

Wolfdog/Wolf Hybrid State Regulations

Below is a listing of Hybrid Canine regulations pertaining to the Wolfdog. These regulations were gathered from <http://www.hybridlaw.com>

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<http://www.wolfdogalliance.org/legislation/statelaws.html> Some of these regulations and postings may be out of date or changed. For new and pending bills, please visit the following:

http://www.rexano.org//State_locator/DB_State_locator.html

State regulations and ordinances do not always reflect local ones. Individual counties, cities, and townships may enact Breed Specific and Exotic Laws regulating or banning particular types and breeds of canines. It is recommended to check with your local AC officer, County Administrator, and Town Council as well prior to obtaining or housing a Wolfdog. Some of these local regulations may be found at <http://www.municode.com/library/>

For transportation purposes, it is recommended to check with all states and counties inside those states for current regulations prior to transport.

Other regulations than the ones listed above may also exist with your local Home Owner's Association if you are a member or part of and your local Home Owner's Insurance Policy Holder. It is recommended that you also contact them as well prior to obtaining or housing a Wolfdog.

Hybrid Law

Hybrid Law tracks laws concerning ownership of hybrid cats and dogs in the United States, and where possible other countries. Legislation is listed by state and may include county and city. Laws, statutes, ordinances and regulations from all levels of government affect the ownership of exotic and hybrid animals. It is strongly recommended that county and city laws, and homeowners' association rules be researched prior to buying or selling any hybrid animal. This list was compiled using government websites, citizen and law enforcement reports, field sources and news reports

ALASKA:

Hybrids are illegal to own unless grandfathered prior to Jan. 23, 2002, AND it is spayed/neutered, licensed with local officials, rabies vaccinated, registered with an approved registry, and microchipped.

<http://www.boards.adfg.state.ak.us/gameinfo/meetsum/2009-2010/prelim-actions-draft-sw10.pdf>

5 AAC 92.xxx. Possession of cat hybrid prohibited. (a) It is unlawful, without a permit issued by the department, for a person to possess, transport, sell, advertise or otherwise offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase a cat hybrid, including but not limited to Savannah, Bengal, and Chausie breeds.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for illegal possession of a cat hybrid under this section that

(1) the breed is recognized by The International Cat Association as a breed eligible for championship class;

(2) the animal is licensed as required in the jurisdiction of residence, has a registered pedigree showing the previous four generations, and these records are available for inspection by animal control officers and other government or regulatory officials; and

(3) the animal is at least four generations removed from a wild ancestor.

(c) For the purposes of this section "cat hybrid" includes

(1) the offspring from a mating of a domestic cat (*Felis catus*) or cat hybrid with any species of wild cat or hybrid of a wild and domestic cat in the previous four generations; and

(2) an animal represented to be a cat hybrid by any name or description.

[Alaska Department of Fish & Game](#)

P.O. Box 115526
1255 W. 8th Street
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
Phone: 907-465-4100
Fax: 907-465-2332
TTY: 800-478-3648 or
907-465-3646

[ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE](#)

Legislative Information Office
State Capitol - Terry Miller Building, Suite 111
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: 907-465-4648

Alaska Department of Fish and Wildlife
Import/Export office: 907-271-6198

8/1/2010

ALABAMA:

AGFC does not have any regulations on hybrid dogs or cats at this time.

Louise Robinson
Enforcement Division

Kim Cartwright [info @ agfc.state.ar.us]
Information Officer
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
64 N Union St.
Montgomery, AL 36104

Email: COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE [dcnr.commissioner @ dcnr.alabama.gov]
(334) 242-3486

ALABAMA REGULATIONS RELATING TO GAME, FISH AND FUR-BEARING
ANIMALS

<http://www.outdooralabama.com>

CODE OF ALABAMA (Alabama Legislature)
<http://www.legislature.state.al.us/CodeofAlabama/1975/coatoc.htm>

5/8/08

ARKANSAS:

No provisions for hybrid cats.

Wolves and Wolf hybrids are regulated.

20-19-402. Definition.

As used in this subchapter, **wolf-dog hybrid** means any animal which is publicly acknowledged by its owner as being the offspring of a wolf and domestic dog. No animal may be judged to be a wolf or wolf-dog hybrid based strictly on its appearance.

History. Acts 2001, No. 1768 2.

[http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?
f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code](http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code)

20-19-403. Records.

(a) Owners of wolves and wolf-dog hybrids shall maintain all health records of each wolf and wolf-dog hybrid, including health certificates, records of immunization, and any other documentary evidence pertaining to the health and welfare of the animal.

(b) The owner shall maintain records of acquisitions and disposals of wolf-dog hybrids, including the name and address of the person with whom a transaction is conducted, with entries being made on the day of the transaction.

(c) Records shall be available for inspection by law enforcement personnel at reasonable hours.

History. Acts 2001, No. 1768, 3.

[http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?
f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code](http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code)

20-19-404. Confinement Care Inspections.

(a) Wolves and wolf-dog hybrids shall be provided adequate confinement and adequate feeding.

(b) Adequate confinement shall include at least:

(1) A brick, concrete, or chain-link enclosure surrounded by two (2) layers of fencing as follows:

(A) For a single animal:

(i) Either an inner chain-link fence a minimum of fifteen feet by eight feet by ten feet (15 x 8 x 10) or an electric fence that prevents climbing over, and either extending two feet (2) underground or employing some other means that prevents digging under; and

(ii) An outer fence eight feet (8) high with at least four feet (4) between the two (2) fences unless the inner fence is an electric fence posted with warning signs and the gate is locked at all times;

(B) For a pair, double the cage length for a single animal; or

(C) For more than two (2) animals, add ten feet (10) to the single animal length and width for each additional animal;

(2) A secluded den four feet (4) square for each animal; and

(3) No more than four (4) total of wolves or wolf-dog hybrids, or both, per acre.

(c) Adequate confinement shall not include tethering of a wolf or wolf-dog hybrid not under the direct supervision and control of the owner or custodian.

(d) (1) Adequate feeding shall include daily feedings and provisions of water.

(2) The feed used shall consist of a minimum meat-based protein content of twenty-five percent (25%) and crude fat of fifteen percent (15%), with exceptions for geriatric and overweight animals or under the advice of a licensed veterinarian.

(e) Owners and custodians of wolves and wolf-dog hybrids shall allow inspections by law enforcement personnel at reasonable hours to ensure adequate confinement and adequate feeding.

(f) This section applies only to owners of four (4) or more adult wolf-dog hybrids or wolves, animals one (1) year of age or older.

History. Acts 2001, No. 1768, 4.

[http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?
f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code](http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code)

20-19-406. Vaccination.

(a) Wolves and wolf-dog hybrids are required to be vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian with a vaccine approved for dog use, and a rabies certificate may be issued.

(b) Veterinarians shall inform the owner of the wolf or wolf-dog hybrid, preferably in writing, that the vaccination is considered off label and that protection against rabies is not guaranteed.

(c) If a wolf or wolf-dog hybrid bites a person, the following criteria shall be used by an official of the Division of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services in dealing with the animal:

(1) The decision shall consider, at least:

(A) The epidemiology and risk of rabies in the species of animal in question;

(B) Possible prior exposure to a rabies vector;

(C) Behavior of the animal at the time of the bite;

(D) Prior rabies vaccinations; and

(E) Other circumstances that may exist;

(2) In some situations, the division shall consider the initiative and willingness of the individual so exposed to submit to postexposure antirabies immunization after being adequately informed of all potential risks;

(3) Upon written order by the Director of the Division of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services or a specifically designated representative, any biting animal determined to be at significant risk for the transmission of rabies shall be humanely killed and the brain tissue submitted for testing; and

(4) The division has the authority to order the quarantine of an animal determined to be a very low risk for the transmission of rabies for a thirty-day observation period as an alternate method to euthanasia and testing.

(d) Owners shall be notified and given three (3) business days to provide proof to the division in their animal's defense before the animal can be euthanized.

(e) If in the future the United States Department of Agriculture approves the use of rabies vaccines in wolves or wolf-dog hybrids, or both, then wolves and wolf-dog hybrids will fall under the same regulations as dogs regarding biting humans and rabies control.

History. Acts 2001, No. 1768, 6.

[http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?
f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code](http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code)

20-19-407. Penalties.

(a) If a wolf or wolf-dog hybrid bites a person or injures or destroys another animal while out of its confined area, the person responsible for the adequate confinement of the animal upon conviction shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) If a wolf or wolf-dog hybrid is not adequately confined or fed, the person responsible for adequate confinement or adequate feeding of the animal, or both adequate feeding and adequate confinement upon conviction shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) A person who abandons or releases a wolf or wolf-dog hybrid into the wild upon conviction shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

History. Acts 2001, No. 1768, 7.

[http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?
f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code](http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code)

5/14/08

ARIZONA:

No provisions for hybrid cats or wolves are made.

[ARIZONA GAME AND FISH](#)

Main Office - Phoenix Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 W. Carefree Highway
Phoenix, AZ 85086-5000
602-942-3000

[ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE](#)

Arizona State Senate
Capitol Complex
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890
Info Desk: (602) 926-3559
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Toll Free: 1-800-352-8404

[Arizona Revised Statutes \(All\)](#)

[Arizona Revised Statutes: Game and Fish: Title 17](#)

[Arizona Revised Statutes: Agriculture: Title 3](#)

[Arizona Game and Fish](#)

[Laws and Rules](#)

ARTICLE 4. LIVE WILDLIFE

R12-4-401. Live Wildlife Definitions

16. Hybrid wildlife means an offspring from two different wildlife species or genera. Offspring from a wildlife species and a domestic animal species are not considered to be wildlife.

5/7/08

CALIFORNIA:

Section 671(c)(2)(K), Title 14, of the California Code of Regulations
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/licensing/pdffiles/fg1518.pdf> (page 8)

The offspring of a restricted cat and domestic cat are not restricted.

Wolves and first generation hybrids are restricted from possession.

Title 14: 2189. Importation of Nonnative Wild Animals; Regulations

(a) As used in this section nonnative wild animal means any nonnative animal species, or hybrid thereof, that is not normally domesticated pursuant to this code or regulations adopted pursuant thereto and that is not designated as a furbearing, game, nongame, threatened, or endangered animal.

671. Importation, Transportation and Possession of Live Restricted Animals.

(a) It shall be unlawful to import, transport, or possess alive animals restricted in subsection (c) below except under permit issued by the Department of Fish and Game.

(c) Restricted species include:

1. Family Felidae-All species (W), except:

a. *Acinonyx jubatus* (cheetahs) (D).

b. Domestic cats and hybrids of domestic cats are not restricted.

2. Family Canidae - All species (W).

a. Wolf hybrids (*Canis familiaris* (domestic dog) x *Canis lupus* (wolf)).

(i) Any F1 (first) generation wolf hybrid whelped on or before February 4, 1988 may be possessed under permit from the department.

(ii) No state permit is required to possess the progeny of F1 generation wolf hybrids, but cities and counties may prohibit possession or require a permit.

b. Domesticated dogs are not restricted.

Department of Fish & Game
License and Revenue Branch
1740 North Market Boulevard
Sacramento, CA 95834
lrb @ dfg.ca.gov

5/14/08

No regulation on hybrids found in the statutes. However, there was a study mandated and performed addressing the necessity of regulating hybrid dogs and cats. Additional information is needed.

[COLORADO REVISED STATUTES](#)

[TITLE 35 AGRICULTURE](#)

[PET ANIMAL CARE](#)

[ARTICLE 80 PET ANIMAL CARE AND FACILITIES ACT](#)

[35-80-102. Definitions.](#)

(8) "Feline hobby breeder facility" means any facility that produces or transfers no more than twenty-four cats per year or breeds no more than three litters per year.

[35-81-101. Legislative declaration. Mandating study regarding necessity of regulating hybrid cats and wolves.](#)

[35-81-102. Study of hybrid animals. Conclusion: hybrids are dangerous and need to be regulated.](#)

Hybrids are illegal in the city of Denver. A link to this law could not be found by the owners of Hybrid Law. Please delete the second sentence then add:

Sec. 8-2. Keeping wild or dangerous animals prohibited.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, keep, maintain, harbor, transport or sell within the city [of Denver] any living wild or dangerous animal; provided, however, that the following organizations or entities shall be exempt from this section:

(1) The Denver Zoological Gardens;

(2) Any circus, rodeo or livestock show licensed by the city;

(3) Any research institute approved by the manager of environmental health to harbor, maintain or keep wild or dangerous animals; and

(4) Any wildlife rehabilitator licensed by the Colorado Division of Wildlife who temporarily keeps raptors or wild animals within the city, when the purpose is to return the birds or animals to the wild.

(b) The term wild or dangerous animal, for the purposes of this section, shall mean and include any and all species of the following:

(1) Poisonous reptiles;

(2) Monitor lizards and teglis;

(3) Nonpoisonous snakes with a length greater than six (6) feet;

(4) Crocodilians;

(5) Poisonous spiders;

(6) Scorpions;

(7) All species of nonhuman mammals except:

a. Domestic cat (*Felis catus*), however, this exception shall not apply to any animal that is the

offspring (hybrid cross) of a domestic cat and any other species of cat unless the non-domestic cat ancestor was of the Bengal cat (*Felis bengalensis*) species and that all ancestors of the cat have lived in captivity for at least the preceding five (5) generations (F4);

4/3/2011

CONNECTICUT:

Documented conversation with Elaine Hinsch of the CT Office of Wildlife Division regarding the legality of Bengals and Savannahs in the state of Connecticut, courtesy of Paige H.:

When asked if Savannahs and/or Bengals could be brought into the state for a cat show, here is the answer:

"The simple answer is no, neither Bengal nor Savannah cats may be imported into or possessed within the State of Connecticut. The importation and possession of Bengal and Savannah cats is prohibited pursuant to Section 26-40a of the Connecticut General Statutes (see section appended below) by virtue of their being hybrids of 'wild cats' (e.g., a Bengal cat being a hybrid of an Asian leopard; and a Savannah cat being a hybrid of an African serval).

There are exceptions however, including an exception for possessing Bengal cats that are certified by an internationally recognized domestic feline association as being without wild parentage for a minimum of four prior generations; *and* registered with the Commissioner of Agriculture prior to October 1, 1996. But even then, Bengal cats may not be imported after June 6, 1996.

Another exception extends to zoos, nature centers, museums and exhibitors provided they are in compliance with State regulation (26-55-6) that defines these legal organizations (see attached). Any person meeting the requirements of the regulation would be allowed to bring their wild felidae to Connecticut."

When asked "Importation and possession are different than coming into the state for a couple of days for a cat show... what is your definition of importation? Is coming into the state for even a day, without staying overnight, meet your department's definition of importation? If [a person] comes into the state and stays overnight for a day or two [with a hybrid], is that considered importation?"

Here is her answer, **"Under CT law, importation would include a wild felidae brought into the State for even one day. The law doesn't differentiate between long or short term length of stay."**

Sec. 26-40a. Possession of potentially dangerous animal. Exemptions. Seizure, relocation and disposal. Penalties.

(a) No person shall possess a potentially dangerous animal. For the purposes of this section, the following wildlife, or any hybrid thereof, shall be considered potentially dangerous animals:

(1) The felidae, including, but not limited to, the lion, leopard, cheetah, jaguar, ocelot, jaguarundi cat, puma, lynx and bobcat;

(2) The canidae, including, but not limited to, the wolf, and coyote;

(3) The ursidae, including, but not limited to, the black bear, grizzly bear and brown bear;
and

(4) The hominidae, including, but not limited to, the gorilla, chimpanzee and orangutan.

(b) A primate that weighs less than thirty-five pounds at maturity and that was imported or possessed by a person in this state prior to October 1, 2003, shall not be considered a potentially dangerous animal pursuant to this section.

(c) Any such animal illegally possessed may be ordered seized and may be relocated or disposed of as determined by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection. The Department of Environmental Protection shall issue a bill to the owner or person in illegal possession of such potentially dangerous animal for all costs of seizure, care, maintenance, relocation or disposal of such animal. Additionally, any person who violates any provision of this section shall be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars, to be fixed by the court, for each offense. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense and in the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection may request the Attorney General to institute an action in Superior Court to recover such penalty and any amounts owed pursuant to a bill issued in accordance with this section and for an order providing such equitable and injunctive relief as the court deems appropriate.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to municipal parks, zoos, accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums or the Zoological Association of America, public nonprofit aquaria, nature centers, museums, or exhibitors licensed or registered with the United States Department of Agriculture or laboratories and research facilities maintained by scientific or educational institutions licensed or registered with the United States Department of Agriculture or to a person possessing a Bengal cat certified by an internationally recognized multiple-cat domestic feline breeding association as being without wild parentage for a minimum of four prior generations which cat was registered with the Commissioner of Agriculture on or before October 1, 1996, provided no such cat may be imported into this state after June 6, 1996. In any action taken by any official of the state or any municipality to control rabies, a Bengal cat shall be considered not vaccinated for rabies in accordance with accepted veterinary practice.

