted turtle Ornate box turtle~~
- ~~Common sagebrush lizard~~
- ~~Ornate tree lizard~~
- ~~Common side-blotched lizard~~
- ~~Prairie lizard~~
- ~~Plateau fence lizard~~
- ~~Gophersnake~~
- ~~Terrestrial gartersnake~~
- ~~Plains gartersnake~~
- ~~Common lesser earless lizard~~
- ~~Tiger whiptail~~
- ~~North American racer~~

~~Plains hog-nosed snake~~

- ~~a.—Such reptiles and amphibians and their progeny may only be disposed of by gift or as authorized by the Division of Wildlife. Further, such reptiles and amphibians may be released back into the wild provided they have not come into contact with reptiles and amphibians from other geographic areas and they are released as close as possible to, but in no event further than ten miles from, their place of origin.~~
- ~~b.—Any other species of native reptiles or amphibians taken from the wild and lawfully possessed prior to July 1, 1998, may continue to be held in captivity provided that written notification of the numbers and species being held is given to the Division prior to July 1, 1998. Such notification shall be sent to the special licensing unit at 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216.~~

7. Herping as authorized in Chapter W-7.

7.8. Threatened or endangered wildlife may be possessed if legally taken in and transported from another state or country and legally imported into the United States and Colorado.

8.9. Any peregrine falcon legally held in captivity which is:

- a. Possessed and banded in compliance with the terms of a valid permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; or
- b. Identified in the earliest applicable annual report required to be filed by a permittee under Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, as in a permittee's possession on November 10, 1978, or as the progeny of such raptor.
- c. Provided, however, if a peregrine falcon otherwise excepted under this paragraph 8 is intentionally returned to the wild, it shall thereafter be deemed to be wild and subject to protection as a threatened or endangered species, as if it had never been reduced to lawful possession.

9.10. Greenback cutthroat trout may be taken under catch and release regulations in certain drainages within Rocky Mountain National Park, in the Cache la Poudre drainage, or in accordance with restrictions for individual waters found in #108 A.

10.11. Livestock owners and their agents are authorized to use non-injurious hazing techniques when necessary to prevent or reduce injury or damages to livestock and guard animals caused by gray wolves (*Canis lupus*). For purposes of this rule, "livestock" is defined in § 35-1-102(6), CRS.

- a. "Non-injurious hazing techniques" means the use of:
 - (i) Livestock herding or guard animals,
 - (ii) Fladry or electrified fladry,
 - (iii) Cracker shells,
 - (iv) Scare devices or tactics including propane cannons, vehicles, ATVs, range riders, noisemakers, fox lights and motion- and radio-activated guard devices.
- b. Hazing must be consistent with federal law. If gray wolves are on the list of federally endangered or threatened species, hazing that creates a likelihood of injury or actually injures or kills wolves is prohibited unless authorized by the Division or by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or its agents.

~~11.12.~~ The Division may issue permits to livestock owners for intentionally injurious, non-lethal hazing of gray wolves after confirming gray wolf activity on a specific parcel of private land owned by the applicant or private or public land leased by the applicant for livestock production. The permit authorizing such activities is valid for not longer than one year and will contain additional terms and conditions, including a description of where such activities may occur. Any person who injures or kills a gray wolf must report the injury or death to the Division within 24 hours, unless impracticable, but in no event later than 72 hours. Fatal injury to wolves resulting from non-lethal hazing is prohibited.

B. Take of Nongame, Threatened or Endangered Species

1. Any person may take nongame, threatened or endangered wildlife in defense of their life or the life of other people. Any person who takes such action must report the same to the Division within 24 hours, unless impracticable, but in no event later than 72 hours.
2. All threatened or endangered fish taken by any means shall be returned unharmed to the water immediately.
3. While conducting an otherwise lawful activity, including, but not limited to, live trapping or hunting bobcat, taking action pursuant to 33-6-207, C.R.S., to protect livestock, protection of livestock through the use of guard dogs, or taking action pursuant to 33-3-106, C.R.S., to prevent death or injury to human life or livestock, a Canada lynx is:
 - a. accidentally captured, but not injured, it shall be released immediately and the capture shall be reported to the Division within 24 hours;
 - b. accidentally injured, but not in the possession of the person, the injury shall be reported to the Division within 24 hours;
 - c. accidentally injured and in the possession of the person, the Canada lynx shall be immediately delivered to the Division or taken to a licensed veterinarian for appropriate care and reported to the Division within 24 hours;
 - d. accidentally killed, then it shall be reported to the Division within 24 hours and the carcass shall be delivered to the Division within 3 (three) days of the report.

