

## Arizona AIS Regulations

### Ariz. Admin. Code Title 12, Ch. 4, Art. 4 (Live Wildlife)

#### R12-4-406. Restricted Live Wildlife (*eff. July 1, 2021*)

- A. In order to lawfully possess wildlife listed as restricted under this Section, for any activity prohibited under A.R.S. §§ 17-255.02, 17-306, R12-4-902, or this Article, a person shall possess:
1. All applicable federal licenses and permits; and
  2. The appropriate special license listed under R12-4-409(A); or
  3. Act under a lawful exemption authorized under A.R.S. § 17-255.04, R12-4-316, R12-4-404, R12-4-405, R12-4-407, R12-4-425, R12-4-427, and R12-4-430.
- B. The Commission recognizes the online taxonomic classification from the Integrated Taxonomic Information System as the authority in determining the designations of restricted live mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks referenced under this Article. The Integrated Taxonomic Information System is available at any Department office and at [www.itis.gov](http://www.itis.gov).
- C. All of the following are considered restricted live wildlife and are subject to the requirements of this Article, unless otherwise specified:
1. Hybrid wildlife, as defined under R12-4-401, resulting from the interbreeding of at least one parent species of wildlife that is listed as restricted under this Section. Hybrid wildlife that is the progeny of a restricted wildlife species and a nonrestricted wildlife species is considered restricted wildlife.
  2. Transgenic species, unless otherwise specified under this Article. For the purposes of this Section, “transgenic species” means any organism that has had genes from another organism put into its genome through direct human manipulation of that genome. Transgenic species do not include natural hybrids or individuals that have had their chromosome number altered to induce sterility. A transgenic animal is considered wildlife if the genetic material originated from a restricted wildlife species.
- D. Domestic animals, as defined under R12-4-401, are not subject to restrictions under A.R.S. Title 17, 12 A.A.C. 4, or Commission Orders.
- E. For subsections (F) through (M), the common names are provided as examples only and are not all-inclusive of the order, family, or genus.
- F. Unless otherwise specified, all mammals listed below are considered restricted live wildlife:
1. All species of the order *Afrosoricida*. Common names include: golden moles and tenrecs and. [FN1]
  2. All species of the following families of the order *Artiodactyla*. Common name: even-toed ungulates:
    - a. The family *Antilocapridae*. Common name: pronghorns.

- b. The family *Bovidae*. Common names include: antelopes, bison, buffalo, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, oxen, and sheep. Except the following genera which are not restricted:
    - i. The genus *Bubalus*. Common name: water buffalo.
    - ii. The genus *Bison*. Common name: American bison, bison, or buffalo.
  - c. The family *Cervidae*. Common names include: cervid, deer, elk, moose, red deer, and wapiti.
  - d. The family *Tayassuidae*. Common name: peccaries.
  3. All species of the order *Carnivora*. Common names include: bears, foxes, ocelot, raccoons, servals, skunks, wolves, and weasels.
  4. All species of the order *Chiroptera*. Common name: bats.
  5. All species of the genus *Didelphis*. Common name: American opossums.
  6. All species of the order *Erinaceomorpha*. Common names include: European hedgehogs, gymnures, and moonrats. Except members of the genus *Atelerix*, which are not restricted. Common name: longeared and pygmy hedgehogs.
  7. All species of the order *Lagomorpha*. Common names include: hares, pikas, and rabbits. Except for members of the genus *Oryctolagus* containing domestic rabbits, which are not wildlife and are not restricted.
  8. All nonhuman primates. Common names include: chimpanzees, gorillas, macaques, orangutans, and spider monkeys.
  9. All species of the following families of the order Rodentia. Common name: rodents:
    - a. The family *Capromyidae*. Common name: hutias.
    - b. The family *Castoridae*. Common name: beavers.
    - c. The family *Dipodidae*. Common name: jumping mouse.
    - d. The family *Echimyidae*. Common names include: coypus and nutrias.
    - e. The family *Erethizontidae*. Common name: new world porcupines.
    - f. The family *Geomyidae*. Common name: pocket gophers.
    - g. The family *Sciuridae*. Common names include: chipmunks, marmots, prairie dogs, squirrels, and woodchucks.
  10. All species of the order *Soricomorpha*. Common names include: desmans, moles, shrews, and shrew-moles.
  11. All species of the order *Xenarthra*. Common names include: anteaters, armadillos, and edentates, or sloths.
- G. Birds listed below are considered restricted live wildlife:
1. The following species within the family *Phasianidae*. Common names: grouse, pheasants, partridges, quail, and turkeys:
    - a. *Alectoris chukar*. Common name: chukar.
    - b. *Callipepla gambelii*. Common name: Gambel's quail.
    - c. *Callipepla squamata*. Common name: scaled quail.
    - d. *Colinus virginianus*. Common name: northern bobwhite. Restricted only in game management units 36A, 36B, and 36C as prescribed under R12-4-108.
    - e. *Cyrtonyx montezumae*. Common name: harlequin, Mearn's, or Montezuma quail.
    - f. *Dendragapus obscurus*. Common name: dusky grouse.