(e) Any person who wilfully violates any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

For further information you can contact Elaine Hinsch of the CT Office of Wildlife Division at Elaine.Hinsch@ct.gov

4/14/2013

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Official Code 2001 Edition. Division I. Government of District. Title 8. Environmental and Animal Control and Protection. Subtitle E. Animal Control and Protection. Chapter 18. Animal Control.

§ 8-1808. Prohibited conduct.

(h)(1) Except as provided in this subsection, no person shall import into the District, possess, display, offer for sale, trade, barter, exchange, or adoption, or give as a household pet any living member of the animal kingdom including those born or raised in captivity, except the following: domestic dogs (excluding hybrids with wolves, coyotes, or jackals), domestic cats (excluding hybrids with ocelots or margays), domesticated rodents and rabbits, captive-bred species of common cage birds, nonpoisonous snakes, fish, and turtles, traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, and racing pigeons (when kept in compliance with permit requirements).

http://www.animallaw.info/statutes/stusdc8_1801_13.htm

Laws, statutes, ordinances and regulations from all levels of government affect the ownership of exotic and hybrid animals. It is strongly recommended that county and city laws, and homeowners association rules be researched prior to buying or selling any hybrid animal.

This list was compiled using government websites, citizen and law enforcement reports, field sources and news reports.

DELAWARE:

Permit required for hybrids. Special containment requirements apply to "dangerous dogs."

<http://delcode.delaware.gov/>

TITLE 3 Agriculture

Domestic and Foreign Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Insects

CHAPTER 72.

POSSESSION OF MAMMALS OR REPTILES EXOTIC TO DELAWARE

7201. Possession; permit required.

No person shall bring into this State, possess, sell or exhibit any live wild mammal or hybrid of a wild mammal or live reptile not native to or generally found in Delaware without first securing a permit under this chapter. The Department of Agriculture may adopt regulations to exempt such mammals and reptiles that do not represent a significant threat to community interests from the provisions of this chapter. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, except for medical or psychological research or for display in any licensed zoological park or traveling circus, no person shall bring into this State, possess, sell or exhibit any poisonous snake not native to or generally found in Delaware where the venom of such snake poses a risk of serious injury or death to a human, and no permit for the same shall be issued by the Department of Agriculture. (3 Del. C. 1953, 7201; 57 Del. Laws, c. 553; 69 Del. Laws, c. 84, 1; 72 Del. Laws, c. 285, 1.)

8205. Prohibition of vaccination of certain animals for rabies.

(a) No licensed veterinarian or other person may vaccinate a wild animal, wild animal hybrid or other animal with a rabies vaccine not intended for use in that animal, except when specifically approved by the Department of Agriculture.

(b) Anyone violating this section shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. (66 Del. Laws, c. 247, 1; 68 Del. Laws, c. 285, 2; 75 Del. Laws, c. 326, 1.)

5/8/08

Disclaimer: Please check all local, city, county, township, homeowners' ordinances in your area first before acquiring any hybrid or exotic animals.

Laws, statutes, ordinances and regulations from all levels of government affect the ownership of exotic and hybrid animals. It is strongly recommended that county and city laws, and homeowners association rules be researched prior to buying or selling any hybrid animal.

This list was compiled using government websites, citizen and law enforcement reports, field sources and news reports.

FLORIDA:

. Class II Wildlife (68A-6.002 and 68A-6.0022, FAC)

"Hybrids resulting from the cross between wildlife and domestic animal, which are substantially similar in size, characteristics and behavior so as to be indistinguishable from the wild animal shall be regulated as wildlife at the higher and more restricted class of the wild parent."

<http://myfwc.com/license/wildlife/captive-wildlife/>

3/25/11

GEORGIA:

Title 27, Chapter 1-2 (75)"Wild animal" means any animal which is not wildlife and is not normally a domestic species in this state. This term specifically includes any hybrid or cross between any combination of a wild animal, wildlife, and a domestic animal. Offspring from all subsequent generations of such crosses or hybrids are wild animals.

SECTION 1.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/2006/27/27-5-5.html>

27-5-5. (a) The following animals are considered to be inherently dangerous to human beings and are subject to the license or permit and insurance requirements provided for in subsection (f) of Code Section 27-5-4: (1) Class Mammalia: (A) Order Marsupialia: Family Macropodidae: Genus Macropus (Kangaroos) — All species; (B) Order Primates: (i) Family Pongidae (gibbons, orang-utan, chimpanzees, siamangs, and gorillas) — All species; (ii) Family Cercopithecidae: (I) Genus Macaca (macaques) — All species; (II) Genus Papio (mandrills, drills, and baboons) — All species; (III) Theropithecus gelada (Gelada baboon); (C) Order Carnivora: (i) Family Canidae: (I) Genus Canis (wolves, jackals, and dingos); all species; except that any person possessing hybrid crosses between wolves and domestic animals on July 1, 1994, shall have until July 1, 1995, to apply for a fee-exempt permit to possess these animals as pets; provided, however, that the said hybrid is sexually neutered; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to transfer possession or ownership of said hybrid without prior written approval from the department. Liability insurance shall not be mandatory for wolf hybrids possessed under this fee-exempt permit

Code Section 27_5_5 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to wild animals for which a license or permit is required, is amended by striking subparagraph (b)(1)(K) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(K) Order Carnivora (weasels, ferrets, cats, bears, wolves, etc.) All species, except that a European ferret (*Mustela putorius furo*) or a domestic Bengal cat may be sold, purchased, exhibited, or held as a pet without a license or permit; provided, however, that the ferret owner can provide valid documentation that the ferret was sexually neutered prior to seven months of age and is vaccinated against rabies with a properly administered vaccine approved for use on ferrets by the United States Department of Agriculture; and provided further that as used in this

subparagraph, the term 'domestic Bengal cat' shall include only the hybrid offspring of Asian leopard cats (felis bengalensis) which have been recognized by registration in a national cat fancy organization as the domestic breed of Bengal cat, provided such registration shall not include any animal less than four generations removed from an Asian leopard cat;".

Further clarification regarding Bengals from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Game Management Policy Statement

Policy No: B3

Effective Date: 07/01/05

Page 1 of 1

Supercedes:
Chief of Game

Revised:

Authority:

Subject: Bengal Cats

Ref:

1. The purpose of this policy is to clarify license requirements for Bengal Cats.
2. The OCGA 27-1-2 defines wild animals as any non-domestic species not native to this state. This definition also states that any hybrid between any wild animal and any domestic animal shall be treated just as the wild animal from which it originated. The Department maintains a strict interpretation of this definition, which remains important to prevent abuse of the wild animal licensing requirements through selective domestic dilution.
3. The definition of wild animals is codified and therefore may not be amended by the Department; however, the Department is not charged with regulation or control of domestic animals. The Department will no longer regulate certain Bengal cats as wild animals and will make the determination that those animals adhering to the standards herein will not be subject to enforcement under the Code. Bengal Cats shall be considered a domestic breed if all the following conditions are met:
 - 1) Animals are at least F4 crosses (four generations removed from Leopard Cats).
 - 2) Animals are registered with a nationally recognized cat-fancier organizations as "Bengal cats".
 - 3) Animal owners have proof of origin of animals.
 - 4) Animals are permanently tattooed or microchipped with identifying information indicating the animal in question is the same as described in all required paperwork.
 - 5) Animal's appearance must generally adhere to those recognized and described traits for the breed.
4. A wild animal license or permit is required for all Bengal cats that do not meet the five conditions above.

10/21/11

HAWAII:

Hawaii Administrative Rules chapter 4-71, "Non-Domestic Animal Import Rules", the Board of Agriculture maintains the following list of non-domestic animals:

List of Prohibited Animals

List of Restricted Animals (Part A and Part B)

List of Conditionally Approved Animals

Animals found on the List of Prohibited Animals are prohibited from entry into the State. **Any cat or dog hybrid whereby one or both parents are prohibited or restricted and crossed with a domestic cat or dog are prohibited under HAR section 4-71-6.** The detailed lists and HAR chapter 4-71, are at "<http://hawaii.gov/hdoa>" and click on the menu bar, "**Admin Rules**" to select the various .pdf under Chapter "71".

Domingo Cravalho, Jr.
Inspection and Compliance Section Chief
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Plant Quarantine Branch
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<http://www.hawaii.gov/hdoa/ai/aqs/info>

Prohibited Animals: The regulation of animal breeds and species that are permitted to enter Hawaii is under Plant Quarantine Branch jurisdiction and administrative rules. Non-domestic dogs and cats and hybrids such as wolf, wolf cross, Dingo, Bengal, Savannah, etc are prohibited under Plant Quarantine (PQ) law. Refer to Plant Quarantine's animal guidelines for importation.

IOWA:

CHAPTER 717F DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

717F.1 DEFINITIONS

5. a. "*Dangerous wild animal*" means any of the following:

3)A member of the family felidae of the order carnivora, including but not limited to lions, tigers, cougars, leopards, cheetahs, ocelots, and servals. However, a dangerous wild animal does not include a domestic cat.

b. "Dangerous wild animal" includes an animal which is the offspring of an animal provided in paragraph "a", and another animal provided in that paragraph or any other animal. It also includes animals which are the offspring of each subsequent generation. However, a dangerous wild animal does not include the offspring of a domestic dog and a wolf, or the offspring from each subsequent generation in which at least one parent is a domestic dog.

717F.3 DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS -- PROHIBITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person shall not do any of the following:

1. Own or possess a dangerous wild animal.
2. Cause or allow a dangerous wild animal owned by a person or in the person's possession to breed.
3. Transport a dangerous wild animal into this state.

Section History: Recent Form

2007 Acts, ch 195, 3

717F.4 OWNING OR POSSESSING DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS ON JULY 1, 2007.

A person who owns or possesses a dangerous wild animal on July 1, 2007, may continue to own or possess the dangerous wild animal subject to all of the following:

1. The person must be eighteen years old or older.
2. *a.* The person must not have been convicted of an offense involving the abuse or neglect of an animal pursuant to a law of this state or another state, including but not limited to chapter 717, 717B, 717C, or 717D or an ordinance adopted by a city or county.
b. The department, another state, or the federal government must not have suspended an application for a permit or license or revoked a permit or license required to operate a commercial establishment for the care, breeding, or sale of animals, including as provided in chapter 162.
c. The person must not have been convicted of a felony for an offense committed within the last ten years, as provided by this Code, under the laws of another state, or under federal law.
d. The person must not have been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony for an offense committed within the last ten years involving a controlled substance as defined in section 124.101 in this state, under the laws of another state, or under federal law.
3. Within sixty days after July 1, 2007, the person must have an electronic identification device implanted beneath the skin or hide of the dangerous wild animal, unless a licensed veterinarian states in writing that the implantation would endanger the comfort or health of the dangerous wild animal. In such case, an electronic identification device may be otherwise attached to the dangerous wild animal as required by the department.

4. Not later than December 31, 2007, the person must notify the department using a registration form prepared by the department. The registration form shall include all of the following information:

a. The person's name, address, and telephone number.

b. A sworn affidavit that the person meets the requirements necessary to own or possess a dangerous wild animal as provided in this section.

c. A complete inventory of each dangerous wild animal which the person owns or possesses. The inventory shall include all of the following information:

(1) The number of the dangerous wild animals according to species.

(2) The manufacturer and manufacturer's number of the electronic device implanted in or attached to each dangerous wild animal.

(3) The location where each dangerous wild animal is kept. The person must notify the department in writing within ten days of a change of address or location where the dangerous wild animal is kept.

(4) The approximate age, sex, color, weight, scars, and any distinguishing marks of each dangerous wild animal.

(5) The name, business mailing address, and business telephone number of the licensed veterinarian who is responsible for providing care to the dangerous wild animal. The information shall include a statement signed by the licensed veterinarian certifying that the dangerous wild animal is in good health.

(6) A color photograph of the dangerous wild animal.

(7) A copy of a current liability insurance policy as required in this section. The person shall send a copy of the current liability policy to the department each year.

5. The person must pay the department a registration fee as provided in section 717F.8.

6. The person must maintain health and ownership records for the dangerous wild animal for the life of the dangerous wild animal.

7. The person must confine the dangerous wild animal in a primary enclosure as required by the department on the person's premises. The person must not allow the dangerous wild animal outside of the primary enclosure unless the dangerous wild animal is moved pursuant to any of the following:

a. To receive veterinary care from a licensed veterinarian.

- b.* To comply with the directions of the department or an animal warden.
 - c.* To transfer ownership and possession of the dangerous wild animal to a wildlife sanctuary or provide for its destruction by euthanasia as required by the department.
8. The person must display at least one sign on the person's premises where the dangerous wild animal is kept warning the public that the dangerous wild animal is confined there. The sign must include a symbol warning children of the presence of the dangerous wild animal.
9. The person must immediately notify an animal warden or other local law enforcement official of any escape of a dangerous wild animal.
10. The person must maintain liability insurance coverage in an amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars with a deductible of not more than two hundred fifty dollars, for each occurrence of property damage, bodily injury, or death caused by each dangerous wild animal kept by the person.
11. The person who owns or possesses the dangerous wild animal is strictly liable for any damages, injury, or death caused by the dangerous wild animal. The person must reimburse the department or other public agency for actual expenses incurred by capturing and maintaining custody of the dangerous wild animal.
12. If the person is no longer able to care for the dangerous wild animal, all of the following apply:
- a.* The person must so notify the department, stating the planned disposition of the dangerous wild animal.
 - b.* The person must dispose of the dangerous wild animal by transferring ownership and possession to a wildlife sanctuary or providing for its destruction by euthanasia as required by the department.

Section History: Recent Form

2007 Acts, ch 195, 4 Referred to in 717F.6, 717F.7, 717F.8

<http://coolice.legis.state.ia.us/Cool-ICE/default.asp?Category=billinfo&Service=IowaCode&input=717F>

8/30/08

IDAHO:

TITLE 25 ANIMALS CHAPTER 39
IMPORTATION OR POSSESSION OF DELETERIOUS EXOTIC ANIMALS

25-3901. DECLARATION OF POLICY AND STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT.

The Idaho legislature finds and declares that the agriculture industry, wildlife of the state, and the environment are all important components of Idaho's economy, and that it is in the public interest to strictly regulate the importation or possession of deleterious exotic animals up to and including prohibition of the importation or possession of such animals.

<http://www3.state.id.us/idstat/TOC/25039KTOC.html>

BOISE, IDAHO

5-9-9:KEEPING OF FERAL ANIMALS:

(A) DEFINITIONS:

(1)"Wild Animal" means the following animals, irrespective of their actual or asserted temperament or domestication:

(c) Cheetahs, cougars, leopards, lions, lynx, panthers, mountain lions, tigers, wildcats, bobcats and pumas.

Wolves, foxes, and coyotes.

Any other animal of a species that is considered wild in its native habitat and which is venomous, fetid or which in its native habitat presents a significant risk of bodily harm or death to humans.

(2)"Wild animal hybrid" or "hybrid" means an animal which is a first generation product of the breeding of :

A wild animal with an animal that is not wild, including but not limited to wolf/dog hybrids.

A wild animal with an animal of a different species, variety or breed.

(B)Except as otherwise expressly allowed under subsection (C) hereof, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, purchase, barter, keep, own, harbor, or transport any wild animal or hybrid as defined in Section 5-9-9 (A) above.

http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/City_Clerk/PDF/CityCode/Title6/0607.pdf

5/14/08

ILLINOIS:

WILDLIFE

(520ILCS5/) Wildlife Code

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1944&ChapAct=720%26nbsp%3BILCS%26nbsp%3B585%2F&ChapterID=53&ChapterName=CRIMINAL+OFFENSES&ActName=Illinois+Dangerous+Animals+Act%2E>

Wolves (and hybrids) and lions, tigers, leopards, ocelots, jaguars, cheetahs, margays, mountain lions, lynxes, bobcats, and jaguarundis (and hybrids thereof) are illegal to possess in Illinois unless the person has authorization from the Department of Natural Resources to bring them into the State and the person has a Federal Exhibitor's permit.

Officer Jason Sherman
DNR, Lawreception
DNR.Lawreception @ Illinois.gov

<http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/008/008000250001100R.html>

Licenses shall not offer for sale those animals the ownership of which would constitute a violation of Section 1 of the Illinois Dangerous Animals Act [720 ILCS 585/1]. These include the following animals and any hybrids thereof: lion, tiger, leopard, ocelot, jaguar, cheetah, margay, mountain lion, lynx, bobcat, jaguarundi, civet, serval, hyena, bear, wolf or coyote, or any poisonous or life-threatening reptile. A life-threatening reptile is any member of the crocodylian family or any constricting snake six feet or over in length, such as boa, python, and anaconda. This does not include any canine or feline breeds registered by the American Kennel Club, the United Kennel Club, the Cat Fancier's Association or the International Cat Association.

6/16/2012

INDIANA:

312 IAC 9-3-18.5 Exotic mammals

Authority: IC 14-22-2-6; IC 14-22-32-6

Affected: IC 14-8-2-278; IC 14-22; IC 15-17-5

Sec. 18.5. (a) A person must not take, as defined by IC 14-8-2-278, an exotic mammal that is a species from any of the following families of mammals:

- (4) Canidae (jackal, wild dog, and other exotic foxes).
- (11) Felidae (mountain lion, lynx, tiger, and other exotic cats).
- (27) A hybrid or genetically altered mammal of any of these families.