Any failure to provide the required notice to the Division or to deliver the injured or dead Canada lynx to the Division within the time periods allowed shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful take and possession of Canada lynx.

For the purposes of this subsection, "accidental" specifically excludes any intentional, knowing or negligent action on behalf of any person or a person's agent or employee.

4. The Division may capture, remove, transport, release, or destroy gray wolves where necessary to protect human health or safety.

C. Intentionally Luring Gray Wolves

Unless permitted by the Division, it is unlawful for any person to use an electronic call device or place any olfactory attractant with the intent to lure gray wolves (*Canis lupus*).

D. As used in this Chapter, the following definitions apply unless the context requires otherwise:

1. Conflict minimization measures means lawful, nonlethal materials and techniques used by owners of livestock for purposes of avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating gray wolf damage to livestock. Conflict minimization measures include hazing techniques authorized in this Chapter.

2. In the act of attacking means the actual biting, wounding, grasping, or killing of livestock or working dogs, or chasing, molesting or harassing by wolves that would indicate to a reasonable person that such biting, wounding, grasping, or killing of livestock or working dogs is likely to occur at any moment.
3. Livestock means cattle, horses, mules, burros, sheep, lambs, swine, llama, alpaca, goats and domestic bison, including hybrids with domestic cattle.
4. Livestock owner means owners of livestock, their immediate family members, agents, employees, contractors, or volunteers. A livestock owner may be an owner or lessee of private land where livestock are legally grazed or a lessee of or permittee on public land for the purposes of grazing and raising livestock.
5. Working dogs means dogs regularly used for herding or guarding livestock.

ARTICLE IV - Nongame Wildlife

#1004 - Designation of Species

A. The following wildlife are hereby declared nongame wildlife.

1. Fish:

Greenback Cutthroat Trout
 Colorado pikeminnow
 Humpback Chub
 Bonytail
 Colorado Roundtail Chub
 Lake Chub
 Flathead Chub
 Rio Grande Chub
 Plains Minnow
 Suckermouth Minnow
 River Shiner
 Northern Redbelly Dace
 Southern Redbelly Dace
 Razorback Sucker
 Rio Grande Sucker
 Bluehead Sucker
 Flannelmouth Sucker
 Mountain Sucker
 Arkansas Darter
 Plains Orangethroat Darter
 Iowa Darter
 Stonecat
 Plains Topminnow

2. Amphibians:

Plains Spadefoot
 Couch's Spadefoot
 Great Basin Spadefoot
 Mexican Spadefoot
 Boreal (Western) Toad
 Great Plains Toad
 Green Toad
 Red-spotted Toad

Woodhouse's Toad
Northern Cricket Frog
Canyon Treefrog
Boreal Chorus Frog
Plains Leopard Frog
Northern Leopard Frog
Wood Frog
Western Narrow-mouthed Toad

3. Reptiles:

Yellow Mud Turtle
Painted Turtle
Ornate Box Turtle
Spiny Softshell
Eastern Collared Lizard
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard
Common Lesser Earless Lizard
Texas Horned Lizard
Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard
Round-tailed horned Lizard
Common Sagebrush Lizard
Desert Spiny Lizard
Prairie Lizard
Plateau Fence Lizard
Ornate Tree Lizard
Common Side-blotched Lizard
Many-lined Skink
Great Plains Skink
Six-lined Racerunner
Common Checkered Whiptail
Colorado Checkered Whiptail
Tiger Whiptail
Plateau Striped Whiptail
~~Texas~~-~~New Mexico~~ Threadsnake
Glossy Snake
North American Racer
Ring-necked Snake
Great Plains Ratsnake
Plains Hog-nosed Snake
~~Eastern~~ Hog-nosed Snake
Chihuahuan Nightsnake
~~Desert-Mesa Verde~~ Nightsnake
~~Common-Speckled~~ Kingsnake
~~Western~~ Milksnake
~~Western~~ Coachwhip
~~Desert~~ Striped Whipsnake
Northern Watersnake
Smooth Greensnake
Gophersnake
Long-nosed Snake
~~Western-Great Plains~~ Groundsnake
Plains Black-headed Snake
Smith's Black-headed Snake
~~Western-Arid Land~~ Ribbonsnake
Black-necked Gartersnake