- g. *Mealagris gallopavo gallopavo*, *M. g. intermedia*, *M. g. merriami*, *M. g. mexicana*, *M. g. osceola*, *B. g. silvestris*, and *M. ocellata*. Common name: wild turkey.
  - 2. All species listed under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act listed under 50 CFR 10.13 revised October 1, 2019, and no later amendments or editions. The incorporated material is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, and is on file with the Department.
- H. Reptiles listed below are considered restricted live wildlife:
  - 1. All species of the order *Crocodylia*. Common names include: alligators, caimans, crocodiles, and gavials.
  - 2. All species of the following families or genera of the order *Squamata*:
    - a. The family *Atractaspididae*. Common name: burrowing asps.
    - b. The following species and genera of the family *Colubridae*:
      - i. *Boiga irregularis*. Common name: brown tree snake.
      - ii. *Dispholidus typus*. Common name: boomslang.
      - iii. *Rhabdophis*. Common name: keelback.
      - iv. *Thelotornis kirtlandii*. Common names include: bird snake or twig snake.
    - c. The family *Elapidae*. Common names include: Australian elapids, cobras, coral snakes, kraits, mambas, and sea snakes.
    - d. The family *Helodermatidae*. Common names include: Gila monster and Mexican beaded lizard.
    - e. The family *Viperidae*. Common names include: pit and true vipers, including rattlesnakes.
  - 3. The following species of the order *Testudines*:
    - a. All species of the family *Chelydridae*. Common name: snapping turtles.
    - b. All species of the genus *Gopherus*. Common names include: gopher tortoises, including the desert tortoise.
- I. Amphibians listed below are considered restricted live wildlife. The following species within the order *Anura*, common names frogs and toads:
  - 1. The species *Bufo horribilis*, *Bufo marinus*, *Bufo schneideri*. Common names include: giant or marine toads.
  - 2. All species of the genus *Rana*. Common names include: bullfrogs and leopard frogs. Except bullfrogs possessed under A.R.S. § 17-102.
  - 3. All species of the genus *Xenopus*. Common name: clawed frogs.
- J. Fish listed below are considered restricted live wildlife:
  - 1. All species of the family *Acipenseridae*. Common name: sturgeon.
  - 2. The species *Amia calva*. Common name: bowfin.
  - 3. The species *Aplodinotus grunniens*. Common name: freshwater drum.
  - 4. The species *Arapaima gigas*. Common name: bony tongue.
  - 5. All species of the genus *Astyanax*. Common name: tetra.
  - 6. The species *Belonesox belizanus*. Common name: pike topminnow.
  - 7. All species, both marine and freshwater, of the orders *Carcharhiniformes*, *Heterodontiformes*, *Hexanchiformes*, *Lamniformes*, *Orectolobiformes*,

*Pristiophoriformes*, *Squaliformes*, *Squatiniiformes*, and except for all species of the families *Brachaeluridae*, *Hemiscylliidae*, *Orectolobidae*, and *Triakidae*; genera of the family *Scyliorhinidae*, including *Aulohalaelurus*, *Halaehurus*, *Haploblepharus*, *Poroderma*, and *Scyliorhinus*; and genera of the family *Parascylliidae*, including *Cirrhoscyllium* and *Parascyllium*. Common name: sharks.