In Indiana, the DNR requires a permit to possess a purebred or hybrid exotic animal as a pet.

The laws governing the wild animal possession permit issued by the DNR can be found in Indiana Code 14-22-26 and Indiana Administrative Code at 312 IAC 9-11. These can be found on-line at:

<http://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/files/fw-WildAnimalPossessionPermitReg.pdf>

<http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title14/ar22/ch26.html>

http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/iac_title?iact=312 (click on Article 9 for Fish and Wildlife).

There are specific housing requirements.

Laws specifically pertaining to ownership of wolf hybrids and coydogs can be found at:

<http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/2010/title15/ar20/ch1.html>

Regarding generation of hybrid felines, according to Linnea Peterchoff of the Indiana Fish and Wildlife:

"The law did not change regarding hybrids. The Indiana DNR's Division of Fish and Wildlife simply is changing the interpretation of hybrids of wild cats that are required to be possessed under a wild animal possession permit to mean first generation hybrids and not F2 or F3 generations. The rule to which I am referring is 312 IAC 9-11-8 and 312 IAC 9-11-13 (see below). A representative from TICA called me about this a few months ago and notified me that they recognize F2 hybrids as domestic cats."

Sincerely,
Linnea Petercheff
Operations Staff Specialist
Division of Fish and Wildlife
402 W. Washington Street, Room W273
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: (317) 233-6527
Fax: (317) 232-8150

Although Ms. Petercheff was informed that TICA also considers F1 hybrids to be domestic cats, no response was received.

06/15/2012

KANSAS:

KS law "Article 13 Dangerous Regulated Animals" places limitations on the ownership and possession of six species of large cats, or any hybrid thereof, bears and non-native venomous snakes.

Wolf hybrids are not considered "wolves", "Possession of certain wildlife," regulation 115-20-4 requires the "Special Wildlife Possession" permit through Dept. of Wildlife & Parks. Wolf hybrids are considered domestic dogs.

Small domestic hybrid cats are not considered "Dangerous Regulated Animals."

Marilyn Alberg
KS Dept. of Wildlife & Parks
L.E. Division
512 SE 25th Ave.
Pratt, KS 67124
(620)672-0707
marilyna @ wp.state.ks.us

5/14/08

KENTUCKY:

No regulations concerning hybrid wolves or cats found.

301 KAR 2:081. Transportation and holding of native wildlife.
<http://fw.ky.gov/transexoticinfo.asp?lid=1371&NavPath=C100C469C474>
<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/301/002/082.htm>

LOUISIANA:

[Title 76](#)
[WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES](#)
[Part V. Wild Quadrupeds and Wild Birds](#)
[Chapter 1. Wild Quadrupeds](#)
[115. Possession of Potentially Dangerous Wild Quadrupeds and Non-Human Primates](#)

A. This Commission finds that possession of certain potentially dangerous quadrupeds and non-human primates poses significant hazards to public safety and health, is detrimental to the welfare of the animals, and may have negative impacts on conservation and recovery of some threatened and endangered species.

C. 1. Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful to import into, possess, purchase or sell within the State of Louisiana, by any means whatsoever including but not limited to transactions conducted via the internet, any of the following species or its subspecies of live wild quadrupeds or non-human primates, domesticated or otherwise (hereinafter listed animals):

- a. Cougar or mountain lion (*Felis concolor*)
- b. Black bear (*Ursus americanus*)
- c. Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*)
- d. Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)
- e. Red wolf (*Canis rufus*)
- f. Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*)
- g. Wolf dog hybrid (*Canis lupus* or *Canis rufus* x *Canis familiaris*)
- h. All non-human primates

2. Valid game breeder license holders for these species listed Subparagraph a-f above legally possessed prior to October 1, 1988, will be "grandfathered" and renewed annually until existing captive animals expire, or are legally transferred out of state, or are transferred to a suitable facility. No additional listed animals may be acquired.

3. The prohibition against wolf-dog hybrids expired January 1, 1997. Persons are cautioned that local ordinances or other state regulations may prohibit possession of these animals. Any animal which appears indistinguishable from a wolf, or is in any way represented to be a wolf shall be considered to be a wolf in the absence of bona fide documentation to the contrary.

4. The following organizations and entities shall be exempt from this regulation, including permitting:

- a. Zoos accredited or certified by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA);
- b. Research facilities as defined in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, 2132(e), including but not limited to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette Primate Center, the Tulane National Primate Research Center, and Chimp Haven, Inc., located in Shreveport, LA; and
- c. Any person transporting any listed animal through the State if the transit time is not more than 24 hours and the animal is at all times maintained within a confinement sufficient to prevent escape and contact with the public.

5. The following organizations and entities may be exempted from this regulation after applying for and receiving a permit from the Department to possess any listed animal under the following conditions:

- a. Other zoos and educational institutions not covered under Subparagraph 4.c. above. The Secretary shall determine whether to issue a permit and any conditions for the permit on a case by case basis.
- b. Animal Sanctuaries accredited or certified by AZA. Permitted Sanctuaries are prohibited from breeding or selling any listed animal. The animals must be housed in such a manner as to prevent public contact. Permitted sanctuaries are prohibited from transporting these animals to any public building or place where they may come into contact with the public including, but not limited to schools, hospitals or malls is prohibited.

8/18/08

MASSACHUSETTS:

Summary: Possession of feline and canine hybrids are restricted to research, educational use, and several other legitimate purposes. Permits required.

321 CMR 2.12

(3) Licenses. Unless otherwise provided by law, it is unlawful for any person to possess, maintain, propagate or cultivate, sell or offer to sell any animal without having a valid license issued to them by the Director.

Chapter 131: Section 77A. Wild canid and felid hybrids

Section 77A. No person shall possess, sell, trade, breed, import, export or release a wild canid hybrid or wild felid hybrid, except as otherwise provided by rules and regulations of the division. Any mammal which is the offspring of the reproduction between any species of wild canid or hybrid wild canid and a domestic dog or hybrid wild canid, or is represented by its owner to be a wolf hybrid, coyote hybrid, coy dog or any other kind of wild canid hybrid, or which is the offspring of the reproduction between any species of wild felid or hybrid wild felid and a domestic cat or hybrid wild felid or is represented by its owner to be a wild felid hybrid. All mammals shall be considered to be wild mammals and subject to the provisions of this chapter.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to an owner or other person possessing any such animal as of January first, nineteen hundred and ninety-four who has received a permit from the director; provided, however, that such permit has been acquired on or before July thirty-first, nineteen hundred and ninety-four. Such owner or other person shall be subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the division. Such rules and regulations may include, but shall not be limited to, provisions for the housing of such animals.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to an owner or person possessing a domesticated show or pet cat registered with a nationally or internationally recognized breeding association or registry which certifies the pedigree and registration of such cat to be without any wild felid parentage for a minimum of three generations.

(2) Definitions. For the purposes of 321 CMR 2.12, the following words have the following meanings:

Animals means any undomesticated bird, mammal, reptile or amphibian, that is not the product of hybridization with a domestic form and not otherwise contained in the exemption list found at 321 CMR 9.01. Class 4 - Class 8 Licenses means respectively licenses issued under authority of clauses 4 through 8, M.G.L. c. 131, 23.

(1) Definitions: For the purposes of 321 CMR 9.02, the following words or phrases shall have the following meanings.

Domestic Animals means only those animals listed in 321 CMR 9.02(3), except as provided in 321 CMR 9.02(2)(d).

(2) Exemptions, presumption, etc.

(a) Domestic animals as listed in 321 CMR 9.02(3) shall be exempt from the provisions of M.G.L. c. 131, 23, and may be possessed, propagated, maintained, imported, bought, sold, or otherwise disposed of, provided that such is not contrary to any local, state, or federal law.

(e) Hybrids between or among wild mammals and domestic mammals, except for wild canid and wild felid hybrids, shall be considered domestic animals. Wild canid and wild felid hybrids shall be subject to the provisions of M.G.L. c. 131, 77A.

http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/wildlife/living/keeping_wildlife.htm

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/131-77a.htm>

By report, all generations of hybrids are illegal in Boston, MA

10/1/2010

MARYLAND:

b) A person may not import into the State, offer for sale, trade, barter, possess, breed, or exchange a live:

(3) member of the cat family other than the domestic cat;

(4) hybrid of a member of the cat family and a domestic cat if the hybrid weighs over 30 pounds;

(5) member of the dog family other than the domestic dog;

(6) hybrid of a member of the dog family and a domestic dog;

http://mlis.state.md.us/asp/web_statutes.asp?gcr&10-621

5/14/08

MAINE:

No provisions for hybrid cats found.

Rabies vaccinations required for all cats over the age of 3 months.

Wolf hybrids must be licensed, rabies vaccinated, and permanent ID (microchip or tattoo).
Special cage requirements for breeding wolf hybrids. No restrictions listed for filial generations.

Title 7: AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

Part 9: ANIMAL WELFARE HEADING

Chapter 720: RABIES PREVENTION AND SHELTER PROVISIONS

1. Required for cats. Except as provided in subsection 4, an owner or keeper of a cat over 3 months of age must have that cat vaccinated against rabies. Rabies vaccine must be administered by a licensed veterinarian or under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Upon receiving an initial vaccination, a cat is considered protected for one year and an owner or keeper of that cat must get a booster vaccination for that cat one year after the initial vaccination and subsequent booster vaccinations at intervals that do not exceed the intervals recommended by a national association of state public health veterinarians for the type of vaccine administered.

[1997, c. 704, 3 (AMD) .]

<http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/7/title7sec3916.html>

7 3921-A. Permanent identification of wolf hybrids

The commissioner shall adopt rules to establish methods of identifying wolf hybrids through tattooing, the placement of a microchip under the animal's skin or any other method determined by the commissioner as adequately providing a permanent means of identification on the body of the animal. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A. A person may not own or keep a wolf hybrid unless the animal has identification in compliance with the rules adopted under this section.

[2001, c. 129, 2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

2001, c. 129, 2 (NEW).

<http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/7/title7ch721.pdf>

Title 22: HEALTH AND WELFARE

Chapter 251: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Subchapter 5: RABIES OR HYDROPHOBIA

1313. Procedures for the transportation, quarantine, euthanasia and testing of animals suspected of having rabies

1. Establishment of procedures. The commissioner, in consultation with the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources and the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, shall adopt rules, in accordance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, establishing procedures for responding to a report of an animal suspected of having rabies. The procedures must include provisions for the transportation, quarantine, euthanasia and testing of an animal

suspected of having rabies and, when that animal has bitten a person, provisions for the notification of the animal control officer in the locality where the bite occurred. The procedures may differ based on the perceived public health threat determined in part by consideration of the following factors:

A. Whether the animal is a domesticated animal for which a known effective vaccine exists and, if so, whether the animal's vaccination status can be verified; [2007, c. 133, 1 (AMD).]

B. Whether the animal has bitten a person or exhibited other aggressive behavior; and [2007, c. 133, 1 (AMD).]

C. Whether the animal is a wolf hybrid that has bitten or may have otherwise exposed a person or a domesticated animal to rabies. [2007, c. 133, 1 (NEW).]

[2007, c. 133, 1 (AMD) .]

2.Role of animal control officer; game warden. An animal control officer appointed in accordance with Title 7, section 3947 receiving a report of an animal suspected of having rabies shall ensure that the procedures established pursuant to this section and sections 1313-A and 1313-B are carried out. If the animal is an undomesticated animal, other than a wolf hybrid, a game warden shall assist the animal control officer.

[2007, c. 133, 1 (AMD) .]

3. Costs associated with transportation, quarantine, testing and euthanasia. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall provide for or pay all necessary costs for transportation and euthanasia of an undomesticated animal suspected of having rabies. The owner of a domesticated animal or a wolf hybrid suspected of having rabies shall pay all costs for transportation, quarantine, euthanasia and testing of the animal. If a domesticated animal or a wolf hybrid is a stray or the owner is unknown, the municipality in which the animal was apprehended is responsible for transportation, quarantine, euthanasia and testing costs. Cost of testing animals judged by the department to have created a public health risk of rabies must be borne by the department through its General Fund appropriations.

[2007, c. 133, 1 (AMD) .]

<http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/22/title22sec1313.html>

Title 7: AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

Part 9: ANIMAL WELFARE HEADING: PL 1987, c. 383, 3 (new)

Chapter 723: FACILITY LICENSES HEADING: PL 1987, c. 383, 3 (new); 1993, c. 657, 28 (rpr)

An Act To Regulate the Keeping of Wolf Hybrids

Emergency preamble. Whereas, acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the keeping of wolf hybrids poses concerns for public safety; and

Whereas, current regulation of wolf hybrid kennels does not provide adequate safeguards; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 7 MRSA Â§3931-B, sub-Â§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 129, Â§4, is repealed.

Sec. 2. 7 MRSA Â§3931-B, sub-Â§2-A is enacted to read:

2-A. Kennel license required. A person may not operate a wolf hybrid kennel without a license from the department. To apply for a license, a person must submit a completed form provided by the department. The completed form must include the name of the person operating the kennel, the mailing address of the kennel, the road or street address of the kennel, a description of the facilities for sheltering and confining the wolf hybrids and the number of wolf hybrids kept at the time of application. The applicant must submit with the license application proof that each wolf hybrid has been permanently identified in accordance with section 3921-A.

Sec. 3. 7 MRSA Â§3931-B, sub-Â§2-B is enacted to read:

2-B. Review of kennel license application; denial. Upon receiving an application under subsection 2-A, the department shall forward a copy of the application to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for review to assess the potential threat to public safety or a wildlife population. The department shall consult with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife prior to issuing a license. The department may deny a license based on a potential threat to wildlife or public safety.

Sec. 4. Transition. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources shall issue a conditional license to a wolf hybrid kennel registered under the former Maine Revised Statutes, Title 7, section 3931-B, subsection 2 that applies for a wolf hybrid kennel license under Title 7, section 3931-B, subsection 2-A. The conditional license remains in effect until the application materials have been reviewed by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife pursuant to Title 7, section 3931-B, subsection 2-B. If public safety concerns arise during the review, the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources may revoke the conditional license pending an administrative proceeding held in accordance with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 5.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

SUMMARY

This bill changes the registration requirement for a wolf hybrid kennel to a licensing requirement. It directs the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources to consult with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife on potential threats to wildlife and public safety prior to issuing a license. It provides for the conditional licensure of kennels that were previously registered.

Disclaimer: Please check all local, city, county, township, homeowners' ordinances in your area first before acquiring any hybrid or exotic animals.

Updated 7/5/11

MICHIGAN:

The wolf/dog hybrid act (passed summer of 2000) prohibits ownership of wolf/dog hybrids in Michigan. There is an exception provided for people who legally owned such animals prior to the passing of the act, if they adhere to "grandfather clause" requirements of the act. If you have questions regarding the wolf/dog hybrid act (act 246 of 2000), you may contact Mr. Al Rodriquez of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, Animal Industry Division at 517-373-1077 or Ms. Eileen Liska of Liska Associates at 248-887-2184.

The possession of live bobcats requires the owner to have a valid Permit to Hold Wildlife in Captivity issued by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division. For more information regarding this permit send your name and mailing address and we will mail an application and information circular for the permit.

The possession of live lions, leopards, jaguars, tigers, cougars, panthers, or cheetahs is generally prohibited under the Large Carnivore Act, Act Number 274, Public Acts of 2000.

All other exotic cats (including servals) are generally not regulated. However, local units of government may have ordinances against the possession of exotic cats. A person should check with their City, Township, and/or County before possessing a live exotic cat.

Prior to importing any wild animal into the State of Michigan, a Veterinarians Certificate of Health from the state of origin is required. This certificate should be obtained and kept on file by anyone importing a wild animal into Michigan.

If exhibiting, or using exotic cats for commercial purposes, a United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) permit may be required. The contact person for this permit in Michigan is Dr. Curt Hammel (517-647-2124).

[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(51r3y0atuxysie55jdg0q445\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-Act-246-of-2000](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(51r3y0atuxysie55jdg0q445))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-Act-246-of-2000)

Jim Janson
DNR, Wildlife Division
Permit Specialist
517-373-9329
jansonj @ michigan.gov

5/15/08

MINNESOTA:

346.155, Minnesota Statutes 2007

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

...

(d) "Possess" means to own, care for, have custody of, or control.

(e) "Regulated animal" means:

(1) all members of the Felidae family including, but not limited to, lions, tigers, cougars, leopards, cheetahs, ocelots, and servals, but *not including domestic cats or cats recognized as a domestic breed, registered as a domestic breed, and shown as a domestic breed by a national or international multibreed cat registry association;*

....

Regulated animal includes any hybrid or cross between an animal listed in clause (1), (2), or (3) and a domestic animal and offspring from all subsequent generations of those crosses or hybrids.

Subd. 2. Possession of regulated animals.

(a) Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful for a person to possess a regulated animal.

https://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/statutes/?id=346.155&year=2007&keyword_type=exact&keyword=felidae

Per a local breeder, hybrids are illegal in the city of Minneapolis. A link to this law could not be found by the owners of Hybrid Law.