Terrestrial Gartersnake
Plains Gartersnake
Common Gartersnake
Lined Snake
Midget Faded (Western) Rattlesnake
Massasauga

4. Mollusks:

Mossy Valvata
Quilted Melania
Prairie Fossaria
Cockerell Lymnaea
Carib Fossaria
Wrinkled Marshsnail
Marsh Pondsnaill
Rock Fossaria
Golden Fossaria
Pygmy Fossaria
Swamp Lymnaea
Lance Aplexa
Pewter Physa
Ashy Physa
Glass Physa
Utah Physa
Tadpole Physa
Protean Physa
Mimic Lymnaea
Disc Gyro
Ash Gyro
Mesa Rams-horn
Marsh Rams-horn
Two-ridge Rams-horn
Sharp Sprite
Umbilicate Sprite
Rocky Mountain Capshell
Fragile Ancyliid
Creeping Ancyliid
Cloche Ancyliid
Giant Floater
Cylindrical Papershell
Pondhorn
Lake Fingernailclam
Long Fingernailclam
Striated Fingernailclam
Ubiquitous Peaclam
Ridgebeak Peaclam
Quadrangular Pillclam
Shiny Peaclam
Triangular Peaclam
Glossy Pillar
Costate Vallonia
Multirib Vallonia
Lovely Vallonia
Rocky Mountain Column
Widespread Column

White-lip Dagger
Rocky Mountain Dagger
Armed Snaggletooth
Erie Snaggletooth
Lambda Snaggletooth
Slim Snaggletooth
Comb Snaggletooth
White Snaggletooth
Variable Vertigo
Cross Vertigo
Ovate Vertigo
Five-tooth Vertigo
Toothless Column
Suboval Ambersnail
Niobrara Ambersnail
Blunt Ambersnail
(NCN) Ambersnail
Forest Disc
Compound Coil
Smooth Coil
Meadow Slug
One-ridge Fieldslug
Amber Glass
Wild Hive
Brown Hive
Quick Gloss
Spruce Snail
Rocky Mountainsnail
Lyrate Mountainsnail

5. Birds:

Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Common Loon
Yellow-billed Loon
Pied-billed Grebe
Horned Grebe
Red-necked Grebe
Eared Grebe
Western Grebe
Clark's Grebe
American White Pelican
Brown Pelican
Double-crested Cormorant
Neotropic Cormorant
American Bittern
Least Bittern
White Ibis
Glossy Ibis
Great Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Little Blue Heron
Tricolored Heron
Cattle Egret

Green Heron
Black-crowned Night-Heron
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
White-faced Ibis
Tundra Swan
Trumpeter Swan
Turkey Vulture
Osprey
Mississippi Kite
Bald Eagle
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Northern Goshawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Swainson's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Ferruginous Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
Golden Eagle
American Kestrel
Merlin
American Peregrine Falcon
Gyr Falcon
Prairie Falcon
Arctic Peregrine Falcon
Lesser Prairie-Chicken
Plains Sharp-tailed Grouse
Whooping Crane
Black-bellied Plover
American Golden-Plover
Western Snowy Plover
Semipalmated Plover
Piping Plover
Killdeer
Mountain Plover
Black-necked Stilt
American Avocet
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Solitary Sandpiper
Willet
Spotted Sandpiper
Upland Sandpiper
Whimbrel
Long-billed Curlew
Hudsonian Godwit
Marbled Godwit
Ruddy Turnstone
Red Knot
Sanderling
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Western Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
White-rumped Sandpiper

