



Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Live Fish Trade and Baitfish Regulations

The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's Code of Regulations is available from
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission • 2 Natural Resources Drive • Little Rock, AR 72205
or visit our web site: www.agfc.com

Updated January 1, 2021

The regulations featured in this publication are current as of Jan. 1, 2021. The Commission reserves the right to close seasons, and all regulations, dates and limits in this publication are subject to change. If any such change occurs, it will be widely publicized and available on www.agfc.com.

GENERAL FISHING REGULATIONS

26.11 SCREENING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUMPING FROM WATERS OF THE STATE.

It is unlawful to withdraw, by relift or pump, water from public waters without first securely screening intake pipes of relifts or pumps with 2-inch screening.

PENALTY: Class 2

26.12 RELEASE OF NATIVE OR NON-NATIVE AQUATIC WILDLIFE PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to release native or non-native aquatic wildlife, including their eggs, into the waters of the state without the written permission of the Chief of Fisheries of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and in compliance with AGFC Code Chapter 35.00 and Addendum Chapters I1.00, J1.00, and V1.00. Importation of live, wild caught fish prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Aquatic species may be immediately released back into the waters from which they were taken.
- (2) A person may, while fishing in waters of the state, use baitfish as bait in compliance with Code 26.18, 26.19, and 26.27.
- (3) A person who has obtained a valid Trout Stocking Permit from the Commission Chief of Fisheries (Addendum Chapter V1.00) may release trout and trout eggs into waters of the state in compliance with the terms of the permit.
- (4) A permit is not required for stocking fish and fertilized fish into public waters as part of an officially coordinated project with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission with written authorization from the Chief of Fisheries. A person may stock approved farm-reared species obtained from a Commission-permitted fish farm, fish dealer, or independent hauler, into privately owned single landowner confined/impounded waters, and privately owned multiple landowner confined/impounded waters without written permission, in compliance with Addendum Chapter I1.00 and Addendum J1.03, provided the landowner has legal right of access to said waters and the said waters are not deemed public waters.

PENALTY: Class 2

26.13 CERTAIN EXOTIC SPECIES PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to import, transport, or possess prohibited species (Addendum J1.01 and J1.03). These species may be possessed for public educational display purposes with written approval from the Chief of Fisheries and in compliance with AGFC Codes 35.11, 35.12, 35.13, and Addendum Chapter I1.00.

Northern Snakehead, *Channa argus*, may be possessed once the head has been severed from the body.

PENALTY: Class 2

26.27 WILD-CAUGHT BAITFISH RESTRICTED

- (A) It is unlawful to use live wild-caught baitfish unless such baitfish was caught within the same waterbody being fished or from a tributary entering upstream of the waterbody.
- (B) No baitfish may be moved upstream past a dam or barrier that prohibits the normal passage of fish.

EXCEPTION:

Baitfish purchased from a licensed dealer selling only certified, farm-raised baitfish may be used.

PENALTY: Class 1

BAITFISH REGULATIONS

32.01 COMMERCIAL BAITFISH TACKLE LICENSE REQUIREMENTS.

It is unlawful to take or attempt to take baitfish for sale from waters of the state without a tackle license and attaching a metal tag issued with license to tackle.

PENALTY: Class 1

32.02 RETAIL BAIT DEALER LICENSE REQUIREMENT.

- (A) It is unlawful to offer for sale or to sell live baitfish in a retail bait shop in Arkansas without a Retail Bait Dealer License (Resident or Nonresident). A license is required for each separate business location. Game fish may not be taken from the wild and sold, except in compliance with Code 26.20.
- (B) Permit holders must comply with Code 26.27 regarding Arkansas wild caught baitfish and health certificate requirements when importing farm reared baitfish from an AGFC permitted fish farm, fish dealer, or independent live hauler (Resident or Nonresident).
- (C) It is unlawful to import live wild caught baitfish. Farm reared baitfish must be reared from egg to harvest and obtained from an AGFC-permitted Fish Farmer, Fish Dealer, or Independent Hauler.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Baitfish may be sold at the permitted aquaculture facility where grown in compliance with Code 35.01.
- (2) Marine and tropical fish commonly distributed in the aquarium trade may be sold without special permit, as long as they are held permanently in closed aquarium systems and not otherwise prohibited.

PENALTY: Class 1

32.03 EXPORTING BAITFISH FROM PUBLIC WATERS PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to export any baitfish taken from waters of the state.

PENALTY: Class 1

32.04 BAITFISH TACKLE RESTRICTIONS.

It is unlawful to use tackle for taking or attempting to take baitfish from waters of the state other than as specified below. Only baitfish may be retained for bait, and all other species of fish must be immediately returned to the waters where taken. The tackle allowed for taking baitfish is as follows:

- (A) Seines not in excess of 50 feet long and 4 feet in depth with square mesh of 1/4 inch.
- (B) Square traps or lifts not exceeding 6 feet by 6 feet by 3 feet in depth, and round traps not exceeding 3 feet in diameter and 6 feet long with up to 3/4 inch wire or mesh and throat size of 2 inches square mesh.
- (C) Throw nets and casting nets with square mesh not larger than 1 inch, or shad trawl nets with square mesh not larger than 1 inch.
- (D) Plastic, glass or wire mesh minnow traps not in excess of 1 gallon capacity with throat size of not more than 1.5 inches.
- (E) Hand-operated dip nets or lifts with up to 1 inch square bar mesh used to take legal baitfish for personal use while in the act of sport fishing day or night, and all other species of fish are immediately returned to the waters where taken.

PENALTY: Class 1

32.05 TAKING BAITFISH IMMEDIATELY BELOW DAMS PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to take or attempt to take baitfish within 100 yards below dams or similar constructions.

EXCEPTION:

Shad may be taken in compliance with Code 32.04, Exception C.

PENALTY: Class 1

32.06 TAKING BAITFISH FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES IN CERTAIN WATERS PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to take or attempt to take baitfish for commercial purposes in: The Caddo River and that portion of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries above Ozan Creek in Pike County; all waters north of U.S. Highway 70 in Howard County; and all waters in Benton, Carroll, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Madison, Montgomery, Newton, Polk, Sebastian, Sevier and Washington counties.

EXCEPTION:

Gizzard and Threadfin Shad may be taken for commercial use in these counties in compliance with Code 26.27.

PENALTY: Class 1

AQUATIC TURTLE REGULATIONS

34.01 AQUATIC TURTLE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

- (A) It is unlawful for a nonresident to harvest any aquatic turtles.
- (B) It is unlawful for a resident/business to: 1) import for commercial propagation or sale of aquatic turtle species native to the state; or 2) operate tackle, harvest, propagate, purchase or sell any wild-caught aquatic turtles for commercial purposes without the following permits:
 - (1) A Resident Commercial Fishing Permit and Resident Fisheries Conservation License and either an Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit or a Junior Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit (for resident youths) are required to harvest and sell wild aquatic turtles.
 - (2) The bearer of an Aquatic Turtle Harvest Helper Permit may assist in the harvest or operate the properly tagged tackle of a licensed aquatic turtle harvester or dealer.
 - (3) A Resident Commercial Fishing Permit and Resident Fisheries Conservation License and an Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit (see Addendum J1.02 for Approved Species for Commercial Culture of Aquatic Turtles) are required to engage in the: 1) importation of aquatic turtle species native to the state for commercial propagation or sale; or 2) the harvest, propagation, purchase, sale or export of wild-caught aquatic turtles.
 - (4) An Aquatic Turtle Farmer Permit is required to engage in the propagation, sale or export of propagated aquatic turtles. This permit does not allow for the purchase, barter, trade, exchange or sale of wild-caught turtles (see Addendum J1.02 for Approved Species for Commercial Culture of Aquatic Turtles).
 - (5) An Alligator Snapping Turtle Breeder/Dealer Permit is required to possess, buy, sell or offer to sell alligator snapping turtles or their eggs. Alligator snapping turtles longer than 5 inches curved carapace length may not be sold, bartered, traded, or transferred without written approval of the Commission. An affidavit form provided by the Commission specifying the transaction type (transfer or sale), party type (individual or business), and number of turtles, shall be submitted to the Commission. All sales of wild-caught aquatic turtles shall follow all transaction and reporting requirements (Code 34.07) in this chapter.
 - (6) A Wildlife Importation Permit (Code 09.10) is required for the importation of aquatic turtle species native to the state for commercial propagation or sale.

EXCEPTION:

- (1) Fish farmer permittees may depredate or relocate aquatic turtles impacting commercial

aquaculture production without a permit; however, for harvest and sale of aquatic turtles from their aquaculture facilities they must possess a valid Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit or Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit.

- (2) Fish markets selling only dressed turtles for human consumption in Arkansas are not required to have an Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit.

PENALTY: Class 3

34.02 QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTAIN AQUATIC TURTLE PERMITS.

The following conditions shall be met to qualify for and maintain an Aquatic Turtle Farmer Permit, Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit, or Alligator Snapping Turtle Breeder/Dealer Permit. An Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit is required if wild-caught turtles are held in captivity (e.g. in ponds, impoundments, tanks, etc.) for any length of time. From January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2021, no more than 150 permits total per year will be issued in combination between Aquatic Turtle Dealer and Aquatic Turtle Harvester permits.