8/1/2010

MISSOURI:

Chapter 9 of the Wildlife Code addresses confined wildlife. Hybrids of species native to MO would be included for regulation purposes.

Hybrid wolves: permit required.

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3csr.asp>
<http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-9.pdf>

Prot-Web @ mdc.mo.gov

Ken Drenon
Ken.Drenon @ mdc.mo.gov
573/522-4115, ext 3848

5/17/08

MISSISSIPPI:

Wolves and wolf hybrids require special caging requirements and permits.

<http://www.mdwfp.com/Level2/Wildlife/pdf/3523.1.pdf>

5/17/08

MONTANA:

No restrictions on hybrid wolves, however 50% or higher wolves must have permanent ID. Current legislation in progress regarding wolves.

Hybrid cats are not restricted.

12.6.19: Reporting and Tattooing of Bears, Wolves, Tigers, Mountain Lions, and Coyotes Captured or Held in Captivity

<http://www.mtrules.org/gateway/Subchapterhome.asp?scn=12.6.19>

http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/87_4_8.htm

Tim Feldner
Manager, Commercial Wildlife Permitting
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
tfeldner@mt.gov

Currently, a permit is not required, only the tattooing of anything more than half wolf. As you may appreciate, it is next to impossible to determine the percentage of wolf a hybrid wolf is. At the least, I expect that law to change to "anything that is part wolf" in the next legislative session. It is also possible that possession of wolves and wolf hybrids may be more strictly controlled or completely prohibited following our next legislative session in 2009. We now have a fairly controversial population or reintroduced wild wolves in Montana and have had incidences of livestock depredation that was traced to what has been determined to be wolves or wolf hybrids that were not wild, introduced wolves, but wolves possessed illegally without tattoo identification. The wild wolves are having a hard enough time gaining acceptance without the blame of depredation caused by captive bred wolves. Also, livestock killed by captive bred wolves is not covered by compensation to the rancher.

Regarding hybrid cats, not sure how to answer that. A permit is required to possess a large cat or to breed and sell captive reared bobcat or lynx or hybrids thereof. I've attached the license requirements, laws and regulations regarding roadside menageries, wild animal menageries, or fur farms, one of which would be required to possess large cats (or hybrids) or bobcat or lynx (or hybrids). When it comes to servals, bengal cats, jungle cats, or some of those species, they are generally an uncontrolled species in Montana.

5/8/08

NORTH CAROLINA:

The NC Wildlife Resources Commission does not regulate hybrid wolves or cats in NC. These animals are regulated at the county and municipality level.

Daron K. Barnes, Permits Supervisor
NCWRC, Division of Wildlife Management
1722 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1722
Email: daron.barnes @ ncwildlife.org

By report, Wake County and New Hanover County do not allow hybrids. A link to these laws could not be found by the owners of Hybrid Law

8/1/2010

NORTH DAKOTA:

36.0108.2.

70341.0200 FIRST ENGROSSMENT

Fifty-fifth

Legislative Assembly ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1182
of North Dakota

Introduced by

Representatives DeKrey, Delmore, Fairfield, Hanson

A BILL for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 36-01 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the private ownership of primates, wolves, wolf hybrids, skunks, and raccoons; to amend and reenact section 36-01-08.2 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to certain animals held in captivity; and to provide a penalty.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. A new section to chapter 36-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

Ownership of wolves, wolf hybrids, skunks, and raccoons prohibited - Exception - Rules - Penalty. No person may keep a wolf, wolf hybrid, skunk, or raccoon in captivity. This section does not apply to a zoo licensed by the regulatory enforcement and animal care program of the animal and plant health inspection service of the United States department of agriculture. A person keeping a wolf, wolf hybrid, skunk, or raccoon in captivity on August 1, 1997, may continue to keep that animal if it is neutered. The state veterinarian shall confiscate and dispose of any animal kept in violation of this section. The board shall adopt rules governing the keeping of primates in captivity and to implement this section. As used in this section, "primate" does not include a human being; "wolf" means any animal of the species *canis lupus*; and "wolf hybrid" means any animal that is any part wolf. A person who willfully violates this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT. Section 36-01-08.2 of the 1995 Supplement to the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

36-01-08.2. Mountain lions, wolves, and wolf hybrids held in captivity - Identification required. Any person who keeps a mountain lion, wolf, or wolf hybrid in captivity must obtain an identification number from the board. The number must be tattooed in indelible ink inside the ear of the animal for permanent identification purposes.

Page No. 1 70341.0200

http://www.legis.nd.gov/dtsearch/dtsearch_paging.asp?cmd=getdoc&maxSize=200000&DocId=2784&Index=e%3a%5cdtSearch%5cUserData%5clr%2dall&HitCount=15&hits=36+37+78+79+87+88+ad+b3+b4+ff+100+137+138+147+148+&hc=272&req=agriculture+and+wolf+hybrid

8/18/08

NEBRASKA:

...under NE Game Law the only cats that may be possessed or owned by individuals are domestic cats (*Felis domesticus*) so no domestic hybridized with wild cats are permitted. Exceptions in the statute are made for "zoos" and persons raising bobcats or lynx for the "fur trade" business.

At the opposite end of the spectrum----While purebred wolves are not permitted to be possessed or owned by individuals under NE Game Law, wolf/dog hybrids are permitted. If a person has a 90 plus percent wolf and 10% or even less dog hybrid, it is not considered to be a wolf and is not regulated by NE Game Law.

see statute ----

Section 37-477 Print Friendly Copy Revised Statutes Chapter 37

Certain animals kept in captivity; permit required; exceptions; rules and regulations.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, no person shall keep in captivity in this state any wolf, any skunk, or any member of the families Felidae and Ursidae. This subsection shall not apply to (a) the species *Felis domesticus*, (b) any zoo, park, refuge, wildlife area, or nature center owned or operated by a city, village, state, or federal agency, or (c) any person who holds a captive wildlife permit issued pursuant to section 37-479 and who raises Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) or bobcats (*Lynx rufus*) solely for the purpose of producing furs for sale to individuals or businesses or for the purpose of producing breeding stock for sale to persons engaged in fur production.

(3) Any person legally holding in captivity, on March 1, 1986, any animal subject to the prohibition contained in subsection (2) of this section shall be allowed to keep the animal for the duration of its life. Such animal shall not be traded, sold, or otherwise disposed of without written permission from the commission.

(4) The commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the purchase, possession, propagation, sale, and barter of wild birds, wild mammals, and wildlife in captivity.

Source:

Laws 1957, c. 151, 1, p. 490;

Laws 1971, LB 733, 9;

Laws 1986, LB 558, 1;

Laws 1987, LB 379, 1;

R.S.1943, (1993), 37-713;

Laws 1998, LB 922, 187;

Laws 1999, LB 176, 56.

Sandra Paice

Wildlife Division

402/471-5432

Nebraska Game & Parks Commission

2200 North 33rd St., P.O. Box 30370
Lincoln, NE 68503-0370

5/8/08

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

NH law allows the possession of hybrid cats F4 and beyond, without any permit. Anything less than F4 may only be possessed by federally and state licensed zoo facilities, and those animals may not be possessed as pets. Pasted below is the NH regulation exempting those hybrids from regulation by NH Fish and Game:

Fis 802.03 Exemptions.

(f) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to an owner or person possessing a wolf hybrid as defined in RSA 466-A, or a domesticated show or pet cat registered with a nationally or internationally recognized breeding association or registry which certifies the pedigree and registration of such cat to be without any wild felid parentage for a minimum of three generations.

With regard to Wolf Hybrids, they do not fall under the jurisdiction of this agency. They are regulated as domestic animals, but there are certain restrictions. In addition to this e-mail, I will also forward to you an e-mail I recently received from the USFWS summarizing the wolf hybrid laws in NH and surrounding states.

http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis800.html

Lt. Bruce Bonenfant
Administrative Lieutenant
Law Enforcement Division
NH Fish and Game Department
11 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-3127

5/8/08

NEW JERSEY:

No restrictions for wolf hybrid or cat hybrids.

<http://www.njfishandwildlife.com/dangrspp.htm>

Potentially Dangerous Species

The following information is in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.8.

(a) "Potentially Dangerous Species" is defined as any exotic mammals, birds, reptiles or amphibians, or nongame species which, in the opinion of the Division, is capable of inflicting serious or fatal injuries or which has the potential to become an agricultural pest, or a menace to the public health, or indigenous wildlife populations, including but not limited to the following:

CLASS/ORDER FAMILY

Carnivora	Canidae Nondomestic Dogs
	Ursidae Bears
	Felidae Nondomestic Cats

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife does not regulate hybrid cats and dogs. A person may be required to show proof that the animal is a hybrid.

Linda Buono
Wildlife Permits Unit

Exotic and Nongame Permits Office at
908-735-5450 or
email EXOTICPERMITS @ dep.state.nj.us.

5/8/08

NEW MEXICO:

No regulation concerning hybrids found.

<http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title19/19.035.0007.htm>

5/8/08

NEVADA:

Ownership of some hybrid cats without a permit is allowed under Nevada Administrative Code.

At present, wolves and hybrid wolves are allowed. This status for wolves and wolf hybrids is changing. The Department of Wildlife is in the process of revising Administrative Code to prohibit new ownership of wolves and dog-wolf hybrids and to strictly control ownership by individuals that already have these animals. Sales and purchases of additional new animals will not be allowed, and most likely, owners moving to Nevada from other states will not be allowed to bring their animals with them. There will be a requirement that existing captive wolves and wolf-dog hybrids be tattooed and ear-tagged. In addition, strict facilities requirements will be implemented that include annual inspections and wildlife fencing of properties where wolves and wolf-dog hybrids are kept. These changes are a result of growing concerns about human, livestock, and pet safety and the ongoing delisting of Rocky Mountain wolves. There have been fatalities and near-fatalities in Nevada over the past several years where hybrid wolves attacked their owners, and several escapes. Wolves are extinct in Nevada. Prior to 1930, only 6 individuals were documented, and most likely represented single dispersing individuals entering Nevada from Idaho and Oregon.

<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/nac/nac-503.html#NAC503Sec0015>

NAC 503.140 Species for which certain permits and licenses are not required: Specification; release; sale; exceptions. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.597](#), [504.295](#))

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 and [NAC 503.500](#) to [503.535](#), inclusive, the following animals may be possessed, transported, imported and exported without a permit or license issued by the Department:

(q) All felines, except mountain lions and bobcats;

(r) Wolves;

2. Species listed in this section must not be released into the wild, except as otherwise authorized by the Department in writing.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, lawfully acquired species listed in this section may be sold in Nevada.

4. This section does not authorize the sale, possession, transportation, importation or exportation of animals in violation of any applicable federal or state law, county or city ordinance, or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

[Bd. of Fish & Game Commrs, No. 20 27.11, eff. 10-1-76] (NAC A by Bd. of Wildlife Commrs, 11-5-81; 2-28-94; 5-22-97)

Russ Mason, PhD
Chief, Game Division
Nevada Department Of Wildlife
1100 Valley Road
Reno, NV 89512
(775) 688 1520
[rmason @ ndow.org]

5/8/08

NEW YORK:

New York state 'owns' all wildlife, including hybrids of cats who have a wild felid parent within five generations of their pedigree, and not registered TICA, AFC or CFA, and who are not 'legally acquired and held in private ownership.'

NOTE: NYC laws prohibit ownership of all hybrid cats and dogs. See 'NYC' below.

[Environmental Conservation Law 11-0105](http://law.onecle.com/new-york/environmental-conservation/ENV011-0105_11-0105.html)

http://law.onecle.com/new-york/environmental-conservation/ENV011-0105_11-0105.html

11-0105. State ownership and control. The State of New York owns all fish, game, wildlife, shellfish, crustacea and protected insects in the state, except those legally acquired and held in private ownership. Any person who kills, takes or possesses such fish, game, wildlife, shellfish, crustacea or protected insects thereby consents that title thereto shall remain in the state for the purpose of regulating and controlling their use and disposition.

[Environmental Conservation Law 11-0103](http://law.onecle.com/new-york/environmental-conservation/ENV011-0103_11-0103.html)

http://law.onecle.com/new-york/environmental-conservation/ENV011-0103_11-0103.html

6. a. "Wildlife" means wild game and all other animal life existing in a wild state, except fish, shellfish and crustacea.

b. ...

c. ...

d. ...

e. "Wild animal" shall not include "companion animal" as defined in section three hundred fifty of the agriculture and markets law. Wild animal includes, and is limited to, any or all of the following orders and families:

(1)

(2) Felidae and all hybrids thereof, with the exception of the species *Felis catus* (domesticated and feral cats, which shall mean domesticated cats that were formerly owned and that have been abandoned and that are no longer socialized, as well as offspring of such cats) and hybrids of *Felis catus* that are registered by the American Cat Fanciers Association or the International Cat Association provided that such cats be without any wild felid parentage for a minimum of five generations...

New York City:

<http://24.97.137.100/nyc/> --> search 'felis catus'

Rules of the City of New York -
Title 24
Department of Health

161.01 Wild animals prohibited.

(a) No person shall sell or give to another person, possess, harbor or keep wild animals identified in subsection (b) of this section or in regulations promulgated by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (e) of this section other than in:

- (1) A zoological park or aquarium operated by the Department of Parks, by the Wildlife Conservation Society, or by the Staten Island Zoological Society; or
- (2) A laboratory operated pursuant to 504 of the Public Health Law; or
- (3) A circus or native wildlife rehabilitator licensed by federal or state agencies; or
- (4) A place which has received the approval of the Department to exhibit or use such animals, and which has protective devices which are adequate to prevent such animal from escaping or injuring the public. The Department may impose reasonable conditions and time limits on the granting of such approval.

(b) For the purposes of this Code, wild animals are deemed to be any animals which are naturally inclined to do harm and capable of inflicting harm upon human beings and are hereby prohibited pursuant to subsection (a). Such animals shall include:

- (i) any animals specified by the Commissioner in regulations promulgated pursuant to this section;
- (ii) any native or exotic wildlife whose possession or sale is prohibited because they are designated as protected or endangered pursuant to any federal, state or local law, regulation, or rule; and
- (iii) any of the following animals:

- (1) All dogs other than domesticated dogs (*Canis familiaris*), including, but not limited to, wolf, fox, coyote, hyaena, dingo, jackal, dhole, fennec, raccoon dog, zorro, bush dog, aardwolf, cape hunting dog and any hybrid offspring of a wild dog and domesticated dog.
- (2) All cats other than domesticated cats (*Felis catus*), including, but not limited to, lion, tiger, leopard, ocelot, jaguar, puma, panther, mountain lion, cheetah, wild cat, cougar, bobcat, lynx, serval, caracal, jaguarundi, margay and any hybrid offspring of a wild cat and domesticated cat.
- (3) ...

(c) In addition to domesticated dogs and cats, an animal may be kept, possessed, harbored or sold in the City of New York provided that possession of the animal is not otherwise prohibited by law, including federal, state and local laws regulating domestic animals and livestock or protecting wildlife and endangered species. Such animals include, but are not limited to, gerbil,

hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*), guinea pig, domesticated rabbit and fowl or small birds such as parakeet, parrot, canary and finch.

(d) An animal whose possession is prohibited pursuant to this section may be seized by any authorized employee, officer or agent of the Department or of any other agency of the City of New York, and the Commissioner shall provide for such animal's appropriate disposition.

(1) An order issued by the Commissioner pursuant to this section shall contain a notice that the owner of such animal may, within three business days of receipt of the order, request an opportunity to be heard with respect to whether the animal is a prohibited animal and its appropriate disposition. The Commissioner shall provide such an opportunity to be heard as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days after receipt of such request.

(2) With the written consent of the Department, an owner of any animal whose possession is prohibited pursuant to this section, may remove such animal to another jurisdiction where its possession is not prohibited pursuant to any local or other law.

(e) ...

6/15/08

OHIO:

1501:31-19-05 Dangerous wild animals.

(A) As of January 6, 2011, except as provided in paragraphs (B) and (C), it shall be unlawful to possess, sell, or transfer live restricted species. For purposes of this section, "restricted species" means any individual animal of the following scientific classifications:

(1) Class mammalia, order carnivora:

(a) Family canidae: coyote (*Canis latrans*), timber and gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), excluding wolf-dog hybrids;

(b) Family felidae: lions (*Panthera leo*), tigers (*Panthera tigris*), jaguars (*Panthera onca*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), bobcat (*Rufus rufus*), lynx (*Lynx rufus*), cougars, pumas, or mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), including hybrids thereof;

Editors note: as Serval, Jungle Cat, Asian Leopard, Fishing Cat, and Geoffroy Cat are not listed above it is presumed that these exotics as well as their hybrids remain legal in OH.

4/3/2011

OKLAHOMA:

800:25-25-2. Definitions for classification of wildlife and domesticated species

The following are definitions for the classification of wildlife and domesticated species:

(1) Exotic wildlife. Exotic wildlife means any and all species of wildlife that are indigenous to, occur naturally, or are characteristic of another country other than the United States, its territories, commonwealths or possessions.

(2) Native wildlife. Native wildlife means any and all species of wildlife that are indigenous to or occur naturally within the United States, or any other territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States.