Baird's Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Dunlin
Stilt Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Ruff
Short-billed Dowitcher
Long-billed Dowitcher
Wilson's Phalarope
Red-necked Phalarope
Red Phalarope
Pomarine Jaeger
Parasitic Jaeger
Long-tailed Jaeger
Laughing Gull
Franklin's Gull
Little Gull
Bonaparte's Gull
Mew Gull
Ring-billed Gull
California Gull
Herring Gull
Thayer's Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Glaucous-winged Gull
Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Sabine's Gull
Caspian Tern
Common Tern
Arctic Tern
Forster's Tern
Least Tern
Black Tern
Marbled Murrelet
Ancient Murrelet
Black-billed Cuckoo
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Greater Roadrunner
Groove-billed Ani
Barn Owl
Flammulated Owl
Eastern Screech-owl
Western Screech-owl
Great Horned Owl
Snowy Owl
Northern Pygmy-Owl
Burrowing Owl
Mexican Spotted Owl
Long-eared Owl
Short-eared Owl
Boreal Owl
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Lesser Nighthawk

Common Nighthawk
Common Poorwill
Whip-poor-will
Black Swift
Chimney Swift
White-throated Swift
Blue-throated Hummingbird
Magnificent Hummingbird
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Anna's Hummingbird
Calliope Hummingbird
Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Rufous Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Lewis's Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-naped Sapsucker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Williamson's Sapsucker
Ladder-backed Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
American Three-toed Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Western Wood-Pewee
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Alder Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Hammond's Flycatcher
Dusky Flycatcher
Gray Flycatcher
Cordilleran Flycatcher
Black Phoebe
Eastern Phoebe
Say's Phoebe
Vermilion Flycatcher
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Great Crested Flycatcher
Cassin's Kingbird
Western Kingbird
Eastern Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Horned Lark
Purple Martin
Tree Swallow
Violet-green Swallow
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Bank Swallow
Cliff Swallow
Barn Swallow
Gray Jay
Steller's Jay
Blue Jay

Western Scrub-Jay
Pinyon Jay
Clark's Nutcracker
Chihuahuan Raven
Common Raven
Black-capped Chickadee
Mountain Chickadee
Juniper Titmouse
Bushtit
Red-breasted Nuthatch
White-breasted Nuthatch
Pygmy Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Rock Wren
Canyon Wren
Carolina Wren
Bewick's Wren
House Wren
Winter Wren
Sedge Wren
Marsh Wren
American Dipper
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Eastern Bluebird
Western Bluebird
Mountain Bluebird
Townsend's Solitaire
Veery
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush
American Robin
Varied Thrush
Gray Catbird
Northern Mockingbird Sage Thrasher
Brown Thrasher
Bendire's Thrasher
Curve-billed Thrasher
American Pipit
Sprague's Pipit
Bohemian Waxwing
Cedar Waxwing
Phainopepla
Northern Shrike
Loggerhead Shrike
White-eyed Vireo
Bell's Vireo
Gray Vireo
Plumbeous Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo

Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Virginia's Warbler
Lucy's Warbler
Northern Parula
Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
Hermit Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
Grace's Warbler
Pine Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Palm Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
American Redstart
Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler
Swainson's Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Kentucky Warbler
Connecticut Warbler
Mourning Warbler
MacGillivray's Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Hooded Warbler
Wilson's Warbler
Canada Warbler
Painted Redstart
Yellow-breasted Chat
Hepatic Tanager
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Western Tanager
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Black-headed Grosbeak
Blue Grosbeak
Lazuli Bunting
Indigo Bunting
Painted Bunting
Dickcissel

Green-tailed Towhee
Eastern Towhee
Spotted Towhee
Canyon Towhee
Cassin's Sparrow
Rufous-crowned Sparrow
American Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow
Brewer's Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Black-throated Sparrow
Sage Sparrow
Lark Bunting
Savannah Sparrow
Baird's Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow
Le Conte's Sparrow
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Golden-crowned Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Harris's Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
McCown's Longspur
Lapland Longspur
Chestnut-collared Longspur
Snow Bunting
Bobolink
Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark
Western Meadowlark
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Rusty Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird
Great-tailed Grackle
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Orchard Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
Bullock's Oriole
Scott's Oriole
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
Black Rosy-Finch
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch
Brambling
Pine Grosbeak
Purple Finch
Cassin's Finch

House Finch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Common Redpoll
Pine Siskin
Lesser Goldfinch
American Goldfinch
Evening Grosbeak