- (A) IA site plan must be provided with the permit application, including legal and physical descriptions of all facilities, and a sketch map showing the location and approximate size of all facilities (ponds, impoundments, tanks, etc.) used to hold or propagate aquatic turtles.
- (B) IALL sites shall be inspected and approved by Commission personnel prior to issuance of a permit.
- (C) IALL facilities (ponds, impoundments, tanks, etc.) used to hold or propagate aquatic turtles shall be fenced and maintained in such a manner as to prevent the egress of captive turtles and ingress of wild stock (see Addendum J1.02 for Approved Species for Commercial Culture of Aquatic Turtles).
- (D) IFacilities shall be subject to random inspection by Commission personnel. Permittees shall follow all transaction and reporting requirements for harvest of wild-caught turtles in compliance with Code 34.07.

PENALTY: Class 3

LIVE FISH TRADE REGULATIONS

35.01 LIVE FISH TRADE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

It is unlawful for fish farmers, distributors, wholesalers, pond consultants, aquaponics/hydroponics producers, or independent live haulers to possess, propagate or offer for sale farm-reared (egg to harvest) aquaculture species or fertilized eggs without the appropriate valid permit. Permits are non-transferrable and are required to be renewed annually. See Addendum J1.01 for Approved Commercial Aquaculture Species and Addendum Chapter I1.00 for Aquatic Animal Health Requirements.

- (A) Resident Fish Farmer Permit - A resident who possesses this permit may possess, propagate, and raise farm-reared approved aquaculture species/eggs on an approved fish farm in Arkansas. With this permit a resident fish farmer may also sell, distribute, hold and/or transport farm-reared approved aquaculture species/eggs within and into the state from approved fish farm sources and provide pond and aquaponics/hydroponics consulting.
- (B) Non-resident Fish Farm Permit - A non-resident who possesses this permit may possess, propagate, and raise farm-reared approved aquaculture species/eggs on an approved fish farm in a location outside the state of Arkansas. With this permit a non-resident fish farmer may also sell, distribute, hold and/or transport farm-reared approved aquaculture species/eggs within and into the state from approved fish farm sources and provide pond and aquaponics/hydroponics consulting.
- (C) Resident Fish Dealer/Independent Hauler - A resident who possesses this permit may sell, distribute, hold, and/or transport farm-reared approved aquaculture species/eggs within and into the state from AGFC-approved fish farm sources and provide pond and aquaponics/hydroponics consulting, including resident pond consultants.
- (D) Non-resident Fish Dealer/Independent Hauler- A non-resident who possesses this permit may sell, distribute, and/or transport farm-reared approved aquaculture species/eggs within and into the state from AGFC-approved fish farm sources and provide pond and aquaponics/hydroponics consulting, including non-resident pond consultants.
- (E) Research/Educational/Exhibition/Government Fish Culture Facility Permit -Any research, educational, public aquaria, or state and federally owned aquaculture facilities that possess and/or propagate fish for research, exhibition, or public stocking purposes and provide pond and aquaponics/hydroponics consulting . This permit does not allow the holder to sell live species in commercial trade, however, accredited zoos may sell species to other accredited zoos.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) A Retail Bait Dealer (Bait Shop) must comply with Code 32.02 regarding permit and license requirements.
- (2) A commercial fisher must comply with Code 30.01 regarding permit and license requirements.
- (3) A licensed fishing guide is not required to purchase a fish dealer's permit when providing baitfish during the act of guiding .
- (4) No AGFC-issued permit is required for shipments of live fish or fertilized eggs passing through the state with no loading or unloading within the state; however, all shipments of live fish or fertilized eggs must comply with Codes 35.03, 35.11, and 35.12.
- (5) Marine and tropical fish commonly distributed in the aquarium trade may be sold without special permits, as long as they are held only in closed systems and not otherwise prohibited.
- (6) All other aquatic wildlife species traded commercially must comply with AGFC Code of Regulations, including captive wildlife.
- (7) Common shipping carrier services (ex. Fed-Ex, UPS, USPS, etc.) are not required to obtain a hauler permit.

PENALTY: Class 1

35.02 FISH FARMER SALES RECORDS REQUIREMENTS

It is unlawful for fish farmers, fish dealers, and independent live haulers to fail to maintain legible records, including those required by Code 35.03 indicating all importations, sales and shipments, and to reveal records to an enforcement officer for inspection upon request. Records must be retained for a minimum of 3 years.

PENALTY: Class 1

35.03 FISH FARMER BILL OF LADING REQUIREMENTS

It is unlawful to transport live aquatic species or fertilized eggs into or through the State of Arkansas without meeting the following requirements:

- (A) A bill of sale (invoice) must be immediately supplied to each purchaser of aquaculture species. The bill of sale must indicate the species, number and/or weight of species/eggs sold, name of the purchaser, and name and permit number of the fish farmer, fish dealer, or independent live hauler making the transaction and accompanying the shipment to its final destination.
- (B) A true bill of lading indicating the species, number and/or weight of species/eggs sold, source of each species/eggs, final destination of each species/eggs, name and address of each purchaser, and name, address, and permit number of the fish farmer, fish dealer, or independent live hauler making the transaction and accompanying the shipment to its final destination during intrastate and interstate commerce.

- (C) When required, valid health certificates need to accompany all live fish shipments including eggs (see AGFC Codes 35.11 and 35.12, Addendum Chapter I1.00). Health certification requirements for all other aquatic wildlife species must comply with Code Chapter 09.00 and Addendum Chapter F1.00

PENALTY: Class 1

35.04 FISH FARMER TACKLE REQUIREMENTS

It is unlawful for fish farmers to use or transport illegal commercial tackle without first complying with Codes 35.01, 35.02, and 35.03.

PENALTY: Class 1

35.05 BULL FROG PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

Resident fish farmers are allowed to depredate Ranidae species present on the permitted farm and impacting production of the farm without additional permits, provided that the species is not otherwise protected. Resident fish farmers in possession of a valid Bull Frog Permit in compliance with Code Chapter 29.00 may harvest and offer for sale Bull Frogs from their permitted facility.

PENALTY: Class 1

35.06 REARING OR PROPAGATING AQUATIC WILDLIFE IN CONFINEMENT RESTRICTED.

It is unlawful to rear or propagate aquatic wildlife in confinement in waters of the state without complying with Code 35.01

PENALTY: Class 1

35.07 FISHING IN FISH FARM CULTURE UNITS PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to fish or otherwise disturb aquaculture species contained in fish farm culture units for production or rearing of aquaculture species without written permission from the fish farm owner/manager.

EXCEPTIONS:

Permitted fish farmers, fish farm staff, fish health specialists, or veterinarians may disturb, fish, or use other alternative methods for obtaining samples for animal health/diagnostic purposes, size and weight evaluations, or sampling for off-flavor testing in commercial aquaculture facilities.

PENALTY: Class 1

35.08 OPERATING LAKES AS A FISH FARM PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful to operate a lake as a fish farm without control structures to prevent the inflow of water from adjacent streams, creeks, bayous, or rivers and without first removing all wild fish present in compliance with a plan approved by the Commission.

PENALTY: Class 1

35.09 POSSESSION, REARING, PROPAGATION, OR SALE OF CONDITIONAL AND UNLISTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful for fish farmers, fish dealers, or independent live haulers to possess, rear, transport, or sell aquaculture species/eggs not listed on the Approved Aquatic Species List (Addendum Chapter J1.00) without a Conditional Species Possession Permit or an Unlisted Species Possession Permit from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Chief of Fisheries. See Addendum J1.01 for species, permitting process, and reporting requirements; Addendum Chapters I1.00 and V1.00 for aquaculture species health requirements.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Resident fish farmers, state and federal culture facilities, and research/educational/public aquaria facilities, possessing a valid Conditional and/or Unlisted Species Permit may propagate those species.
- (2) If not otherwise prohibited, a properly permitted fish farmer may sell native crayfish that naturally colonize in their aquaculture facilities and must list as a species on a resident fish farm permit.
- (3) Marine and tropical fish commonly distributed in the aquarium trade may be sold without special permit, as long as they are held only in closed systems and not otherwise prohibited. Any live release of these species is unlawful.
- (4) Fish Farmer permittees may depredate or relocate aquatic turtles impacting commercial fish production from their facility without an additional permit but may not sell or offer for sale sale those aquatic turtles from their aquaculture facilities unless they possess a valid Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit or Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit in compliance with Code Chapter 34.00.
- (5) Accidental inclusion of aquatic species native to Arkansas, comprising 5% or less (by number) of an otherwise legal shipment of live aquaculture organisms, will be exempt from prosecution provided the included species are not otherwise prohibited.

PENALTY: Class 2

35.10 PADDLEFISH AND STURGEON ROE REGULATIONS.

It is unlawful for a fish farmer to sell, offer to sell, or buy paddlefish, sturgeon or their parts, including eggs (roe), without a resident roe taker/seller permit, resident roe buyer/exporter permit, or a non-resident roe buyer permit in compliance with Codes 30.17, 30.18 and 1.00 L. Fish farmers in possession of a resident roe buyer/exporter permit, or a non-resident roe buyer permit will be required to follow the reporting requirements as stated in Code 30.16 (Reference Code 1.00 L).

