



Sen. James F. Clayborne, Jr.

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1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2362

2 AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_. Amend Senate Bill 2362 by replacing  
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

14 Section 1-10. Administrative agency. This Act shall be

1 administered and under the direction of the Department of  
2 Natural Resources.

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

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

9 "Administrative rule" means a regulatory measure issued by  
10 the Director under this Act.

11 "Authorized law enforcement officer" means all sworn  
12 members of the Law Enforcement Division of the Department and  
13 those persons specifically granted law enforcement  
14 authorization by the Director.

15 "Bonafide scientific or educational institution" means  
16 confirming educational or scientific tax-exemption, from the  
17 federal Internal Revenue Service or the applicant's national,  
18 state, or local tax authority; or a statement of accreditation  
19 or recognition as an educational institution.

20 "Contraband" means all reptile or amphibian life or any  
21 part of reptile or amphibian life taken, bought, sold or  
22 bartered, shipped, or held in possession or any conveyance,  
23 vehicle, watercraft, or other means of transportation  
24 whatsoever, except sealed railroad cars or other sealed common

1 carriers, used to transport or ship any reptile or amphibian  
2 life or any part of reptile or amphibian life taken, contrary  
3 to this Act, including administrative rules, or used to  
4 transport, contrary to this Act, including administrative  
5 rules, any of the specified species when taken illegally.

6 "Culling" means rejecting or discarding.

7 "Department" means the Illinois Department of Natural  
8 Resources.

9 "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Department of  
10 Natural Resources.

11 "Educational program" means a program of organized  
12 instruction or study for providing education, intended to meet  
13 a public need.

14 "Endangered or threatened species" means any species  
15 listed as endangered or threatened to the species level on  
16 either the Illinois List of Endangered and Threatened Fauna or  
17 the federal U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Threatened  
18 and Endangered Species.

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

21 "Indigenous or native taxa" means those amphibians and  
22 reptiles to the subspecies level that can be found naturally in  
23 this State.

24 "Individual" means a natural person.

25 "Medically significant" means a venomous or poisonous  
26 species whose venom or toxin can cause death or serious illness

1 or injury in humans that may require emergency room care or the  
2 immediate care of a physician. These species are categorized as  
3 being "medically significant" or "medically important".

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

6 "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation,  
7 organization, trade or professional association, firm, limited  
8 liability company, joint venture, or group.

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

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

16 "Reptile show" means any event open to the public, for a  
17 fee or without a fee, that is not a licensed pet store, where  
18 herptiles or herptiles together with other animals are  
19 exhibited, displayed, sold, bought, traded, or otherwise made  
20 available for public display.

21 "Resident" means a person who in good faith makes  
22 application for any license or permit and verifies by statement  
23 that he or she has maintained his or her permanent abode in  
24 this State for period of at least 30 consecutive days  
25 immediately preceding the person's application, and who does  
26 not maintain permanent abode or claim residency in another

1 state for the purposes of obtaining any of the same or similar  
2 licenses or permits under this Act. A person's permanent abode  
3 is his or her fixed and permanent dwelling place, as  
4 distinguished from a temporary or transient place of residence.  
5 Domiciliary intent is required to establish that the person is  
6 maintaining his or her permanent abode in this State. Evidence  
7 of domiciliary intent includes, but is not limited to, the  
8 location where the person votes, pays personal income tax, or  
9 obtains a drivers license. Any person on active duty in the  
10 Armed Forces shall be considered a resident of Illinois during  
11 his or her period of military duty.

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

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

17 "Transport" or "ship" means to convey by parcel post,  
18 express, freight, baggage, or shipment by common carrier or any  
19 description; by automobile, motorcycle, or other vehicle of any  
20 kind; by water or aircraft of any kind; or by any other means  
21 of transportation.

22 "Turtle farming" means the act of breeding, hatching,  
23 raising, selling turtles, or any combination commercially for  
24 the purpose of providing turtles, turtle eggs, or turtle parts  
25 to pet suppliers, exporters, and food industries.

26 "Wildlife sanctuary" means any non-profit organization

1 that: (1) is exempt from taxation under the federal Internal  
2 Revenue Code and is currently confirmed as tax exempt by the  
3 federal Internal Revenue Service; (2) operates a place of  
4 refuge where wild animals are provided care for their lifetime  
5 or released back to their natural range; (3) does not conduct  
6 activities on animals in its possession that are not inherent  
7 to the animal's nature; (4) does not use animals in its  
8 possession for entertainment; (5) does not sell, trade, or  
9 barter animals in its possession or parts of those animals; and  
10 (6) does not breed animals in its possession.

11 Section 1-25. Administrative rules. The Department is  
12 authorized to adopt administrative rules for carrying out,  
13 administering, and enforcing the provisions of this Act. The  
14 administrative rules shall be adopted in accordance with the  
15 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

16 Rules, after becoming effective, shall be enforced in the  
17 same manner as other provisions of this Act. It is unlawful for  
18 any person to violate any provision of any administrative rule  
19 adopted by the Department. Violators of administrative rules  
20 are subject to the penalties in this Act.

21 Section 1-30. Conservation of reptiles and amphibians. The  
22 Department shall take all measures necessary for the  
23 conservation, distribution, introduction, and restoration of  
24 reptiles and amphibians. The Department shall also bring or

1 cause to be brought actions and proceedings, in the name and by  
2 the authority of the People of the State of Illinois, to  
3 enforce this Act, including administrative rules, and to  
4 recover any and all fines and penalties provided for in this  
5 Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the  
6 Department to change any penalty prescribed by law or to change  
7 the amount of license fees or the authority conferred by  
8 licenses prescribed by law. The Department is authorized to  
9 cooperate with the appropriate Departments of the federal  
10 government and other Departments or agencies of State  
11 government and educational institutions in conducting surveys,  
12 experiments, or work of joint interest or benefit.

13 Section 1-35. Peace officers. All employees of the  
14 Department authorized by the Director shall have the power of,  
15 and shall be, peace officers in the enforcement of this Act,  
16 including administrative rules, and may carry weapons as may be  
17 necessary in the performance of his or her duties.

18 Section 1-40. Arrests; warrants. All authorized employees  
19 of the Department and all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and other  
20 police officers shall arrest any person detected in violation  
21 of any of the provisions of this Act, including administrative  
22 rules. Any duly accredited officer of the federal Fish and  
23 Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service may arrest any person  
24 detected in violation of any of the provisions of this Act,

1 including administrative rules.

2 All officers shall make prompt investigation of any  
3 violation of this Act, including administrative rules,  
4 reported by any other persons and shall cause a complaint to be  
5 filed when there seems just ground for a complaint and evidence  
6 procurable to support the complaint.

7 Upon the filing of a complaint, the officers shall render  
8 assistance in the prosecution of the party against whom the  
9 complaint is made.

10 Peace officers, other than employees of the Department,  
11 making arrests and serving warrants provided for by this Act  
12 shall receive the fees and mileage as provided for by law for  
13 sheriffs.