6. Mammals:

Masked Shrew
Montane Shrew
Dwarf Shrew
Water Shrew
Merriam's Shrew
Pygmy Shrew
Elliot's Short-tailed Shrew
Least Shrew
Crawford's Desert Shrew
Eastern Mole
California Myotis
Western small-footed Myotis
Long-eared Myotis
Little Brown Myotis
Fringed Myotis
Long-legged Myotis
Yuma Myotis
Eastern Red Bat
Hoary Bat
Silver-haired Bat
Western Pipistrelle
Big Brown Bat
Spotted Bat
Townsend's Big-eared Bat
Eastern Pipistrelle
Pallid Bat
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat
Big Free-tailed Bat
Nine-Banded Armadillo
American Pika
Least Chipmunk
Cliff Chipmunk
Colorado Chipmunk
Uinta Chipmunk
White-tailed Antelope Squirrel
Spotted Ground Squirrel
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
Botta's pocket gopher
Northern pocket gopher
Olive-backed Pocket Mouse
Plains Pocket Mouse
Silky Pocket Mouse
Great Basin Pocket Mouse
Hispid Pocket Mouse
Ord's Kangaroo Rat

Plains Harvest Mouse
Western Harvest Mouse
Deer Mouse
White-footed Mouse
Canyon Mouse
Brush Mouse
Pinyon Mouse
Northern Rock Mouse
Northern Grasshopper Mouse
Hispid Cotton Rat
Eastern Woodrat
Southern Plains Woodrat
Western White-throated Woodrat
Eastern White-throated Woodrat
Desert Woodrat
Mexican Woodrat
Bushy-tailed Woodrat
Southern Red-backed Vole
Western Heather Vole
Meadow Vole
Montane Vole
Long-tailed Vole
Mogollon Vole
Prairie Vole
Sagebrush Vole
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Western Jumping Mouse
North American Porcupine
Gray Wolf
Kit Fox
Grizzly Bear
Black-footed Ferret
Wolverine
Eastern Spotted Skunk
Common Hog-nosed Skunk
Northern River Otter
Lynx

DRAFT REGULATIONS - CHAPTER W-11 - WILDLIFE PARKS AND UNREGULATED WILDLIFE**Introduction to Chapter 11**

In this introduction to chapter 11, we outline possession requirements for live wildlife as found in Colorado wildlife law, **except for herpetofauna which is in Chapter W-7**. There is growing interest in the private possession of live wildlife. At the same time there is considerable confusion over the laws regarding such private possession. Colorado wildlife law generally prohibits the importation, live possession, sale, barter, trade, or purchase of any species of wildlife native to Colorado (33-6-109, 33-6-113, 33-6-114 C.R.S.). In addition, these same laws restrict or prohibit the importation and possession of exotic (non-native) wildlife (33-6-109(4), C.R.S.); and noncommercial (pet) possession of regulated mammals has been prohibited by these regulations since 1983.

Live possession of Wildlife is permitted only under the exceptions noted below and as further detailed in Parks and Wildlife Commission regulations and Colorado statutes, See C.R.S. 33-1-106, 33-6-109, 33-6-113, 33-6-114, 18-9-202. The Commission also maintains a "prohibited species" list in Chapter 0. The possession of these species is severely restricted.

The Parks and Wildlife Commission establishes these regulations in an effort to balance its mandate to protect native species of wildlife in Colorado from the impacts which could be caused by the introduction of exotic (non-native) species with the public interest and demand for the private possession of live wildlife.

Reptiles and Amphibians - Chapter ~~10-W-7~~ of these regulations provide **licensing opportunity for residents to collect some of the that any person can possess up to four total from a list of sixteen** common native herptile species for personal **possessionuse**. These animals **and their progeny** may not be sold, traded, or bartered; and there are restrictions on **no** release back into the wild.

Scientific Collection permit - Chapter 13 allows for the lawful possession of live wildlife under the authority of a scientific collection permit. Specific permit conditions and restrictions apply and may vary from permit to permit based on the needs of the permittee as well as appropriate protection of wildlife resources.

Wildlife Rehabilitation - Chapter 14 allows for the lawful possession of live wildlife by licensed rehabilitators as a means to care for sick, injured or orphaned wildlife. With few exceptions, possession is allowed only long enough for the animal to recover or mature.