PENALTY: Class 3

35.11 VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA VIRUS (VHSV) FISH IMPORTATION REGULATION.

It is unlawful to import, transport, or otherwise receive into Arkansas live fish or fertilized eggs from any Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV)-positive state without a valid Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit issued by the Commission and in compliance with the provisions of the permit, the requirements in Addendum Chapter I1.00, and the following requirements:

- (A) Any person shipping live fish or fish eggs into Arkansas from VHSV-positive states must obtain the Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit and a copy of the permit must accompany all shipments into the state, even if the fish are transported by a third party.
- (B) Any person hauling live fish through Arkansas from VHSV-positive states is prohibited from discharging water from fish-hauling tanks in Arkansas.
- (C) All shipments of live fish or eggs coming into Arkansas must be accompanied by appropriate permits (Code 35.01) and paperwork requirements (Code 35.03).

PENALTY: Class 3

35.12 AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR IMPORTATION.

It is unlawful to import, transport, or otherwise receive live fish or fertilized eggs from any source outside of Arkansas without a valid Fish Health Disease-Free certification, issued following screening and confirmatory testing conducted as described in the inspection section of the most recent edition of the "American Fisheries Society – Fish Health Section Blue Book" or the

most recent edition of the World Organization for Animal Health “Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals,” or conducted according to approved protocols in a laboratory listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service that has been approved to test for aquatic animal pathogens, or in a USDA NAHLN laboratory by an official NAHLN protocol. See Addendum I1.00 for specific requirements.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Channel Catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), Blue Catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*), and Hybrid Catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus* X *Ictalurus punctatus*) for commercial “foodfish” production may be imported by permitted Resident fish farmers from permitted Non-resident fish farms located in the state of Mississippi, in the area West of Interstate Hwy 55 and North of Interstate Hwy 20, without a health certificate, provided such fish remain on the receiving facility’s premises, except to go directly to a terminal processing facility. Exclusions for these species do not apply for fish destined for recreational or other stocking purposes.
- (2) Species listed as threatened, endangered, or species of greatest conservation concern may utilize a sentinel species from the same genus, which are located in the same water source.
- (3) A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection will be accepted in lieu of health certifications for educational display purposes (e.g. zoos, public aquaria, museums, etc.) where specimens remain permanently in captivity in a closed aquarium system.

PENALTY: Class 3

35.13 IMPORTATION OF WILD-CAUGHT LIVE FISH.

It is unlawful to import or otherwise receive live, wild-caught fish species from any source outside of Arkansas.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) Species listed as threatened, endangered, or species of greatest conservation concern may be imported for bona fide research and/or conservation purposes.
- (2) Importation of live, wild-caught specimens designated for educational display purposes (e.g. zoos, public aquaria, museums, etc.) will be allowed where specimens remain in captivity permanently in a closed aquarium system.

PENALTY: Class 3

AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

11.01 DEFINITIONS

For purposes of the requirements in this Addendum Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

Appropriate Fish Sample— A number of fish, as described below, must include any fish with lesions or behavioral anomalies.

Facility inspection sample number based on an assumed pathogen prevalence level (APPL). Facility inspections must be conducted at the 2%

Population Size (Number of fish)	Number of Fish Required for Sample at 2% APPL
50	50
100	75
250	110
500	130
2000	145
>100,000	150

Facility Inspection: An inspection of an entire facility that establishes whether or not the facility is free from specific diseases. Critical parts of a facility inspection program are 1) the facility must have biosecurity to prevent the introduction of diseases between inspections, and 2) that any fish introduced onto the facility meet the Commissions inspection requirements, and are free of regulated pathogens. Facility level inspections are the preferred testing method and the model set by international standards (OIE).

Facility Inspection Requirements: Fish Farms with over >100,000 fish on the facility must submit 150 fish representing all fish species and culture units present on a farm or facility. The ratio of fish species on the farm or facility should be reflected in the composition of the sample. The sample should not be collected from tanks or raceways used for short-term storage of fish produced in other culture units. Biosecurity must be in place and maintained to prevent a change in health status during the period from sample collection to harvesting and moving of the fish. Sample must be collected during appropriate season by a qualified independent party. Facility inspections must be conducted at least once annually, but twice annually for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV) positive areas.

Lot Inspection: An inspection of a single lot of fish (fish that are of the same age, species, brood stock, facility, and water source). Lot inspections establish only the disease status of a specific group of fish on a particular day. Lot Inspections are valid only for as long as the disease status of the lot is protected by biosecurity measures.

Lot Inspection Requirements: 60 fish per lot of fish of the same age, species, brood stock, facility, and water source; which must not be co-mingled with other fish populations between sample collection and fish shipment. Biosecurity must be in place and maintained to prevent a change in health status during period from sample collection to harvesting and moving of the fish. A sample must be collected during appropriate season by a qualified independent party and testing should be conducted as close as possible to anticipated fish movement. Facilities holding species listed as threatened, endangered, or of greatest conservation concern may utilize a sentinel species from the same genus which are located in the same water source for a minimum of 30 days prior to sample collection.

Appropriate Season – The first day of March until the first day of June solstice, and the first day of September until the first day of December solstice.

Appropriate Testing Methods – A screening and confirmatory test conducted as described in the inspection section of the most recent edition of the “American Fisheries Society – Fish Health Section Blue Book,” or the most recent edition of the World Organization for Animal Health “Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals,” or conducted according to the approved protocols in a laboratory listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service which has been approved to test for aquatic animal pathogens, or in a USDA NAHLN laboratory by an official NAHLN protocol.

Biosecurity Required –

For facilities relying on Facility Inspections:

New aquatic animals must have a health certification status equivalent to, or greater than, that of current health certification status of the facility, or they must be maintained in a biosecure quarantine that protects the main facility from infectious disease introduction. Disinfected eggs from quarantined animals may be moved out of quarantine and the fry moved onto the main facility. Facilities may only use water sources for which the Commission deems there is no evidence that regulated pathogens are present, or must disinfect the water prior to its introduction onto the facility proper.

For facilities relying on Lot Inspections:

A lot of fish (same age, species, water source, broodstock, and facility) must not be co-mingled with other fish on the facility between sample collection and fish shipments. Between sampling and shipping, the fish must be maintained in water sources for which there is no evidence that regulation pathogens are present, or must disinfect the water prior to its introduction into the quarantine area.

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) – An official document issued by a federal, state, tribal, or accredited veterinarian certifying that the fish identified on the document have been inspected and were found to satisfy the regulations pertaining to their intended movement – within the same state, between states, or internationally. Void 30 days after issuance.

Certificate of Veterinary Usage – A CVI documenting no clinical signs of disease and infection will be accepted for health certification for educational display purposes (e.g. zoos, public aquaria, museums) where individual specimens remain in captivity in a closed system throughout their life.

Culture Units – Ponds, raceways, cages or other containments used to rear fish.

Farm-raised – Fish that spend their entire life (egg to sale) on a farm or commercial facility.

Qualified Independent Party – A veterinarian, a fish health inspector certified by the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society, or an employee of a state agency recognized as a competent authority for fish health and assigned by that agency to collect fish inspection samples and verify biosecurity.

Qualified Testing Laboratory – Any state, federal, or private laboratory recognized by the AGFC as competent to conduct fish inspections.

Pathogens of Concern –

(list subject to change as new pathogens of concern emerge)

Fish Pathogens: (Required for fish species)

- Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis (EHN)
- Infectious hematopoietic necrosis (IHN)**
- Orcorhynchus masou virus disease**
- Spring viremia of carp
- Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV)
- Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)
- Bacterial kidney disease (Renibacterium salmoninarum)**
- Piscirickettsiosis (Piscirickettsia salmonis)**
- Whirling disease (Myxobolus cerebralis)**

***not required for warm water species*

Mollusk Pathogens: (Required for mollusk species)

- Bonamia exitiosus
- Bonamia ostreae
- Marteilia refringens
- Marteilia sydneyi
- Marteilia chungmuensis
- Mikrocytos roughleyi
- Perkinsus olseni / atlanticus
- Candidatus Xenohalotus californiensis
- Haplosporidium nelsoni
- Haplosporidium costale
- Pekinsus marinus
- QPX

Crustaceans Pathogens: (Required for crustacean species, see Addendum J1.01 for shrimp species)

- Taura syndrome virus
- Yellowhead disease
- Spherical baculovirus (Penaeus monodon-type)
- Infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis
- White spot disease
- Tetrahedral baculovirus (Baculovirus penae)
- Crayfish plague (Aphanomyces astaci)
- Necrotizing hepatopancreas diseases (HPD)

VHSV-free Water Source – Water from a well, borehole or spring (the spring must be covered and free of fish), or disinfected water source which does not contain VHSV. VHSV-positive State – Any state in the U.S. or any Canadian province listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as positive for viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ontario and Quebec).