14 Each duly accredited officer and authorized employee of the  
15 Department is empowered to execute and serve all warrants and  
16 processes issued by the circuit court.

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

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



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

4           Section 1-55. Collection of fines. All fines provided for  
5 by this Act shall be collected and remitted to the Department's  
6 Wildlife and Fish Fund, within 30 days after the collection of  
7 the fine, by the clerk of the circuit court collecting the  
8 fines who shall submit at the same time to the Department a  
9 statement of the names of the persons so fined and the name of  
10 the arresting officer, the offense committed, the amount of the  
11 fine, and the date of the conviction.

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

1 bought, sold or bartered, shipped, or had in possession  
2 contrary to this Act, including administrative rules, or that  
3 the receptacle containing the reptile or amphibian is falsely  
4 labeled.

5 Authorized employees of the Department shall be given free  
6 access to and shall not be hindered or interfered with in  
7 making an entry and examination. Any permit or license held by  
8 a person preventing free access or interfering with or  
9 hindering an employee shall not be issued to that person for  
10 the period of one year after his or her action.

11 Employees of the Department as specifically authorized by  
12 the Director are empowered to enter all lands and waters for  
13 the purpose of reptile or amphibian investigations, State and  
14 federal permit inspections, as well as reptile or amphibian  
15 censuses or inventories, and are further empowered to conduct  
16 examination of equipment and devices in the field, under law,  
17 to ensure compliance with this Act.

18 Section 1-65. Prima facie evidence; confiscation. The  
19 possession of any reptile or amphibian life or any part of  
20 reptile or amphibian life protected under this Act is prima  
21 facie evidence that the reptile or amphibian life or any part  
22 of reptile or amphibian life is subject to the provisions of  
23 this Act, including administrative rules.

24 Whenever the contents of any box, barrel, package, or  
25 receptacle consists partly of contraband and partly of legal

1 reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian  
2 life, the entire contents of the box, barrel, or package, or  
3 other receptacle are subject to confiscation.

4 Whenever a person has in his or her possession in excess of  
5 the number of reptile or amphibian life or any parts of reptile  
6 or amphibian life permitted under this Act, including  
7 administrative rules, the entire number of reptile or amphibian  
8 life or any parts of reptile or amphibian life in his or her  
9 possession is subject to confiscation.

10 Section 1-70. Search and seizure. Whenever any authorized  
11 employee of the Department, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other  
12 peace office of the State has reason to believe that any  
13 person, owner, possessor, commercial institution, pet store,  
14 or reptile show vendor or attendee possesses any reptile or  
15 amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life  
16 contrary to the provisions of this Act, including  
17 administrative rules, he or she may file, or cause to be filed,  
18 a sworn complaint to that effect before the circuit court and  
19 procure and execute a search warrant. Upon execution of the  
20 search warrant, the officer executing the search warrant shall  
21 make due return of the search warrant to the court issuing the  
22 search warrant, together with an inventory of all the reptile  
23 or amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life  
24 taken under the search warrant. The court shall then issue  
25 process against the party owning, controlling, or transporting

1 the reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or  
2 amphibian life seized, and upon its return shall proceed to  
3 determine whether or not the reptile or amphibian life or any  
4 part of reptile or amphibian life was held, possessed, or  
5 transported in violation of this Act, including administrative  
6 rules. In case of a finding that the reptile or amphibian life  
7 was illegally held, possessed, transported, or sold, a judgment  
8 shall be entered against the owner or party found in possession  
9 of the reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or  
10 amphibian life for the costs of the proceeding and providing  
11 for the disposition of the property seized, as provided for by  
12 this Act.

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

18 Section 1-80. Posing as an officer or employee. It shall be  
19 unlawful for any person to represent himself or herself falsely  
20 to be an officer or employee of the Department or to assume to  
21 act as an officer or employee of the Department without having  
22 been duly appointed and employed. Any person who violates this  
23 provision is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

1           Section 1-85. Confiscation of contraband. All reptile or  
2 amphibian life or any part of reptile or amphibian life taken,  
3 bought, sold or bartered, shipped, or had in possession  
4 contrary to any of the provisions of this Act, including  
5 administrative rules, is contraband and subject to seizure and  
6 confiscation by any authorized employee of the Department.

7           Contraband reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile  
8 or amphibian life seized and confiscated shall be disposed of  
9 as directed by the Department.

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

23          Upon the seizure of any device because of its illegal use,  
24 the officer or authorized employee of the Department making the  
25 seizure shall, as soon as reasonably possible, cause a

1 complaint to be filed before the circuit court and a summons to  
2 be issued requiring the owner or person in possession of the  
3 property to appear in court and show cause why the device  
4 seized should not be forfeited to the State. Upon the return of  
5 the summons duly served or upon posting or publication of  
6 notice as provided in this Act, the court shall proceed to  
7 determine the question of the illegality of the use of the  
8 seized property. Upon judgment being entered that the property  
9 was illegally used, an order shall be entered providing for the  
10 forfeiture of the seized property to the State. The owner of  
11 the property may have a jury determine the illegality of its  
12 use and shall have the right of an appeal as in other civil  
13 cases. Confiscation or forfeiture shall not preclude or  
14 mitigate against prosecution and assessment of penalties  
15 provided in Article 90 of this Act.

16 Upon seizure of any property under circumstances  
17 supporting a reasonable belief that the property was abandoned,  
18 lost, stolen, or otherwise illegally possessed or used contrary  
19 to this Act, except property seized during a search or arrest,  
20 and ultimately returned, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of  
21 under order of a court in accordance with this Act, the  
22 authorized employee of the Department shall make reasonable  
23 inquiry and efforts to identify and notify the owner or other  
24 person entitled to possession of the property and shall return  
25 the property after the person provides reasonable and  
26 satisfactory proof of his or her ownership or right to

1 possession and reimburses the Department for all reasonable  
2 expenses of custody. If the identity or location of the owner  
3 or other person entitled to possession of the property has not  
4 been ascertained within 6 months after the Department obtains  
5 possession, the Department shall effectuate the sale of the  
6 property for cash to the highest bidder at a public auction.  
7 The owner or other person entitled to possession of the  
8 property may claim and recover possession of the property at  
9 any time before its sale at public auction upon providing  
10 reasonable and satisfactory proof of ownership or right of  
11 possession and reimbursing the Department for all reasonable  
12 expenses of custody.

13 Any property forfeited to the State by court order under  
14 this Section may be disposed of by public auction, except that  
15 any property that is the subject of a court order shall not be  
16 disposed of pending appeal of the order. The proceeds of the  
17 sales at auction shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish  
18 Fund.

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

21 Section 1-95. Violations; separate offenses. Each act of  
22 pursuing, taking, shipping, offered or received for shipping,  
23 offering or receiving for shipment, transporting, buying,  
24 selling or bartering, or having in one's possession any  
25 protected reptile or amphibian life or any part of reptile or

1 amphibian life, seines, nets, bags, snake hooks or tongs, or  
2 other devices used or to be used in violation of this Act,  
3 including administrative rules, constitutes a separate  
4 offense.