Falconry and Hawking - Chapter 6 allows for the possession of falcons, hawks, and eagles for falconry purposes. Persons possessing these birds must be properly licensed by the Division and, if required by federal law, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Possession limits and other restrictions apply.

Aquaculture - Colorado statutory law recognizes that fish may be held and propagated under the authority of an aquaculture permit issued by the Department of Agriculture. In addition, Chapter 12 authorizes the possession of fish for use in aquaria with some restrictions.

Bait dealers - Chapter 1, fishing, authorizes bait dealers and individuals to possess certain live fish as bait. Specific restrictions apply.

~~Common snapping turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*) – Chapter 0, General Provisions, authorizes the live possession of common snapping turtles by any person.~~

Wildlife Park Licenses - Chapter 11 provides for lawful possession, propagation and sale of native and exotic wildlife via a mandatory licensing process. This includes possession of any live wildlife, other than those discussed above or listed as "unregulated" wildlife. Examples include: any live mammals (including

furbearers), game birds, or other terrestrial wildlife not specifically listed on the unregulated wildlife list. Persons possessing live wildlife under a Commercial Wildlife Park License are required to maintain their commercial status.

Unregulated Wildlife - No license is required for the private possession or purchase of animals, which are included on the unregulated wildlife list or the domestic animal list. These animals may be sold, bartered, traded, exchanged, propagated or purchased by any person provided that importation requirements of the Department of Agriculture, health certifications, or any other federal, state or local requirement are met. There are no possession limits.

These chapter 11 regulations clarify that it is unlawful to intentionally release any wildlife declared to be unregulated. The wildlife on these lists are typically sold, purchased, possessed and propagated as pets, maintained by hobbyists, or raised for food and fiber within Colorado's alternative livestock industry. If an animal is not listed on either the unregulated wildlife or the domestic animal list it cannot be lawfully sold to an unlicensed person unless specifically authorized by Commission regulation. For herpetofauna species refer to W-7.

ARTICLE I - General Provisions

#1100 – Definitions

- A. "Commercial use" for the purpose of this chapter means using captive wildlife in sale, trade, barter, brokerage or other commerce with the motive to generate profit from such use.
- B. "Domestic animal" – means those animals, which through long association with humans have been bred to a degree, which has resulted in genetic changes affecting the color, temperament and conformation, or other attributes of the species to an extent that makes them unique and distinguishable from wild individuals of their species.
- C. "Prohibited Species" – means those species that the Commission has determined would be detrimental to Colorado's native wildlife. See Parks and Wildlife Commission Regulations, General Provisions, Article VIII, sections #008 and #012.
- ~~D. "Tropical and subtropical region" means the region between 26.0 degrees north latitude and 26.0 degrees south latitude. "Tropical" means those regions lying between The Tropic of Cancer at 23.5 degrees north latitude and the Tropic of Capricorn at 23.5 degrees south latitude. In this chapter this reference is for those species of wildlife that are resident breeders of this region.~~
- ~~E.D. "Subtropical" means those regions adjacent to the tropics, within the zone from 23.5 degrees north latitude to 26.0 degrees north latitude and from 23.5 degrees south latitude to 26.0 degrees south latitude. This definition applies to those regions that lay near the tropical zone and contain wildlife that are resident breeders of this region.~~
- F.E. "Unregulated Wildlife" – means wildlife listed in section #1103 of these regulations which may be possessed without a license as authorized by the Commission. See also regulation #1114.
- G.F. "Wildlife Sanctuary" – means a place of refuge where a nonprofit entity provides care for abused, neglected, unwanted, impounded, abandoned, orphaned, or displaced wildlife for their lifetime and, with respect to any wildlife owned by such entity, does not: use the animal for any type of entertainment; sell, trade, or barter the animal or the animal's body parts, except as authorized by rule promulgated by the Commission; or breed the animal.

ARTICLE II - License Requirements, License Exemptions, License Types, Application and Record Requirements, and License Renewal.