11.02 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus Fish Importation Requirements – Areas Deemed Positive for VHSVs

Requirements:

- (A) A Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit will only be issued to persons holding a valid fish farmer, fish dealer, or independent hauler permit who submit on forms supplied by the Commission satisfactory documentary proof including the following information:
 - (1) Proof an appropriate fish sample has been collected by a qualified independent party during the appropriate season and submitted to a fish health inspection laboratory for analysis; and

- (2) Inspection reports from a qualified testing laboratory asserting the sample tested negative for VHSV by appropriate testing methods, and
- (3) Written documentation from a qualified independent party asserting the fish are farm-raised, the farm or facility uses a VHSV-free water source, and fish or eggs to be shipped to Arkansas have not been mixed with, or potentially contaminated by, fish or water not meeting standards specified for a Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit. To be eligible for a Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit, a farm or facility must provide written documentation from a qualified independent party verifying the farm or facility has a biosecurity plan sufficient to prevent contamination of permit-eligible fish by ineligible fish or by water not from a VHSV-free source, and the farm or facility follows the biosecurity plan without exception. The fish health inspection report must be no more than 60 days old from the date of reported test results at time of application for Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit from Commission.

- (B) The Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit is an annual non-transferrable permit issued in 2 six-month intervals in compliance with Addendum D1.01. The first interval is January 1 - June 30, and the second interval is July 1 -December 31. The second interval of the permit will be issued only after new semi-annual testing results are submitted to the Commission. Annual renewal may be granted based upon submission to the Commission of new documents as described above that include new semi-annual testing results. Failure to conduct a semi-annual inspection will result in a 1-year suspension of the Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit.

EXCEPTIONS: A Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit shall not be required for import of live fish from a VHSV-positive state if any of the following three exceptions apply:

- (1) The species are moving to a state-inspected slaughter facility meeting the following criteria:
 - (i) The slaughter facility must discharge wastewater into a municipal sewage system that includes wastewater disinfection; and
 - (ii) The slaughter facility must either render or compost offal, including carcasses.
- (2) The species are moving to a qualified diagnostic facility for disease testing.
- (3) The species are marine or tropical aquarium trade fish species that meet the following criteria:
 - (i) The species are moving directly to a home aquarium; or
 - (ii) The species are moving to wholesale or retail distributors of marine and tropical aquarium fish and will be permanently confined in a closed system (aquaria, tanks, or lined pools).

11.03 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus Fish Importation Requirements – Areas Deemed Positive for VHSVs

Nonresident fish farm permit requestors must submit the most recent health certificate for their facility, and the previous three years' worth of health certificates (if applicable) with their first Nonresident Fish Farm application form. An annual renewal application of a nonresident fish farm permit must include all new health certificates issued since the issuance of their last permit. If selling fish obtained from sources outside of the permitted farm, health certificates from those facilities must be submitted for review prior to importation into the state, and a copy of the certificate(s) must accompany shipment to the final destination. A copy of the fish health certificates must accompany shipment with Bill of Lading. Importation of wild caught species is prohibited in accordance with Code 35.13.

Resident and Nonresident Fish Dealers/Independent Haulers (including Pond Consultants) are required to purchase approved species from Commission permitted sources (see Code 35.01) with required fish health certificate for stocking purposes within the state. The most recent fish health certificates for sources must be submitted with application/renewal at time of submission. If fish are obtained from a new source, their health certificate must be submitted to AGFC for review prior to the importation of the fish. A copy of fish health certificates must accompany shipment with Bill of Lading and Invoice. Importation of wild caught species is prohibited in accordance with Code 35.13:

- (A) A Nonresident Fish Farm Permit and Nonresident Fish Dealer Permit will only be issued to persons who submit, on forms supplied by the Commission, satisfactory documentary proof including the following information:
 - (1) That an appropriate fish sample has been collected by a qualified independent party during the appropriate season and was submitted to a qualified fish health inspection laboratory for analysis from the facility and for any outside sources the facility utilizes;
 - (2) Inspection reports from a qualified testing laboratory asserting the sample tested negative for listed pathogens by appropriate testing methods;
 - (3) Written documentation from a qualified independent party asserting the fish are farm-raised, the farm or facility uses a VHSV-free water source, and fish or fertilized eggs to be shipped to Arkansas have not been mixed with, or potentially contaminated by, fish or water from known sources of regulated pathogens; and
 - (4) A completed application for the appropriate permit in compliance with Code 35.01 and Addendum Chapter J1.00.
- (B) Failure to submit required aquatic animal health documentation in a timely manner will result in a 1-year suspension of eligibility to obtain permit.

EXCEPTIONS: Aquatic animal health certificates shall not be required for the importation of live fish or crayfish if:

- (1) The species are moving to a state-inspected slaughter facility meeting the following criteria:
 - (i) The slaughter facility must discharge wastewater into a municipal sewage system that includes wastewater disinfection; and
 - (ii) The slaughter facility must either render or compost offal, including carcasses;
- (2) The species are moving to a qualified diagnostic facility for disease testing;
- (3) Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), Blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*), and Hybrid Catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus* X *Ictalurus punctatus*) imported for commercial "foodfish" production may be imported by permitted Resident fish farmers from permitted Non-resident fish farms located in the state of Mississippi, in the area West of Interstate Highway 55 and North of Interstate Highway 20, without a health certificate, provided such fish remain on the receiving facility premises, except to go directly to a terminal processing facility. Exclusions for these species do not apply for fish destined for recreational or other stocking purposes. Receiving facilities that include these fish as part of their farm level or lot inspection are allowed to offer for sale approved species for stocking purposes;
- (4) Crayfish imported for immediate human consumption; or
- (5) Marine or tropical aquarium fish species that meet the following criteria:
 - (i) The fish are moving directly to a home aquarium; or
 - (ii) The fish are moving to wholesale or retail distributors of marine and tropical fish and will be permanently confined in a closed system (aquaria, tanks, or pools).

J1.01 Approved Commercial Aquaculture Species List

The intent of this list is to delineate species that pose minimal threat to Arkansas' aquatic biota. These farm-reared species may be imported, traded (within the state), or used for commercial aquaculture purposes, once appropriate permits and health certificate requirements have been met. All imported species must comply with health certification requirements (see Codes 35.11, 35.12, and Addendum Chapter I1.00).

** Denotes non-native species*

Class Crustacea

Family Cambaridae

Procambarus acutus (White River crayfish)

Procambarus clarkii (Red Swamp crayfish)

Class Osteichthyes

Family Polyodontidae

Polyodon spathula (Paddlefish)

Family Lepisosteidae

Lepisosteus oculatus (Spotted gar)

Lepisosteus osseus (Longnose gar)

Lepisosteus platostomus (Shortnose gar)

Family Amiidae

Amia calva (Bowfin)

Family Anguillidae

Anguilla rostrata (American eel)

Family Clupeidae

Alosa chrysochloris (Skipjack herring)

Dorosoma cepedianum (Gizzard shad)

Dorosoma petenense (Threadfin shad)

Family Esocidae

Esox americanus (Grass pickerel)

Esox niger (Chain pickerel)

Family Cyprinidae

* *Carassius auratus* (Goldfish, including ornamentals)

* *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Grass carp) – USFWS-CERTIFIED TRIPLOIDS ONLY

Cyprinella venusta (Blacktail shiner)

* *Cyprinus carpio* (Common carp, including koi) – Koi must be obtained from a permitted source and spawned and reared only in the United States

Hybognathus nuchalis (Mississippi silvery minnow)

Luxilus chrysocephalus (Striped shiner)

Lythrurus umbratilis (Redfin shiner)

Notemigonus crysoleucas (Golden shiner)

Notropis atherinoides (Emerald shiner)

Notropis boops (Bigeye shiner)

Notropis buchanani (Ghost shiner)

Notropis volucellus (Mimic shiner)

Opsopoeodus emiliae (Pugnose minnow)

Pimephales notatus (Bluntnose minnow)

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)

Pimephales vigilax (Bullhead minnow)

Semotilus atromaculatus (Creek chub)

Family Catostomidae

Erimyzon oblongus (Creek chubsucker)

Erimyzon sucetta (Lake chubsucker)

Hypentelium nigricans (Northern hogsucker)

Ictiobus bubalus (Smallmouth buffalo)

Ictiobus cyprinellus (Bigmouth buffalo)

Ictiobus niger (Black buffalo)

Minytrema melanops (Spotted sucker)

Moxostoma erythrurum (Golden redhorse)

Catostomus commersoni (White sucker)

Family Ictaluridae

Ictalurus furcatus (Blue catfish)

Ameiurus melas (Black bullhead)

Ameiurus natalis (Yellow bullhead)

Ameiurus nebulosus (Brown bullhead)

Ictalurus punctatus (Channel catfish)

Noturus gyrinus (Tadpole madtom)

Noturus nocturnus (Freckled madtom)

Pylodictis olivaris (Flathead catfish)

Family Aphredoderidae

Aphredoderus sayanus (Pirate perch)

Family Cyprinodontidae

Fundulus notatus (Blackstripe topminnow)

Fundulus olivaceus (Blackspotted topminnow)

Family Poeciliidae

Gambusia affinis (Mosquitofish)

Family Atherinidae

Labidesthes sicculus (Brook silverside)

Family Moronidae

Morone chrysops (White bass)

Morone mississippiensis (Yellow bass)