5 Section 1-100. Accessory to violation. Any person who aids  
6 in or contributes in any way to a violation of this Act,  
7 including administrative rules, is individually liable, as a  
8 separate offense under this Act, for the penalties imposed  
9 against the person who committed the violation.

10 Section 1-105. Permit fraudulently obtained. No person  
11 shall at any time:

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

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

16 (3) counterfeit any form of permit provided for by this  
17 Act;

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

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

21 It is unlawful to possess any permit issued under the  
22 provisions of this Act that was fraudulently obtained or which  
23 the person or permittee knew, or should have known, was  
24 falsified, altered, changed in any manner, or fraudulently



1 obtained.

2 The Department shall revoke all permits and suspend all  
3 privileges under this Act of any person violating this Section  
4 for a period of not less than 3 years. The procedures for  
5 suspension under this Section shall be as provided for in  
6 administrative rule. Anyone who violates a provision of this  
7 Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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

15 Section 1-115. Ownership and title of wild indigenous  
16 reptiles and amphibians. The ownership of and title to all wild  
17 indigenous reptile and amphibian life within the boundaries of  
18 the State, are hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild  
19 indigenous reptile and amphibian life shall be taken or killed,  
20 in any manner or at any time, unless the person or persons  
21 taking or killing the wild indigenous reptile and amphibian  
22 life shall consent that the title to the wild indigenous  
23 reptile and amphibian life shall be and remain in the State for  
24 the purpose of regulating the taking, killing, possession, use,

1 sale, and transportation of wild indigenous reptile and  
2 amphibian life after taking or killing, as set forth in this  
3 Act.

4 The regulation and licensing of the taking of wild  
5 indigenous reptile and amphibian life in the State are  
6 exclusive powers and functions of the State. A home rule unit  
7 may not regulate or license the taking of wild indigenous  
8 reptile and amphibian life. This Section is a denial and  
9 limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection  
10 (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

11 Section 1-120. Application. This Act shall apply to reptile  
12 and amphibian life or any part of reptile and amphibian life  
13 (i) in or from any of the waters or lands wholly within the  
14 boundaries of the State or over which the State has concurrent  
15 jurisdiction with any other state or (ii) which may be  
16 possessed in or brought into the State.

17 Section 1-125. Taking on private property. It is unlawful  
18 for any person to take, or attempt to take any species of  
19 reptile or amphibian, or parts thereof, within or upon the land  
20 of another, or upon waters flowing over or standing on the land  
21 of another, without first obtaining permission from the owner  
22 or the owner's designee. For the purposes of this Section, the  
23 owner's designee means anyone who the owner designates in a  
24 written authorization and the authorization must contain (i)

1 the legal or common description of property for which the  
2 authority is given, (ii) the extent that the owner's designee  
3 is authorized to make decisions regarding who is allowed to  
4 take or attempt to take any species of reptiles or amphibians,  
5 or parts thereof, and (iii) the owner's notarized signature.  
6 Before enforcing this Section the law enforcement officer must  
7 have received notice from the owner or the owner's designee of  
8 a violation of this Section. Statements made to a law  
9 enforcement officer regarding this notice shall not be rendered  
10 inadmissible by the hearsay rule when offered for the purpose  
11 of showing the required notice. Any person who violates this  
12 Section shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

13 Section 1-130. Financial value of herptiles.

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

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

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

25 (3) for any special use herptile, the value shall be no

1 less than \$250 per special use herptile or fair market  
2 value, whichever is greater; and

3 (4) any person who, for profit or commercial purposes,  
4 knowingly captures or kills, possesses, offers for sale,  
5 sells, offers to barter, barter, offers to purchase,  
6 purchases, delivers for shipment, ships, exports, imports,  
7 causes to be shipped, exported, or imported, delivers for  
8 transportation, transports, or causes to be transported,  
9 carriers or causes to be carried, or receives for shipment,  
10 transportation, carriage, or export any reptile or  
11 amphibian life, in part or in whole of any of the reptiles  
12 and amphibians protected by this Act, and that reptile or  
13 amphibian life, in whole or in part, is valued at or in  
14 excess of a total of \$300 or fair market value, whichever  
15 is greater, as per value specified in paragraphs (1), (2),  
16 and (3) of this subsection commits a Class 3 felony.

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

22 ARTICLE 5. INDIGENOUS OR  
23 NATIVE HERPTILE TAXA

24 Section 5-5. Possession limits.

1           (a) The possession limit for indigenous amphibian and  
2 reptile taxa (excluding common snapping turtles and bullfrogs)  
3 is 8 total collectively with no more than 4 per taxa. Captive  
4 born offspring of a legally held reptile or amphibian, not  
5 intended for commercial purposes, is exempt from the possession  
6 limits for a period of 30 days. Young of gravid wild-collected  
7 amphibians and reptiles shall be released at site of adult  
8 capture after birth.

9           (b) Only residents may possess herptiles collected from the  
10 wild within this State under a valid sport fishing license;  
11 non-residents may not possess herptiles collected from the wild  
12 within this State except for scientific purposes, with a  
13 Herptile Scientific Collection permit.

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

25           (d) The trier of fact may infer that a person is collecting  
26 from the wild within this State if he or she possesses

1 indigenous reptiles or amphibians, in whole or in part, if no  
2 documentation exists stating that the animals were legally  
3 collected from the wild outside of this State.

4 (e) Residents may possess a total of 8 native herp  
5 specimens collectively, with no more than 4 per taxa, without  
6 obtaining and possessing either a Herptile Scientific  
7 Collection permit or Herpetoculture permit from the  
8 Department, regardless of the origin of the species. A sport  
9 fishing license is required for residents to legally collect  
10 any native herp taxa on private land, with the landowner's  
11 permission. Collecting herptiles on public lands shall require  
12 additional permits.

13 (f) Any resident wishing to possess more than his or her  
14 allowed possession limit, shall first apply to the Department  
15 for a Herptile Scientific Collection permit or Herpetoculture  
16 permit to do so. Issuance, modification, or denial of any and  
17 all of these permits shall be at the sole discretion of the  
18 Department.

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

1 Section 5-10. Commercialization; herpetoculture.

2 (a) It is unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, offer to  
3 buy or sell or barter any reptile, amphibian, or their eggs,  
4 any resulting offspring, or parts taken from the wild in this  
5 State for commercial purposes unless otherwise authorized by  
6 law.

7 (b) The trier of fact may infer that a person is collecting  
8 from the wild within this State for commercial purposes if he  
9 or she possesses indigenous reptiles or amphibians, in whole or  
10 in part, for which no documentation exists stating that the  
11 animals were legally collected from the wild outside this  
12 State.