#1103 – Exemptions from License Requirements:

- A. Domestic animals - The following animals are considered domestic and are exempted from the requirements of Parks and Wildlife Commission regulations:

Domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) including hybrids with wild canids
Domestic cat (*Felis catus*) including hybrids with wild felines
Domestic horse (*Equus caballus*) including hybrids with *Equus assinus*
Domestic ass, burro, and donkey (*Equus assinus*)
Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*)
Domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*)
Domestic goat (*Capra hircus*)
Domestic swine (*Sus scrofa domestica*)
Domesticated races of hamsters (*Mesocricetus* spp.)
Domesticated races of mink (*Mustela vison*)
Domesticated races of guinea pigs (*Cavia porcellus*)
Domesticated races of gerbils (*Meriones unguiculatus*)
Domesticated races of chinchillas (*Chinchilla laniger*)
Domesticated races of rats (*Rattus norvegicus* and *Rattus*)
Domesticated races of mice (*Mus musculus*)
Domesticated races of European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
Domesticated races of chickens (*Gallus*)
Domesticated races of turkey (*Meleagria gallopavo*) distinguished morphologically from wild birds
Domesticated races of ducks and geese (*Anatidae*) distinguishable morphologically from wild birds
Domesticated races of European ferret (*Mustela putorius*)
Domesticated races of pigeons) and feral pigeons (*Columba domestica* and *Columba livia*)
Domesticated races of guinea fowl (*Numida meleagris*)
Domesticated races of peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)
Domestic Bison (*Bison*), meaning privately owned bison, bison legally reduced to captivity, bison that have escaped captivity, and bison owned by or lawfully reduced to captivity by an Indian tribe, including hybrids with domestic cattle.
Asian Water Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)
Ostrich (*Struthio* spp.)
Llama (*Lama glama*)
Rhea (*Rhea* spp.)
Emu (*Dromiceius* spp.)
Alpaca (*Lama pacos*)
Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*)
Yak (*Bos grunniens*)
Camels (*Camelus bactrianus* and *Camelus dromedarius*)

- B. Unregulated Wildlife - Prior to adoption of this regulation (#1103(B)), possession of the listed species was expressly prohibited by Section 33-6-109(4), C.R.S. The decision of the Commission to authorize this possession as herein provided is based on the scientific evidence available to it at the time of adoption of the regulation. The Commission retains the statutory authority and duty to amend these regulations and to impose requirements, restrictions, and/or prohibition on possession of any of the listed species if and when further evidence comes to the Commission's attention which makes such amendments appropriate.

Except for the provisions of section #007 regarding importation of terrestrial wildlife, #008 regarding prohibited terrestrial wildlife, #009 regarding release of terrestrial wildlife, #011 regarding importation of aquatic wildlife, #012 regarding possession of aquatic wildlife, #013 regarding release of aquatic wildlife, and section #1114 regarding the addition of species to the unregulated wildlife list, the wildlife enumerated in this list are otherwise exempted from the requirements of Parks and Wildlife Commission regulations.

Unregulated wildlife may be imported, sold, bartered, traded, transferred, possessed, propagated and transported in Colorado provided that all importation, disease requirements and any other state, local or federal requirements are met. Statutory restrictions still apply.

All marine animals (vertebrates and invertebrates) except for anadromous and catadromous species.

Mammals:

African pygmy hedgehog (*Atelerix albiventris*, *Erinaceus albiventris*)
Sugar Gliders (*Petaurus breviceps*)
Short-tailed Possum (*Monodelphis domestica*)
Dama (Tammar) Wallaby (*Macropus eugenii*)
Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*)
Bennet (Red-necked) Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*)
Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)
Wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*)
Zebras and Zebra hybrids

Fishes:

All tropical and subtropical fishes
Common goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)
Koi

Birds:

All tropical and subtropical birds in the Order Passeriformes: including but not limited to birds in the families:

Sturnidae (Mynahs)
Ramphastidae (Toucans, Toucanettes)
Fringillidae (Siskins)
Estrildidae (Finches)
Emberizidae (Cardinals)
Ploceidae (Weavers)
Timaliidae (Mesias)
Viduinæ (Wydahs)
Thraupidae (Tanagers)
Zosteropidae (Zosterops).
European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*)
All *Psitticine* birds

Reptiles and Amphibians:

All non-native tropical and sub-tropical species of snakes in the families:

Boidae (giant snakes)