(3) Domesticated animals. Domesticated animal means any animal kept for pleasure or for utility, that has adapted to life in association with and to the use by human beings, and shall not include animals which normally can be found in the wild state, unless specifically so designated by the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission.

[Source: Added at 9 Ok Reg 1291, eff 11-15-91 (emergency); Added at 9 Ok Reg 3075, eff 7-13-92]

800:25-25-3. Exemptions

(a) The following wildlife species are exempt from import and export permits, commercial wildlife breeders licenses, noncommercial wildlife breeders licenses and commercial hunting area license requirements.

(1) Alpacas, guanacos and vicuans (all similar to llamas).

(2) Bison.

(3) Camels.

(4) Cats (except bobcats, lynx mountain lions, tigers, lions, leopards, cheetahs, panthers, jaguars, jaguarandi, ocelots, margays, servals, any cat which will reach a weight of 50 pounds or more, and other such species normally found in the wild).

(5) Cattle (Bos sp.)

(6) Chickens (domestic fowl, including guineas).

(7) Chinchillas.

(8) Dogs and hybrid wolves (except coyotes, jackals, foxes, pure wolves and other such species normally found in the wild).

(9) Exotic tropical fish (except those prohibited from import or possession by Commission regulation or statute).

(10) Ferrets (except black-footed, *Mustela nigripes*).

(11) Gerbils.

(12) Goats

(13) Guinea pigs.

(14) Hamsters.

(15) Hedgehogs.

(16) Horse, donkeys and mules.

(17) Llamas.

(18) Mice (except those species normally found in the wild).

(19) Native invertebrates (except crayfish and all freshwater mussels including Zebra mussel and

- Asian clam).
- (20) Peafowl.
 - (21) Pigeons.
 - (22) Migratory waterfowl not listed as protected by Federal Regulation 50 CFR.
 - (23) Pigs except javelinas.
 - (24) rabbits (except cottontails, jackrabbits and swamp rabbits, and other such species normally found in the wild).
 - (25) Rats (except those species normally found in the wild).
 - (26) Salt water crustaceans and mollusks (import for human consumption).
 - (27) Sheep (except dall and bighorn sheep, *Ovis* sp.).
 - (28) Turkeys (except Rio Grande, Eastern, Merriam and Osceola or any subspecies).
 - (29) Zebras.
 - (30) Gerboa.
 - (31) Sugar gliders
 - (32) Civits.
 - (33) Wallaby.
 - (34) Kangaroo.
 - (35) Fennec Fox.
 - (36) Coatimundi.
 - (37) Primates.

(b) The following list of birds shall be exempt from import and export requirements, with the exception of those birds imported into the State of Oklahoma from countries outside the United States, its commonwealth's, territories or possessions. Upon reaching their final destination within the State of Oklahoma, such legally documented birds shall be considered a domesticated species and exempt from wildlife breeder's license requirements.

- (1) Cockatoos, cockatiels, canaries, macaws and exotic finches.
- (2) Psittacine birds (parrots, parakeets and budgerigars).
- (3) Ratite birds (ostriches, rheas and emus).

(c) Except as otherwise provided, monotypic species and subspecies of reptiles and amphibians not indigenous to Oklahoma are exempt from import and export requirements and commercial and noncommercial wildlife breeder's license; except those which are biologically capable of establishing self-sustaining populations in the wild of Oklahoma and which may be potentially injurious or detrimental to Oklahoma's wildlife, agriculture or public safety in accordance with existing USDI or APHIS regulations. All venomous reptiles belonging to the families Elapidae (cobras, coral snakes, etc.), Hydrophiidae (sea snakes), Viperidae (vipers), Crotalidae (rattlesnakes, copperheads, cottonmouths, etc.) and the genus *Dispholidus* (boomslangs) and *Helodermatidae* (Gila monsters, beader lizards) and are not exempt from any requirements.

(d) Licensed Commercial or Noncommercial Wildlife Breeders are exempt from obtaining import/export permits for quail, chuker and pheasant or eggs of same; however, such breeders must provide a monthly report of activities.

[Source: Added at 9 Ok Reg 1291, eff 11-15-91 (emergency); Added at 9 Ok Reg 3075, eff 7-13-92; Amended at 14 Ok Reg 3278, eff 7-25-97]

OREGON:

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife does not regulate hybrids. There may be restrictions on the local level, such as city or county ordinances.

Carol Turner
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Wildlife Division
Telephone: 503-947-6303
Fax: 503-947-6330

carol.d.turner @ state.or.us

5/16/08

PENNSYLVANIA:

The Pennsylvania Game Commission has determined that we have no prohibitions on the possession of the Savannah, Bengal, Chausie and Safari and we would consider them domestic breeds.

**Chad R. Eyler
Chief Special Permits Enforcement Division
Pennsylvania Game Commission
717-783-8164**

Laws:

Pennsylvania Game Commission -
State Wildlife Management Agency
Chapter 29. Special Licenses and Permits
Subchapter D. Permits Relating to Wildlife
Sec. 2961. Definitions.

"Exotic wildlife." The phrase includes, but is not limited to, all bears, coyotes, lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, cheetahs, cougars, wolves and any crossbreed of these animals which have similar characteristics in appearance or features. The definition is applicable whether or not the birds or animals were bred or reared in captivity or imported from another state or nation.

Permits Required:

Sec. 2962. Exotic wildlife dealer permits.

ec. 2963. Exotic wildlife possession permits.

Sec. 2964. Menagerie permits.

<http://www.pgc.state.pa.us/pgc/cwp/view.asp?a=478&q=151168#2961>

Regulations:

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter147/subchapAtoc.html>

<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter147/subchapMtoc.html>
<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter147/subchapNtoc.html>
<http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/058/chapter147/subchapOtoc.html>

5/27/08

RHODE ISLAND:

State regulations regarding the importation and possession of native wildlife state: No person shall import, receive, or possess in this state a native animal, exotic animal, a member of a target species, or a hybrid, unless in possession of a current permit issued by the Director (of DEM) pursuant to these regulations.

In the regulations hybrid is defined as any animal which is the result of a domestic and wild animal cross-breeding.

Native is defined as any animal occurring naturally, either presently or historically in the state. Under the permitting guidelines it would be very difficult for the average person to meet necessary criteria to obtain a permit to possess such animals. A full text of the regulations can be viewed on the R.I. DEM website: http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/fishwild/f_wimpert.pdf

According to the RI State Veterinarian Dr. Marshall, hybrid refers to ANY generation removed from the exotic ancestor, because of the questions of the effectiveness of the rabies vaccine.

Dr. Marshall, DVM
Rhode Island State Veterinarian
401-222-2781 ex 4503

Charlie Brown
Wildlife Biologist
Division of Fish and Wildlife
(401)-789-0281

1/30/12

SOUTH CAROLINA:

No provisions for hybrid cats found - Please check with state Fish and Game and local authorities prior to obtaining a hybrid cat.

If you have information regarding the laws in South Carolina, please [Let Us Know!](#)

SOUTH DAKOTA:

SD legislative research council

<http://legis.state.sd.us/index.aspx>

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=41&Type=Statute>

Sam D Holland, DVM,

State Veterinarian, Exe. Secy.

South Dakota Animal Industry Board

411 South Fort St

Pierre, SD 57501

(605)773-3321

5/14/08

TENNESSEE:

Tennessee Laws Governing Private Possession of Exotic Animals

TENN. CODE ANN 70-4-401 - Prohibited acts.

TENN. CODE ANN 70-4-403 - Classifications of wildlife.

(3) Class III - This class requires no permits except those required by the department of agriculture, and includes all species not listed in other classes and includes, but is not limited to, those listed in subdivisions (3)(A)-(Q). The commission, in conjunction with the commissioner of agriculture, may add or delete species from the list of Class III wildlife by promulgating rules and regulations:

(A)...(M) Primates not otherwise listed;

(N) Bobcat/domestic cat hybrids;

(O) Hybrids resulting from a cross between a Class II species and a domestic animal or Class III species;

(P)...(Q) ...

<http://web.archive.org/web/20050526015054/www.api4animals.org/330.htm>

07/03/08

TEXAS:

Texas law regarding ownership of dangerous wild animals can be found at:

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/HS/10/822/E>

A synopsis can be found below:

Health and Safety Code 822.101. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(4) " Dangerous wild animal" means:

- (A) a lion;
- (B) a tiger;
- (C) an ocelot;
- (D) a cougar;
- (E) a leopard;
- (F) a cheetah;
- (G) a jaguar;
- (H) a bobcat;
- (I) a lynx;
- (J) a Serval;
- (K) a caracal;
- (L) a hyena;
- (M) a bear;
- (N) a coyote;
- (O) a jackal;
- (P) a baboon;
- (Q) a chimpanzee;
- (R) an orangutan;
- (S) a gorilla; or
- (T) any hybrid of an animal listed in this subdivision.

"Animal registration agency" is defined as "the municipal or county animal control office with authority over the area where a dangerous wild animal is kept or a county sheriff in an area that does not have an animal control office.

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/HS/10/822/E/822.101>

Health and Safety Code Section 822.103

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION; FEES.

(a) A

person may not own, harbor, or have custody or control of a

dangerous wild animal for any purpose unless the person holds a certificate of registration for that animal issued by an animal registration agency.

(b) A certificate of registration issued

under this subchapter is not transferrable and is valid for one year after its date of issuance or renewal unless revoked.

(c) The animal registration agency may establish and charge reasonable fees for application, issuance, and renewal of a certificate of registration in order to recover the costs associated with the administration and enforcement of this subchapter. The fee charged to an applicant may not exceed \$50 for each animal registered and may not exceed \$500 for each person registering animals, regardless of the number of animals owned by the person. The fees collected under this section may be used only to administer and enforce this subchapter.

Health and Safety Code Section 822.107: LIABILITY INSURANCE

An owner of a dangerous wild animal shall maintain liability insurance coverage in an amount of not less than \$100,000 for each occurrence for liability for damages for destruction of or damage to property and death or bodily injury to a person caused by the dangerous wild animal.

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/HS/10/822/E/822.107>

Health and Safety Code Section 822.111: POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD; CAGING REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS

(a) The board by rule shall establish caging requirements and standards for the keeping and confinement of a dangerous wild animal to ensure that the animal is kept in a manner and confined in a primary enclosure that:

- (1) protects and enhances the public's health and safety;
- (2) prevents escape by the animal; and
- (3) provides a safe, healthy, and humane environment for the animal.

(b) An owner of a dangerous wild animal shall keep and confine the animal in accordance with the caging requirements and standards established by the board.

(c) An animal registration agency may approve a deviation from the caging requirements and standards established by the board, only if:

- (1) the animal registration agency has good cause for the deviation; and
- (2) the deviation:
 - (A) does not compromise the public's health and safety;
 - (B) does not reduce the total area of the primary enclosure below that established by the board; and
 - (C) does not otherwise adversely affect the overall welfare of the animal involved.

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/HS/10/822/E/822.111>

Added by Acts

2001, 77th Leg., ch. 54, Â§ 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

<http://law.onecle.com/texas/health/822.103.00.html>

"Animal registration agency" is defined as "the municipal or county animal control office with authority over the area where a dangerous wild animal is kept or a county sheriff in an area that does not have an animal control office." Id. § 822.101(1).

§

240.002. REGULATION:

- (a) The commissioners court of a county by order may prohibit or regulate the keeping of a wild animal in the county.
- (b) The order does not apply inside the limits of a municipality.

Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 149, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1987. Amended by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 54, § 2, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

<http://law.onecle.com/texas/local-government/240.002.00.html>

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION FOR DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS APPLICATION

COUNTY LAWS:

Counties where hybrids are allowed with permits:

Aransas [contact Ronell K. Burke in Animal Control](#)

Ector: [Regulations Regarding Wild Animal Ownership](#)

Guadalupe: Requires USDA: Doug Pyatt, animalcontrol@co.guadalupe.tx.us, 830-379-1224

Harris

Kaufman

Lubbock [Sec. 4.06.002 Keeping dangerous wild animals:](#)

Mason

Ward

This is a list of Texas counties that ban hybrids:

Bastrop

Bell

Bexar

Blanco

Burnet

Caldwell

Dallas

Denton

Hays

Lampassas

Lee

Milam
Montgomery
Tarrant
Throckmorton
Travis
Williamson

All other county laws related to hybrids are unknown at this time. If you have information on your county's laws please contact Hybrid Law

6/22/2012

UTAH:

Hybrid cats are prohibited for importation and possession in the state of Utah, except "domestic breed recognized by The International Cat Association."

Hybrid dogs (or wolves) are considered domestic and the state has no jurisdiction over the importation or possession. This information is in a guidebook for Collection, Importation and Possession of Zoological Animals (<http://www.wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/>), page 4 for dog hybrids and page 20 for cat hybrids.

23-13-5. Importation or exportation and release of wildlife unlawful.

It is unlawful for any person to import into or export from the state of Utah any species of live native or exotic wildlife or to possess or release from captivity any such imported live wildlife except as provided in this code or the rules and regulations of the Wildlife Board without first securing written permission from the division of Wildlife Resources.

<http://www.livepublish.le.state.ut.us/lpBin22/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-j.htm&2.0>

II. SPECIES NOT COVERED BY THIS RULE

R657-3-2

The following species of domestic animals are not governed by this rule:

(6) Cat (*Felis catus*), including any domestic breed recognized by The International Cat Association;

(10) Dog and dog hybrids (*Canis familiaris*);

http://www.wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/zoological_animals/zoological_animals.pdf

5/8/08

VIRGINIA:

Permits for threatened or endangered species

<http://www.dgif.state.va.us/permits/guide.asp>

[3.1-796.126:9](#). Hybrid canine ordinance; penalty.

A. Any county, city or town may, by ordinance, establish a permit system to ensure the adequate confinement and responsible ownership of hybrid canines. Such ordinance may include requirements pertaining to: (i) the term and expiration date of the permit, (ii) the number of hybrid canines that may be owned by a permittee, (iii) identification tags or tattooing of the animal, (iv) where the animal may be kept, (v) handling of the animal while not on the property of the owner, and (vi) information required to be provided when applying for a permit, such as the sex, color, height, vaccination records, length, or identifying marks of the hybrid canine. The ordinance shall not require that hybrid canines be disposed of by the owner unless the owner fails or refuses to obtain or renew any required permit or violates a provision of the ordinance or any other law pertaining to the responsible ownership of the hybrid canine. The locality may impose a permit fee to cover the cost of the permitting system.

B. Violation of an ordinance enacted pursuant to this section shall be a Class 3 misdemeanor for the first violation and a Class 1 misdemeanor for a second or a subsequent violation. The ordinance may require a violator to surrender the hybrid canine for euthanasia in accordance with [3.1-796.119](#).

C. The provisions of this section shall not affect any ordinance adopted prior to the effective date of this section.

(1997, c. 918.)

[3.1-796.94:1](#). Regulation of keeping of animals and fowl.

A. Any county may, whenever, in the judgment of the board of supervisors, the same is necessary for the preservation of public health, regulate by ordinance the keeping of animals or fowl, other than dogs and cats, within a certain distance of residences or other buildings or wells, springs, streams, creeks, or brooks, and provide that all or certain of such animals shall not be kept within certain areas.

B. Any county, city, or town may, by ordinance, prohibit cruelty to and abuse of animals and fowl; and may regulate or prohibit the running at large and the keeping of animals and fowl and provide for the impounding and confiscation of any such animal or fowl found at large or kept in violation of such regulations. Any such ordinance may require that owners of any exotic or poisonous animal found running at large pay a fee to cover the locality's actual cost in locating and capturing or otherwise disposing of the animal.

(Code 1950 15-20.1, 15-20.2; 1952, c. 694; 1954, c. 94; 1962, c. 623, 15.1-517, 15.1-870; 1997, cc. 411, 587; 1999, c. 663.)

Hybrid cats require a permit in Hanover County, Virginia. Hybrid wolves do not require a permit:

<http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10338> Chapter 4, Article III

Chapter 4, Article I, Sec. 4.1 Definitions:

Wild or exotic animal: The term "wild or exotic animal" shall include any raccoon, skunk, fox, squirrel, sugar glider, marmoset or other similarly-sized primate, opossum, chipmunk, chinchilla, degu or any other warm-blooded animal which can normally be found in the wild state, and any type of hybrid of a warm-blooded animal which can normally be found in the wild state with any type of domesticated or companion animal, including but not limited to cats. Ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, mice, rats, gerbils, hamsters, and other similar small mammals which have been bred in captivity and which have never known the wild shall be excluded from this definition. The term wild or exotic animal shall not include wolf-canine hybrids.

Chapter 4, Article III, Section 4-80:

Sec. 4-80. Permit required to keep wild, exotic or vicious animals.

(a) No person shall keep or permit to be kept on his premises any wild, exotic or vicious animal, unless that person shall have previously obtained a permit from the county for such animal, except that persons holding a category I, II, or III wildlife rehabilitation permit issued by the state department of game and inland fisheries may possess native wild animals for the purpose of rehabilitation pursuant to the conditions of their wildlife rehabilitation permit.

(b) Application for a wild or exotic animal permit or a vicious animal permit, and any amendments thereto, shall be made to the chief animal control officer on an application form prescribed by the chief animal control officer.