8. All species of the family *Centrarchidae*. Common name: sunfish.
9. All species of the family *Cetopsidae* and *Trichomycteridae*. Common name: South American catfish.
10. All species of the family *Channidae*. Common name: snakehead.
11. All of the species *Cirrhinus mrigala*, *Gibelion catla*, and *Labeo rohita*. Common name: Indian carp.
12. All species of the family *Clariidae*. Common names include: airbreathing catfish or labyrinth.
13. All species of the family *Clupeidae* except threadfin shad, species *Dorosoma petenense*. Common names include: herring and shad.
14. The species *Ctenopharyngodon idella*. Common names include: white amur or grass carp.
15. The species *Cyprinella lutrensis*. Common name: red shiner.
16. The species *Electrophorus electricus*. Common name: electric eel.
17. All species of the family *Esocidae*. Common names include: pickerels and pike.
18. All species of the family *Hiodontidae*. Common names include: goldeye and mooneye.
19. The species *Hoplias malabaricus*. Common name: tiger fish.
20. The species *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*. Common name: silver carp.
21. The species *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*. Common name: bighead carp.
22. All species of the family *Ictaluridae*. Common name: catfish.
23. All species of the genus *Lates* and *Luciolates*. Common name: Nile perch.
24. All species of the family *Lepisosteidae*. Common name: gar.
25. The species *Leuciscus idus*. Common names include: ide and whitefish.
26. The species *Malapterurus electricus*. Common name: electric catfish.
27. All species of the family *Moronidae*. Common name: temperate bass.
28. The species *Mylopharyngodon piceus*. Common name: black carp.
29. All species of the family *Percidae*. Common names include: pike and walleye perches.
30. All species of the family *Petromyzontidae*. Common name: lamprey.
31. The species *Polyodon spathula*. Common name: American Paddlefish.
32. All species of the family *Potamotrygonidae*. Common name: stingray.
33. All species of the genera *Pygocentrus*, *Pygopristis*, and *Serrasalmus*. Common name: piranha.
34. All species of the family *Salmonidae*. Common names include: salmon and trout.
35. The species *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*. Common name: rudd.
36. All species of the family *Serranidae*. Common name: bass.
37. The following species, and hybrid forms, of the Genus *Tilapia*: *O. aureus*, *O. mossambica*; *O. niloticus*, *O. urolepis hornorum* and [FN1] *T. zilli*. Common name: tilapia.
38. The species *Thymallus arcticus*. Common name: Arctic grayling.

K. Crustaceans listed below are considered restricted live wildlife:

1. All freshwater species within the families *Astacidae*, *Cambaridae*, and *Parastacidae*.  
Common name: crayfish.
  2. The species *Eriocheir sinensis*. Common name: Chinese mitten crab.
- L. Mollusks listed below are considered restricted live wildlife:
1. The species *Corbicula fluminea*. Common name: Asian clam.
  2. All species of the family *Dreissenidae*. Common names include: quagga and zebra mussel.
  3. The species *Euglandina rosea*. Common name: rosy wolfsnail.
  4. The species *Mytilopsis leucophaeata*. Common names include: Conrad's false dark mussel or false mussel.
  5. All species of the genus *Pomacea*. Common names include: apple snail or Chinese mystery snail.
  6. The species *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*. Common name: New Zealand mud snail.
- M. All wildlife listed within Aquatic Invasive Species Director's Order #1.

**Ariz. Admin. Code Title 12, Ch. 4, Art. 5 (Boating and Water Sports)**

**R12-4-518. Regattas**

- A. When a regatta permit is issued by the Coast Guard, the person in control of the regatta shall at all times be responsible for compliance with the stipulations as prescribed within the regatta permit. Such stipulations may include but not be limited to:
1. A specified number of patrol or committee boats and identified as such.
  2. Availability of emergency medical services.
  3. Spectator control if there exists a danger that life or property is in jeopardy.
- B. Non-compliance with any stipulation of an authorized permit which jeopardizes the public welfare shall be cause to terminate the regatta until the person in control or a person designated by the one in control satisfactorily restores compliance.
- C. When a regatta applicant is informed in writing by the Coast Guard that a permit is not required, such regatta may take place, but shall not relieve the regatta sponsor of any responsibility for the public welfare or confer any exemption from state boating and watersports laws and rules.
- D. The regatta sponsor and all participants shall comply with aquatic invasive species requirements established under A.R.S Title 17, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and 12 A.A.C. 4, [Article 9].