* *Morone saxatilis* (Striped bass)

Family Centrarchidae

Centrarchus macropterus (Flier)

Lepomis cyanellus (Green sunfish)

Lepomis gulosus (Warmouth)

Lepomis humilis (Orangespotted sunfish)

Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)

Lepomis marginatus (Dollar sunfish)

Lepomis megalotis (Longear sunfish)

Lepomis microlophus (Redear sunfish)

Lepomis miniatus (Red spotted sunfish)

Micropterus dolomieu (Smallmouth bass)

Micropterus punctulatus (Spotted bass)

Micropterus salmoides (Largemouth bass)

Pomoxis annularis (White crappie)

Pomoxis nigromaculatus (Black crappie)

Elassoma zonatum (Banded pygmy sunfish)

APPROVED AQUATIC SPECIES LIST

Family Percidae

Percina caprodes (Logperch)

Sander canadensis (Sauger)

Sander vitreus (Walleye)

Family Sciaenidae

Aplodinotus grunniens (Freshwater drum)

Family Cichlidae – Species must be obtained from a permitted source and spawned and reared only in the United States

* *Oreochromis aureus* (Blue tilapia)

* *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Mozambique tilapia)

* *Oreochromis niloticus* (Nile tilapia)

Class Bivalvia

Family Unionidae

Pyganodon grandis (Giant Floater)

VHS Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit:

It shall be unlawful for any person to import, transport or otherwise receive into the state of Arkansas live fish and/or fertilized eggs from any VHSV-positive state (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ontario and Quebec) without first obtaining the appropriate permit (see Code 35.01) in addition to a valid Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit issued by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and complying with the provisions of said permit. All persons wishing to ship live fish or fish eggs into Arkansas from VHSV-positive states must first obtain the Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit and a copy of the permit must accompany all shipments into the state, even if the fish are transported by a third party. Furthermore, any person hauling live fish through Arkansas from VHS-positive states are prohibited from discharging water from fish-hauling tanks while within the state. All shipments of live fish or eggs coming into Arkansas must be accompanied by an invoice, bill of lading, and appropriate health certificates in compliance with Code 35.03. Additionally, the fish health inspection report must be no more than 60 days old from date of reported test results at time of application for Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit from Commission.

A Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit shall be an annual permit that is issued in 2 six-month intervals (refer to Addendum D1.01). The first interval will cover the period of January 1 - June 30, and the second interval will cover the period of July 1 - December 31. The second interval of the permit will be issued only after new semi-annual testing results are submitted to the Commission. For additional information, please refer to Addenda D1.01, I1.01, and Code 35.11.

Grass Carp (USFWS-Certified Triploid Only):

All grass carp sold for stocking purposes must be USFWS-certified triploid. Permitted producers participating in the USFWS-certified triploid grass carp program may transfer certification of triploidy to other holders of valid fish farm, fish dealer, or independent hauler permits that wish to sell USFWS-certified grass carp. All persons selling USFWS-certified triploid grass carp are required to maintain records for a minimum of 3 years containing the purchaser's name, contact information, and number of fish sold. All USFWS-certified triploid grass carp must be maintained in separate tanks, hauling units, and/or culture units from uncertified grass carp.

Health Certificates:

See Addendum Chapter I1.00 for fish health requirements for all live fish and/or fertilized eggs being imported into the state of Arkansas. All required documents must be submitted to the Commission and reviewed prior to importation.

Hybrids:

It is our intent that production and offer for sale of any hybrid fish species is permissible if both parent species are included on the Approved Commercial Aquaculture Species List.

Wild Crayfish:

The harvest and sale of native Arkansas crayfish species that naturally colonize aquaculture ponds and are cultured incidental to production of other aquaculture species is allowed.

Wild Turtles:

Aquaculture facilities possessing a valid Resident Fish Farmer Permit may depredate or relocate aquatic turtles naturally colonizing on the premises and impacting fish production, unless the turtle species is otherwise protected. The harvest and sale of native Arkansas aquatic turtle species that naturally colonize aquaculture ponds and are cultured incidental to production of other aquaculture species is allowed with an Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit or Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permi, unless the species is otherwise protected. See Code Chapter 34.00.

Aquarium Species:

It is not the intent of this policy to constrain aquarium trade. Marine and tropical fish commonly distributed in the aquarium trade may be sold without special permit, as long as they are held only in closed aquarium systems (aquaria, tanks, or pools) and are not otherwise prohibited. These species cannot be released in Arkansas.

Aquaponics / Hydroponics:

It is not the intent of this policy to constrain aquaponics/ hydroponic production. If live fish and/or fertilized fish eggs are being possessed, propagated, offered for sale, or conditional species are being utilized, at minimum a fish farm permit is required. Any approved species imported for aquaponics/hydroponics must comply with all requirements set forth in Code Chapter 35.00 and Addenda Chapters I1.00, J1.00, and V1.00, including health certificate, invoice, and bill of lading requirements.

Conditional Species:

Conditional species are species that are permitted for specific purposes provided the additional terms set forth by AGFC Fisheries Division and biosecurity measures are met. Individuals possessing or desiring to possess these species are required to apply for a Conditional Species Possession Permit in addition to the appropriate permit under Code 35.01. The permit application will detail the location of the facility, biosecurity measures taken to prevent the possibility of escape, and the numbers and species to be held (these numbers are best estimates of broodfish and expected production for upcoming year). Some species may be limited to specific types of permit holders based on a species evaluation. The permitted culture of any conditional aquaculture species shall be conducted in a responsible manner that minimizes the possibility of escape and adheres to any additional requirements set forth by the Commission. Permitted individuals are required to construct a barrier that prevents escape of juvenile and adult life stages. Drainpipes from holding and culture units where these species are held must be screened, with mesh sized adequately to prevent escape, at all times that water is being released. Double screening is required during water release for units with bighead carp and black carp species. The

above-referenced measures and any additional measures listed on the application to eliminate the possibility of escape will be considered as part of the best management practices that the applicant agrees to implement for their facility. The Commission will maintain records of the number and location of these species in the state and will review initial applications and inspect facilities to evaluate the potential for escape. Facilities will be randomly re-inspected once in a three-year period of time to ensure adherence to biosecurity measures. The permittee will be notified a minimum of 5 days in advance of an inspection, and an employee of the facility is requested to accompany AGFC personnel during the inspection. This permit must be renewed annually and is non-transferrable. In the event that a conditional aquatic species is released or escapes from a permitted facility, the permittee shall notify the AGFC Fisheries Division immediately. The permittee shall not be responsible for unforeseen occurrences such as floods, lightning, or sabotage. Holders of Conditional Species Possession Permits must verify that buyers of these species in Arkansas also have appropriate permits. Conditional species permit holders are required to submit an annual report, on a form provided by the Commission with the permit renewal request, indicating the number of each conditional species produced (farmers) or sold (dealers) in the state of Arkansas. Failure to comply with the terms of the permit may result in permit denial or revocation.

The species covered by these permits include:

Family Palaemonidae

**Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (Malaysian prawn) – certified disease-free (certification must be posted onsite). This species must meet the same disease certification requirements as members of Family Penaeidae.

Family Penaeidae

**Litopenaeus vannamei* (Pacific White Shrimp) – specific pathogen-free (certification must be posted onsite)

Requirements for culture of marine shrimp species *Litopenaeus vannamei* in Arkansas:

- (A) All culture must be in an indoor closed recirculating system- with NO discharge. This will provide biosecurity protection against pathogens, predators, and undesirable species from entering or exiting the facility.
 - (1) Floor drains - If needed, each floor drain must have an appropriate-sized mesh/screen to prevent escape by any sized cultured organism. Triple screening is recommended. Discharge from floor drains must enter into the containment tank that can be chlorinated and dechlorinated prior to release into an approved municipal sewer system whose effluent is treated within the system.
 - (2) Catastrophic failure - In the event of a catastrophic failure the floor drain containment tank must be large enough to accommodate the water volume of at least 1.5 times the volume of the largest individual tank in use within the operation to prevent any escape. The containment tank must be chlorinated and dechlorinated prior to discharge. Any possible escape must be reported immediately to the AGFC Fisheries Division.
- (B) All solids are to be placed in sealed containers and are for permitted landfill disposal only.
- (C) Water sources must be municipal or well water source. No connection to above-ground freshwater source will be permitted.
- (D) All live shrimp must be placed in ice water prior to leaving the facility, or processed prior to leaving the facility.
- (E) Facilities permitted for the culture of *L. vannamei* culture will not be approved for simultaneous culture of any other crustacean species.
- (F) All post-larval shrimp, nauplii, or brood imported into Arkansas must be obtained from a Domestic US Marine Shrimp Farming Program Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) or Specific Pathogen Resistant (SPR) certified disease free culture facility (No wild caught shrimp permitted: brood, post-larvae, or nauplii). All shrimp imported must be from a SPF or SPR certified facility with at least two consecutive years of disease free certification for all crustacean pathogens listed with the US Marine Shrimp Farming Program and OIE. All testing must be conducted by approved shrimp disease testing facilities. For facilities propagating *L. vannamei* routine disease testing must be conducted. Copies of disease certification must be submitted to AGFC and posted on-site.