(1) The chief animal control officer has the authority to issue or deny permits for wild or exotic animals. A decision by the chief animal control officer to deny a permit may be appealed to the board of supervisors.

(2) The board of supervisors has the authority to issue or deny permits for vicious animals. Prior to deciding whether to issue or deny a permit for a vicious animal, the board of supervisors shall advertise and conduct a public hearing. For no less than two (2) weeks prior to the public hearing, the applicant for such a permit shall post a sign, provided by the chief animal control officer, on the premises where the animal(s) is proposed to be kept, providing notice of the application and the time, date and place of the public hearing. In addition, the applicant shall send the same information by certified mail to the owners of record of each adjacent property.

(c) No permit shall be approved by the chief animal control officer or the board of supervisors unless the applicant has demonstrated in the application:

(1) That the wild, exotic or vicious animal(s) will be securely enclosed at all times in a manner that is appropriate for the character of the animal;

(2) That the animal(s) will be provided with an appropriate habitat and be properly fed, cared for

and handled;

(3) That the keeping of such animal(s) on the premises is consistent with the nature and character of the neighborhood;

(4) That the owner has obtained any federal or state permits required for possession of that particular species of animal(s); and

(5) That, for vicious animals, the owner has obtained a surety bond or liability insurance or bond in the amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) which covers incidents or occurrences involving the vicious animal.

The permit shall be nontransferable and subject to such conditions as are deemed necessary to assure the public safety and welfare and appropriate care of the animal(s). The permit shall list, by species and quantity, each wild, exotic, or vicious animal permitted to be kept on the premises, and shall authorize the applicant to keep only the animals identified in the application at the address listed in the application. Any permitted animal that dies or is sold or relocated out of the county may be replaced by an animal of the same species. Any additions, as a result of breeding of permitted animals or acquisition of additional wild, exotic, or vicious animals, shall require an amendment to the permit. No animal may be moved to another location within the county without prior issuance of a permit for the new location.

(d) Applications for vicious animal permits shall be accompanied by a permit application fee of three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

(e) Upon notice and an opportunity to be heard, any permit shall be subject to revocation by the approving authority for any of the following reasons:

(1) Failure to comply with the terms of this section or the conditions of the permit;

(2) Falsification of any information on the permit application; or

(3) Violation of any local, state or federal laws applicable to animals.

(f) It shall be unlawful for the owner of any wild, exotic or vicious animal to allow such wild, exotic or vicious animal to run at large in the county. It shall be the duty of the animal control officer or other officer who finds any wild, exotic or vicious animal running at large in violation of this section to take such wild, exotic or vicious animal into custody.

(Ord. No. 04-14, Â§ 1, 6-9-04; Ord. No. 08-22, Â§ 2, 7-23-08)

State law references: Regulation of keeping of animals and fowl, Code of Virginia, Â§ 3.1-796.94:1. Sec. 4-80. Permit required to keep wild, exotic or vicious animals.

Updated 8/6/12

VERMONT:

Vermont regulates wolf hybrid as domestic dogs, cat hybrids are considered domestic if F4 generation. The statutes attached pertain to hybrid species.

Col. Robert J. Rooks
Vt. Fish & Wildlife

Director of Law enforcement
802-241-3727

REGULATED SPECIES:

Animal Group	Order	Suborder	Family	Genus	Species	Common Name(s)
Mammals*	Carnivora	Feliformia	Felidae			All wild-domestic hybrid cats of F4 generation or greater

Title 20: Internal Security and Public Safety

Chapter 193: DOMESTIC PET OR WOLF-HYBRID CONTROL

20 V.S.A. 3549. Domestic pets or wolf-hybrids, regulation by towns

TITLE 20 Internal Security and Public Safety PART VIII Animals

CHAPTER 193. DOMESTIC PET OR WOLF-HYBRID CONTROL

Subchapter I. General Provisions

3549. Domestic pets or wolf-hybrids, regulation by towns

The legislative body of a city or town by ordinance may regulate the keeping of domestic pets or wolf-hybrids and their running at large. (Added 1967, No. 300 (Adj. Sess.), 1, eff. March 20, 1968; 1993, No. 213 (Adj. Sess.), 6, eff. June 15, 1994.)

State of Vermont

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Regulation # 881, Governing the importation and possession of wild animals

1. Authority

1.1 This rule is adopted pursuant to 10 V.S.A. 4081 (a) and (b) which authorizes the Board to carry out the purposes of protecting the states wildlife, and 10 V.S.A.4709 which regulates the importation and possession of wild birds and animals in the state and establishes a permit application fee, and 10 V.S.A.4152 establishes scientific and education collection permits.

2.0 Purpose...

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Wild Animals or Wildlife - All animals, including mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles, excluding fish and those animals defined by the secretary of agriculture food and markets by rule as pets and those defined as domestic under paragraph 3.2 of this rule. Included in this definition is any part, product, egg, offspring, dead body, or part of the dead body of any such wildlife. Wildlife includes all subspecies of wildlife and any other group of wildlife of the same species, the members of which may interbreed when mature, including any hybrid species except wolf-

hybrids. Wild animals taken or possessed, or reared in captivity remain wild animals and are not domestic or tame animals.

3.2 Domestic Birds and Animals - The department shall provide a list of domestic animals and shall update the list as needed, adding or deleting animals as necessary. The list shall be available on the department web site, from the departments headquarters and from the department's district offices. The list shall also be made available to the media as much as practicably possible to provide maximum notice to the public.

4.0 Importation or possession of wild animals

4.1 Except as otherwise provided by law, it is unlawful for any person to bring into or possess in the State of Vermont any live wild animal, or live ovum or semen thereof, of any kind, unless upon application in writing, the person obtains from the commissioner a permit to do so; or the species of animal, ovum, or semen is listed as a Domestic Bird or Animal, Domestic Pet, or Unrestricted Wild Animal.

5.0 Permits...

5.1 Dealers Permit...

All commercial dealers in Vermont, including, but not limited to pet shop owners, persons raising frogs for sale as institutional experimental animals, and all persons who import, export, and/or sell wild birds and animals must first obtain a valid Dealer's Permit from the department.

5.2 Importation and Possession

Except as provided herein, the Commissioner shall not issue a permit for the keeping or possession of any wild animal in captivity, except for bona fide scientific or educational purposes as permitted by (Title 10 V.S.A.4152).

For purposes other than importation and possession for bona fide research and educational purposes, the Commissioner shall not issue a permit unless it has been determined that the wild animal or wildlife proposed to be brought into or possessed in the state does not conflict with the purpose of this regulation. The Commissioner shall establish a list of Unrestricted Wild Animals that do not conflict with the purpose of this regulation, and are commonly sold in the pet trade, and do not require an Importation and Possession Permit from the Department. The Unrestricted Wild Animals List will consist of those species that are determined to be no threat to the state's native wildlife, minimal threat to human health and safety, and suitable as pets for the residents of the state. This list is expected to be revised periodically by the Commissioner depending on recent pet trade trends, disease, and health issues. The list shall be posted on the department web site and made available at the department's central and district offices.

5.3 Scientific and Educational Collection

In accordance with Title 10 V.S.A. §4152, the Commissioner may issue permits to collect birds, their nests and eggs and wild animals, or their parts thereof, for public scientific research, educational purposes, art, or photography.

5.4 Commercial Collection

Any person who collects any wild animal within the boundaries of the state of Vermont and sells said wild animal must obtain a Commercial Collection Permit from the department.

5.5 Temporary Exhibition

Any person importing or possessing any wild animal for the purposes of temporary exhibition must obtain from the Commissioner a permit to do so; unless the species is listed as a Domestic Bird or Animal, Domestic Pet, or Unrestricted Wild Animal.

5.6 Propagation Licenses

Any person breeding and propagating wild birds and animals in accordance with 10 V.S.A.5207 must obtain from the Commissioner a license to do so; unless the species is listed as a Domestic Bird or Animal, Domestic Pet, or Unrestricted Wild Animal.

6.0 Permit Applications

6.1 Applications for a permit for importation and possession, scientific and educational collection, commercial collection, temporary exhibition, or propagation must be complete and submitted to the department on an application form to be provided by the department. For an application to be complete, it must be legible, must contain all of the information requested by the department, shall contain no false statements, must bear the applicants official signature, and must be accompanied by the required application fee.

7.0 Facilities

7.1 Any person permitted to import, possess, or collect wild animals shall provide adequate facilities as required by the Commissioner. Conditions may be imposed that require specific conditions for captivity or exposure to humans (e.g., prohibit the touching of wild animals by any person other than the permit holder).

8.0 Inspections

8.1 Persons holding a permit for dealer, importation and possession, scientific and educational collection, commercial collection, or temporary exhibition shall allow inspection at reasonable times of their premises, facilities, records and wild animals by a State Game Warden, or other department representative.

8.2 If upon inspection, a wild animal is not being kept as required by the conditions of the permit, or the presence of disease has been determined, destruction of the wild animal may be required by the Commissioner.

9.0 Violations

9.1 Any wild animal that is taken, imported or possessed in violation of this regulation, or is kept in violation of any permit issued may be confiscated and disposed of in accordance with Title 10 V.S.A. § 4513. Permit violations and violations of Part 4 of Title 10 may result in the revocation of the permit.

5/27/08

WASHINGTON:

No regulations regarding feline hybrids can be found. However, it is important to check with your state and local governments prior to acquiring a hybrid cat.

All generations of hybrids are illegal in Seattle, WA

Seattle Municipal Code 9.25.020: <http://clerk.seattle.gov/~scripts/nph-brs.exe?d=CBOR&s1=121178.ordn.&Sect6=HITOFF&l=20&p=1&u=/~public/cbor2.htm&r=1&f=G>

Seattle Municipal Code 9.25.053: <http://clerk.seattle.gov/~scripts/nph-brs.exe?d=CODE&s1=9.25.053.snum.&Sect5=CODE1&Sect6=HITOFF&l=20&p=1&u=/~public/code1.htm&r=1&f=G>

Washington law does not prohibit people from possessing wolf hybrids.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 16.30.

Dangerous Wild Animals

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=16.30>

Definitions

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=16.30.010>

Lori Preuss

WSBA #33045

Criminal Justice Liaison and

Administrative Regulations Coordinator

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Phone 360-902-2930

Fax 360-902-2155
preuslmp @ dfw.wa.gov

6/3/2012

WISCONSIN:

No regulations regarding feline hybrids can be found. However, it is important to check with your state and local governments prior to acquiring a hybrid cat.

The Wisconsin DNR does not currently regulate non-native cats or hybrid wolves. DNR is considering regulation, and it is a possibility in the future.

P Scott Loomans
Wildlife Regulations Policy Specialist
Bureau of Wildlife Management
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
(*) phone: (608) 267-2452
(*) fax: (608) 267-7857
(*) e-mail: scott.loomans @ wisconsin.gov

5/27/08

WEST VIRGINIA:

No restrictive laws concerning hybrid ownership were found.
<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=20&art=1#01>

Division of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 67
Elkins, WV 26241
1-304-637-0245

Regarding laws and regulations in Virginia pertaining to hybrid cats or hybrid wolves, specifically those associated with restrictions on ownership, possession, or breeding.

First, it's important to know that Department regulations specifically include wolf hybrids and hybrids with wild felines in the list of animals defined as "domestic" (4 VAC 15-20-50;

<http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+reg+4VAC15-20-50>). As such, wildlife-associated regulations that permit or restrict the possession, importation, sale, etc., of wild animals exclude domestic animals, since domestic animals are specifically excluded from the definition of "wild animal" (same regulation citation). See specifically 4 VAC 15-30-10 (<http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+reg+4VAC15-30-10>), possession, importation, sale, etc., of wild animals.

Additionally, while we do require permits for the importation, liberation, or possession of predatory or undesirable animals or birds (4 VAC 15-30-20; <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+reg+4VAC15-30-20>) and of certain nonnative (exotic) animals (4 VAC 15-30-40--including all non-domestic cats and dogs-- <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+reg+4VAC15-30-40>), a companion regulation (4 VAC 15-30-30; <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+reg+4VAC15-30-30>) notes that the regulation chapter does not prohibit the possession, importation, and sale of certain albinos or of "domestic animals" as defined in 4 VAC 10-20-50.

That said, there are a number of jurisdictions (counties, cities, etc.) in the Commonwealth that have adopted local ordinances that may restrict the type of "vicious animal" (or perceived vicious animal). I tried to find a link that might have that information cataloged, but was unsuccessful. You may want to contact the Virginia Animal Control Association (<http://www.vacaonline.com/>) to see if they can help you with respect to local ordinances.

If you have any questions or need more information, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Becky Gwynn

Rebecca K. Gwynn
Assistant Director, Wildlife Diversity Division
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
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1/18/08

WYOMING:

No regulations regarding feline hybrids can be found. However, it is important to check with your state and local governments prior to acquiring a hybrid cat.

CHAPTER 10
REGULATION FOR IMPORTATION, POSSESSION, CONFINEMENT,
TRANSPORTATION, SALE AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE WILDLIFE

"predatory animals, excluding wolves and wolf hybrids, as defined in Wyoming Statute 23-1-101(a)(viii): coyote (*Canis latrans*), jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendi* and *Lepus californicus*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis* and *Spilogale putorius*). Wolves (*Canis lupus*) and/or wolf hybrids may not be possessed, imported or sold."

(d) Wildlife Prohibited from Importation/Possession.

(i) Wyoming Statute 23-1-103 states: "There shall be no private ownership of live animals classified in this act as big or trophy game animals or of any wolf or wolf hybrid".

<http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/pdf/Ch10.pdf>

5/16/08

The following regulations have not been updated in many years. The above regulations should be referred to first. These have been posted here as there may be some useful information still contained within.

National Wolfdog Alliance - State Regulations

Current State Regulations as they Pertain to Wolves and Wolfdogs

ALABAMA

Title 3-8-1 Code of Alabama. "Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, it shall be illegal to own, maintain, sell, or trade any canidae or felidae for which there is no USDA licensed rabies vaccine. Anyone currently owning or maintaining such animal (as of 4/5/94) may keep the animal for the length of the animal's life providing the animal is spayed or neutered and is registered with the Department of Agriculture and Industries."

Alabama Rabies Law
as it Affects Animals of Recent Wolf Descent

Excerpts Taken from Alabama's
"Anthrozoos News and Views" Magazine
written by Dr. Bill Johnston, DVM.
of the Alabama Department of Health

Rabies Control Rules and Regulations 420-4-.01-.09, which received final approval by the State Board of Health on September 17, 1997:

Our state rabies law provides for the State Board of Health to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for rabies control which have the force and effect of law."

In the definitions section, the document refers to the taxonomic changes made in Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic Geographic Reference (1993) and by reference incorporates the definitions used by the animal inspections branch of USDA in the Code of Federal Regulations, which include hybrid crosses in their definitions of "dog" and "cat."

There is lengthy explanation of rules regarding animal control procedures, reporting procedures, investigation of reports, and evidence, followed by 420 4-4-.07, which reads: "Extra-label Use of Animal Antirabies Vaccines. Provides for extra-label use of rabies vaccination of domestic animals - with a notation on the patient's record - but, still does not allow vaccination of wildlife. (Note: See definitions). There is technically no "approved" vaccine for swine (pot-bellied pigs), goats, llamas, and most other exotic species kept as pets, but there is often a demonstrated need for rabies vaccination and efficacy can be expected in domestic mammals. The rule, by definition, also allows for the immunization of wolf-dog hybrids, but still may require their euthanasia on a case-by-case basis in the event of an aggressive, unprovoked attack, depending on the circumstances of the bite and the epidemiology. The rules do not change the traditional recommendation that people should not attempt to keep wolf hybrids as pets, but rather addresses the situation of thousands of such animals in the state that already exist. The rules also provide for rabies vaccination programs in zoos, research institutions, and exotic exhibitors licensed under the USDA Animal Welfare Act in an attempt to protect valuable animals."

In the body of the Rule, in "Definitions," "Dog means any live or dead member of the domesticated dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) family of any age or any dog-hybrid cross, in the exposure context."

In another definition it reads: "Hybrid-cross" means an animal resulting from the crossbreeding between two different species

or types of animals. Crosses between wild animal species such as lions and tigers, are considered to be wild animals. Crosses between wild animal species and domestic animals, such as dogs and wolves or buffalo and domestic cattle, are considered to be domestic animals."

"DOG-WOLF HYBRIDS = DOGS ("Mixed Breed")"

"It is generally agreed upon by public health professionals that, IF people are intent on maintaining dog-wolf hybrids, they should definitely be immunized against rabies - hence the inclusion in the new rabies control rules (Chapter 420 44) of definitions that place these hybrids in the same species of domestic animals defined as "dogs" by genus and species (i.e. *Canis lupus*). Because there is still a paragraph in an unenforceable agricultural law, however, that may prohibit the ownership of such animals in the state, some concern remains for veterinarians insured by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Professional Liability Insurance Trust (PLIT) in the unlikely event that they are charged with an illegal act for treating prohibited animals. PLIT officials have assured me that no such criminal charges have ever emerged against a veterinarian, and that they would still cover a veterinarian charged with negligence, malpractice or other civil action, while treating a hybrid, exotic or wild animal.