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

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

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

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

7           (a) No person shall take or possess any of the herptiles  
8 listed in the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act or  
9 subsequent administrative rules, except as provided by that  
10 Act.

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

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



1 applicable, and shall be included in an individual's overall  
2 possession limit.

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

5 (e) Any changes in T/E permit numbers for herptiles by  
6 current, existing permit holders shall be reported to the  
7 Department in writing no later than the first business day  
8 after that change occurred. Requests for permits by any  
9 resident acquiring a T/E species who is not permitted shall not  
10 be issued after-the-fact.

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

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

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

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

20 Section 5-25. Taking of snakes. Unless otherwise provided  
21 in this Act, any non-threatened or non-endangered snake may be  
22 taken by the owners or bonafide tenants of lands actually  
23 residing on the lands and their children, parents, brothers,  
24 and sisters permanently residing with them.

1           Section 5-30. Taking of turtles or bullfrogs; illegal  
2 devices.

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

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

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

13           (2) The daily catch limit and total possession limit  
14 for all properly licensed persons shall be specified by  
15 administrative rule.

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

24           (4) The daily catch limit and total possession limit  
25 for all properly licensed persons shall be specified by  
26 administrative rule.

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

4           Section 5-35. Areas closed to the taking of reptiles and  
5 amphibians. Unless otherwise allowed by law or administrative  
6 rule, the taking of reptiles and amphibians at any time and by  
7 any method is prohibited in the following areas:

8           The LaRue-Pine Hills or Otter Pond Research Natural Area in  
9 Union County. The closed area shall include the Research  
10 Natural Area as designated by the U.S. Forest Service and  
11 the right-of-way of Forest Road 345 with Forest Road 236 to  
12 the intersection of Forest Road 345 with the Missouri  
13 Pacific railroad tracks.

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

19           Section 5-40. Additional protective regulations.

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

23           Copperbelly water snake (*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*)  
24 in Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson,

1 Lawrence, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Richland, Rock Island,  
2 Saline, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties.

3 (b) Under this Act, the copperbelly water snake shall be  
4 treated as a listed threatened or endangered species within  
5 this State. The copperbelly water snakes shall receive all  
6 protection benefits and incidental take regulations as  
7 described under the Illinois Endangered Species Protection  
8 Act.

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

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

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

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

## 1 ARTICLE 10. VENOMOUS REPTILES

2 Section 10-5. Venomous reptile defined. Venomous reptiles  
3 include, but are not limited to, any medically significant  
4 venomous species of the families or genera of the Order  
5 Squamata: Helodermatidae, such as gila monsters and beaded  
6 lizards; Elapidae, such as cobras and coral snakes;  
7 Hydrophiidae, such as sea snakes; Viperidae and Crotalinae,  
8 such as vipers and pit vipers; Atractaspididae, such as  
9 burrowing asps; Colubridae in the following genera that shall  
10 be determined by administrative rule: West Indian racers  
11 (Alsophis); boigas and mangrove snakes (Boiga); road guarders  
12 (Conophis); Boomslangs (Dispholidus); false water cobras  
13 (Hydrodynastes); varied or hooded keelbacks (Macropisthodon);  
14 Malagasy cat-eyed snakes (Madagascarophis); Montpellier snakes  
15 (Malpolon); kukri snakes (Oligodon); collared snakes  
16 (Phalotris); palm snakes or green racers (Philodryas); sand  
17 snakes or racers (Psammophis); keelbacks (Rhabdophis); beaked  
18 snakes (Rhamphiophis); twig snakes (Thelotornis); black tree  
19 snakes (Thrasops); Pampas snakes (Tomodon); Wagler's snakes  
20 (Waglerophis); false fer-de-lances (Xenodon); specimens or  
21 eggs of the brown tree snake (Boiga irregularis); and any other  
22 species added through legislative process designated.

23 Section 10-10. Surgically altered venomous reptiles. It is

1 not a defense to a violation of Article 65 that the person  
2 violating that Article has had the venomous reptile surgically  
3 altered to render it harmless.

4 Section 10-15. Venomous reptile permit requirements. In  
5 addition to those requirements listed in Articles 60 and 65 of  
6 this Act, Herptile Special Use permits may be issued to  
7 residents using approved venomous reptile species only for  
8 bonafide educational programs, following an inspection and  
9 approval of the proposed facilities. A minimum of 6 documented  
10 programs shall be required of each permittee per calendar year.  
11 Unless addressed or exempted by administrative rule, annual  
12 permit renewal must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as  
13 set by the Department by administrative rule and documented  
14 proof of educational programs completed on the recipient's  
15 letterhead. Prospective permittees must have 250 documented  
16 hours of experience with venomous reptiles. The Department or  
17 the Department of Agriculture reserves the right to inspect  
18 permittees and facilities during reasonable hours. Additions  
19 to permits must be approved prior to acquisition of additional  
20 venomous reptiles, and any changes shall be reported to the  
21 Department in writing no later than the first business day  
22 after that change occurred.

23 Section 10-20. Approved venomous reptiles. Permittees may  
24 keep legally obtained venomous reptile specimens native to the

1 United States, except the following species: Eastern  
2 diamondback rattlesnakes (*Crotalus adamanteus*); Western  
3 diamondback rattlesnakes (*Crotalus atrox*); Mojave rattlesnakes  
4 (*Crotalus scutulatus*); Southern Pacific rattlesnakes (*Crotalus*  
5 *oreganus helleri*); Eastern and Texas coral snakes (*Micrurus*  
6 *fulvius*); Sonoran coral snakes (*Micruroides euryxanthus*); and  
7 timber/canebrake rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*) from the  
8 southern portions of their range (Oklahoma, southern Arkansas,  
9 Louisiana, and also southeastern South Carolina south through  
10 eastern Georgia to northern Florida), known as "Type A" and  
11 containing canebrake toxin.

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

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

1 organization possessing the antivenom.

2 Section 10-30. Educational programs with approved venomous  
3 reptiles. Permittees shall keep approved venomous reptiles in  
4 strong escape-proof enclosures that at a minimum are: impact  
5 resistant, locked at all times, prominently labeled with the  
6 permittee's full name, address, telephone number, list of cage  
7 contents by scientific and common names, and a sign labeled  
8 "venomous". Labeling shall also include the type and location  
9 of antivenom and contact information of the person or  
10 organization possessing the antivenom. Interiors of enclosures  
11 may not be accessible to the public.

12 Section 10-35. Transport of approved venomous reptiles.  
13 During transport of any approved venomous reptile, it must be  
14 kept out of sight of the public in an escape-proof enclosure at  
15 all times that is labeled "venomous". Transport of any venomous  
16 reptile to any public venue, commercial establishment, retail  
17 establishment, or educational institution shall only be for  
18 bonafide educational programs or veterinary care.