USMSFP List of Pathogens & Diseases for SPF Penaeid Shrimp

Pathogen Type	Pathogen	Pathogen Group	Category
VIRUS	* TSV	dicistrovirus	C-1
	* WSSV	nimavirus (n.f.)	C-1
	*YHV/GAV/LOV	ronivirus (n.f.)	C-1, 2
	**IHNV	parvovirus	C-2
	**BP	occluded baculovirus	C-2
	**MBV	occluded baculovirus	C-2
	**BMN	unclassified nonoccluded BV	C-2
	HPV	parvovirus	C-1, 2
	IMN	totivirus	C-1, 2
	PROCARYOTE	NHP	alpha proteobacteria
PROTOZOA	Microsporidians	microsporidia	C-2
	Haplosporidians	haplosporidia	C-2
	Gregarines	apicomplexia	C-3

^A C-1 pathogens defined as excludable pathogens that can potentially cause catastrophic losses in one or more American penaeid species; C-2 pathogens cause economically significant disease and are excluded from breeding centers, hatcheries, and some types of farms.

*Listed by Office of International Epizootics as a "Notifiable Disease" as of May 1999

**Listed by Office of International Epizootics with "Other Significant Diseases" as of May 1999

OIE Crustacean diseases

- Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease
- Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)
- Yellowhead virus
- Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- Infectious myonecrosis
- Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
- Taura syndrome
- White spot disease
- White tail disease

- (A) Propagation of species. Propagation of the species will be permitted with the requirement that an Aquaculturist develop and implement a health management plan that includes conducting, at a minimum, annual routine disease inspection through an approved shrimp

disease testing laboratory. The Aquaculturist will be responsible for submitting copies of disease inspection reports to Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and having current disease inspection certificate(s) posted on-site. Additionally, the Aquaculturist must notify the AGFC Fisheries Division and the State of Arkansas Veterinarian immediately in the event that an above-listed pathogen is detected.

- (B) Discharge from facility. Should a facility need to be drained in an emergency situation, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality will provide additional information on discharge limits, site location, and any permits required regarding Environmental Protection Agency guidelines.
- (C) The facility must develop a biosecurity plan, hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) plan, and a catastrophic failure management plan to be kept on file, by the facility and by AGFC, as part of Best Management Practices.

Family Salmonidae

* *Oncorhynchus clarki* (Cutthroat trout)

* *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout)

* *Salmo trutta* (Brown trout)

* *Salvelinus fontinalis* (Brook trout)

Specific requirements regarding importation or stocking salmonid species are located in Code Chapter 27.00 and Addendum Chapter V1.00. Health certificates are required for all salmonid species. All sellers of these species are responsible for verifying that buyers have obtained appropriate permits prior to importation and/or stocking.

Family Cyprinidae

Hypophthalmichthys nobilis (Bighead carp) – Resident Fish Farm Permit holders that hold a valid conditional species permit for this species by January 31, 2021 may continue to obtain an annual conditional species permit for this species for the duration of which they are the owner of the fish farm and continue to meet the terms of the permit. Permits are non-transferrable. Stocking in Arkansas is restricted to only approved fish farms and research/educational facilities meeting the terms and requirements for conditional species. Species may be transported by the permittee or an independent hauler with appropriate permits, if required. This regulation does not prohibit the movement of bighead carp to a legally licensed facility in another state.

* *Diploid Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Black carp) – Stocking in Arkansas is restricted to only approved fish farms and research/educational facilities meeting the terms and requirements for conditional species. Species may be transported by the permittee or an independent hauler with appropriate permits, if required. This regulation does not prohibit the movement of diploid black carp to a legally licensed facility in another state.

* *Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Black carp) – Triploids – Stocking in Arkansas is restricted to only approved fish farms and research/educational facilities meeting the terms and requirements for conditional species. Species may be transported by the permittee or an independent hauler with appropriate permits, if required. This regulation does not prohibit the movement of triploid black carp to a legally licensed facility in another state.

* *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Grass carp) – Diploids – Stocking in Arkansas is restricted to only approved fish farms and research/educational facilities meeting the terms and requirements for conditional species. Species may be transported by the permittee or an independent hauler with appropriate permits, if required. This regulation does not prohibit the movement of diploid grass carp to a legally licensed facility in another state.

NOTE The species listed below are listed as injurious species by the USFWS

Hypophthalmichthys nobilis (Bighead carp)

Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (Silver carp)

Mylopharyngodon piceus (Black carp)

The injurious wildlife listing means that under the Lacey Act it is illegal to import into the United States live silver, bighead, or black carp, including viable eggs or hybrids of the species, except by permit for zoological, education, medical, or scientific purposes.

Prohibited Species:

It is unlawful to import for commercial aquaculture any specimen or hybrid from species commonly known as:

- Alewife *Alosa pseudoharengus*
- Blueback herring *Alosa aestivalis*
- Eurasian ruffe *Gymnocephalus cernua*
- Mexican banded tetra *Astyanax aeneus*
- Orfe *Leuciscus idus*
- Piranha Family *Serrasalminidae*
- Roach fish *Rutilus rutilus*
- Round Goby *Neogobius melanostromus*
- Rudd *Scardinius erthrothalmus*
- Snakehead Family *Channidae*
- Stickleback fish Family *Gasteroseidae*
- Walking catfish *Clarias bastrachus*
- Chinese mitten crab *Ericher sinensis*
- Everglades crayfish *Procambarus alleni*
- Redclaw crayfish Family *Cherax*
- Rusty crayfish *Orconectes rusticus*
- Smooth Marron *Cherax cainii*
- Yabby *Cherax destructor*
- Big-Ear radix *Radix auricularia*
- Channeled apple snail *Pomacea canaliculata*
- Chinese mystery snail *Cipangopaludina chinensis*
- Ghost Ramshorn snail *Biomphalaria havanensis*
- New Zealand mud snail *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*
- Quagga mussel *Dreissena bugensis*
- Quilted melania *Tarebia granifera*
- Red-rim melania *Melanoides tuberculata*
- Zebra mussel *Dreissena polymorpha*

Permits to Culture Unlisted Species:

Requests to import, possess, propagate, and culture species not listed in this policy will be scientifically evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The burden of proof will rest with the applicant to provide justification as to the need to import and culture the species, justify why currently approved species listed in this policy will not fill the need, and provide information that the requested species will have no significant ecological impact on native species or the resources of the state. The permitted culture of any unlisted aquaculture species shall be conducted in a responsible manner

that excludes the possibility of escape from holding and culture units and adheres to the terms set forth in the permit issued by AGFC. Permitted individuals are required to construct a barrier that prevents escape of juvenile and adult species from culture facilities, and meets all biosecurity, containment, and health certification requirements set forth by the AGFC Fisheries Division scientific review of the requested species. In the event that unlisted aquatic organisms are released or escape from a permitted facility, the permittee shall notify the AGFC Fisheries Division immediately. Additional screening for aquatic animal health pathogens may be required for unlisted species due to country of origin, water source, or specific pathogens of concern and will be considered on a case by case basis.

Permit Processing Procedures:

Permit Renewal:

Conditional Species Possession Permits and Unlisted Aquaculture Species Permits will be issued on an annual basis to correspond with expiration dates of Fish Farmer, Fish Dealer, and Independent Hauler Permits. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission is responsible for providing renewal notices to permit holders six weeks in advance of permit expiration date. Existing permits will remain in effect past listed expiration date if a renewal application is submitted by January 31st of the renewal year and processing is pending with AGFC.

Permit Review:

Conditional Species Possession Permits and Unlisted Aquaculture Species Permits are granted at the approval of the AGFC Chief of Fisheries. The AGFC may solicit input as needed in the scientific review of individual species and applications.

Modification of Lists:

Any individual may petition the AGFC Chief of Fisheries to add or remove species on the Approved Commercial Aquaculture Species List or the Conditional Aquaculture Species List. The petition must provide thorough documentation of why a species should or should not be included on a list. Petitions should address the biological threat of the species, including native range, habitats utilized, movement patterns, spawning requirements, reproductive rate, food habits, pathogens of concern, and temperature and water-quality limitations. Documentation of any introductions or escapes outside the species' native range must be included and evaluate the potential impacts to native species through predation, competition, disease transmission, and displacement. Petitions must include copies of all pertinent reference material.

Petitions to add or remove species on the Approved Commercial Aquaculture Species List or the Conditional Aquaculture Species List will be responded to by the AGFC Chief of Fisheries after thorough scientific review of the species and a consultation with an advisory board representing appropriate AGFC staff.

J1.02 Approved Species For Commercial Culture Of Aquatic Turtles And Alligators

Turtles:

The aquatic turtle species listed below are native to Arkansas and may be cultured by those who obtain a Commercial Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit from the Commission (see Code Chapter 34.00).

Family Chelydridae

Chelydra serpentina (Common snapping turtle)

Family Emydidae

Chrysemys dorsalis (Southern painted turtle)

Graptemys geographica (Common map turtle)

Graptemys ouachitensis (Ouachita map turtle)

Graptemys kohnii (Mississippi map turtle)

Pseudemys concinna (River cooter)

Trachemys scripta (Redeared slider)

Family Kinosternidae

Kinosternon subrubrum (Mississippi mud turtle)

Sternotherus oderatus (Common musk turtle)

Family Trionychidae

Apolone spinifera (Spiny softshell)

Apolone mutica (Midland smooth softshell)

Other Species Covered Under Separate Permits:

The following species are governed by separate code and have their own permit requirements.