The PLIT also states that, "This act (AL94 332) does not specify if it is illegal for veterinarians to vaccinate and otherwise treat these animals. Should malpractice allegations be brought against an Alabama insured veterinarian resulting from the treatment of a wolf-dog hybrid, the insurance company would apply the illegal acts exclusion only if the court or regulatory authority with jurisdiction determines an illegal act has been committed.

PLIT routinely provides liability coverage for thousand of veterinarians in California (even though ferrets are still illegal in that state) and for veterinarians in some other states where antiquated laws are on the books where some pet psittacine birds are illegal.

To avoid any confusion or controversy until the Alabama law can be repealed, when vaccinating dog-wolf hybrids against rabies, veterinarians are advised to defer to Chapter 420 44 and call them "Dogs," noting "Mixed" under breed designation."

ALASKA

"Under 5 AAC 92.029 Permit For Possessing Live Game (a) No person may possess, import, release or export, or assist in importing, releasing, or exporting, live game, unless the person holds a possession permit issued by the department." "(c) The department (of Fish and Game) may not issue a permit for the capture, possession, import or export of any game animal, including a hybrid of a game animal and a species listed in subsection (b) for use as a pet."

"The statutory definition of "game" (AS 16.05.940) includes wolves."

ARIZONA

"Possession of wolves in Arizona is prohibited without a permit. They may not be imported or possessed except as otherwise permitted by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. Under current Department of Game and Fish policy, any hybrid resulting from the cross of a wolf and a domestic dog is considered a domestic animal and not subject to the Department's jurisdiction."

ARKANSAS

"The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission does not address the domestic ownership of pure wolves or Wolf Hybrids."

ALERT ! Proposed Changes, Arkansas:

Text of Arkansas House Bill #2207, "An Act to Regulate the Ownership and Breeding of Wolves and Wolf-Dog Hybrids", is online at:

<http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/ftproot/bills/2001/htm/HB2207.pdf>

Note: the above link is to an Adobe Acrobat PDF

Or go to: <http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us>

UPDATE ! BILL PASSED:

Apr 20 2001 10:42:07 - Notification that HB2207 is now Act 1768

CALIFORNIA

Ownership of pure wolves is illegal except by the few people qualifying for a valid permit from Fish and Game. Among the criteria for such a permit are rigid requirements for facilities and experience in raising such animals, along with approval of the USDA.

"Any F1 (first) generation wolf hybrid whelped on or before February 4, 1988 may be

possessed under permit from the department. No state permit is required to possess the progeny of F1 generation wolf hybrids, but cities and counties may prohibit possession or require a permit."

COLORADO

"Pure wolves require commercial licensing and appropriate carnivore facilities. #1101 (A).

No person shall possess, sell, acquire, purchase, broker, trade, barter or attempt to sell, acquire, purchase, broker, trade or barter live wildlife unless he first obtains a proper license as provided in this chapter. All species of wildlife listed on the license must be approved by the Division; such approval shall not be granted if the proposed wildlife is deemed to be detrimental to wild native wildlife. The Colorado Division of Wildlife does not regulate ownership of Wolf Hybrids as they are considered domestic animals."

CONNECTICUT

"Possession of potentially dangerous animals. For the purposes of this section, the following shall be considered as potentially dangerous animals: the wolf No person shall possess a potentially dangerous animal. Any such animal illegally possessed may be ordered seized and may be disposed of as determined by the Commissioner of Environmental

Protection. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense.... A bird or quadruped which results from the crossbreeding of any animal with one of the species listed above ... shall be considered to be a wild bird or quadruped of that species."

DELAWARE

"No person shall bring into this State, possess, sell or exhibit any live wild mammal or hybrid of a wild mammal ... not native to or generally found in Delaware without first securing a permit under this chapter." The regulations state: "There must be two enclosures to house a (Wolf Hybrid), a primary enclosure and a secondary enclosure. Fastening or locking devices shall be required on both the primary and the secondary enclosures and must be tamper proof from the general public. The primary enclosure shall consist of a pen, cage or other enclosure where the (Wolf Hybrid) will be kept, and must be of such a construction that it cannot be destroyed by or escaped from by the (Wolf Hybrid). The secondary enclosure must be of a type sufficient to prevent the (Wolf Hybrid) from escaping from the property of the custodian ... Should the (wolf or Wolf Hybrid) escape from its primary enclosure. The secondary enclosure shall be of a type sufficient to prevent bodily contact between members of the public and the (wolf or Wolf Hybrid)."

"The subject creature must not be a public nuisance. A nuisance will be considered as including, but not limited to, a subject creature which creates excessive odors or noise, displays obnoxious behavior or causes justifiable fear."

Inspection of the premises where the animal will be housed is required. Individual animal permits are required for pet owners and Class (4) permits are required for breeders or exhibitors of wolves and Wolf Hybrids.

"Deleware is divided into three counties and each has its own county government. The two northern most counties have passed laws stating that certain animals are not allowed. Wolves and Wolf Hybrids are listed as animals that are not allowed in New Castle County or in Kent County"

FLORIDA

"Pure wolves and hybrids which are 25% or less domestic dog require a \$100 permit per year unless exempted as a researcher." Provisions include owner "demonstrates no less than one year of substantial practical experience (to consist of no less than 100 hours) plus successfully complete a written examination on the care, feeding, handling and husbandry of the species for which the permit is sought, or other species, within the same biological family ... which are substantially similar in size, characteristics, care and nutritional requirements to the species for which the permit is sought," is able to provide a proper diet, health care and exercise, caging meets minimum specifications and that the neighborhood setting is appropriate." There are yard, containment, housing and care requirements. Those animals that are 75% or more wolf must be permitted as Class II wildlife."

GEORGIA

Possession of wolves and wolf Hybrids is prohibited in the state; they are defined as "Wild Animals."

"Wild animal" means any animal which is not wildlife and is not normally a domestic species in this state. This term specifically includes any hybrid or cross between any combination of a wild animal, wildlife, and a domestic animal. Offspring from all subsequent generations of such crosses or hybrids are wild animals.

28-5-4(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to import, transport, transfer, sell, purchase or possess any wild animal ... without first obtaining a wild animal license from the department...

(b) Wild animal licenses will be issued only to persons engaged in the wholesale or retail wild animal business or persons exhibiting wild animals to the public."

"... except that any person possessing hybrid crosses between wolves and domestic animals on July 1, 1994 shall have until July 1, 1995 to apply for a fee-exempt permit to possess these animals as pets; provided, however, that the said hybrid is sexually neutered; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to transfer possession or ownership of said hybrid without prior written approval from the department. Liability insurance shall not be mandatory for wolf hybrids possessed under this fee-exempt permit.

HAWAII

"Canis familiaris crossed with wolf, coyote, dingo, jackal, fox, dhole, African wilddog, Raccoon dog...are prohibited in the State of Hawaii.

IDAHO

"Any person who obtains or possesses a canine exhibiting primary wolf characteristics or who captures a wolf alive or possesses or obtains a wolf that was born or held in captivity for any purpose must apply for a license for each animal within three (3) days of possession capture or commencement of captivity. Application for a license for each animal shall be made on a form prescribed by the Department and must be completed and returned to the Department within two (2) weeks. Applicants shall have each animal properly tattooed by a qualified veterinarian. The veterinarian shall certify that the animal has been tattooed on the license application."

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Dangerous Animals Act prohibits ownership or possession of wolves except for zoological parks, federally licensed exhibits, circuses, scientific or educational institutions, research laboratories, veterinary hospitals or animal refuges where they must be in an escape-proof enclosure. "There is no separate designation for the crossbred wolf/dog or coyote/dog mix, and as such are accepted as wolves if they are represented as wolf crossbreds." (sic). "It is no defense to a violation of Section 2 that the person violating such section has attempted to domesticate the dangerous animal." Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 8, paragraph 242(2).

According to a representative of the State Veterinarian's office, revisions to the regulations would be considered if USDA were to approve existing rabies vaccines for use in wolves and Wolf Hybrids.

INDIANA

A Class III wild animal permit is required for each individual wolf. Additionally, a USDA permit must be possessed by the owner for each wolf. Wolf Hybrids are not regulated by the state and do not require a permit.

IOWA

"Local, municipal or county officials should be contacted for relevant regulations/ordinances which would supersede state regulations. Regardless of percentage, Wolf Hybrids would be regulated by relevant sections of Chapter 12, Code of Iowa and Iowa Departmental Rules, Chapter 21-67" (which states "Dog, as that term is used in the rules, includes hybrid dog mixtures.") Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship licensed facilities (pounds, animal shelters, boarding and grooming kennels, commercial breeders, etc.) are inspected and license issuance/renewal is subject to compliance with relevant laws and rules. Under the Department of Natural Resources, owners of two or more purebred wolves must have a game breeder's permit. Their facilities are inspected and permits issued by the Department of Natural Resources."

Wolf/wolf hybrids would be subject to the same entry requirements as dogs coming into Iowa from elsewhere. These state that the animal must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, indicating apparent freedom from disease or exposure to infectious or contagious disease. No animals from rabies quarantined areas will be admitted. All animals 4 months of age and older must have been vaccinated for rabies within the past twelve months, with a vaccine and procedures recommended by the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control.

Currently, the Compendium advises that hybrid animals be considered as wild animals and strongly discourages vaccination. There is no approved vaccine for use in wolves."

KANSAS

"Any person possessing a wolf must have a possession permit. There is no charge for the permit." Proof of purchase or receipt is required. A game breeders permit is required to engage in the business of raising and selling wolves. The possession of such animals shall be subject to all federal and state laws and regulations, and to all local ordinances. Wolf Hybrids are not considered to be wild animals and are not regulated by the Department of Wildlife."

KENTUCKY

"Pursuant to KRS 150.183 and 301 KAR 2:081, wolves cannot be imported, transported, possessed or sold, except for certain educational, scientific, or research purposes approved by the commissioner."

KRS Chap. 65, § 3 reads: "(1) A county, city, urban-county, or charter county may regulate or prohibit the holding of wildlife that have been identified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources as inherently dangerous to human health and safety. (1) The department has declared the following species of wildlife to be inherently dangerous to human health and safety and shall establish procedures for denying a transportation permit for said wildlife ... wolf or wolf hybrids over 25% wolf." This law took effect in July 1998. Informally, it was explained that it is basically up to the local government, not the DFWR, to decide if they will allow or prohibit possession of such animals within their jurisdiction but if a person applied for a permit to import a wolf or wolf hybrid into an illegal county or municipality, DFWR would deny the permit.

LOUISIANA

"No person shall possess within the State of Louisiana any of the following species or its subspecies of live wild quadrupeds, domesticated or otherwise:... Red wolf, Gray wolf." The prohibition against wolf-dog hybrids expired January 1, 1997; however, "persons are cautioned that local ordinances or other state regulations may prohibit possession of these animals." "An animal which appears indistinguishable from a wolf, or is in any way represented to be a wolf may be considered to be a wolf in the absence of bonafide documentation to the contrary."

MAINE

Under Title 7, § 3907, 12-C of the Animal Laws of the State of Maine, "Dog means a member of the genus and species known as *Canis familiaris* or any canine, regardless of generation, resulting from the interbreeding of a member of *Canis familiaris* with a wolf hybrid as defined in subsection 30." A separate definition, however, reads "Wolf hybrid means a mammal that is the offspring of the reproduction between a species of wild canid or wild canid hybrid and a domestic dog or wild canid hybrid. Wolf hybrid includes a mammal that is represented by its owner to be a wolf hybrid, coyote hybrid, coydog or any other kind of wild canid hybrid."

"A dog or wolf hybrid must be licensed by its owner or keeper in accordance with the laws of this State." "If a person applying for a license declares that the dog is a wolf hybrid, a

municipal clerk may issue a license without proof that the dog has been immunized against rabies. In accordance with subsection 5, the license issued for the dog must state that the dog is a wolf hybrid.

Under the provisions of 22 MRSA Human Services, Sec. 1313-A, however, "If an undomesticated animal or a domesticated ferret or domesticated wolf hybrid bites a person, an animal control officer, a local health officer, or a game warden may immediately kill or order killed that animal without destroying the head ... The owner of a ... domesticated wolf hybrid shall pay transportation and testing costs for that animal."

Chapter 251 lists the following definitions: "Suspected Rabid Animal: (3) Any domesticated mammal which has bitten a human or domesticated animal." "Stray or owned wildlife hybrids must be euthanized regardless of vaccination status."

ALERT ! Proposed Changes, Maine:

Text of Maine LD #739, "An Act to Require That Wolf Hybrids be Tattooed and to Establish Penalties for Release", is online at:

<http://janus.state.me.us/legis/bills/billtexts/LD073901-1.asp>

UPDATE ! BILL PASSES:

BILL STATUS - 120th LEGISLATURE

LD # 0739 Paper Type HP Paper # 0584 LR # 1190 Type: PUBLIC Introduction:

By
Request
N
Session:
R1

Original
Title:

Act to Require That Wolf Hybrids be Permanently Identified & Est Penalties for
Releasing Wolf Hybrids from Captivity

Short Title:

REQ WOLF HYBRIDS BE PERMANENT ID & EST PENALTIES FOR
RELEASE

Sponsor:

DUNLAP

Emergency:

N

BILL STATUS SUMMARY

Last House

Action:

05/01/2001

Passed to be Enacted. Sent for concurrence Ordered sent
forthwith.

Last Senate

Action:

05/02/2001

PASSED TO BE ENACTED

Governor Action:

05/10/2001

Signed by the Governor

Chapter:

129

Public Law

MARYLAND

"A person or incorporated or unincorporated organization may not harbor or move within Maryland any live wolves or hybrids, for which there is no U.S.D.A. certified vaccine against rabies, without first having obtained a permit from the Service."

MASSACHUSETTS

"No person shall possess, sell, trade, breed, import, export or release a wild canid hybrid or wild felid hybrid, except as otherwise provided by rules and regulations of the division. Any mammal which is the offspring of the reproduction between any species of wild canid or wolf hybrid wild canid and a domestic dog or hybrid wild canid, or is represented by its owner to be a wolf hybrid, coyote hybrid, coy dog or any other kind of wild canid hybrid shall be considered to be wild animals and subject to the provisions of this chapter." "All existing pet hybrids will be 'grandfathered' but they must be registered with the (Department of Fisheries and Wildlife) by July 1, 1994. Although these existing pets are grandfathered, they may not be bred hybrids obtained after April 10, 1994 are unlawful and subject to the enforcement provisions of the state's wildlife laws (MGL 131)." "Applications for the permit require two photographs of the animal to be registered.

MICHIGAN

"Wild wolves in Michigan are protected under the federal Endangered Species Act and under the State's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Part 365. Thus, they cannot be "taken" or possessed in the state. Possession, importation or breeding of wolf-dog crosses is prohibited in the state. Any wolf-dog crosses existing prior to the effective date of this regulation require an annual permit, sterilization, permanent implanted identification and rigid containment and transportation facilities. Owners must also post specific warning signs informing people of the presence of a dangerous wolf-dog. Permitting and prosecution is to be handled by the local jurisdiction in which the animal is located.

MINNESOTA

"Minnesota does not currently regulate Wolf Hybrids, although they may be prohibited by local ordinances in some areas. However, if a Wolf Hybrid bears close resemblance to a "pure" wolf, the owner may be required to show proof that the animal is legally maintained and that it is a Hybrid. Pure wolves may not be taken from the wild, may only be obtained from properly licensed breeders and require a permit for their possession." "Effective sometime this summer, but not later than August 1, 2000, a new state law will prohibit the release of wolf-dog hybrids into the wild and prohibit the

release of captive gray wolves, except by the permit from the Department of Natural Resources."

MISSISSIPPI

"It is unlawful for any person to import, transfer, sell, purchase or possess any wild animal classified as inherently dangerous by law or regulation unless that person holds a permit or is exempt from holding a permit." A permit is required for each animal possessed. "The following wild animals are classified as animals inherently dangerous to humans ... wolves, jackals and dingos; all species, including crosses between wolves and domestic animals."

A person must obtain a permit before that person takes possession of a wild animal ... Prior to the issuance of a permit, the applicant must provide proof of liability insurance in the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) for each wild animal up to a maximum of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00). Each permitted animal shall be individually identified by the use of an injectable microchip transponder to be supplied by DWFP. Permittee must provide and maintain all health records of each permitted animal, including health certificates, records of immunizations and vaccinations and any other documentary evidence pertaining to the health and welfare of the permitted animal. The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks Public Notice Number 3523 also contains minimum containment provisions.

MISSOURI

"Any person holding wildlife in captivity in any manner shall have in his/her possession the prescribed permit or evidence of exemption." Wolves and Wolf Hybrids are considered Class II wildlife and there are minimum containment specifications and recordkeeping requirements." A breeder must obtain a wildlife breeders permit.

MONTANA

"Wolves and certain other predators are required to be tattooed and records of the same maintained by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. If any wolf ... that is held in captivity or that escapes from captivity causes any damage to the personal property of another person, compensation for such damage must be paid by the person holding or who held the animal in captivity." The regulations define "wolf" as "any canine which is one-half or more wolf. All 50% or greater crosses and pure wolves are required to be tattooed and registered."