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

23 As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply



1 for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to use venomous  
2 reptiles in bonafide educational programs. The fee for the  
3 permit shall be set by administrative rule, and all fees shall  
4 be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

5 ARTICLE 15. BOAS,  
6 PYTHONS, AND ANACONDAS

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

14 Section 15-10. Maintenance of boas, pythons, and  
15 anacondas. Any species of boa, python, or anaconda, regardless  
16 of length, must be properly maintained in suitable, strong,  
17 impact resistant, escape-proof enclosures at all times unless  
18 being used for bonafide educational programs or trips for  
19 veterinary care.

20 Section 15-15. Educational programs with boas, pythons,  
21 and anacondas. During any bonafide educational program  
22 involving boas, pythons, or anacondas, the owner or affiliated

1 agent must maintain physical possession of the snake at all  
2 times if removed from a container or cage. Interiors of cages  
3 or containers used during educational programs may not be  
4 accessible to the public.

5 Section 15-20. Transport of boas, pythons, and anacondas.  
6 During transport of any boa, python, or anaconda, the snake  
7 must be kept out of sight of the public in an escape-proof  
8 enclosure at all times.

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

17 ARTICLE 20. CROCODILIANS

18 Section 20-5. "Crocodilians" means any species of the Order  
19 Crocodylia, such as crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and  
20 gavials.

21 Section 20-10. Crocodilian permit requirements. In

1 addition to the requirements listed in Articles 60 and 65 of  
2 this Act, Herptile Special Use permits may be issued to  
3 residents using crocodilian species only for bonafide  
4 educational programs, following an inspection and approval of  
5 the proposed facilities. A minimum of 6 documented programs  
6 shall be required of each permittee per calendar year. Unless  
7 addressed or exempted by administrative rule, annual permit  
8 renewal must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as set by  
9 the Department and documented proof of educational programs  
10 completed on the recipient's letterhead. The Department or the  
11 Department of Agriculture reserves the right to inspect of  
12 permittees and facilities during reasonable hours. Additions  
13 to permits must be approved prior to acquisition of additional  
14 crocodilians, and any changes shall be reported to the  
15 Department in writing no later than the first business day  
16 after that change occurred.

17 Section 20-15. Maintenance of crocodilians. Permittees  
18 shall keep crocodilians maintained in suitable, strong, impact  
19 resistant, escape-proof enclosures at all times unless being  
20 used for bonafide educational programs or trips for veterinary  
21 care.

22 Section 20-20. Educational programs with crocodilians.  
23 During any bonafide educational program involving  
24 crocodilians, the owner or affiliated agent must maintain

1 physical possession and control of the crocodilian at all times  
2 if removed from a container or cage. Interiors of cages or  
3 containers used during educational programs may not be  
4 accessible to the public. Crocodilians removed from their cage  
5 or enclosure for educational programs must have either the  
6 mouth banded or taped shut or kept at a minimum of 10 feet from  
7 the public and also kept out of direct contact with the public.

8 Section 20-25. Transport of crocodilians. During transport  
9 of any crocodilian, it must be kept out of sight of the public  
10 in an escape-proof enclosure at all times. Transport of any  
11 crocodilian to any public venue, commercial establishment,  
12 retail establishment, or educational institution shall only be  
13 for bonafide educational programs or veterinary care.

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

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

21 ARTICLE 25. MONITOR LIZARDS

22 Section 25-5. "Monitor lizards" means the following

1 members of the Varanidae family, specifically crocodile  
2 monitors as well as Komodo dragons.

3 Section 25-10. Monitor lizard permit requirements. In  
4 addition to those requirements listed in Articles 60 and 65 of  
5 this Act, Herptile Special Use permits may be issued to  
6 residents using monitor lizard species only for bonafide  
7 educational programs, following an inspection and approval of  
8 the proposed facilities. A minimum of 6 documented programs on  
9 the family Varanidae shall be required of each permittee per  
10 calendar year. Unless addressed or exempted by administrative  
11 rule, annual permit renewal must be accompanied by a  
12 non-refundable fee as set by the Department and documented  
13 proof of educational programs completed on the recipient's  
14 letterhead. The Department or the Department of Agriculture  
15 reserves the right to inspect of permittees and facilities  
16 during reasonable hours. Additions to permits must be approved  
17 prior to acquisition of additional monitor lizards, and any  
18 changes shall be reported to the Department in writing no later  
19 than the first business day after that change occurred.

20 Section 25-15. Maintenance of monitor lizards. Permittees  
21 shall keep monitor lizards maintained in suitable, strong,  
22 impact resistant, escape-proof enclosures at all times unless  
23 being used for bonafide educational programs or trips for  
24 veterinary care.

1           Section 25-20. Educational programs with monitor lizards.  
2           During any bonafide educational program involving monitor  
3           lizards, the owner or affiliated agent must maintain physical  
4           possession and control of the monitor lizard at all times if  
5           removed from a container or cage. Interiors of cages or  
6           containers used during educational programs may not be  
7           accessible to the public. Monitor lizards removed from their  
8           cage or enclosure for educational programs must have either the  
9           mouth banded or taped shut, or kept at a minimum of 10 feet  
10          from the public and also kept out of direct contact with the  
11          public.

12          Section 25-25. Transport of monitor lizards. During  
13          transport of any monitor lizard, it must be kept out of sight  
14          of the public in an escape-proof enclosure at all times.  
15          Transport of a monitor lizard to any public venue, commercial  
16          establishment, retail establishment, or educational  
17          institution shall only be for bonafide educational programs or  
18          veterinary care.

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

21          As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply  
22          for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to use monitor  
23          lizards in bonafide educational programs. The fee for the

1 permit shall be set by administrative rule, and all fees shall  
2 be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

3 ARTICLE 30. TURTLES

4 Section 30-5. Turtles. It is unlawful to buy, sell, or  
5 offer to sell, or otherwise commercialize (including, but not  
6 limited to, offering as a commercial incentive, trading, or  
7 otherwise use for the purpose of profit or pecuniary gain) any  
8 species of aquatic or semi-aquatic turtles in the Order  
9 Testudines (except for the terrestrial tortoises in the family  
10 Testudinidae) with a carapace length of 4 inches or less or  
11 their eggs within this State. With prior approval from the  
12 Department, in its sole discretion, sales or offers for sale of  
13 aquatic or semi-aquatic turtles with a carapace length of 4  
14 inches or less or their eggs may be allowed to bonafide  
15 scientific or educational institutions.

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

18 ARTICLE 35. AMPHIBIANS

19 Section 35-5. "Amphibians" means those medically  
20 significant poisonous amphibians capable of causing bodily  
21 harm to humans or animals, including, but not limited to, cane

1 or marine toads (*Bufo marinus*) and Colorado river toads (*Bufo*  
2 *alvarius*), or any other amphibian found to be medically  
3 significant and shall only be allowed for bonafide educational  
4 purposes or research purposes by exempted institutions.