Family Alligatoridae

Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator) – Alligator Farmer Permit required (see Code Chapter 33.00)

Family Chelydridae

Macrolemys temminckii (Alligator snapping turtle) – AST Farmer/Dealer Permit required (see Code Chapter 34.00)

J1.03 Approved Stocking Species List For Privately Owned Lakes And Ponds

Private landowners may purchase the approved farm-raised species listed below from AGFC-permitted sources (Resident/Non-Resident Fish Farmer, Resident/Non-Resident Fish Dealer / Independent Hauler) for stocking without a permit from AGFC (see Code 26.12). No importation of live wild caught fish species for stocking is allowed. All imported fish species must meet health certificate requirements set forth by state and federal regulations (see Addendum Chapter I1.00). A true bill of lading, invoice, and health certificate (if required) must accompany every shipment of live fish entering or being transported through the state (see Codes 35.03, 35.11, and 35.12).

Class Crustacea

Family Cambaridae

Procambarus acutus (White River crayfish)

Procambarus clarkii (Red Swamp crayfish)

Class Osteichthyes

Family Centrarchidae

Lepomis cyanellus (Green sunfish)

Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)

Lepomis microlophus (Redear sunfish)

Micropterus salmoides (Largemouth bass)

Pomoxis annularis (White crappie)

Pomoxis nigromaculatus (Black crappie)

Family Cichlidae - Species must be obtained from a permitted source and spawned and reared only in the United States.

* *Oreochromis aureus* (Blue tilapia)

* *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Mozambique tilapia)

* *Oreochromis niloticus* (Nile tilapia)

Family Lupeidae

Dorosoma petenense (Threadfin shad)

Dorosoma cepedianum (Gizzard shad)

Family Cyprinidae

* *Carassius auratus* (Goldfish, including ornamentals)

* *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Grass carp) – USFWS Certified Triploids Only

* *Cyprinus carpio* (Koi only – must be obtained from a permitted source and spawned and reared only in the United States.)

Notemigonus crysoleucas (Golden shiner)

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow)

Family Ictaluridae

Ictalurus furcatus (Blue catfish)

Ictalurus punctatus (Channel catfish)

Family Moronidae

Morone chrysops X *Morone saxatilis* (Hybrid Striped bass)

Hybrids:

It is our intent that stocking of any hybrid fish species is permissible if both parent species are included on the Approved Stocking Species List for Privately Owned Lakes and Ponds, with the exception of Hybrid Catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus* X *Ictalurus punctatus*).

Salmonid species:

Requires a valid Trout Importation/ Stocking permit and must meet all requirements set forth in Code 27.07, Code Chapter 35.00, Addenda Chapters 11.00, J1.00, and V1.00.

VHS Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit:

It shall be unlawful for any person to import, transport or otherwise receive into the state of Arkansas live fish and/or fertilized eggs from any VHSV-positive state (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ontario and Quebec) without first obtaining the appropriate permit (see Code 35.01), in addition to a valid Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit issued by the Commission and complying with the provisions of said permit. All persons wishing to ship live fish or fish eggs into Arkansas from VHSV-positive states must first obtain the Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit and a copy of the permit must accompany all shipments into the state, even if the fish are transported by a third party. Furthermore, any person hauling live fish through Arkansas from VHS-positive states are prohibited from discharging water from fish-hauling tanks while within the state. All shipments of live fish or eggs coming into Arkansas must be accompanied by an invoice, or bill of lading, and appropriate health certificates in compliance with Code 35.03. Additionally, the fish health inspection report must be no more than 60 days old from date of reported test results at time of application for Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit from Commission.

Permission to Import, Rear, or Stock Unlisted Species:

Requests to import, possess, and stock species not listed in this policy will be scientifically evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The burden of proof will rest with the applicant to provide justification as to the need to import and stock the species, justify why currently approved species listed in this policy will not fill the need, and provide information that the requested species will have no significant ecological impact on native species or resources of the state. The stocking of any unlisted aquaculture species shall be conducted in a responsible manner that excludes the possibility of escape from holding and culture units. Permit holders are required to construct a barrier that prevents escape of juvenile and adult species from their location and meet all biosecurity, containment, and health certificate requirements set forth by the AGFC Fisheries Division scientific review of the species. Additional biosecurity and containment requirements may be required as part of the terms of the permit based on scientific review of the species. In the event that unlisted aquatic organisms are released or escape from the stocked location, the permittee shall notify the AGFC Fisheries Division immediately. Additional screening for aquatic animal health pathogens may be required for unlisted species due to country of origin, water source, or specific pathogens of concern and will be considered on a case by case basis.

Prohibited Species:

It is unlawful to import for private lake or pond stocking any specimen or hybrid from species commonly known as:

- Alewife *Alosa pseudoharengus*
- Blueback herring *Alosa aestivalis*
- Eurasian ruffe *Gymnocephalus cernua*
- Mexican banded tetra *Astyanax aeneus*
- Orfe *Leuciscus idus*
- Piranha Family *Serrasalminidae*
- Roach fish *Rutilus rutilus*
- Round Goby *Neogobius melanostromus*
- Rudd *Scardinius erthrophthalmus*
- Snakehead Family *Channidae*
- Stickleback fish Family *Gasteroseidae*
- Walking catfish *Clarias baxtrachus*
- Yellow perch *Perca flavescens*
- Chinese mitten crab *Ericher sinensis*
- Everglades crayfish *Procambarus alleni*
- Redclaw crayfish Family *Cherax*
- Rusty crayfish *Orconectes rusticus*
- Smooth Marron *Cherax cainii*
- Yabby *Cherax destructor*
- Big-Ear radix *Radix auricularia*
- Channeled apple snail *Pomacea canaliculata*
- Chinese mystery snail *Cipangopaludina chinensis*
- Ghost Ramshorn snail *Biomphalaria havanensis*
- New Zealand mud snail *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*
- Quagga mussel *Dreissena bugensis*
- Quilted melania *Tarebia granifera*
- Red-rim melania *Melanoides tuberculata*
- Zebra mussel *Dreissena polymorpha*

Modification of Lists:

Any individual may petition AGFC to add or remove species on the Approved Stocking Species List for Privately Owned Lakes and Ponds. The petition must provide thorough documentation of why a species should or should not be included on a list. Petitions must address the biological threat of the species, including native range, habitats utilized, movement patterns, spawning requirements, reproductive rate, food habits, and temperature, pathogens of concern, and water-quality limitations. Documentation of any introductions or escapes outside the species' native

range must be included and evaluate the potential impacts to native species through predation, competition, disease transmission, and displacement. Petitions must include copies of all pertinent reference material.

Petitions to add or remove species on the Approved Stocking Species List for Privately Owned Lakes and Ponds will be responded to by the Chief of Fisheries after thorough scientific review of the species and a consultation with an advisory board representing AGFC staff.

TROUT IMPORTATION AND STOCKING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

(Additional regulations outside of fish farmer regulations)