NEBRASKA

"The statute prohibits possession of wolves in the state. Wolf Hybrids are not regulated by the Game and Parks Commission. But a Wolf Hybrid which looks like a wolf will be determined to be a wolf."

NEVADA

NAC 503.140: A Division of Wildlife license or permit is not required to import or possess (wolves). However, other state agencies or local (county/city) entities may have special regulations or ordinances regarding their ownership. Wolf Hybrids are not regulated at a state level.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Purebred wolves require Category 5 permits from the Fish and Game Department. "Possession of wolves is restricted to federally and state licensed Wildlife Exhibitors. Possession of a wolf as a pet is not permitted."

Chapter 466-A:2 "The provisions of RSA 466, RSA 436:99-109 and RSA 644.8 shall apply to wolf hybrids, except as modified by the provisions of this chapter.

466-A:3 Prohibitions: No person shall sell, offer for sale, trade, give away, acquire, import, export, release or cause to be released a wolf hybrid in the state of New Hampshire, except as provided in paragraph 11, 11-a or 11-b.

II. No person shall possess a wolf hybrid, except for: a) Those wolf hybrids that the person owns while residing in New Hampshire on June 6, 1994; b) Those wolf hybrids born in New Hampshire to a canine that was both pregnant with such hybrids and owned in New Hampshire on June 6, 1994; or c) Those wolf hybrids used as sled dogs which are temporarily brought into the state for competitive events.

II-a. A person may import a wolf hybrid provided the wolf hybrid is spayed or neutered and has proper documentation of the spay or neutering.

II-b. A person may bring a wolf hybrid into the state temporarily for competitive events.

III. Any person possessing a wolf hybrid shall keep accurate licensing and vaccination records, as required by RSA 466-A:2 and neutering records, as provided in RSA 466-A:3, 11-a, which shall be available for inspection by an animal control officer or law enforcement officer.

There are additional requirements for permittees to keep accurate licensing and vaccination records, to have the animal vaccinated against rabies and sign an affidavit acknowledging the owner knows the vaccine is experimental and absolving the veterinarian and manufacturer of any liability should the hybrid subsequently contract rabies. There are also requirements pertaining to adequate containment.

NEW JERSEY

"Wolf Hybrids are not regulated in the State of New Jersey. Wolves are regulated as potentially dangerous species and are not allowed to be possessed as pets." In addition, "no permit shall be issued for the possession of any species designated as endangered by the U.S. Department of the Interior or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection."

NEW MEXICO

"Except as otherwise provided in the Wildlife Conservation Act (17-2-37 - 17-2-46 NMSA 1978), it is unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, export, sell or offer for sale, or ship any threatened or endangered species or subspecies, or any restricted species. The Department may authorize such activities by permit, for scientific or educational purposes, for propagation in captivity." The gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) is listed as an endangered species in New Mexico. "Wolf Hybrids do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Game & Fish." Wolf-dogs are banned in Bernalillo county and the City of Albuquerque. However, animals are grandfathered in. Breeding and selling are also banned. An exotic animal license is required for existing wolf-dogs in Albq.

NEW YORK

"Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section 11-05335 and Regulations NYCRR Part 182. Briefly, the wolf is regulated as an endangered species in New York. Licenses are issued only for scientific, exhibition or education purposes provided the licensee has an Animal Welfare Permit from the USDA. Licenses are not issued to possess a wolf as a "pet."

ECL Section 11-0511 and Regulations 6 NYCRR Part 180.1. Briefly, a wolf-hybrid is defined as "dangerous wildlife" in New York. A license is required to import, possess, transport or export a wolf-hybrid. Licenses are only issued for scientific, educational or exhibition purposes provided that the licensee has an Animal Welfare Permit from USDA. Licenses are not issued to possess a wolf-hybrid as a "pet." Part 180.1 further describes certain prohibited animals as "any animal, the overall appearance of which makes it difficult or impossible to distinguish it from a wolf (*Canis lupus*) or coyote (*Canis latrans*)."

NORTH CAROLINA

"Possession of eastern timber wolves or red wolves (100% purebred stock) would require a wildlife captivity license, which may be obtained by written request to the Division of Wildlife Management for a captivity application and then by following the application procedure. The Commission does not recognize wolf-hybrids as wild animals."

NORTH DAKOTA

"Wolves and Wolf Hybrids are presently classified as Category 4 Nontraditional Livestock by the North Dakota Board of Animal Health. The definition of Category 4 animals includes "those species that are considered inherently or environmentally dangerous, including bears, wolves, wolf hybrids, primates, lions, tigers and cats." Wolf hybrid "means any animal that is any part wolf."

Under Chapter 48-12-82, minimum requirements of secure containment must be met for all wolves or wolf hybrids possessed. Health certificates and a permit are required for importation.

Category 4 animals "may not be imported from an area that is quarantined for rabies unless approved by the State veterinarian."

"Any wolf or wolf hybrid that is in the presence of persons other than the owner, handler or immediate family must be under the direct control and supervision of the owner or handler at all times."

OHIO

"The Ohio Division of Wildlife has no regulations concerning the sale or possession of wolves or Wolf Hybrids in Ohio. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has authority on dealing with wolves in Ohio. The wolf hybrid is classified as a dog and is covered by the Ohio Department of Agriculture (Chapter 955 Dogs)."

OKLAHOMA

A wolf/dog hybrid is considered a domestic animal and not wildlife. A non-commercial breeder's license is not required to own a single pure wolf; however, the animal must be purchased from a commercial breeder and a sales receipt must be kept to prove origin. If two or more animals are owned, then a non-commercial breeder's license must be purchased. If two or more wolves are owned and bred for resale, then a commercial breeder's license must be purchased. Pure wolves are also regulated by the federal agencies.

OREGON

"Oregon law requires the owners of exotic animals (which includes wolves) in Oregon to have a permit for each species of exotic they hold.

"As of January 1, 1999, the Oregon Department of Agriculture no longer regulates the keeping of wolf-dog hybrids. Control of these animals has been returned to local jurisdictions" which may promulgate their own regulations.

"Wolf-dog hybrids do fit under dog control ordinances with one exception: there is no rabies vaccine currently licensed for use in wolf-dog hybrids. A hybrid may be vaccinated at the discretion of the owner and the veterinarian; this is extra-label use of the vaccine. However, if the animal bites a person, it will be treated as a wild, unvaccinated animal in accordance with the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control. Until a rabies vaccine is licensed for use in wolf hybrids, provision must be made to exclude them from the rabies requirement in local licensing laws." The State Veterinarian's office suggests that local animal control ordinances include the following: "Animals declared by the owner to be wolf-dog hybrids will be licensed under dog control ordinances but will be exempt from the requirement for rabies vaccination. In the event that a rabies vaccine becomes licensed for use in wolf-dog hybrids, this exemption will be withdrawn. All other animal control regulations apply."

ALERT ! Proposed Changes, Oregon:

Oregon House Bill #3363, To include wolves and wolf hybrids in definition of predatory animal; Amending ORS 610.002, more info online at:

Brief Summary:

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/01reg/measures/hb3300.dir/hb3363.intro.html>

Also: <http://www.leg.state.or.us/01reg/measures/hb3300.dir/hb3363.a.html>

And: <http://www.leg.state.or.us/01reg/measures/hb3300.dir/hb3363.1ha.html>

UPDATE ! Governor rejects "Wolf Hybrid" clause:

The Oregon Governor has vetoed House Bill 3363 that would have added "Wolf Hybrids" to the list of predatory animals that could be poisoned, trapped or shot without normal regard to due process. I listened to the hearing where the spokesperson at best was misinformed, at worst, just plain deceitful, when she described how a rancher could tell the difference between a wolf, wolf hybrid and a dog.

The original legislation proposed by the Cattleman's Association would have added "Wolf" to the list. Legislative counsel reminded them it would be in violation of the endangered species act, and rather than drop the bill they changed the language and their drum beat to hybrid.

Here is Oregon Governor Kitzhaber's veto message for House Bill 3363, which would have added wolf hybrids to the list of predatory animals that could be trapped, poisoned, shot, etc., on site.

June 29, 2001

The Honorable Mark Simmons

Speaker of the House H-269

State Capitol

Salem, OR 97301

Dear Speaker Simmons:

I am returning herewith House Bill 3363-A, unsigned and disapproved.

HB 3363-A would amend ORS 610, to include "wolf hybrids" among a list of predators that may be destructive to agricultural crops, products and activities. In early June, I indicated concern about this proposal because there is little evidence of a current problem to address or the likelihood of one emerging. In any event, if specific problems were to develop, adequate measures exist now to address them. ORS 609 provides Oregon's counties with the ability to legally authorize capture or taking of wolf hybrids as dogs when shown to kill, injure or chase livestock. This provides a sufficient tool applied at the local level to specific fact situations.

Many Oregonians have wolf hybrids as pets. This legislation would give Oregonians permission to kill someone's pet. HB3363-A also may create a liability under the federal Endangered Species Act for local landowners who kill, albeit in rare future circumstances, a wolf thinking it's a hybrid, resulting in a "take" of a federally listed species.

HB 3363-A is an unnecessary solution looking for a problem. I believe the tools in place

today are adequate to deal with problem wolf hybrids, without placing Oregonians at higher risk of needlessly killing someone's wolf hybrid pet or a federally listed species.

Sincerely,

John A. Kitzhaber, M.D.

PENNSYLVANIA

Wolves and Wolf Hybrids may be possessed if they are purchased or received from any lawful sources from within or without the state and if the owner first secures an Exotic Wildlife

Possession Permit from the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commission. Inspection by the Commission is required to insure that minimum requirements for secure and humane housing conditions are met. "Minimum pen requirements for a single animal are 15' length by 8' width by 6' height covered at the top to prevent escape. For a pair, double the cage length. For each additional animal - after 2 add 10' to the cage length. A secluded den area 4'W x 4'L is required for a single animal. Add 3' in length for an additional animal." "Records shall be maintained of acquisitions and disposals of exotic wildlife as well as exotic wildlife born on the premises. Records shall be in ink, written in English and include the full name and address of the person with whom a transaction is conducted. Records shall be available for inspection by Commission personnel at reasonable hours. Entries shall be made on the day of transaction."

RHODE ISLAND

"No person shall import into, receive, or possess in this state a native animal, exotic animal, a member of a target species or a hybrid, unless in possession of a current permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to these regulations."

"A permit to import into, receive or possess in this state native wildlife and hybrids thereof ... shall be restricted to Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, United States Department of Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Agriculture

(USDA) and American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZA) approved, zoos and research institutes or other USDA approved facilities upon a determination by the Commissioner the permit is involved in a bona fide experiment or project. A permittee is required to conform with all applicable Federal, State and local requirements for licensure certification or permit.

Prior inspection of the facilities in which the animal(s) will be held is mandatory.

"Animals approved for importation/possession under permit shall not be used for breeding purposes without prior notification of, and approval by, the department as per Part 1 of Rule 8. Such approval shall be indicated on the permit issued."

SOUTH CAROLINA

"It is unlawful to sell live wolves or coyotes within the state or to ship or import live wolves or coyotes into this state, except for exhibition or scientific purposes upon approval of the department... A person may not have a live wolf or coyote in his possession without a wildlife captivity license issued by the department." The 1995 response indicated that: "It is illegal to import a wolf or Wolf Hybrid that is 25% or more wolf. There is no regulation against possession of a Wolf Hybrid if purchased within the state. Wildlife Commission policy considers them 'potentially dangerous' ... "No carnivores which are normally not domesticated may be sold as a pet in this state. Such carnivores shall include animals known to be reservoirs of rabies, such as wolves ..." "The (Wildlife Resources) Commission does not recognize wolf-hybrids as wild animals."

SOUTH DAKOTA

"A permit from the South Dakota Animal Industry Board is required to import nondomestic animals. In addition, a permit as described in Section 12:68:18:03 is required to possess in South Dakota any nondomestic mammal, or any of its hybrids listed in this section." (All nondomestic members of the family Canidae, which also includes hybrids). Annual application is required. All animals in this category must be permanently identified by either legible tattoo or ear tag, or by electronic means.

TENNESSEE

"No wolves may be possessed without a permit, which includes very rigid pen specifications. Permits are issued only to zoos, circuses, and commercial propagators. Wolves are considered to be Class I wildlife. Wolf Hybrids of any percentage are not regulated by the Agency and are classified as Class III animals."

TEXAS

"No person in Texas may possess, transport, receive or release a live wolf in this state."

Wolf Hybrids are not regulated at the state level; however, some counties and municipalities have local regulations regarding these animals.

UTAH

No permits are required by the Division of Wildlife Resources for Wolf Hybrids. They are considered to be domestic dogs. Local ordinances may vary from locality to locality. Pure wolves and any other species listed as threatened or endangered, "may not be imported or possessed without first obtaining a certificate of registration from the division, a federal permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and an entry permit number from the Department of Agriculture."

VERMONT

"It is unlawful for any person to bring into the State of Vermont any live wild bird or animal ... unless, upon application in writing therefor, the person obtains a permit to do so." The definition of "Wild Animals" include "the family Canidae, any hybrids with domestic dogs." However, Chapter 193, Subchapter 2 regulates Wolf Hybrids generally the same as "domestic pets," except for the following provision.

"Since there is no approved pre-exposure rabies vaccine for wolf hybrids, until the commissioner finds and approves a rabies vaccine, any wolf hybrid which bites or otherwise exposes a human, pet or domestic animal to rabies shall immediately be destroyed and its head shall be sent to the state department of health for the purpose of testing its brain tissue for the presence of the disease."

VIRGINIA

Pure wolves are not allowed entrance into the state for private ownership. Hybrid wolves are no longer regulated by the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, but per a mandate signed into law amending Chapter 918 of the Code of Virginia, "Any county, city or town may, by ordinance, establish a permit system to ensure the adequate confinement and responsible ownership of hybrid canines. Such ordinances may include requirements pertaining to: (i) the term and expiration of the permit, (ii) the number of hybrid canines that may be owned by a permittee, (iii) identification tags or tattooing of the animal, (iv) where the animal may be kept, (v) handling of the animal while not on the property of the owner, and (vi) information required to be provided when applying for a permit, such as the sex, color, height, vaccination records, length, or identifying marks of the hybrid canine. The ordinance shall not require that hybrid canines be disposed of by the owner unless the owner fails or refuses to obtain or renew any required permit or violates a provision of the ordinance or any other law pertaining to the responsible ownership of the hybrid canine. The locality may impose a permit fee to cover the cost of the permitting system."

Under 3.1-796.8, "As used in this article; 'adequate confinement' means that, while on the property of its owner and not under the direct supervision and control of the owner or custodian, a hybrid canine shall be confined in a humane manner in a securely enclosed and locked structure of sufficient height and design to (i) prevent the animal's escape; or if the hybrid canine is determined to be a dangerous dog pursuant to 3.1-796.93; I, the structure shall prevent direct contact with any person or animal not authorized by the owner to be in direct contact with the hybrid canine, and (ii) provide a minimum of 100 square feet of floor space for each adult animal. Tethering of a hybrid canine not under the direct supervision and control of the owner or custodian shall not be considered adequate confinement." "Hybrid canine means any animal which at any time has been or is permitted, registered, licensed, advertised or otherwise described or represented as a hybrid canine, wolf or coyote by its owner to a licensed veterinarian, law-enforcement officer, animal control officer, humane investigator, official of the Department of Health, or State Veterinarian's representative."

Sections 3.1-796.126:10 and 3.1-796.126:11 provide that any canine hybrid which has committed depredations on livestock or poultry may be immediately killed by anyone

witnessing such depredations, and also provide for remuneration of the livestock or poultry owner.

WASHINGTON

"The wolf, *Canis lupus*, has been classified as an endangered species by the Fish and Wildlife Commission. Private ownership of a wolf requires proof of legal acquisition, health certificate, proper holding facilities. Wolf Hybrids are not classified as wildlife and therefore do not fall within the regulatory authority of the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This does not mean that local jurisdictions may not regulate or prohibit the possession of these animals. Additionally, other state or local agencies may have regulations that apply to the importation or possession of wolves or wolf hybrids." Possession of wolves or wolf hybrids is prohibited in King County.

ALERT ! WA State Has Proposed Changes:

Text of WA Exotics Senate Bill #5729, is online at:

http://www.leg.wa.gov/pub/billinfo/2001-02/senate/5725-5749/5729_02012001.txt

Synopsis or Digest at:

http://www.leg.wa.gov/pub/billinfo/2001-02/senate/5725-5749/5729_dig_02012001.txt

WEST VIRGINIA

"The importation of any species of wildlife into West Virginia is governed by a Wildlife Importation permit. These permits have been denied in recent years for wolves and other potentially dangerous wildlife due to some bad experiences in the past. Wolf Hybrids with more than 1% dog in their lineage are treated as dogs and therefore would not be under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Game Department; however, importation is not allowed."

WISCONSIN

"Pure wolves are illegal except by permit for zoological, educational or scientific purposes or propagation for preservation purposes. Hybrids are not regulated."

WYOMING

Chapter 10, Section 5 (a) states: "Wolves (*Canis lupus*), wolf hybrids, and/or wolf/dog hybrids may not be imported or sold in the state of Wyoming."

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