**Ariz. Admin. Code Title 12, Ch. 4, Art. 9 (Aquatic Invasive Species)**

**R12-4-901. Definitions**

In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. §§ 5-301 and 17-255, the following definitions apply to this Article, unless otherwise specified:

“Aquatic invasive species” means those species listed in Director's Order 1.

“Certified agent” means a person who meets Department standards to conduct inspections authorized under A.R.S. § 17-255.01(C)(1).

“Conveyance” means a device designed to carry or transport water. Conveyance includes, but is not limited to, dip buckets, water hauling tanks, and water bladders.

“Equipment” means an item used either in or on water; or to carry water. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, trailers used to launch or retrieve watercraft, rafts, inner tubes, kick boards, anchors and anchor lines, docks, dock cables and floats, buoys, beacons, wading boots, fishing tackle, bait buckets, skin diving and scuba diving equipment, submersibles, pumps, sea planes, and heavy construction equipment used in aquatic environments.

“Operator” means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance or equipment.

“Owner” means a person who claims lawful possession of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment.

“Person” has the same meaning as defined under A.R.S. § 1-215.

“Release” means to place, plant, or cause to be placed or planted in waters.

“Transporter” means a person responsible for the overland movement of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment.

“Waters” means surface water of all sources, whether perennial or intermittent, in streams, canyons, ravines, drainage systems, canals, springs, lakes, marshes, reservoirs, ponds, and other bodies or accumulations of natural, artificial, public or private waters situated wholly or partly in or bordering this state.

#### **R12-4-902. Aquatic Invasive Species; Prohibitions; Inspection, Decontamination Protocols**

A. A person shall not, unless authorized under Article 4:

1. Possess, import, ship, or transport into or within this state an aquatic invasive species, unless authorized by the Director.
2. Sell, purchase, barter, or exchange in this state an aquatic invasive species.
3. Release an aquatic invasive species into waters or into any water treatment facility, water supply or water transportation facility, device or mechanism in this state.

B. Upon removing a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment from any waters listed in Director's Order 2 and prior to transport, a person shall:

1. Remove all clinging materials such as plants, animals, and mud.
2. Remove all plugs and other valves or devices that prevent water drainage from all compartments that may retain water, such as ballast tanks, ballast bags, bilges, and ensure plugs or devices remain removed or open during transport.
3. If no plugs or barriers exist, take reasonable measures to drain or dry all compartments or spaces that may retain water. Reasonable measures include, but are not limited to, emptying bilges, application of absorbents, or ventilation.

C. Before transporting a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment to any waters located within or bordering this state from waters or locations listed in Director's Order 2, a person shall comply with the mandatory conditions and protocols identified in Director's Order 3 for decontamination of watercraft, vehicles, conveyances, and equipment.

D. Department employees, certified agents, and Arizona peace officers authorized under A.R.S. § 17-104 may inspect a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment for the purposes of determining compliance with A.R.S. Title 17, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and this Section.

E. If the presence of an aquatic invasive species is documented or suspected on or in a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment, a Department employee or any Arizona peace officer may order the person to decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated such watercraft, vehicles, conveyances, and equipment using the mandatory protocols described in Director's Order 3.

F. The following Director's Orders are available at any Department office and online at [azgfd.gov](http://azgfd.gov):

1. Director's Order 1 - Listing of Aquatic Invasive Species for Arizona;
2. Director's Order 2 - Designation of Waters or Locations Where Listed Aquatic Invasive Species are Present; and
3. Director's Order 3 - Mandatory Conditions on the Movement of Watercraft, Vehicles, Conveyances, or Other Equipment from Listed Waters Where Aquatic Invasive Species are Present.

G. This Section does not apply to owners and operators exempt under A.R.S. § 17-255.04.