V1.01 TROUT STOCKING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- (A) Trout stocking permits may be issued by the Chief of Fisheries to applicants complying with the following requirements:
- (1) The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of (as defined in Code 01.00-C) violating any federal, state or municipal law or regulation governing wildlife or fisheries, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife or fisheries, or cruelty to animals within five years of the application date;
 - (2) The applicant must provide satisfactory proof of ownership of the land beneath the waters for which the permit is sought;
 - (3) The applicant shall certify in writing that he/she is in compliance with all federal, state and local laws or regulations and possesses all required permits or licenses;
 - (4) The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each stocking to be permitted. Each application submitted shall contain the applicant's contact information; a general description and the location (including section, township, range, county) of the water(s) to be stocked; the proposed stocking date(s); the originating facility's contact information; the species, size, and number of trout and trout eggs to be stocked; and any other information requested on the application form;
 - (5) The applicant shall include with the application a disease-free certification for the fish farm or other facility from which the trout or trout eggs will originate. The certification must have been issued under the guidelines set forth by the American Fisheries Society Fish Health Blue Book — Procedures for the Detection and Identification of Certain Fish Pathogens ("disease-free certification").
- (B) The requested permit shall be denied if:
- (1) The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this regulation;
 - (2) The land beneath the waters for which the permit is sought is publicly owned or such waters constitute navigable or otherwise public waters;
 - (3) The applicant fails to disclose material information required, or makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 - (4) The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation (including the inspection detailed below), that the issuance of the permit may be potentially harmful to the fishery resources of the state or that the stocking action is inconsistent with the Commission's management objectives for the water and the watershed to be stocked;
 - (5) The Commission's fisheries pathologist disapproves the disease-free certification submitted by the applicant;
 - (6) The trout species for which the permit is requested is restricted or prohibited under federal or state law or Commission regulation.
- (C) Inspection:
- (1) The Fisheries Division shall inspect the waters for which the permit is sought before issuance or disapproval of the permit. Inspection will be for the purpose of evaluating the public versus private nature of the waters, connectivity of the waters, suitability of the waters for the trout species proposed to be stocked, biosecurity of the waters and related facility (if any), opportunity for escape of stocked trout, potential impact of trout on aquatic resources, and likelihood of viability for trout populations outside of the proposed permitted stocking location.
 - (2) Applicants and permittees shall allow agents of the Commission to enter and inspect the premises, including books, records or permits required to be kept, and any trout, trout eggs or facilities kept under authority of permit at reasonable times upon request by an agent of the Commission.
- (D) Permit Requirements:
- (1) Permittee must notify the Fisheries Division in writing of the actual date of each stocking and provide a current disease-free certification at least five business days before the stocking event.
 - (2) The stocking permit must be available at the location of any stocking.
 - (3) Within 14 calendar days after each stocking event, the permittee must submit a report regarding the event that includes the permittee's contact information, the permit number, the waters stocked, the location (including section, township, range, county) of the stocking, the stocking date, originating facility, the species, size and number of trout and trout eggs stocked.
- (E) Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements:
- (1) Legible records of all trout and trout egg acquisitions and dispositions, including origin, stocking dates, the waters stocked, location (including section, township, range, county) of stocking, and the species, size and number of trout or trout eggs stocked, shall be kept.
 - (2) Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all trout or trout eggs stocked under the permit, including permits, licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the trout or trout eggs were acquired.
 - (3) Records must be retained for five years.
- (F) Permit Renewal, Transfer, Suspension and Revocation:
- (1) Trout stocking permits shall expire on December 31 each year. Permits may be reviewed and renewed following receipt and approval by the Chief of Fisheries of a permit renewal application (available from the Commission). Permit renewal applications must be submitted to the Chief of Fisheries within 60 days of permit expiration.
 - (2) Trout stocking permits are not transferable.
 - (3) Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, Commission codes, or convicted of violating associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
 - (4) If after 20 days just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or revoke any existing permit held by the violator and may refuse to issue future permits. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.
 - (5) Upon revocation, permit holder must remove by legal means all trout and trout eggs within

the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall result in the Commission taking action, per Commission policy, at the permit holder's expense.

V1.02 TROUT IMPORTATION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- (A) Trout importation permits may be issued by the Chief of Fisheries to applicants complying with the following requirements:
- (1) The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of (as defined in Code 01.00-C) violating any federal, state or municipal law or regulation governing wildlife or fisheries, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife or fisheries, or cruelty to animals within five years of the application date;
 - (2) The applicant shall certify in writing that he/she is in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws or regulations and possesses all required permits or licenses;
 - (3) The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each importation to be permitted. Each application submitted shall contain the applicant's contact information; the proposed importation date(s); the originating facility's contact information; the species, size, and number of trout and trout eggs to be imported; and any other information requested on the application form;
 - (4) The applicant shall include with the application a disease-free certification for the fish farm or other facility from which the trout or trout eggs will originate. The certification must have been issued under the guidelines set forth by the American Fisheries Society Fish Health Blue Book — Procedures for the Detection and Identification of Certain Fish Pathogens ("disease-free certification");
 - (5) If the trout or trout eggs will originate from a Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia-positive state, the applicant must provide satisfactory proof of compliance with Code 35.11.
- (B) The requested permit shall be denied if:
- (1) The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this regulation;
 - (2) The applicant fails to disclose material information required, or makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 - (3) The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation (including the inspection detailed below), that the issuance of the permit may be potentially harmful to the fishery resources of the state;
 - (4) The Commission's fisheries pathologist disapproves the disease-free certification submitted by the applicant; or
 - (5) The trout species for which the permit is requested is restricted or prohibited under federal or state law or Commission regulation.
- (C) Inspection:
- (1) Applicants and permittees shall allow agents of the Commission to enter and inspect the premises, including books, records or permits required to be kept, and any trout, trout eggs, or facilities kept under authority of permit at reasonable times upon request by an agent of the Commission.
- (D) Permit Requirements:
- (1) Permittee must notify the Fisheries Division in writing of the actual date of each importation and provide a current disease-free certification at least five business days before the importation event.
 - (2) The importation permit must accompany the permitted trout or trout eggs during importation.
 - (3) Within 14 calendar days after each importation event, the permittee must submit a report regarding the event that includes the permittee's contact information, the permit number, the importation date, originating facility, the species, size, and number of trout and trout eggs imported.
- (E) Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements:
- (1) Legible records of all trout and trout egg acquisitions and dispositions, including origin, importation dates, and the species, size, and number of trout or trout eggs imported, shall be kept.
 - (2) Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all trout or trout eggs imported under the permit, including permits, licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the trout or trout eggs were acquired.
 - (3) Records must be retained for five years.
- (F) Permit Renewal, Transfer, Suspension and Revocation:
- (1) Trout importation permits shall expire on December 31 each year. Permits may be reviewed and renewed following receipt and approval by the Chief of Fisheries of a permit renewal application (available from the Commission). Permit renewal applications must be submitted to the Chief of Fisheries within 60 days of permit expiration.
 - (2) Trout importation permits are not transferable.
 - (3) Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, Commission Codes, or convicted of violating associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
 - (4) If after 20 days just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or revoke any existing permit held by the violator and may refuse to issue future permits. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.
 - (5) Upon revocation, permit holder must remove by legal means all trout and trout eggs within the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall result in the Commission taking action, per Commission policy, at the permit holder's expense.

Special and Commercial Fishing Licenses and Costs

To find out more about commercial licenses call (501) 223-6386 during business hours or go to www.agfc.com.

License	Code	Cost	Renewal
Hoop Nets (with or w/o leads), Turtle Nets	HN	\$4	Dec. 31
Slat Traps and Fiddler Nets	FS	\$12.50	Dec. 31
Commercial Trotlines (inc. snaglines, throwlines, limb lines, set hooks) per 100 ft.	TL	\$5	Dec. 31
Box Traps Turtle Trap	TT	\$2	Dec. 31
Commercial Tackle (Seine, Trammel and Gill Nets) 100 yds. or fractional part thereof per tag	SNS	\$15	Dec. 31
Resident Commercial Fish Permit and Resident Fisheries Conservation License	CFS	\$25	Dec. 31
Resident Commercial Fish Helper's Permit	CFH	\$25	Dec. 31
Junior/Senior Commercial Fishing Permit	JSC	\$14.50	Dec. 31
Alligator Farmer/Dealer Permit	AFP	\$200	June 30
Alligator Tags	n/a	\$4	June 30
Alligator Snapping Turtle Breeder/Dealer Permit	AST	\$100	June 30
Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit	THP	\$100	Dec. 31
Aquatic Turtle Harvest Helper Permit	TH	\$50	Dec. 31
Junior Aquatic Turtle Harvest Permit	JTH	\$25	Dec. 31
Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit	TDR	\$250	Dec. 31
Nonresident Aquatic Turtle Dealer Permit	TDN	\$500	Dec. 31
Aquatic Turtle Farmer Permit	TBP	\$100	Dec. 31
Resident Shell Taker and Seller	STS	\$100	Dec. 31
Shell Taker Helper Permit	SH	\$100	Dec. 31
Shell Buyer	SBR	\$1,000	Dec. 31
Nonresident Shell Buyer	SBN	\$2,000	Dec. 31
Shell Buyer's Agent Permit	SA	\$100	Dec. 31
Retail Bait Fish Dealer	MD	\$10	Dec. 31
Minnow Dealer Tackle (Seine, Traps or Lifts)	MS	\$5	Dec. 31
Resident Fish Farmer (Aquaculturist) Permit	RFF	\$25	Dec. 31
Non-Resident Fish Farm (Aquaculturist) Permit	NFF	\$100	Dec. 31
Resident Fish Dealer/Independent Hauler Permit	DHR	\$25	Dec. 31
Non-Resident Fish Dealer/Independent Hauler Permit	DHN	\$100	Dec. 31
Research/Educational/Exhibition/State and Federal Culture Facility Permit	AQU	FREE	Dec. 31
Bull Frog Permit (Must have valid Fish Farmer Permit)	BP	\$25	Dec. 31
Resident Roe Taker/Seller Permit	RTS	\$500	Dec. 31
Resident Roe Taker/Helper Permit	RH	\$100	Dec. 31
Resident Roe Buyer/Exporter Permit	RBE	\$1,000	Dec. 31
Nonresident Roe Buyer Permit	RBN	\$2,000	Dec. 31
Commercial Facility Operator's Permit	BDN	\$25	Dec. 31
Private Boat House/Irrigation (Single)	BHS	\$10	Dec. 31
Private Pier/Irrigation	DPS	\$10	Dec. 31
Irrigation Permit	IP	\$10	Dec. 31
Put-and-Take Pay Lake	PLO	\$150	Dec. 31
Fish Farm Health Inspection Permit	VHS	\$200	See **
Venomous Reptile Possession Permit	VRP	\$75	June 30
Scientific Collection Permit	SCP	FREE	*****
Conservation Education Permit	CEP	FREE	June 30

**Permit is an annual permit issued in (2) six- month intervals

*****Good for 1 year from date of issuance.