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

7 ARTICLE 40. HERPTILE SCIENTIFIC

8 COLLECTION PERMITS

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



1           Section 40-10. Permit requirements. The criteria and  
2 standards for a Herptile Scientific Collection permit shall be  
3 provided by administrative rule. The Department shall set forth  
4 applicable rules covering qualifications and facilities needed  
5 to obtain a permit. Disposition of herptiles taken under the  
6 authority of this Article shall be specified by the Department.  
7 The holder of each permit shall make to the Department a report  
8 in writing upon forms furnished by the Department. These  
9 reports shall be made (i) annually if the permit is granted for  
10 a period of one year or (ii) within 30 days after the  
11 expiration of the permit if the permit is granted for a period  
12 of less than one year. These reports shall include information  
13 that the Department considers necessary.

14                           ARTICLE 45. HERPTILE SCIENTIFIC

15                           COLLECTION PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES

16           Section 40-5. Permit application and fees. An applicant for  
17 a Herptile Scientific Collection permit must file an  
18 application with the Department on a form provided by the  
19 Department. The application must include all information and  
20 requirements as set by administrative rule. The application for  
21 these permits shall be reviewed by the Department to determine  
22 if a permit should be issued.

23           Unless addressed or exempted by administrative rule,  
24 annual permit renewal must be accompanied by non-refundable fee

1 as set by the Department. The annual fee for a Herptile  
2 Scientific Collection permit shall be set by administrative  
3 rule. The Department shall adopt, by administrative rule, any  
4 additional procedures for the renewal of a Herptile Scientific  
5 Collection permit. All fees shall be deposited into the Fish  
6 and Wildlife Fund.

7 ARTICLE 50. HERPETOCULTURE PERMITS

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

16 Section 50-10. Permit requirements. Herpetoculture permit  
17 holders shall maintain written records of all herptiles  
18 indigenous to this State bought, sold, hatched, propagated,  
19 sold, or shipped for a minimum of 2 years after the date of the  
20 transaction and shall be made immediately available to  
21 authorized employees of the Department upon request. These  
22 records shall include the name and address of the buyer and  
23 seller, the appropriate permit number of the buyer and seller,

1 the date of the transaction, the species name (both common and  
2 scientific), and the origin of herptile involved. Records of  
3 the annual operations, as may be required by the Department,  
4 shall be forwarded to the Department upon request.

5 The criteria and standards for a Herpetoculture permit  
6 shall be provided by administrative rule. The Department shall  
7 set forth applicable rules, including a list of herptiles  
8 indigenous to this State.

9 ARTICLE 55. HERPETOCULTURE

10 PERMITS APPLICATION AND FEES

11 Section 55-5. Permit application and fees. An applicant  
12 for a Herpetoculture permit must file an application with the  
13 Department on a form provided by the Department. The  
14 application must include all information and requirements as  
15 set forth by administrative rule. The application for these  
16 permits shall be reviewed by the Department to determine if a  
17 permit should be issued.

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

1           As determined by the Department, non-residents may apply  
2 for a permit not to exceed 15 consecutive days to commercialize  
3 herptiles indigenous to this State as outlined in this Article.  
4 The fee for the permit shall be set by administrative rule, and  
5 all fees shall be deposited into the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

6           The Department shall adopt, by administrative rule,  
7 additional procedures for the renewal of annual Herpetoculture  
8 permits.

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

15           Any offspring resulting from the breeding of herptiles  
16 where one parent has been taken from the wild in this State and  
17 the other parent from non-Illinois stock or captive bred stock,  
18 may not be legally sold or otherwise commercialized and shall  
19 be treated as indigenous or native Illinois herp taxa subject  
20 to Article 5 of this Act.

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

23           Due to the similarity of appearance (S/A) of certain  
24 intergrade or hybrid specimens, the Department retains the  
25 authority to enforce any and all provisions under this Act.

1 Specimens determined by the Department, or its agents, to fit  
2 into this S/A category shall receive all benefits of this Act,  
3 as well as the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act if  
4 applicable.

5 ARTICLE 60. HERPTILE SPECIAL  
6 USE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

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

10 (1) the person was in legal possession and is the legal  
11 possessor of the herptile prior to the effective date of  
12 this Act and the person applies for and is granted a  
13 Personal Possession permit for each special use herptile in  
14 the person's possession within 30 days after the enactment  
15 of this Act; or

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

20 The applicant must comply with all requirements of this Act  
21 and the rules adopted by the Department to obtain a Herptile  
22 Special Use permit. Prior to the issuance of the Herptile  
23 Special Use permit, the applicant must provide proof of  
24 liability insurance or surety bond, either individually, or in

1 the name of the entity giving the bonafide educational  
2 programs, in the amount of \$100,000 for each special use  
3 herptile up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 and the insurance or  
4 surety bond is to be maintained during the term of the permit  
5 for liability for any incident arising out of or relating to  
6 the special use herptile.

7 ARTICLE 65. HERPTILE SPECIAL USE

8 PERMIT APPLICATION AND FEES

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

14 The annual fee for a residential Herptile Special Use  
15 permit shall be set by administrative rule on a per person  
16 basis. The Herptile Special Use permit shall not be based on  
17 the number of special use herptile kept by an owner or  
18 possessor. All fees shall be deposited into the Wildlife and  
19 Fish Fund.

20 The Department shall adopt, by administrative rule,  
21 procedures for the renewal of annual Herptile Special Use  
22 permits.

23 Any person possessing and in legal possession of a special  
24 use herptile as stipulated in this Article, that no longer

1 wishes to keep the herptile may be assisted by the Department  
2 at no charge to them and without prosecution, to place the  
3 special use herptile in a new home, within 30 days after the  
4 effective date of this Act.

5 The Department may issue a Limited Entry permit to an  
6 applicant who: (i) is not a resident of this State; (ii)  
7 complies with the requirements of this Act and all rules  
8 adopted by the Department under the authority of this Act;  
9 (iii) provides proof to the Department that he or she shall,  
10 during the permit term, maintain sufficient liability  
11 insurance coverage; (iv) pays to the Department along with each  
12 application for a Limited Entry permit a non-refundable fee as  
13 set by administrative rule, which the Department shall deposit  
14 into the Wildlife and Fish Fund; and (v) uses the herptile for  
15 an activity authorized in the Limited Entry permit. A Limited  
16 Entry permit shall be valid for not more than 30 consecutive  
17 days unless extended by the Department, however, no extension  
18 shall be longer than 15 days.

19 ARTICLE 70. SUSPENSION OF  
20 PRIVILEGES AND REVOCATION OF  
21 HERPTILE SPECIAL USE PERMITS

22 Section 70-5. Suspension of privileges and revocation of  
23 permits. A person who does not hold a Herptile Special Use  
24 permit or Limited Entry permit and who violates a provision of

1 this Act or an administrative rule authorized under this Act  
2 shall have his or her privileges under this Act suspended for  
3 up to 5 years after the date that he or she is in violation of  
4 an initial offense, for up to 10 years after the date that he  
5 or she is in violation of a second offense, and for life for a  
6 third or subsequent offense. Department suspensions and  
7 revocations shall be addressed by administrative rule.