Colubridae (modern snakes), except venomous species
Acrochordidae (file and elephant trunk snakes)
Xenopeltidae (sunbeam snakes)
Aniliidae (pipe snakes)
Uropeltidae (shield-tailed snakes)

All non-native tropical and subtropical species of lizards in the following families or subfamilies:

Agamidae (chisel-teeth lizards)
Anelytropsidae (snake lizards)
Anguinae (glass and alligator lizards)
Chamaeleonidae (chameleons)
Cordylidae (girdle-tailed lizards)
Corytophanidae (casquehead lizards)
Grotaphytidae (collared and leopard lizards)
Dibamidae (blind lizards)
Feyliniidae (African snake skinks)
Gekkonidae (geckos)
Pygopodidae (snake lizards)
Scincidae (skinks)
Eublepharidae (Eyelid geckos)
Helodermatidae (beaded lizards, gila monsters)
Iguanidae (iguanas)
Lacertidae (wall lizards)
Lanthanotidae (earless monitor)
Phrynosomatidae (earless, spiny, and horned lizards)
Polychridae (anoles)
Teiidae (whiptail)
Tropiduridae (neotropical ground lizards)
Varanidae (monitor lizard)
Xantusiidae (night lizard)
Xenosauridae (knob-scaled lizards).

All non-native tropical and subtropical species of turtles in the families:

Carettochelyidae (New Guinea softshell turtles)
Dermatemydidae (Central American river turtles)
Kinosternidae (mud and musk turtles)
Testudinidae (tortoises)
Trionychidae (soft-shelled turtles)

Red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta*)

All non-native tropical and subtropical species of frogs and toads in the families:

Atelopodidae (stub-footed toads)
Bufonidae (true toads)
Centrolenidae (glass frogs)
Dendrobatidae (poison dart frogs)
Hylidae (tree frogs)
Leptodactylidae (tropical frogs)
Microhylidae (narrow-mouthed toads)
Pelobatidae (spadefoot toads)
Pelodytidae (spadefoot toads)
Phrynomeridae (snake-necked frogs)

Pipidae (clawed frogs, Surinam toads)
Pseudidae (Harlequin frogs)
Ranidae (true frogs)
Rhacophoridae (flying frogs)
Rhinophrynidae (cone-nosed toads)

~~Leopard frog acquired from lawful out-of-state source or in-state commercial producer.~~
~~Tiger salamander acquired from lawful out-of-state source or in-state commercial producer.~~
~~Oriental fire-bellied toad (*Bombina orientalis*)~~
~~Order *Gymnophiona* – Caecilians, tropical amphibians~~
~~Order *Urodela* – Salamanders and newts~~
~~Suborder *Amphisbaenia* – Worm lizards~~
~~Gaimans~~

Members of the subfamily *Phasianinae* not native to North America except chukar partridge, grey partridge, red-legged partridge and ring-necked pheasant.

Those species of ducks, geese and swans not listed in the regulations of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in the Code of Federal Regulation 50 CFR. 10.13 (October 1, 1994). This rule does not incorporate amendments to said U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations. Information regarding this rule or copies may be obtained from the Terrestrial Wildlife Section, 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216.

- C. The Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, Denver Zoo, Landry's Downtown Aquarium, and Pueblo Zoo are exempted from the requirements of Parks and Wildlife Commission regulations.
- D. Any person with a valid scientific collecting license issued by the Division, or any person possessing animals used in carnival and animal acts which are licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Division pursuant to #1104.A.3 of these regulations, is exempted from other generally applicable requirements of Parks and Wildlife Commission regulations, except for the provisions of section #007 regarding importation of terrestrial wildlife, #008 regarding prohibited terrestrial wildlife, #009 regarding release of terrestrial wildlife, #011 regarding importation of aquatic wildlife, #012 regarding possession of aquatic wildlife, and #013 regarding release of aquatic wildlife. Provided however, that further exceptions to these specific regulatory provisions may be authorized by the Division as conditions to a person's scientific collecting license or non-resident temporary exhibitor's license.
- E. No license is required for wildlife taken in accordance with Parks and Wildlife Commission regulation #1000(A)(6).
- F. No wildlife park license is required to possess up to 25 privately-owned game birds for up to 60 days, provided that they are being held specifically for release in accordance with #007, #008 and #009 of these regulations.