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

17 A person whose privileges to possess a special use herptile  
18 have been suspended or permit revoked may appeal that decision  
19 in accordance with the provisions set forth in administrative  
20 rule.

21 ARTICLE 75. RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS  
22 OF SPECIAL USE HERPTILES

23 Section 75-5. Record keeping requirements. A person who  
24 possesses a special use herptile must maintain records



1 pertaining to the acquisition, possession, and disposition of  
2 the special use herptile as provided by administrative rule.  
3 These records shall be maintained for a minimum of 2 years  
4 after the date the special use herptile is no longer in  
5 possession of the permit holder. All records are subject to  
6 inspection by authorized law enforcement officers. In addition  
7 to maintaining records, all special use herptiles must be  
8 either pit-tagged or micro-chipped to individually identify  
9 them and the pit-tag or microchip numbers are also to be  
10 maintained as other pertinent records, unless otherwise  
11 provided by administrative rule.

12 ARTICLE 80. INJURY TO A  
13 MEMBER OF PUBLIC BY  
14 SPECIAL USE HERPTILES

15 Section 80-5. Injury to a member of public by special use  
16 herptiles. A person who possesses a special use herptile  
17 without complying with the requirements of this Act and the  
18 rules adopted under the authority of this Act and whose special  
19 use herptile harms a person when the possessor knew or should  
20 have known that the herptile had a propensity, when provoked or  
21 unprovoked, to harm, cause injury to, or otherwise  
22 substantially endanger a member of the public is guilty of a  
23 Class A misdemeanor. A person who fails to comply with the  
24 provisions of this Act and the rules adopted under the

1 authority of this Act and who intentionally or knowingly allow  
2 a special use herptile to cause great bodily harm to, or the  
3 death of, a human is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

4 ARTICLE 85. PROHIBITED ACTS WITH  
5 SPECIAL USE HERPTILES

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

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

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

22 The possessor of a special use herptile shall not transport  
23 the special use herptile to or possess the special use herptile  
24 at a public venue, commercial establishment, retail

1 establishment, or educational institution unless specifically  
2 authorized by permit or required to render veterinary care to  
3 the special use herptile.

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

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

11 ARTICLE 90. PENALTIES

12 Section 90-5. Penalties. A person who violates Article 85  
13 of this Act is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first  
14 offense and a Class 4 felony for a second or subsequent offense  
15 occurring within one year after a finding of guilt on a first  
16 offense. A person who violates Article 75 of this Act is guilty  
17 of a Class B misdemeanor. Each day of a violation constitutes a  
18 separate offense. Any other violation of this Act is a Class A  
19 misdemeanor unless otherwise stated.

20 All fines and penalties collected under the authority of  
21 this Act or its administrative rules shall be deposited into  
22 the Wildlife and Fish Fund.

23 ARTICLE 95. CIVIL



1 out of or in connection with the escape or release of any  
2 herptile including liability for any damage, injury, or death  
3 caused by or to the herptile during or after the herptile's  
4 escape or release or as a result of the apprehension or  
5 confinement of the herptile after its escape or release. In  
6 addition, the owner, keeper, or possessor of an escaped  
7 herptile shall be solely responsible for any and all costs  
8 incurred by an animal control officer, police officer, or  
9 Department employee acting in his or her official capacity to  
10 capture or control an escaped herptile.

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

23 ARTICLE 100. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

24 Section 100-5. Seizure and forfeiture. If any person is

1 found to possess a special use herptile that is in violation of  
2 this Act, including any administrative rules, then the special  
3 use herptile and any equipment or items used contrary to this  
4 Act shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture by the  
5 Department. Any special use herptile seized in violation of  
6 this Act may immediately be placed in a facility approved by  
7 the Department.

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

16 Any special use herptile and related items found abandoned  
17 shall become the property of the Department and disposed of  
18 according to Department rule.

19 The circuit court, in addition to any other penalty, may  
20 award any seized or confiscated special use herptiles or items  
21 to the Department as provided for in Section 1-215 of the Fish  
22 and Aquatic Life Code and Section 1.25 of the Wildlife Code.  
23 Further, the court, in addition to any other penalty, may  
24 assess a fee upon a person who pleads guilty to the provisions  
25 of this Act equal to the amount established or determined to  
26 maintain the special use herptile until it is permanently

1 placed in a facility approved by the Department or otherwise  
2 disposed of.

3 ARTICLE 105. EXEMPTIONS

4 Section 105-5. Exemptions. When acting in their official  
5 capacity, the following entities and their agents are exempt  
6 from Articles 75 and 85 of this Act:

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

9 (2) licensed veterinarians or anyone operating under  
10 the authority of a licensed veterinarian;

11 (3) wildlife sanctuaries;

12 (4) accredited research or medical institutions;

13 (5) licensed or accredited educational institutions;

14 (6) circuses licensed and in compliance with the Animal  
15 Welfare Act and all rules adopted by the Department of  
16 Agriculture;

17 (7) federal, State, and local law enforcement  
18 officers, including animal control officers acting under  
19 the authority of this Act;

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

22 (9) any bonafide wildlife rehabilitation facility  
23 licensed or otherwise authorized by the Department; and

24 (10) any motion picture or television production

1 company that uses licensed dealers, exhibitors, and  
2 transporters under the federal Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C.  
3 2132.

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

6 (720 ILCS 5/48-10)

7 Sec. 48-10. Dangerous animals.

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

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

16 "Owner" means any person who (1) has a right of  
17 property in a dangerous animal or primate, (2) keeps or  
18 harbors a dangerous animal or primate, (3) has a dangerous  
19 animal or primate in his or her care, or (4) acts as  
20 custodian of a dangerous animal or primate.

21 "Person" means any individual, firm, association,  
22 partnership, corporation, or other legal entity, any  
23 public or private institution, the State, or any municipal  
24 corporation or political subdivision of the State.



1           "Primate" means a nonhuman member of the order primate,  
2           including but not limited to chimpanzee, gorilla,  
3           orangutan, bonobo, gibbon, monkey, lemur, loris, aye-aye,  
4           and tarsier.

5           (b) Dangerous animal or primate offense. No person shall  
6           have a right of property in, keep, harbor, care for, act as  
7           custodian of or maintain in his or her possession any dangerous  
8           animal or primate except at a properly maintained zoological  
9           park, federally licensed exhibit, circus, college or  
10          university, scientific institution, research laboratory,  
11          veterinary hospital, hound running area, or animal refuge in an  
12          escape-proof enclosure.

13          (c) Exemptions.

14           (1) This Section does not prohibit a person who had  
15          lawful possession of a primate before January 1, 2011, from  
16          continuing to possess that primate if the person registers  
17          the animal by providing written notification to the local  
18          animal control administrator on or before April 1, 2011.  
19          The notification shall include:

20           (A) the person's name, address, and telephone  
21          number; and

22           (B) the type of primate, the age, a photograph, a  
23          description of any tattoo, microchip, or other  
24          identifying information, and a list of current  
25          inoculations.

26           (2) This Section does not prohibit a person who is

1 permanently disabled with a severe mobility impairment  
2 from possessing a single capuchin monkey to assist the  
3 person in performing daily tasks if:

4 (A) the capuchin monkey was obtained from and  
5 trained at a licensed nonprofit organization described  
6 in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of  
7 1986, the nonprofit tax status of which was obtained on  
8 the basis of a mission to improve the quality of life  
9 of severely mobility-impaired individuals; and

10 (B) the person complies with the notification  
11 requirements as described in paragraph (1) of this  
12 subsection (c).

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

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

24 (f) It is no defense to a violation of subsection (b) that  
25 the person violating subsection (b) has attempted to  
26 domesticate the dangerous animal. If there appears to be

1 imminent danger to the public, any dangerous animal found not  
2 in compliance with the provisions of this Section shall be  
3 subject to seizure and may immediately be placed in an approved  
4 facility. Upon the conviction of a person for a violation of  
5 subsection (b), the animal with regard to which the conviction  
6 was obtained shall be confiscated and placed in an approved  
7 facility, with the owner responsible for all costs connected  
8 with the seizure and confiscation of the animal. Approved  
9 facilities include, but are not limited to, a zoological park,  
10 federally licensed exhibit, humane society, veterinary  
11 hospital or animal refuge.

12 (g) Sentence. Any person violating this Section is guilty  
13 of a Class C misdemeanor. Any corporation or partnership, any  
14 officer, director, manager or managerial agent of the  
15 partnership or corporation who violates this Section or causes  
16 the partnership or corporation to violate this Section is  
17 guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. Each day of violation  
18 constitutes a separate offense.

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

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

23 (515 ILCS 5/1-20) (from Ch. 56, par. 1-20)

24 Sec. 1-20. Aquatic life. "Aquatic life" means all fish,

1 ~~reptiles, amphibians,~~ crayfish, and mussels. For the purposes  
2 of Section 20-90, the definition of "aquatic life" shall  
3 include, but is not limited to, all fish, ~~reptiles, amphibians,~~  
4 mollusks, crustaceans, algae or other aquatic plants, and  
5 invertebrates. Aquatic life does not mean any herptiles that  
6 are found in the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013.

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

8 (515 ILCS 5/5-25) (from Ch. 56, par. 5-25)

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

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

23 A person is guilty of a Class 4 felony if convicted under  
24 this Section for more than one violation within a 90-day period  
25 if the aquatic life involved in each violation are not valued

1 at or in excess of \$300 but the total value of the aquatic life  
2 involved with the multiple violations is at or in excess of  
3 \$300. The prosecution for a Class 4 felony for these multiple  
4 violations must be alleged in a single charge or indictment and  
5 brought in a single prosecution.

6 Any person who violates this subsection (a) when the total  
7 value of species is less than \$300 commits a Class A  
8 misdemeanor except as otherwise provided.

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

14 (c) For purposes of this Section, the fair market value or  
15 replacement cost, whichever is greater, must be used to  
16 determine the value of the species protected by this Code, but  
17 in no case shall the minimum value of all aquatic life and  
18 their hybrids protected by this Code, whether dressed or not  
19 dressed, be less than the following:

20 (1) For each muskellunge, northern pike, walleye,  
21 striped bass, sauger, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass,  
22 spotted bass, trout (all species), salmon (all species  
23 other than chinook caught from August 1 through December  
24 31), and sturgeon (other than pallid or lake sturgeon) of a  
25 weight, dressed or not dressed, of one pound or more, \$4  
26 for each pound or fraction of a pound. For each individual

1 fish with a dressed or not dressed weight of less than one  
2 pound, \$4. For parts of fish processed past the dressed  
3 state, \$8 per pound.

4 (2) For each warmouth, rock bass, white bass, yellow  
5 bass, sunfish (all species except largemouth, smallmouth,  
6 and spotted bass), bluegill, crappie, bullheads,  
7 pickerels, yellow perch, catfish (all species), and  
8 mussels of a weight, dressed or not dressed, of one pound  
9 or more, \$4 for each pound or fraction of a pound of  
10 aquatic life. For each individual aquatic life with a  
11 dressed or not dressed weight of less than one pound, \$4.  
12 For aquatic life parts processed past the dressed state, \$8  
13 per pound.

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

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

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

1           (6) For each species listed on the federal or State  
2           endangered and threatened species list, and for lake and  
3           pallid sturgeon, \$150 per animal in whole or in part.  
4           (Source: P.A. 95-147, eff. 8-14-07.)

5           (515 ILCS 5/10-30) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-30)  
6           Sec. 10-30. Bullfrog; open season. Bullfrog open season is  
7           found in Section 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herps Act of 2013. ~~All~~  
8           ~~individuals taking bullfrogs shall possess a valid sport~~  
9           ~~fishing license and may take bullfrogs only during the~~  
10          ~~following open season of June 15 through August 31, both~~  
11          ~~inclusive.~~  
12          (Source: P.A. 87-833.)

13          (515 ILCS 5/10-35) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-35)  
14          Sec. 10-35. Daily limit; bullfrogs. Bullfrog daily limit is  
15          found in Section 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herp Act of 2013. ~~The~~  
16          ~~daily limit for all properly licensed individuals is 8~~  
17          ~~bullfrogs. The possession limit total is 16 bullfrogs.~~  
18          (Source: P.A. 87-833.)

19          (515 ILCS 5/10-60) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-60)  
20          Sec. 10-60. Taking of turtles or bullfrogs; illegal  
21          devices. Taking of turtles or bullfrogs is found in Section  
22          5-30 of the Herptiles-Herp Act of 2013. ~~No person shall take~~  
23          ~~turtles or bullfrogs by commercial fishing devices, including~~

1 ~~hoop nets, traps, or seines, or by the use of firearms,~~  
2 ~~airguns, or gas guns.~~

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

4 (515 ILCS 5/10-65) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-65)

5 Sec. 10-65. Taking of snakes. Taking of snakes is found in  
6 Section 5-25 of the Herptiles-Herp Act of 2013. ~~Unless~~  
7 ~~otherwise provided in this Code, snakes may be taken by the~~  
8 ~~owners or bonafide tenants of lands actually residing on the~~  
9 ~~lands and their children, parents, brothers, and sisters~~  
10 ~~actually permanently residing with them.~~

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

12 (515 ILCS 5/10-115) (from Ch. 56, par. 10-115)

13 Sec. 10-115. Taking of turtles. Taking of turtles is found  
14 in Section 5-30 of the Herptiles-Herp Act of 2013. ~~Turtles may~~  
15 ~~be taken only by hand or means of hook and line. The provisions~~  
16 ~~of this Section are subject to modification by administrative~~  
17 ~~rule.~~

18 (Source: P.A. 87-833.)".